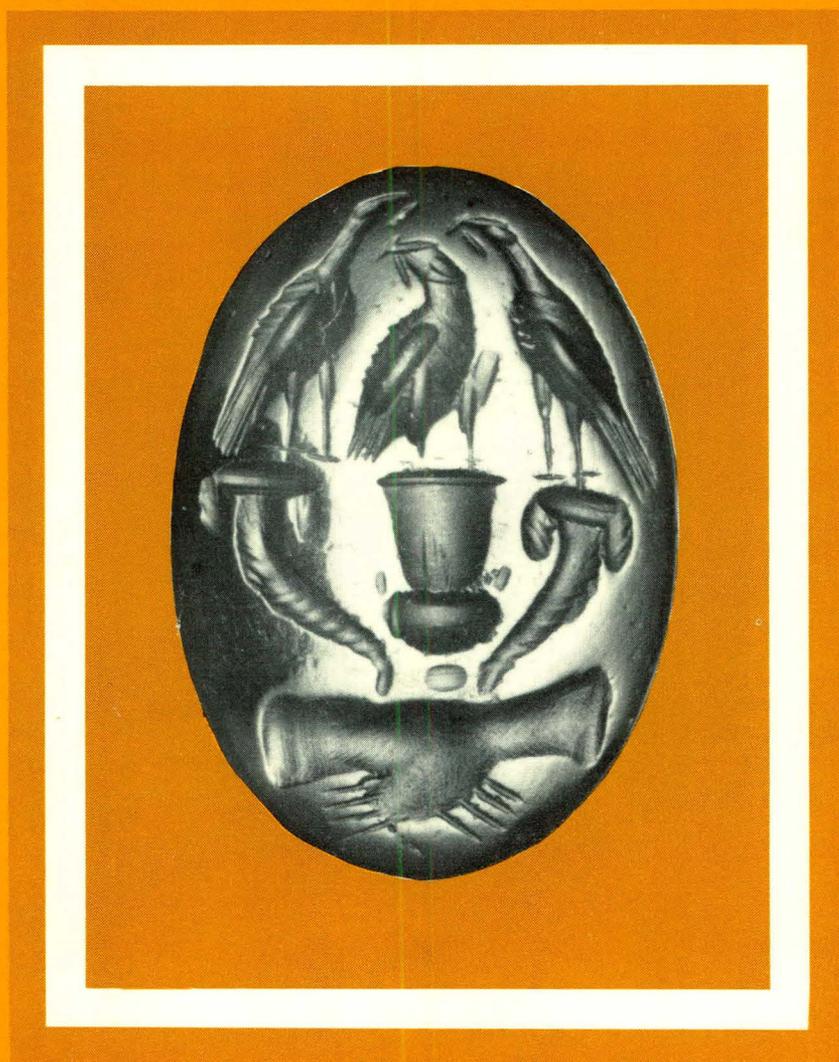


# SKELTON GREEN

A LATE IRON AGE AND ROMANO-BRITISH SITE

CLIVE PARTRIDGE

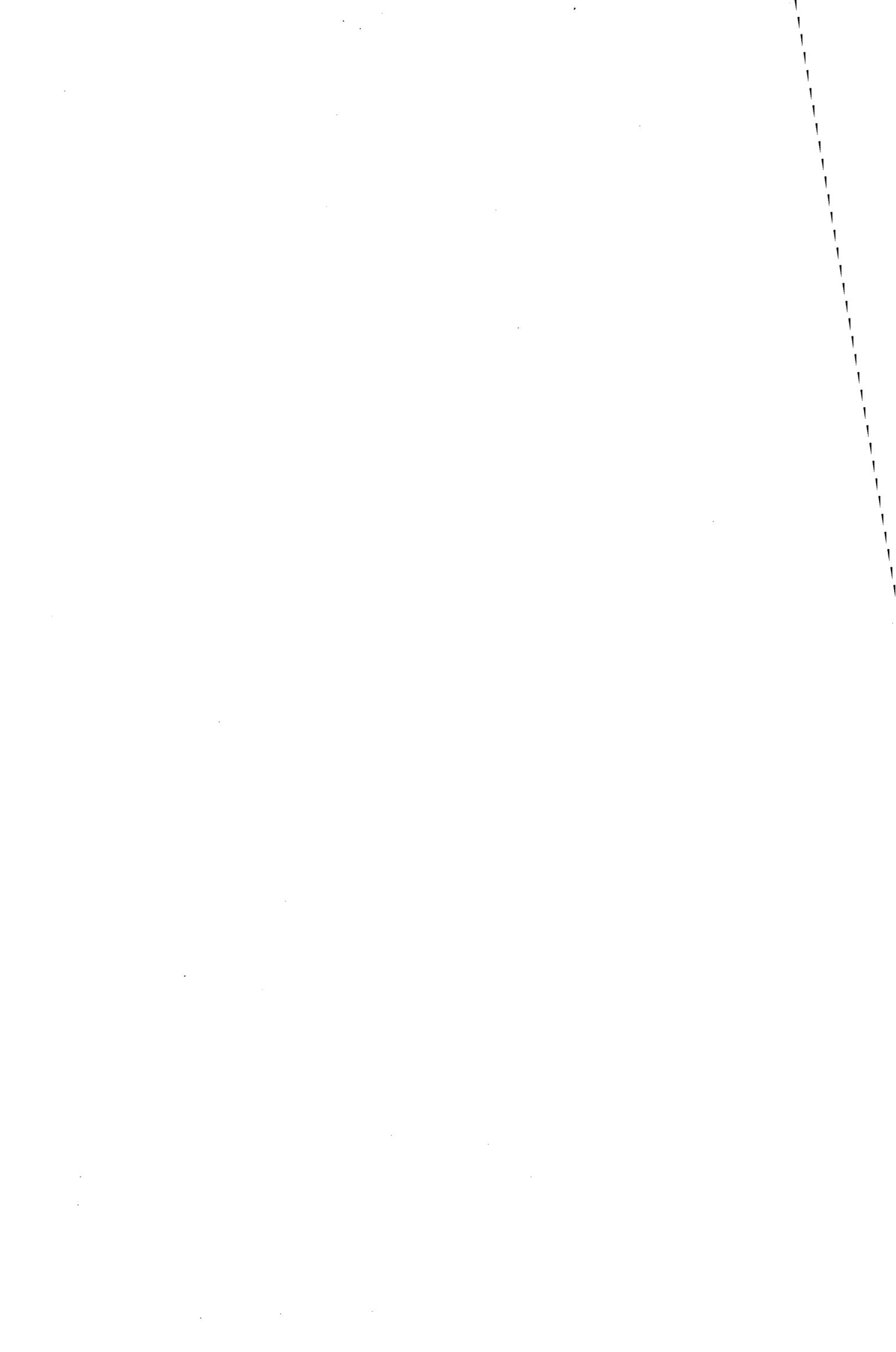


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1981



# SKELETON GREEN

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## SUMMARY

The great importance of the late Iron Age settlement at Puckeridge and Braughing has only recently become clear, although the existence of a small Romano-British town at Braughing itself had long been known. Discoveries during the last 10 years of pre-Roman British coins in the area in unusual quantities and unexpected variety gave the first clue, which was greatly reinforced when the large Henderson collection of archaeological finds from the defended site at Gatesbury, formed by a local landowner in the 1930s, was acquired by the Hertford Museum and became available for study. It proved to contain important quantities of debris from a pre-Roman mint as well as a surprising amount of Italian Arretine together with Gallo-Belgic pottery — evidence for significant trade with the continent in the reign of Augustus.

All these finds were placed in context by the excavations described in this monograph. These examined four stratified phases of pre-Roman occupation covering the period *c.* 5 B.C. — A.D.43 which were found to underlie early Romano-British occupation and a second-century cemetery (which contained an interesting group of burials with decorated wooden caskets). In the pre-Roman phase a series of buildings was discovered which forms one of the best sequences of such structures yet found in Britain, while the study of the large collection of imported pottery associated with them breaks new ground in our knowledge of these wares and of their chronology in the closing decades of British independence. Because of its association with this well-dated material the local pottery in use in the settlement also provides an important study. Thus this monograph offers new perspectives, both of the archaeology of south-east Britain in the period of the late Belgic kingdoms and of the categories of imported wares first studied in the pre-war excavations at Camulodunum.

# SKELETON GREEN

A LATE IRON AGE AND ROMANO-BRITISH SITE

BY

Clive Partridge

with contributions from

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## ABBREVIATIONS

<i>Antiq. Journ.</i>	<i>The Antiquaries Journal</i> , Society of Antiquaries, London.
<i>Archaeologia</i>	Society of Antiquaries, London.
<i>Arch. Ael.</i>	<i>Archaeologia Aeliana</i> , Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne.
<i>Arch. Cant.</i>	<i>Archaeologia Cantiana</i> , Transactions of the Kent Archaeological Society.
<i>Arch. Journ.</i>	<i>Archaeological Journal</i> , Royal Archaeological Institute.
<i>Bagendon</i>	Clifford, E.M., <i>Bagendon: A Belgic Oppidum</i> (1961).
<i>B.A.R.</i>	British Archaeological Reports.
<i>B.J.</i>	<i>Bonner Jahrbücher</i>
<i>B.N.J.</i>	<i>British Numismatic Journal</i>
<i>B.R.G.K.</i>	<i>Bericht des Römisch — Germanischen Kommission</i>
<i>Britannia</i>	Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies.
<i>Caesar</i>	<i>de Bello Gallico</i> (Loeb Classical Library).
<i>Cam./Camulodunum</i>	<i>Camulodunum</i> , Society of Antiquaries Research Report, XIV (1947), London.
<i>Chichester, i</i>	Down, A. and Rule, M., <i>Excavations at Chichester</i> (1971).
<i>Chichester, ii and iii</i>	Down, A., <i>Excavations at Chichester</i> ; ii (1974) and iii (1978).
<i>CIL xiii</i>	<i>Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum</i> .
<i>Fishbourne, i and ii</i>	Cunliffe, B., <i>Excavations at Fishbourne, 1961-69</i> ; i, <i>The Site</i> ; ii, <i>The Finds</i> , Society of Antiquaries Research Reports, XXVI and XXVII (1971).
<i>Hod Hill, i</i>	Brailsford, J.W., <i>Antiquities from Hod Hill in the Durden Collection</i> (1963). British Museum.
<i>Hod Hill, ii</i>	Richmond, I.A., <i>Excavations carried out between 1951 and 1958 For the Trustees of the British Museum</i> (1968). British Museum.
<i>JRS</i>	<i>Journal of Roman Studies</i> , Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies.
<i>O-C</i>	Oxe, A. and Comfort, H., <i>Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum, A Catalogue of the Signatures, Shapes and Chronology of Italian Sigillata</i> .
<i>P.P.S.</i>	Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society.
<i>P.P.S.E.A.</i>	Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia.
<i>Pro Nervia</i>	<i>Revue Historique Archéologique du Pays des Nervii</i> (1931).
<i>Richborough, i-iv</i>	Bushe-Fox, J.P., <i>First-Fourth Report on the Excavations of the Roman Fort at Richborough, Kent</i> , Society of Antiquaries Research Reports, (i), IV (1926); (ii), VII (1928); (iii). X (1932); (iv), XVI (1949).
<i>Richborough, v</i>	Cunliffe, B., <i>Fifth Report on the Excavations of the Roman Fort</i>

- at Richborough, Kent, Society of Antiquaries Research Reports, XXIII (1968).*
- S-S Stanfield, J.A. and Simpson, G., *Central Gaulish Potters*, (1958).
- Tr. Zt. Trierer Zeitschrift.*
- Verulamium* Wheeler, R.E.M. and T.V., *Verulamium: A Belgic and Two Roman Cities*, Society of Antiquaries Research Reports, XI (1936).

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## PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The excavations at Skeleton Green were prompted by the threat of large-scale roadworks, designed to provide a much-needed bypass for the village of Puckeridge in Hertfordshire. Much of the threatened area lay to the west of Puckeridge and the archaeological potential was largely unknown. But the area to the north of the village was known to contain features of Roman date; and the Roman Ermine Street lay just a little to the east, where it passes close to the western edge of a Roman town in Wickham Field (Braughing).

The excavations began in July 1971 and continued for two months. At that time there was no full-time professional excavation-unit in East Hertfordshire and, during that first season, much of the work was undertaken by local volunteers and members of the East Herts. Archaeological Society's Excavation Group; many of the Group's members worked long hours, often from early morning until it was quite dark in the evenings. These people are too numerous to mention individually but they are all deserving of the highest praise for their contribution to the work.

By the end of the first season it was obvious that here was a site of unusual importance; so, after consultations, the Department of the Environment agreed that the work should continue and funds were made available for a further season in 1972. The increased allocation of money meant that some professional staff and paid volunteers could be engaged for the second season's work. Nonetheless, members of the East Herts, Excavation Group still continued to provide a significant proportion of the work-force.

It is interesting, in the present situation of ever-escalating costs for excavations, to note that the entire cost of the excavation at Skeleton Green came to less than £4,000. That was for approximately six months' full-time work, with an average work-force of fifteen. Of course, this would not have been possible without the tremendous amount of cost-free effort provided by local society members and volunteers. Contributions towards the work were as follows:

D.O.E.	£2,650
Robert Kiln Trust	500
Herts County Council	250
Other donations	400
	£3,800

In 1972 the work continued full-time for almost four months, until the road-contractors moved in to complete the section. During this time much help was received from members of other local Archaeological Societies. I would like to take this opportunity to express my thanks to members of the Welwyn A.S., St. Albans A. & A.S., Enfield A.S., and Bishops Stortford Historical Society. Thanks are also due to Mr. J. Wallace, the landowner, and Mr. E.J. Chappell, the tenant farmer, for access to the site during the first season. By the time the second season got under way the land had been acquired by Hertfordshire County Council Highways Department; they were most co-operative. They provided plans and loaned surveying-equipment when needed. The Road Contractors, Messrs. Mears, were also very helpful and sympathetic, often providing machinery and equipment to remove spoil and overburden from the site.

I am grateful to the many people who visited the site whilst work was in progress and gave me the benefit of their knowledge and advice; among whom Dr. Kate Pretty, Mr. Philip Barker, Mr. Peter Reynolds and Dr. Ian Stead were especially helpful. I would also like to thank the Trustees of the Robert Kiln Archaeological Trust for their interest and financial support during the excavations and also in the early stages of post-excavation work, which enabled me to carry out more prolonged study and research on the material finds.

My special thanks go to W/Cdr (ret) T.W. Ellcock ('Elk'), who organized and ran the finds-system in his usual immaculate manner; to Anne Joel, whose excellent cooking proved to be one of the highlights of the excavations; to the late 'Bob' Brown whose cheerfulness and enthusiasm was infectious; and to the following supervisors, site-assistants and personnel who did so much to make the excavations a success: Simon Garrett, Peter Fasham, Mick Monk, David Thackery, Ivan Day, David Torregiani, Tony Meadows and Frank Joel.

I would like to acknowledge my debt of gratitude to my friend and colleague Robert Kiln for his whole-hearted support throughout the long hard months of excavation, often in difficult circumstances; not only for his work on site but for his efforts in raising funds, both locally and nationally, without which the excavation could not have continued for as long as it did.

Finally, I would like to thank all the specialists for their contributions to this report, which would be much the poorer without them; some of the contributions are major pieces of research in their own right.



Pl. I

(Photo. A.G. Davies)

Air-photograph showing Gatesbury and the Roman town at Braughing.

- A : the two Bourmes to the south of Gatesbury.
- B : Gatesbury earthwork and complex of ditches.
- C : site of the finds in 1936.
- D : site of the Roman bath-house close to the river Rib.
- E : Wickham Field, site of the Roman town.

# INTRODUCTION

## GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The terrain of East Hertfordshire is largely composed of low undulating hills, river-valleys and a certain amount of woodland; not unlike the Cotswolds in many places. It takes its nature from the underlying geology, which is mainly chalk and glacial drift. The hills, part of the Upper Chalk series, decline gently from the Chilterns in the north-west towards the south-east, where the Cretaceous Chalk disappears beneath the later Eocene deposits of London Clay and Reading Beds. Most of the river-valleys follow the direction of this decline and in places have cut deeply into the surface geology.

In the immediate Puckeridge-Braughing area the chalk hills are capped with boulder clays, flints, sand and gravel; the river valleys have superficial deposits of alluvium. There are two main watercourses serving the area; the River Quin, which rises in the chalk uplands some 12 miles to the north-east, passes through the village of Braughing and joins with the River Rib just to the north of the Roman Town in Wickham Field. The Rib rises from a source in the higher chalk hills of the Therfield region to the north. It flows past the eastern side of the Roman Town, forming a natural boundary to the settlement on that side; it eventually joins the River Lea between Ware and Hertford.

To the east of the Rib the land sweeps up to form a gently elevated plateau where the earthwork, known as Gatesbury Wood (PL. 1) stands in an isolated and commanding position overlooking the valley. On the west bank of the Rib there is a narrow ridge of land, about three quarters of a mile long. This ridge is known as Wickham Hill, and the nucleus of the Roman settlement nestles comfortably in a bowl-shaped re-entrant at the north-eastern end. To the west of Wickham Hill the land again rises, out of a dry valley, to form a series of low wooded hills. At the northern end of the hill, beyond the Roman town, the land is low-lying and waterlogged, even today, so the chances are that in prehistoric and Roman times it would have been almost totally impassable marshland. Only to the south is the countryside fairly open, where the valley gradually broadens out as it approaches the wide, shallow valley of the Lea.

The present-day village of Puckeridge spreads along the shallow valley to the west of Wickham Hill. Skeleton Green lies at the extreme northern end of the village (FIG. 1).

## THE ARCHAEOLOGY

### A. *Pre-Roman*

A scatter of cores, scrapers, microliths and other flints attest the presence of Mesolithic hunters and fishers in the valleys of east Hertfordshire, some 7-8000 years ago.

Neolithic flintwork is marginally more plentiful but nonetheless still scarce. The most consistent finds of this period are leaf-shaped arrowheads. Two of these distinctive artefacts were found during the course of the present excavations (FIG. 65); another, broken, was found during excavation of a Roman bath house on the banks of the River Rib (Partridge 1978). The predominance of this type of arrowhead and the lack of settlement-evidence seems to suggest the periodic presence of ranging hunting-groups — perhaps from as far afield as the Brecklands of Norfolk and Suffolk where this style of leaf-shaped arrowhead is typical of Neolithic as-

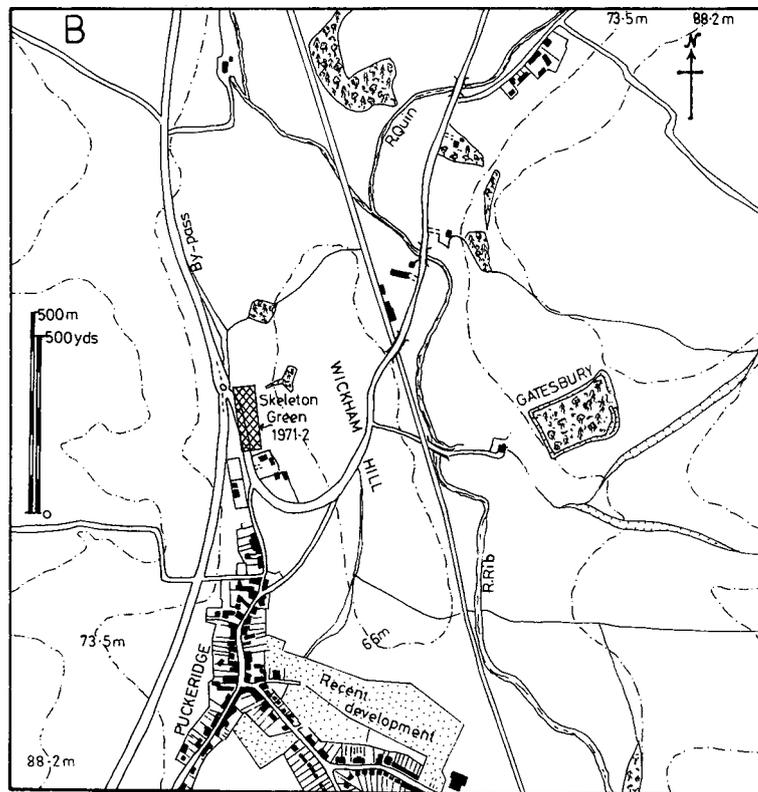


Fig. 1. A & B. Location maps.

semblages. The marshy, fertile valleys of East Hertfordshire must have been rich in game and attractive to primitive hunting and fishing groups.

Little is known about the Bronze Age locally; finds are scarce and known occupation sites are even more rare. A tanged and barbed arrowhead was found during the present excavation (FIG. 65), but like the Neolithic ones it appears to be something of a stray; so it seems quite likely that conclusions about earlier hunting and fishing groups apply equally well to the Bronze Age in this area.

Serious occupation and settlement does not seem to have taken place until the third century B.C., at the earliest. Indeed, the only reason at present for assuming that occupation began as early as that is the presence of mid to late Iron Age pottery types amongst the Gatesbury material in the Henderson Collection (see Part III, pp.323, 329); quite obviously the bulk of these earlier pottery types do not belong to the same late La Tène III phase as does most of the other pottery in the Henderson Collection, and from Skeleton Green. If this pottery can be taken as evidence for the initial occupation in the mid to late Iron Age, what better site than Gatesbury? The area is elevated, well drained, light boulder-clay/gravels, with a number of natural springs; moreover, the position commands an extensive view of the river-valley in both directions. It is possible that the small earthwork known as Gatesbury Wood belongs to this period, though this cannot be demonstrated at present. The earthwork is about 3 ha in extent and roughly rectangular in shape; a single bank and ditch marks the perimeter and, at the eastern end, there appears to be an entrance with flanking double banks and ditches. To date, no scientific examination of the earthwork has taken place, but a few years ago the north-east corner was bulldozed away (see PL. II); the work was observed but the only material that came to light was a few sherds of thick storage-vessel, such as might be found on any late Iron Age site; therefore the date of this earthwork still remains uncertain (Partridge 1975, 150).

The late pre-Roman occupation was extensive. If, as has been suggested above, the original nucleus was centred on Gatesbury, then this was but a starting point. At some stage, probably

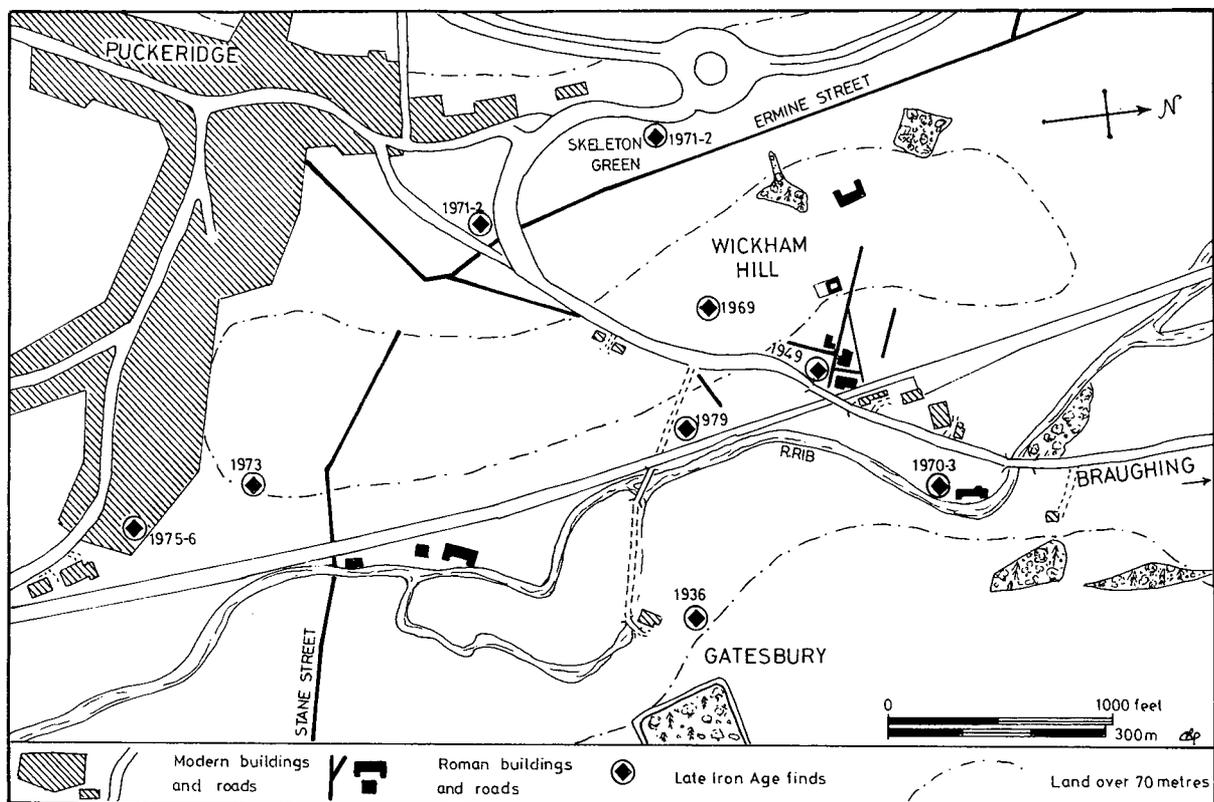


Fig. 2. Late Iron Age settlement in the Puckeridge — Brauching area; date of discoveries noted.



Pl. II

(Photo. A.G. Davies)

The ploughed-out bank and ditch is at the north-east corner of Gatesbury earthwork.

during the last decade or two of the first century B.C., the occupation began to expand. Initially the movement was from the higher ground at Gatesbury down onto the marginal land close to the river. Gradually the movement spread, until finally all the land in the valley bottom and on the slopes of Wickham Hill had been encompassed. Evidence for this expansion has been found in a number of places, but the main concentration seems to have been west of the river (see FIGS. 2 and 3). At its zenith the settlement must have covered 100 ha or more; and it was undoubtedly one of the most important late Iron Age centres north of the Thames.

For such an important centre there is a puzzling lack of defensive works. The extensive systems of dykes, which are such a notable feature of large centres such as Camulodunum, Bagendon and Chichester, appear to be missing. There *is* a large complex of ditches and enclosures, just to the north of Gatesbury, which can be seen quite clearly on aerial photographs (PL. II), but these seem to be more reminiscent of the enclosure- and boundary ditches at Prae Wood, St. Albans (Wheeler 1936). However, despite the apparent lack of man-made defences there is no shortage of natural ones; the heavier boulder-clays on the eastern and western margins of the valley would no doubt have supported heavy impenetrable forest growth. The low-lying area in the valley bottom, especially north of Wickham Hill, would have been waterlogged marshland; so access to the settlement would not have been easy, except by means of narrow, possibly man-made, trackways and by water. There is another sort of natural

phenomenon that should also be considered in this context: just to the south of Gatesbury there are two 'natural dykes' known locally as Bournes; these are fairly common features of the Hertfordshire countryside (in reality they are small ravines cut, by water action, into the chalk subsoil and their main function is to carry away excess surface water); there is another one about 800m to the north-east of Gatesbury (FIG. 3, PL. 1). The Braughing Bournes are still active watercourses at most times of the year and, even when dry, they are formidable features in their own right; steep-sided and often up to 10 m deep and 30 m across. Dyer (1973) considers that the Wheathampstead dykes are, at least in part, natural features. It is surely coincidental that the Braughing Bournes are so placed that they form barriers across the only relatively open tracts of countryside in the immediate vicinity of Gatesbury. But perhaps the presence of these natural defences influenced to some degree the siting of the early settlement (see FIG. 4).

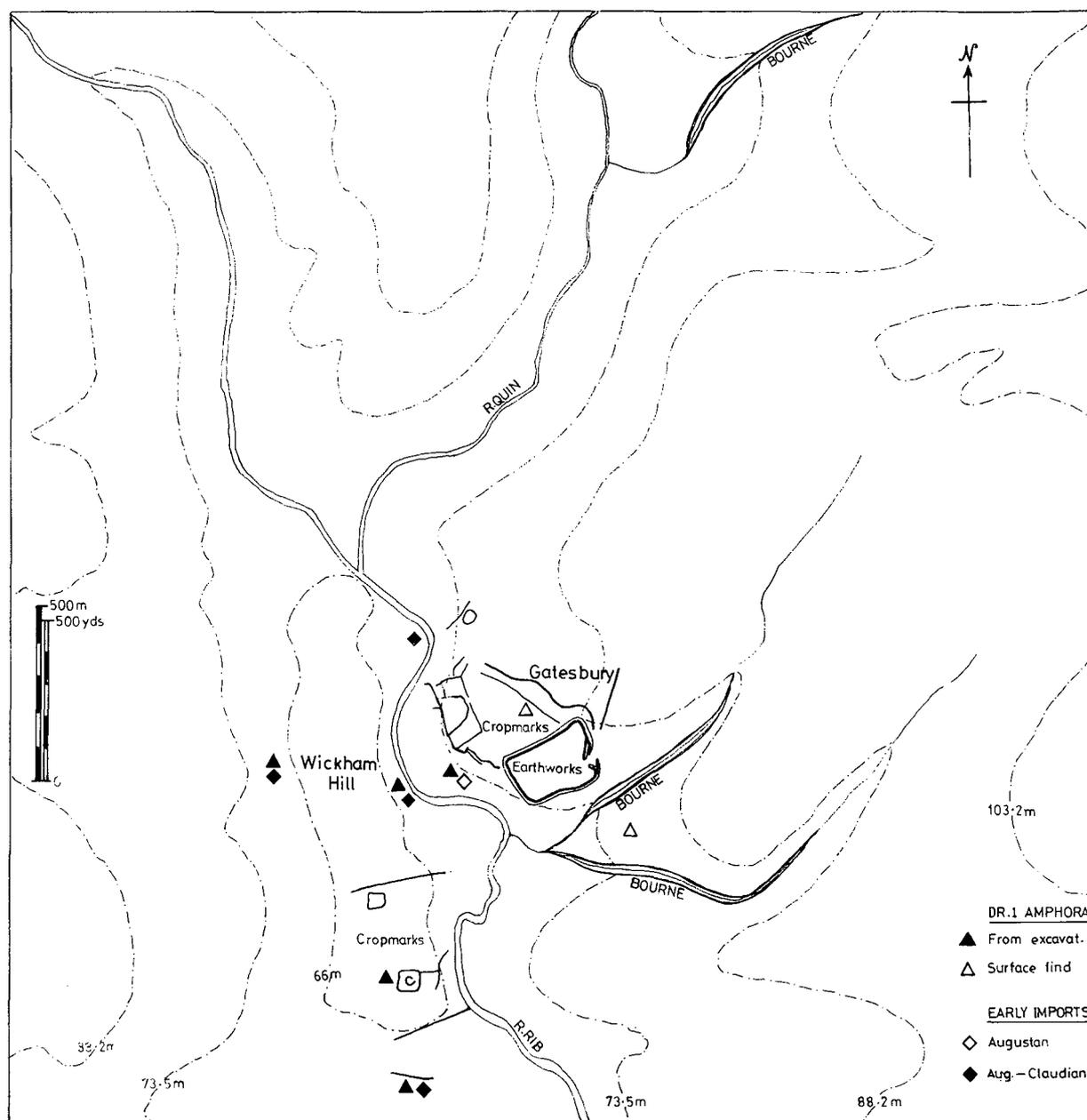


Fig. 3. Native occupation from excavation and aerial photographs: natural features; findspots of Dr. 1 amphorae and other early imported wares.

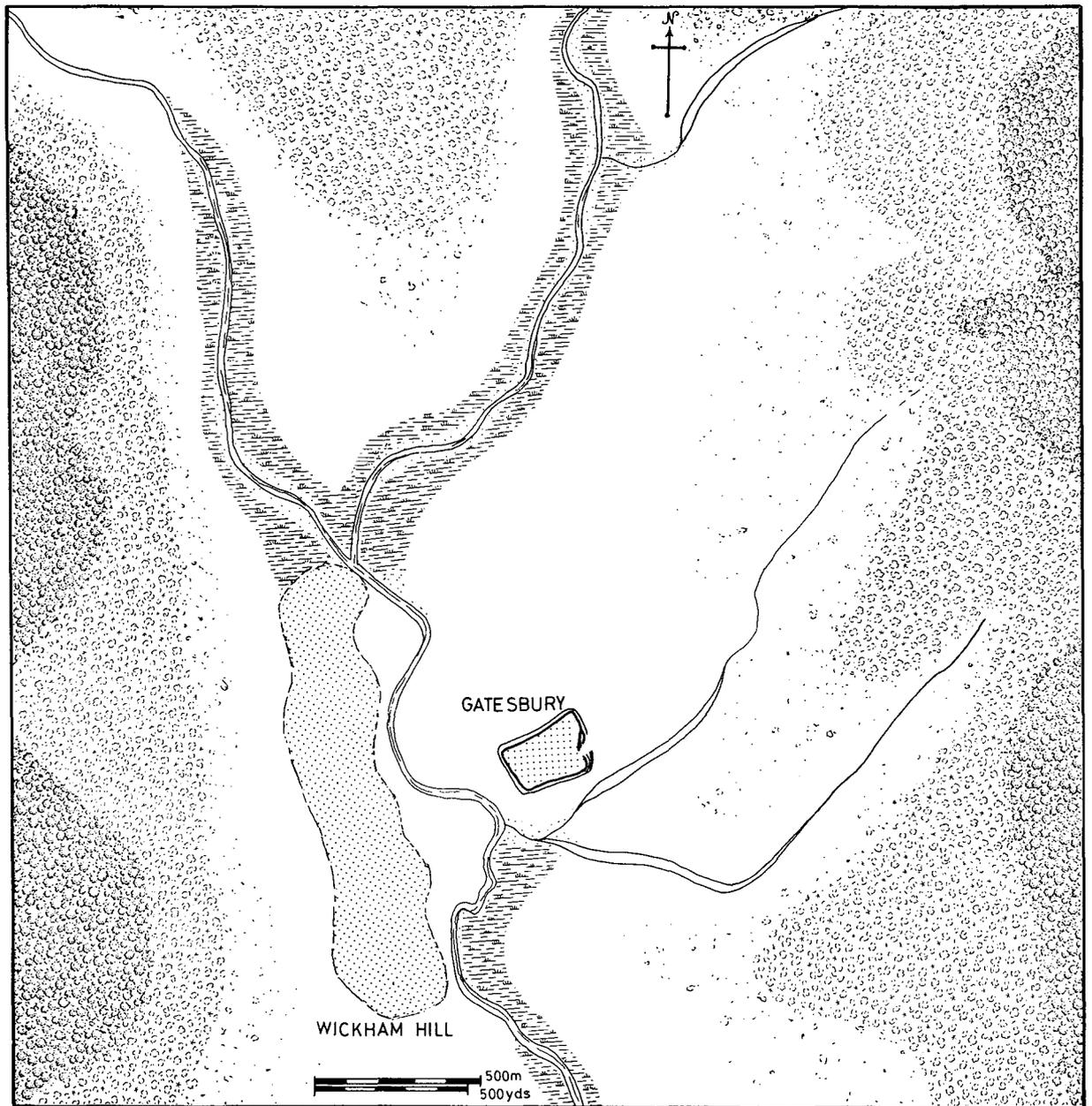


Fig. 4. Suggested topography of the Gatesbury — Wickham Hill region in the late Iron Age — Roman period.

### B. Roman

The Roman settlement is rather better-known than its Native precursor, though most of the knowledge has been gleaned from aerial photographs and field work rather than from excavation (PL. III). The nucleus of the town lies in Wickham Field where the street system and many masonry buildings are known from aerial reconnaissance and fieldwork (FIG. 2). The only masonry building that has been explored within the nucleus lies close to Braughing Station on the eastern edge of Wickham Field. Excavations here in 1949 (Holmes 1955) uncovered the south-east corner of a large building; in 1970, excavations in the station garden revealed the north-east corner of this building (Partridge 1978, 65-8). The importance of the excavation in 1949 lies not so much in the discovery of a Roman building, but in the stratified sequence of occupation that was revealed, showing that this area had first been occupied in the immediate pre-Roman period and that, with little break, the occupation continued at least until the last years of the fourth century A.D. There is at present no way of telling for how long after the end of Roman Britain the occupation went on; coins of Honorius and Arcadius have been found, and this suggests a presence in the town until at least the early years of the fifth century.



Pl. III

*(University of Cambridge, Copyright reserved)*

Wickham Hill — Wickham Field. Roman roads: Ermine Street runs from south to north; the main street of the Roman town runs from east to west starting close to the railway-bridge (upper right-hand corner). Note the Roman features in the field at the bottom right of photograph.

Another masonry building was excavated in the early 1970's, but this lay outside the main area of the town (FIG. 2, PL. I). It was sited close to the river and proved to be a small bath-house (Partridge 1978, 24-64). The excavations revealed a sequence of occupation which confirmed the results of the 1949 work.

#### THE EXCAVATIONS

In 1969 trial excavations were undertaken by the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works (now the Department of the Environment), along the line of the proposed Puckeridge By-pass. The report on these trial excavations has been published elsewhere (Stead 1970, 37-47). During the course of the excavations, at a point close to the northern outskirts of Puckeridge, several Romano-British cremations were located. At that time no attempt was made to explore the area more fully. Subsequently, when the by-pass plans were finalised, it was decided to carry out a more comprehensive investigation of the area under threat. These excavations began in 1971 and were completed in 1972 and form the subject of this report.

#### METHOD OF EXCAVATION

Dr. Ian Stead, who directed the original trial excavations, kindly made available the site notebooks and plans. These were very helpful, for they showed the type of subsoil to be expected and even more important, the depth and nature of the archaeological deposits. The decision to carry out mechanical top-stripping was based on the information gained from the trial-trenches; these had shown a fairly consistent depth of ploughsoil and post-Roman hillwash — in some places as much as 50 cm had accumulated. After stripping had been completed,

permanent baselines were surveyed and wooden posts inserted at 10-m intervals. A 10-m grid was laid out over the whole site, with metal pins marking the corners. This size of grid is to be recommended for most open-plan sites, because, as was proved during the excavation, it is infinitely versatile. It is compact enough to be gridded down into much smaller units, for detailed work, and large enough for larger areas to be easily recorded.

After the initial mechanical stripping, all work was carried out by hand. During the first season, it was concentrated on the area covered by grids 1-6, 22-23, 40-41 and the northern end of grids 25, 43 and 61. In the second season the area of grids 1-3 was abandoned because at this point the subsoil came through to the modern surface; consequently the archaeological layers had been severely damaged by ploughing and accurate interpretation was impossible (FIG. 5). All other grids were worked (4-6, 21-26, 39-44, 58-61).

The site was finally levelled and covered by the by-pass in November 1972. The finds are at present stored in Hertford Museum Annexe; in the near future two large groups will be donated to the British Museum (G5 F.9 and G22 F.52).

#### RECORDING

The recording system, based on individual grid squares, has a numerical sequence from 1 to infinity for each grid. So, in practice, it is possible to have a number of different features with the same number; but in different grids (e.g. G4 F.10, G7 F.10, G22 F.10 etc.) major site layers, being generally more consistent, usually have the same layer-number in each grid (e.g. layers 1-3 were found in most of the excavated grids). There was, of course, a greater depth of stratification on some parts of the site than on others. For example, Grid 22 had ten recognizable layers; most of these were confined to that grid alone (the area covered by Grid 22 had the greatest depth of stratification on the site). Some Grids, such as 1 and 2, had little stratification and consequently few layers.

In the text layers are written thus: Layer 2 for general layers and G22(7) for more localised layers. Features are always prefixed by the grid number: as G22 F.52.

#### PERIODS AND PHASES

##### Period I: Pre-Conquest (FIG. 6)

##### *Phase i* (c. 15 B.C. — A.D. 1)

This is represented solely by a ditch and pallisade-trench (Ditch I, F.60 and F.70). The initial date and purpose of these features are not clear, but Gallo-Belgic wares in the fill suggest a terminal date within the last decade or so of the first century B.C.

##### *Phase ii* (c. 10 B.C. — A.D. 20)

Timber buildings appear in this phase and Buildings I and II certainly belong; it is possible that Buildings IV and V also belong, but the dating of these is somewhat problematical. The large well (Well 2, F.52), a ditch (Ditch 2, F.39) and several large pits (F.9, F.10 and F.31) can also be assigned to this phase.

##### *Phase iii* (c. A.D. 15 — 25)

This phase represents the partial destruction and re-building of some of the earlier timber structures, which had been destroyed or damaged by fire. Building IIa was involved, and probably Building VI. Building III may belong to this phase, but this is not certain. Two largish pits certainly belong to this phase (F.23 and F.24) and some of the pits in the north-west sector of the site probably belong (e.g. F.5 and F.28). Ditch 3 (F.40) may also be assigned.

##### *Phase iv* (c. A.D. 30 — 40)

Sometime towards the end of Phase iii the site seems to have been partially abandoned. Most of the buildings became derelict and were not rebuilt. The two large pits — F.23 and F.24 — were filled in at this stage. But subsequently at least one new building made its appearance. Building VII was constructed close to where Buildings II and IIa had originally stood, but on virgin ground. Building VII can be demonstrated stratigraphically to be the latest structure

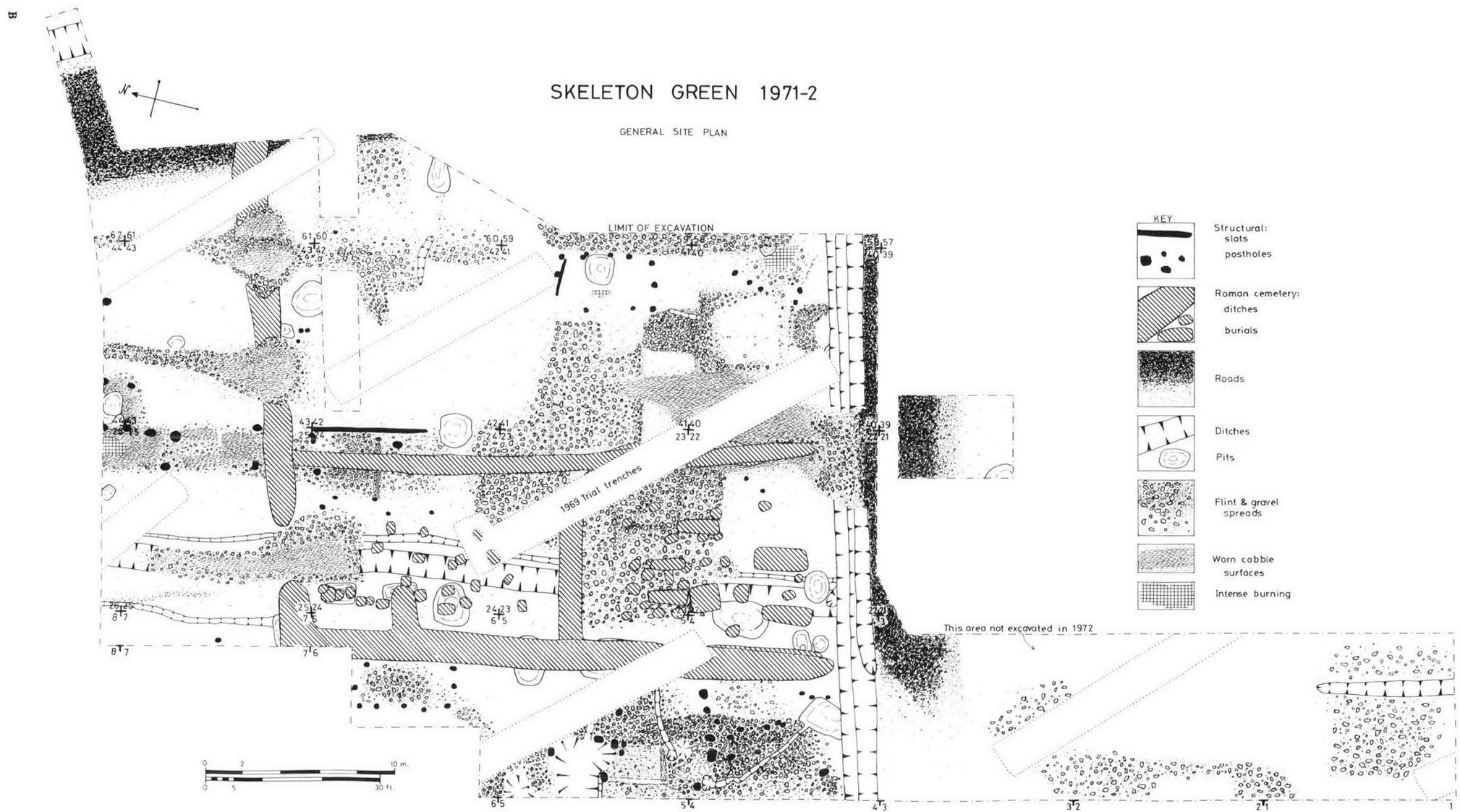


Fig. 5. Site plan.

before the sealing of Period I by a layer of flood-silt (PLS. V A, VII A). Some features, including pits, in the northern and western sectors of the site, which were not covered by the flood-silt, may also belong to this last phase, because they contained material which is typologically later than material from Phases ii and iii.

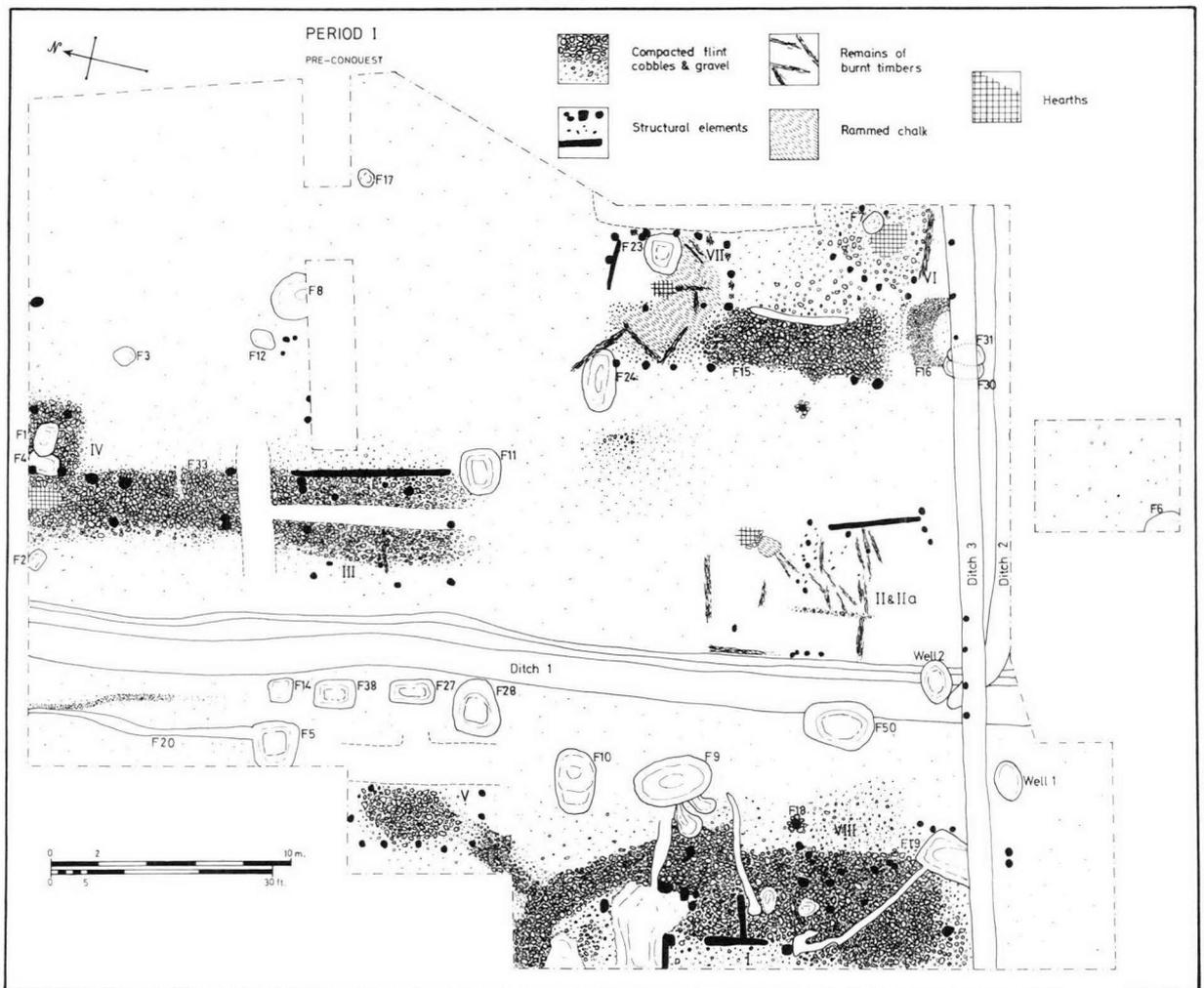


Fig. 6. Period I features: Period II features in outline.

#### Period II: Post-Conquest (FIGS. 17, 18)

Structures of this period were rectangular timber buildings of sill-beam type; worn cobbled paths gave access to these and the buildings appear to have been all of a similar type and more or less contemporary. They were arranged in the angle of two sections of road running at right-angles. This embryo road-system was certainly laid out within a year or two of the Conquest. There was no evidence for re-building or alterations, so a fairly short-lived occupation seems likely and it certainly falls within a date bracket *c.* 43 — 65.

#### Period III: Cremation Cemetery (FIG. 90)

##### *Phase i (c. 90 — 110)*

At the termination of the Period II occupation, the buildings were probably dismantled and the site cleared, because very little structural evidence for this occupation remained. The site then remained derelict for long enough to accumulate a thin turf line over the cobble spreads (which originally provided hard standing for the buildings). Then, towards the end of the first century, a small cemetery was laid out; this was enclosed by a small ditch and bank (FIG. 90, Ditch 1).

*Phase ii* (c. 110 — 140)

Shortly after its inception the original enclosure was enlarged, taking in more ground to the north (FIG. 90, Ditch 2).

*Phase iii* (c. 140 — 200)

In the late Hadrianic or early Antonine period, the western and northern sides of the Phase ii enclosure were replaced by a much larger ditch. The western side also incorporated a small eastward extension which, in conjunction with the northern ditch, formed a small, partially-enclosed space in the north-west corner of the cemetery. This space had been used for the interment of several rich Antonine cremations (FIG. 90, Ditch 3).

*Phase iv* (c. 300+)

Sometime after the cemetery had ceased to be used for cremation-burials, five inhumations had been carried out within the area of the original Phase i enclosure, disturbing several of the cremations in the process.

## GENERAL SITE LAYERS

*Layers 1 & 2.* These two layers represent 1, modern plough soil and 2, post-Roman build-up in the form of fine orange clay silt, which accumulated as hillwash.

*Layer 3.* A dark greyish-brown colour; fairly thin in most places and only reaches a maximum of 6-8 cm. Some residual pre-Roman material and rather more Roman. This layer probably represents the later Roman and post-Roman land-surface and turf-line before it was buried beneath the hillwash.

*Layer 4* (Grids 7, 24-26, 41-43, 60). Brownish loam with many stones. This layer was only present in the northern area of the site. It may represent the latest pre-Roman land-surface. In the southern part of the site it merged with the silt layer and was not identifiable as a separate entity.

*Layer 5.* Darker than 4, less stone and more silty loam. Datable finds suggest a pre-Conquest date, and the flood-silt certainly overlies this layer in Grids 23 and 41.

*Layer of flood silt.* This fine orange-buff, stone-free silt sealed most of the important pre-Conquest levels. Its composition, fine-grained silt with a few leaf and rootlet remains, suggests that it was waterborn and deposited in a time of flood. Generally it was confined to the area of Grid 22 and Grid 40, and to parts of Grids 4, 5, 23 and 41. It was thickest in Grid 22, where there had originally been a shallow depression (FIG. 10). After the silting, this area was relatively level and this may explain the choice of site for the buildings in Period II (see PLS. V A, VII A).

## SUMMARY

Apart from a few fragments of coarse handmade pottery (possibly of the early Iron Age), recovered from the lowest levels, there was no real evidence for occupation before the closing years of the first century B.C. This would have been about the time of the movement away from Gatesbury. Occupation continued into the Claudian period until disaster in the shape of fire and then flood overtook the settlement.

Shortly after the Roman Conquest the site was re-occupied. This occupation does not appear to have lasted very long; the material evidence suggests that it may have been as little as 10 years, though this is by no means certain. But it is certain that occupation had ceased before the end of the first century, because a cemetery had been established on the former occupation-site by the latter years of the first century, or at the latest in the first few years of the second. The cemetery gradually expanded and underwent changes, until it became redundant in the late Antonine period. At a much later date, probably in the early fourth century, the area was utilized for the interment of several bodies.

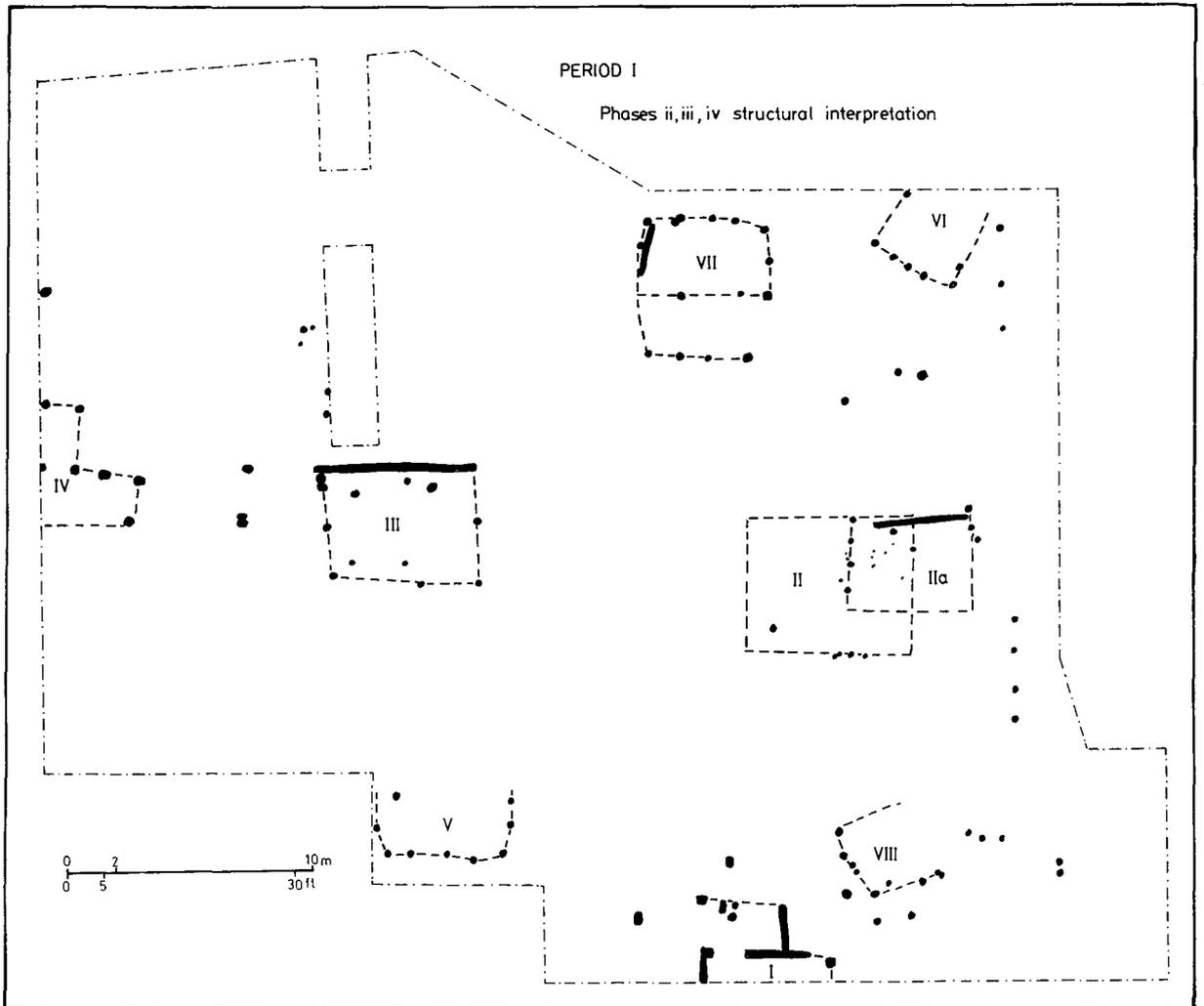


Fig. 7. Period I structural interpretation. For orientation, see FIG. 6.

# PART I: THE OCCUPATION

## PERIOD I

### THE BUILDINGS (FIGS. 6, 7)

The buildings show little consistency of plan, though most were more or less rectangular. Some show a tendency to weak corners and in others corners appeared to be missing altogether. The main structural elements were post-holes and occasional slots. Floors were constructed of cobbles, or rammed chalk, or beaten dirt, or gravel; in some more than one material had been used.<sup>1</sup> Buildings are numbered on the plan in order of excavation; the numbering has no chronological significance.

#### *Building I*

The floor was composed of flint cobbles and well-packed gravel. Only the eastern part of this building was excavated; the western part lay outside the excavated area. To the south of the building the cobbles extended for some 6 metres. There was a clear edge along the eastern side and another edge, not quite so well defined, at the southern end (PL. IV A). The cobbles were well packed and shiny with wear. More cobbles, less well packed, extended a short way to the east and continued to the north in a narrow strip: it appears that there had been a path along the eastern side of the building, connecting with a small cobbled courtyard or open area to the south.

The main structural elements consisted of several short timber slots and large, squarish post-holes. Substantial fragments of carbonized timber were still *in situ* in the slots. At the eastern end the arrangement of slots and post-holes suggests a porch with an entrance into the building at the north-east corner. Nothing can be said about the internal arrangements.

To the south and east of the building were a number of irregular post-holes and two narrow gullies. All these features had been cut through the cobbles so were clearly later and not contemporary with Building I (see Building VIII). The shallow depression immediately to the north of the porch was filled with occupation-rubbish and a small gully led away towards the east in the direction of a large pit, F.9. The depression was probably caused by the passage of feet during the occupation of Building I, and the gully allowed the surface water collecting in the depression to drain away.

#### *Building II and IIa*

The original floor of Building II was of rammed dirt and gravel. A thick pad of chalk had been laid down as a base for a hearth; in use the chalk had become extremely red and oxidised and the fire-area had extended to the north-east, large flints had been used to limit the hearth area and these were found to be very reddened and fire-crackled. The structural elements for this building were not very clear, but traces of charred beams and very shallow linear depressions suggest that sill-beams were laid directly on the ground surface.

Building II was eventually burnt down; much of the original floor-surface had many traces of

1. For discussion of the problem of identifying buildings in the later Iron Age, see Warwick Rodwell in 'Lowland Iron Age Communities in Europe', *B.A.R.* 48 (1978).

charred timbers, burnt clay daub and large patches of fire-reddening. Some of this debris was levelled and rammed down and it provided the floor for a second building, Building IIa. The evidence for a post-hole and beam-slot structure was much more obvious. It was only partially built over the remains of Building II and it was smaller (see FIG. 7). In the south-eastern corner of this building a large storage-pot had been let into the floor; presumably originally a storage vessel, at the end of its useful life it had been used as a receptacle for domestic rubbish; animal bones, fragments from the rim of the pot and the terminal of an iron bucket-handle (FIG. 62, 99) were found in it (PL. IV B).

At some stage Building IIa was also burnt down, but it was never re-built. The burnt debris were found as fallen: a large portion of the clay-daub southern wall had collapsed inwards and was found sealing the large storage-pot (PL. IV B and FIG. 8).

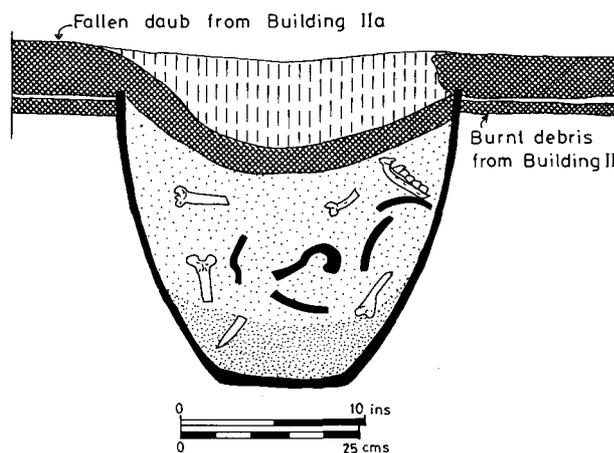


Fig. 8. Section of large storage vessel set into the floor of Building IIa.

### *Building III*

This building lay about 14m due north of Building IIa and was in many ways similar. The dimensions and the slot- and post-hole construction of Building IIa were closely mirrored in Building III. The cobbles, ostensibly the floor of this building, almost certainly belonged to an earlier phase (in the way that they were laid they much resembled the cobbles surrounding Building I). Moreover, the post-holes and slot had been cut through the cobbles; the latter are more likely to have been connected originally with Building IV, which lay just to the north.

### *Building IV*

At the extreme northern edge of the excavations, a number of large, squarish post-holes were uncovered. Unfortunately much of what may have been a substantial post-hole building had to be left unexcavated. The floor was of laid cobbles, well worn and shiny with use. A hearth was found near the western edge of the cobbles. Two pits (F.1 and F.4) had been cut through the cobbles, and one pit (F.4) had partly cut away two of the post-holes (FIG. 6).

### *Building V*

A simple sub-rectangular post-hole building. All the surviving post-holes were of uniform size and depth (c. 30 cm across by 30 cm deep). The eastern side of this building had been cut away by the ditch of the Period III cemetery. The floor was composed of broken flints and gravel. A narrow path of loosely-packed flints and gravel stretched from the south-west corner, to link up with the cobbled path curving around the north-east side of Building I.

### *Building VI*

This was a rather irregular and flimsy post-hole structure, of light construction; the post-holes had little depth or regularity. Most of the southern side was represented by traces of a timber sill-beam. The eastern end was not excavated. The floor was made from loosely-packed

flints and coarse gravel not seemingly very worn. There had been a central hearth at some time, but this had been cut through by a small pit (F.7); the pit was subsequently capped with chalk. This structure was partially sealed by an occupation-layer thought to be contemporary with Building VII (G40(7)).

### *Building VII*

This was the latest and, in many ways, the most substantial building on the site. The post-holes, which were the main structural elements, were large and deep, averaging some 40 cm across and 50 cm in depth. The building had been divided into two not quite equal parts. The western part seemed to have been open on the southern side, where a thick cobble path had been laid; this path extended to the south for 7 m and a shallow silt-filled gully ran along the eastern edge. At the southern end of this path there was a curious rather indeterminate feature. It consisted of a fairly well-defined area of small cobbles and gravel, generally rectangular in shape. The southern part had been cut away by Ditch 3. At the northern end the edge was defined by a blank area and the two corners also had blank patches. It looked as if some light timber structure had stood there with a gravel floor. This may have been some sort of shelter or store associated with Building VII, but it is not possible to demonstrate this with any certainty (for a reconstruction see FIG. 9).

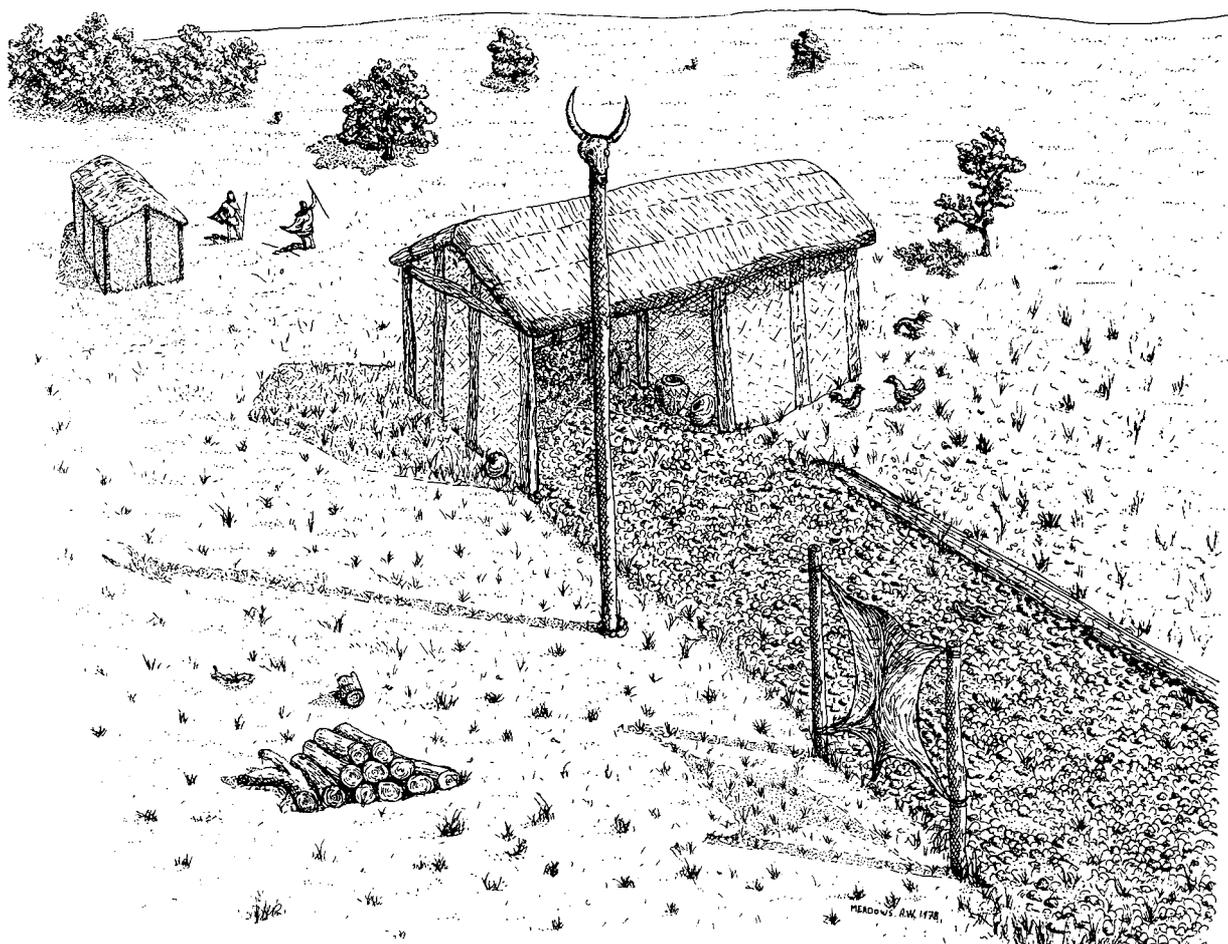


Fig. 9. Artistic reconstruction of Building VII (drawn by Tony Meadows).

The floor of Building VII was rammed chalk over gravel. The eastern part of the building had been constructed over an earlier pit (F.23, see p.44); subsequent subsidence in the upper layers of this pit had caused a hollow to form, which had been corrected with a further layer of chalk at that point.

There was a smallish area of intense burning in the eastern division: presumably a hearth or

domestic oven. In the western division, a number of fragments of hand-querns, large storage-pots and a thick scattering of carbonized grain testify to the preparation of bread meal (see p.204 for a report on the cereal grains). The final destruction of this building was by fire. The fallen burning timbers had left many traces on the chalk floor: and many of the post-holes were burnt and discoloured at the top, showing that the building had burnt with enough intensity to consume the main support posts right down to the ground (PL. V A).

### *Building VIII*

As noted above (Building I), a number of irregular post-holes and two gullies had been cut through the cobbled yard of Building I, presumably when Building I was no longer in use (PL IV A). Where the post-holes extended eastwards, beyond the edge of the cobbles, there was a rough floor of coarse gravel. Although there were no traces of post-holes or other structural elements to the south or east of this floor, it seems likely that some sort of light structure had once existed.

### GENERAL COMMENTS

In Table A the buildings are grouped according to phase, but it will be appreciated that some buildings are not readily assignable to a specific phase. There are a number of reasons for this. For example, on the western part of the site, in the area of Buildings I, V and VIII, the natural subsoil rises considerably; surviving archaeological levels lay immediately below the ploughsoil and had suffered badly from the effects of modern ploughing; this, of course, made stratigraphical attributions difficult. Another factor which has to be taken into account is the chronological overlap that almost certainly occurred; in the later phases, some buildings belonging to earlier phases may still have been standing, indeed, still in use, while other buildings were newly constructed. So, although it is convenient to call each new happening a phase, it is more correct to view the picture as a series of component parts merging into one another rather than in the strict black and white terms of separate phases; we may compare the modern situation of derelict slum dwellings awaiting demolition while brand-new housing estates appear on adjacent land. Nevertheless, qualifications are necessary. During Period I there were two quite distinct terms of occupation; the earlier term included everything up to Phase iii, the later term is represented by Phase iv. Throughout the earlier term buildings were constructed, wells, pits and ditches dug and occupation-debris accumulated. The material finds associated with this occupation can be dated to mid Augustan — early Tiberian times i.e. *c.* 10 B.C. - A.D. 20. Material finds from the later term of occupation are dated late Tiberian - Claudian (*c.* A.D. 35 - 45). There was therefore a hiatus in the occupation, or at least a very serious decline, and very few, if any, of the finds can be assigned to the main Tiberian period. This is clearly brought out by Valerie Rigby in her discussion of the Gallo-Belgic wares (pp. 159 ff).

TABLE A: BUILDINGS TABLED BY PHASE

<i>Phase i</i>	<i>Phase ii</i>	<i>Phase iii</i>	<i>Phase iv</i>
	Building I	Building IIa	Building VII
	Building II	Building III	
	Building IV*	Building VI	
	Building V*	Building VIII*	

\* these may belong to the succeeding phase.

TABLE B: FEATURES TABLED BY PHASE

<i>Phase i</i>	<i>Phase ii</i>	<i>Phase iii</i>	<i>Phase iv</i>
G22 F.60	G5 F.5	G4 F.19*	G4 F.18*
G22 F.70	G5 F.9	G4 F.22	G7 F.5
	G22 F.25	G5 F.7	G21 F.2*
	G22 F.39	G5 F.10	G22 F.40
	G22 F.50	G5 F.17	G24 F.27
	G22 F.52	G5 F.19	G24 F.38
	G22 F.61	G7 F.4	G40 F.31
	G40 F.12	G22 F.29	G41 F.5
		G22 F.31	G41 F.6
		G22 F.36	G41 F.8
		G22 F.43	G41 F.11
		G23 F.31	G42 F.1
		G24 F.28	G43 F.8
		G41 F.23	G60 F.5
		G41 F.24	
		G43 F.1*	
		G43 F.3	
		G44 F.1	

## LAYERS

*Grid 22 (6)*

This appeared to be similar to, if not the same, as general site layer 5.

*Grid 22 (7)*

A fairly extensive layer, composed mainly of burnt clay daub, charcoal and sooty soil, mixed with brown stony loam. The burnt debris probably came from the destruction of Building II and it seems likely that this layer was contemporary with the occupation of Building IIa.

*Grid 22 (8)*

A fairly circumscribed layer of silty brown loam. It was present only in a limited area just to the west of Building II where it was covered by layer 7.

*Grid 22 (9)*

A large lense of sticky black loam with many fragments of charcoal and domestic refuse; localized in the south-west corner of the grid. It overlay the fill of Ditch 2 but was cut by the later ditches. It had very little relationship to any of the above layers, but was sealed by the Period II cobbles.

*Grid 22 (10)*

Brownish-grey loam with many small stones. It first appeared beneath the floor of Building II and extended to the west, where it underlay the cobble floor of Building I. There were very few finds from the surface of this layer. Ditch I is cut from this level and the interpretation as the pre-Period I land surface seems reasonable.

*Grid 40 (7)*

Dark brown silty loam with some stones, charcoal flecks and domestic refuse. It was mainly localized in the area of Building VI and appears to have been contemporary with the use of that building.

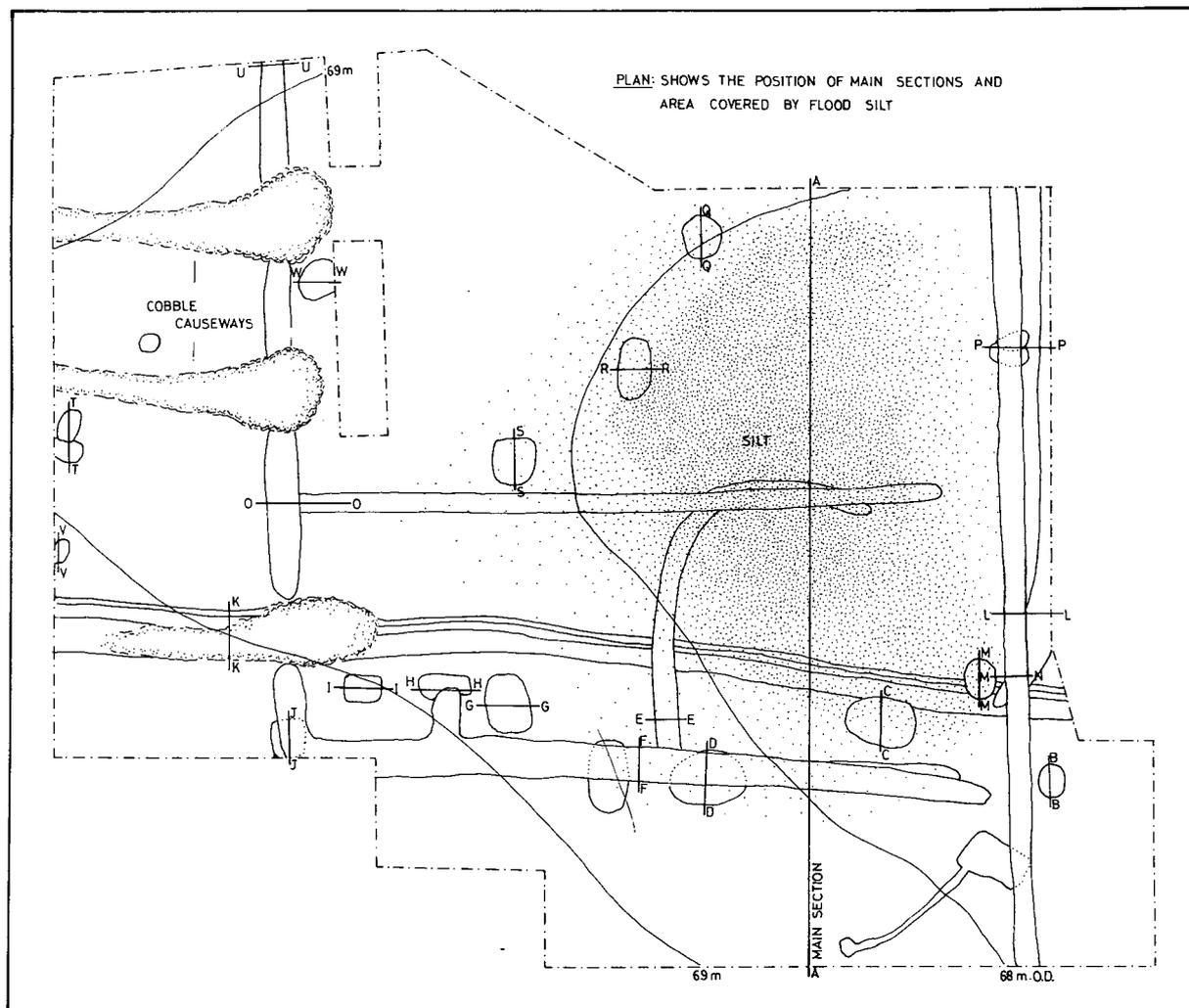


Fig. 10. Location plan for sections.

### FEATURES (Shown in FIG. 6)

The feature-numbers shown on the plan (FIG. 6) have been rationalized to avoid confusing duplication. This means that some have been changed; so to aid identification the original site-numbers are added in brackets in the text below (for Sections see FIGS. 11-16).

#### *F.1* (G44 F.1)

Oval-shaped pit (Section T-T). It cut into the eastern side of F.4. The fill of both features was very similar so F.1 may simply have been an extension of F.4. Sealed beneath Layer 4, which covered both the pits and the cobbles at this point.

#### *F.2* (G26 F.2)

Sub-rectangular pit (Section V-V). The lower fill was composed almost entirely of large lumps of fired clay and burnt wood. Sealed beneath Layer 4.

#### *F.3* (G43 F.3)

Squarish pit with very straight sides. Section not drawn. 85 cm across and 110 cm deep. A fairly homogeneous fill of brown stony silt with a slightly sticky primary fill c. 20 cm thick. A fair sprinkling of carbonized grain came from the primary fill; this may indicate use as a storage pit.

#### *F.4* (G26 F.4)

See F.1 for details (Section T-T).

*F.5 (G7 F.5)*

Squarish straight-sided pit (Section J-J). This pit was at the southern end of a narrow gully (F.20). It was not clear whether these two features were contemporary, because the later cemetery ditch (Period III) had cut away most of the upper part of the pit and the relationship could not be established (see also F.38).

*F.6 (G21 F.2)*

A large shallow pit. Section not drawn. Only part of this pit lay within the excavated area. The finds suggest a pre-Conquest date.

*F.7 (G40 F.7)*

A small round pit. Section not drawn. 70 cm across and *c.* 40 cm deep. The fill was composed of dark sticky silt, with many flecks of charcoal; a layer of chalk had been rammed into the top to seal it.

*F.8 (G43 F.8)*

Almost circular shallow pit (Section W-W). Filled with domestic rubbish, charcoal and burnt stones. This appears to have been a cooking hollow.

*F.9 (G5 F.9)*

Very large oval-shaped pit (Section D-D). The cemetery ditches of Period III had cut through the top. It seems likely that this pit was in use for some time: the lower fill was very black and sticky and had been sealed with a thick layer of oyster shells; above this was a layer of brown stony loam and, above this, another dark sticky layer, indicating a sequence of deposits until the contents became noisome, then a sealing layer of oyster shell, then a further sequence of deposits.

*F.10 (G5 F.10)*

Large oval-shaped pit, just to the north of F.9. Section not drawn. 2.70 m across, along the east-west axis and *c.* 1.10 m deep on the eastern side: it was much shallower on the western side. Similar sequence of fills as F.9, probably belonged to the same phase of occupation.

*F.11 (G42 F.11)*

Roughly circular pit (Section S-S). The upper fill contained many fragments of fired daub and charcoal flecks.

*F.12 (G43 F.12)*

A small sub-rectangular pit. Section not drawn. 90 cm across and 40 cm deep. Sealed beneath Layer 4.

*F.14 (G25 F.14)*

Small square pit. Section not drawn. The top of this pit had been completely cut away by the later cemetery ditch (Period III). Only *c.* 40 cm of the lower portion remained. Similar to but smaller than F.5 (see also F.38).

*F.15 (G40 F.15)*

Compacted-cobble path leading to Building VII (see main Section A-A).

*F.16 (G40 F.28)*

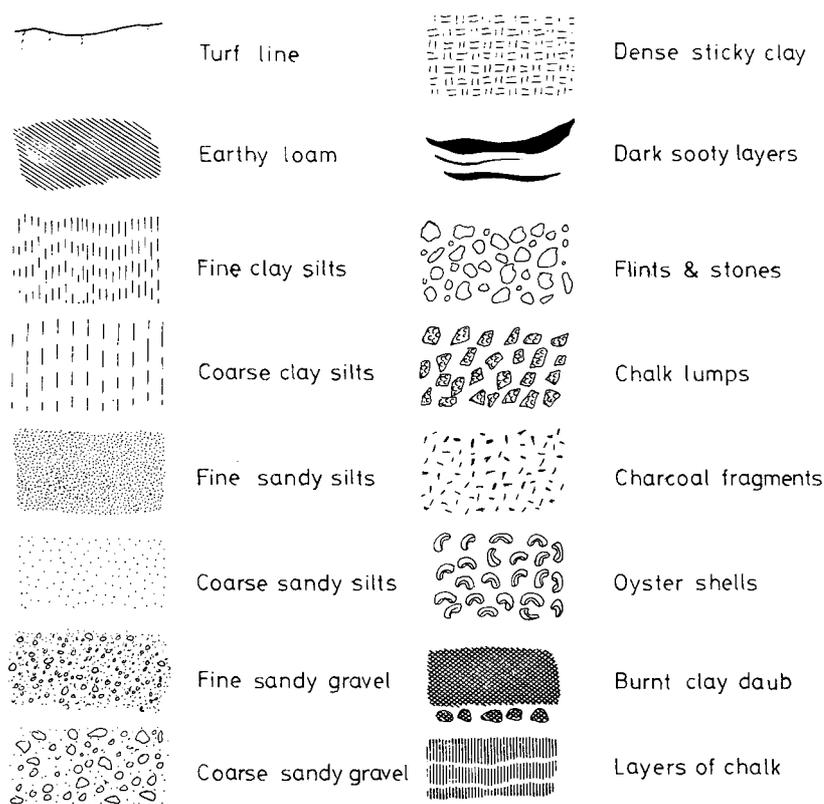
A pad of small flint cobbles and gravel. It had been cut at the southern end by Ditch 3. It may originally have had some structural significance but at the time of excavation this was not clear. It was partly overlaid by a Period II structure, so it seems likely to have belonged to Period I.

*F.17 (G60 F.5)*

Small shallow pit. Section not drawn. 60 cm across and 45 cm deep. Fill of gingery silt with pebbles. Sealed beneath Layer 4.

*F.18 (G4 F.28)*

Largish flint-packed post-hole. Section not drawn. It was deeper and more solidly packed with flints than other post-holes in the area. Another similar post-hole was found close to the cobble path of Building VII (F.15).



Key to Sections

*F.19* (G4 F.19)

Shallow rectangular pit or drainage-sump. Section not drawn. It had been cut through the edge of the Phase ii cobbles, but was earlier than Ditch 3, which had cut away the southern end. A shallow irregular gully leads into this feature from the north-west.

*F.20* (G7 F.4)

A narrow gully, which runs almost due north-south. See also F.5.

*F.22* (G4 F.22)

A steep-sided well (Well I: Section B-B). When partially silted up, this well had been used to dispose of quantities of burnt daub; at a later date it had been capped with a layer of large flints and gravel. Later still, the top had been partly cut away by Ditch 4 (Period II). The burnt debris may have come from the destruction of Building II, dumped in the well when the site was tidied up after the end of Phase ii.

*F.23* (G41 F.23)

Large roughly circular pit (Section Q-Q). Filled in before the beginning of Phase iv: the chalk floor of Building VII had been laid over this pit but subsequent subsidence caused a hollow to form and chalk had been rammed in to restore the level.

*F.24* (G41 F.24)

Large oval-shaped pit (Section R-R). This feature and F.23 above were probably contemporary and both were filled before Building VII was erected.

*F.27* (G24 F.27)

Large roughly rectangular pit (Section H-H). Few datable finds from this feature.

*F.28* (G24 F.28)

Very large oval-shaped pit (Section G-G). Similar in many ways to F.9 and F.10; its proximity to these two features suggests that it may have been roughly contemporary.

*F.30* (G40 F.12)

Large oval-shaped pit (Section P-P). A slightly smaller and less deep pit had been cut into the eastern side (F.31). Stratigraphically this feature appears to be one of the earliest on the site.

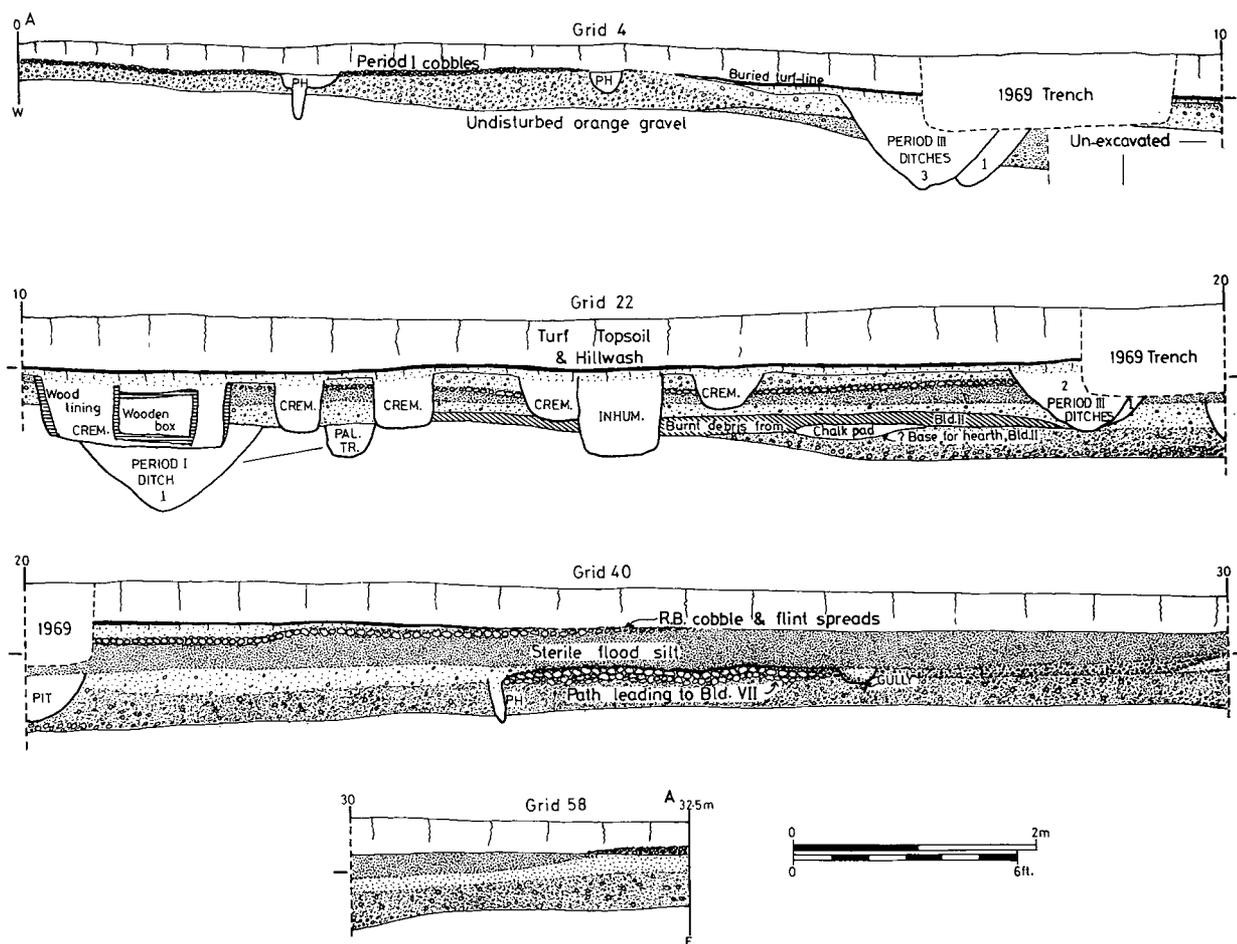


Fig. 11. Main section: see FIG. 10 for position

*F.31* (G40 F.31)

Oval-shaped pit (Section P-P). Dug into the eastern side of *F.30* above, but at a later date.

*F.33* (G26 F.3)

A rectangular area of worn, fire-reddened cobbles. The relationship between these cobbles and a series of large post-holes cutting through them was not fully established. The wear of the cobbles was patchy and more consistent with use as a floor than as a path, where a more consistent pattern of wear would have been expected.

*F.38* (G24 F.38)

Large squarish pit (Section I-I). This feature, like *F.5* and *F.14*, was more straight-sided and regular in shape than most. There was a certain amount of staining and discolouration of the lower fill (as in the other two). It seems likely that these features were primarily cess-pits; their attribution to this period is not certain, but there were no finds of Roman material in the fill: the concept of cess-pits is distinctly Roman, and this may indicate a Roman presence before the Conquest (for discussion of this suggestion, see p.351).

*F.39* (G22 F.39; Ditch 2)

A ditch with a curving butt-end (Section L-L). This ditch is later than Ditch 1 (*F.60*), whose fill it cut. The position of this ditch, just to the south of Buildings II and VI, suggests that it may have been associated with the Phase ii occupation.

*F.40* (G22 F.40: Ditch 3)

The latest pre-Roman ditch (Sections L-L and M-N). It cut through the end of Ditch 2 and the southern end of *F.19*. There was a series of post-holes along its northern lip, which suggests that it may have been a palisaded ditch.

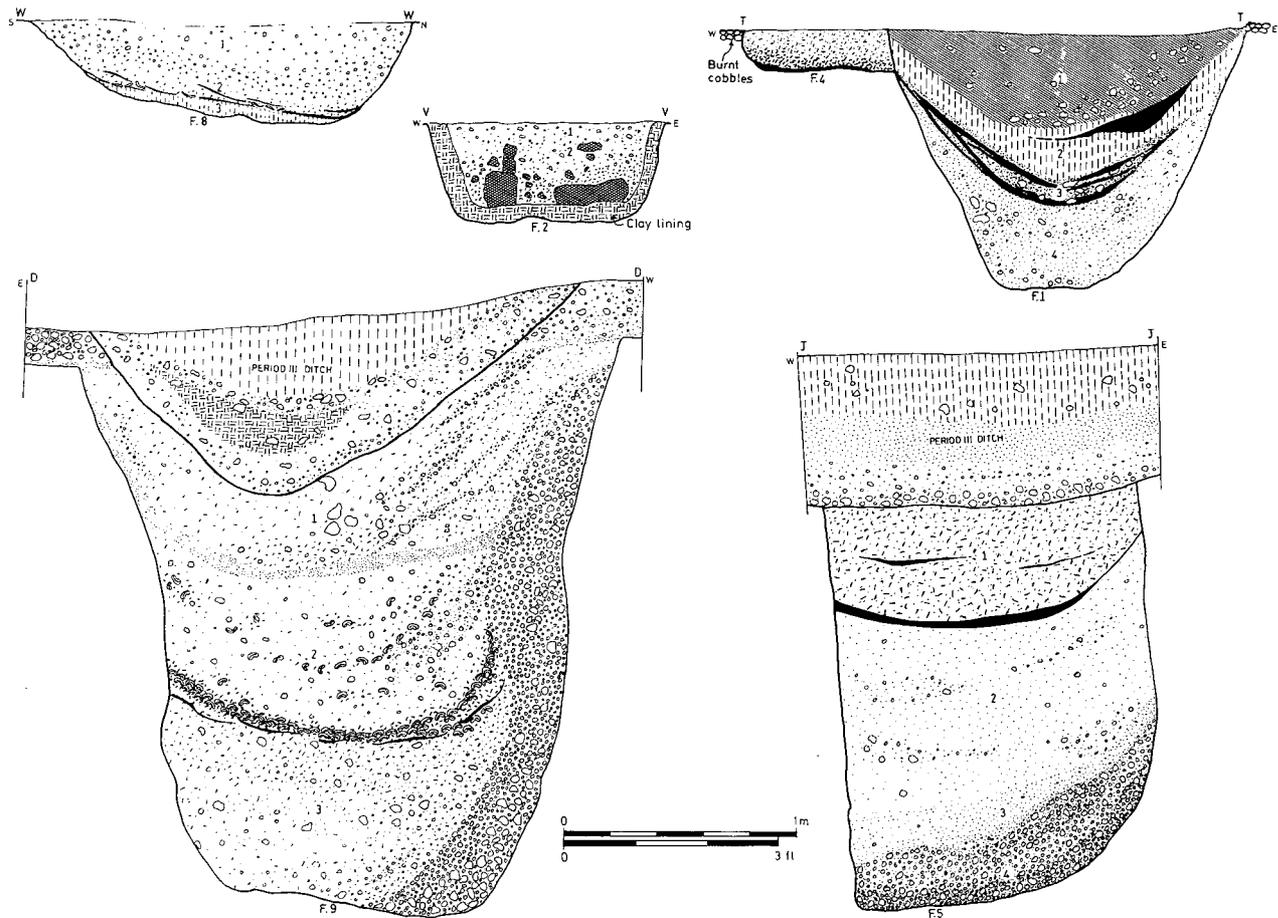


Fig. 12. Sections of features.

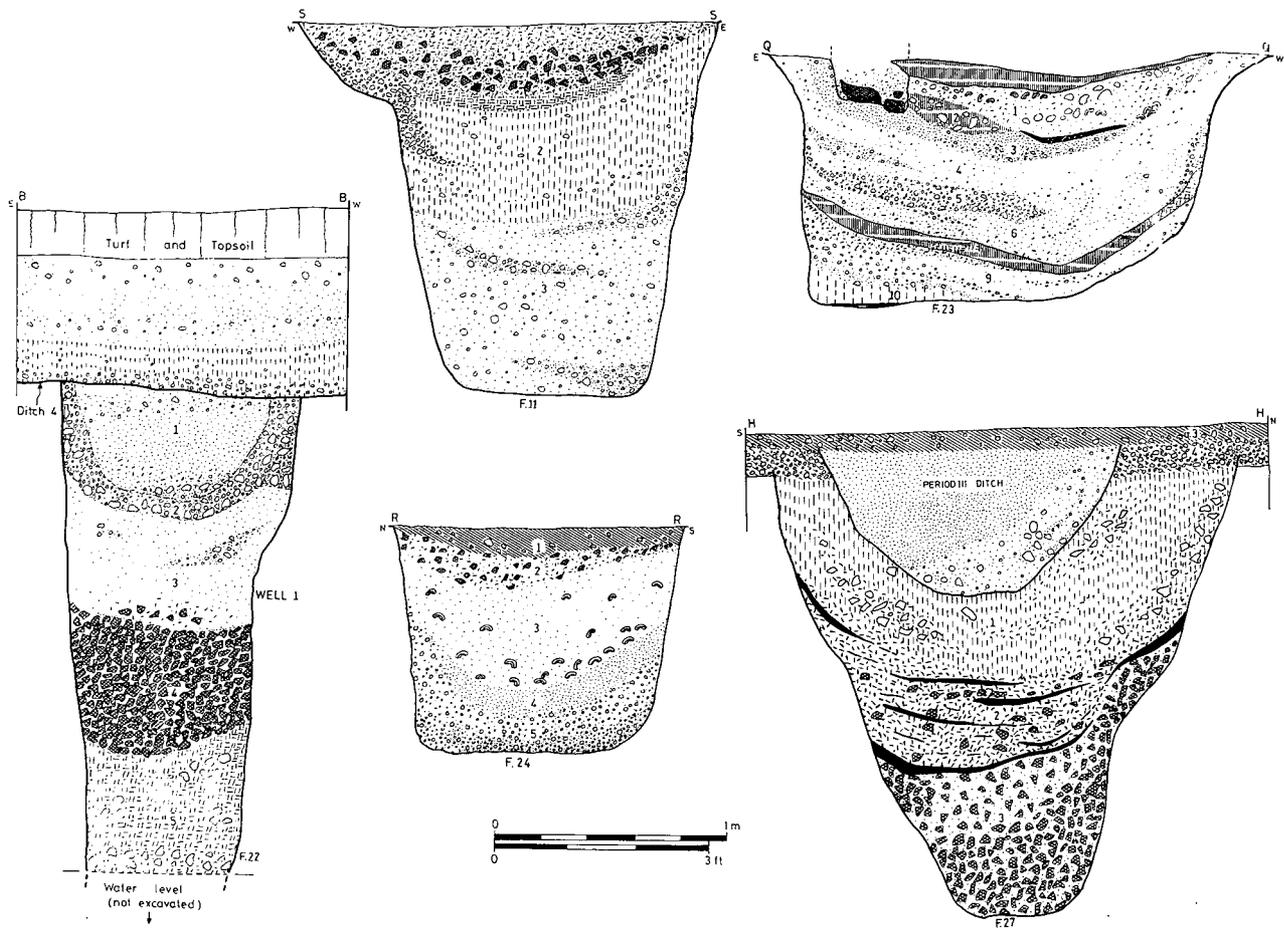


Fig. 13. Sections of features.

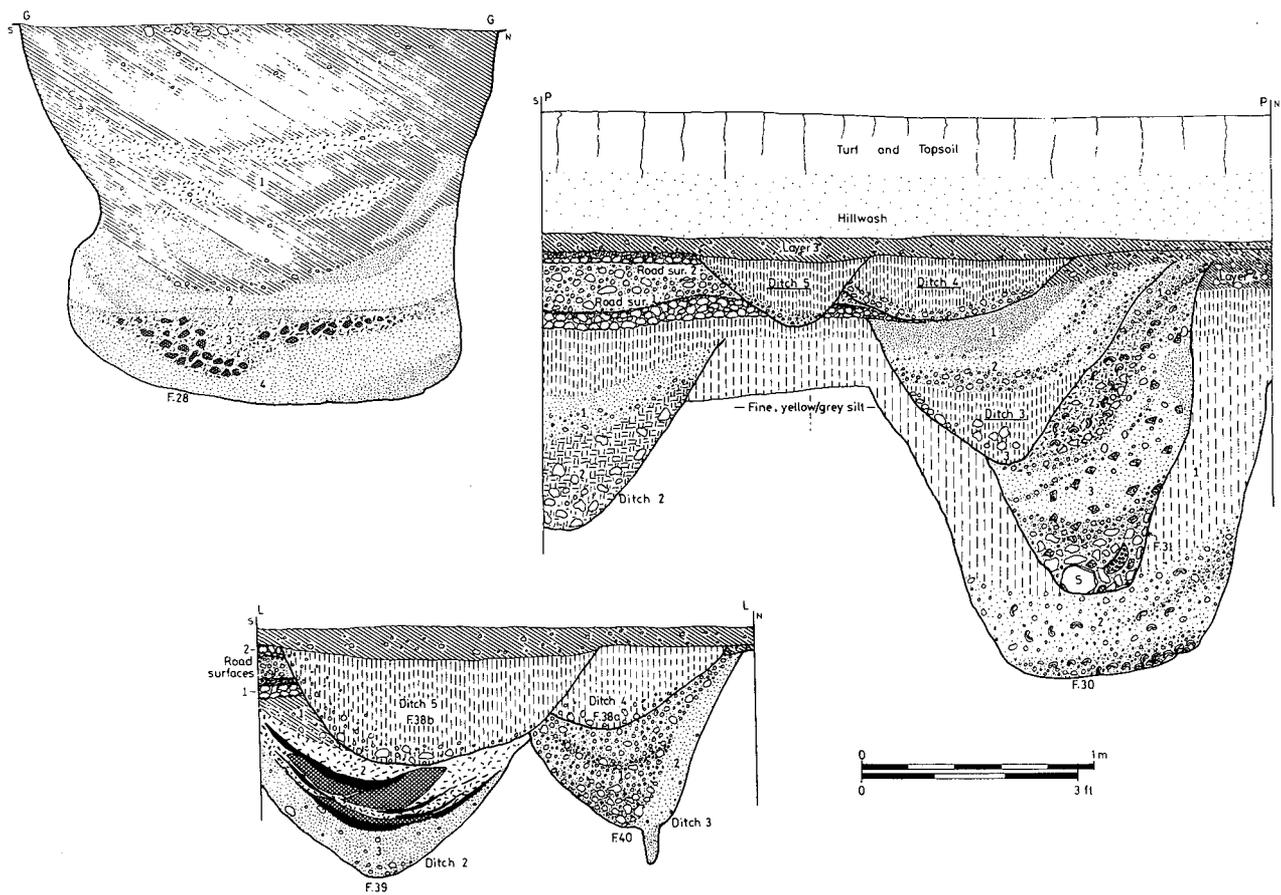


Fig. 14. Sections of features.

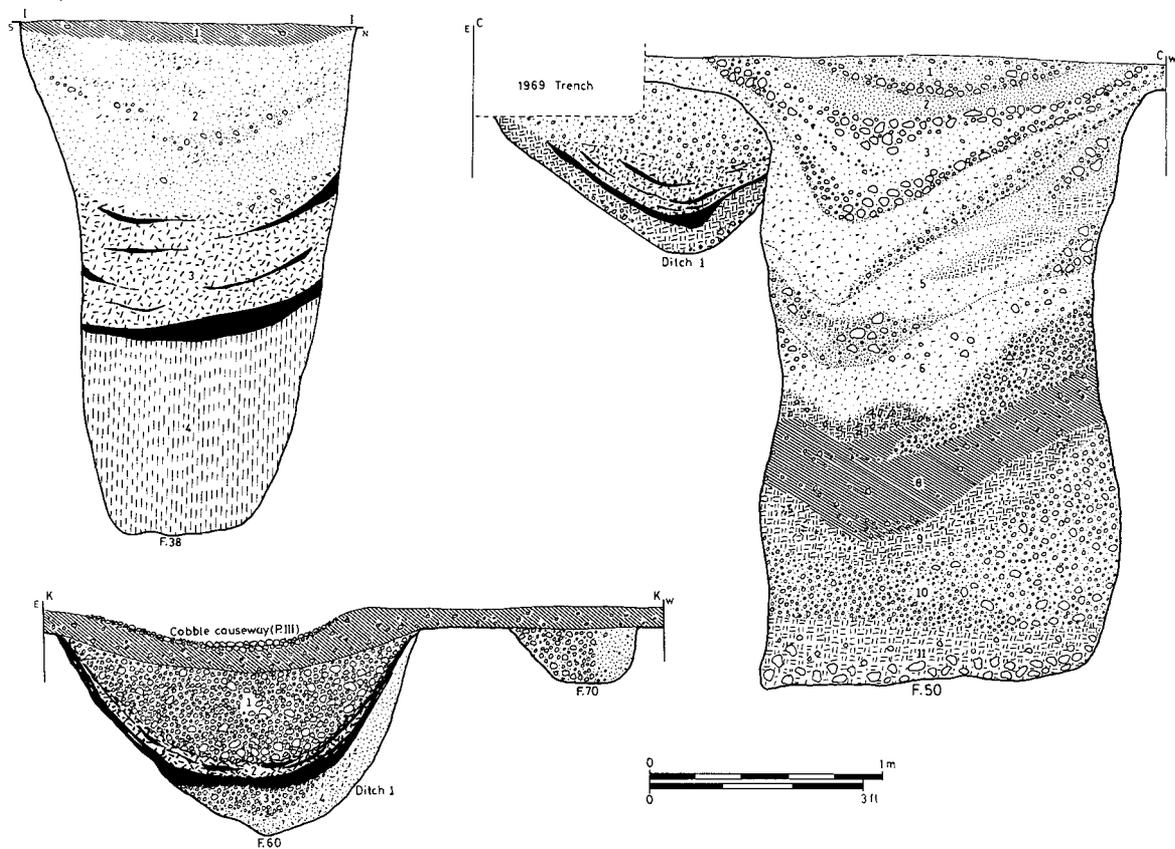


Fig. 15. Sections of features.

*F.50* (G22 F.50)

A large oval-shaped pit (Section C-C) between F.9 and F.52. It had been dug through the western side of Ditch 1. Material from the fill was similar in date to material from F.52 (lower fill).

*F.52* (G22 F.52)

Well 2 (Sections M-M and M-N). The material from this feature forms one of the most important assemblages from the site. The well had been dug through the eastern side of Ditch 1 and the palisade-trench F.70. It had originally been sealed by the flood-silt, but a subsequent collapse of the cone of the well had caused a certain amount of disturbance in the upper layers. Layers 1-5 were found to be contaminated by later material, but layers below this were undisturbed.

*F.60* (G22 F.60)

Ditch 1 (Sections K-K, M-M and C-C). This ditch and accompanying palisade-trench (F.70) were stratigraphically the earliest features on the site. The later ditches, Well 2 and several pits had all been cut through its fill, which contained early imported wares. A terminal date of *c.* 10-5 B.C. seems likely.

*F.70* (G22 F.70)

Palisade-trench for Ditch 1 (Sections A-A and K-K). See previous paragraph.

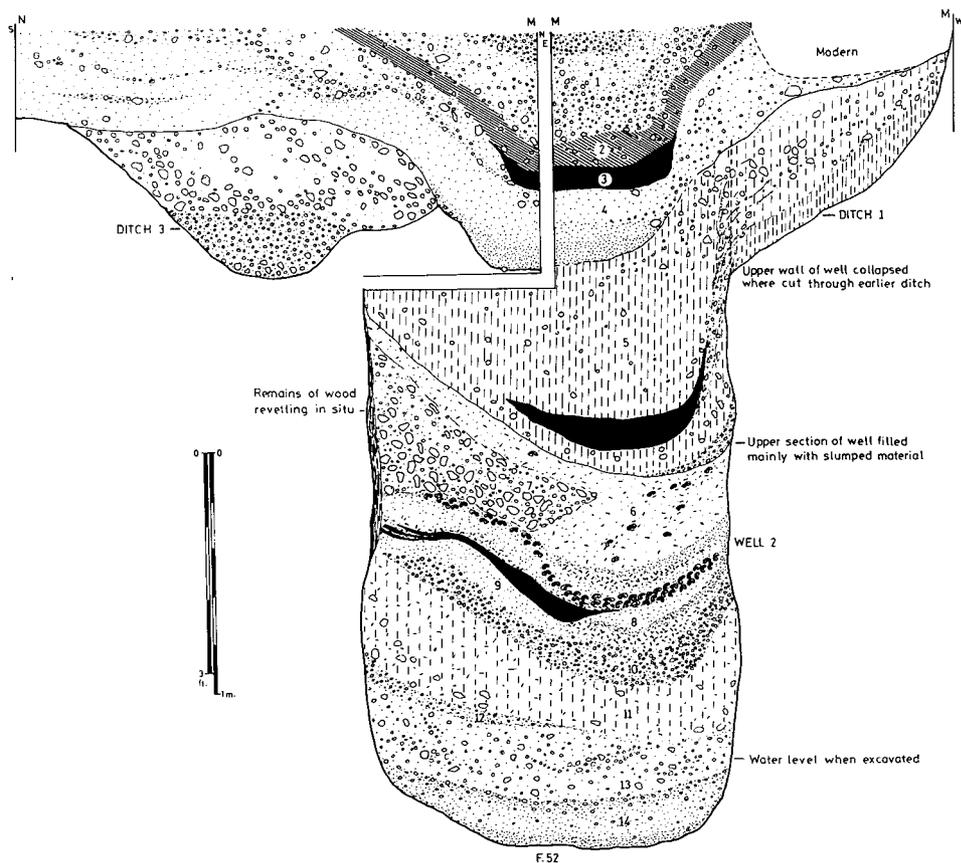


Fig. 16. Section of Well 2 (F.52).

## PERIOD II

## THE BUILDINGS (FIGS. 17, 18)

The buildings of this period differed from buildings of Period I in lacking post-holes. No single post-hole could be attributed to a Period II structure. Nevertheless, the evidence points strongly to substantial buildings subject to constant use. The amount of wear which the cobbled paths connecting the buildings revealed was consistent with much use over a short period of time or, alternatively, less use over a longer period; but this last seems unlikely when all the evidence is taken into account. The surviving structural remains of these buildings consisted of level platforms of flint and gravel, on which faint traces of longitudinal timbers could be detected (sill-beams). When the angle of sun was low, in the morning or evening, long shallow depressions could be seen, reflecting the presence originally of load-bearing timbers. Doorways showed as worn areas of gravel. In some places (see Buildings 5 and 7) the gravel had been scuffed up against the sill beams, and the low ridges of gravel formed in this way were quite plain to see.

Most of the buildings appear to have had planked floors. Building 4 had traces of cross timbers (bearers) and the composition of the platform on which this building stood was crude in the extreme: the large, irregular broken flints and coarse gravel were sharp and uneven and could not have been walked on. The same applies to most of the other platforms. Perhaps the most conclusive piece of evidence for wooden floors was negative: the virtual absence of finds, of any sort, on the surface of the platforms. On the other hand, there were finds from the open

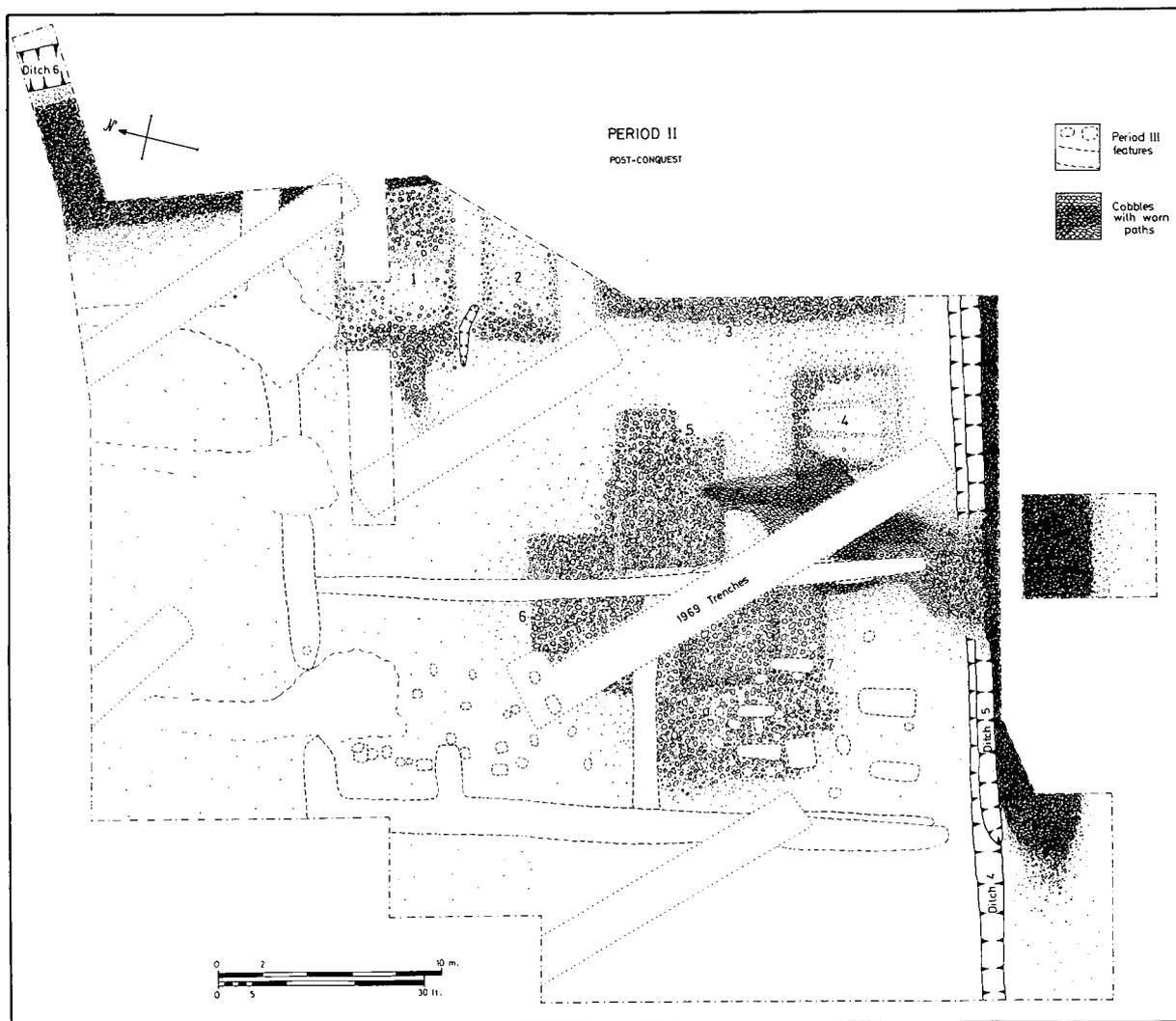


Fig. 17. Period II features: Period III shown in outline.

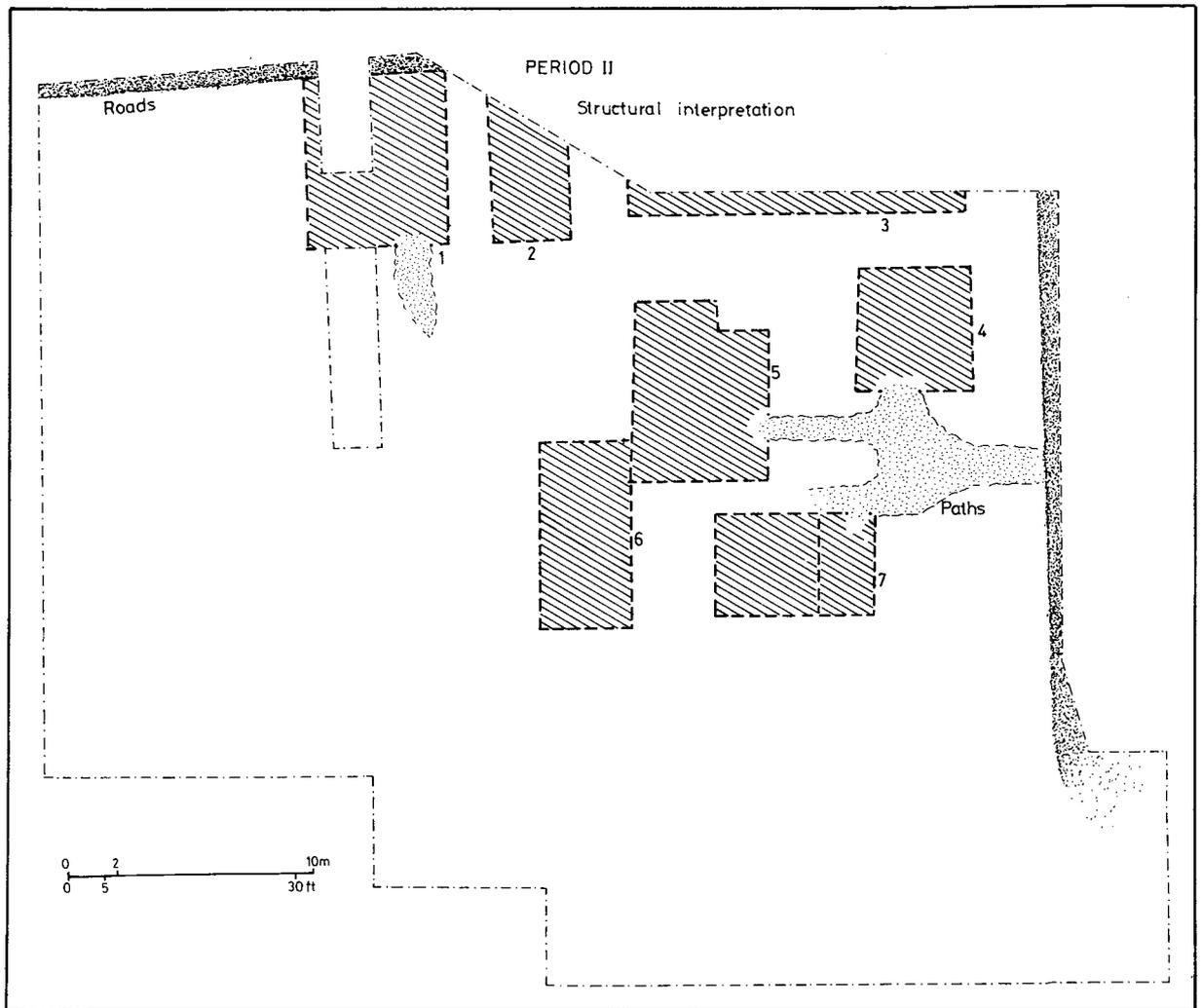


Fig. 18. Period II structural interpretation. For orientation, see FIG. 17.

areas between buildings. This would be consistent with refuse, swept from floors, being thrown out into the backyard.

Positive evidence for more than one phase was lacking, though of course not all the buildings need necessarily have been erected at the same time. However the group comprising Buildings 4–7 must certainly all have been laid out contemporaneously, because the inter-connecting paths were completely integrated and directly related to one another and to the buildings in question.

Detailed description of individual buildings would not serve a useful purpose. The structural evidence has been outlined above. All the buildings were rectangular in plan. Some, such as Building 7, had slight traces of internal divisions, but in none were hearths found. The absence of roofing tile, even as a scatter of broken pieces, presupposes that thatch was used on the roofs; corners were clear and well formed (unlike those of the previous period) and the buildings had undoubtedly been laid out to some pre-determined plan. The first to be constructed may have been 1–3, which are laid out along the western side of a road. The cluster comprising Buildings 4–7 may have been marginally later: the reasons for this suggestion are discussed below (for an artistic reconstruction, FIG. 19).

#### OTHER FEATURES

The only other features of note were two sections of road. One running approximately north-south, and the other east-west. The north-south road had a shallow ditch running along the east side (FIG. 17, Ditch 6, see also PL. V B) and the east-west road had a ditch on the north side (subsequently re-cut, FIG. 17, Ditches 4 and 5). This east-west road seems to have been

quite short, as it petered out before reaching the west baulk of the excavations. So, in all, it was only 30 m in length. It is not known how long the north-south road was: it runs parallel with, and about 40 m west of Roman Ermine Street (see FIG. 2). Aerial photographs show traces of a road running south for some 150 m, but there is no trace of the northward course. Buildings 1-3 were fronting this road and, as far as could be ascertained, the gravel spreads were integrated into the tail-end of the road, suggesting contemporaneity. There may have been buildings on the other side of the road as well, but the excavations did not extend that far.

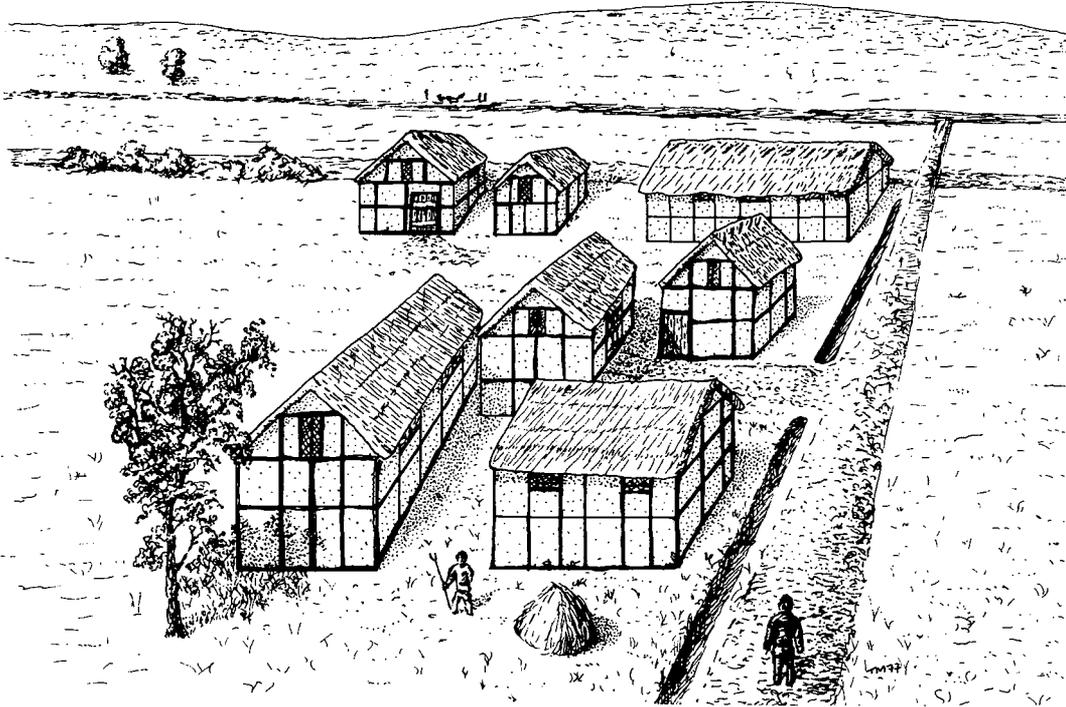


Fig. 19. Artistic reconstruction of Period II structures (drawn by Tony Meadows).

The short branch road to the west must have been custom built, for there was little to suggest that it was ever anything but a dead-end. It may have been constructed purely for access to buildings sited on either side. Nevertheless, short and insignificant as it appeared to be, this road had a fairly complex history: there was at least one major reconstruction. Road-surface 1 (see Sections L-L and P-P) was composed of largish flint cobbles with a surfacing of small gravel. At this stage there was no ditch on the north side; the road was levelled and heightened at some stage (possibly after some subsidence had taken place, see Section P-P, and then re-surfaced (Surface 2, Section P-P). This second surface was not as thick as the first, but was laid in a similar manner: a layer of rounded flint cobbles had been covered and consolidated with rammed orange gravel. At the same time, or shortly afterwards, a cobbled causeway was constructed over the ditches (FIG. 17) partially filling Ditch 5, and connecting the road directly to the series of worn cobble paths which were associated with Buildings 4-7.

No other features could be directly related to this phase of occupation, but, as has been mentioned before (pp.32-4), there were a number of squarish, straight-sided pits in the north-west part of the site. These could not be satisfactorily dated and though, as suggested, they could have belonged to the end of Period I, the arguments advanced in favour of their being Roman could equally well apply to Period II.

#### DISCUSSION

The general accumulation of occupation-debris was not great for this period. Indeed, compared with the preceding period, it could be described as a scatter. Very little of value for dating purposes came to light. The brooch collection is remarkably homogeneous and few of the types need post-date A.D. 55. In the brooch report (p. 130) doubt is cast on even this advanced date; it

is suggested that the occupation could have ended before *c.* 50. A similar conclusion arises from the Gallo-Belgic wares, where there is little in the way of Claudio-Neronian material and this only from mainly residual contexts (p. 165). The coin-list is singularly unhelpful. There were only two coins from reasonably well-stratified contexts: an As of Caligula (37-41) from the old land-surface close to one of the building platforms and an As (grade II copy) of Claudius (41-54) from the fill of the road-ditch (Ditch 5). Two other grade II/III copies of coins of Claudius were found, but both in residual contexts. If the occupation had continued into the reign of Nero, there would surely have been more material assignable to this period, especially coins. If, by some quirk of chance, the dating evidence is inaccurate and the occupation did continue into the Neronian period, it is unlikely to have continued far beyond *c.* 64. This was the time when the country was being flooded by the new bronze issues of Nero. The absence of any examples at Skeleton Green presupposes a terminal date before their appearance.

What form the occupation took at this early date is not clear. From the relatively small sample excavated it seems probable that there was both road-frontage development and occupation in greater depth away from the roadside in some areas. The purpose of the occupation is equally unclear; the relative neatness of the buildings and the regularity of the road-system seems to imply the presence of more than just Natives. The few scraps of military metalwork (FIG. 54) may be significant, in that they point to a military presence in the early years following the conquest in A.D. 43.

## THE FINDS

The material recovered during the excavations is in many ways unique. The range and quality of the early imported wares is unparalleled elsewhere in Britain and, what is more important, a good proportion of the material comes from securely stratified and datable deposits. These deposits range in date from mid Augustan to Claudian, and the key groups illustrate well this chronological succession. For the research student there is much of interest and importance: for example, the material should be of great help in evaluating and understanding similar, but less securely stratified, groups from other sites. Because the fundamental importance of the inter-related, but different, groups of material lies in the associations, the key groups have been assembled and described fully in homogeneous units. It was felt that this system would be more helpful for research than the usual method (used elsewhere in this report) of assembling like groups of material together, irrespective of context.

Apart from the key groups, there was a number of other important, but less securely stratified, deposits (see discussion of the flood-silt p. 35). These, to all intents and purposes, can be regarded as contemporary with the key groups. Material from these subsidiary groups is not as fully illustrated; but it is important, because it helps to fill the gaps between the earliest and latest of the key groups.

### *Key Groups*

The four groups listed under this heading were all from features securely sealed beneath the layer of flood-silt, but they were not all stratigraphically of the same phase. The earliest, Well 2 (F.52), is dated Augustan—Tiberian (Phase i/ii); this was followed fairly closely by the large pit F.9, which, to judge by the material, is marginally later in date. The two other pits, F.23 and F.24 are roughly contemporary and much later in the sequence; they belong to the penultimate phase (iii) before the advent of the flood-silt. They are dated late Tiberian — Claudian. Only these four features were completely sealed by the flood-silt, but there were others, either partially sealed, or in juxtaposition with the sealed features, which contained much important material.

### *Other Important Groups*

The earliest of these, indeed, the earliest feature on the site, was Ditch 1 (F.60, see p. 48); all other features are demonstrably subsequent (see FIG. 6). Unfortunately only a small part of this

ditch was covered by the flood-silt; that is why it is included here. Features 50, 39 and 1 are regarded as intermediate (Phase ii) between the earliest and latest sealed features. They are especially valuable for establishing the full sequence of material finds. The pottery from layers 7 and 9 (occupation-layers) is regarded as roughly contemporary with the use of Buildings II and IIa.

#### *Pottery Descriptions*

For reasons of space the descriptions have been kept to a minimum. There is little point in listing the many variations of colour, texture, hardness and decorative detail that can and often do occur in the same pot. Instead, general summaries of all these things are included under *Fabrics*. Decoration is, of course, a visual thing and the illustrations show all that is necessary: where the decoration is incised it is indicated by open lines, and where burnished by solid black (as the burnished lattice design on the bowls in FIG. 46). Often one of the more diagnostic features is the finish. This may be a help in determining the date and origin of a particular vessel, so a short note on the finish is added; but it is fully acknowledged that the finish, or lack of it, is often due to unfavourable soil-conditions and not always attributable to the potter.

### THE FABRICS

#### *Fabric 1*

Sandy, fine- to medium-grained paste with crushed grog, smallish fragments of quartz and multi-coloured flint. In hardness it usually fluctuates between medium and fairly hard.

#### *Fabric 2*

Coarser than 1. Less sand but more and larger particles of grog, quartz and flint. In hardness it is similar to 1.

#### *Fabric 3*

Even more coarse than 1. The grog particles are often multi-coloured (red, black, brown etc.). Quartz pebbles, often up to 5 mm across, are present. This fabric is usually soft to medium hard; very rarely as hard as the first two.

#### *Fabric 4*

A very coarse 'corky' paste, with a high percentage of grog. Largish quartz and flint particles are nearly always visible in the surface. In addition to the inclusions already mentioned, shell or chalk in varying quantities is sometimes present in all the foregoing fabrics. This fabric resembles 3 in hardness.

The four fabrics described above have similar basic ingredients; they differ only in the quantities used in any particular fabric variant. The type of fabric used does seem to depend a great deal on the class of vessel being produced; generally, the smaller the vessel the finer and harder the paste, though there are, inevitably, exceptions to this. The surface colour of vessels in these fabrics can vary enormously; the usual base colour is a dull greyish brown, but few vessels are completely self-coloured and patches of buff, brown, orange, red and black are often present. The core is more consistently dark grey or buffish-grey; there is often a distinct sandwich effect visible, the lighter cortex contrasting sharply with the greyish core.

#### *Fabric 5*

Sandy, fine- to medium-grained paste, a little grog, some small fragments of quartz and flint and many tiny black speckles. Micaceous. Surface colour varies from buffish to dark grey.

#### *Fabric 6*

Rather soft open paste, with much shell temper and some largish particles of quartz and flint. Some voids where vegetable matter has burnt out. Surface colour is similar to 5.

#### *Fabric 7*

Similar in many respects to 3 and 4, but has rather more shell than usual. Has many voids where

chalk, shell or vegetable matter has burnt out. Surface colour is always dark grey or greyish-brown.

These seven fabrics form the basic series from which most of the coarse wares were produced in the late Iron Age. Occasionally other fabrics are encountered, but they are rare and where these occur they are described fully in the text.

*Fabric 8*

Medium to hard fine-grained paste, much sand and often fine grit or smallish dark particles. The surface colour is usually grey of varying intensity with a buffish/grey-coloured core.

*Fabric 9*

Hard gritty, sandy, fine- to medium-grained paste. It is usually self-coloured and varies from creamy-buff to greyish-buff.

The last two fabrics are Roman. Fabric 8 is the standard 'Roman greyware' which seems to vary little wherever it is produced. Fabric 9 is a common first-century A.D. fabric used mainly for the production of reeded-rim bowls, dishes, mortaria and flagons.

## FINDS FROM KEY GROUPS

### POTTERY FROM F.52 (WELL 2).

#### FINE WARES

*Samian*

There are fragments from ten vessels, including a platter stamped EROS TITI (see Table I, p.155 and FIG. 74). None of the profiles are complete enough for illustration.

*Gallo-Belgic Wares*

For a description of the Gallo-Belgic wares see pp. 173-9.

*Platters* (FIG. 20)

- |       |  |
|-------|--|
| 1-5   | Five similar platters, <i>Type 1</i> .             |
| 6.    | A deep platter, <i>Type 2</i> .                    |
| 7-8   | Two platters, <i>Type 5</i> .                      |
| 9.    | A platter, <i>Type 7</i> .                         |
| 10-11 | Two small platters, <i>Type 9</i> .                |
| 12.   | A small platter, <i>Type 10</i> .                  |
| 13.   | A large platter, <i>Type 19</i> .                  |
| 14-17 | Four platters, no. 17 very large, <i>Type 20</i> . |
| 18.   | A large platter, <i>Type 21</i> .                  |
| 19.   | Large micaceous platter, <i>Type 22</i> .          |

*Cups* (FIG. 21)

- |       |  |
|-------|--|
| 20-21 | Two cups, <i>Type 25</i> .                       |
| 22-26 | Five cups, No. 25 very large, <i>Type 26</i> .   |
| 27.   | Small cup, <i>Type 29</i> .                      |
| 28-29 | Two cups, <i>Type 31</i> .                       |
| 30-33 | Four cups, No. 30 is a variant, <i>Type 32</i> . |
| 34.   | A cup, <i>Type 33</i> .                          |

*Beakers* (FIG. 21)

- |     |                                  |
|-----|----------------------------------|
| 35. | A girth beaker, <i>Type 37</i> . |
| 36. | A butt beaker, <i>Type 39</i> .  |

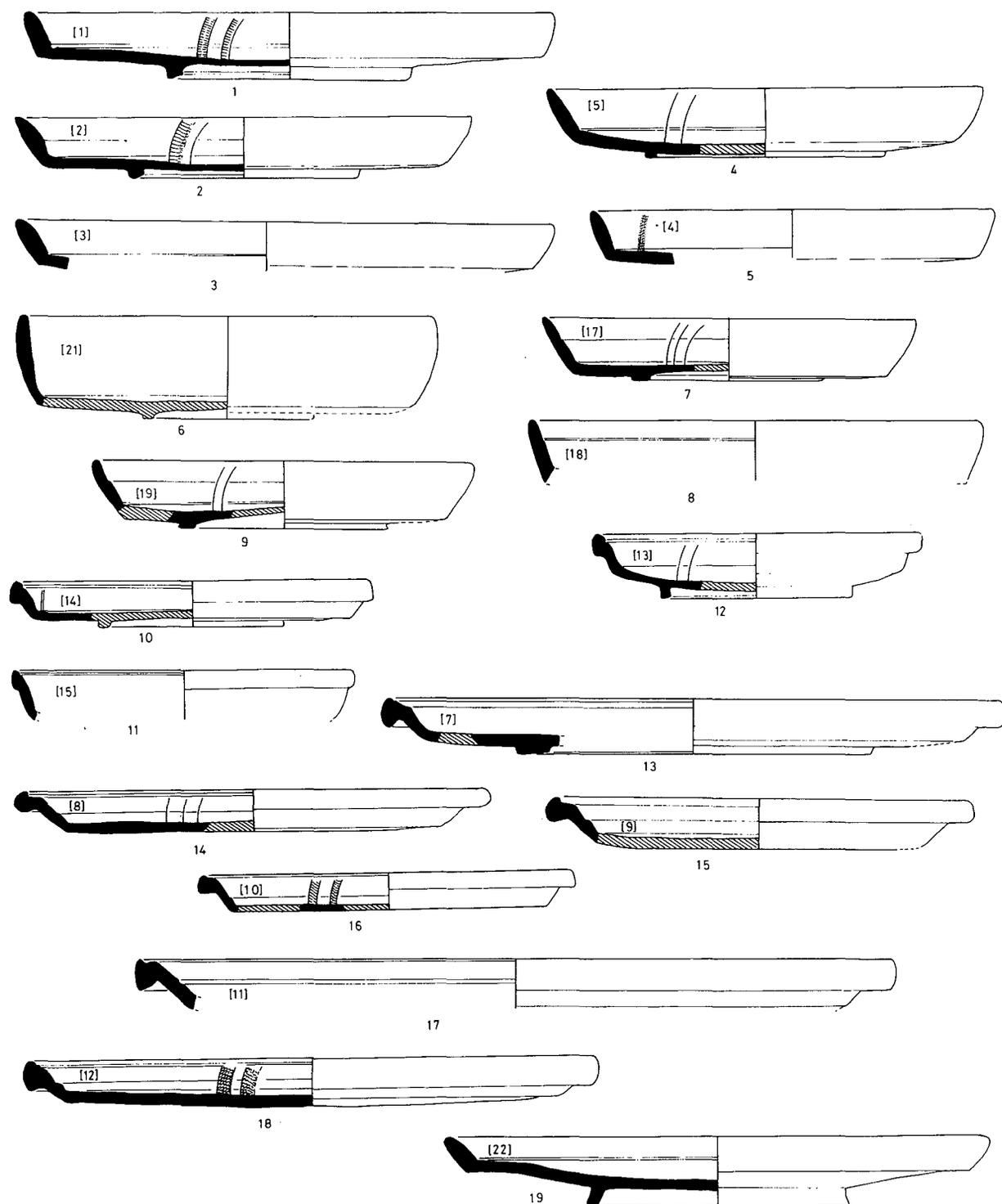


Fig. 20. Gallo-Belgic wares from F.52 (figures in brackets refer to catalogue numbers) ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ).

37. A butt beaker with unusual palm-frond decoration, *Type 40*.  
 38-40. Three butt beakers, *Type 40*. Variants with small cordon under rim.  
 41. Six rim profiles, *Type 40*. These profiles illustrate the great variety present.  
 42. A butt beaker with normal rouletted decoration and very thin walls, *Type 40*.  
 43-44. Two bases from butt beakers, *Type 40*.

*Miscellaneous vessels* (FIG. 21)

45. Rim from a large two-handled jug in white ware, *Type 161*.

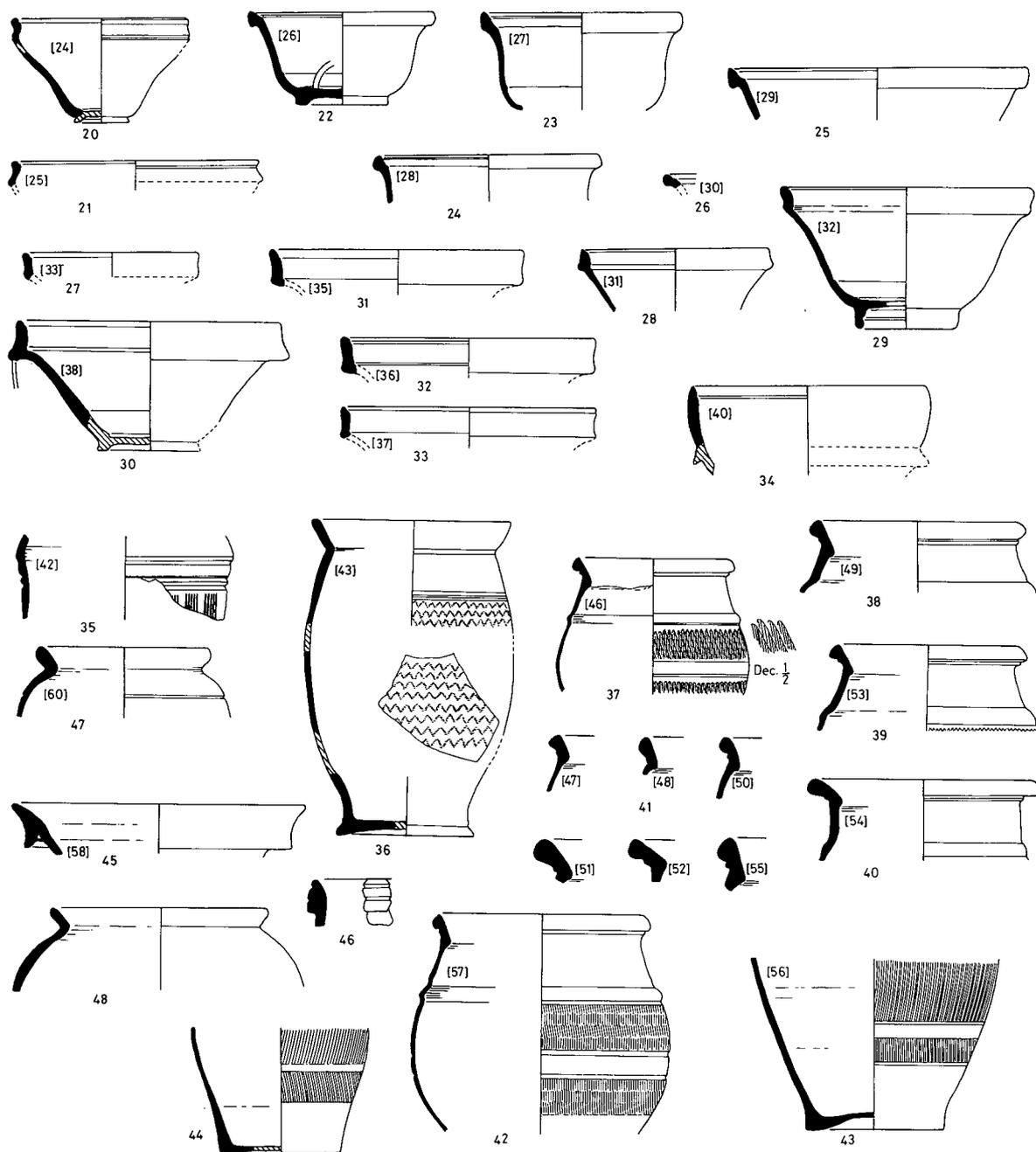


Fig. 21. Gallo-Belgic wares from F.52 (figures in brackets refer to catalogue numbers) (1/4).

46. Rim from a small jug, fine creamy-white ware.  
 47. A beaker in hard creamy-buff ware, orange slip over rim and neck, *Type 49*.  
 Small jar in hard micaceous Terra Nigra-like fabric.

#### OTHER IMPORTED WARES

##### *Mica-dusted jars* (FIG. 22)

All the following vessels are in a hard reddish-buff micaceous fabric. The larger lid-seated jars are invariably dusted with golden mica over the rim and neck. For a more detailed discussion of these vessels see p.102. The figures in brackets indicate the layers in the well (FIG. 16).

49. (13) Large lid-seated jar with typical finger ridges inside.  
 50-55 (8,12,12,9,12,8) Six similar jars; Nos. 50 and 54 are unusual in not having a sharp angle at the junction of neck and shoulder.

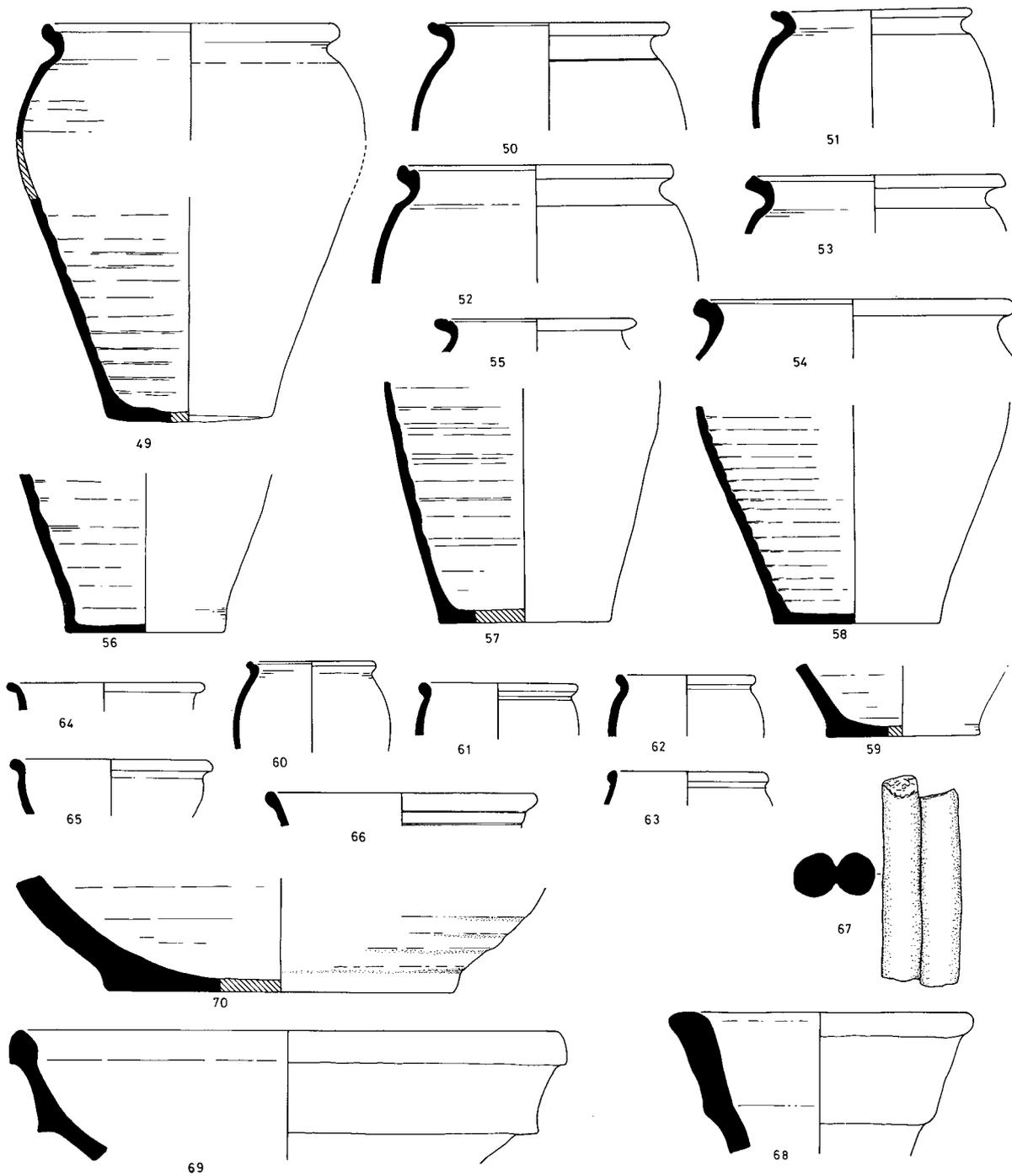


Fig. 22. Imported wares from F.52 (1/4).

- 56-59 (9,8,8,9) Four bases form lid-seated jars; Nos. 56 and 59 show a marked likeness to butt beaker bases.
- 60. (14) A small lid-seated jar.
- 61-63 (14,12,12) Three small jars; Nos. 62 and 63 have a small cordon below the rim.
- 64-66 (14,14,14) Three small bowl-like vessels.

In addition there are body-sherds from at least ten other vessels.

*Other Vessels* (FIG. 22)

- 67-68 Amphorae. See p.200 for details.
- 69-70 Wall-sided mortaria. See p.198, No. 17 for details.

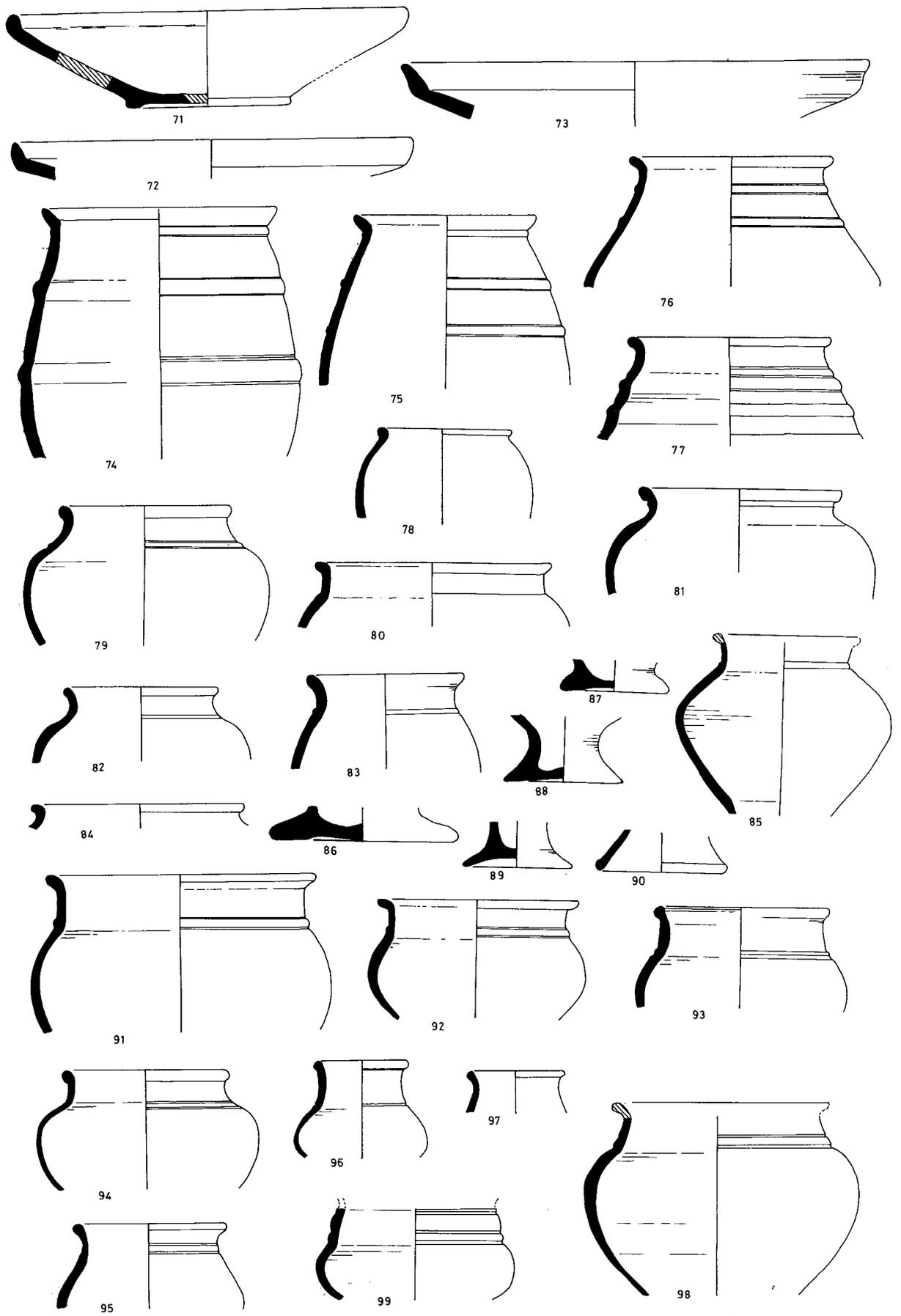


Fig. 23. Native wares from F.52 (1/4).

## COARSE WARES

The figures in brackets indicate the layers in the well (FIG. 16).

*Platters* (FIG. 23)

71.	(11)	Fabric 3.	Burnished surface.
72.	(8)	Fabric 1.	Smoothed surface.
73.	(12)	Fabric 1.	Burnished upper surface.

*Butt beakers* (FIG. 23)

74.	(14)	Fabric 2.	Smoothed exterior with traces of black slip.
75.	(11)	Fabric 1.	Highly-burnished exterior.
76.	(12)	Fabric 1.	Highly-burnished outside and over rim.
77.	(3)	Fabric 2.	Smooth soapy brown exterior.

*Bead-rim jar* (FIG. 23)

78.	(3)	Fabric 1.	Lightly-burnished rim and upper body.
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*Pedestal vessels* (FIG. 23)

79.	(12)	Fabric 1.	Highly-burnished upper shoulder, neck and rim.
80.	(5)	Fabric 1.	As above.
81.	(9)	Fabric 1.	Burnished over rim and neck, heavy facet-burnishing on shoulder.
82.	(11)	Fabric 1.	Burnished on upper body, neck and rim.
83.	(12)	Fabric 1.	Lightly-burnished exterior and over rim.
84.	(7)	Fabric 1.	Burnished over rim.
85.	(12)	Fabric 1.	Burnished exterior.
86.	(11)	Fabric 2.	Burnished upper surface.
87.	(14)	Fabric 1.	Smoothed surfaces.
88.	(11)	Fabric 2.	Smoothed surface.
89.	(13)	Fabric 1.	No apparent finish.
90.	(12)	Fabric 1.	Smoothed surface.

*Small, necked bowls* (FIG. 23)

91.	(12)	Fabric 1.	Burnished upper body, neck and rim.
92.	(8)	Fabric 1.	Very highly burnished on upper body, neck and rim.
93.	(9)	Fabric 1.	Lightly-burnished on neck.
94.	(14)	Fabric 1.	Burnished upper body and neck.
95.	(14)	Fabric 1.	Highly-burnished upper body, neck and rim.
96.	(11)	Fabric 1.	Highly-burnished exterior.
97.	(14)	Fabric 1.	Burnished neck and rim.
98.	(11)	Fabric 1.	Lightly-burnished upper body and neck.
99.	(12)	Fabric 1.	Burnished on upper body and over cordons.

*Other jars and bowls* (FIG. 24)

100.	(13)	Fabric 6.	Crudely smoothed.
101.	(12)	Fabric 2.	Lightly-burnished on neck and rim.
102.	(11)	Fabric 2.	Burnished on neck and rim, and on the upper part of the interior.
103.	(2)	Fabric 5?	No apparent finish.
104.	(2)	Fabric 5.	Burnished on neck and rim.
105.	(13)	Fabric 3.	Highly-burnished on neck and rim.
106.	(14)	Fabric 5.	Highly-burnished neck and top of rim.
107.	(14)	Fabric 1.	Burnished on neck and rim.
108.	(10)	Fabric 2.	Very soft. Lightly-burnished on exterior.
109.	(11)	Fabric 3.	Lightly-burnished neck and rim.

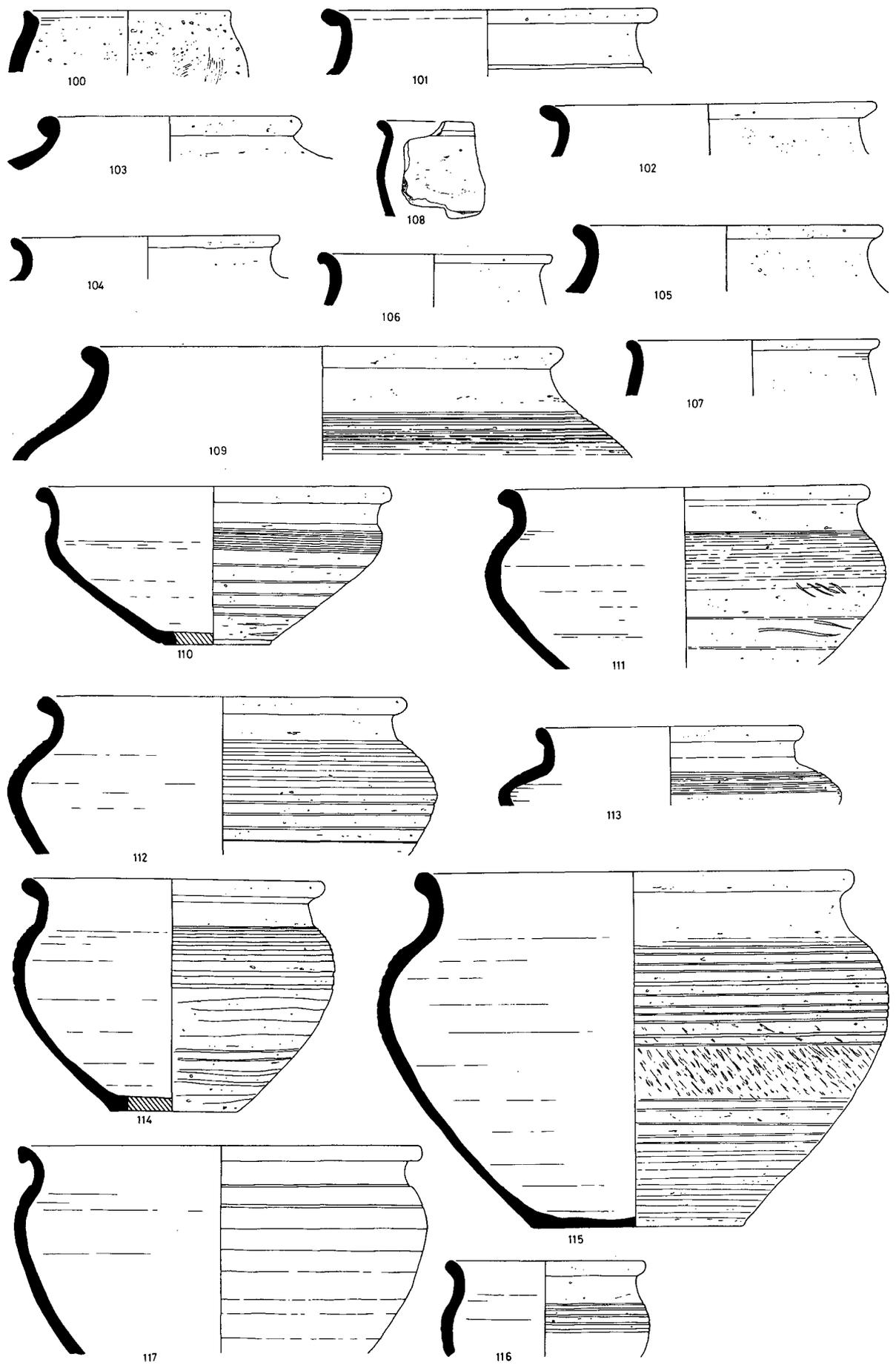


Fig. 24. Native wares from F.52 (1/4).

*Coarse bowls* (FIG. 24)

110.	(7)	Fabric 2.	Lightly-burnished on neck and rim.
111.	(12)	Fabric 2.	As above.
112.	(12)	Fabric 2.	As above.
113.	(14)	Fabric 2.	Smoothed neck and rim.
114.	(1)	Fabric 2.	Lightly-burnished neck and rim.
115.	(12)	Fabric 2.	Lightly-burnished neck and rim, roughened band on the body.
116.	(14)	Fabric 2.	Lightly-burnished on neck and rim.
117.	(14)	Fabric 5.	Burnished over most of the body and rim.

*Large storage vessels* (FIG. 25)

118.	(11)	Fabric 4.	Highly-burnished on neck and over rim.
119.	(12)	Fabric 4.	Highly-burnished inside and out.
120.	(12)	Fabric 4.	Highly-burnished over rim.
121.	(14)	Fabric 4.	Burnished neck and rim.
122.	(8)	Fabric 4.	Smoothed exterior.
123.	(5)	Fabric 4.	Burnished neck and on top of rim.
124.	(3)	Fabric 4.	Burnished neck and rim.
125.	(14)	Fabric 4.	Burnished neck.
126.	(1)	Fabric 3.	Burnished over rim.

*Lids* (FIG. 25)

127.	(14)	Fabric 3.	Crudely smoothed.
128.	(11)	Fabric 3.	Smoothed.
129.	(8)	Fabric 3.	As above.
130.	(5)	Fabric 3.	As above.

*Miscellaneous bases* (FIG. 25)

131.	(5)	Fabric 2.	Very hard overfired paste. Smoothed exterior.
132.	(5)	Fabric 2.	Smoothed and some burnished lines.
133.	(11)	Fabric 2.	Traces of a black slip.
134.	(2)	Fabric 3.	Smoothed exterior
135.	(5)	Fabric 1.	As above.

In addition there are three bases trimmed down for use as lids.

## FINDS OTHER THAN POTTERY FROM F.52 (WELL 2)

The first number in brackets indicates the layer in F.52 (FIG. 16); the second, the small-find number.

## BONE (FIG. 26)

1.	(14)	(1045) & (937)	Four small pegs with lattice-like incised decoration on the heads. One is broken and burnt. Probably used for gaming.
2.	(14)	(1046)	Rather thick broken pin, head missing.

## IRON (FIG. 26)

3.	(9)	(897)	Small tanged knife-blade.
4.	(12)	(942)	Part of another small knife-blade.
5.	(8)	(896)	Ring of circular section.
6.	(6)	(1079)	Ring-headed fixing-pin. Probably used in conjunction with hasp and staple (see p. 114f. and PL. VIII).
7.	(11)	(984)	Ox goad.

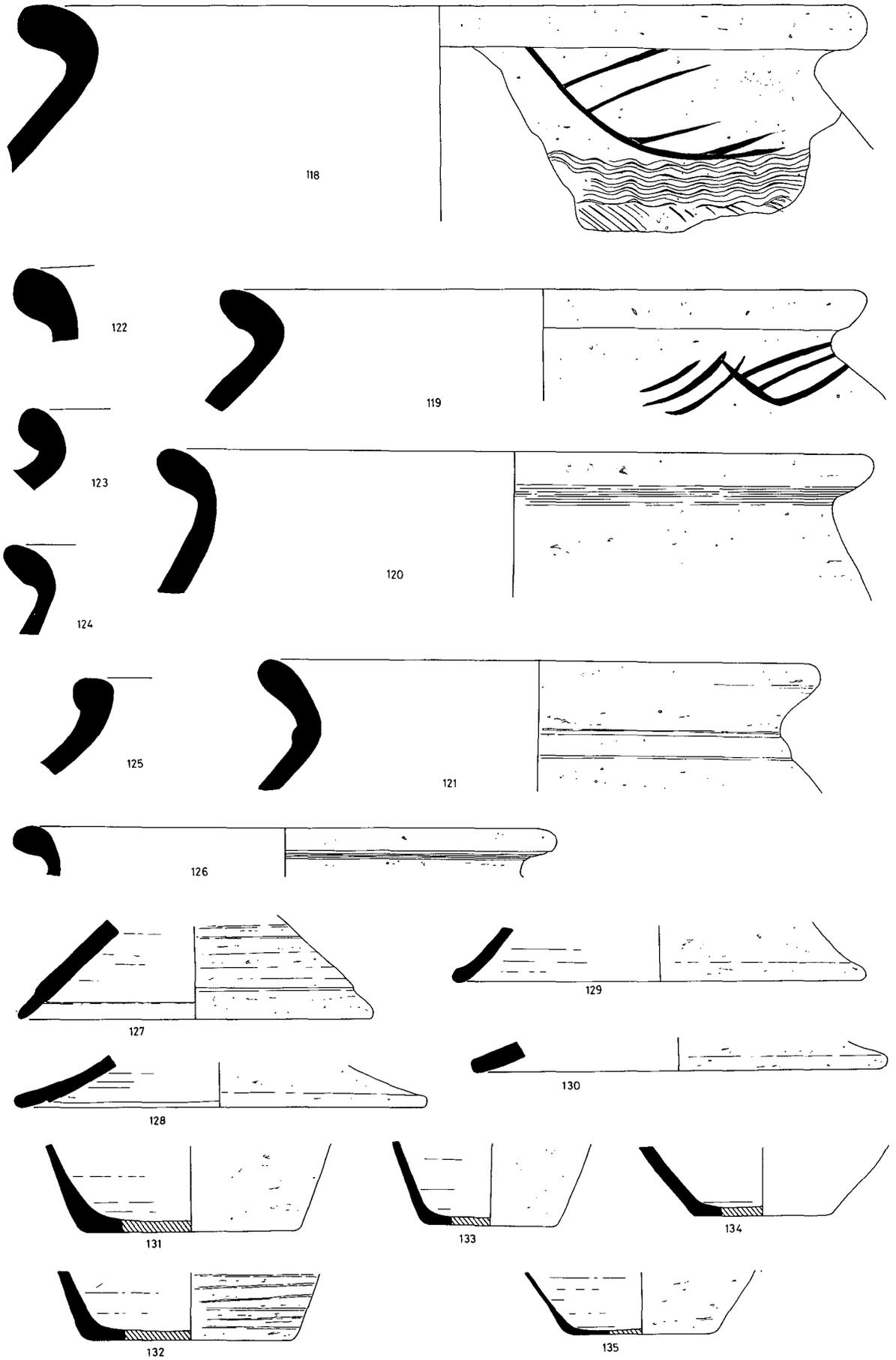


Fig. 25. Native wares from F.52 (1/4).

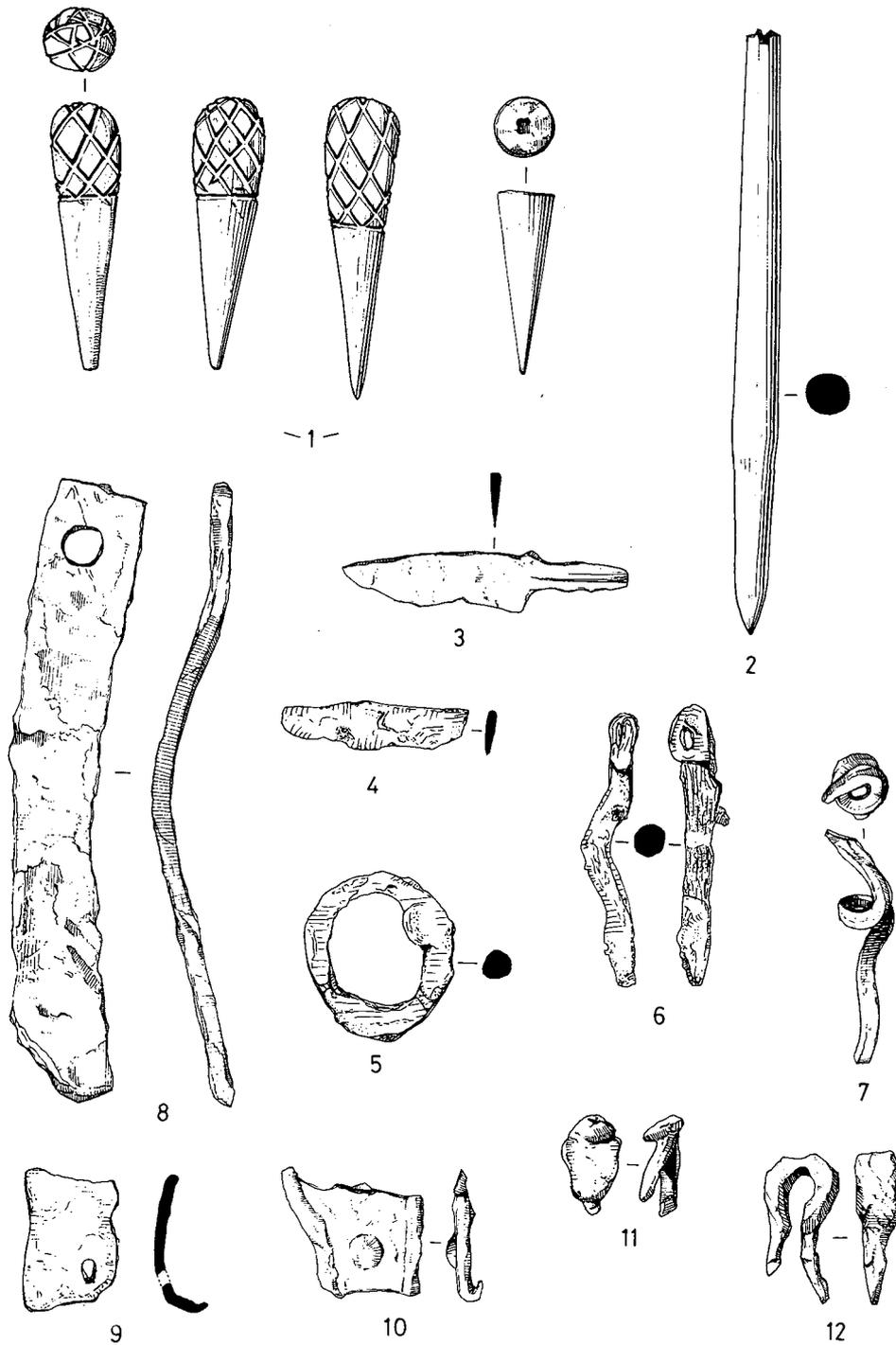


Fig. 26. Small finds from F.52: 1-2 bone (1:1); 3-12 iron (1/2).

- 8. (12) (939) Pierced bar, broken at the lower end. May have been part of some fitting on a wooden cart.
- 9. (11) (959) Fragment of shaped binding, with fixing hole. Trace of wood on the interior.
- 10. (11) (983) Another fragment of binding, also with remains of wood-replacement. The head of an iron rivet remains *in situ*.
- 11. (14) (1047) Small nail, turned over and broken. A 'bib' of iron projects from one side.
- 12. (13) (947) Split-spike loop. A multi-purpose object. Common on late Iron Age and Roman sites.

## POTTERY FROM PIT F.9

## FINE WARES

*Samian* (FIG. 27)

1. A platter, Loeschcke 1. Stamped RASN  
In addition, three other vessels (see Table I, p.155 and FIG. 74).

*Gallo-Belgic wares*

For description of the Gallo-Belgic wares see pp. 179-81.

*Platters* (FIG. 27)

- 2-4 Three platters, *Type 1*.  
5. A small platter, *Type 9*.  
6-7 Two similar large platters, *Type 20*.  
8. Small platter, *Type 22*.  
9. Base from a platter, *Type 22*.  
10. A platter, *Type 23*.  
11. An unusual moulded platter, *Type 24*.

*Cups* (FIG. 27)

12. A small cup, *Type 25*.  
13. A small cup, *Type 28*.  
14. A large cup, *Type 29*.

*Beakers* (FIGS. 27, 28)

15. A girth beaker, *Type 37*.  
16. A large butt beaker, *Type 39*.  
17. Medium-sized butt beaker, *Type 39*.  
18. Small butt beaker, *Type 39*.  
19. Base from a butt beaker, *Type 39*.  
20. A butt beaker in white ware, *Type 40*.  
21. A large tubby butt beaker, *Type 40*.  
22. A slim butt beaker, *Type 40*.  
23. A large carinated beaker, *Type 36*.  
24. Decorated body-shoulder from a beaker, *Type 49*.  
25. A beaker in hard TR-like fabric; traces of mica-dusting on shoulder and rim.

*Two-handled jugs* (FIG. 28)

- 26-27 Two similar footrings from jugs, *Type 161*.  
28. Rim from a large jug in hard brownish fabric with grey core, thick cream slip.  
29. Handle from a jug; softish red-buff with greyish core, cream slip.  
30. Fragment from a handle; reddish buff, thick white slip; very micaceous.  
31. Footring from a jug; very similar to the handle, No. 29.

In addition; numerous body-fragments from jugs in hard pipe-clay ware and hard reddish buff ware.

## OTHER IMPORTED WARES

The numbers in brackets indicate the layers in Pit F.9 (FIG. 12).

*Mica-dusted jars* (FIG. 28)

For discussion of these vessels see p.102.

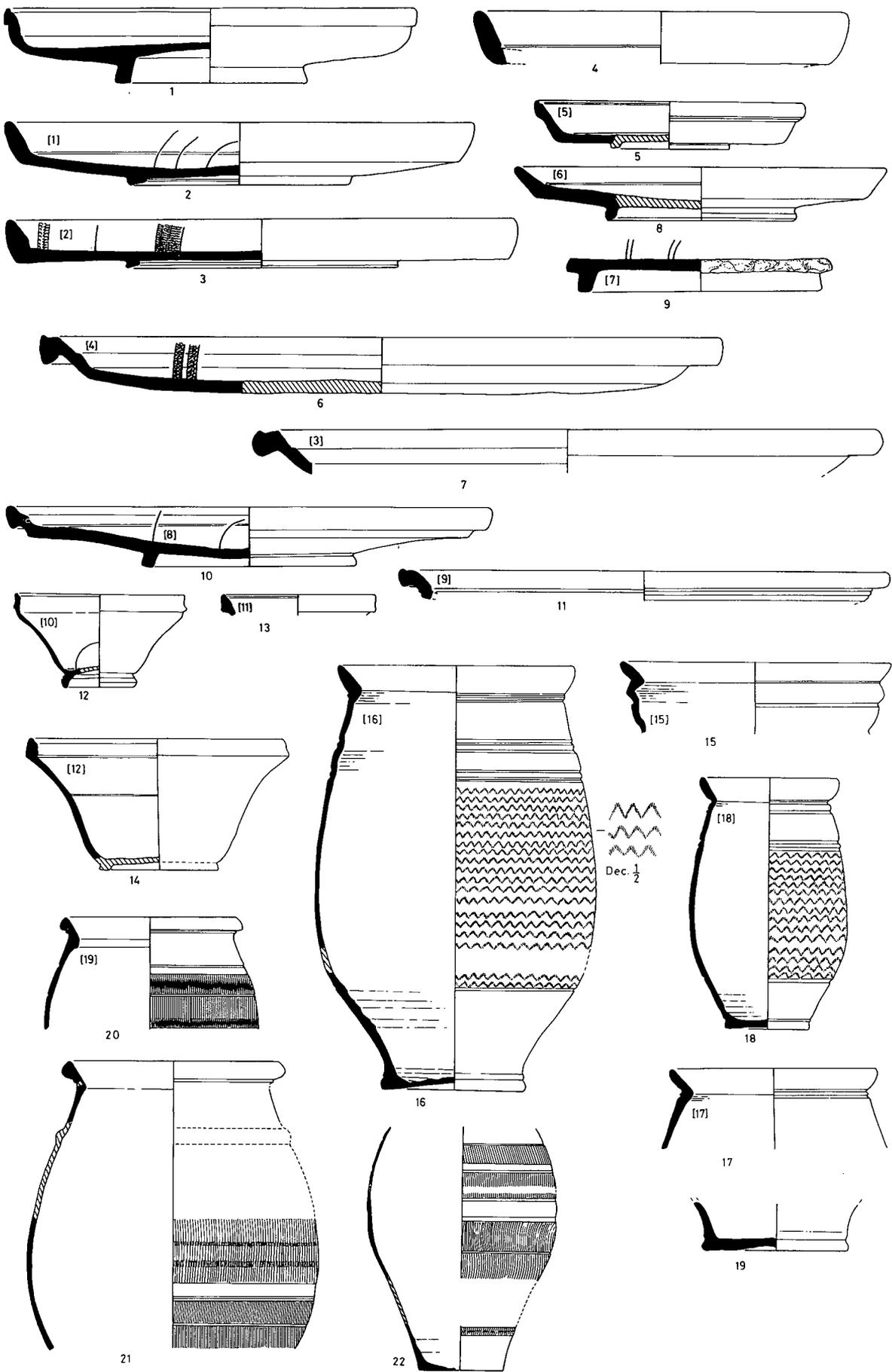


Fig. 27. Gallo-Belgic wares from F.9 (figures in brackets refer to catalogue numbers) (1/4).

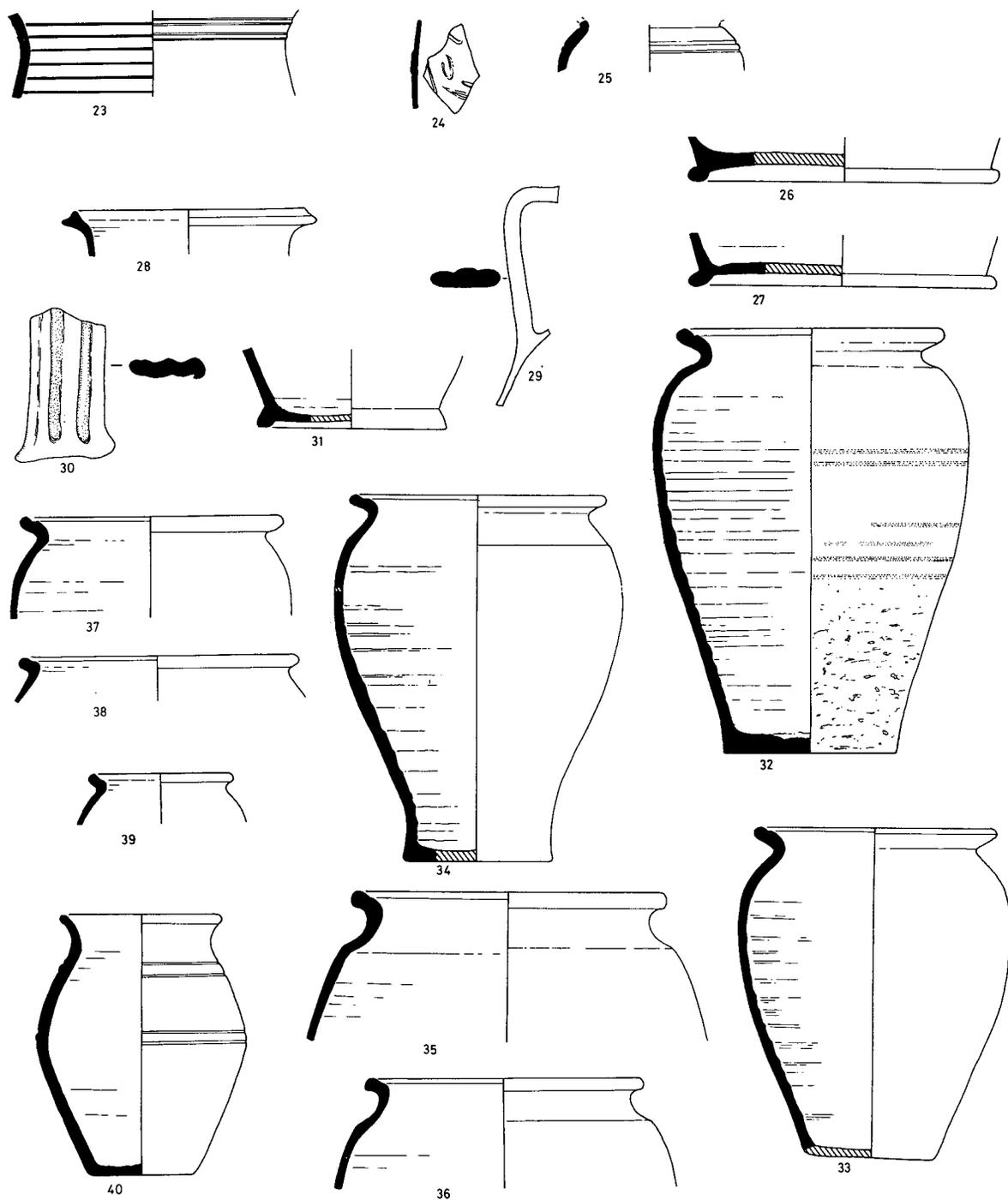


Fig. 28. Other imported wares from F.9 (1/4).

32. (2) large jar, typical finger-ridging inside. Lines of roulette-like decoration on the body, lower body roughened.
33. (2) Medium-sized jar with round shoulder.
34. (2) Jar with a markedly re-curved butt-beaker-like base.
- 35-36 (2) Two similar jars, No. 35 abnormally large.
- 37-39 (2)(3)(2) Three similar jars with rounded shoulders, No. 39 unusually small.
40. (2) A rather tubby butt-beaker-like vessel; similar but softer fabric than the foregoing jars. This may be a local copy of the imported vessels (see p. 101 for note on the fabric-analysis).

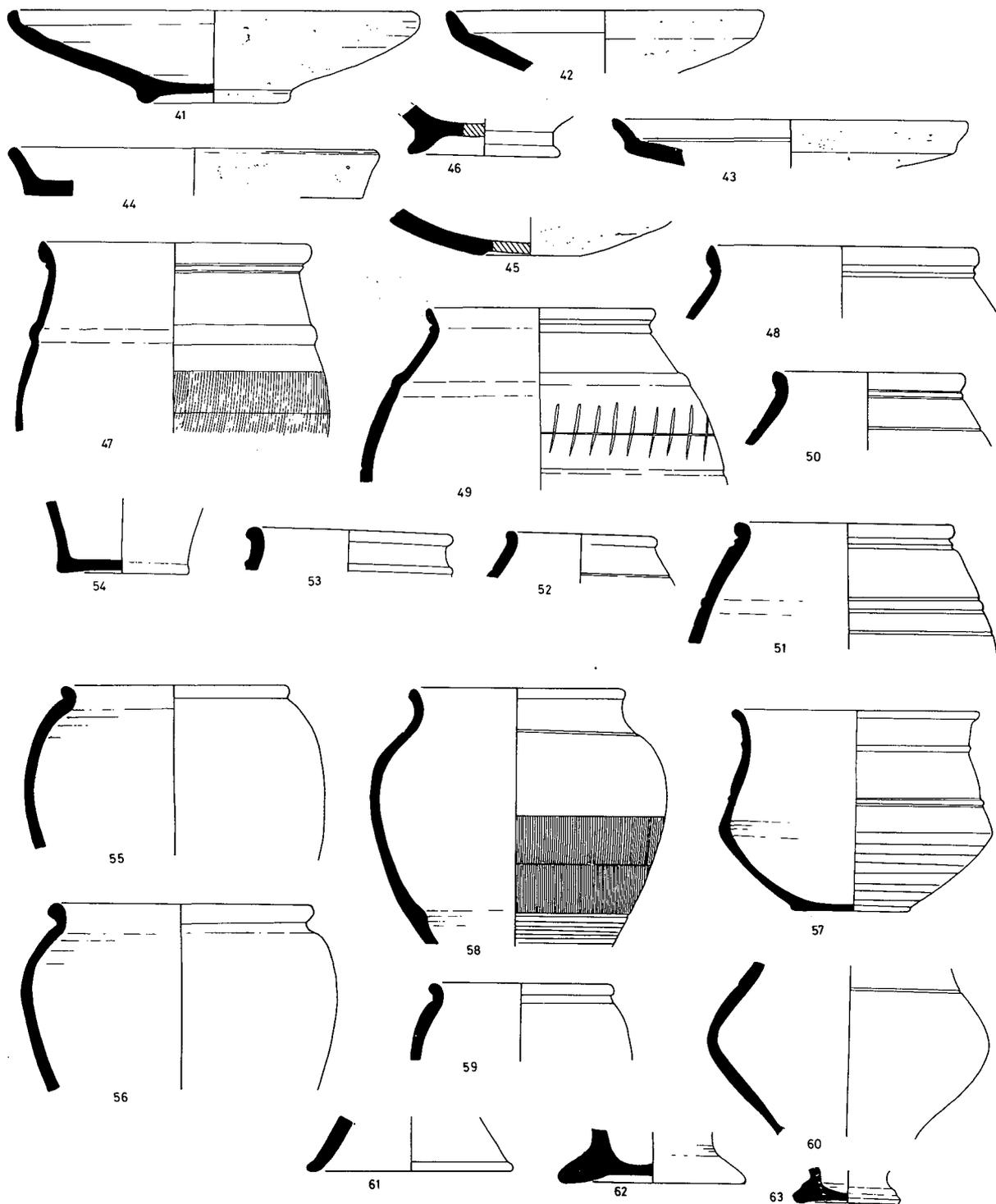


Fig. 29. Native wares from F.9 (1/4).

COARSE WARES

*Platters* (FIG. 29)

- |     |     |           |  |
|-----|-----|-----------|--|
| 41. | (2) | Fabric 1. | Highly-burnished surfaces.                     |
| 42. | (3) | Fabric 2. | Heavy facet-burnishing on all surfaces.        |
| 43. | (2) | Fabric 2. | Burnished surfaces.                            |
| 44. | (2) | Fabric 2. | Highly-burnished surfaces.                     |
| 45. | (2) | Fabric 2. | Unusual dish-shaped vessel with recessed base. |
| 46. | (2) | Fabric 2. | Base from a platter; smoothed surfaces.        |

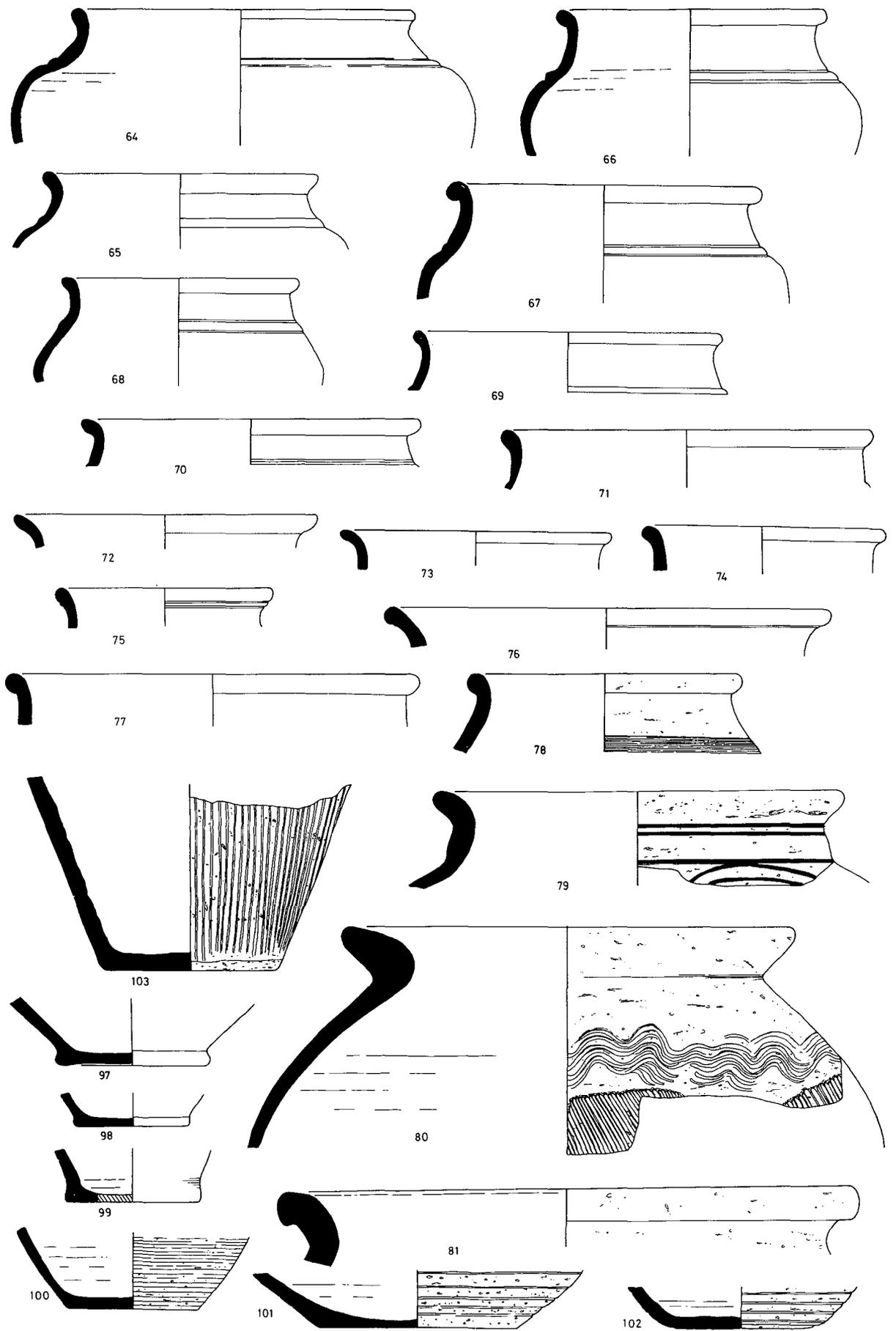


Fig. 30. Native wares from F.9 (1/4).

*Butt beakers* (FIG. 29)

- |     |     |           |   |
|-----|-----|-----------|---|
| 47. | (3) | Fabric 1. | Burnished upper body, neck and rim.   |
| 48. | (3) | Fabric 1. | Burnished neck and rim, traces of thick yellowish-white slip on the interior. |
| 49. | (3) | Fabric 2. | Heavy facet-burnishing on upper body and neck.                                |
| 50. | (2) | Fabric 1. | Highly-burnished neck and rim.  |
| 51. | (3) | Fabric 1. | Heavy facet-burnishing on body, smoothly burnished over rim.                  |
| 52. | (3) | Fabric 1. | No finish survives.   |
| 53. | (3) | Fabric 2. | Burnished neck and rim.   |
| 54. | (3) | Fabric 2. | Base, smoothed exterior surfaces.   |

*Bead-rim jars* (FIG. 29)

- |     |     |           |   |
|-----|-----|-----------|---|
| 55. | (3) | Fabric 2. | Burnished on rim and for short distance inside. |
| 56. | (2) | Fabric 1. | Burnished shoulder and over rim.                |

*Necked cup* (FIG. 29)

- |     |     |           |  |
|-----|-----|-----------|--|
| 57. | (3) | Fabric 1. | Highly-burnished upper body and over rim; lower body has thin burnished lines. |
|-----|-----|-----------|--|

*Pedestal vessels* (FIG. 29)

- |     |     |           |  |
|-----|-----|-----------|--|
| 58. | (3) | Fabric 2. | Facet-burnishing on shoulder and neck.             |
| 59. | (2) | Fabric 2. | Burnished neck and rim.                            |
| 60. | (3) | Fabric 2. | Facet-burnishing on body.                          |
| 61. | (2) | Fabric 2. | Hollow pedestal base, smoothly-burnished surfaces. |
| 62. | (3) | Fabric 2. | Light facet-burnishing on exterior surfaces.       |
| 63. | (2) | Fabric 2. | Burnished exterior surfaces.                       |

*Cordoned bowls and jars* (FIG. 30)

- |     |     |           |  |
|-----|-----|-----------|--|
| 64. | (2) | Fabric 5. | Smoothed surfaces.                                   |
| 65. | (3) | Fabric 1. | No finish survives.                                  |
| 66. | (2) | Fabric 2. | Highly-burnished neck and rim, brown soapy body.     |
| 67. | (2) | Fabric 5. | Smoothed neck and rim.                               |
| 68. | (3) | Fabric 2. | As above.  |
| 69. | (2) | Fabric 2. | Burnished neck and rim.                              |
| 70. | (2) | Fabric 2. | Heavy facet-burnishing on neck and underside of rim. |
| 71. | (3) | Fabric 1. | Burnished neck and rim.                              |

*Other jars* (FIG. 30)

- |     |     |           |                                      |
|-----|-----|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| 72. | (3) | Fabric 2. | Lightly burnished over rim and neck. |
| 73. | (3) | Fabric 2. | Lightly burnished.                   |
| 74. | (2) | Fabric 2. | Lightly burnished over rim and neck. |
| 75. | (3) | Fabric 2. | Highly-burnished neck and rim.       |
| 76. | (2) | Fabric 2. | Burnished neck and rim.              |
| 77. | (3) | Fabric 2. | As above.                            |
| 78. | (2) | Fabric 2. | As above.                            |

*Large storage vessels* (FIG. 30)

- |     |     |           |   |
|-----|-----|-----------|---|
| 79. | (3) | Fabric 3. | Smoothed over rim and neck. Burnished decoration. |
| 80. | (2) | Fabric 4. | Lightly burnished over rim and neck.              |
| 81. | (2) | Fabric 4. | Heavily burnished over rim and neck.              |

*Other jars and bowls* (FIG. 31)

- |     |     |           |   |
|-----|-----|-----------|---|
| 82. | (2) | Fabric 3. | Lightly burnished over rim and neck. Wipe-marks inside.   |
| 83. | (2) | Fabric 2. | Heavy facet-burnishing on upper body, neck and under rim. |
| 84. | (3) | Fabric 3. | Smoothed over rim and neck. Many fine wipe-marks inside.  |

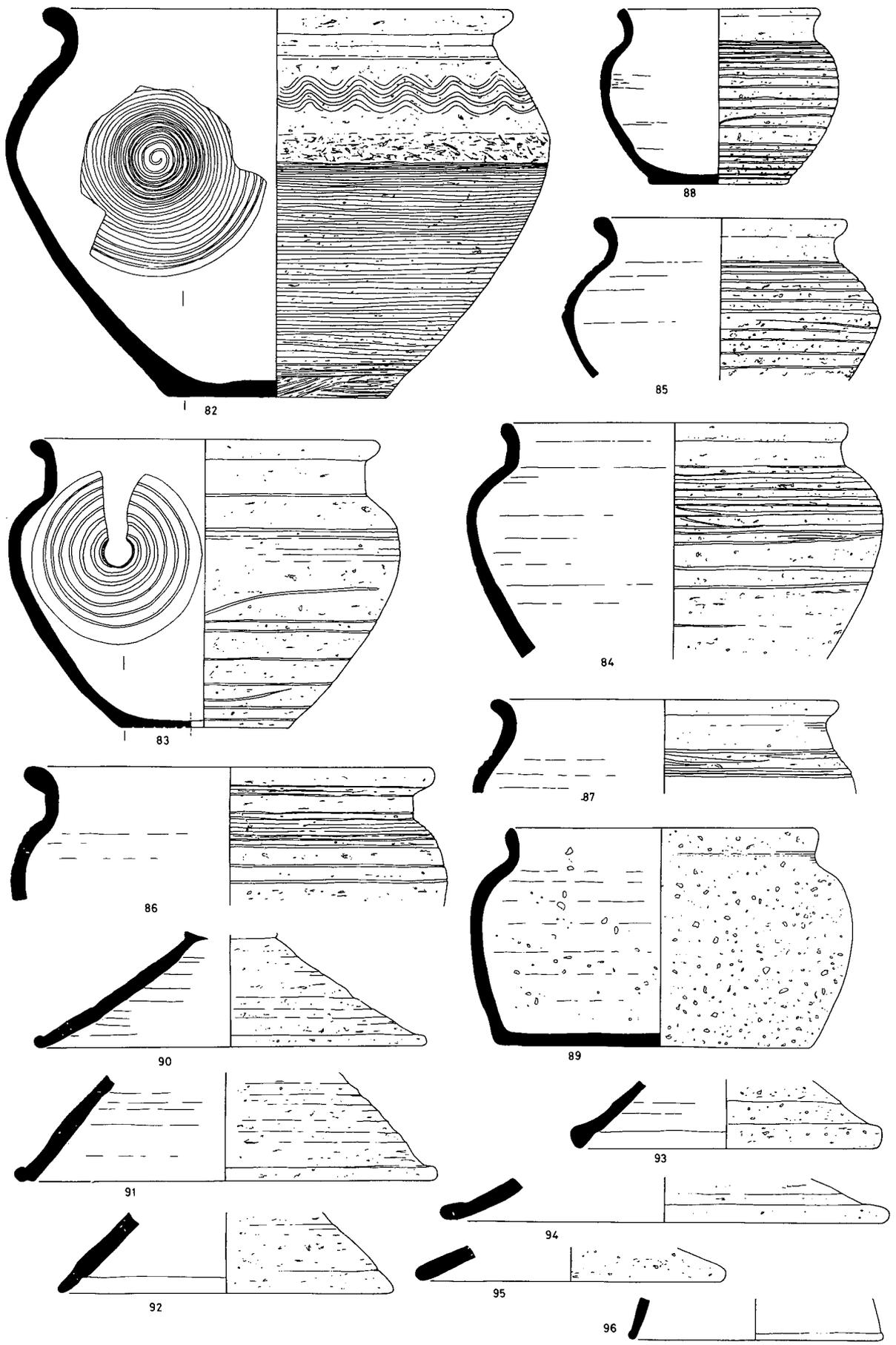


Fig. 31. Native wares from F.9 (1/4).

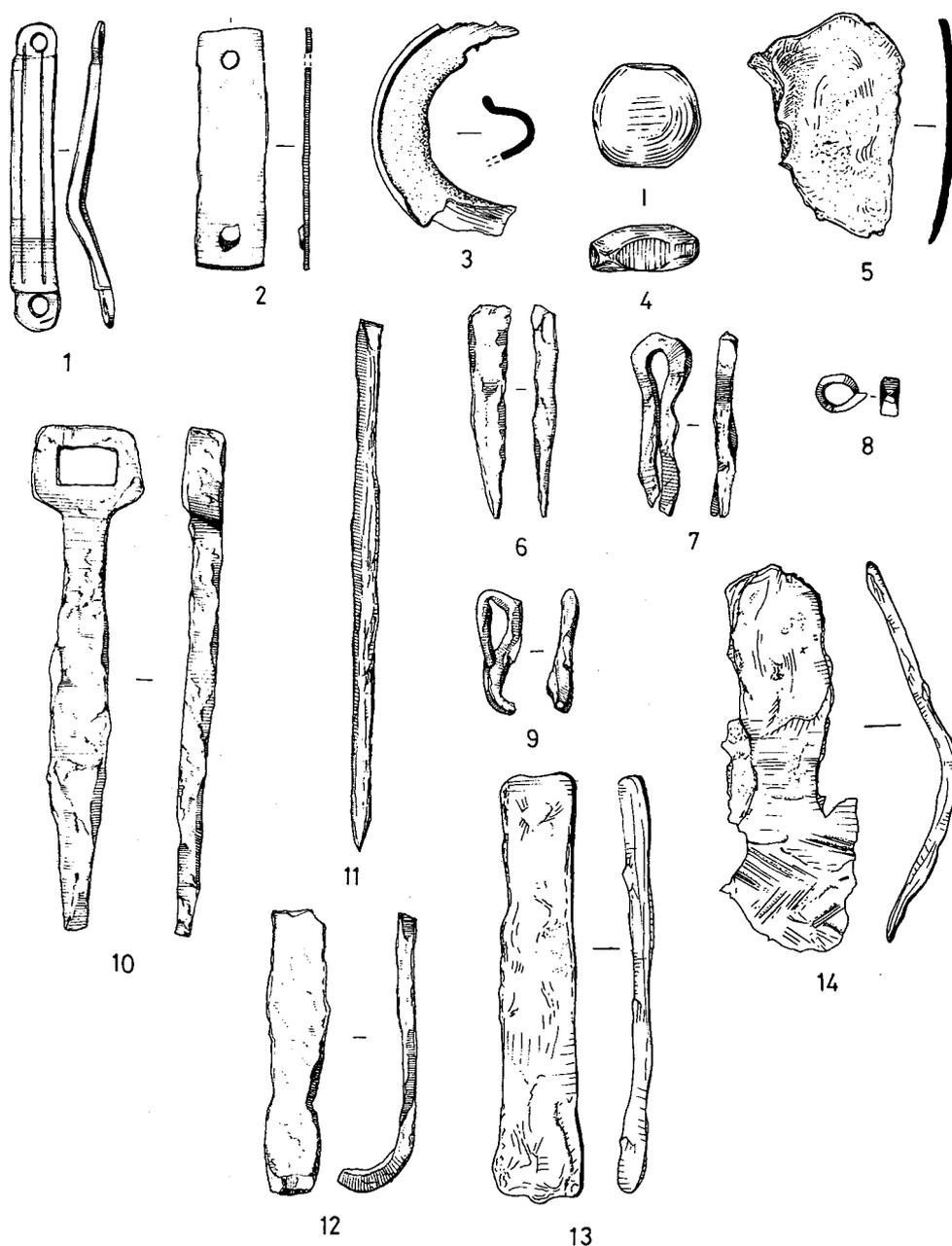


Fig. 32. Small finds from F.9: 1-5 bronze (1:1); 6-14 iron ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

- |     |     |           |   |
|-----|-----|-----------|---|
| 85. | (3) | Fabric 3. | Burnished over rim and neck.  |
| 86. | (3) | Fabric 2. | Lightly-burnished neck and rim.   |
| 87. | (2) | Fabric 2. | Smoothed over rim and neck.   |
| 88. | (2) | Fabric 3. | Highly-burnished neck and rim.  |
| 89. | (3) | Fabric 6. | Flat-bottomed saucepan-type vessel. Smoothed exterior, fairly rough inside. |

*Lids* (FIG. 31)

- |     |     |           |   |
|-----|-----|-----------|---|
| 90. | (3) | Fabric 3. | Smoothed underneath, facet-burnish on upper surface.      |
| 91. | (3) | Fabric 2. | Burnished over the rim and upper surface.                 |
| 92. | (2) | Fabric 3. | Burnished surfaces.                                       |
| 93. | (2) | Fabric 2. | But with many white chalky particles; no apparent finish. |
| 94. | (3) | Fabric 2. | Lightly-burnished surface.                                |
| 95. | (2) | Fabric 2. | Smoothed surfaces.  |
| 96. | (2) | Fabric 1. | Smoothed all surfaces.                                    |

*Bases* (FIG. 30)

- |     |     |           |                             |
|-----|-----|-----------|-----------------------------|
| 97. | (3) | Fabric 2. | Smoothed surfaces.          |
| 98. | (2) | Fabric 1. | Lightly-burnished surfaces. |
| 99. | (2) | Fabric 1. | Smoothed surfaces.          |

These last two are probably bases from butt beakers similar to No. 54.

- |      |     |           |  |
|------|-----|-----------|--|
| 100. | (2) | Fabric 2. | Smoothed exterior.   |
| 101. | (2) | Fabric 3. | Crudely burnished under the base.  |
| 102. | (2) | Fabric 3. | No apparent finish.  |
| 103. | (2) | Fabric 4. | Smoothed under base. Base from a smaller version (perhaps No. 79) of a large storage vessel. |

## FINDS OTHER THAN POTTERY FROM PIT F.9

The first number in brackets indicates the layer in F.9 (FIG. 12); the second, the small-find number.

## BRONZE (FIG. 32)

- |    |     |       |   |
|----|-----|-------|---|
| 1. | (2) | (349) | Strap-mount with slightly flattened and pierced terminals.                      |
| 2. | (2) | (356) | Another similar to No. 1, but undecorated and more crude.                       |
| 3. | (3) | (288) | Fragment from the rim of a narrow-necked vessel, probably a small flask or jug. |
| 4. | (2) | (891) | Solid bronze counter or weight, flattened sides.                                |
| 5. | (2) | (261) | Piece of rough bronze, probably waste from casting process.                     |

## IRON (FIG. 32)

- |     |     |       |   |
|-----|-----|-------|---|
| 6.  | (2) | (412) | Small punch or drift. Squarish section.   |
| 7.  | (3) | (482) | Split-spike loop.   |
| 8.  | (2) | (258) | Small loop-headed pin (broken). When found, fragments of a thin bronze washer were still inside the loop.   |
| 9.  | (3) | (461) | A broken link from an iron chain.   |
| 10. | (2) | (417) | Rectangular-headed spike. The rectangular hole in the head suggests a combined use with some other rectangular object.                            |
| 11. | (2) | (298) | Stylus, with flattened and only slightly expanded chisel end.   |
| 12. | (2) | (359) | Broken bar or binding, with a roughly pointed, curved end.  |
| 13. | (2) | (291) | Another piece of bar, cropped at both ends. Possibly waste from the manufacture of some other object.   |
| 14. | (2) | (413) | Corroded and bent object. May have been part of a binding: traces of wood-replacement still visible on the outside of the curve at the lower end. |

## BONE (FIG. 33)

- |     |     |       |   |
|-----|-----|-------|---|
| 15. | (2) | (486) | Sheep metacarpal, with a hole drilled through the centre. May have been used as a toggle. |
|-----|-----|-------|---|

## SHALE (FIG. 33)

- |     |     |       |  |
|-----|-----|-------|--|
| 16. | (3) | (898) | Part of a shale bracelet. Seems to be not quite finished because there is a small rough ridge on the interior. |
|-----|-----|-------|--|

## POTTERY (FIG. 33)

- |     |     |        |   |
|-----|-----|--------|---|
| 17. | (2) | (1062) | Spindle whorl? Cut from a large storage-vessel. The hole has been worked from both sides. |
|-----|-----|--------|---|

## GLASS (FIG. 33)

- |     |     |       |                           |
|-----|-----|-------|---------------------------|
| 18. | (3) | (458) | Fragment of strip mosaic. |
|-----|-----|-------|---------------------------|

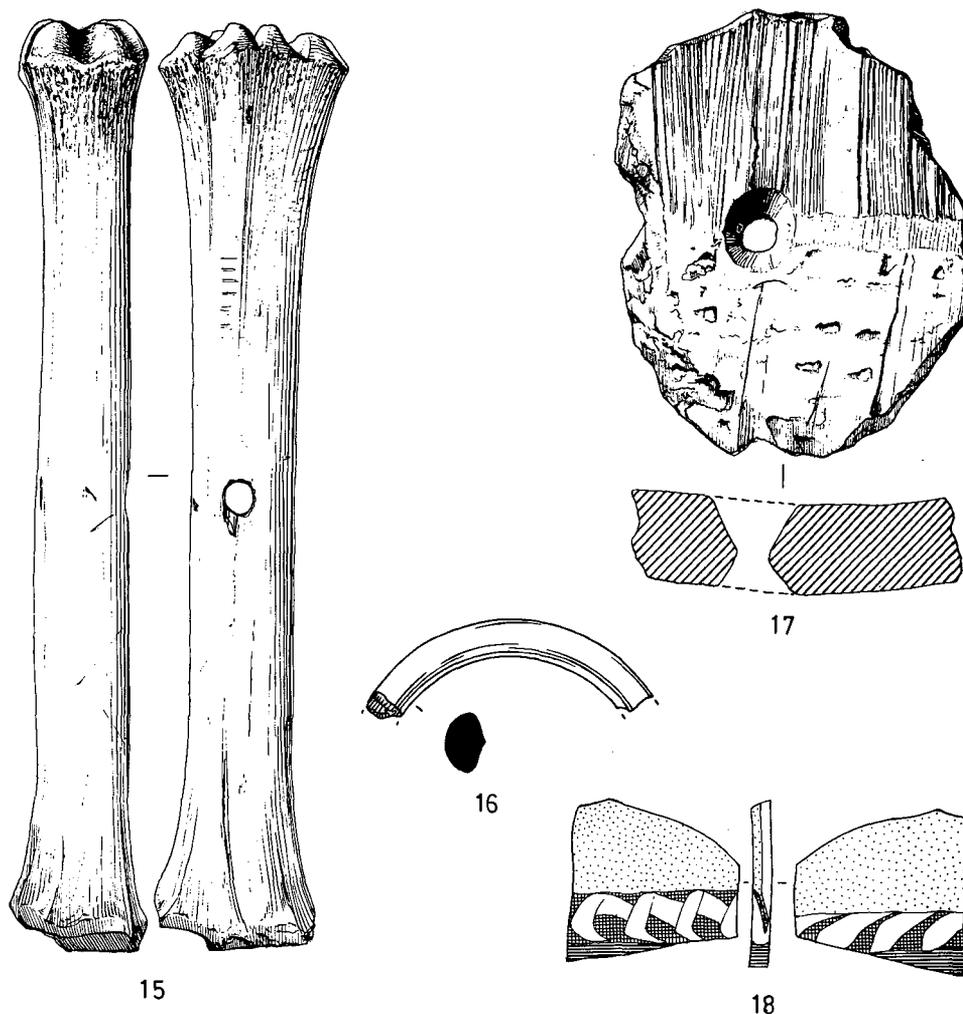


Fig. 33. Small finds from F.9: 15 bone (1:1); 16 shale (1:1); 17 pot (1:1); 18 glass (1½:1).

## POTTERY FROM PIT F.23

### FINE WARES

#### *Samian*

Three vessels (none illustrated) (see Table I, p. 155).

#### *Gallo-Belgic wares*

For details of Gallo-Belgic wares see p. 181.

#### *Platters* (FIG. 34)

1. A large platter, *Type 1*.
- 2-3 Two similar large platters, *Type 20*.
4. A small platter, *Type 10*.

#### *Beakers* (FIG. 34)

5. A girth beaker, *Type 37*.
6. A butt beaker, *Type 39*. Unusual series of cut grooves.
7. A beaker similar to above, *Type 39*.
8. Detail of three different types of decoration found on butt beakers of *Type 39*.

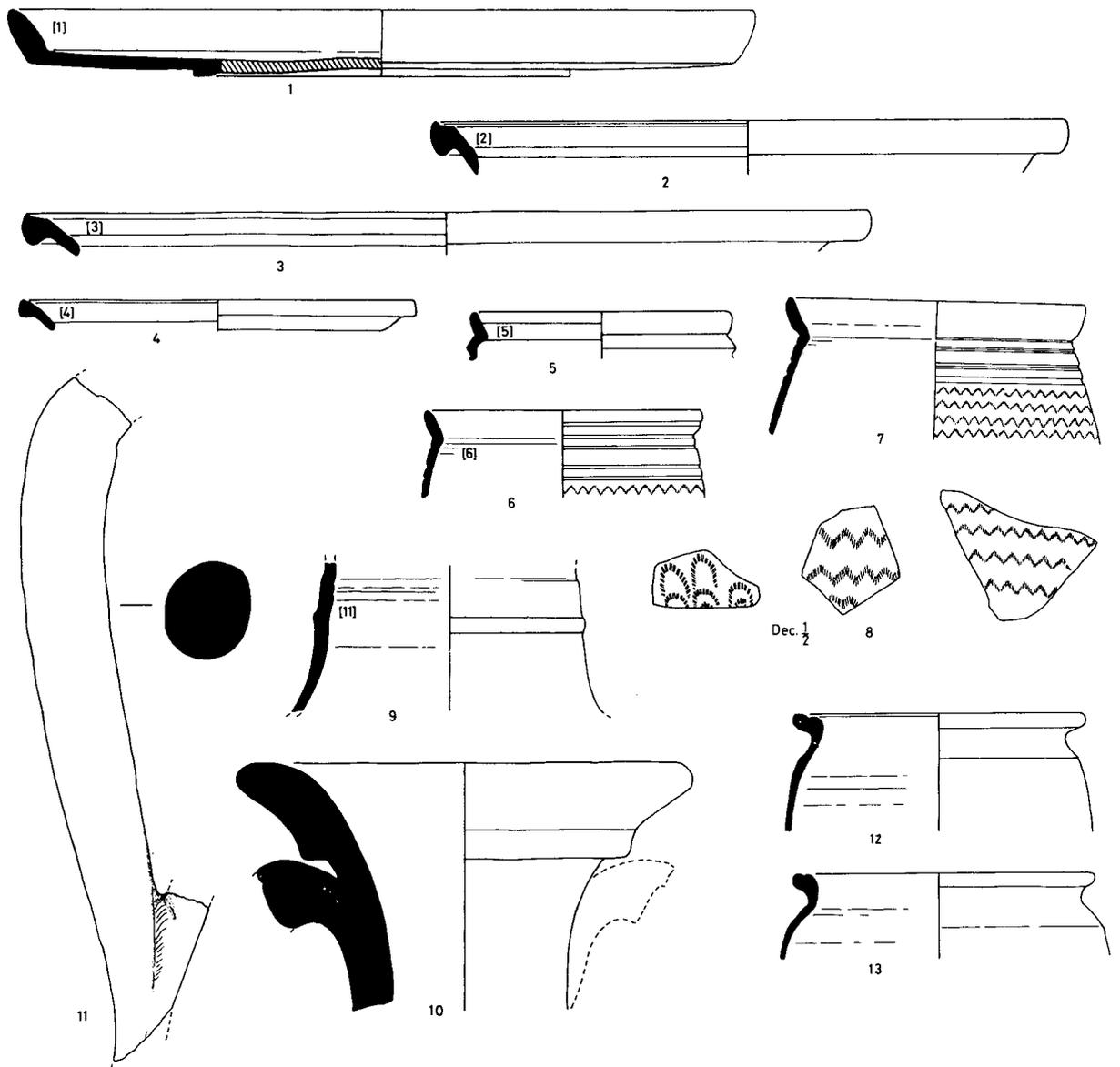


Fig. 34. Imported wares from F.23 ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ).

*Two-handed jugs* (FIG. 34)

9. Neck from a jug, hard reddish-buff, grey core, thick cream slip.  
Fragments from at least one other similar vessel.

OTHER IMPORTED WARES

*Amphorae* (FIG. 34)

10. Neck and mouth from a Dr. 7-11.  
11. Handle from a Dr. 7-11.

In addition there are sherds from the following types:  
Dr. 2-4; Dr. 6; Dr. 20.

*Mica-dusted jars* (FIG. 34)

12. Jar with a sharp angle where the shoulder and neck join.  
13. Similar jar but with less angular shoulder.

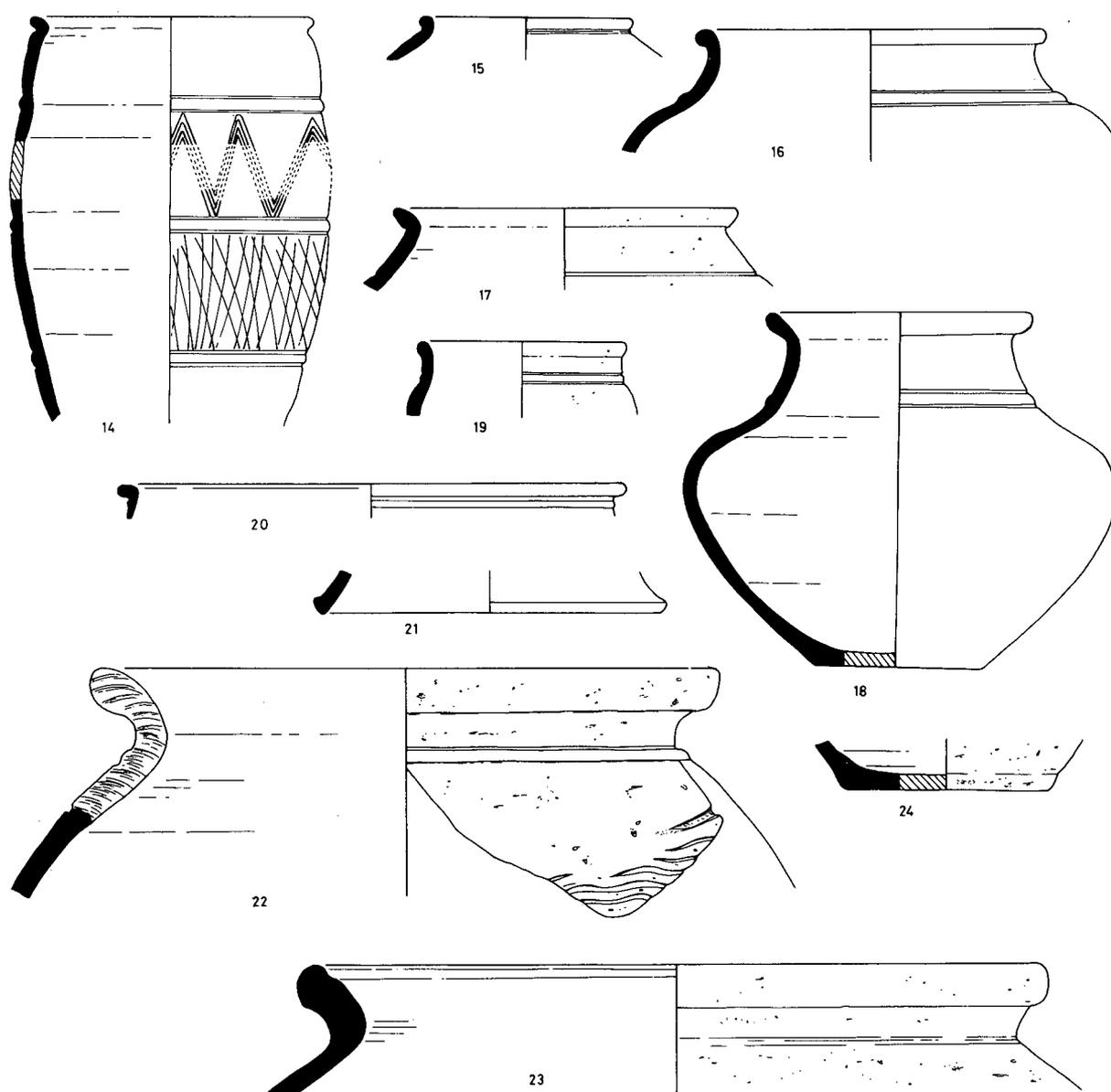


Fig. 35. Native wares from F.23 (1/4).

#### COARSE WARES

##### *Butt beaker* (FIG. 35)

14. Fabric 1. A tall beaker with two bands of burnished decoration, upright zig-zag in the upper band and crude cross-hatching in the lower. Burnished over the rim and upper body.

##### *Bead-rim jar* (FIG. 35)

15. Fabric 1. Burnished upper body and rim.

##### *Cordoned jars* (FIG. 35)

16. Fabric 5. Burnished over rim and on lower shoulder.  
 17. Fabric 3. Burnished over rim.  
 18. Fabric 3. Smoothed lower body, burnished shoulder, neck and rim.  
 19. Fabric 1. Burnished exterior.  
 20. Fabric 2. Burnished over rim.

##### *Pedestal base* (FIG. 35)

21. Fabric 1. Smoothed underneath, burnished exterior.

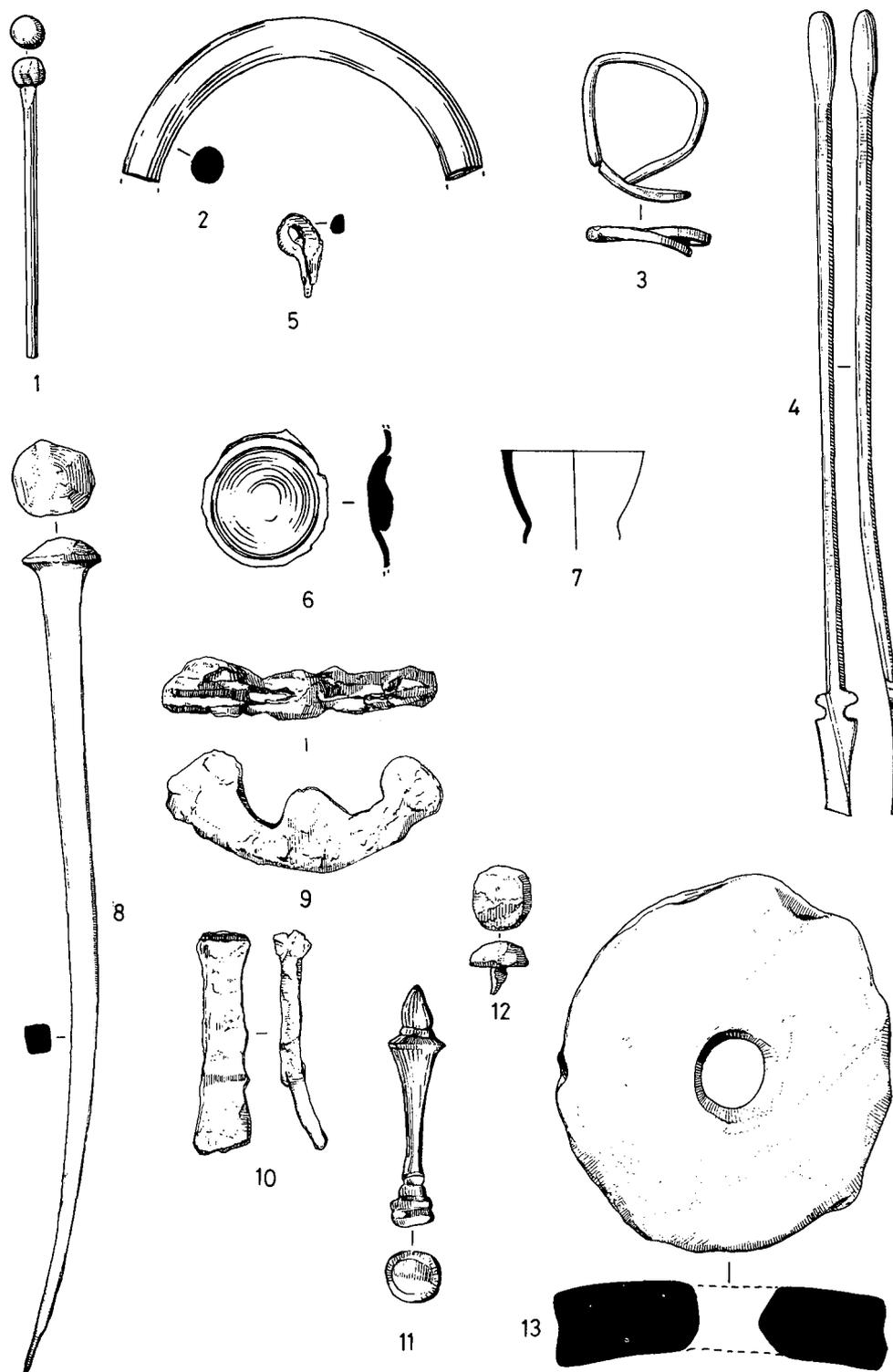


Fig. 36. Small finds from F.23: 2-4 bronze (1:1), 5 iron ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ); F.24: 6 bronze (1:1), 7 glass ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ). F.50: 1 bronze (1:1). F.39: 8 bronze (1:1), 9-10 iron ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ). F.1: 11 bronze (1:1), 12 iron ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), 13 pot (1:1).

*Large storage vessels* (FIG. 35)

22. Fabric 4. Burnished over rim and neck. In antiquity the rim had been sawn cleanly down to just above the decoration and a transverse cut was used to detach the sawn fragment.
23. Fabric 4. Crude burnishing over rim and neck.

*Base* (FIG. 35)

24. Fabric 2. No apparent finish.

## FINDS OTHER THAN POTTERY FROM PIT F.23

The numbers in brackets are the small-find numbers.

## BRONZE (FIG. 36 2-4)

1. (997) Part of a small, solid-section bracelet.
2. (961) Small wire loop or ring.
3. (999) Spatula-probe, tip broken. An almost identical one in *Camulodunum* (1947) pl. C, 23 and p. 333.

## IRON (FIG. 36, 5)

4. (1056) Small looped spike, head offset to one side.

## POTTERY FROM PIT F.24

## FINE WARES

*Samian*

Sherds from three vessels (none illustrated) (see Table I, p. 155).

*Gallo-Belgic wares* (FIG. 37)

For details of Gallo-Belgic wares see p. 181 f.

1. A platter, *Type 1*.
2. A deep platter, *Type 4*.
- 3-4 Two similar small platters, *Type 9*.
5. A small platter, *Type 11*.
6. A platter, *Type 11*.
7. A platter, *Type 16*.
8. A large platter, *Type 19*. Two radial stamps of *ATTISSU*.
9. Another platter, *Type 19*.
10. A large platter, *Type 20*.
11. Part of the base from a carinated beaker, *Type 35*.
12. Footring from a pedestal beaker, *Type 43*.

## OTHER IMPORTED WARES

*Mica-dusted jars* (FIG. 37)

13. Neckless jar with sharp undercut beneath the rim.
14. Jar of more usual form.

For discussion and details of fabric see p. 102.

## COARSE WARES

*Platter* (FIG. 37)

15. Fabric 2. Smoothed surfaces. A platter copying G-B *Type 1*.

*Pedestal jar* (FIG. 37)

16. Fabric 1. Burnished over rim, neck and shoulder, rest of the exterior smoothed.

*Miscellaneous vessels* (FIG. 37)

17. Fabric 8. No finish survives.
18. Fabric 4. Rim from a large storage-vessel. Burnished.
19. Fabric 3. Small, heavy lid. Smoothed surfaces.
20. Fabric 3. Base from a thick-walled jar. Smoothed.
21. Fabric 7. Smallish base. Smoothed exterior.

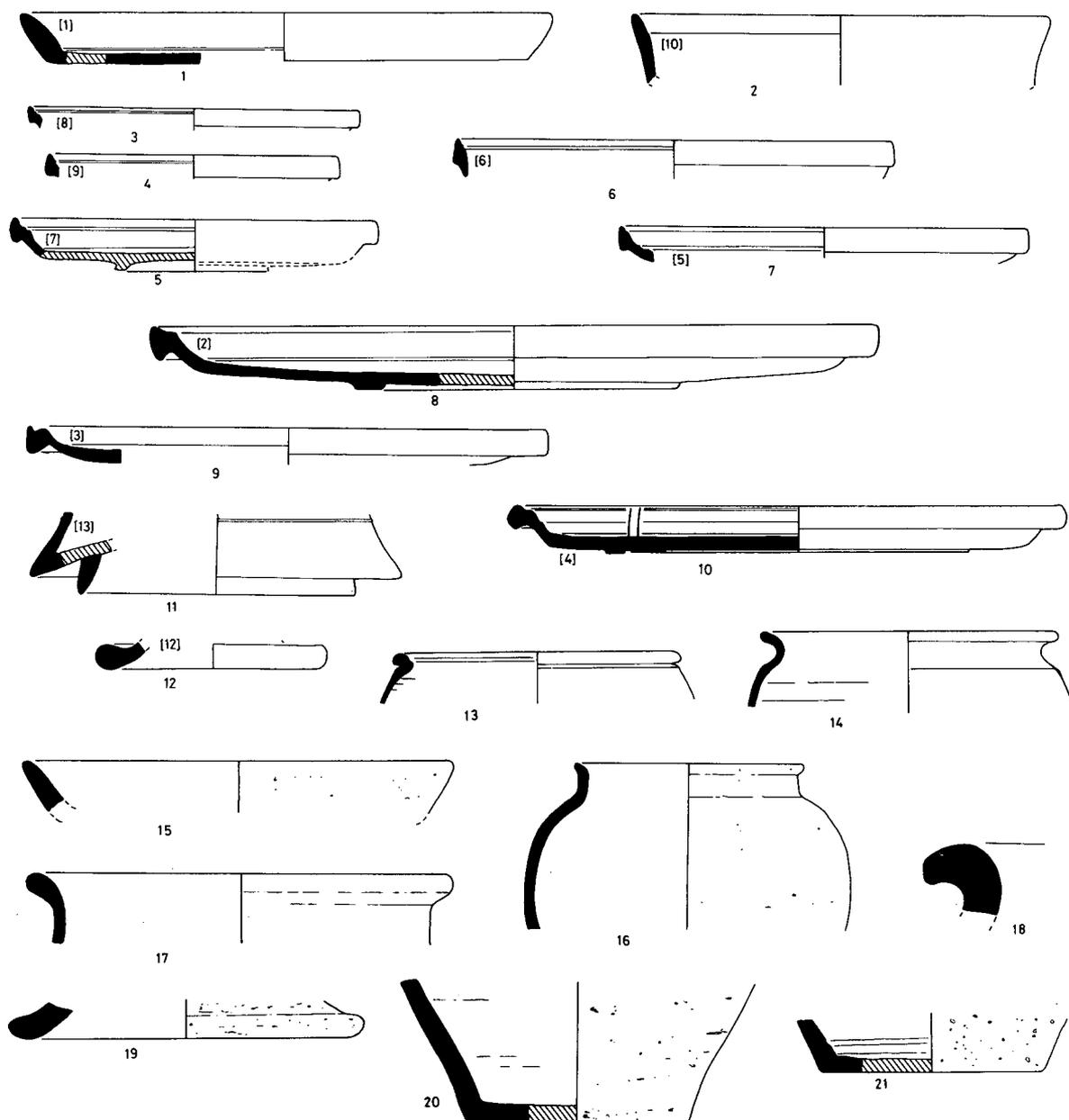


Fig. 37. Pottery from F.24 : 1-14 imported wares; 15-21 Native wares ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ).

## FINDS OTHER THAN POTTERY FROM PIT F.24

The number in brackets is the small-find number.

### BRONZE (FIG. 36, 6)

1. (1038) Decorative stud with raised central dome. The underside of the dome still has remains of some mastic substance which was used to secure it to another article.

### GLASS (FIG. 36, 7)

2. (1041) Small glass vessel.

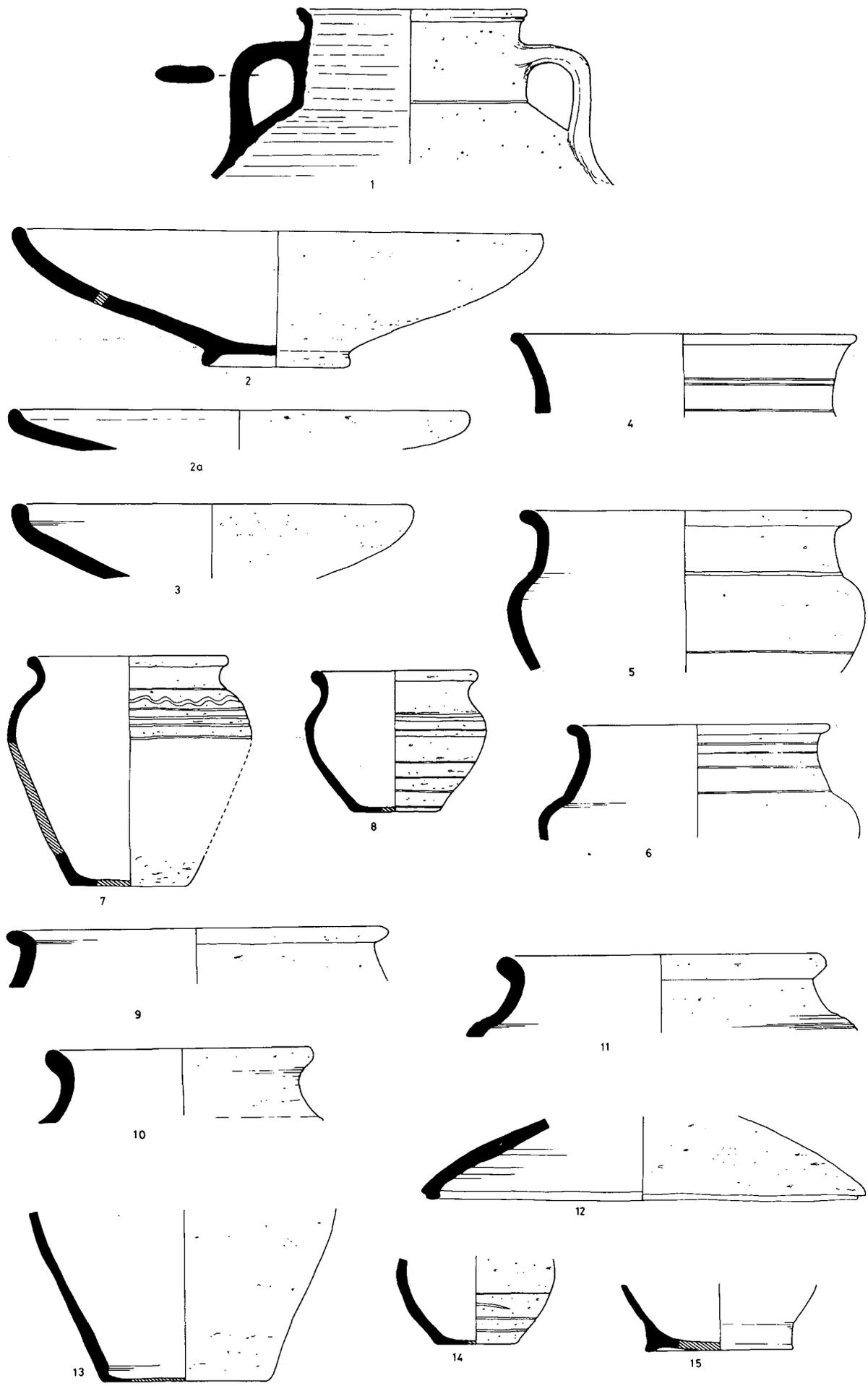


Fig. 38. Pottery from F.60 : 1 two-handled jug; 2-15 Native wares (1/4).

## FINDS FROM OTHER IMPORTANT GROUPS

## POTTERY FROM DITCH 1, F.60

## COARSE WARES

*Two-handled jug* (FIG. 38)

1. Wide-mouthed jug in a fabric very similar to the mica-dusted jars, but covered with a thick cream slip. May be imported from the same source.

*Platters* (FIG. 38)

- 2 & 2a Two almost identical platters; No. 2. Fabric 3, smoothed surface. No. 2a, soft sandy fabric; yellow/buff throughout; smoothed surfaces.
3. Fabric 3. Smoothed interior, highly burnished exterior.

*Necked cup* (FIG. 38)

4. Fabric 1. Highly burnished on exterior and part way down the interior.

*Bowls* (FIG. 38)

5. Fabric 2. Highly-burnished exterior and rim.
6. Fabric 2. Smoothed interior, facet-burnishing on exterior.

*Small coarse jars* (FIG. 38)

7. Fabric 2. Burnished neck and rim.
8. Fabric 2. As above.

*Other jars* (FIG. 38)

9. Fabric 3. Burnished neck.
10. Fabric 3. Burnished neck and rim.
11. Fabric 3. Smoothed over rim and neck.

*Lid* (FIG. 38)

12. Fabric 2. Smoothed underneath, lightly burnished upper surface.

*Bases* (FIG 38)

13. Fabric 2. Smoothed interior, exterior upper body facet-burnished.
14. Fabric 2. Smoothed interior.
15. Fabric 1. Smoothed surfaces.

The following pottery was associated in F.60.

- Samian*: One vessel, see Table 1, p. 155.
- Gallo-Belgic*: Seven vessels, see p. 191 (G.25, F.8).
- Amphorae*: Sherds from Dr.20 and Dr.2-4.
- Other imports*: Two mica-dusted jars, see FIG. 51.

## FINDS OTHER THAN POTTERY FROM DITCH 1, F.60

The numbers in brackets are the small-find numbers.

## BRONZE (FIG. 39)

1. (950) Short length of chain, S-links.
2. (837) Fragment of a folded-over rim; from a bronze bowl.

## IRON (FIG. 39)

3. (822) Looped split-spike, rather heavy cylindrical head.

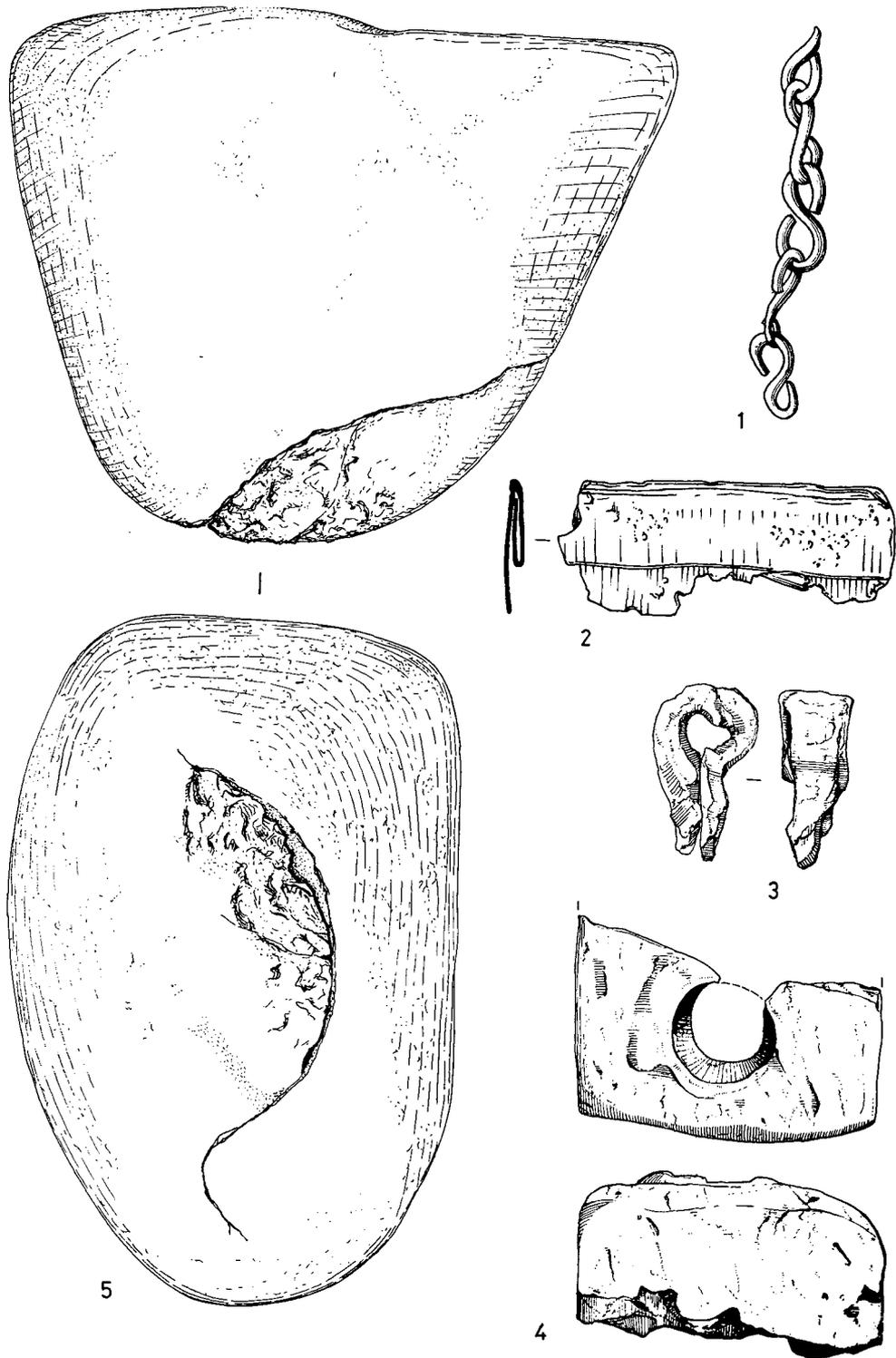


Fig. 39. Small finds from F.60 : 1-2 bronze (1:1); 3 iron (1/2); 4 clay (1:1); 5 stone (1:1).

CLAY (FIG. 39)

4. (827) Part of a rectangular object. Hole pierced before firing. May be part of a loom-weight.

STONE (FIG. 39)

5. (1089) Large hammerstone or maul. Dark red sandstone or quartzite, containing much mica. Very similar to a rubstone from G41(5) (see p. 112).

## POTTERY FROM PIT F.50

## FINE WARES

*Two-handled jug* (FIG. 40)

1. Splayed rim from a two-handled jug. Hard reddish buff, with grey core; thick cream slip.

## COARSE WARES

*Butt beakers* (FIG. 40)

2. Fabric 1. Burnished over the rim.  
3. Sandy fine-grained fabric, rather micaceous; dark grey slip on exterior and over rim.

*Small jars* (FIG. 40)

4. Fabric 1. Highly burnished over rim and neck.  
5. Fabric 1. Burnished neck and rim.  
6. Fabric 1. Burnished neck and rim; a row of small incised or stamped semicircles on the shoulder; an unusual style of decoration locally. Another sherd from the same vessel was found on the floor of Building I.  
7. Fabric 2. Burnished over rim and neck.

*Lid-seated jar* (FIG. 40)

8. Fabric 1. Highly burnished over rim and on exterior. This jar seems to be a native rendering of the mica-dusted jars found in G22 F.52 (Nos. 49-60, p. 57).

*Bases* (FIG. 40)

9. Fabric 1. Smoothed surfaces. Very thin base.  
10. Fabric 1. Burnished exterior. Base from a butt beaker.

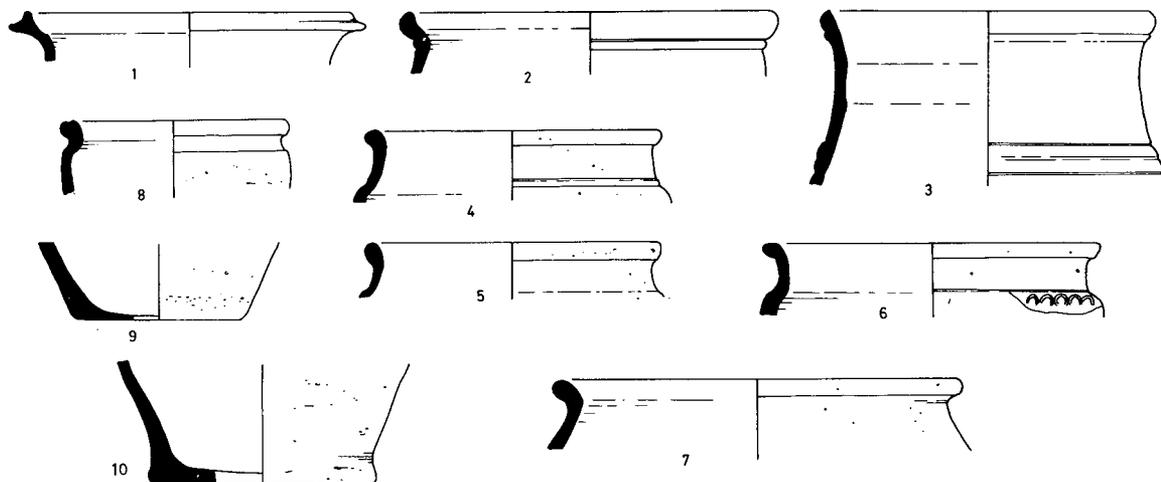


Fig. 40. Native wares from F.50 (1/4).

The following pottery was associated in F.50.

- Samian:* One vessel (see p. 155).  
*Gallo-Belgic wares:* Seventeen vessels (see p. 187 f.).  
*Amphorae:* Fragments of Dr. 20 (see p. 200).

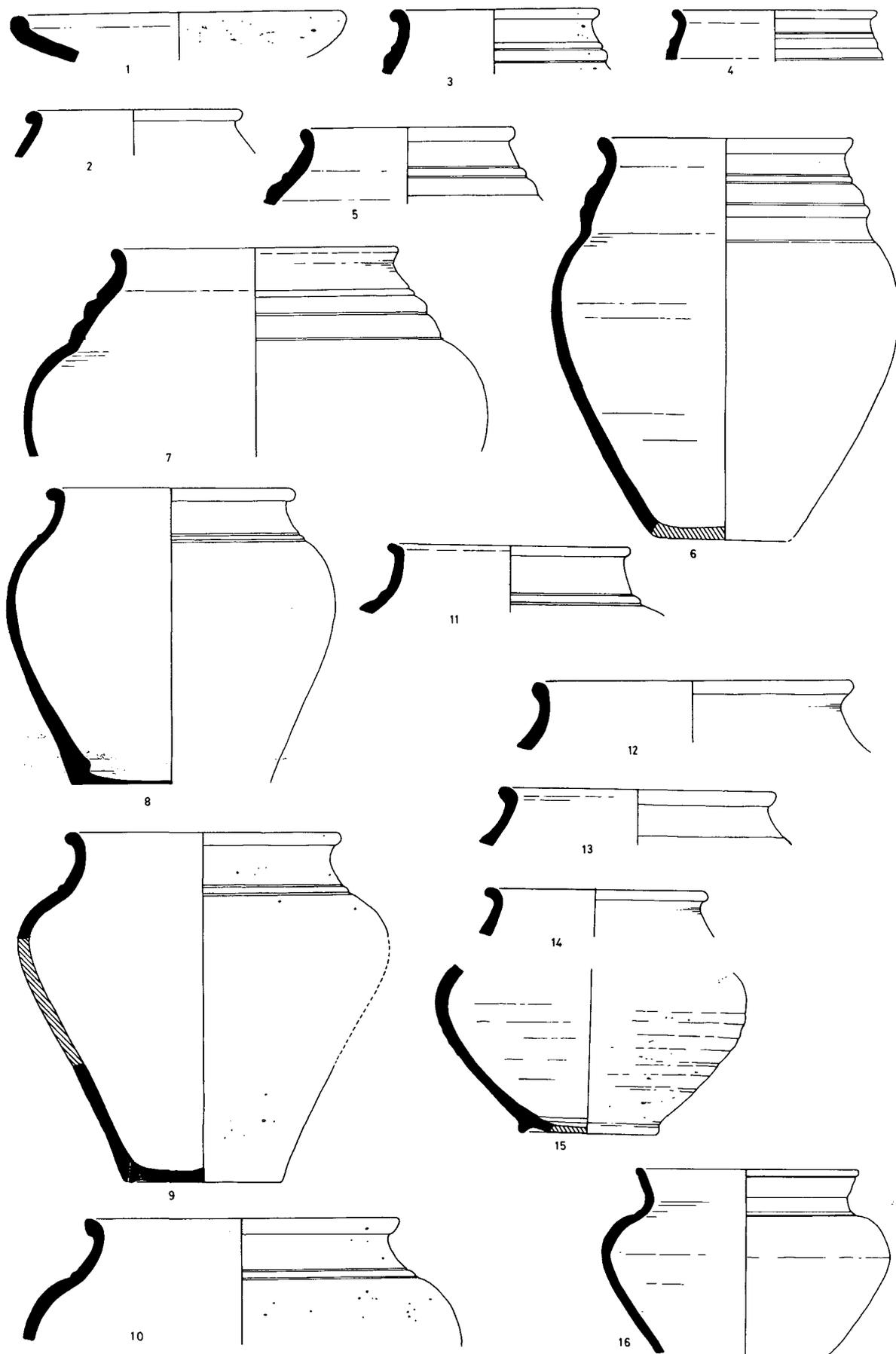


Fig. 41. Native wares from F.39 (1/4).

## FINDS OTHER THAN POTTERY FROM PIT F.50

## BRONZE (FIG. 36, 1)

1. (826) Pin with a simple rounded head. Traces of tinning or silvering.

## POTTERY FROM DITCH 2, F.39

## COARSE WARES

*Platter* (FIG. 41)

1. Fabric 3. Lightly-burnished surfaces.

*Bead-rim jar* (FIG. 41)

2. Fabric 1. Smoothed surfaces.

*Cordoned jars or beakers* (FIG. 41)

3. Fabric 2. Smoothed neck and rim.
4. Fabric 1. Burnished over rim and neck.

*Tall jars with multiple cordons* (FIG. 41)

5. Fabric 2. Smoothed neck and rim.
6. Fabric 2. Burnished over rim, neck and cordons, body partly facet-burnished, lower part left rough.
7. Fabric 2. Lightly-burnished exterior.

*Tall jars with single neck-cordon* (FIG. 41)

8. Fabric 2. Burnished neck and rim, lightly burnished all over exterior.
9. Fabric 3. Brown soapy surfaces, interior surface has flaked off in places.
10. Fabric 2. Smoothed surfaces.
11. Fabric 2. As above.

*Other jars and bowls* (FIG. 41)

12. Fabric 2. Smoothed surfaces.
13. Fabric 2. Lightly burnished over rim and on neck.
14. Fabric 2. Smoothed rim and neck.
15. Fabric 3. Highly burnished on body.
16. Fabric 1. Highly-burnished exterior.

*Coarse jars* (FIG. 42)

17. Fabric 3. Lightly-burnished rim and neck.
18. Fabric 3. Burnished neck and rim.
19. Fabric 2. Highly-burnished rim, facet-burnishing on neck.

*Coarse bowls* (FIG. 42)

20. Fabric 3. Smoothed interior, burnished rim and neck.
21. Fabric 3. Smoothed neck and rim.
22. Fabric 3. Facet-burnishing on neck and rim. Large hole in centre of base.

*Large storage vessels* (FIG. 42)

23. Fabric 4. Burnished neck and rim.
24. Fabric 4. As above.
25. Fabric 4. As above.

*Pedestal bases* (FIG. 42)

26. Fabric 3. Burnished under base.
27. Fabric 3. Highly burnished on the upper surface of foot.
28. Fabric 3. Smoothed surfaces.

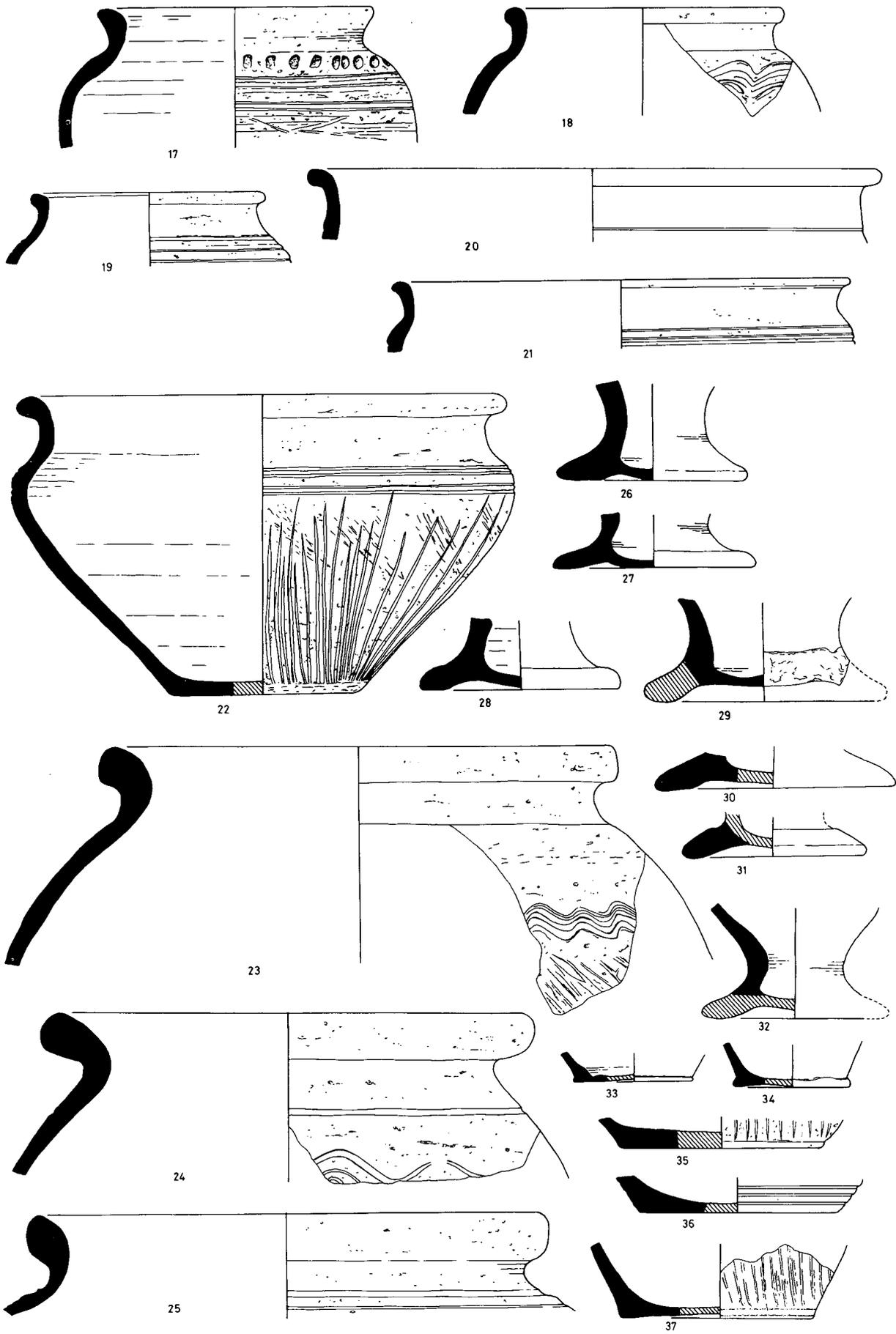


Fig. 42. Native wares from F.39 (1/4).

- |     |           |                     |
|-----|-----------|---------------------|
| 29. | Fabric 3. | Burnished exterior. |
| 30. | Fabric 3. | Smoothed surfaces.  |
| 31. | Fabric 3. | Burnished surfaces. |
| 32. | Fabric 3. | Smoothed surfaces.  |

*Bases* (FIG. 42)

- |     |           |  |
|-----|-----------|--|
| 33. | Fabric 2. | Smoothed exterior.   |
| 34. | Fabric 2. | As above. Both these bases are probably from small butt beakers. |
| 35. | Fabric 3. | Smoothed interior.   |
| 36. | Fabric 3. | No apparent finish.  |
| 37. | Fabric 3. | As above.  |

The following pottery was associated in F.39.

- |                      |                                  |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>Samian:</i>       | One vessel, see Table I, p. 155. |
| <i>Gallo-Belgic:</i> | Six vessels, see p. 187.         |

## FINDS OTHER THAN POTTERY FROM DITCH 2, F.39

## BRONZE (FIG. 36, 8)

- |    |       |  |
|----|-------|--|
| 1. | (991) | Long, square-sectioned nail, conical head. |
|----|-------|--|

## IRON (FIG. 36, 9-10)

- |    |        |   |
|----|--------|---|
| 2. | (771)  | Semicircular object, expanded at the ends and in the centre. It is folded over, leaving a narrow space between the sides which is partly filled with corroded replacement of some other material (possibly wood or leather). May be a sword-chape or have some similar use as a terminal. |
| 3. | (1055) | Curved and slightly expanded bar-like object.   |

## POTTERY FROM PIT F1.

## COARSE WARES

*Platters* (FIG. 43)

- |    |           |  |
|----|-----------|--|
| 1. | Fabric 2. | Surfaces smoothed only.                          |
| 2. | Fabric 2. | Smoothed interior, facet-burnishing on exterior. |
| 3. | Fabric 3. | As above.  |

*Necked bowls or jars* (FIG. 43)

- |    |           |                             |
|----|-----------|-----------------------------|
| 4. | Fabric 2. | Smoothed on all surfaces.   |
| 5. | Fabric 2. | Lightly-burnished exterior. |

*Bead-rim jars* (FIG. 43)

- |    |           |  |
|----|-----------|--|
| 6. | Fabric 1. | Smoothed interior, lightly-burnished exterior. |
| 7. | Fabric 2. | Lightly burnished on exterior.                 |

*Cordoned jar and bowls* (FIG. 43)

- |     |           |  |
|-----|-----------|--|
| 8.  | Fabric 2. | Smoothly-burnished rim, neck and shoulder, light regular facet-burnishing on body. |
| 9.  | Fabric 2. | Facet-burnishing on rim, neck and shoulder.  |
| 10. | Fabric 2. | Burnishing on rim and neck.  |

*Large storage vessels* (FIG. 43)

- |     |           |                            |
|-----|-----------|----------------------------|
| 11. | Fabric 4. | Burnished on rim and neck. |
|-----|-----------|----------------------------|

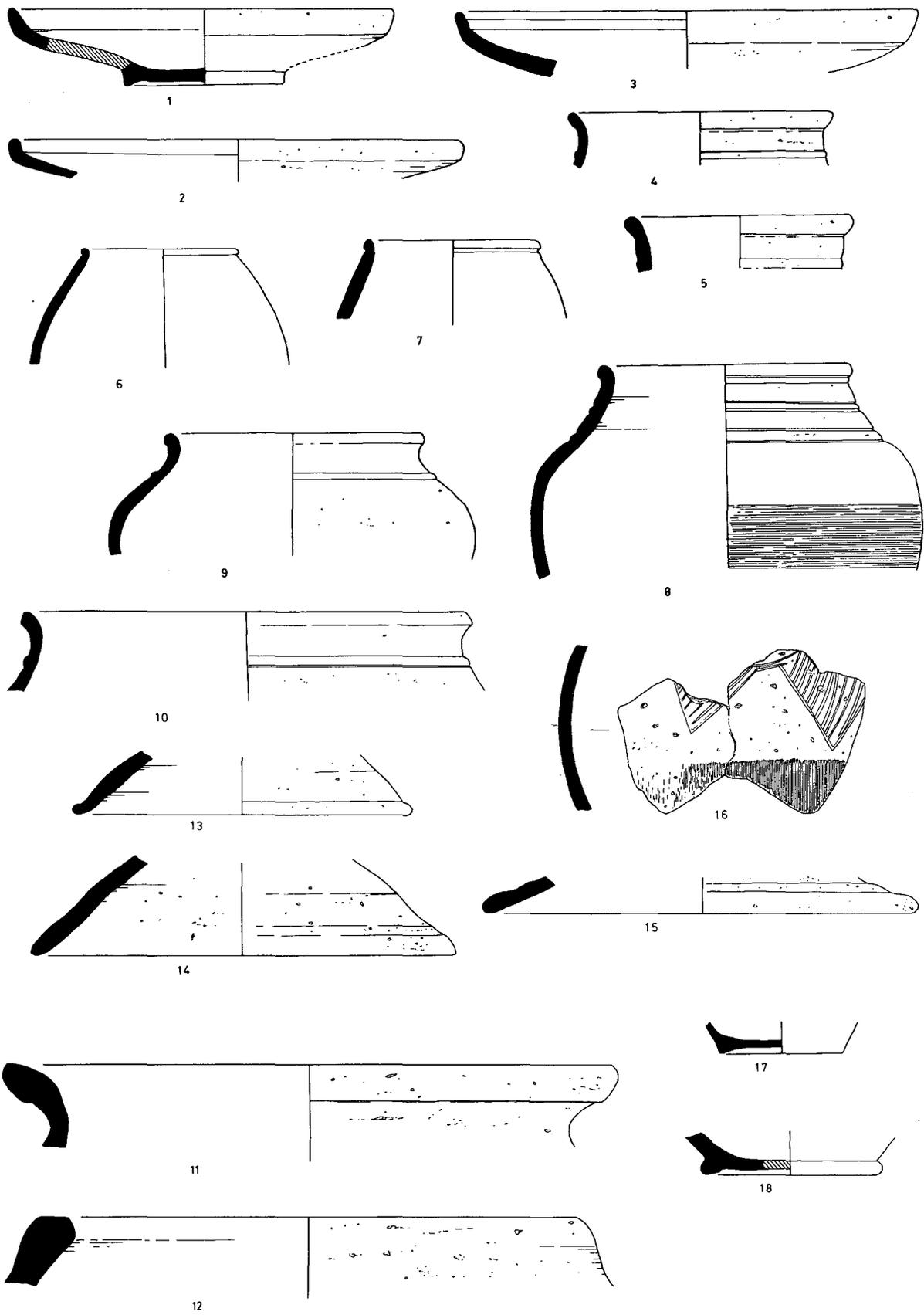


Fig. 43. Native wares from F.1 (1/4).

12. Very coarse 'corky' fabric; fired orange-brown with brick red core. No apparent finish.

*Lids* (FIG. 43)

13. Fabric 2. Smoothed surfaces.  
14. Fabric 3. Smoothed underneath, upper surface fairly rough.  
15. Fabric 2. Crudely-smoothed surfaces.

*Miscellaneous* (FIG. 43)

16. Decorated sherds from a globular vessel. The fabric is similar to Fabric 2, but with a number of large flint particles. Decorated with pendant triangles filled with diagonal lines, a band of fine vertical strokes below.  
17. Fabric 1. Base from a small jar or beaker. No finish.  
18. Fabric 3. Footring base from a medium-sized jar. Smoothed exterior.

The following pottery was associated in F.1.

<i>Samian:</i>	One vessel, see p. 155.
<i>Gallo-Belgic:</i>	Nine vessels, see p. 193 f.
<i>Amphorae:</i>	sherds of Dr. 2-4 and Dr. 7-11, see p. 200.
<i>Wall-sided Mortaria:</i>	One vessel, see FIG. 79 and p. 198.
<i>Other imports:</i>	1 mica-dusted jar, see FIG. 51 and p. 102.

## FINDS OTHER THAN POTTERY FROM PIT F.1.

The numbers in brackets are the small-find numbers

BRONZE (FIG. 36, 11)

1. (764) Head from a pin or *ligula*.

IRON (FIG. 36, 12)

2. (953) Small mushroom-headed stud.

POTTERY (FIG. 36, 13)

3. (759) Spindle-whorl. Cut from a fairly thick-walled vessel in sandy buff fabric. Hole bored from both sides.

## POTTERY FROM G22 LAYERS 7 and 9

*Layer (7)* (FIG. 44, 1-6)

- Fabric 2. Smoothed surfaces. Base of a platter cut down and trimmed for use as a lid.
- Bowl with neck cordon. Fabric 2. Burnished neck and rim.
- Jar or bowl with S-profile. Fabric 2. Smoothed over rim and neck.
- Pedestal base from a large vessel. Fabric 3. Burnished upper surface.
- Beaker-like vessel. Fabric 2. Smooth soapy finish on neck and rim.
- Large storage vessel. Fabric 4. Burnished over rim and neck.

*Layer (9)* (FIG. 44, 7-19)

- Platter. Fabric 2. Smoothed underneath, highly-burnished upper surface.
- Platter, Fabric 2. Lightly-burnished surfaces.
- Platter. Fabric 8. No apparent finish. Very micaceous.
- Jar with shoulder cordon. Fabric 2. Burnished exterior and over the rim.
- Small jar. Fabric 1/8. Burnished neck and rim.
- Large jar with neck cordon. Fabric 3. Highly-burnished neck and rim.
- Pedestal base. Fabric 2. Smoothed surfaces.

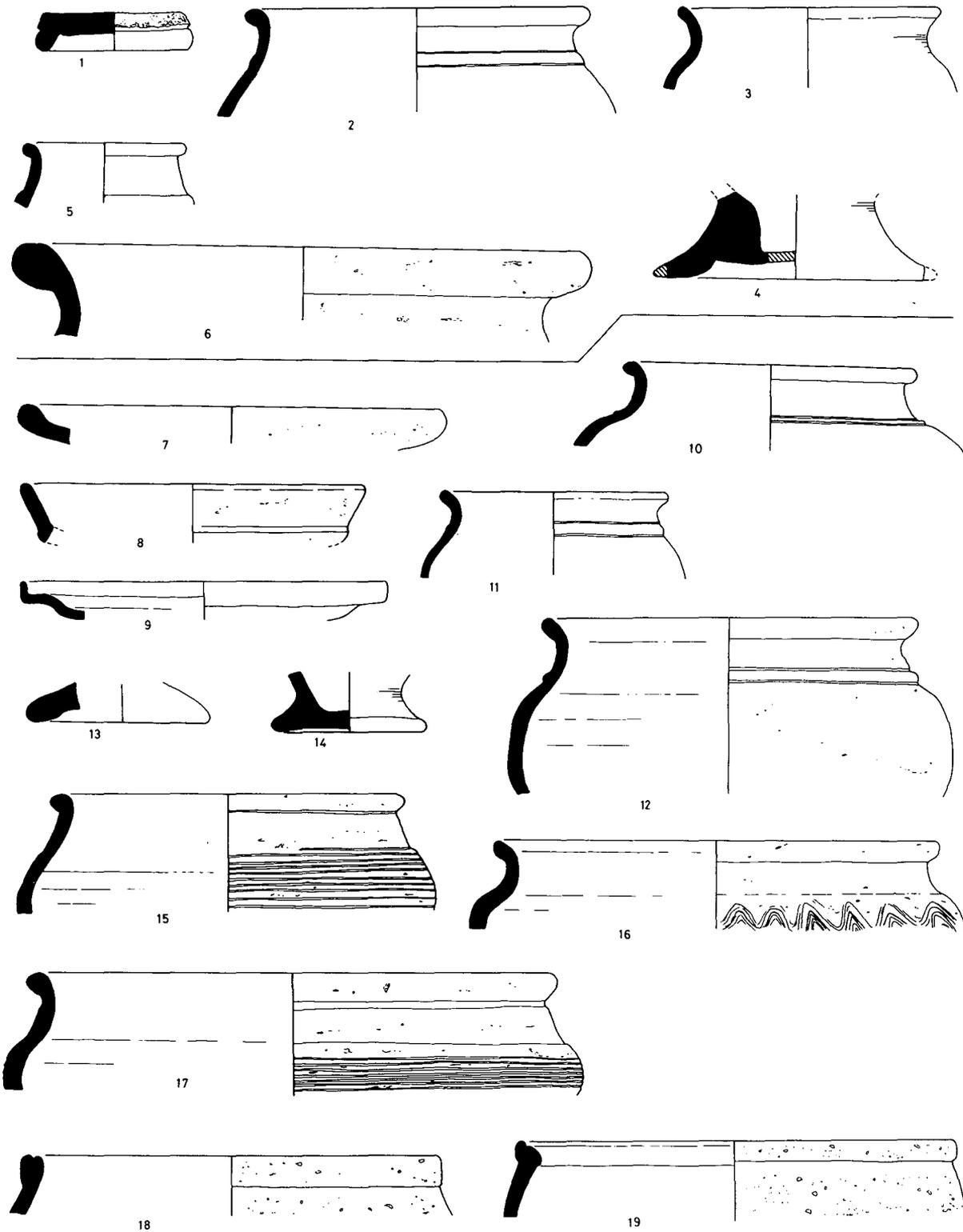


Fig. 44. Pottery from site layers 7 (1-6) and 9 (7-19) (1/4).

14. Pedestal base. Fabric 1. Smoothed underneath, lightly-burnished upper surface.
15. Large bowl. Fabric 3. Burnished neck and rim.
16. Large bowl. Fabric 3. As above.
17. Large bowl. Fabric 3. Lightly-burnished neck and rim.
18. Coarse jar with internally grooved rim. Fabric 6. Lightly-burnished exterior.
19. As above. Fabric 6. Smooth soapy finish.

## OTHER POTTERY FROM THE OCCUPATION

(including Roman Vessels from Period II and later layers)

The indication of context precedes the Fabric-number: for fabrics see p. 53

*Platters* (FIG. 45)

- |     |          |               |  |
|-----|----------|---------------|--|
| 1.  | G4(3)    | Fabric 2.     | Lightly-burnished surfaces.  |
| 2.  | G22(6)   | Fabric 2.     | Burnished exterior, smoothed interior.   |
| 3.  | G24(4)   | Fabric 2.     | Smoothed surfaces.   |
| 4.  | G4 F.19  | Fabric 1.     | Burnished surfaces.  |
| 5.  | G4 F.19  | Fabric 1.     | Lightly-burnished surfaces.  |
| 6.  | G4(3)    | Fabric 1.     | Smoothed exterior, burnished interior.   |
| 7.  | G40(4)   | Fabric 8.     | No apparent finish.  |
| 8.  | G22(4)   | Fabric 8.     | Smooth surfaces.   |
| 9.  | G5 F.6   | Fabric 1.     | Smoothed surfaces.   |
| 10. | G24(4)   | Fabric 1.     | Lightly-burnished surfaces.  |
| 11. | G7 F.5   | Fabric 2.     | Smoothed surfaces.   |
| 12. | G4(3)    | Fabric 1.     | Burnished surfaces.  |
| 13. | G25 F.12 |               | Very fine-grained sandy paste, fairly soft. Buff-grey.                           |
| 14. | G5(4)    | Fabric 8.     | Smooth grey surface, buffish grey core.  |
| 15. | G41(5)   | Fabric 8.     | Smoothed surfaces.   |
| 16. | G22(4)   | Fabric 8      | No apparent finish.  |
| 17. | G5 F.6   | Fabric as 13. | Smooth surface.  |
| 18. | G7 F.2   | Fabric 1.     | Smoothed surfaces.   |
| 19. | G23(4)   | Fabric 8.     | Burnished inside. A close copy of a samian dish f.18.                            |
| 20. | G22(4)   |               | Fairly hard gritty paste with many reddish-brown particles.<br>No finish, burnt. |

*Shallow bowls* (FIG. 45)

- |     |        |            |                                    |
|-----|--------|------------|------------------------------------|
| 21. | G25(3) | Fabric 1/8 | No finish survives.                |
| 22. | G24(3) | Fabric 1.  | As above.                          |
| 23. | G23(4) | Fabric 9.  | Creamy-buff traces of a grey slip. |
| 24. | G23(4) | Fabric 8.  | Dark grey burnished exterior.      |

*Reeded-rim bowls* (FIG. 45)

- |     |          |           |                                  |
|-----|----------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| 25. | G7 F.2.  | Fabric 8. | Smooth surfaces.                 |
| 26. | G5(4)    | Fabric 9. | Creamy-buff, no finish survives. |
| 27. | G22 F.15 | Fabric 8. | Smooth surfaces.                 |

*Carinated bowls* (FIG. 46)

- |     |        |            |  |
|-----|--------|------------|--|
| 28. | G23(3) | Fabric 1.  | Burnished exterior.  |
| 29. | G41(3) | Fabric 8.  | No apparent finish.  |
| 30. | G41(3) | Fabric 1/8 | Crudely burnished on the exterior.   |
| 31. | G24(3) |            | Soft red surfaces, grey core. A product of the late pottery kilns at Bromley Hall Farm (see p. 265). |
| 32. | G23(3) | Fabric 8.  | No apparent finish.  |

*Deep bowls* (FIG. 46)

- |     |        |           |   |
|-----|--------|-----------|---|
| 33. | G5 F.6 |           | Gritty, sandy paste. Self-coloured grey, very micaceous.  |
| 34. | G5 F.6 |           | Very fine-grained sandy paste. Grey surfaces, light grey core.<br>Burnished lattice decoration.     |
| 35. | G24(4) | Fabric 8. | Band of dark grey slip on the upper body and rim, spilling over to the interior. Burnished lattice. |
| 36. | G43(3) | Fabric 8. | Burnished rim and lattice decoration.   |
| 37. | G5 F.6 |           | Fine-grained sandy paste. Grey surfaces and brownish core.<br>Burnished lattice.                    |

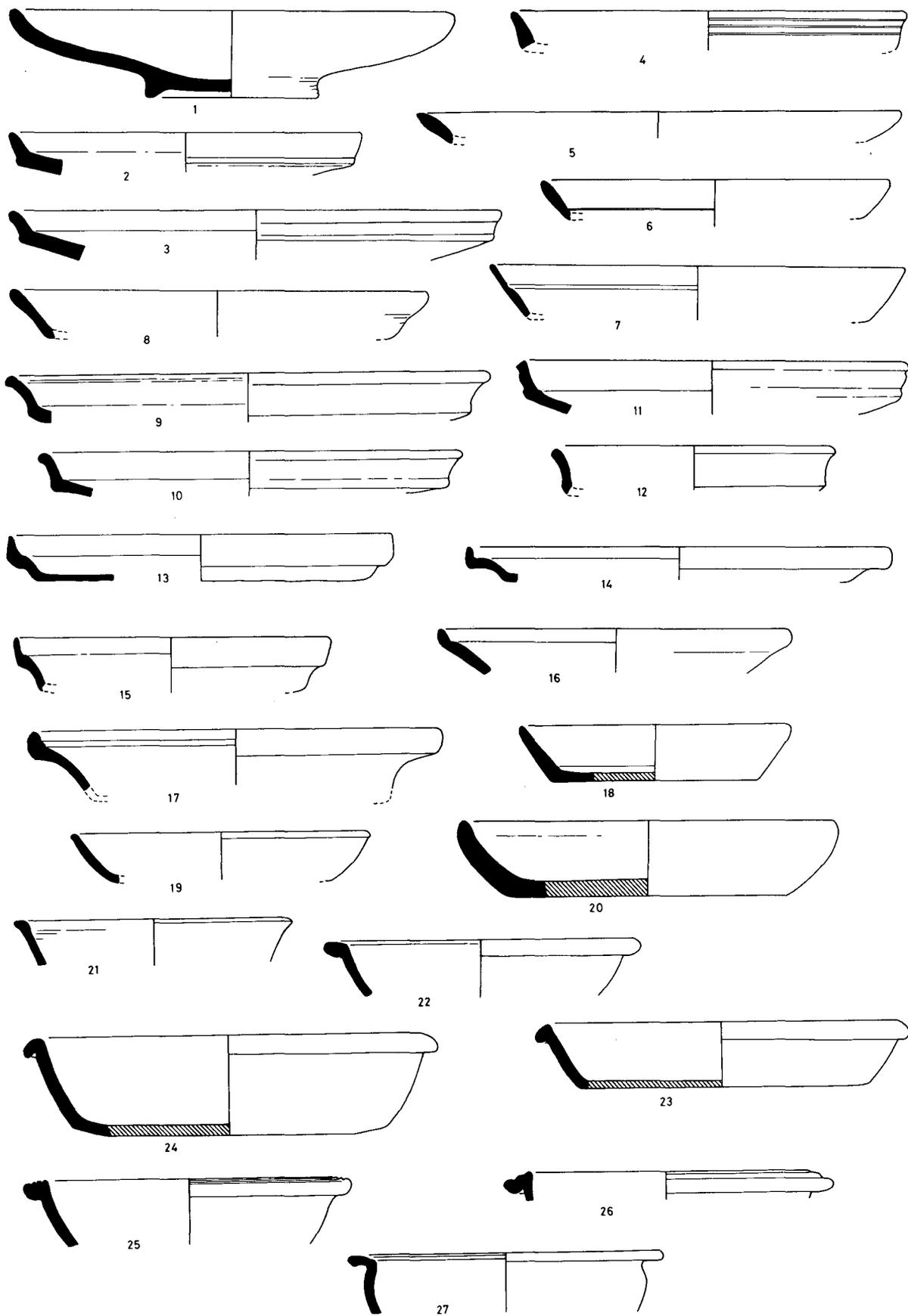


Fig. 45. Other pottery from general site contexts (1/4).

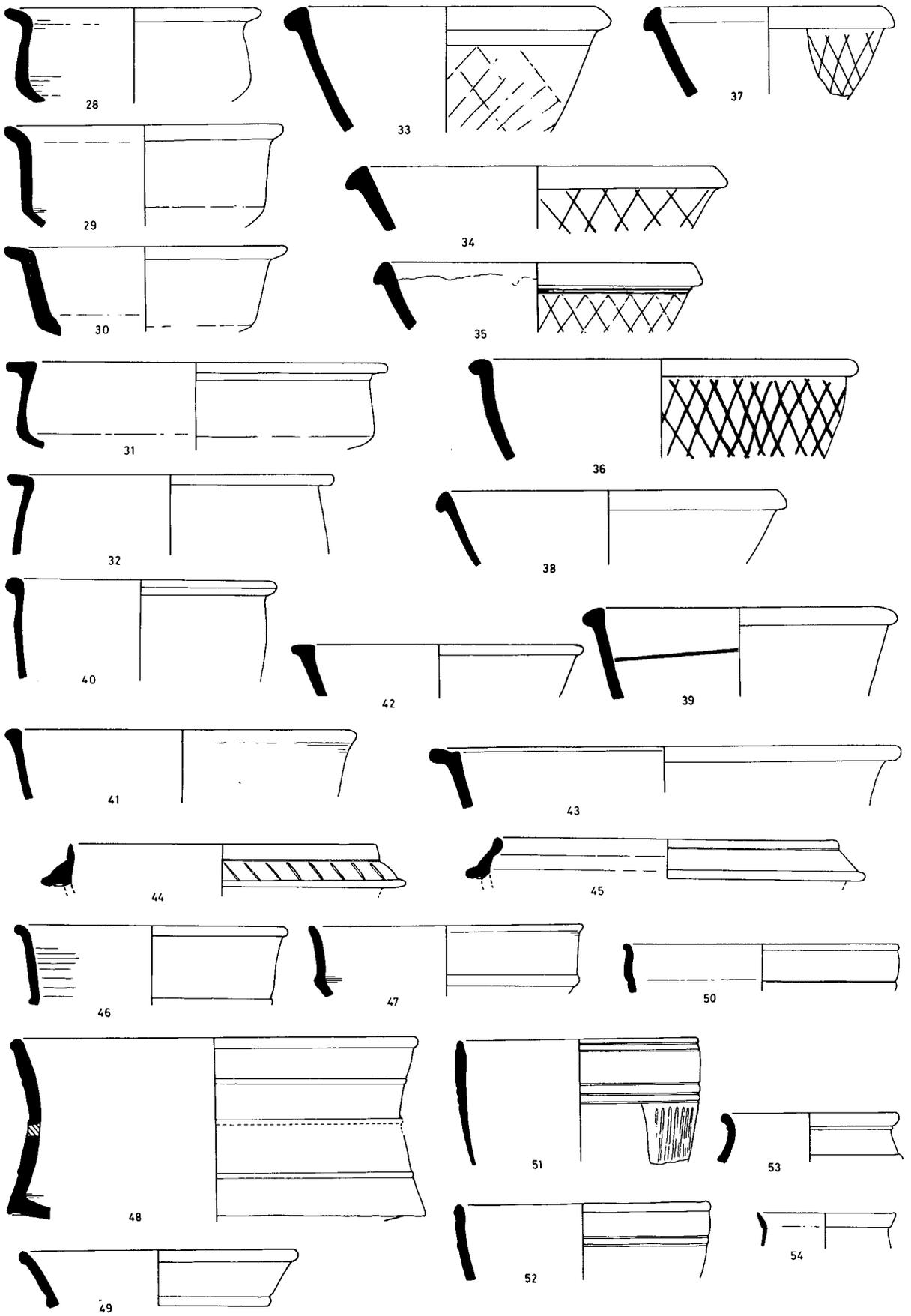


Fig. 46. Other pottery from general site contexts (1/4).

38. G24(4) Fabric 8. Dark grey slip on the exterior.  
 39. G22 F.37 Fairly soft fine-grained paste. Grey surfaces, buffish-grey core. Lightly-burnished surfaces, burnished girth line inside.  
 40. G5 F.6 Fabric as 37. Self-coloured grey. Smooth surfaces.  
 41. G21(3) Fabric 8. Rather powdery surfaces, no finish survives.  
 42. G5 F.6 Fabric as 37. Grey surfaces, light grey core. Smoothed.

*Flanged bowls* (FIG. 46)

43. G6 F.14 Fabric as 37. Traces of black slip on the exterior.  
 44. G22(4) Fabric 8. Smoothed surfaces.  
 45. G7 F.2 Fabric 1. Smoothed surfaces.

Bowls like the last two vessels, with down-swept flanges and high beaded rim, are fairly common in the pottery-assemblages from Braughing (see Partridge 1978, fig. 39, 6 and 7), but they are virtually unknown from elsewhere. They occur in purely Native fabrics and also Romanized fabrics (as No. 44 above). They are probably locally produced with a restricted distribution.

*Necked cups* (FIG. 46)

46. G23(3) Fabric 1. Highly-burnished exterior and over the rim. Interior has horizontal lines.  
 47. G41(4) Fabric 8. Smoothed surfaces.

*Tazze* (FIG. 46)

48. G23 F.12 Fabric 1. Smoothed surfaces.  
 49. G4(3) Fabric 1. Burnished exterior.

*Miscellaneous Cups and Beakers* (FIG. 46)

50. G5 F.6 Fairly hard fine-grained sandy paste. Grey surfaces, light grey core. No finish survives. A copy of a samian cup f.27.  
 51. G42(3) Fabric 8. Traces of a dark brown slip. A copy of a Gallo-Belgic pedestal-beaker.  
 52. G25 F.1 Fabric 1. No apparent finish.  
 53. G5(4) Fabric 1/8. Smoothed surfaces.  
 54. G24(4) Fabric 8. As above.

*Jugs and flagons* (FIG. 47)

55. G6(4) Hard gritty creamy-buff fabric, many tiny glittering particles. Traces of a cream slip.  
 56. G40(4) Hard smooth white fabric. No obvious inclusions.  
 57. G22(5) Very hard gritty white fabric. As above.  
 58. G41(4) Softish creamy-buff fabric. As above.  
 59. G41(4) Softish gritty creamy-buff fabric. As above.  
 60. G42 F.11 Hard reddish-brown surfaces, grey core. Thick cream slip. Very similar to the fabric of the mica-dusted vessels (see p. 102).  
 61. G23(5) Very similar to above. If anything the fabric is even harder.  
 62. G24 F.28 Hard orangy-red surfaces, grey core. Traces of a whitish slip. Base from a vessel similar to No. 60.  
 63. G24(5) Fabric and treatment almost identical to No. 62.  
 64. G22 F.34 Soft brick-red surfaces, grey core. No trace of slip but this may be due to the decayed state of the surface, which may in some measure be due to underfiring.

*Pedestal bases* (FIG. 47)

65. G5(4) Fabric 1. Lightly-burnished surfaces.  
 66. G5 F.6 Fabric 1. Smoothed surfaces.

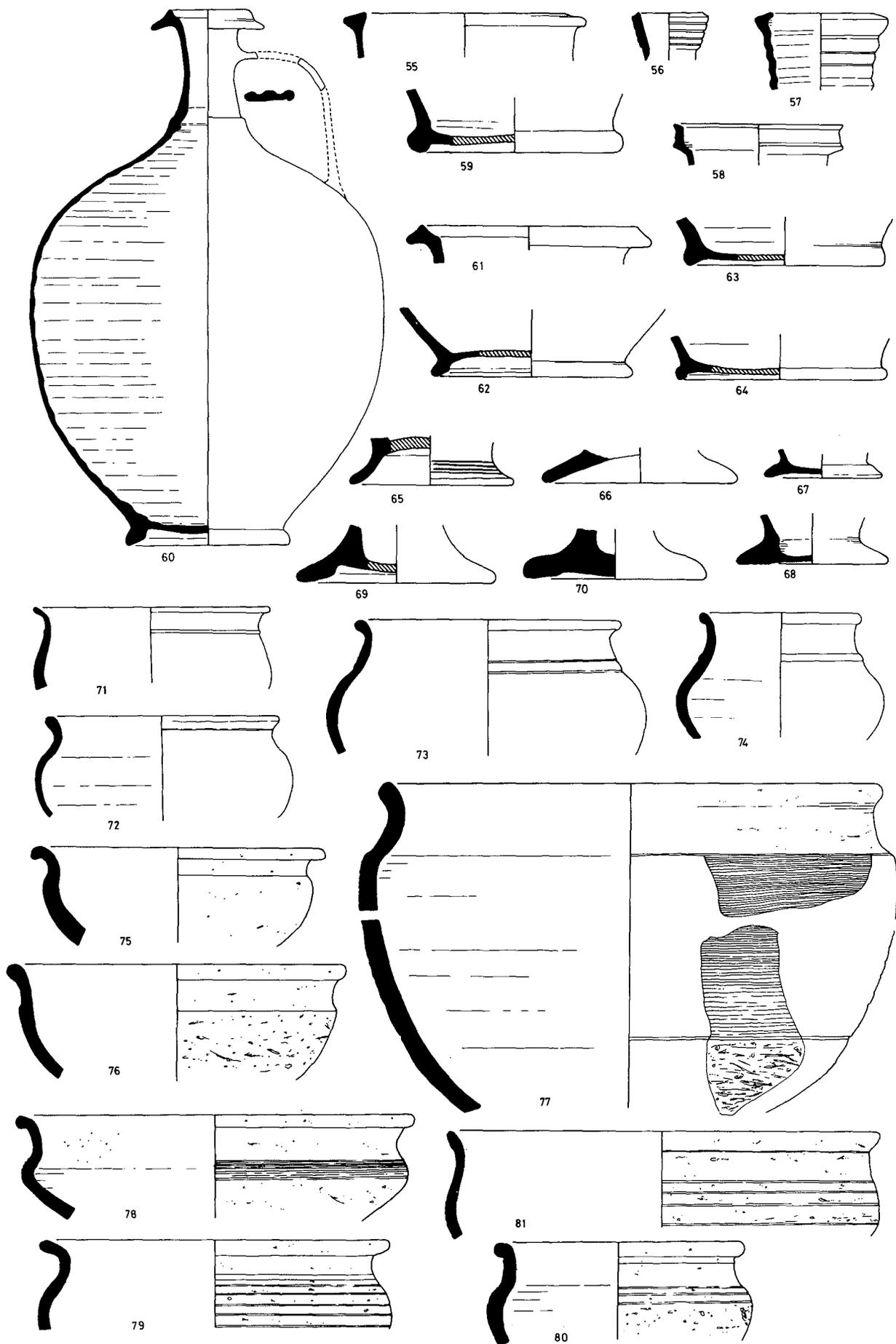


Fig. 47. Other pottery from general site contexts (1/4).

67. G4 F.17 Fabric 1. Smoothed surfaces.  
 68. G23 (5) Fabric 2. Burnished surfaces.  
 69. G24 F.2 Fabric 3. Highly-burnished upper surface.  
 70. G22(6) Fabric 2. Smoothed surfaces.

*Wide-mouthed bowls* (FIG. 47)

71. G5(4) Fabric 1. Burnished exterior.  
 72. G24 F.28 Fabric 1, but unusually large fragments of red grog. Burnished over the rim and neck, facet-burnishing on the body.  
 73. G7 F.4 Fabric 2. Burnished shoulder, neck and rim.  
 74. G5 F.5 Fabric 1. Brown soapy exterior. This vessel may have had a pedestal foot.  
 75. G5 F.6 Fabric 2. Lightly-burnished neck and rim.  
 76. G41(5) Fabric 3. Burnished neck and rim, smoothed inside.  
 77. G26 F.4 Fabric 4. Burnished over the rim and neck. Similar form to No. 76 but much larger and coarser.  
 78. G5 F.5 Fabric 2. Burnished neck.  
 79. G24 F.28 Fabric 2. Highly burnished over the rim and on the neck. Traces of a thick black slip.  
 80. G22(5) Fabric 3. Soapy brownish-buff surfaces.  
 81. G24(4) Fabric 1/8. Highly burnished over the rim and on the neck.

*Bead-rim jars* (FIG. 48)

82. G5(4) Fabric 1. Lightly-burnished rim and neck.  
 83. G43 F.8 Softish sandy paste, many reddish-brown iron oxide particles. Hand-made, patchy orangy-buff surfaces, grey core. Irregular finger-marks inside. A very unusual rim-form.

*Tall pear-shaped jars* (FIG. 48)

84. G4 F.22 Fabric 1. Smooth soapy brown exterior.  
 85. G7 F.4 Fabric 3. Burnished neck and rim.  
 86. G5 F.20 Fabric 2. Heavy facet-burnishing on the exterior. Hand made.  
 87. G5(4) Fabric 7. Lightly-burnished neck and rim.  
 88. G4 F.22 Fabric 1. Traces of a thick cream slip.  
 89. G5 F.6 Softish sandy paste, many small particles of chalk and shell. Smoothed neck and rim.

*Wide-mouthed shallow jars* (FIGS. 48, 49)

90. G43 F.8 Fabric 3. Smoothed neck and rim.  
 91. G22 F.61 Fabric 1. Lightly burnished over the rim and on the neck.  
 92. G5 F.5 Fabric 2. Highly-burnished neck and rim.  
 93. G25 F.16 Fabric 1. Lightly burnished, traces of black slip on the exterior.  
 94. G43 F.8. Fabric 5. Crudely-burnished exterior.  
 95. G22(4) Fabric 8, grey-buff core, patchy grey surfaces. A Romanized version of No. 94.

*Miscellaneous vessels* (FIG. 49)

96. G23(5) Fabric 3. Burnished on the upper body, neck and rim.  
 97. G24(4) Fabric 8, buffish-brown core, grey surfaces. A more Romanized version of No. 96.  
 98. G41(4) Fabric 3. Orange-red surfaces, may be due to burning. No finish survives.  
 99. G23 F.22 Fabric 2. Burnished over the rim and on the neck.

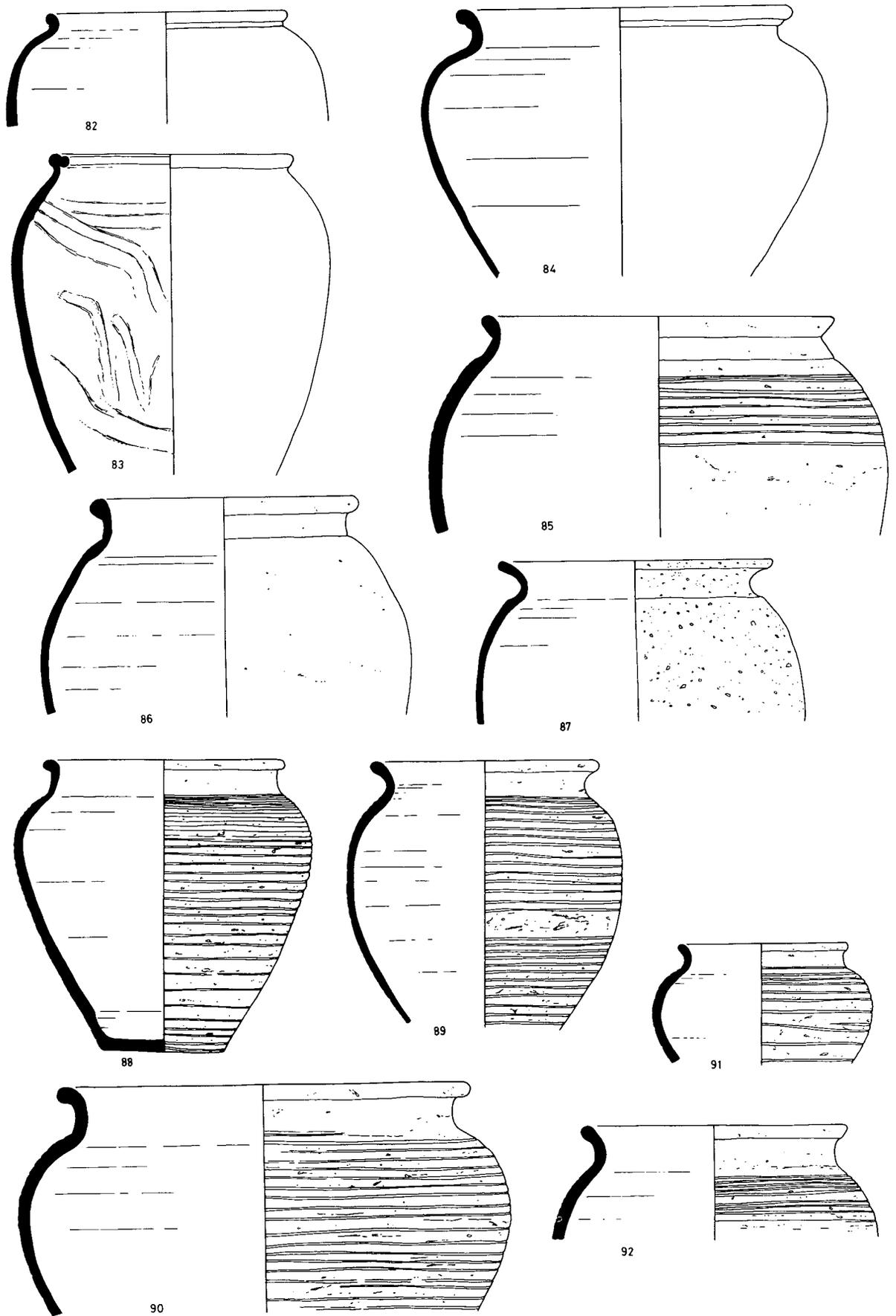


Fig. 48. Other pottery from general site contexts (1/4).

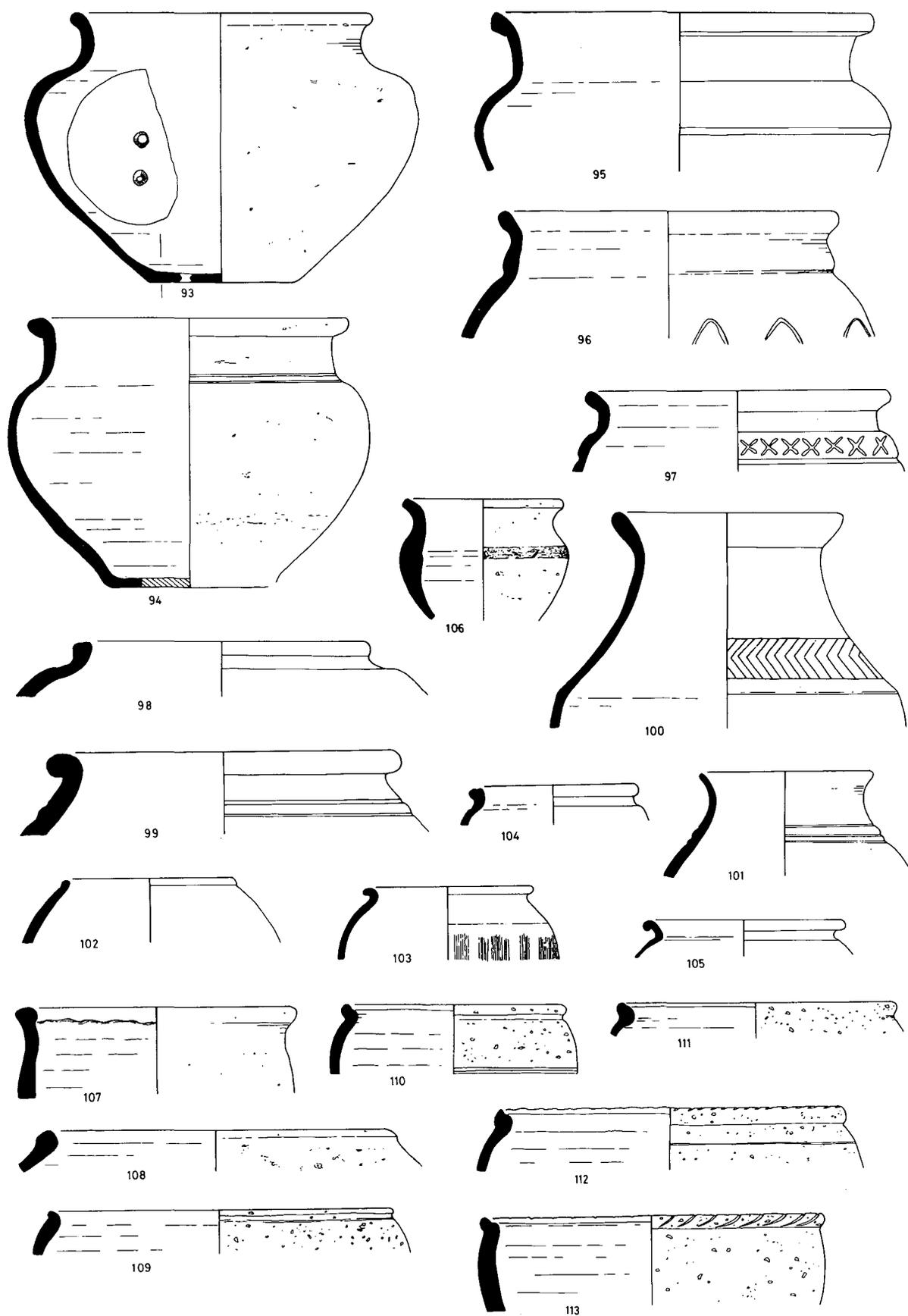


Fig. 49. Other pottery from general site contexts (1/4).

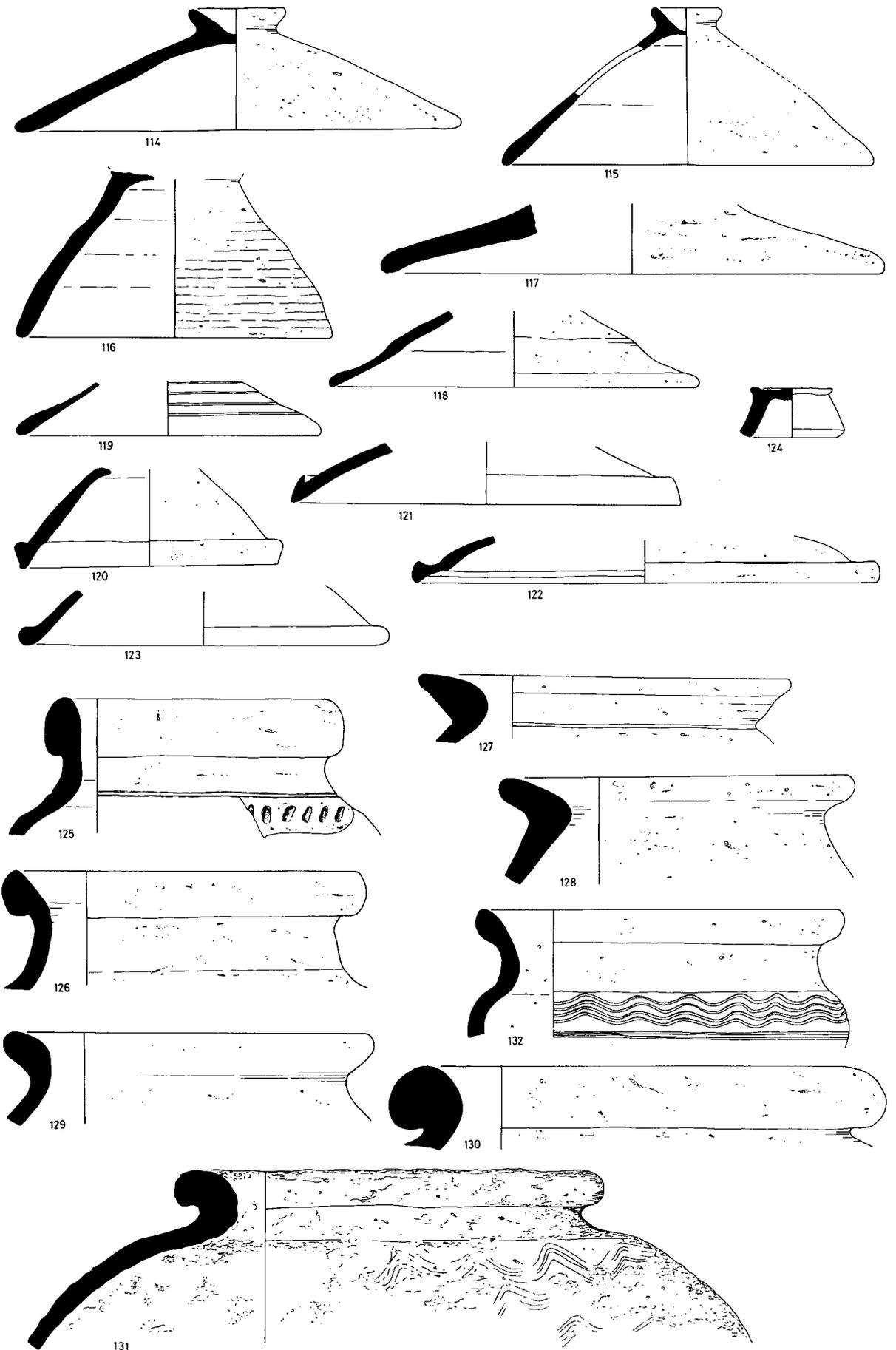


Fig. 50. Other pottery from general site contexts (1/4).

- |      |          |            |   |
|------|----------|------------|---|
| 100. | G5 F.6   | Fabric 8.  | Dark grey polished slip on the exterior and for 30 mm inside.                                     |
| 101. | G4(3)    | Fabric 1.  | Burnished on the exterior and over the rim for 30 mm inside.                                      |
| 102. | G24 F.38 | Fabric 5.  | Burnished exterior, smoothed inside.  |
| 103. | G40 F.6  | Fabric 1.  | Burnished neck and rim.   |
| 104. | G40(5)   | Fabric 1/8 | Lightly burnished over the rim and neck. A local rendering of the mica-dusted jars (see FIG. 51). |
| 105. | G25(3)   | Fabric 8.  | No apparent finish.   |
| 106. | G4 F.24  | Fabric 1.  | Burnished over the rim and on the neck.   |

*Coarse hand-made jars* (FIG. 49)

All the following vessels are basically hand-made, but some, such as Nos. 108 and 110-112, appear to have been finished on a wheel or turntable.

- |      |          |   |   |
|------|----------|---|---|
| 107. | G5(4)    | Gritty sandy paste. Dark grey surfaces. Heavy facet-burnishing on the exterior. |   |
| 108. | G24(4)   | Fabric 3.   | Highly-burnished neck and rim.  |
| 109. | G42(3)   | Fabric 7.   | Smoothed neck and rim.  |
| 110. | G5(5)    | Fabric 6.   | Soapy brown surfaces.   |
| 111. | G41 F.11 | Fabric 6.   | As above.   |
| 112. | G40(3)   | Orange-red surfaces, many voids. Smooth soapy surfaces.                         |   |
| 113. | G22 F.58 | Fabric 6.   | Crude burnishing in a narrow band under the rim, other surfaces smoothed. |

*Lids* (FIG. 50)

- |      |          |   |  |
|------|----------|---|--|
| 114. | G41(5)   | Fabric 2.   | Smoothed surfaces.   |
| 115. | G4 F.4   | Fabric 2.   | As above.  |
| 116. | G25 F.13 | Fabric 3.   | Crudely smoothed.  |
| 117. | G5(4)    | Fabric 3.   | Upper surface orange, dark grey underneath. Smoothed surfaces. |
| 118. | G24(4)   | Fabric 1/9.   | Smoothed surfaces.   |
| 119. | G41(4)   | Fabric 8, buffish grey. Smoothed.   |  |
| 120. | G5 F.6   | Fabric 3/6  | Highly burnished collar.                                       |
| 121. | G5 F.6   | Fabric 9, brownish-buff. Smoothed surfaces.   |  |
| 122. | G4(3)    | Fabric 1.   | Smoothed.  |
| 123. | G6 F.14  | Fine-grained sandy paste, grey. Smoothed.   |  |
| 124. | G40 F.9  | Very fine-grained whitish-buff paste, dark brown colour-coat. The base of a beaker cut down and re-used as a lid. |  |

*Large Storage Vessels* (FIG. 50)

- |      |          |                               |  |
|------|----------|-------------------------------|--|
| 125. | G22 F.17 | Fabric 4.                     | Burnished neck and rim.                  |
| 126. | G5 F.6   | Fabric 4.                     | No apparent finish.                      |
| 127. | G5(3)    | Fabric 4.                     | Burnished under the rim and on the neck. |
| 128. | G5(3)    | Fabric 4.                     | Brown soapy surfaces.                    |
| 129. | G24(4)   | Fabric 4/8                    | Smoothed over the rim.                   |
| 130. | G5 F.6   | Fabric 4.                     | Burnished over the rim.                  |
| 131. | G5 F.6   | Fabric 4.                     | Burnished neck.                          |
| 132. | G24(4)   | Fabric 9, light buffish-grey. | Smoothed neck.                           |

## MICA-DUSTED VESSELS (FIG. 51)

The figure-number is followed by the context-number.

- |    |          |  |
|----|----------|--|
| 1. | G22 (5). | Large example as <i>Cam.</i> 262. The rim-form is typical of many Continental examples (for discussion of Continental parallels and possible areas of origin, see note by Paul Tyers, p. 102). |
|----|----------|--|

- |       |   |   |
|-------|---|---|
| 2-3   | G24 F.38; G23 (4).                        | Two smaller examples with more everted rims.  |
| 4.    | G5 F.6.                                   | Jar with more elongated rim. Very smooth red-brown fabric.  |
| 5.    | G22 (3).                                  | Short out-turned rounded rim, with single groove.   |
| 6.    | G43 F.8.                                  | Small jar, with short everted rim and sharp angle at the junction of neck and shoulder.   |
| 7-9   | G22 F.59; G41 F.4; G41 (4).               | Three similar jars with everted but drooping rims; a single groove.   |
| 10.   | G23 (5).                                  | Jar with an unusual clubbed rim with a groove on top.   |
| 11-15 | G5(4); G5(2); G4(3); G58(5);<br>G25 F.8.  | Five similar jars with everted up-swept rims, single groove. Nos. 11, 13 and 15 are necked forms similar to <i>Cam.</i> 102. 12 and 14 have the rounded profile of <i>Cam.</i> 262  |
| 16.   | G39 (4).                                  | Jar with a rather flaring rim, a small groove on the top.   |
| 17-21 | G5(3); G39(3); G22(6); G22(4);<br>G22(3). | Five small jars with various rim-forms. All in a smooth red-buff fabric.  |
| 22.   | G41 (5)                                   | Globular jar with a sharply-everted rim, a small cordon at the base of the rim. Fabric similar to No. 4 above.  |
| 23.   | G23 (5).                                  | Shallow dish, a horizontal rim with single groove. This vessel is in fabric similar to Nos. 17-21 above. The mica-coating has been applied to both the interior and exterior surfaces, but it is particularly thick and even on the interior. |
| 24-25 | G40 F.27; G7 F.5.                         | Two bases; No. 24 is fairly large and 25 small. Both these bases are very like those of butt beakers.   |
| 26.   | G25 F.13.                                 | Small, thick base. May have come from a vessel like No. 21 above.   |

Although all these vessels are remarkably homogeneous in their fabric, there is a great variety of forms. There are vessels which conform to the two types recognised at Camulodunum (*Cam.* 102 and 262), but there are many others here that are not recorded at Camulodunum. In particular, the dish 23 above, and the small bowl-like vessels from the early well group (F.52, FIG. 22, Nos. 64-66) seem to be unique in this country at present. Also there is a remarkable diversity of sizes in the jar-forms; the rims range from 8.2 cm to 21.2 cm in diameter and in height they range from 10 cm to 27 cm, with examples in most sizes between the two extremes. The profile can vary from globular to ovoid. Some of the jars curve gently to a plain flat base, but others have a noticeable re-curve just above the base; this, of course, is very much a feature of the late La Tène Continental pottery-tradition and is reflected especially in the classic Gallo-Belgic butt beakers and fine-ware jars. The absence of the smaller, more esoteric vessels at Camulodunum is probably the result of the chronological difference between the two sites. This is emphasised when the collections of imported wares as a whole are compared (see the discussion of chronology by Valerie Rigby in her report on the Gallo-Belgic wares p. 164 f.). The smaller vessels are clearly early in the sequence, as they only appear in the earliest layers of the early Well-group F.52; the later layers and other features, such as F.9 which are not quite so early, only contain the more normal forms such as *Cam.* 102 and 262. So an Augustan-Tiberian date seems likely for the earliest unusual forms, and a Tiberian-Claudian date for the later normal ones. For details of the fabric and discussion of the Continental origins of these vessels see the two notes following by David Williams and Paul Tyers.

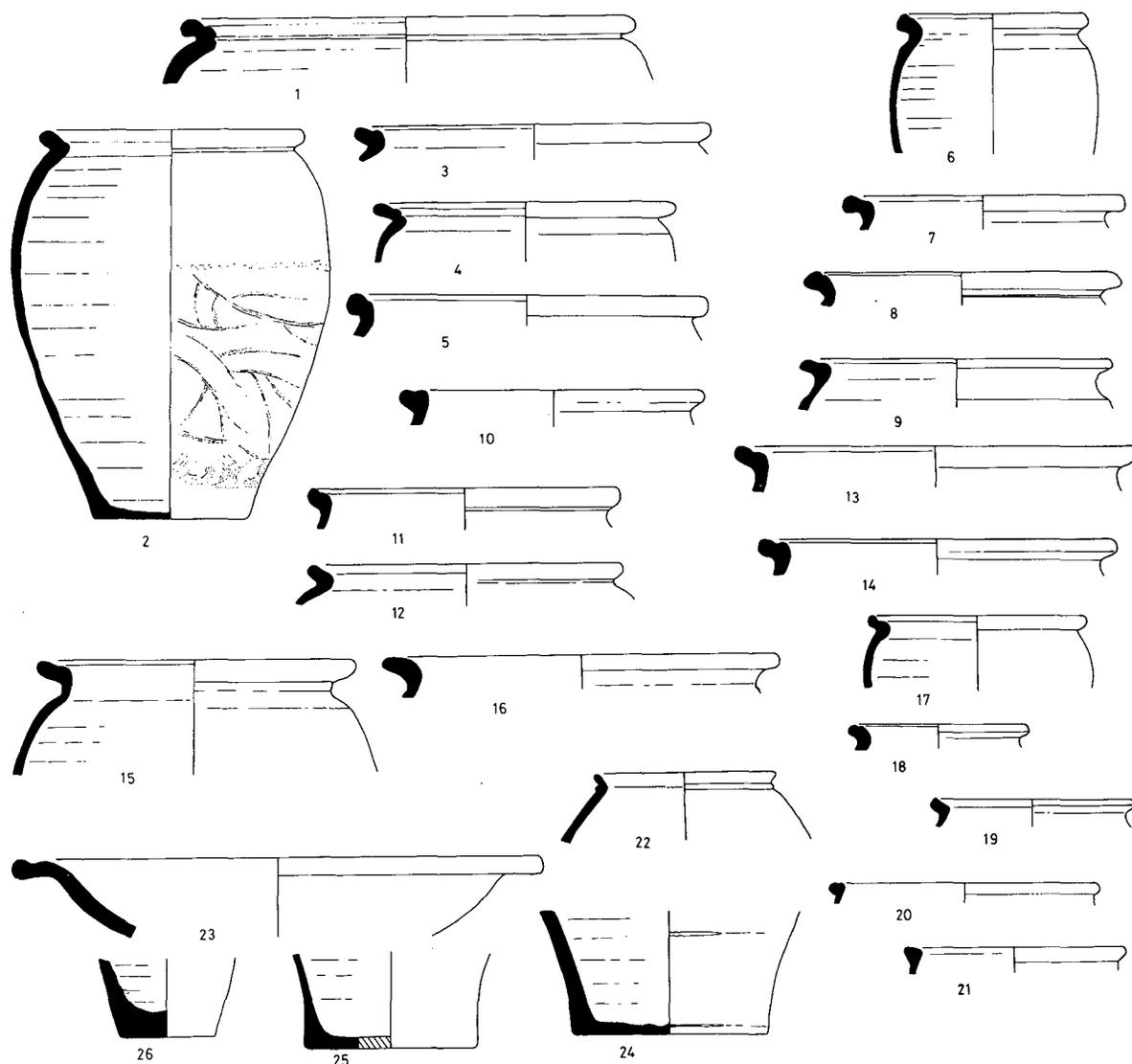


Fig. 51. Mica-dusted vessels ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ).

## PETROLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF A GROUP OF MICA-DUSTED JARS *By David Williams*

Five samples from a group of lid-seated jars from pre-Claudian levels at Skeleton Green were submitted for petrological analysis. From an initial macroscopic examination of the samples, followed in each case by thin-sectioning and study under the petrological microscope, two divisions could be made on the basis of the aplastic inclusions present.

### *Fabric 1* (Nos. 1-4)

All the sherds are in a fine reddish-brown fabric, with plentiful flecks of mica occurring throughout. The mica seems to occur naturally in the clay, and there is no evidence that the body-sherds have been deliberately 'mica-dusted'.

Thin-sectioning shows an anisotropic matrix of fired clay containing frequent inclusions of colourless or pale green augite, sanidine and plagioclase feldspar, a little brown hornblende, some grains of quartzite and numerous flecks of mica.

The mineralogy suggests an origin in an area of volcanic rocks, thereby discounting a local source. Without suitable comparanda it is difficult to be precise about the origins of these vessels. However, they may well have been imported from the Rhineland, or perhaps even from Italy, both areas containing large volcanic tracts. A heavy-mineral analysis was conducted on Samples 1 and 4 in the hope of obtaining more information about likely source areas, and

revealed numerous grains of green clinopyroxene, together with a moderate amount of biotite and garnet and a little hornblende. Unfortunately this range of heavy minerals seems to be common to both areas under consideration (Sindowski 1949; D'ossat 1918; Chelussi 1926).

*Fabric 2* (No. 5)

Moderately thick, hard sandy fabric, with a little mica present. Reddish-brown outside surface, brown inside surface and greyish core. Thin sectioning reveals a scatter of fine-grained sandstone, a little plagioclase feldspar, flecks of mica and numerous grains of quartz (some polycrystalline). As all these materials are fairly common, little can usefully be said at this stage about likely areas of production. Again, it may well be possible to be more precise about the likely source of this vessel by comparing similar samples from known origins.

## A NOTE ON THE MICA-DUSTED VESSELS *By Paul Tyers*

Amongst the various wares from Skeleton Green are a considerable number of vessels in micaceous fabrics, some of which have a micaceous slip on their rim and shoulder. They are basically in two forms (though there are others), equivalent to *Camulodunum* forms 102 (a simple necked jar, without a cordon, but with a simple internal lid-groove) and 262 (an ovoid jar with an everted rim, which is moulded internally). Hereafter *Cam.* 102, 262 etc. refers to the general *form* and not to actual *Cam.* vessels. The Skeleton Green vessels are visually indistinguishable from the *Camulodunum* examples. The examples like *Cam.* 262 are generally in a coarsely-tempered fabric with an uneven lumpy surface; the external colour varies from grey or black to a yellow-brown, although a reddish-brown is most common. A large number of white, black, red and pink inclusions are visible in the fabric, together with flakes of gold mica.<sup>2</sup> There are a number of examples like *Cam.* 262 in a finer micaceous reddish or orange-brown fabric with a grey core and a smooth surface, which is the typical fabric of the jars like *Cam.* 102, and there seems to be no discernable difference between the fine fabrics of both these forms; so they would seem to be the products of the same industry.

Jars like *Cam.* 262 can be paralleled in Central France, and the type is studied in a paper by Ferdière (1972) who considers this form ('les urnes à bord mouluré') to be a type-fossil of the 'gallo-romaine précoce' period (i.e. between the La Tène III and the classic Gallo-Roman period, c. 52 B.C. — A.D. 40). Included in Ferdière's discussion are examples in a wide variety of fabrics, although typically they vary from brown to black and have a smoothed micaceous surface near the shoulder and rim (? a slip). The name 'le type Besançon' is suggested as they are made in kilns at that site, although the variations in detail of fabric and form between vessels from different areas suggests fairly widespread local production (Ferdière 1972, 83, site 19).

Ferdière suggests a development from large hand-made examples with a decorated shoulder in the late La Tène/Caesarian period through to more finely-moulded wheelthrown vessels in the Tiberio-Claudian period (1972, 87-8), but there are very few examples in securely dated deposits, particularly for the earlier period.

In addition to those examples listed by Ferdière and plotted on his distribution map (1972, fig. 4) there are a number of others from sites on the Rhine frontier, some in early military contexts.

From Oberaden (Albrecht 1942, Taf. 42, 101; Taf. 40, 3) form 101 is identical in form and (to judge by the description) fabric to our *Cam.* 262 type. Although there are none from the other Augustan-Tiberian sites of Haltern, Rödgen and Friedberg (Schönberger and Simon 1976, Vergleichs-Tafel 6) there are a number from Augustan and Tiberio-Claudian groups at Neuss (Vegas 1975, Taf. 20, 7-9, Augustan; Filtzinger 1972, form 1.6, Taf. 2, 9-12, Tiberio-Claudian). There are also some from Swiss sites, such as Augst (Ettlinger 1949, Taf. 12, 8-10, 12). Ettlinger suggests that these types have their origin in north-west Switzerland (1975, 182 and

2. One example of *Cam.* 262 type from Silchester has been thin-sectioned and reveals a geological assemblage of volcanic origin, though this has not been fully analysed (information from Mr S.A. McKenna; see also note by David Williams, p. 101).

fig. 52, 3). However, when we consider their wide distribution in Central Gaul, it is probable that some at least of the Rhineland and Swiss vessels are imports from somewhere in that area. Similarly the British vessels are presumably imports from somewhere in Central Gaul.

Although the origin of the *Cam.* 262 type is therefore fairly clear, the origin of *Cam.* 102 is somewhat more speculative. It has already been noted that here examples of both types occur in similar fabrics, and are probably the products of the same industry. Hawkes and Hull (1947, 236) quote parallels from the graves at Lebach (Saar) and the type vessel is taken from that site (1947, pl. LVI, 102). Very similar forms of jar (i.e. with a similar neck-profile, no cordon, and with a simple lid-groove) but not in micaceous or mica-dusted fabrics are known from Augustan sites in the Wetterau, notably Rödgen (Schönberger and Simon 1976, form 53D). The similarity between some of our vessels and those illustrated by Simon in his *Tafs.* 24 and 25 is quite marked. The pottery from Rödgen shows strong Italian influence and necked jars (both with and without lid-grooves) are an Italian/Mediterranean-derived form (see Greene 1973, 207-9 for discussion of Usk type II) although the examples from Augustan contexts on the Rhine already show influence from Gaul.

A possible origin for the *Cam.* 102 type would be as a variant of an Italian-derived jar-form, probably first appearing in Central Gaul a short time after the Caesarian conquest. This was absorbed into the local coarse-ware industries (producing the prototypes for *Cam.* 262) and exports to the Rhine and Britain begin in the Augustan period.

By far the largest numbers of these vessels in Britain are from Colchester and Skeleton Green. There are a small number from Baldock;<sup>3</sup> the King Harry Lane cemetery at St. Albans<sup>4</sup> and Silchester (Boon 1969, fig.15, 167-8 and 177). They may have entered as part of mixed cargoes, possibly with Gallo-Belgic ware and/or early Central Gaulish 'Arretine'. If the rim-grooves were functional they may have served as containers for some substance which does not survive archaeologically (there are no lids in the distinctive fabrics of *Cam.* 102 and 262, but they could have been of wood). The later imports of Mayen ware may be a parallel (Fulford and Bird 1975).

## AN ITALIAN COLOUR-COATED CUP (FIG. 52) By Kevin Green

Colour-coated cup (the colour seems to have suffered from burning). Thin cream fabric, traces of dark coating. A band of barbotine decoration on the outside, and sand roughcasting on the inside of the vessel. The barbotine decoration probably consisted of alternating buds on stems, with dots between (see FIG. 52 for reconstruction). This style of decoration is closely paralleled on two cups from Cosa, Italy, of Tiberian — early Claudian date (Moevs 1973, pl.40, 366-7).

The wares from Cosa were probably made in Central Italy and the Arrezzo provenance of the Skeleton Green *sigillata* is therefore important; had it come from Lyon, it would have been

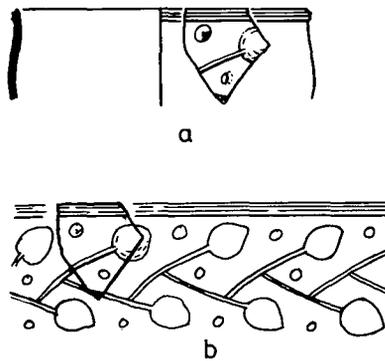


Fig. 52. An Italian colour-coated cup : a, the vessel (1/4); b, reconstruction of decoration (1/2).

3. Excavations by Dr Ian Stead; information from Valerie Rigby (4 examples).

4. Excavations by Dr Ian Stead; information from Valerie Rigby (2 examples).

difficult to argue that this single cup came directly from Italy. This is the only colour-coated cup from Britain likely to be a pre-Conquest importation: its firm stratification and associations are therefore very welcome. The pre-Conquest date of this sherd is emphasized by the fact that it does not fit into any of the Claudian-Neronian categories found in Britain, or in Germany and Gaul for that matter.

Barbotine decoration based on buds, stems and dots is encountered on colour-coated cups in both Central and North Italy. Only two sites allow a full appreciation of fine wares of this date — the Magdalensberg in Austria and Cosa on the west coast of Central Italy. At the first (Schindler-Kaudelka 1975) grey (reduced) cups, with bud and stem decoration, appear under Augustus, and persist into the reign of Claudius, when the site ended. More formal designs are found on oxidised cups at Cosa under Augustus (Moevs 1973, pl 21, 209-14, and pl. 23, 223-6) and persist into the Claudian — Neronian period, when the character of the site changed.

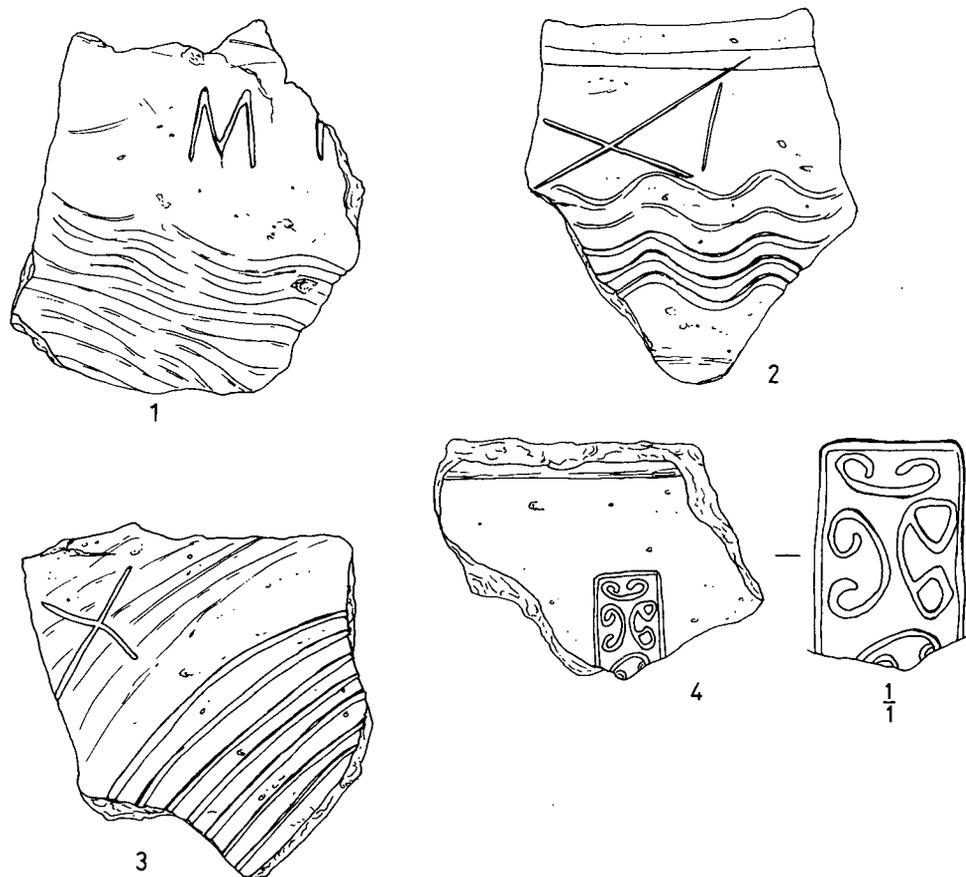


Fig. 53. Marks on large storage vessels ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

### LARGE STORAGE-VESSELS WITH MARKS (FIG. 53)

Several sherds, from the shoulders of large storage-vessels, with inscribed marks were found during the course of the excavations. The more complete of these are described below. The real significance of these marks is not known, but as they seem to be mainly numerals they may indicate size, capacity or contents. No. 1 has a deeply incised M followed by a truncated 1. It has been suggested that this could be interpreted as *MENSURAE I - -*, 'so many (most of the number lost) measures'. The XI and X on Nos. 2 and 3 could also be part of similar inscriptions.<sup>5</sup> No. 4 is not from Skeleton Green but was discovered among the material from Gatesbury, in the Henderson Collection (see Part III). It is an incised rectangle filled with four scroll-like elements, cut after firing. The lower edge of the rectangle is missing, but it appears to have been a composite mark, perhaps of the owner or merchant, or possibly, like the others, an indication of contents or capacity.

5. I am indebted to Mark Hassall for examining and commenting on the pieces.

## OTHER SMALL FINDS

The numbers in brackets refer to small-find numbers and context respectively

## BRONZE (FIGS. 54–57)

1. (333, G40(4)) Cuirass hinge-plate. Corroded and twisted. Surface of flood-silt. Period II.
2. (722, G41(5)) D-shaped buckle. May be from *lorica segmentata*. Layer of burnt debris, north of Building VII. Period I/II.
3. (695, G40 F.10) Fragment of riveted bronze. The fragment, now badly corroded, seems to be from a much larger item. It is flat with no appreciable curve, so it seems not to have come from a bowl or similar vessel. Cobble path to Building VII. Period I, Phase iii.
4. (253, G5 F.6) Small loop or ring with turned-back terminals. Cemetery ditch. Period III.
5. (226, G23 F.22) Finger-ring, wider on one side. Burial XXIII. Period III.
6. (75, G5 F.1) Part of a solid-section bracelet. Diamond-shaped section, flattened upper and lower ridge. Burial XXVIII. Period III.
7. (810, G22 F.57) One half of a solid-section bracelet. Thickened terminals. Cemetery ditch. Period III.
8. (930, G24(4)) Twisted-wire bracelet, flattened section. Period I/II.
9. (13, G40(3)) Fragment of a wide bracelet with two rows of raised square-dot decoration. Similar bracelets at Verulamium dated A.D. 75-105 (Frere 1972, fig. 32, 30-31, p.120). Latest Roman layer.
10. (190, G6(3)) Tweezers, bent and broken. Decorated with two longitudinal grooves and crude cross-hatching. Latest Roman layer.
11. (14, G41(3)) Tweezers; smaller and more sturdy than No. 10. Decorated with two longitudinal grooves which carry on over the hinge loop. Expanded terminals. Latest Roman layer.
12. (1026, G24 F.27) Ear-scoop from a toilet set. Round shank, flattened towards the top with small notches along the edges, square pierced head. Rectangular pit. Period I, Phase ii.
13. (229, G5 F.6) Nail-cleaner from a toilet set. Flattened tapering body, foot is missing, transversely-flattened head with pierced hole. Cemetery ditch. Period III.
14. (401, G22(6)) Nail-cleaner. Simple flat strip body, round pierced head. Latest occupation layer sealed by silt. Period I, Phase iii.
15. (495, G21(3)) *Ligula* handle. End broken. Latest Roman layer.
16. (570, G23(3)) Pin, broken at both ends. Surface of cobbled spread. Period II.
17. (137, G26(3)) Pin with conical decorated head, three zones of irregular incised loops. Silvered and with traces of gilding on the head. Latest Roman layer.
18. (791, G24(3)) Pin with a conical head, two incised triangles on the head and a small collar below. End bent and broken. Latest Roman layer.
19. (201, G40(3)) Pin with domed head, three incised grooves below. Bent and broken. Latest Roman layer.

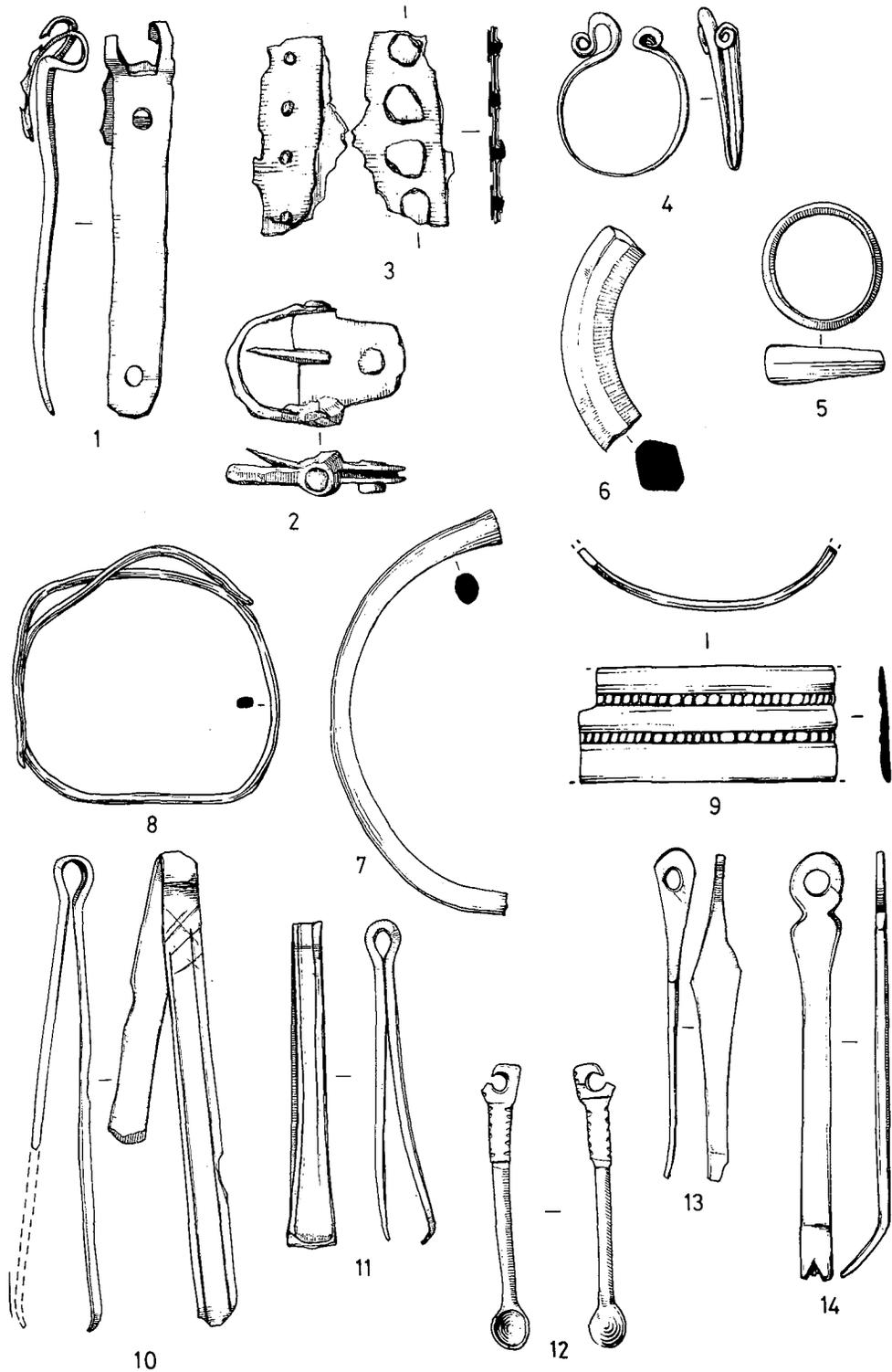


Fig. 54. Other small finds : bronze (1:1).

20. (133, G4(3)) Pin, broken shaft. Head has been carved into a stylised representation of a human head. Latest Roman layer.
21. (77, G23(3)) Pin, bent and corroded. The lower shaft is square in section and the upper is round, with a domed head. Surface of cobbled spread. Period II.
22. (414, G40(5)) Cruciform lid, probably from a seal-box or similar. A platform above the hinge has four raised lines of decoration. Heavy silver plating still survives in places. Occupation layer to west of Building VII. Period I, Phase iii.

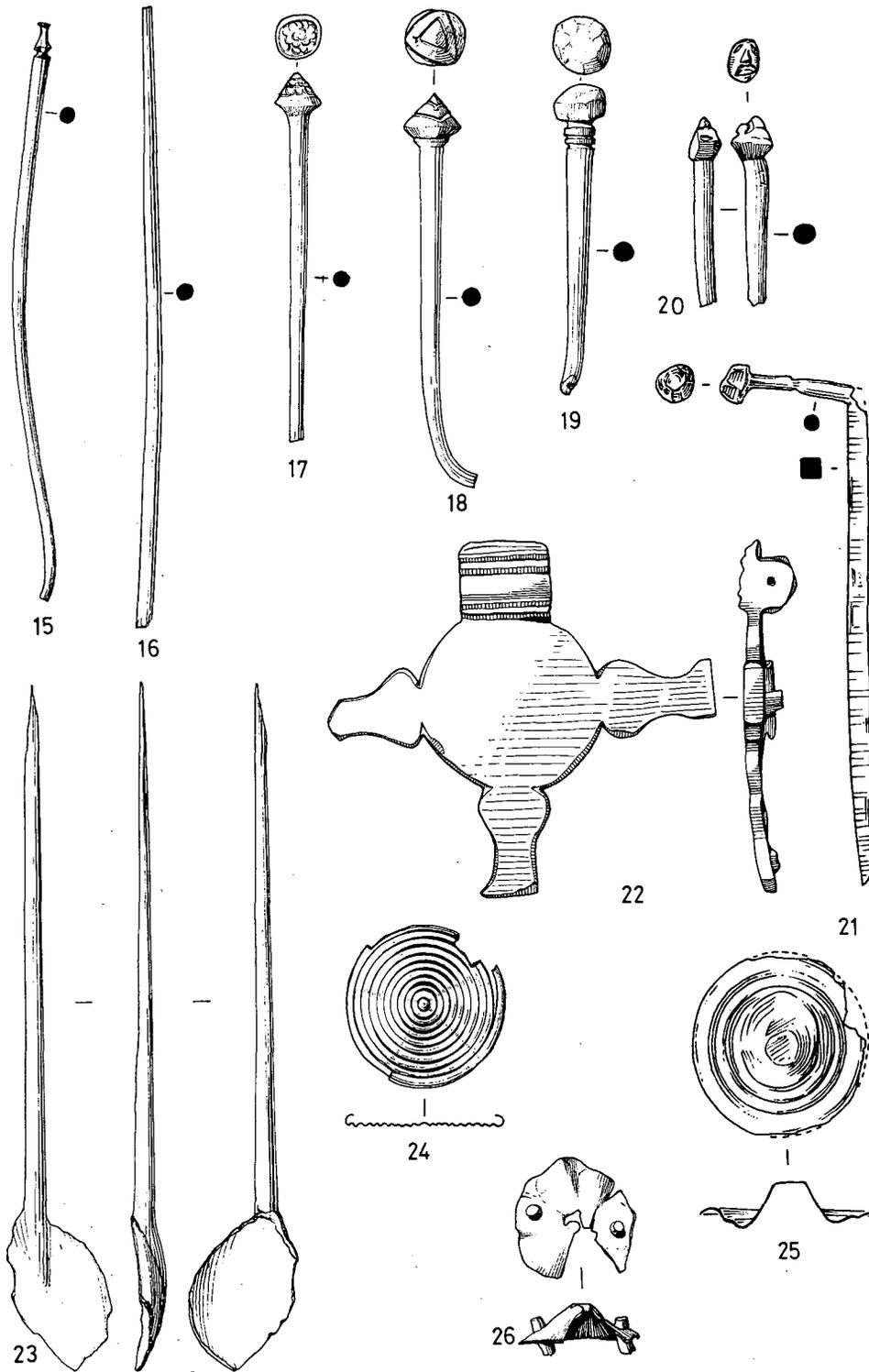


Fig. 55. Other small finds : bronze (1:1).

- 23. (626, G5(4)) Small spoon, corroded and broken. Traces of silvering. Late pre-Roman ground level. Period I, Phase iii.
- 24. (78, G22(3)) Thin disc with turned-over edges probably for fixing to some other object. Decorated with alternate raised and depressed ridges. Latest Roman layer.
- 25. (846, G3(3)) Thin disc with conical centre, flattened on top. Similar to discs used for decorating burial-caskets (see FIG. 110). Latest Roman layer.

26. (81, G40(3)) Conical hollow stud with two securing rivets still in position. Corroded and broken. Latest Roman layer.
27. (865, G22 F.40) Strap-end or terminal. Small rivet-hole near the end. Corroded and broken. Ditch. Period I, Phase iii.
28. (545, G24(3)) Corroded and broken object, perhaps originally cruciform in shape. Two raised ridges on the surviving arms. Latest Roman layer.
29. (180, G23(4)) Thin decorative plate. Originally flat and V-shaped, now bent and broken. Base of flood-silt, Period I, Phase iii.
30. (704, G41(4)) Heavy, slightly mis-shapen ring. Wear-marks on opposing sides suggest use in conjunction with other objects. Surface of flood-silt, Period II.
31. (908, G24 F.17) Small drop ring with split loop-fastener. Similar rings were found in burials (see FIG. 119). Causeway to cemetery of Period III, Phase ii.
32. (87, G4(3)) Loop-headed fixing-pin. May have been attached to a chain originally. Latest Roman layer.
33. (1018, G42 F.11) Heavy ferrule or terminal. When first found remains of a thin bronze collar were noted. The presence of iron corrosion suggests that it was inserted into, or used in conjunction with, an iron object(s). It is hollow and two small notches cut in one edge probably indicate that other parts are missing. Large pit. Period I Phase iii.
34. (267, G22(3)) Lock-pin with a circular head, which is hollowed out and has a circular flat-topped projection with a small dimple. Latest Roman layer.
35. (83, G40(3)) Button or harness mount with hole for locking pin. The flat face has traces of soldering, a decorative facing was probably attached originally. Latest Roman layer.
36. (3, G2(3)) Small hinge with iron hinge pin. No trace of rivet holes so it may have been soldered to a small metal box. Latest Roman layer.
37. (263, G40(3)) Short length of chain. Simple folded links. Latest Roman layer.
38. (603, G22 F.43) Three links from a chain. Circular links. Shallow pit south of Building II. Period I Phase iii.
39. (911, G23 F.31) Fragment of open-work decorated plate. Ring-and-dot punch decoration. Layer of burnt destruction-debris. Period I, Phase ii/iii.
40. (496, G21(3)) Broken object. The long arm and the short curved arm both broken off. Latest Roman layer.
41. (628, G43 F.6) Long piece of wire, bent at one end; the other end has been nipped off. Cemetery ditch. Period III.
42. (157, G42(3)) Conical-headed stud. Latest Roman layer.
43. (566, G61(4)) Similar to No. 42 but more mushroom-shaped head. Roman land-surface. Period II.
44. (12, G43(3)) Stud with hollow circular head, broken square-section shank. Latest Roman layer.
45. (58, G22(4)) Thin bronze stud with short shank. Traces of silver on the head. Roman land-surface. Period II.
46. (37, G22 ST29) Large-headed nail, square-section shank. Backfill of 1969 trench.
47. (522, G24(3)) U-shaped box clamp, slightly distorted. Latest Roman layer.

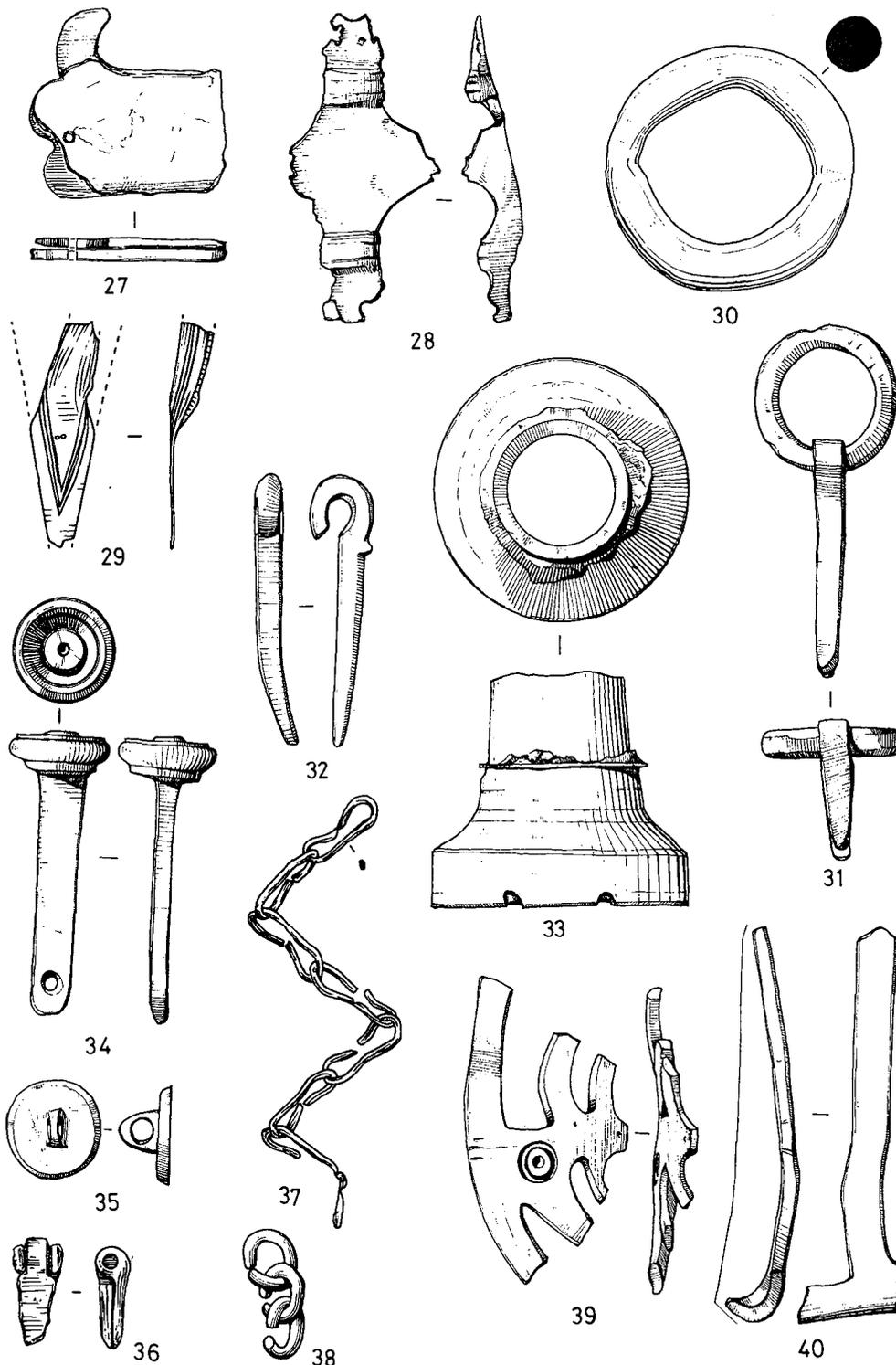


Fig. 56. Other small finds : bronze (1:1).

- 48. Unstratified (872) Part of the rim and upper wall of a shallow bowl. Thickened rim, formed by folding and hammering. Machine clearance.

BONE (FIG. 58)

- 49. (176, G6(3)) Part of a decorated bone handle. One rivet hole remains. Latest Roman layer.

PEBBLE (FIG. 58)

- 50. (68, G23(3)) Agate ear-ring, highly polished. Cobbled spread. Period II.

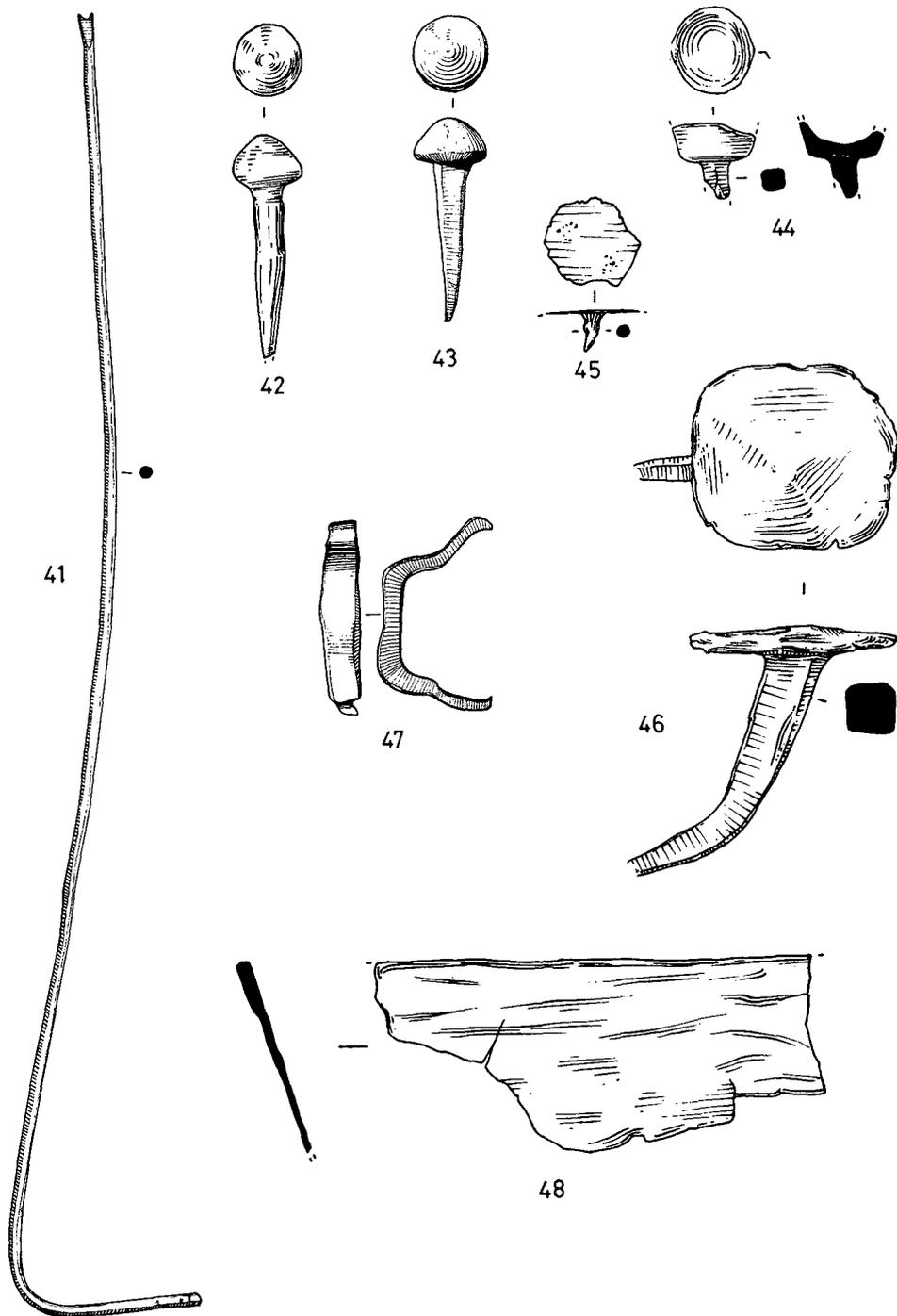


Fig. 57. Other small finds : bronze (1:1).

LEAD (FIG. 58)

51. (989, G41) Oval lump of lead with a number of iron hobnails driven into the upper surface. The base is flat and smooth. May possibly have been used for pounding or crushing herbs. Found on the chalk floor of Building VII. Period I, Phase iii.

POTTERY OBJECTS (FIG. 58)

52. (645, G6(4)) Counter, cut from the side of a white-ware butt beaker. Latest pre-Roman/early Roman land-surface. Period I/II.
53. (535, G40(5)) Counter, cut from the side of a vessel in fine sandy orange ware. Layer of occupation-debris lying on the surface of the cobbled path to Building VII. Period I, Phase iii.

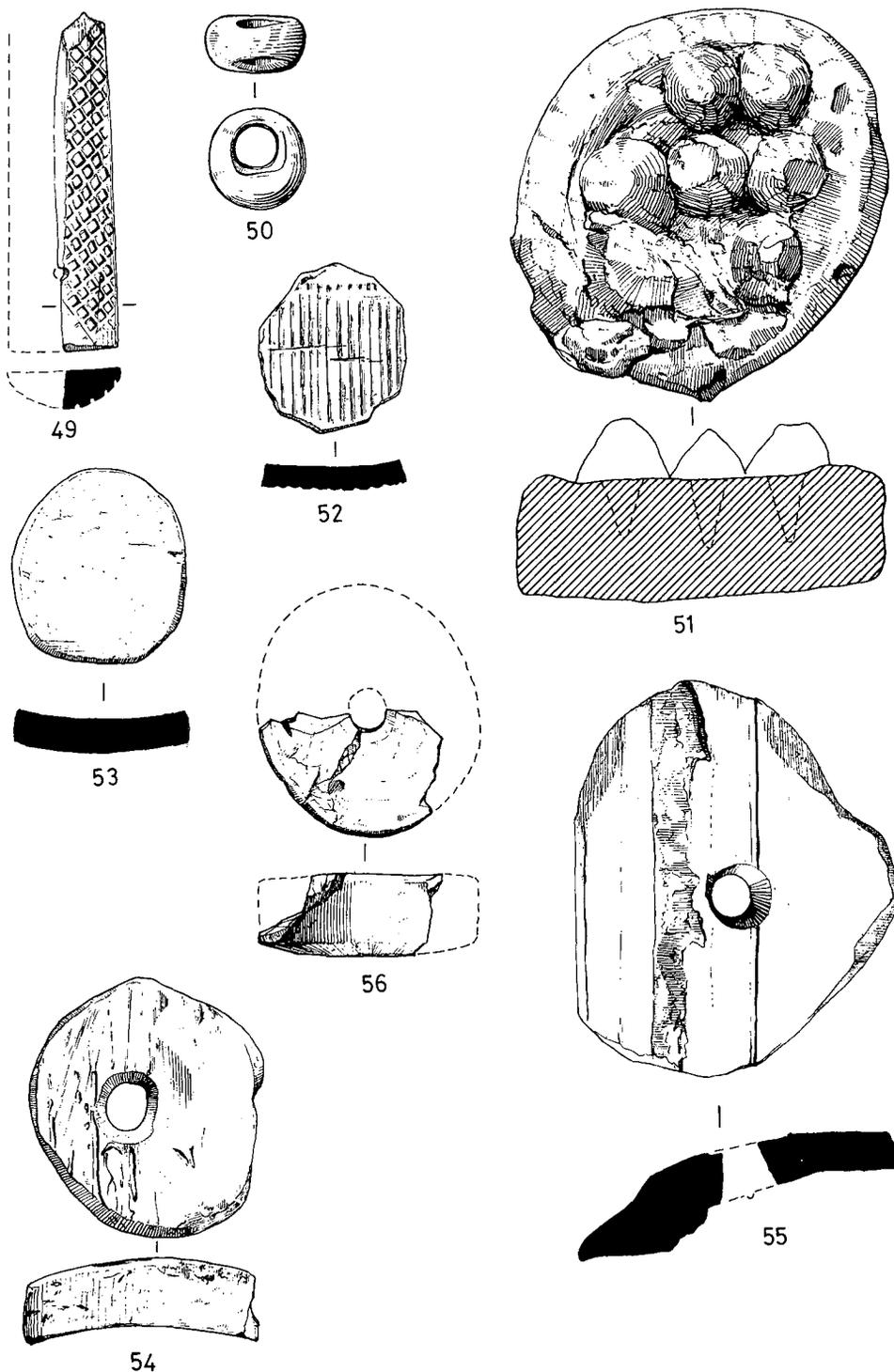


Fig. 58. Other small finds : 49 bone; 50 pebble; 51 lead; 52-55 pottery; 56 amber (1:1).

54. (669, G5(4)) Disc, cut from a thickish-walled vessel in grey/black grog-tempered ware. Hole bored from both sides. Late pre-Roman land-surface. Period I, Phase iii.
55. (914, G7 F.5) Piece of pierced pot, cut from the rim of a large two-handled jug (as FIG. 128). The overhanging rim has been trimmed off and a hole bored from one side only. Pit. Period I, Phase iii.

Nos. 54 and 55, along with numerous other examples not illustrated, were loosely termed 'spindle whorls' when found, but the finished shape (especially of No. 55) and the position of the hole (which is quite often far from central) suggests that they may have had other functions, perhaps as weights for small looms.

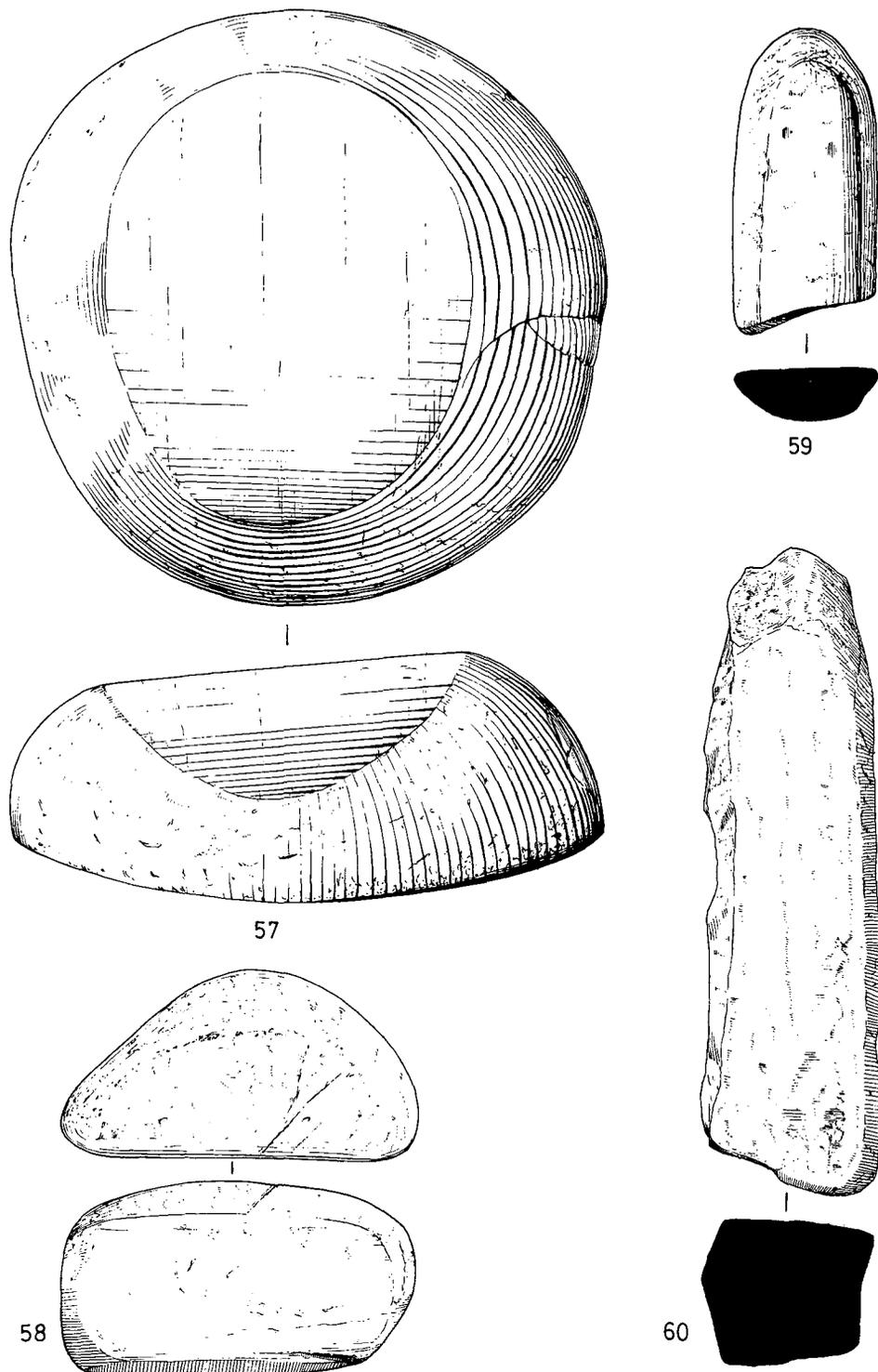


Fig. 59. Other small finds : stone (1:1).

AMBER (FIG. 58)

56. (694, G40(6)) One third of a large amber bead. Layer of occupation-material lying on the surface of cobbled path to Building VII. Period I, Phase iii.

STONE (FIG. 59)

57. (712, G41(5)) Sandstone rubber worn conversely on the broader underside; similarly worn, transversely, on the upper side. The worn surfaces are highly polished with score-marks. This particular rubber may have been used as a pestle for a mortar.

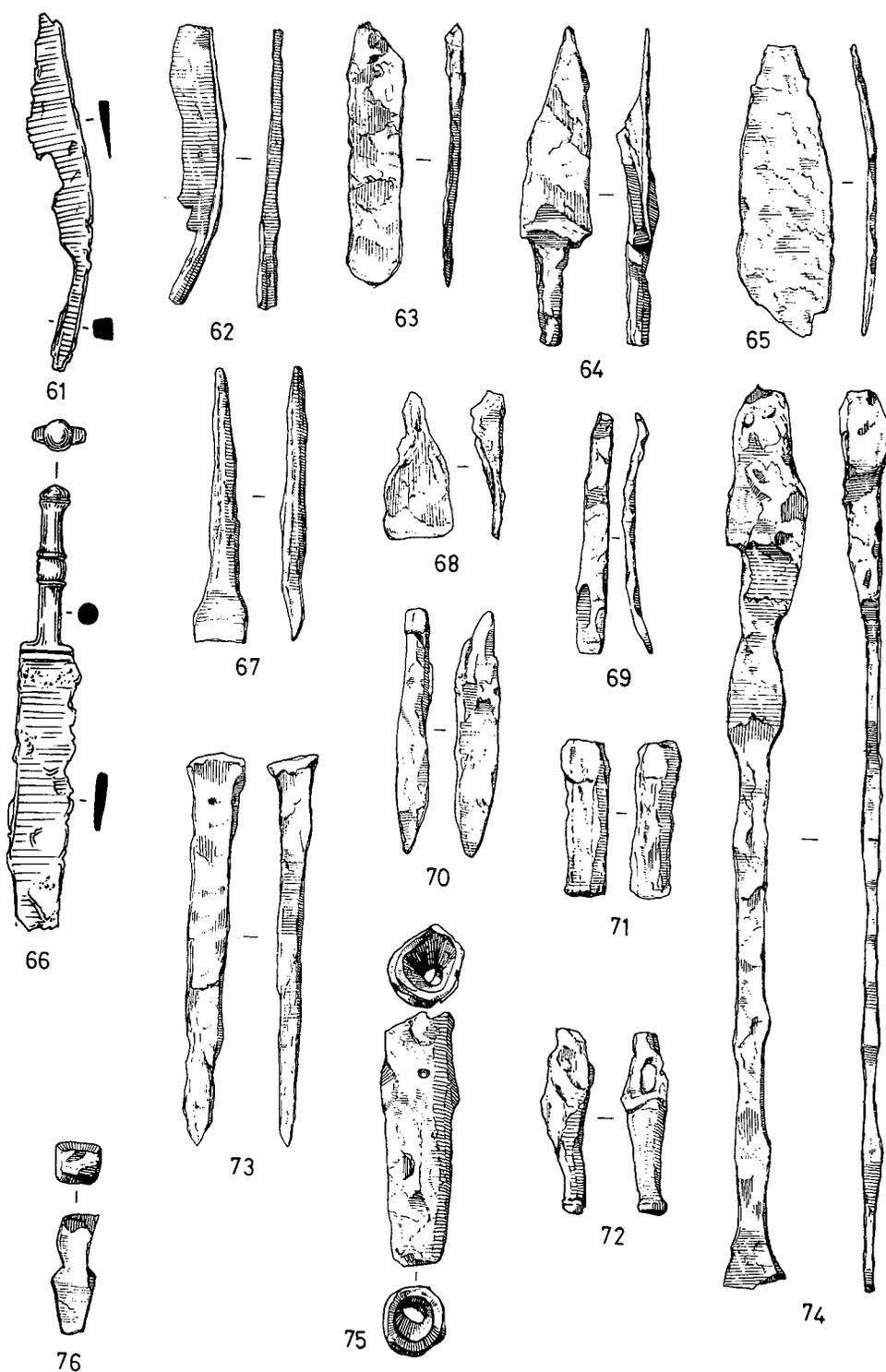


Fig. 60, Other small finds : iron (1/2).

58. Deep red sandstone or quartzite containing a good deal of mica. Layer of burnt debris to the north of Building VII. Period I/II. (1078, G3(3)) Rubstone of siltstone, concavely worn and highly polished underside. Finegrained, well cemented, laminated sediment. Latest Roman layer.
59. (1072, G40(6)) Fragment of rubber, smoothly rounded and polished underside. Siltstone, similar to No. 58. Layer of occupation-debris lying on the surface of the cobbled path to Building VII. Period I, Phase iii.

60. (1071, G23(4)) Roughly squared-off piece of sandstone. One side is worn from use as a hone. More fissile, less totally cemented than No. 57; quite a lot of felspar, similar to millstone grit formation. Base of silt. Period I, Phase iii.

All four pieces could easily be found in the local gravels and boulder-clays. No. 57 can be matched with the Cambrian quartzite of the Nuneaton area; the origins of the other three are more difficult to define but they are found frequently as glacial transports in local contexts.<sup>6</sup>

IRON (FIGS. 60–63)

61. (309, G23(3)) Knife with tang, short re-curved blade tapering to a point (now missing). Period II.
62. (92, G4(3)) Knife, similar to No. 61, end broken. Back is rather broad and flattened. Latest Roman layer.
63. (274, G6(3)) Blade from a knife, tang broken off, rounded end. Latest Roman layer.
64. (729, G41 F.5) Knife with a triangular blade and stout tang. Cobbled path to Building VII. Period I, Phase iii.
65. (927, G22(7)) Part of a knife-blade, rather broad and tapering. Layer of destruction-debris. Period I, Phase ii/iii.
66. (246, G22(5)) Knife with iron blade and bronze handle, tip broken. Late pre-Roman occupation-layer. Period I, Phase iii.
67. (365, G24(3)) Chisel-like tool; long tang and short angled blade. A tool of many uses. Latest Roman layer.
68. (530, G22 F.41) Triangular blade with socket (broken). Gravel spread. Period II.
69. (180, G5(3)) Thin curved blade with square end, possible tang broken off. Occupation layer over Building I. Period I, Phase ii.
70. (304, G23(3)) Metal-worker's punch; square in section. Cobbled spread. Period II.
71. (138, G44(3)) Metal-worker's punch, point broken: head has been partly burred over. Latest Roman layer.
72. (453, G41(3)) Metal-worker's punch, end has been blunted with use, tang is broken. Latest Roman layer.
73. (485, G3(3)) Metal-worker's punch or chisel with battered head. Latest Roman layer.
74. (881, G4 F.19) Wood-worker's paring chisel; long thin shank with a splayed end, now broken. Pit. Period I, Phase iii.
75. (411, G40(5)) A wrapped-round socket with a small rivet-hole in one side. Broken at both ends. Could have come from any one of a variety of tools. Occupation-layer to the west of and contemporary with Building VII. Period I, Phase iii.
76. (1082, G5(3)) Object with broken conical head and shank resembling a *pilum* head or similar projectile. Occupation-layer over Building I. Period I, Phase ii.
77. (667, G60(4)) Nos. 77-9 are three examples of cranked ring-headed pins. All Period II.
78. (302, G5(3))
79. (158, G5(3))

Pins of this type, also the straight-shanked ones, are often erroneously said to be 'for driving into woodwork'. It would be impossible to drive these soft iron pins into woodwork without distorting the ring-heads (note also the tapered rounded ends; not sharply pointed) and none of the many examples from the site (most not illustrated) show any signs of distortion. Inspection

6. I am indebted to Stephen Perkins for examining and commenting on the pieces.

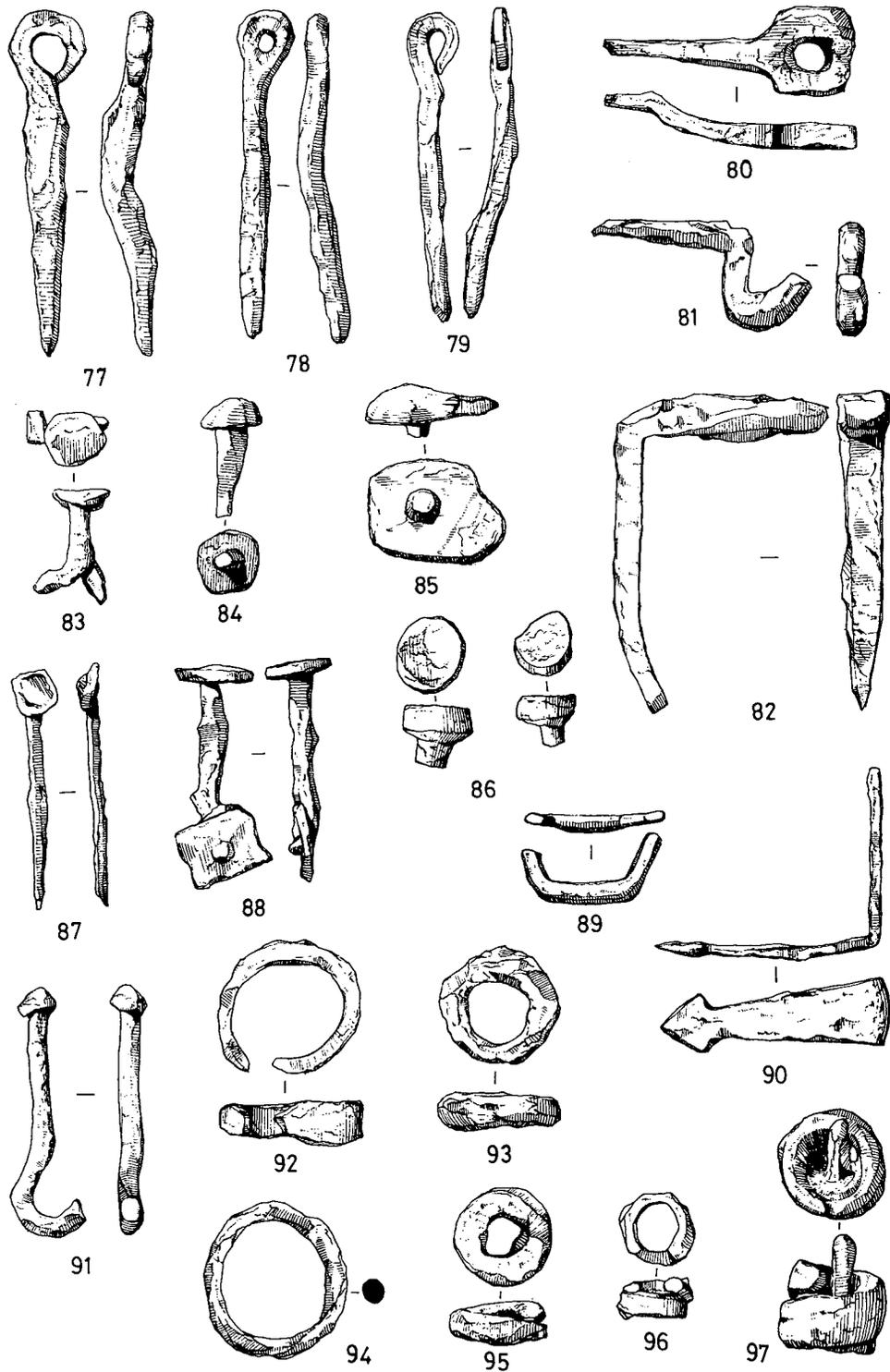


Fig. 61. Other small finds : iron ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

of any present-day rural farm will illustrate the variety of uses that similar pins are put to: e.g. locking-pins on wooden carts and harness-equipment; shackle pins on various types of machinery, and perhaps the most common use of all as securing pins used in conjunction with a staple or screw eye-bolt and hasp: the modern specimen in Pl. VIII B, found locally, was securing the door of a chicken-run.

80. (732, G22(5)) Square, ring-headed pin with bent shank. May have been used as a hinge-pin in conjunction with an L-shaped staple like No. 82. Late pre-Roman occupation layer. Period I, Phase iii.
81. (432, G4 F.19) U-shaped wall-hook. Pit. Period I, Phase iii.

82. (15, G41(3)) L-shaped hinge-staple. See No. 80 above. Latest Roman layer.
83. (483, G5 F.10) Split-shank rivet. Large pit. Period I, Phase ii.
84. (196, G22(3)) Mushroom-headed stud. Latest Roman layer.
85. (592, G43 F.1) Large-headed stud, shank broken. Surface of burnt cobbled floor. Period I, Phase ii.
86. (491, G24(4)) Heavy flat-headed stud, shank broken. Latest pre-Roman/early Roman land-surface. Period I/II.
87. (761, G22(5)) Thin nail, shank and head formed separately then hammered together. Late pre-Roman occupation-layer. Period I, Phase iii.
88. (520, G41(5)) Rivet with round flat head and square securing collar. Layer of burnt debris to north of Building VII. Period I/II.
89. (236, G23 F.24) Box clamp. For fastening two pieces of wood together, especially the corners of boxes. Burial XXV. Period III.
90. (848, G22(7)) L-shaped corner-plate. Layer of burnt destruction debris. Period I, Phase ii/iii.
91. (210, G5(3)) Hook from a swivel link. Period I.
92. (312, G5 F.6) Penannular collar. Cemetery ditch. Period III.
93. (6, G25(3)) Corroded ring, round section. Latest layer.
94. (67, G22(5)) Another corroded ring, larger and thinner than No. 93. Late pre-Roman occupation-layer. Period I, Phase iii.
95. (466, G41(4)) Spiral sprung washer. Surface of flood-silt. Period II.
96. (114, G6(3)) Small ox-goad, broken point. Latest layer.
97. (557, G61(4)) Heavy spiral washer with remains of a corroded iron shank through the centre. Early Roman ground-surface. Period II.
98. (631, G5(4)) T-shaped lift key, looped head. Late pre-Roman layer. Period I, Phase iii.
99. (799, G22) Part of a bucket-handle. Found inside the large storage-vessel let into the floor of Building II. Period I, Phase ii.
100. (394, G22(5)) Fragment of a heavy ferrule, flattened angular profile, may originally have been hexagonal. Late pre-Roman occupation-layer. Period I, Phase iii.
101. (148, G22(3)) Heavy cleat or terminal, broken across bolt- or rivet-hole. May have been used on a cart for securing ropes or leather thongs. Latest Roman layer.
102. (191, G22(3)) Diamond-shaped terminal with tang, probably for fixing into wood. Latest Roman layer.
103. (162, G4(3)) Star-shaped object with shank for wooden handle. Latest Roman layer.
104. (146, G4(3)) Heavy collar, broken in half. Latest Roman layer.
105. (899, G24(4)) Bar or poker, round section changing to square and tapering to rounded end. Latest pre-Roman/early Roman ground-level. Period I/II.
106. (721, G5 F.5) Simple link from a chain. Cobbled floor to Building I. Period I, Phase i/ii.
107. (985, G24 F.28) Small drop-handle. Corroded and rather distorted. Large oval-shaped pit. Period I, Phase ii.
108. (20, G23(3)) S-link from a chain. Cobbled spread. Period II.
109. (451, G25(3)) Looped link from a chain, broken. Latest Roman layer.
110. (89, G4(3)) Figure-of-eight side-loop from a curb bit. Latest Roman layer.

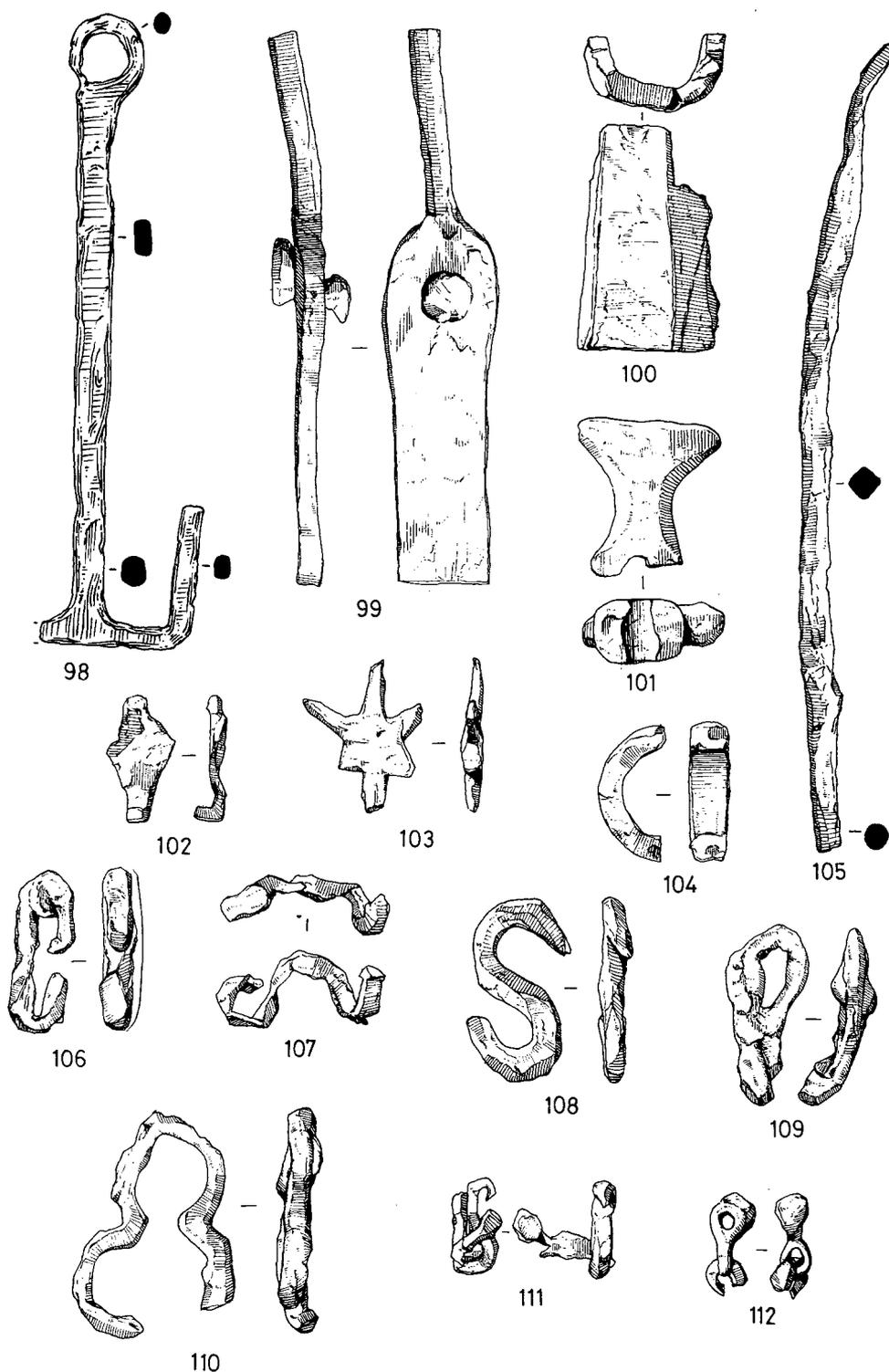


Fig. 62. Other small finds : iron (1/2).

111. (851, G22(7)) Links from a chain, looped and bent over. Layer of burnt destruction-debris. Period I, Phase ii/iii.
112. (1053, G39(4)) Links from a light chain. Gravel spread to the south of east-west road. Period I/II.
113. (804, G24 F.17) Large socketed tool, chisel end. Found embedded in the surface of the causeway leading into the Roman cemetery (Phase iii enclosure). A similar, but smaller implement was found in the *praefurnium* of a Roman bath-house at Braughing (Partridge 1978, p.35 and fig. 8). May have been used for stoking funeral pyres.

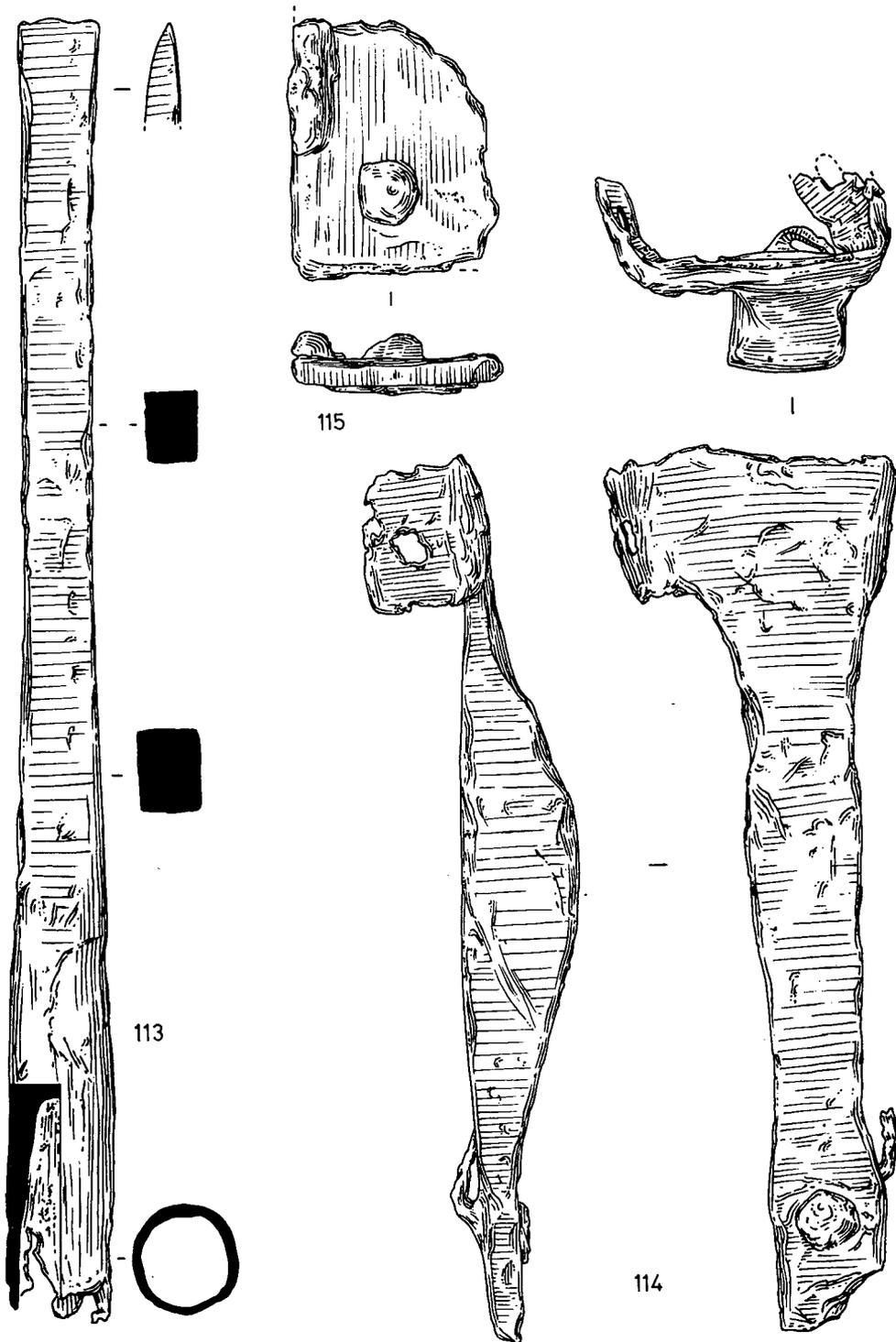


Fig. 63. Other small finds : iron ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

114. (455, G21) Heavy shoe from the end of a yoke-pole. The leading end has been flattened and expanded and may originally have had a decorative finial, but is now broken. The rear end is flattened and shaped to enclose the pole. A nail *in situ* at the leading end and two nail-holes at the rear. From the surface of the east-west road. Period II.
115. (531, G23(4)) Fragment of heavy plate. Head of a rivet still *in situ*. Probably part of some cart-fitting or binding. Base of flood-silt. Period I, Phase iii.

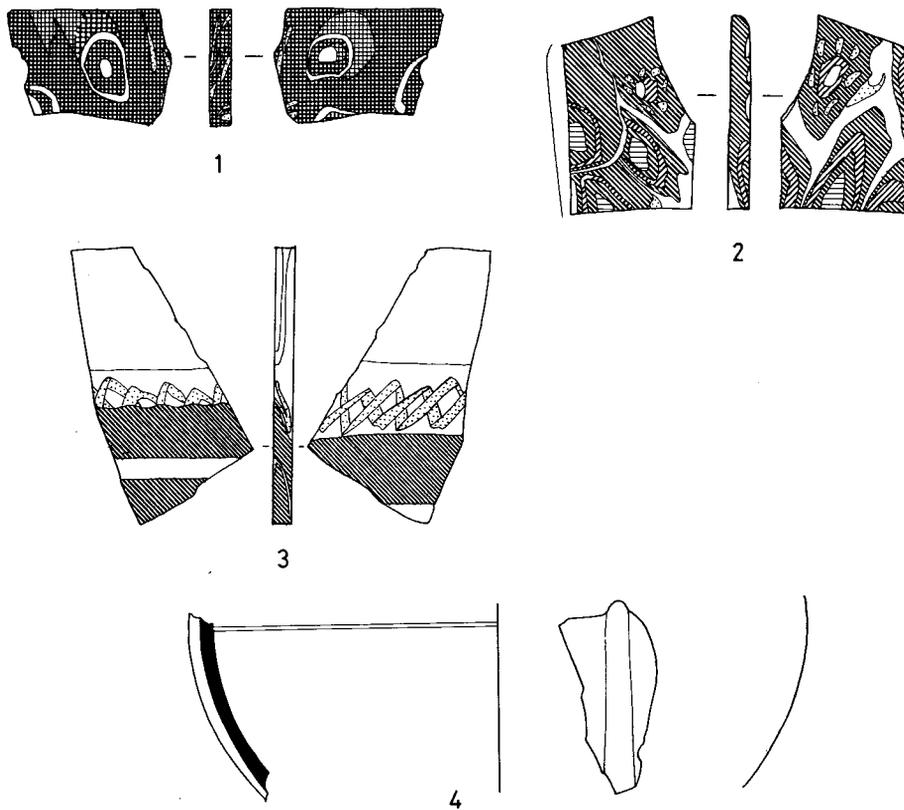


Fig. 64. Fragments from glass vessels : 1-3 (x 1½); 4 (½).

### THE GLASS (FIG. 64) By Dorothy Charlesworth

The numbers in brackets refer to the small-find number and context respectively.

1. (609, G5(4)) A small beaker or bowl, unusually thin metal. Purple ground with part of a floral pattern, in opaque yellow and 'eyes' of bluish-white outlined in white, which appears pinkish where seen through the purple matrix. A possible parallel, except for its banded rim, is in the Ray Winfield Smith collection (*Glass from the Ancient World*, 1957 No. 131), or a deeper bowl in the British Museum (Harden et al. *Masterpieces of Glass*, No. 43). Period I, Phase iii.
2. (990, G40 F.32) Rim-fragment from a similar vessel. A slightly more elaborate design but the same basic colours. Period II.
3. (39, 25(3)) Fragment of strip mosaic, purple, twist of yellow and band of opaque white both cased with clear glass. This type is normally used for plates and small bowls. The shape cannot be identified from these fragments. A dated piece was found at Camulodunum (Harden in Hawkes and Hull 1947, 293) and several at Vindonissa (Berger 1960, 12; two pieces before A.D. 60/75). Period II.
4. (252, G5 F.6) Side fragment of pillar-moulded bowl, yellowish-green metal. Probably of mid or later first-century date. Cemetery ditch. Period III, Phase ii.

### THE FLINTS (FIG. 65) By Adrian Gibson

Sixteen flints collected and recorded during the excavations are undoubtedly human work. None were obviously in original contexts, so all must be regarded as residual finds. The industry consists of flakes, blades, two flake and blade-cores and three arrowheads. Two of the arrowheads are neolithic and the other is of the Bronze Age. The high proportion of arrowheads and a lack of scrapers is indicative of hunting groups, rather than any kind of settled habitation.

The two neolithic leaf-shaped arrowheads (Nos. 1 and 2) are made from a distinctive pale honey-coloured flint, typical of similar material from the Brecklands. The superbly symmetrical example, No. 1, is only 2 mm thick and the workmanship is of an order high above that simply required for the job. Both examples may well have been lost by far-ranging hunters from the Mildenhall region of Breckland (Clark 1960). This particular neolithic group is also noted for very large leaf-shaped arrowheads, two examples of which have been found at Harlow (Bateman 1969), only fifteen miles from Puckeridge. It would thus appear that neolithic hunters from the Breckland ranged south through the gaps in the chalk and followed the wooded river-valleys in Eastern Hertfordshire and Western Essex in their quest for suitable game.

Six of the remaining thirteen worked flints are blades or blade-fragments, three of which are of a standard of production equal to mesolithic work (Nos. 4, 5 and 6). Nothing, however, completely diagnostic of the mesolithic period has been found, and the core, No. 8, is crude in comparison with mesolithic samples. Although it has been worked by a bi-polar technique, the craft of blade-production had deteriorated considerably when it was produced. It could date to any prehistoric period from neolithic to Iron Age times and probably to the latter part of this time (see below).

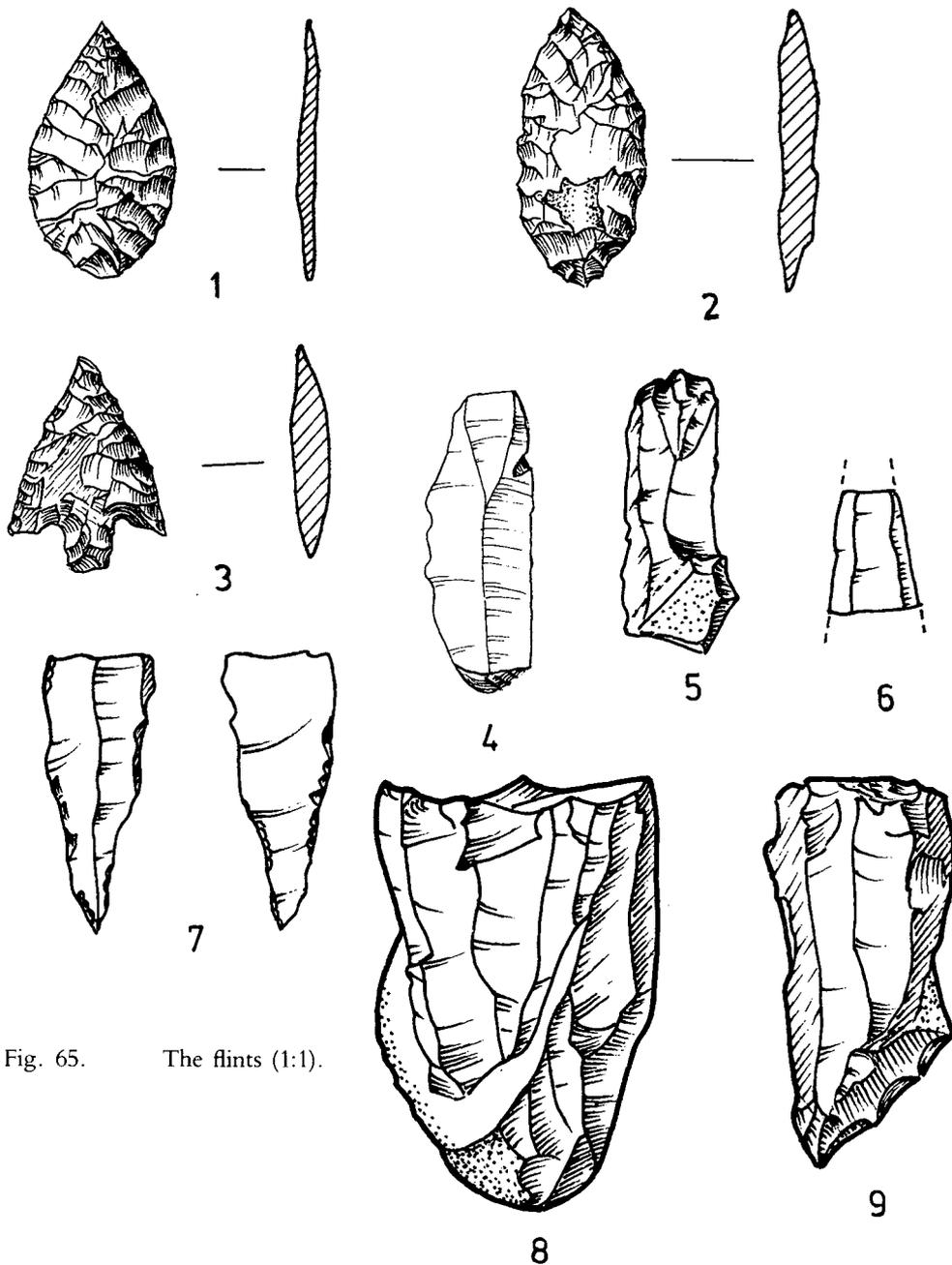


Fig. 65. The flints (1:1).

There is one piece of evidence to suggest a Bronze-Age date for the blade industry. The tanged and barbed arrowhead, No. 3, is a good example of its type, quite carefully and finely made. The flint used is brown and the outer surface has patinated to a blue-grey shade. The blade, No. 4, is of the same flint and type of patination, and the other blades are of similar flint and have varying degrees of patination. Judging the age of flints by their patination can be fraught with pitfalls; but, where no other evidence is available, the choice of material by prehistoric groups and the degree of patination can often be useful in differentiating mixed assemblages of flints. The flint used and type of patination on the Puckeridge assemblage would place the blades and the Bronze-Age arrowhead together. It is of interest that the core already mentioned, No. 8, and one blade-flake are in black flint and unpatinated; it is reasonable to assign them to the Iron Age.

The rather shapeless 'worked' flake, No. 5, appears to have been 'worked' by use. Much of the edge has been cracked and the scale-flaking on the main flake surface also appears to have occurred as a result of use. The flaking runs diagonally, and sharp arêtes have been left between crushed hollows. It is typical of very late prehistoric work. The blade, No. 4, already mentioned, has a fortuitous curved break at the bulbar end and appears to have been used as an end scraper, there being minute scale-flakes typical of use on one half of the curved end.

### THE CELTIC COINS *By* Roger Goodburn

The following catalogue lists the coins in approximately chronological order. Many are rather badly decayed, and it has been felt worthwhile to give descriptions to supplement the illustrations (PL. VI). The coins have been placed in context by listing comparable finds. For the British LX and Potin coins and issues of Tasciovanus and Cunobelin, it has been found best to list specimens found within an approximate radius of twenty miles from Skeleton Green. More general distributions of the types can be found in D.F. Allen, 'Celtic Coins' in *Ordnance Survey, Map of Southern Britain in the Iron Age* (Chessington, 1962), 25. Where no county for the site is named, Hertfordshire is to be understood.

In the list below the figures in brackets refer to small-find number and context respectively.

GALLO-BELGIC E; cf. Mack 27a

1. (343,G6(3)) 1.90 gm, Core of forgery, originally plated.

*Obv.*: Plain.

*Rev.*: Disjointed horse right, over disjointed bucranium; various pellets etc. over horse.

This is a particularly interesting coin because, out of some 300 coins of full denomination of Gallo-Belgic E type, only five are obvious forgeries; the others are from Eastbourne (Sussex); Scratta Wood, Whitwell (Notts.); unknown provenance; and one very peculiar *lead* core of a plated forgery. The present example is far lighter than any of the others and, even allowing for corrosion, it could hardly have been passed, on grounds of weight (a normal stater is *c.* 6 gm); its size, however, is about right for a normal issue. It lies well within the normal area of distribution, but few have been found within a radius of 20 miles of Skeleton Green; these are: near Barnet (one); Harlow Temple, Essex (two); West Wrating, Cambs. (one); near Saffron Walden, Essex (one). The date of the normal issue was *c.* 65-45 B.C..

BRITISH KB, TYPE O: CORITANI, SOUTH FERRIBY TYPE: Mack 449

2. (391, G5 F.9(2)) 3.35 gm, potin core of forgery. A potin coin which seems to be imitating the South Ferriby-type gold stater (see Allen 1963, 38-58; 251-86)

*Obv.*: Coarse imitation of laureate head.

*Rev.*: Two legs and belly of horse with pellet beneath.

Of some 97 examples of this type, 63 are from South Ferriby, Lincs. There are 12 specimens of plated bronze cores, two of which are from South Ferriby; the others are from Silchester, Hants. (one); Thistleton, Rutland (one); Alcester, Warwicks. (one); Kirmington, Lincs. (two); Horncastle, Lincs. (one); unprovenanced (one). There is a

further example, said to be of silver, weight 3.86 gm, from Owmbly, Lincs., apparently the closest parallel for the present coin. There are four forgeries of other British KB Types: from Dragonby, Lincs. (Type P, Mack 450); Pickering, Yorks. (Type Q); South Ferriby, Lincs. (two Type Q). Only one gold British KB has been found anywhere near Skeleton Green: that from Watford (Type S, Mack 449c).

This specimen is thus yet another forgery of this much-copied coin, one of three found outside the Coritanian homeland. The original type is dated to the first century B.C., say 65-45.

## POTIN

## Class I: Type unidentified

3. (725, G6(4)) 0.62 gm

*Obv.*: Stylized helmeted head facing right.

*Rev.*: Traces of stylized bull.

The date of this type is *c.* 100 to 50 B.C.

Other potin coins of Class I have been found at Braughing (three) and near Dunmow, Essex (two).

## Class II: Type 01

4. (303, G23 (3)) 1.09 gm.

*Obv.*: Stylized helmeted head facing right; central boss.

*Rev.*: Stylized bull on 'exergual line'; single crescent over; central boss.

The date of this type is *c.* A.D. 1-50.

Other Class II coins are known from Baldock (two, Type 02 and one, Type P1); Braughing (four, Type P; one, unknown type); Great Chesterford, Essex (one, Type M; one, Type N or P).

The present finds serve to strengthen the known distributions of potin coins (Allen 1971, 127-154).

## Unidentified

5. (995, G22 F.39(2)) 0.69 gm.

This could be of either Class I or Class II, unless a Gaulish type.

## BRITISH LX: NORTH OF THAMES GROUP — BRONZE

## BRITISH LX22; Mack 274

6. (1036, G41 F.23 (9)) 1.73 gm,

7. (940, G40 F.12(3)) 0.96 gm,

*Obv.*: Head left, corded effect in hair.

*Rev.*: Horse standing left with front hoof raised. Pellet forming shoulder. Large rosette beneath.

The distribution of this group of British LX bronze coins is very concentrated in this area. Most have been found within a 20 mile radius of Skeleton Green. Other LX22 coins come from near Braughing (two); Baldock (one); Ware (two); Biggleswade, Beds. (one); Sandy, Beds. (one); Harlow Temple, Essex (one).

## BRITISH LX24; Mack 277, DUBNOVELLAUNOS

8. (504, G21(3)) 1.33 gm, AE.

9. (162, G4(3)) 1.20 gm, AE.

*Obv.*: Head right.

*Rev.*: Horse galloping left with palm-branch beneath; ring ornament in front and ornaments and letters DV above.

The occurrence of the letters DV on the reverse of some examples (but not visible on the present specimens) links the type with Dubnovellaunos who ruled in Kent from *c.* 15 to *c.* 1 B.C. and who apparently supplanted Addedomaros in the Trinovantian area in *c.* 5 B.C. and ruled there down to *c.* A.D. 5. The gold coins of Dubnovellaunos found in Essex (Mack 275, 275a, 276) have a reverse very similar to the present specimen. Since

Dubnovellaunos's reign in Essex must have preceded that of Cunobelin, he must also have been broadly contemporary with Tasciovanus.

Other examples of British LX24 found in this vicinity are Braughing (one); near Braughing (one); Baldock (one); Harlow Temple, Essex (one); Harlow: Holbrooks site, Essex (six). The only other provenanced example comes from Springhead, Kent.

TASCIOVANUS: Mack 167

10. (113, G4(3)) 1.49 gm, AE.

*Obv.*: Two heads in profile, nearer one bearded, further one virtually obscured.

*Rev.*: Ram standing left, flower-ornaments of pellets above, in front and below; letters TASC above back.

Other examples of this type have been found at Braughing (one) and Harlow: Holbrooks site, Essex (one).

Mack 168

11. (214, G40 (3)) 1.72 gm, AE.

12. (32, G22(3)) 1.43 gm, AE.

*Obv.*: Bearded, cropped head to right, facing letters VERL.

*Rev.*: Letters VIIIIR beneath horse galloping left. Ring-and-dot and trefoil above, pellet-rossette in front.

Other examples of this type have been found in the vicinity at Braughing (three); near Braughing (three); ?Ware (one); Verulamium (one); Harlow Temple, Essex (two); Harlow: Holbrooks site, Essex (one).

Mack 172

13. (854, G24(4)) 0.92 gm, AE.

14. (1004, G41(4)) 2.39 gm, AE.

15. (398, G22(6)) 1.65 gm, AE.

16. (705, G41(5)) 1.17 gm, AE.

17. (919, G22(7)) 1.81 gm, AE.

*Obv.*: VERLAMIO between rays of star-like ornament formed by eight intersecting hyperbolae, partially made up of tiny pellets. Central ringed-boss ornament.

*Rev.*: Bull pawing ground left, almost encircled by leafy branch. Other examples of this type have been found at Braughing (three); Baldock (one); ?Ware (four); Verulamium (one); north Herts. (one); Harlow Temple, Essex (four); Harlow: Holbrooks site, Essex (two); Harlow, Essex (one); Chesterford, Essex (two); Barrington, Cambs. (one). A specimen from Bletchley, Bucks., is the only one not to be found within a radius of 20 miles.

Mack 175

18. (523, G40(4)) 0.61gm, AE.

*Obv.*: Intersecting lines, some beaded, similar to Mack 172, but forming central rectangle which contains saltire. Two pairs of opposing ring-and-dot ornaments. Beaded border

*Rev.*: Horse galloping left; letters TASC below, ring-and-dot and trefoil ornament above.

Other examples of the type have been found at Baldock (one); Braughing (one); Park Street (one); Puckeridge (one); Verulamium (one); ?Ware (one); Harlow Temple, Essex (five). All provenanced examples come from within a radius of 20 miles.

Mack 177

19. (24, G23(4)) 0.95 gm, AE.

*Obv.*: Head right.

*Rev.*: Figure seated left in chair. Standards in front and behind. VER beneath exergual line.

Other examples come from Baldock (one); Braughing (three); near Braughing (three); Verulamium (one); ?Ware (four); Harlow Temple, Essex (five). All provenanced examples come from within a radius of 20 miles.

Mack 179

20. (634, G5(4)) 0.70 gm, AE.  
*Obv.*: Cruciform ornament of beaded lines within beaded border; crescents, rings and curved lines form spider-like ornament at centre. Pellets in field.  
*Rev.*: Boar running right; crescent over; letters *VER* below. Beaded border.  
 Other examples within a 20-mile radius come from Baldock (one); near Braughing (one); Verulamium (one); Harlow Temple, Essex (four); Harlow: Holbrooks site, Essex (two).

Mack 182?

21. (76, G4(3)) 0.88 gm, AE.  
 A doubtful identification.  
*Obv.*: Bearded head left. *VER*  
*Rev.*: Goat to right with rosette above and ring ornament below. Pellets in field.  
 Examples of the type have been found at Braughing (one); ?Ware (one); Hitchin (one); Harlow Temple, Essex (one); Harlow: Holbrooks site, Essex (two); Chesterford, Essex (two).

Mack 183?

22. (140, G24(3)) 0.24 gm, ? AE ½.  
 A doubtful identification.  
*Obv.*: Bare head right within beaded border.  
*Rev.*: Boar running right. Annulet and two trefoils above, annulets in front and below.  
 Examples of the type come from near Ware (one) and Chesterford, Essex (one).

Mack 189

23. (687, G40 F.19) 1.50 gm, AE.  
*Obv.*: ?*RVII* above lion pacing right within concave-hatched annulus.  
*Rev.*: Spread eagle, head left, *RVII* above.  
 Other examples are from Baldock (one); ?Ware (two); Harlow Temple, Essex (two); Harlow: Holbrooks site, Essex (one). All provenanced examples come from within a 12-mile radius.

Mack 192

24. (598, G40 F.12) 1.10 gm, AE.  
 25. (1031, G42 F.11) 0.76 gm, AE. This is a doubtful identification.  
*Obv.*: Cropped, bearded head right. *TASC DIAS*.  
*Rev.*: Centaur right playing double pipe; ring ornament in front, crescent above, *VER* below.  
 Other examples of the type have been found at Braughing (three); ?near Braughing (one); ?Ware (two); near Ware (two); Harlow Temple, Essex (four); Harlow: Holbrooks site, Essex (three).

26. (171, G6(3)) 0.55 gm AE ½.  
 This seems to be a half-denomination of the same type. The designs are at the same size as on the full denomination and run off the flan. This specimen seems to be unique at present. Cf. Mack 182, 183, 193.

27. (794, G23(5)) 0.54 gm, AE ½. New type: cf. Mack 183  
*Obv.*: Uncertain.  
*Rev.*: Boar right; ring-and-dot and pellets over; pellets behind. This half-denomination coin is so far unique.

28. (726, G40(6)) 0.96 gm, AE. New type  
*Obv.*: Close-cropped head with wreath facing left. Ring-and-dot behind. Border of interlaced beaded lines.  
*Rev.*: Prancing hound left with long tail and head twisted around looking up. Three pellets below, ring surrounded by pellets in front. Linear border.  
 Four other examples, some slightly variant, are known from: ?near Ware (three); Harlow Temple, Essex (one).

29. (100, G4(3)) 0.32 gm, AE ½.

New type

*Obv.*: Uncertain.

*Rev.*: Horse with pronounced mane grazing right on exergual line. Letter A between legs.

This half-denomination has a very similar reverse to Mack 183a, which does not have the letter A but the legend VER. The obverse of Mack 183a, however, comprises ring-and-dot ornaments over an exergual line and VERO below. The A on the reverse of the present coin may suggest TASC as the full legend. Otherwise (but less likely) it might be a monogram for ANDOCO, who ruled c. 5 B.C. to c. A.D. 5 on the north-west borders of the Catuvellauni.

CUNOBELIN: Mack 221

30. (868, G22 F.50) 2.22 gm, AE.

*Obv.*: CVNOB ELINI in two compartments of tablet; ring-and-dot ornament above and below.

*Rev.*: Naked, helmeted, winged Victory seated in chair with right arm extended holding wreath. TASC or TASCIF in exergue.

Other examples have been found at Baldock (one); Braughing (two); near Ware (five); Verulamium (one); Harlow Temple, Essex (fourteen); Harlow: Holbrooks site, Essex (two).

Mack 245

31. (702, G40(6)) 0.62 gm, AE.

*Obv.*: Helmeted bust left; CVNOBII; beaded border.

*Rev.*: Boar with curly tail seated left; above, three pellets; below, TASC·FIL between two lines; in front, S-shaped line: ?branch. Beaded border.

Other examples have been found near Braughing (one); ?near Ware (two); Chesterford, Essex (one); Harlow Temple, Essex (eight). This accounts for all but two of provenanced examples.

Mack 246

32. (197, G25 F.8) 1.01 gm, AE.

33. (200, G40(3)) 1.25 gm, AE.

*Obv.*: Bare-headed bust right. CVNOBELINVS REX. Beaded border.

*Rev.*: Bull pawing ground right, pellet below. TASC below exergual line. Beaded border.

Other examples have been found at Baldock (three); near Braughing (two); Puckeridge (one); ?near Ware (three); Verulamium (one); Harlow Temple, Essex (eleven); Harlow: Holbrooks site, Essex (three); Sandy, Beds. (one).

Mack 249

34. (61, RT F.2) 0.89 gm, AE.

35. (164, G6(2)) 0.70 gm, AE.

The latter is only doubtfully of this type.

*Obv.*: Pegasus right. CVNO. Beaded border.

*Rev.*: Victory right sacrificing bull. TASCIF. Beaded border.

Other examples have been found at Baldock (five); Braughing (two); near Braughing (one); ?near Ware (eleven); Verulamium (six); Harlow Temple, Essex (thirty-six); Harlow: Holbrooks site, Essex (two); Harlow, Essex (one). This accounts for all but five provenanced specimens.

Mack 251

36. (512, G24(3)) 1.13 gm, AE.

*Obv.*: Bearded head of Jupiter Ammon to left. CVNOBELIN.

*Rev.*: Man with sword in right hand, circular shield in left, on horse prancing right. CAM over exergual line. Beaded border.

Other examples include specimens from near Ware (one); Harlow Temple, Essex (one).

Mack 260, 260a

37. (641, G25 F.11) 1.10 gm, AE.

The following could be of this type:

38. (642, G5(4)) 0.93 gm, AE.

*Obv.*: Sphinx crouching right over CVNO on exergual line. Beaded border.

*Rev.*: Male figure standing left on exergual line with human head in right hand, and staff in left. Altar at right. In field, CAM. Beaded border.

Not a common type. Other provenanced examples have been found at Harlow Temple, Essex (five); Colchester, Essex (three); Thistleton, Rutland (one).

Doubtful types

39. (84, G41(2)) 1.36 gm, AE.

This coin is very likely of Tasciovanus or Cunobelin, but the type is doubtful. It may be Mack 246.

40. (209, G5(3)) 0.59 gm, AE.

This could be of Tasciovanus or Cunobelin, perhaps Mack 177 or Mack 248.

#### GAULISH

41. (474, G41(4)) 0.67 gm, AE.

Half of a bronze coin which is pronouncedly saucer-shaped and with fairly large flan. It is of the right size to be a stater, but is apparently not a British type. It is most likely to be the core of a north Gaulish gold-plated stater. The obverse pattern seems to be part of a face, and could be of the Baiocasses, Parisii, Redones, Osismii, Aulerici Ebuovices, or similar.

#### UNCERTAIN

42. (185, G42(3)) 0.43 gm, AE ½.

*Obv.*: Uncertain.

*Rev.*: Horse with mane and divided rear leg, facing left. Ring-and-pellet ornaments over.

This could be a copy (presumably originally silver-plated) or a Coritanian silver half-denomination prototype (Allen 1963, 348-51) but this is uncertain; there are a number of types, both British and Continental (e.g. Nervii) that it resembles.

#### UNIDENTIFIED TYPES (Not illustrated)

The following are too corroded for identification, but the form generally proclaim them as British rather than Roman. All are of bronze.

43. (49, G41(3)) 1.31 gm, AE.

44. (93, G6(3)) 0.53 gm, AE.

45. (97, G24(2)) 0.74 gm, AE.

46. (102, G4(3)) 0.78 gm, AE.

47. (156, G25(3)) 0.30 gm, AE.

48. (167, G40(2)) 0.17 gm, AE.

49. (204, G4(3)) 0.36 gm, AE.

50. (247, G22 F.24) 0.86 gm, AE.

51. (660, G5(4)) 0.68 gm, AE.

52. (750, G44 F.1) 1.20 gm, AE. Possibly not British.

53. (785, G23(5)) 0.86 gm, AE.

#### DISCUSSION

##### *Catuvellaunian and associated issues*

*British LX*: It was suggested by Derek Allen<sup>7</sup> that Mack 273 and 274 (see Nos. 6 and 7) might be the uninscribed precursors of the coinage of Tasciovanus and of Verulamium, and that perhaps Tasciovanus united various tribal units represented by the different coinages of British

7. Much of what follows is based on D. F. Allen's papers in *British Numismatic Journal* (henceforth *BNJ*) xxxiii (1964), 1-6; *ibid.* xxxvi (1967), 1-7; *ibid.* xxxvii (1968), 1-6.

LX.<sup>8</sup> Most of the provenanced British LX21 (Mack 273) and LX22 (Mack 274) come from the Catuvellaunian area and may stand in the sequence of coinage of that tribe before that of Tasciovanus.

Nos 8 and 9 are examples of British LX24 (Mack 277) which, as explained above, are probably issues of Dubnovellaunos when he ruled in the Trinovantian area, say, *c.* 5 B.C. to *c.* A.D. 5, and hence are roughly contemporary with Tasciovanus, who ruled in the Verulamium area from perhaps *c.* 17 B.C. to *c.* A.D. 7. The similarity of the design of, for example, Mack 273 and 274 with 277 could quite easily explain how, if the Catuvellaunian coins were (still) in circulation at the same time as the Dubnovellaunos issues were being used in the adjacent Trinovantian area, at least a few would very likely migrate, as our Nos. 8 and 9 appear to have done. The history of all these issues is still obscure; there may well be a closer link.

### *Tasciovanus*

	Mack type	Number	Legend	Comment
10	167	1	VIR(?)/TASC	
11-12	168	2	DIA(?)/VIR	
13-17	172	5	VERLAMIO/-	
18	175	1	—/TASCI	
19	177	1	?/VIR	Perhaps also No. 40, but very uncertain.
20	179	1	—/VIR	
21	?182	1	VER/—	Not certainly of this type.
22	?183	1	—/VER	Not certainly of this type
23	189	1	RVII/RVII	New reading
24-26	192	3	TASC DIAS/VER	No. 25 is uncertain No. 26 is apparently ½.
27	New type	1	None	Uncertain/Boar right
28	New type	1	None	Cropped head/prancing hound
29	New type	1	—/A[NDOCO? —/T]A[SC?	Uncertain/Horse grazing. cf. Mack 183a.

Of these coins there are ten certainly and six possibly carrying the Verulamium mint-signature. Of these, there are seven certain and three possible examples with the mint-name alone. One coin (No. 18, Mack 175) has the name of Tasciovanus only, and another (No. 10, Mack 167) probably links Tasciovanus with the Verulamium mint. There are more complex relationships: in two certain cases (Nos. 24, 26) and one possible one (No. 25), Tasciovanus's name is linked both with Verulamium and with the name, apparently, of another person, Dias . . . (Mack 192). In Nos. 11 and 12 (Mack 168), the name Dias . . . alone is probably linked with Verulamium. Of the other two inscribed pieces, No. 23 (Mack 189) mentions another person, Rues . . ., alone; No. 29 (a new type, half-denomination) mentions perhaps Andoco . . ., also alone.

It seems that most, and quite possibly all, of the coins were minted at Verulamium. A few were certainly issued by Tasciovanus alone. Quite what is the implication of the lack of any ruler's name is obscure; Allen suggested<sup>9</sup> that these issues may have been made when Tasciovanus had ceased to rule. But at least some of this kind (e.g. Mack 177, 182, 193) carry an obverse portrait, and identity could well have been assumed; if a ruler felt secure (and Tasciovanus ruled for about 25 years) coins without his representation (e.g. Mack 172, 179) could well have been issued.

The link between Tasciovanus and Dias . . . on Nos. 24-26 (Mack 192, certain and possible, and a probable half-denomination) could imply<sup>10</sup> that Dias . . . was a relative (?an otherwise unknown son) of Tasciovanus, or perhaps a ruler who succeeded Tasciovanus and was anxious to appear as his natural successor. Later on, perhaps, Dias . . . seems to have been sufficiently secure to link his own name alone with that of the mint (Nos. 11, 12; Mack 168). A similar

8. *BNJ* xxxvi (1967), 2.

9. *BNJ* xxxvi (1967), 2.

10. *loc. cit.* note 8.

argument might apply to ?Andoco . . . who perhaps appears on a new type, No. 29.

The odd man out is Rues . . . (No. 23, Mack 189). The present specimen is the first to attest this name on *both* sides of Mack 189; it was already known on both sides of Mack 190.<sup>11</sup> As Allen suggested,<sup>12</sup> the general resemblance between the coins of Rues . . . and those of Tasciovanus and Dias . . . is enough to suggest that they originated at a similar period; but whether Rues . . . was a predecessor or a successor of Tasciovanus cannot be stated for certain, for even the eagle reverse could have been taken from either coins of Augustus (e.g. *BMC*, pl. 20, No. 21, of *c.* 10 B.C.) or Tiberius (*ibid.*, pl. 26, Nos. 5, 6, of A.D. 16). The closest parallel, in fact, is the Augustus coin of *c.* 10 B.C.. Dias . . . and Andoco . . . (from Mack 170a) were, of course, at least partially contemporary with Tasciovanus.

### Cunobelin

	Mack type	Number	Legend	Allen class <sup>13</sup>	Comment
30	221	1	CVNOBELINI/TASC	Early type with Tasciovanus legend	
31	245	1	CVNOBII/TASC FIL	Early type with Tasciovanus legend	
32-33	246	2	CVNOBELINVS REX/TASC	Developed type with Tasciovanus legend	Perhaps also No. 39, but uncertain
34-35	249	2	CVNO/TASCI	Developed type with Tasciovanus legend	
36	251	1	CVNOBELIN/CAM	Developed type with Camulodunum legend	
37-38	260,260a	2	CVNO/CAM	Developed type with Camulodunum legend	
39	See Nos. 32-33				
40	248??	1	CVNOBELINI/TASCIO	Developed type with Tasciovanus legend	Very uncertainly of this type.

Cunobelin reigned from *c.* A.D. 7 at Camulodunum and at Verulamium from perhaps *c.* A.D. 10 and thence until *c.* A.D. 40. It is to the period *c.* 7-10 at Verulamium, between Tasciovanus and Cunobelin, that the rulers Dias . . ., Andoco . . . and Rues . . . may be ascribed. The 'early types' of coin of Cunobelin are those very similar to the types of Tasciovanus. The TASC and TASC FIL legends indicate that these were probably minted in the area where Tasciovanus had ruled i.e. at Verulamium. A similar argument applies to the 'developed' or 'classical' types with the TASC legend. These suppositions are reasonable in view of the preponderance of these types at Skeleton Green, which is relatively near to Verulamium. Allen suggested<sup>14</sup> that the 'developed' types with the CAMVLODVNVNVM legend were minted and mainly used in Cunobelin's eastern territories; this is generally supported by our list, where only three out of perhaps ten or eleven coins of Cunobelin are of this type. The mint-moulds excavated at Verulamium<sup>15</sup> would tend to support the suggestion.

Thus there seems to be a steady development of Catuvellaunian bronze coinage which is clearly traceable from British LX through to the types of Cunobelin. The finds from Skeleton Green, as would be expected of a site clearly in Catuvellaunian territory, fall naturally into the scheme.

### Potin Coins

The potin coins (Nos. 3-5) call for little comment, because they fall within their 'normal' area of distribution, and we can add little to what has already been said (Allen 1971).

11. *op. cit.* (note 8), 7.

12. *op. cit.* (note 8), 4.

13. *BNJ*, xxxiii (1964), 5 f.

14. *BNJ*, xxxiii (1964), 3; xxxvi (1967), 4.

15. E.g., *Antq. Journ.*, xxxvii (1957), 6 f.; *ibid.* xxxviii (1958), 13.

*Forgeries*

The remaining four coins (Nos. 1, 2, 41 and 42) are remarkable as apparent forgeries of imported types. The Gallo-Belgic E (No. 1) is one of only four bronze-cored imitations of a relatively common type. Presumably these forgeries were introduced when the real thing was still in circulation. As noted above, true gold examples were brought into the area, but not in great numbers. The British KB, Type O (No. 2) is one of only two copies of this relatively common type with a core in a metal other than bronze; there are 12 bronze cores of copies; there are also four bronze cores of copies of other Types of British KB. Only one gold British KB (Type S) has been found anywhere even vaguely near Skeleton Green, at Watford. Again, we might expect that this coin was produced when the real thing was in circulation.

Both the Gallo-Belgic E and British KB types were in circulation perhaps around the mid first century B.C..

No. 42 is another possible Coritanian copy, but it is doubtful. Other copies are not recorded, and it would hardly seem worth the bother to forge a silver half-denomination in bronze. If it were such a coin, it could have arrived on the site at any time from *c.* 50 B.C. until the Conquest (Allen 1963, 32 ff). The possible north Gaulish forgery (No. 41) is likely to have been broadly contemporary with the Gallo-Belgic E and British KB copies. Its possible origins have already been mentioned.

These forgeries are an indication of the wide range of true but outlandish coin-types which were acceptable among the Catuvellauni, and presumably other peoples. Gold coins, of course, would have been melted down and re-used when they went out of circulation. Once identified, forgeries became worthless, and so this little group represents the discarded dross of a presumably much larger volume of imported coins which passed through the hands of the inhabitants of Skeleton Green.

## ROMAN COINS

	<i>Emperor</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Denomination</i>	<i>R.I.C.</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>S.F. Context</i>
1	CALIGULA	37-41	As	30-32	Worn/fair	517,G42(4)
2-4	CLAUDIUS I	41-54	Asses(two) Dup.	66(2) 67 (all Grade II-III copies)	All worn	400,G40 F.5 650,G22(5) 271,G41(3)
5	VESPASIAN	69-79	As	528b	Fair	121,G41(3)
5	DOMITIAN	81-96	Dup.	—	Very worn	272,G60(3)
7	HADRIAN	117-38	As	668?	Worn	48,G41(3)
8-9	ANT.PIUS	138-61	Sest.,As	777, —?	Worn/fair	53,G5(4)
10	Unidentified	1st. Cent.		—	V. Corroded	166,Unstrat.
11	Unidentified	2nd. Cent.		—	Corroded	516,G42(4) 181,G42(3)
12	Copy of Denarius.	Silver plated over iron core.			Battered & corroded	590,G40 F.5
	<i>Rev. Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Mint</i>	<i>Obv. Type</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>S.F. Context</i>
13	BEATA TRANQ.	323-4	—	Ho. of Constantine	Broken/Good	665,G39(3)
14	FEL TEMP	348+	—	Constantius II	Very corroded	507,G24(3)
15-16	Two, illegible	AE4	—	—	Badly corroded	604 Unstrat. 135,G4(3)

In addition: the following coins were recovered from unstratified contexts during work on the Puckeridge By-pass.

TRAJAN	98-117	Sest.	—	Very worn	808
HADRIAN	117-38	As	—	Worn	757
FAUSTINA I Posth.	141-61	Sest.	1128	Worn	800
?FAUSTINA II	161-80	As or Dup.	—	Very corroded	807
VICTORIA AUGGG	388+	Arles	Theodosius I	Very good	742

## THE BROOCHES *By* Donald Mackreth

### GENERAL INTRODUCTION

It is usual to arrange a brooch-report by grouping all the examples of a type together, irrespective of period. This arrangement has been changed here in favour of grouping the brooches according to period, although respecting the types within these groups. This course recommends itself owing to the peculiar interest of the individual periods and the quality of the dating available for them: it is not often that there is a series of groups of brooches with good external dating running through the late pre-Roman Iron Age and just into the Conquest period.

The groups into which the Skeleton Green Collection has been divided are as follows:

- I Key deposits sealed below the silt or below other certain Period I features.<sup>16</sup>
- II Other layers and features most likely to be of Period I.
- III Initial Romano-British occupation above the silt.
- IV General stratified material from Roman features and layers.
- V Unstratified.

There are some brooches whose contexts are insecure but which have been assigned to a particular Group owing to the very high probability that they belong to that general horizon. These brooches are indicated in each Group where they occur.

When comparing one site with another, caution is advisable. Direct comparison in detail could be misleading as it is possible that different workshops were supplying each centre. If so, a change of emphasis in the kinds within types is to be expected (see Group I, 13, Langton Down; Group II, 29, Colchester Derivative).

One of the surprising aspects of the whole Collection is the very limited time-range for the Roman occupation suggested by it. There are no Colchester Derivatives which would mark any collection to which additions were being made even as late as *c.* 55. Some types of Colchester Derivatives had of course come into being by then, but this date marks the point when they were effectively replacing the parent brooch and proliferating in numbers and varieties. The virtual absence of Hod Hills proper is also noticeable, as these should mark the period from the Conquest to *c.* 60, by which time they were on the wane (Hawkes & Hull 1947, Periods III-IV (A.D. 43-61) pl. XCVII, Nos. 145-51: 153-4: 158-60 + 3 not shown, p.324; Clifford 1961, Period III-IV (A.D. 43-60), pp. 176-82, Nos. 45-6: 48: 50-1: 57-8). Because of the very low representation of these brooches, and the presence of only one Colchester Derivative, it may be that the early occupation found over the silt had a very limited life which had finished by *c.* 50. Indeed, as the latter type of brooch is fairly well represented at Hod Hill, it may be that this date was even a little late for the end of the brooch collection from Skeleton Green (Brailsford 1962, C10-16: C95-6: C100-101; Richmond 1968, fig. 31, huts 37 and 56, see also pp. 117-19). The presence of Colchester Derivatives at Hod Hill pushes the point of origin for most of the early stages so close to the moment of the Conquest that it seems improbable that they all developed virtually simultaneously and became so widespread after that event. How far before the Conquest one should look for the branching out of types is scarcely capable of resolution in the present state of knowledge: satisfactorily-dated brooches in this period are insufficiently numerous for the trends to be established firmly (see No. 29, Group II). Although brooches from other military sites might be used to present a picture of those in use immediately after the Conquest, they cannot be used with such certainty as those from Hod Hill because at the moment that is the only site with a major collection with a very good early terminal date. The only point that needs to be emphasised here is that the Durden Collection is derived from the preceding native occupation as well as from the succeeding fort; thus there is no guarantee that the Colchester and its Derivatives all belong to deposits after 43 there (Brailsford 1962, C97 and 98). It can surely be taken that the bulk of brooches at Skeleton Green in Groups I and II, when the specimens are securely fixed in these Groups, must have been made before the Conquest. It is probable that this also largely applies to those in Group III.

16. For discussion of the stratification and chronology, see pp. 32-5.

It will become clear that the only sites which, because of the numbers present as well as their date, provide any good parallels or comment upon the Skeleton Green Collection are Camulodunum, Bagendon and Hod Hill. An aspect of the brooch spectrum on British sites which seems to have received little comment is the proportions of British brooches to imported ones. The reasons why the ratio differs on different sites, even for periods within a site, are various. For the first century up to *c.* 50-60 the rough proportions are of interest: Skeleton Green 1 in 3 imported; Camulodunum 2 in 3 imported; Bagendon over 1 in 2 imported; Hod Hill 1 in 3 imported. A preliminary view of the material from the La Tène cemetery at King Harry Lane, St. Albans, suggests that imported brooches formed about two thirds of the total (I am grateful to Dr. I.M. Stead and Miss V. Rigby for the information before publication). A very high number of imported brooches may be a reflection of a high immigrant population, or perhaps a reflection of the amount of trade encouraged by the power controlling the area.

All the brooches are made of copper alloy unless otherwise stated.

## GROUP I

There are some nineteen brooches which are useful for discussion, the rest being indeterminate fragments. When the collections from early Roman sites are compared, the present Group from Skeleton Green looks distinctly early. The main features which give this impression are the Rosettes and Aucissa-Hod Hill types present and the absence of any Colchester Derivatives (those successors to the Colchester in which the body and the spring with the pin are made separately and then fitted together for use). It may be noted that two of the four or five Nauheim Derivatives are of iron, and that there is an iron hinged strip-brooch.

The earliest datable feature on the site, G22 F.52, produced only one brooch, an iron strip (No. 18). The next earliest were as follows: G5 F.9, which produced the Langton Down No. 13 and four Nauheim Derivatives including two of iron, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7; G41 F.23 which produced No. 17 (the only Plate-brooch in the Group) and No. 15 (the only Aucissa); and G41 F.24 which produced nothing but fragments of springs and pins, Nos. 20, 21, 22, one or more of which may have come from Colchesters.

The information contained in these groupings within features is hard to evaluate: it would suggest that the Nauheim Derivative was much more popular in the earliest phases on the site than the Colchester. It is obviously only a matter of chance which brought these objects into association, and therefore the absence of one main early type rather than another may not be significant. On the other hand, it could be argued that those earliest groups reflect more surely what was in general use since they only contain what was in use at those times or was residual from earlier occupation (see Nauheim Derivative, No. 4). Only the recovery of more dated specimens can help to resolve this difficulty, and only large groups from the same context are likely to provide any kind of firm statistical base for an evaluation.

The Rosettes are of the type in which the bow has a marked recurve and is threaded through a disc at the point of inflection. It seems probable that only one of the five had a spring case in the same manner as that to be found on typologically later Rosettes and on Langton Downs. At Camulodunum the proportion is nineteen to two on the figured examples only. At Skeleton Green, Rosettes occur only in this Group and all prefigure the type where the disc has become only the upper part of a footplate and the bow is rivetted through it. These are the predominant type at Camulodunum and in general come in at the Conquest if not before. The La Tène cemetery at King Harry Lane, St. Albans, shows that this type should have been arriving in some variety in the twenty or so years before the Roman Conquest. It is possible that the typologically earlier types, represented in the present Collection, are always pre-Conquest and that some specimens survived in use so long that their date and cultural associations become equivocal.

In seeking parallels for the Skeleton Green material it is natural to turn to Bagendon and Camulodunum, as they appear to have assemblages and an approximate date-range which match. At Bagendon, Periods IA and IB produced no brooches at all and a doubt has been cast upon the dating there in any case (Swan 1975, pp. 59-61). Although it might be expected that some at least of the material from Period II would be residual, none of the Rosettes is of such an

early type as at Skeleton Green, and none of the rest of the imported brooches needs be contemporary with the similar specimens here, save amongst the Aucissa-Hod Hill material (Clifford 1961, brooches 44, 47, 49, 53-6) where there is one Aucissa (brooch 44) and one possibly early derivative (brooch 45). No. 15 at Skeleton Green has well-marked 'eyes' on the head, and No. 16 is typologically an early Hod Hill, particularly so as the foot is soldered or sweated on as in the parent type.

At Camulodunum, Period I (c. 10-43) has only five brooches illustrated, although more were found (Hawkes & Hull 1947). There was a La Tène II dated to the late first century B.C. and into the first century A.D. There were two Rosettes, one similar to No. 8 but cast in one piece (*ibid.*, brooch 68, p. 314), and the other (brooch 78) like one from Hurstbourne Tarrant (Hawkes & Dunning 1930 p. 305, fig. 31, 1). Both of these have spring cases. However, related brooches at Camulodunum have hooks for the chord but it appears that the discs are all cast in with the bow. The remaining two illustrated brooches (three were assigned to Period I at Camulodunum, Hawkes & Hull 1947, p.318) are Langton Downs with fully-reeded bows (*ibid.*, brooches 94 and 96) and for these see discussion after No. 13. Seven Colchesters were assigned to Period I (*ibid.*, p.309), but how they relate to the Skeleton Green specimens is not clear. No Nauheim Derivatives could be assigned to Period I; thus those here in Group I stand essentially alone.

In the lists below the numbers in brackets represent the small-find numbers and contexts respectively.

#### Colchesters

1. (753, G44 F.1) (FIG. 68, 12). The brooch, now in three pieces, has a six-coil spring, short plain wings and a thin round-sectioned bow. The catchplate and lower bow are missing.
2. (602, G22 F.43) (FIG. 68, 13). This has a six-coil spring, very short plain wings and a thin flat-sectioned bow. The catchplate is very damaged.

Neither of these brooches would cause much comment out of its context. No. 1, is admittedly very thin and the wings are small in proportion to the size of the brooch. Although the condition is poor, it is possible that, as the bow is very straight, the catchplate was long and narrow, with a proportion like that of brooches from Swarling and Folkestone (Bushe-Fox 1925 p.41, pl. XII. 4: p.43, pl. XIII. 8). The parallels may not be fortuitous. The more normal kind of Colchester has a curve to the profile of the bow which is notably lacking on these specimens which all have the distinction of having relatively satisfactory early dating. No comment can be made about the form of No. 2 because of its bent condition; however, the hook holding the chord is very broad, short and thin and suggests a continental origin either for the brooch or for the idea — the general British pattern for the hook is for it to be long with a more bar-like section.

#### Nauheim Derivatives

3. (756, G44 F.1) (FIG. 69, 28). The spring is now separate and in two parts. The bow has a flat section, and an angle near the top above a pair of cross-mouldings below which is a median arris. The foot is pointed and the catchplate damaged.
4. (281, G5 F.9) (FIG. 69, 27). Only the upper part of the bow and the spring and pin survive. The bow has a sharp curve at the top and a moulding running round the circular section just below the bend.
5. (386, G5 F.9(2)) (FIG. 66, 1). Iron. Only the upper part of the bow with the spring and broken pin are present. The bow has a circular section.
6. (353, G5 F.9(2)) (FIG. 66, 3). Iron. The bow has a slight, flat section. The catchplate is missing and the pin broken.
7. (475, G5 F.9) (not drawn). A fragment which may be part of a flat-sectioned bow of a Nauheim Derivative.

Excluding 7 which is too indeterminate to be useful, none of these brooches belongs to Werner's definition of the Nauheim (Werner 1955, heft 2, pp. 170-1). The type-specimens belong, according to him, to the second half of the first century B.C. and run into Augustan-Tiberian times (*ibid.*, pp. 172-81). However, attention may be drawn to the wagon grave, 14, at

Hoppstädten where, with the Nauheim proper, there occur wire brooches with a moulded decoration on the crest of the bow.

It is possible that No. 4 is a reflection of this and represents the true tradition of the Nauheim; if so, this brooch would be one of the earliest in the present Collection, as it is surely at the end of its life if the rest of Group I belongs to c. A.D. 10–40. It is possible that No. 3 might have had the open catchplate required by the Nauheim, had it survived: not all examples of Werner's defined type have much of an expanded upper bow (*ibid.* Abb. 5.B8) and its size and profile do not exclude it from the Nauheim category.

#### Rosettes

8. (605, G40 F.17) (FIG. 70, 40). The spring is enclosed in a case which has two horizontal lines above the bow. Between them is an incised chevron, while beneath them is, in the centre, a double triangle which has lines to either side raying out from the head of the bow. Across the top of the bow is a beaded cross-moulding and down the front are three flutes set between incised lines all stopped at the bottom by a cross-line. The bow is threaded through a circular boss which has vertical lines and pendant triangles incised on it. The footplate has five vertical flutes. The catchplate is damaged and had a rectangular piercing.
9. (748, G44 F.1) (FIG. 70, 39). The spring may have been made separately from the bow and is held to it by means of a hook over the chord. The hook itself may be the end of the bow passing through a plate forming the wings: only dismantling the brooch will make the construction clear. The wings are short and plain. The bow has a D-shaped profile and two grooves down the centre with traces of another bordering the right-hand side. The bow is threaded through a circular disc. The details of the decoration on bow and disc are obscured by corrosion. The foot has a row of punched dots down the middle and an incised line along each side. The catchplate and foot are heavily damaged.
10. (823, G25 F.8) (FIG. 70, 42). This is so corroded that it is only just detectable as a Rosette brooch in which the bow is threaded through a disc.
11. (824, G25 F.13) (FIG. 70, 41). Very badly corroded, only two fragments of this brooch survive. The spring-fixing arrangement appears to be the same as that on No. 9. The bow, of slack profile, seems to be fluted and is threaded through a very denuded disc.
12. (736, G44 F.1) (FIG. 70, 38). Fragments of a brooch, the bow of which is well curved in profile and the spring is formed from the bow's upper end. There is no sign of a case or wings associated with the spring. The lower part of the brooch with the catchplate is missing. At the bottom of the surviving part of the bow there is the beginning of a sharp down turn. This brooch may have been a Rosette with a disc threaded on to the bow.

Discussion in the introduction to this Group has already pointed out that these brooches are typologically early. The condition of Nos. 9, 10 and 11 is poor, while that of No. 12 is such that its identification rests upon the behaviour of the bow at the bottom of the surviving portion. Nevertheless, Nos. 9 and probably 11 both have hooks to secure the chord of the spring where the 'normal' arrangement is that found on No. 8: a tubular spring-case which is wrapped round the spring with a slot at the back for the pin. No. 8 itself has on it the developed decorative scheme found on elaborate examples (Hawkes & Hull 1947, pl. xciii, 70 and 71) yet the disc is still threaded on the bow. Both types were in being before A.D.9: No. 8 is paralleled at Haltern (Loeschke 1909, p.337, Taf. xxxvi, I) where it may be noted that there is no mention of the brooch being solid cast (see Hawkes & Hull 1947, p.314); without close examination, it might have been thought that No. 8 was solid cast, but this is not so and there is every reason to suppose that a similarly close look at the Haltern brooch would reveal the same construction. It is also paralleled at Dangstetten (*B.R.G.K.* 51-52 (1970-71), p. 217, Abb. 9.2); both sites ended with or before the disaster to Varus (Schönberger 1969, pp. 145-7). The establishment of a *floruit* for each type is not easy. It may be supposed that No. 8 ran later than No. 9 as it carries the seeds of the elaborate Rosettes which are current just before the Conquest in 43.

#### Langton Down

13. (269, G5 F.9) (FIG. 71, 43). The spring is enclosed in a case. The bow has a slight curve

and a sharp angle at the top where it joins the spring case. On the angled top of the bow are two cross-grooves, while down the front are three recesses bordered by ridges. The central recess has a slow swell moulding and the outer ones each have a bead row. The catchplate has a triangular opening, the upper surface of which is concave.

Three Langton Downs were assigned to Period I at Camulodunum of which only two are illustrated (Hawkes & Hull 1947, brooches 94, 96); these are of the fully-reeded type with a curved, splayed top and all three are described as belonging to the 'B' type. Examination of the illustrated 'B' types (*ibid.*, brooches 92-104) shows that more than one decorative scheme is possible and that assignment to this type was on the basis of size alone: no allowance was made for different workshops or for a production-range to suit different purses. It is not clear what the remaining Period I 'B' brooch was like, except that it was smaller than 'A'. Unfortunately, the form of Langton Downs is much less susceptible to typological change than the Rosette, and it is clear that the arguments based upon aesthetic decline were very heavily influenced by R.G. Collingwood's approach to such matters: 'decadence is the general law of art' (*Archaeologia* lxxx (1930), p.40). Various designs are to be found on Langton Downs. The best-known, fully reeded, is not represented at Skeleton Green until Group IV, No. 53, and it is possible that No. 67 in Group V is another. The Langton Downs which appear in previous Groups, No. 13 here, No. 35 in Group II and No. 43 in Group III, belong to a marked alternative in which the bow has an essentially flat section and a squared-off top. The front of the bow has vertical elements which may be flutes, ridges or bead rows, or combinations of these. At Camulodunum the sign of a recurve in the profile was taken to indicate a possibly early date in the run of Langton Downs (Hawkes & Hull 1947, p. 317, referring to brooch 86) but this seems a little unlikely (*B.R.G.K.* 50-51 (1970-71), p.217, Abb. 9.3). Until there are more dated examples, the writer feels that it is not wise to try to sort the types. The La Tène cemetery at King Harry Lane, St. Albans, has a large collection of Langton Downs of varied design and it is possible that direction in the sequence of design, if any, will emerge in the excavation report.

Unclassified

14. (877, G4 F.19) (FIG. 71, 48). A heavily-corroded brooch in three pieces whose spring is enclosed in a case. The bow has a wide splayed top and narrows to a constriction in which lies a cross-moulding. The lower lip of the waist has another. The foot is damaged but appears to be of fantail form.

The general horizon from which this brooch comes is best shown by the use of the spring-case: it is also to be found on Rosettes and Langton Downs. There can be little doubt that this brooch belongs to the same date-range. Its place within the range, however, is not well fixed, but the use of applied repoussé plate (*Current Archaeology* 2 (1967), p.33, King Harry Lane, St. Albans), which seems highly probable on the present example, would fit the period which just bridges the Conquest and is to be found on Rosettes which have devolved to a single plate in the form of a disc with a fantail foot (Cotton 1947 p.143, fig. 7.5; and Ancaster Quarry, unpublished).

There is a clear relationship between this brooch from Skeleton Green and another slightly more common type in which the upper part of the bow is narrower and the foot beneath the cross-mouldings is more splayed (Clifford 1961, 42). However, each type is internally consistent, and the two should not be put together. The sites from which this other type comes are in general those where occupation overlaps the Conquest, or is early Roman (e.g. Bagendon; Hod Hill; Silchester. Also Holbrooks, Old Harlow, Essex: unpublished, Harlow Museum).

Aucissa-Hod Hill

15. (992, G41 F.23) (FIG. 71, 50). The pin is hinged and the axis-bar is held in the rolled-over head of the bow. Only one of the usual end knobs on the axis-bar is present. The head is spread and bears a plain strip with an 'eye' at each end. Next to the start of the bow proper is a bead row. The bow has a bordering ridge on each side and a raised central portion on which are three grooves, the middle one having a series of punch marks. Below the main curve of the bow is the usual cross-moulding and the bow then tapers to a point on which there is a foot-knob either sweated or soldered on.
16. (871, G4 F.19) (FIG. 72, 53). Like No. 15, this has a hinged pin. The head has two cross-

mouldings and is wider than the bow, which has border ridges and three mouldings down the centre. The cross-mouldings at the bottom of this part of the bow are as those on the head and are wider than the main bow, the rest of which tapers into a separately-made foot-knob as in No. 15. The profile is slack and the casting is fairly sturdy.

The Aucissa-Hod Hill series is well known in its major manifestations, that is, at each end of the typological run. It would appear, from the relative scarcity of specimens, that the transition-phase was short, but it is not clear that the parent type went out of manufacture at the beginning of the development. No. 15 is an Aucissa in all its details, with 'eyes' and signs of an extra element on either side of the central bead row. The presence of names other than AUCISSA shows that there were other manufacturers (e.g. Wroxeter, excavations by Dr. G. Webster, ATGIVIOS and TARRA, unpublished) and some of the varieties found probably come from such, e.g. a type which has small leaf-stamps on the head (Frere 1954, p.140, fig.23. 1; Taylor 1917, p.111, fig. 9 No. 52). In this, the bow has a sunken bead row on each side of a deep central flute. However, an example from Ogbourne St. George (Devizes Museum, 958) has a different bow-design again: the raised central zone has three rows of circular punch-marks and the edge of the bow has two mouldings on each side. The use of the leaf-stamp was established by the last years of the first century B.C. as is shown by an example from Dangstetten, a site which went out of use in c. 8 B.C. (*B.R.G.K.* 51-52 (1970-71) p.217, Abb. 8. 5-7).

The close relationship between Nos. 15 and 16, a recognizably early form of the Hod Hill, is clear. The main changes are in the profile and in the greater emphasis on the cross-mouldings above and below the main bow. The foot-knob is still soldered or sweated on to the foot. A brooch from Chichester (Down 1974, 143, fig. 8.15) shows a much earlier stage in this process. The transition-phase should be pre-Conquest but its date is not necessarily revealed by the small number of examples from well-dated contexts.

#### Plate

17. (958, G41 F.23) (FIG. 72, 59). This consists of a plate with a straight top and bottom. The sides are markedly incurved and there are horizontal mouldings at the constriction. The upper and lower sections of the brooch are bordered with a rocker-arm ornament and the central spaces have little rectangular recesses, arranged vaguely checky, filled with enamel, now green. The pin is hinged.

The only parallels which the writer has noted have come from Augst (Riha 1979, 199, Taf. 66, 1716), seemingly without the enamel inlay, and Vindonissa (Ettlinger 1973, 117, Taf.27,8). The distinctive chequerboard inlay may also be seen on two other plate brooches of different design and it is possible that all come from the same workshop. One is a concave-sided lozenge with a knob surviving at one end of the long axis, from Vindonissa (*ibid.*, 117, Taf. 27, 7) and the other, not completely preserved, has rounded shoulders above a lower part which tapers to a terminal now lost, from Baden (*ibid.*, 115, Taf. 13, 6). None of these appears to be dated and it may be that the specimen from Skeleton Green provides the best evidence of date.

#### Strip

18. (980, G22 F.52) (FIG. 67, 11). Iron. The bow is flat with a slight taper. The pin is hinged and it is not clear if the head is rolled over or under to house the axis-bar, although the latter is likely. The head has a slight expansion to each side. The foot of the bow looks as if it is pointed, but is obscured by what seems to be a large lump of corrosion rather than a foot-knob. The bow, in profile, has a recurve at the bottom which may reflect influence from the Aucissa.

Brooches made of iron are probably not to be expected after the first twenty years of Roman Britain, but they are to be expected in pre-Conquest times. Examples which appear to be influenced by the Aucissa are rare and it may be that the effect here is fortuitous, being due to distortion. However, there is a possible parallel from Hanging Langford (unpublished, Salisbury Museum, 114/39/10). The forging of iron to create simple brooches like the present specimen or Nauheim Derivatives (see above) is obviously a practical proposition, yet to find Colchesters, e.g. No. 28 in Group II, in iron is a little surprising, as they are much more difficult to make.

A confirmation that this type of Strip brooch was well established in pre-Conquest times on the Continent comes from specimens found at Dangstetten (*B.R.G.K.* 51-52 (1970-71) p. 217, Abb. 8.8), a site which hardly dates beyond 8 B.C. (Filtzinger *et al.*, *Die Römer in Baden – Württemberg* (1976), 256).

#### Penannular

19. (600, G22 F.43) (FIG. 72, 56). The ring is circular in section; it has cross-cuts opposite the gap and next to each terminal. These are coiled at right-angles to the plane of the ring and the tops of the coils also have cross-cuts.

This belongs to Fowler's Type C which has a date-range from the first century B.C. through the Roman period and beyond (Fowler 1960, p.175). One may suspect that those specimens found in Anglo-Saxon graves, like other first-century brooches so found, are strays picked up and used. The true date-range is likely to be the earlier part. The presence of one in this Group is therefore not surprising and, while none come from Period I at Camulodunum, there are examples there (Hawkes & Hull 1947, p.326, fig.59.5 may be of Period II) and a close parallel comes from Prae Wood (Wheeler 1936, p. 176, fig.24.4).

#### Fragments, Spring

20. (1012, G41 F.24) (FIG. 73, 61). A nearly complete spring and chord with an axis-bar passing through the coils. While this is to be expected on a Colchester Derivative, such axis-bars can be found in the springs of Colchesters.
21. (1039, G41 F.24) (FIG. 73, 62). This, and those following are fragments of springs about which little can be said, except that none seems to belong to a Nauheim Derivative.
22. (1005, G41 F.24) (FIG. 73, 66).  
(948, G24 F.24). From the surface fill of a late Iron Age pit, therefore placed in Group I.

#### Fragments, Pins

- (1032, G41 F.24)  
(755, G44 F.1)

## GROUP II

This Group offers fifteen brooches which may all have been deposited before the Conquest. The Colchesters now include types displaying features which could be late in the sequence, possibly indicating the emergence of Derivative types. It may be significant that the only Colchester Derivative, No. 29, in the whole Collection seems to belong to this Group. The Nauheim Derivatives, except for No. 31, belong to the normal types to be found in most collections. The remaining brooches are paralleled in Group I.

#### Colchesters

23. (515, G22(6/7)) (FIG. 68, 14). A complete brooch with a six-coil spring and a hook with a bifid end. Each of the short wings has two flutes. The bow is plain, thin and has a sharp curve at the top. The catchplate is finely fretted.
24. (790, G22(6/7)) (FIG. 68, 15). Half of an eight-coiled spring survives and the hook is broken. The wings each have a pair of vertical grooves on either side of a wide flute. The bow is plain, is faceted and has an octagonal section. The catchplate is damaged, but has traces of several openings and there is rocker-arm ornament down each side of the catchplate next to the bow.
25. (976, G43 F.8) (FIG. 68, 18). The spring is missing, the wings are plain and the bow is faceted as in 24. The lower part of the bow with the catchplate is missing.
26. (730, G41(5)) (FIG. 68, 17). The ten-coil spring is held by a long hook the end of which is missing, but its extent can be seen by a mark in the corrosion. Each wing has a series of close-set vertical grooves. The bow is well-curved and short, has in section a curved front and back, with an arris down each side, and is plain. The catchplate is damaged, but there are remains of two circular holes. There was rocker-arm ornament on the catchplate, as in No. 24.
27. (859, G41 (5)) (FIG. 68, 16). The brooch is very corroded. Half of a six-coil spring is present. The wings are plain and the catchplate is missing.

28. (814, G22(7)) (FIG. 66, 5). Iron. The details are masked by corrosion, but the spring is of six or eight coils. The form of the brooch is clear and decoration is not to be expected.

The catchplate has lost its return.

Nos. 24 and 26 have fluted wings but neither conform to the normal wide, evenly-spaced flutes found on most Colchesters so decorated. In the first there is a multiplicity of vertical grooves (Hawkes & Hull 1947, brooch 63) and in the second an articulation to the flutes on the wings which is reminiscent of that found on many Colchester Derivatives. The catchplate of each has rocker-arm ornament of a tighter pattern than is usually found on Colchesters which bear this decoration, but of the kind to be expected when found on the Derivative types. The thick, stubby nature of No. 26 is also very like in proportion to a large number of Derivatives. In these two brooches it is possible that the origin of some of the mannerisms of the later brooches can be seen.

No. 23, with its fretted catchplate, simple fluted wings and its long proportions, looks very like a standard brooch except for the hook with its bifurcated end which might betoken some degree of experimentation. Nos. 24 and 25 both have faceted bows. This is a feature of many Colchesters, but as many specimens are heavily corroded the signs can easily be missed even if they are present. In dealing with the types of decoration to be found on Colchesters, it may be pointed out that ornament on wings and bows is almost entirely mutually exclusive: brooches having both are uncommon. The distribution of the types of decoration has not proved to be of much value hitherto.

No. 28, of iron, is too corroded to display any decorative details on wing or bow. Under No. 18 in Group I it was suggested that iron brooches were more common in pre-Conquest times. That iron brooches are to be met with on purely Roman sites without there being much chance that the specimen survives from earlier occupation is shown by two brooches from Richborough where there is no late pre-Roman Iron Age occupation (Cunliffe 1968, p. 232). The first is a Colchester (Bushe-Fox 1932, p. 77, pl. ix. 9) and the second is clearly a hinged-pin Colchester Derivative (Bushe-Fox 1949, p. 115, pl. xxx. 39). The first clearly falls early in the Roman occupation and the second comes from an insecure context which provides no date for its manufacture; but the presence at Hod Hill of hinged Colchester Derivatives (Brailsford 1962 brooches, C11, C12, C14, C15) shows that the use of the hinged pin was well established by A.D. 50 (Richmond 1968, pp. 117-19).

#### Colchester Derivatives

29. (354, G22(5)) (FIG. 69, 25). A complete brooch with a fourteen-coil spring held in place by a central rearward plate, pierced by two holes, behind the head of the bow. Through the upper hole passes the chord and through the lower a bar through the coils of the spring. The plate is continued over the head and down the bow as a ridge with terminal mouldings, which give it the appearance of the hook of the Colchester. Below this pseudo-hook is a ridge down the rest of the bow. At the top of this ridge are some cuts forming a saltire between horizontal lines. The central ridge is relieved to either side by a concave surface with rocker-arm ornament. Each wing is plain except for a groove at the end. The catchplate has a triangular piercing, the top edge of which is concave. The back of the bow shows the marks left by fettling the flash along the mould-joint.

The context of this brooch is a little equivocal: it was recovered from an area where the silt was very thin and mixed with a darker stony area *thought* to be pre-silt. This point of difficulty is not necessarily enough in itself to discount the presence of the brooch in this Group. It is, however, the only Colchester Derivative in the entire Collection. If its correct horizon is Group II, it is very much a matter for surprise that there should be none of its fellows in the later deposits, especially when other large collections running into the 50's of the first century show that they are to be expected (Hawkes & Hull 1947, brooches 36, 37, 44 and 51 in Period IV, A.D. 49-61). For this reason it has been thought best by the writer to note that it comes from the site, and that it may come from Group II; but the balance of probability in the present state of knowledge is that it should be assigned to Groups III or IV.

In terms of typology, it seems likely that the first main variety of Colchester Derivative was that in which the now separate spring was held by a backward-facing hook on the body of the

brooch. Not surprisingly, this type appears to have been very short-lived because of the ease with which the spring became detached from the body. There are two types of successful sprung-pin Colchester Derivative, the Polden Hill, in which the spring fits between plates at the ends of the wings and the chord is held, usually, by a hook; and the type, like the present specimen, in which the spring is held as described above. There are other, rarer, typological varieties but here, when we consider what appears to be a very limited occupation of the site after the Conquest, it should be noted that No. 29 belongs to one of the established sprung-pin types.

Brooches like No. 29 seem to have a main distribution in and around the southern part of East Anglia. It was the commonest type of Derivative found at the Sheepen site, Colchester (Hawkes & Hull 1947, brooches 36-41) and was the commonest type in the large collection recovered from Holbrooks, Old Harlow (unpublished). It may be noted that amongst the very few Colchester Derivatives from the King Harry Lane cemetery was a silver brooch of this type. The grave from which it came is given a date-range of 35-55 (information from Miss V. Rigby). Should the assignment of No. 29 to Group II be correct, and when we consider the general dating of the sites at Skeleton Green and King Harry Lane, St. Albans, as well as the emphasis of the Sheepen Collection, it would appear highly probable that this type of Colchester Derivative had developed by the time of the Roman Conquest.

It is unfortunate that the collection of brooches found at Holbrooks, Old Harlow, is undated. Amongst the Colchesters there is one (Harlow Museum, Holbrooks, C 734) which has vertical moulding on the wings, including a bead-row, and a bow-section of the same form as the present brooch. This is a very strong indication that not only does No. 29 belong in origin to this part of Britain, but also that its form had evolved before the manufacturing change whereby the spring was made separately.

#### Nauheim Derivatives

30. (672, G40(6)) (FIG. 69, 31). The bow has a plain rectangular section and a sharp bend at the top. The catchplate is hammered out and has, on the side with the return, a line of rocker-arm ornament along the bow and the top. The pin and spring are missing, save for the start of the first coil.
31. (762, G22(6/7)) (FIG. 69, 29). Half the spring and pin are missing. The bow-decoration falls into two parts: the upper is narrow, faceted, well curved and short, and down its centre is a row of punch marks; the lower part is leaf-shaped with rounded top and pointed foot. There is a recurve in the profile and the top runs across the front of the narrow section in profile as a ridge. There is a bordering groove down each side. The catchplate has lost its return.
32. (521, G24(5))(FIG. 70, 32). A plain brooch with a narrow flat-sectioned bow tapering to a point. The pin and catchplate-return are missing. This brooch is from the old ground-surface: pre-Roman? Therefore, assigned to this Group.
33. (518, G22(6/7)) (FIG. 69, 30). As No. 32 but this brooch is smaller, has a squarer section and a marked bend at the head of the bow. The pin and half the spring are missing.
34. (1086, G43 F.8) (FIG. 66, 2). Iron. The complete spring and part of the pin of a Nauheim Derivative. No part of the bow is present.

Nos. 30, 32 and 33 display no features which mark them out as being early. They are all simple functional shapes which lasted for some time, possibly into the last quarter of the first century. Out of twenty-one brooches of this type at Fishbourne, only two come from deposits later than the construction of the Flavian palace (*c.* 75) and it is hard to believe that all of these belong only to the earlier Roman occupation of the site. An example at Chichester, although not illustrated, is described as being 'in one piece with coiled spring and solid catchplate', and was found in a burial with a coin of Titus (Down and Rule 1971, p. 97, Burial 60).

No. 31 has few parallels. However, a possible one comes from Holbrooks, Old Harlow (Harlow Museum C 203, unpublished). In this, the upper circular-sectioned bow terminates in some mouldings just above a much wider lower bow which has a rounded top. The two brooches together differ in detail, but the similar treatment of the upper bow suggests a relationship.

## Langton Down

35. (815, G22(7)) (FIG. 71, 46). Only the lower part of the bow is present. This is unlikely to belong to a Rosette, as the sides are too straight and perhaps the moulded decoration is in too great a relief. Down the centre and each side is a bead row lying between ridges. These elements are separated by flutes.

For general discussion, see after No. 13, Group I.

## Aucissa

36. (830, G58 F.3) (FIG. 71, 51). This brooch is a repeat of No. 15 in Group I, except that there appear to have been punch-marks in a hollow between the bordering mouldings on the bow. Like Nos. 15 and 44, Group III, this brooch is uninscribed, is provided with 'eyes' on the head, and has punched dots down the bow instead of the bead row which is found on a 'standard' Aucissa. The extra punched dots down each side only serve to emphasise that the type has many varieties. Although the brooch may have been distorted, the profile is not as well rounded as is usual and is approaching the kind of profile to be found on many Hod Hills.

## Strip

37. (543, G40(5)) (FIG. 66, 4). Iron. The bow has a roughly rectangular section and tapers towards the foot, now missing along with the catchplate. The head of the brooch is a sudden expansion of the bow, which is rolled under to house the axis-bar of the hinged pin, thus giving the impression of wings on either side of the head of the bow.

For discussion, see after No. 18, Group I.

## Penannular

38. (917, G22(7)) (FIG. 72, 57). Part of a distorted ring with one terminal which is turned back at right-angles to the plane of the ring. The terminal is then turned back on itself and, apart from being slightly wedge-shaped, is plain. This appears, like No. 19, Group I, to be another example of Fowler's Type C. The flattening of the terminal may be due to maltreatment rather than a sign of evolution towards Type D.

## Unclassified

- (534, G22(6)) A narrow part of a bow with traces of a catchplate behind. The fragment is straight-sided, but too corroded for its type to be determined.

## Fragments, Spring

- (591, G40(5)) From under the silt-layer, hence assigned to Group II.

(389, G40(4))

These could be from Colchesters or Colchester Derivatives.

## Fragment

- (478, G41(4)) This might belong to a brooch, but there are no clear diagnostic features.

## GROUP III

There are only nine brooches, thus no strong arguments may be developed. The only new element is a Plate-brooch, No. 45, which is not securely within the Group. There is what appears to be an iron Colchester, the Nauheim Derivatives are very simple and the Aucissa is still of the type with 'eyes'. The Langton Down is another example with the straight-sided bow and with the same kind of design as the previous ones.

The equivalent Period at Camulodunum may be III, dated 43/44-48, and there are eleven brooches illustrated from it. There is a fairly close match between the two sites, but the assemblages are not very big and could, therefore, not be truly representative. Camulodunum has Rosettes of a later typological form than those in the earlier periods at the same site and at Skeleton Green. It should be noted that the developed forms are also common at King Harry Lane cemetery, St. Albans, and that it is the absence of these types from Skeleton Green which might suggest that there was some sort of break in the character of the occupation *c.* 25. However, at Camulodunum the Hod Hill has begun to appear (Hawkes & Hull 1947, pl. xcvi. 150). It is possible that it is in this period, roughly A.D. 40-50 that occupation has to all intents and purposes ceased, or fallen to a very low level.

## Colchester

39. (531, G5(3)) (FIG. 67, 7). Iron. This is probably a Colchester, but it is very corroded. The lower part of the bow is missing. The head has wings, and what may be part of the spring with the chord is visible, but the hook and the spring-arrangement behind the head of the bow is not.
40. (1028, G24 F.27) (FIG. 68, 20). The spring is missing but its root can be seen. The chord was held in place by a hook issuing from the head and bending backwards. The wings are short and plain and the bow is faceted with a flattened octagonal section. The catchplate is damaged. The feature from which this brooch comes is not sealed by the silt: hence it is assigned to Group III in preference to Groups I or II.

The comments on No. 28, Group II, apply to No. 39.

No. 40, looks like a straightforward faceted-bow Colchester, but the start and direction of the hook for the chord do not conform. Normally, the hook starts behind the head immediately above the start of the spring, but here the hook rises from the top of the bow and bends back. This could be the first step towards the Derivative with a single rearward hook, but in default of many other examples it is perhaps unwise to use this as a dating characteristic.

## Nauheim Derivatives

41. (221, G5(3)) (FIG. 70, 33). In many pieces; the bow has a square section and tapers to a point.
42. (225, G4(3)) (FIG. 70, 34). The brooch is complete, but the pin is now in two pieces. The bow has a slightly-rounded squarish section.
- (760, G22(5)) Iron. A rod of rounded section with a bend at one end, suitable for the beginning of the head of a brooch, and an expansion at the other end as though for the beginning of a catchplate. The brooch-type may have been a Nauheim Derivative.

These brooches are a repeat of the three simple ones in Group II and the comments there apply here. The last is included because it may be a Nauheim Derivative and, since it is of iron, the general comments found after No. 7, Group I, on iron examples are applicable.

## Langton Down

43. (142, G5 F.7(3)) (FIG. 71, 44). The spring is enclosed in a case. The bow is straight with a sharp angle at the top to join the spring case. The brooch is much damaged by corrosion and the decorative details are not clear. The bow was reeded with at least four flutes. Another example of the straight-sided square-topped bow variety discussed after No. 13, Group I.

## Aucissa

44. (105, G5 F.7(3)) (FIG. 72, 52). As Nos. 15 and 36; however, the punch-marks down the side mouldings found on the latter are not evident; but this may be due to corrosion. The comments applied to previous examples, No. 15 in Group I and No. 36 in Group II, apply here.

## Plate

45. (473, G41 F.3) (FIG. 72, 60). This circular plate has a moulded rim and a circular hole in the centre. The mouldings are tinned or silvered. Behind is a catchplate; it is clear that the pin-fixing arrangement was never on the surviving part of the brooch, and the stump which can be seen may be where a similar circular element was once attached. The other element is most unlikely to have been a fantail as this would reverse the normal pin-arrangement for a Rosette. From the surface of the Romano-British cobbles, the brooch could be assigned to Group IV.

In default of the rest of the brooch, little can be said. The hole may have been for a decorative stud such as one from Baldock, Herts. (Westell 1935, p. 250, fig. 2).

## Fragment, Spring

46. (674, G4(4)) (FIG. 73, 63). Pin, two coils and chord of a Nauheim Derivative.  
(587, G43 F.1). Four coils of a spring from a Colchester or one of its Derivatives.

## Fragments, Pins

47. (505, G5(4)) (FIG. 67, 9). Iron. A pin of round section tapering to a point and with a bend at the upper end. Probably a brooch pin.
48. (676, G41(4)) (FIG. 73, 64). Pin from a hinged brooch.

## GROUP IV

The fourteen brooches in this Group are from stratified deposits over the silt. It is perhaps surprising that there is so little sign of brooches later than those which have already passed under review. No. 55 is the only fully-developed Hod Hill in the Collection and the only other one is the typologically early example No. 16, Group I.

## Colchesters

49. (440, G5 F.6) (FIG. 69, 23). The spring has eight coils, the wings are plain and the bow is faceted behind and round in front. The brooch is corroded and the catchplate has almost disappeared.
50. (306, G5 F.6(3)) (FIG. 69, 24). The spring has eight coils, the wings are outwardly splayed and the plain bow has a flattened oval section. The catchplate had at least one large rectangular opening. Much of the original surface of the brooch has been lost because of corrosion.
51. (57, G22 F.9) (FIG. 68, 21). There is a six-coil spring, the wings are very short and plain, and the plain faceted bow has a hexagonal section. The catchplate has almost disappeared.
- Nos. 49 and 50 are standard plain large Colchesters. It is noticeable that these two are virtually the only ones of their kind in the Collection. It is hard to believe that they make their first appearance here in their correct horizon. Almost certainly it is chance which has prevented any of their like occurring in earlier Groups. Of the seven illustrated stratified examples from Camulodunum (Hawkes & Hull 1947, brooches 12, 13, 19, 21-24) none is securely before Period IV, dated 49-61. No. 51 is another faceted bow. The sharp contrast between this and the other two serves to emphasise its distinctive character.

## Nauheim Derivative

52. (360, G22 F.34) (FIG. 70, 36). The spring is highly contorted. The bow has a circular section, a fairly sharp bend near the top and a recurve at the top of the catchplate. The pin is missing.

Whereas the brooch is again of simple pattern, the recurve in the lower part of the bow looks as though it betrays influence from the Aucissa; the angle of the catchplate suggests that the brooch is not distorted here.

## Langton Down

53. (234, G5 F.6) (FIG. 71, 45). The spring is enclosed in a case which has three cross-grooves on the top and a pair of grooves down each side. The bow has a straight profile and a rounded top in front set off from the spring-case by a cross-moulding. The bow is reeded and has three bead rows set between side ridges, each set separated from each other by a flute. At the head of the bow, where it splays out, the flutes are wider and a tapering ridge is introduced into each. The catchplate is bent and has a trapezoidal opening.

This is the only certain example of what was at Camulodunum the commonest type, in which the top of the bow is rounded and extra reedings are inserted. For discussion, see after No. 13, Group I. No. 67 in Group V may be another.

## Strip

54. (893, G7 F.5) (FIG. 66, 6). Iron. Although much obscured by corrosion, this object is perhaps best interpreted as a Strip brooch, like No. 18, Group I, with a rolled-under head for the axis-bar of the hinged pin. The lower part of the bow with the catchplate is missing.

For discussion, see after No. 18, Group I.

## Hod Hill

55. (66, G23(4)) (FIG. 72, 55). The central panel has four vertical flutes with knurling between

them and at the ends. Above and below this panel there are three cross-mouldings, and to each side there is a wing made up of two mouldings, the outer of which is bulbous. The lower part of the bow has four more cross-mouldings which taper to a foot of indeterminate form. The brooch was once tinned or silvered.

Parallels for this, the only fully developed Hod Hill in the Collection, are hard to seek. It is a characteristic of these that the designs are very varied, and that design-pairs seldom occur (Brailsford 1962, brooch C75 and its pair on pl. VII); however, a reasonable parallel for the present specimen is at Hod Hill (*ibid.*, brooch C76). As for date, these can run into the 60's (at least fourteen examples at Wroxeter, founded c. 55-60; see Webster and Dudley 1973, 118). The paucity of examples from north of the Humber is a guarantee that specimens from the 60's should be regarded as brooches still in use but lasting beyond the period of manufacture.

Fragments, Spring

56. (855, G24 F.5) (FIG. 73, 65).

57. (232, G22 F.15) (FIG. 73, 67).

Each of these consists of three coils and a pin from a Colchester or one of its Derivatives.

## GROUP V

These brooches are all from unstratified or useless contexts. None adds anything new to the repertoire of brooches from this site.

Colchesters

58. (55, G59(3)) (FIG. 68, 22). The pin and spring are missing from this corroded brooch. The surviving wing has five vertical flutes. The bow is plain and shows some slight faceting. The foot and most of the catchplate are missing.

59. (259, G40(3)) (FIG. 69, 26). The pin of the six-coil spring is missing. The wings and bow are plain. Too much of the original surface of the brooch has been lost through corrosion to tell if the bow had once been faceted. The catchplate also is missing.

60. (653, G21(4)) (FIG. 68, 19). Complete, apart from the catchplate, this brooch clearly had no wings. The spring has four coils and is caught by a hook as in a Colchester. The bow is plain and has a flat section.

61. (305, G22(3)) (FIG. 67, 8). Iron. Remains of an eight-coil spring are present. The surviving wing is plain, the bow has a rounded section and the catchplate is no longer present.

62. (91, G41T. T.69) (Not drawn). A tiny fragment from a small Colchester: the roots of the spring and hook are the diagnostic features. The bow and wings are only eroded stubs. On the head, once hidden by the complete hook and chord, is a small circular boss which may be associated with the making of the casting.

No. 58, with its grooving on the wings and the unusually-treated hook, might be thought of as a typologically late Colchester. The absence of wings on No. 60 is hard to parallel. The writer has seen what appears to be a similar brooch from Bredon Hill, Worcs. (ex Moray Williams Collection, unpublished) and another may come from Irchester, Northants. (Hall & Nickerson 1967, p.90, fig. 16, 3. The drawing is very poor and may not represent the brooch accurately). The latter, with a foot-knob, is certainly late in the Colchester series.

Nauheim Derivatives

63. (338, G24(3)) (FIG. 70, 37). The spring has the usual four coils, the bow is plain with a D-shaped section, and the pin and catchplate are damaged.

64. (661, G62(3)) (FIG. 70, 35). As No. 63, but with a flat, plain leaf-shaped bow.

65. (551, G24(4)) (FIG. 67, 10). Iron. Seen only on an X-ray plate, only the upper part of the bow, the spring and part of the pin survive. The bow seems to have a flattish section.

66. (538, G23(4)) (FIG. 73, 68). The spring and pin from a Nauheim Derivative.

These all seem to belong to the simplest type which has been called the Poor Man's brooch; whether it was cheaper to buy than the simple iron Strip brooches, 18, Group I, and 54, Group IV is debatable.

Langton Down

67. (380, G24(3)) (FIG. 71, 47). Only part of the bow survives with a trace of the catchplate.

The upper part of the fragment is beginning to splay out and there are five flutes on the front.

The swelled front to the bow suggests that this is of the same decorative type as No. 53, Group IV, although the absence of the head of the brooch makes this unclear. For discussion, see after No. 13, Group I.

Unclassified

68. (886, G24(3)) (FIG. 71, 49). The spring is missing and it is not clear how it was fastened to the bow: behind the head of the brooch is a deep rectangular recess in which the spring could be seated, but there are no signs of attachment. The bow joins the lower part of the spring-case and has a slightly rounded top and narrows, with concave sides, to a rounded top and back to two cross-mouldings. Below these is a fantail foot down whose centre are three incised grooves overlaid by a line of badly-applied rocker-arm ornament. The foot is damaged and the catchplate largely missing.

For discussion, see after No. 14, Group I.

Aucissa-Hod Hill

69. (178, G25(3)) (FIG. 72, 54). Beneath the rolled-over head for the axis-bar of the hinged pin the usual mouldings of an Aucissa are very abbreviated, and the bow has a fairly slack profile. Otherwise, the mouldings on the bow are normal: single-side mouldings and a raised central zone with a sunken bead row down the middle. The lower part of the bow with the catchplate is missing.

For discussion, see after No. 16, Group I.

Unknown type

(350, G6(3)). A doubtful fragment, the front is plain and narrow with a taper. The possible catchplate shows as a ridge which looks as if the rest had been chiselled off.

No useful comment.

Penannular

70. (154, G42(5)) (FIG. 72, 58). Now in four parts, the ring has a thin circular section and the terminals are in the form of knurled knobs.

This belongs to Fowler's Type A2 or 3, and is given a date-range covering the whole of the Roman Period in Britain.

Fragments, Spring

(319, G24(3)). Three coils from a Colchester or one of its Derivatives.

(264, G40(3)). Three coils and a pin as above.

71. (934, G6(4)) (FIG. 73, 69). Four coils and pin as above.

72. (313, G60(3)) (FIG. 73, 70). As above.

(17, G43(3)) As above.

73. (1019, G41 F.24) (FIG. 73, 71). Two coils and pin as above.

(101, G4(3)) As above.

(9, G23(3)) As above.

Fragments, Pin

(34, G41(3)). Fragment of a pin which may have come from a brooch.

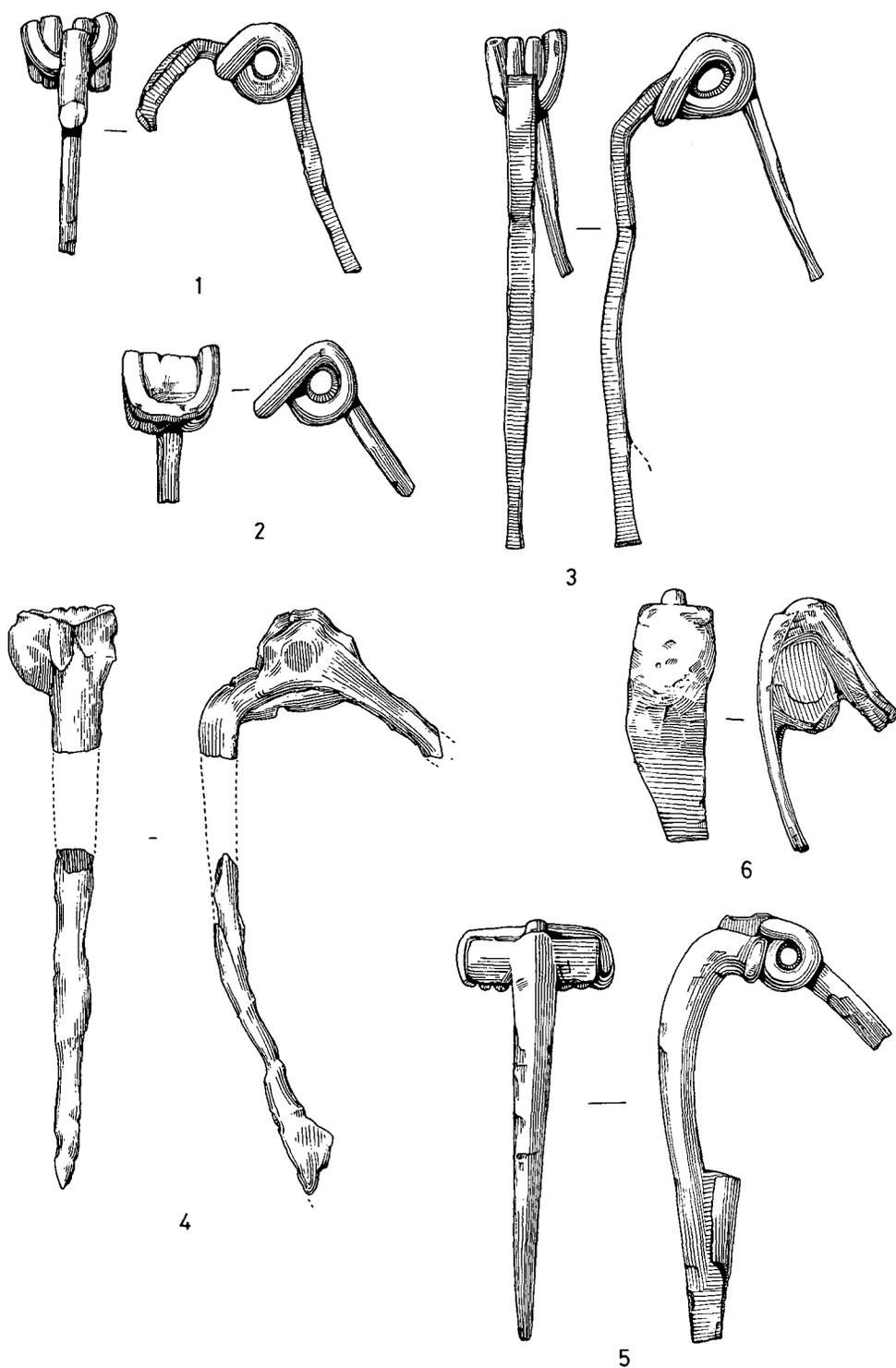


Fig. 66. The brooches : iron (1:1). Note : 1 = No. 5; 2 = No. 34; 3 = No. 6; 4 = No. 37; 5 = No. 28; 6 = No. 54.

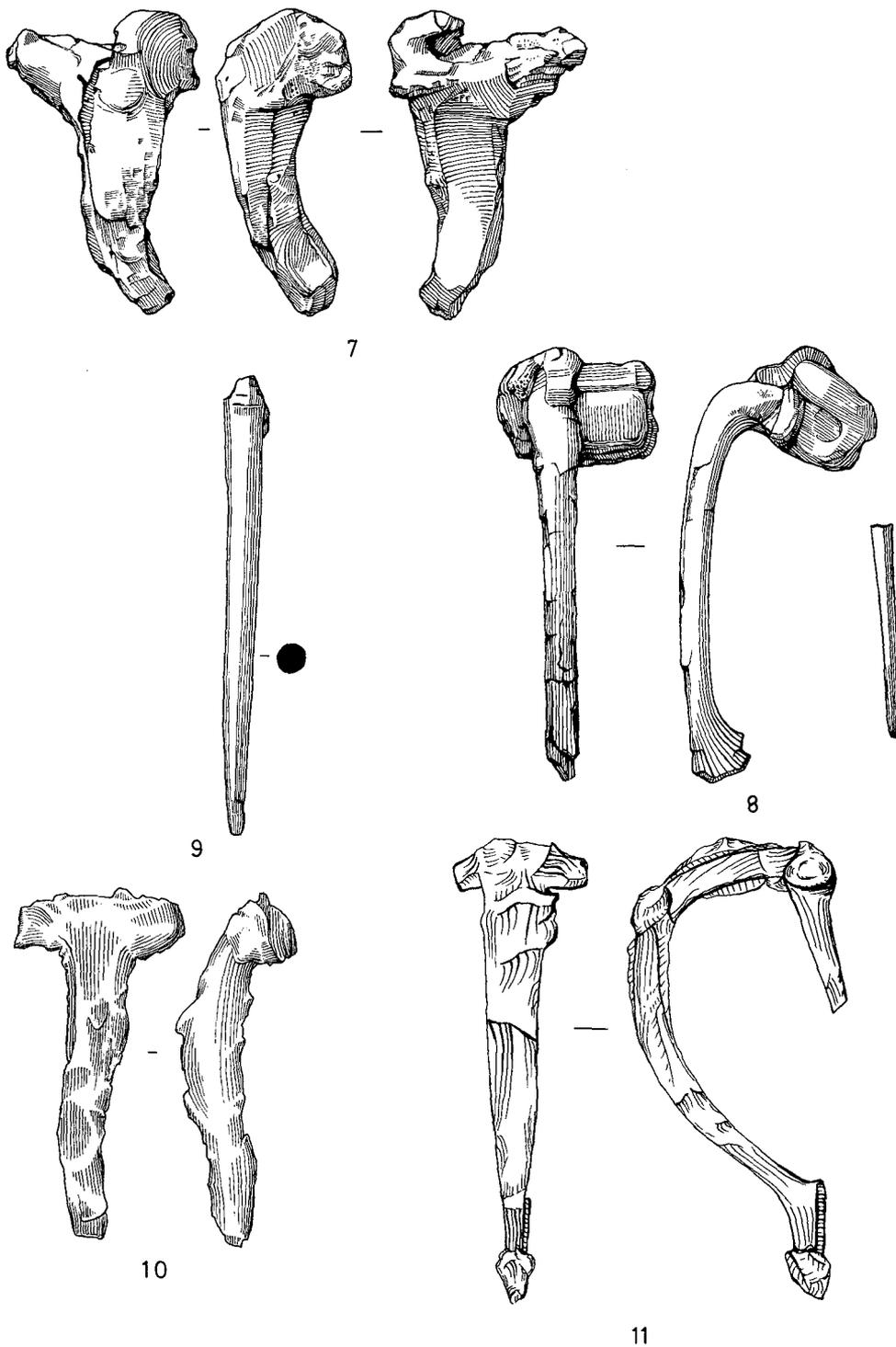


Fig. 67. The brooches : iron (1:1). Note : 7 = No. 39; 8 = No. 61; 9 = No. 47; 10 = No. 65; 11 = No. 18.

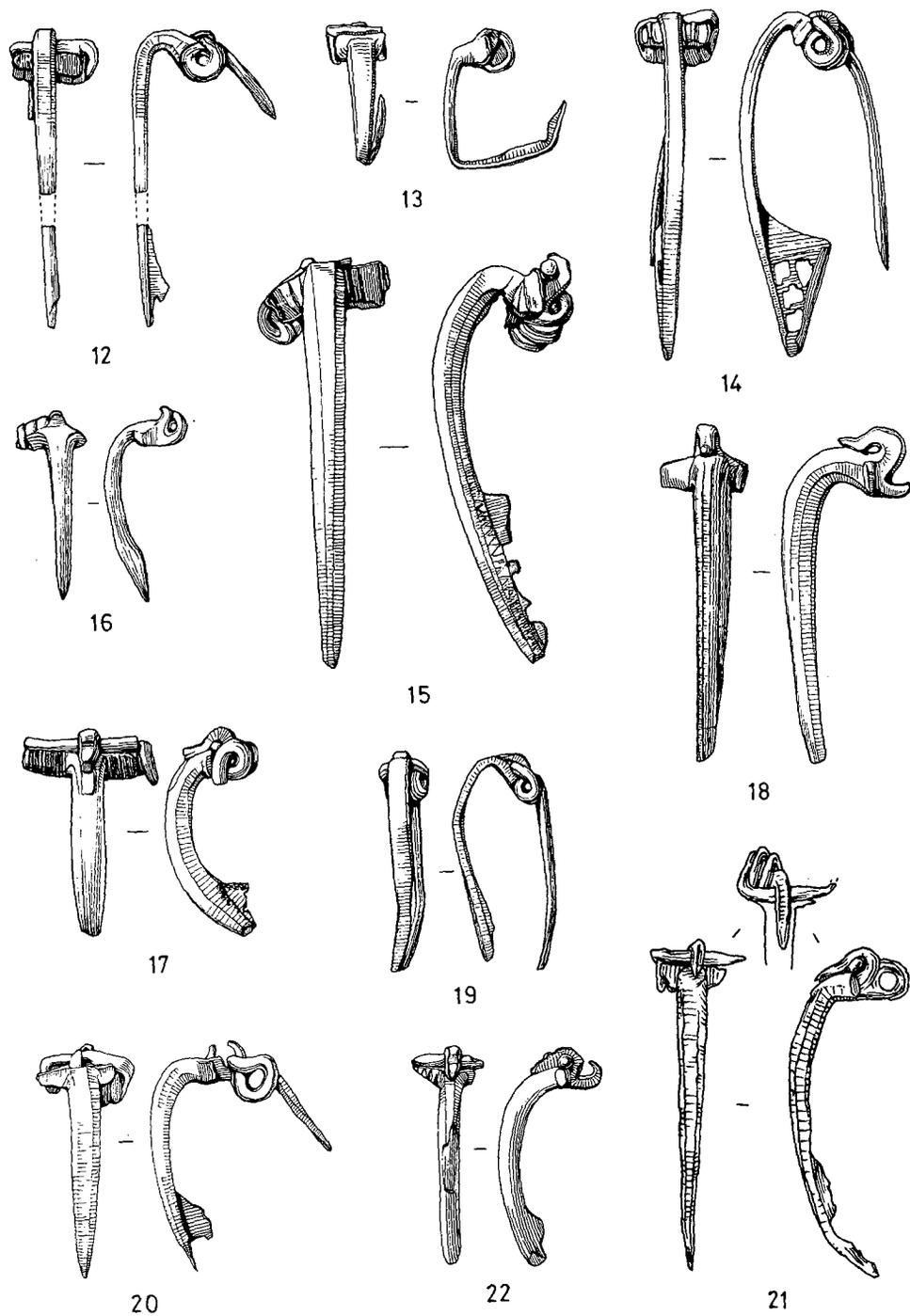


Fig. 68. The brooches : bronze (1:1). Note : 12 = No. 1; 13 = No. 2; 14 = No. 23; 15 = No. 24; 16 = No. 27; 17 = No. 26; 18 = No. 25; 19 = No. 60; 20 = No. 40; 21 = No. 51; 22 = No. 58.



Fig. 69. The brooches : bronze (1:1). Note : 23 = No. 49; 24 = No. 50; 25 = No. 29; 26 = No. 59; 27 = No. 4; 28 = No. 3; 29 = No. 31; 30 = No. 33; 31 = No. 30.

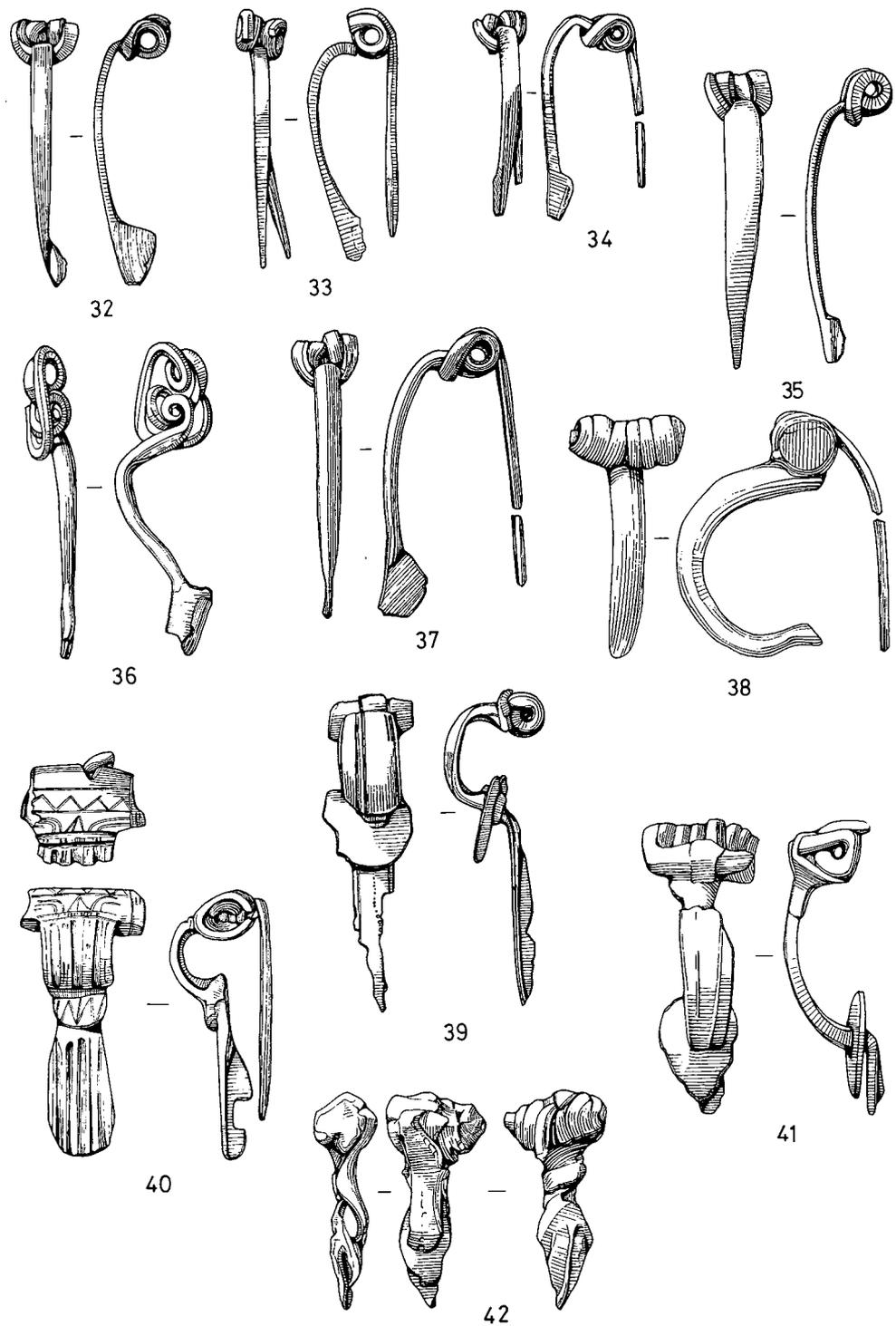


Fig. 70.

The brooches : bronze (1:1). Note : 32 = No. 32; 33 = No. 41; 34 = No. 42; 35 = No. 64; 36 = No. 52; 37 = No. 63; 38 = No. 12; 39 = No. 9; 40 = No. 8; 41 = No. 11; 42 = No. 10.

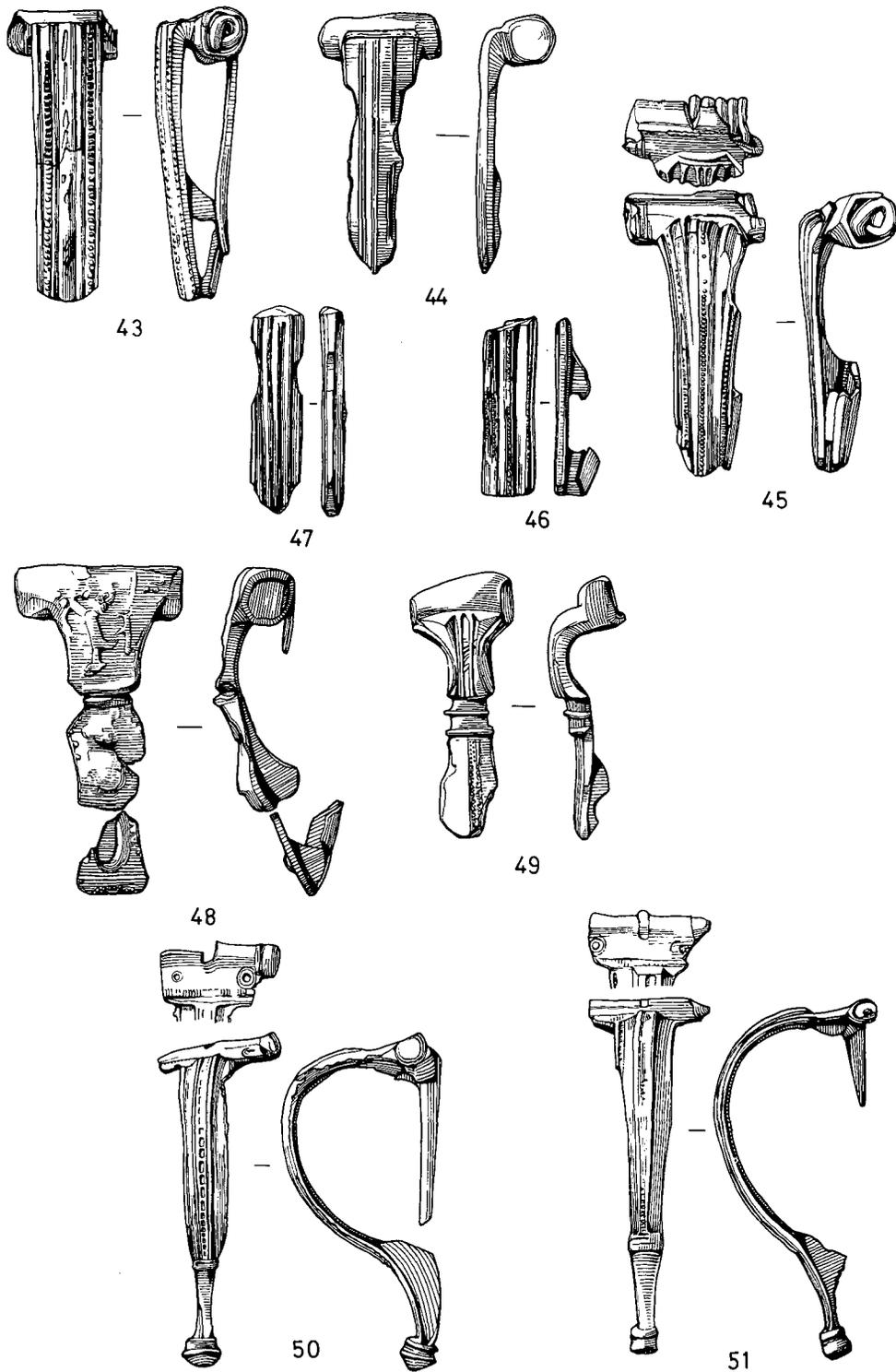


Fig. 71. The brooches : bronze (1:1). Note : 43 = No. 13; 44 = No. 43; 45 = No. 53; 46 = No. 35; 47 = No. 67; 48 = No. 14; 49 = No. 68; 50 = No. 15; 51 = No. 36.

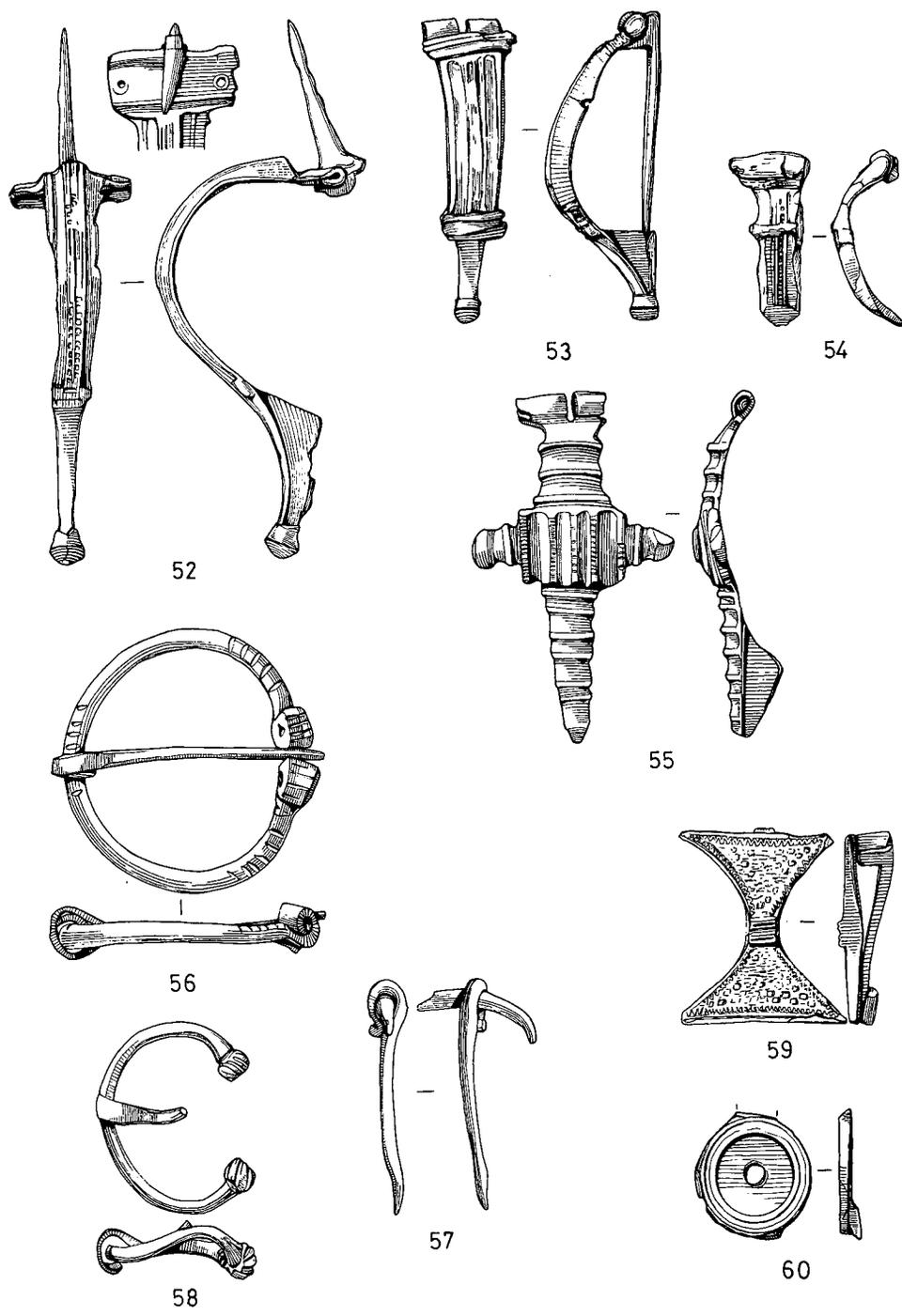


Fig. 72. The brooches : bronze (1:1). Note : 52 = No. 44; 53 = No. 16; 54 = No. 69; 55 = No. 55; 56 = No. 19; 57 = No. 38; 58 = No. 70; 59 = No. 17; 60 = No. 45.

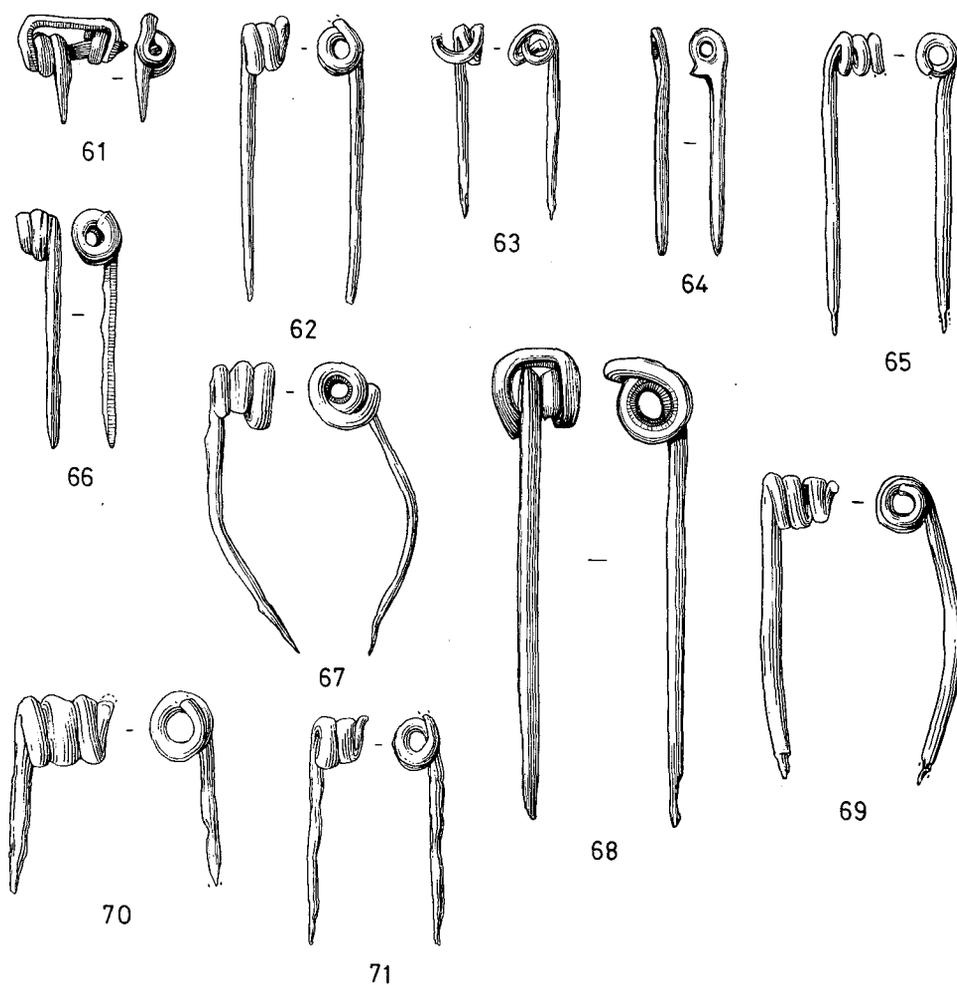


Fig. 73.

The brooches : pins (1:1). Note : 61 = No. 20; 62 = No. 21; 63 = No. 46; 64 = No. 48; 65 = No. 56; 66 = No. 22; 67 = No. 57; 68 = No. 66; 69 = No. 71; 70 = No. 72; 71 = No. 73.

THE ITALIAN AND GAULISH SAMIAN *By* Geoffrey Dannell

This group of material is particularly important for three reasons. First, there is a collection of Italian wares containing six stamps and three craters, which is rich in comparison to other material in the area; secondly, there is pottery from the South Gaulish workshops which lacks the earliest products, suggesting that there may have been a break, or a severe reduction, in the occupation of the site, or in that part of the population which used fine table-wares; finally, there is an equal indication of a reduction in the intensity of the use of samian ware *c.* A.D. 65.

The details of the Italian ware are given in the table below. Discussion of it cannot be taken beyond the general conclusions recently reached for Chichester (*c.f.* Dannell, 1978, pp. 225-6). However, there are certain important differences. There appears to be nothing from La Murette, nor, at this period, from Lezoux, although a f. 24/5 of the Claudian period shows that the trade-route was open later. Equally, the earliest work from La Graufesenque is not present. This suggests more than quirks in geographical distribution, and may be taken as further positive evidence for the early date of Skeleton Green.

The stamps give us the names of potters who are well attested at Haltern. Three dies have parallels; the *SECVNDVS* stamp (S.4) is matched exactly (Loeschcke 1909, 193), that of *RASINVS* (S.3) is not so clear (*ibid.* *cf.* 394, the shape of the R is characteristic), while the *TITIVS* (S.5) die could be recut (*ibid.* *cf.* 226). The marks of *ATEIVS* (S.6) and his workers predominate at Haltern. *EROS/TITIVS* (S.1) is not so well-known, but appears at Mont Beuvray (O-C 1968, 2096). All of this suggests that the period of deposition of the material is before *c.* A.D. 10; and it is tempting to relate this to the historically-attested centralisation of tribal authority at Camulodunum at the same time.

The wares all appear to be Italian. There are a few pieces which may come from a different source near Arezzo. Work is going on at present to identify kiln-groups using thin-section analysis (Williams 1978). One result which is not yet published shows that a piece from the Henderson collection (Loeschcke 4), comes from a pottery as yet unknown.

The South Gaulish pottery is a standard collection, with material from La Graufesenque and Montans. There is a definite preponderance of pieces of the Claudian period, with overlap to the Neronian, but little from the early Flavian. Again the historical interruption of Boudicca may provide a reason for this disruption.

The stamps from the cemetery-site show that there was strong re-occupation from the end of the first century, with material from Les Martres-de-Veyre and Lezoux, but not apparently from East Gaul.

The amount of Arretine pottery found in later deposits suggests merely that at Skeleton Green there was a considerable amount of later disturbance rather than any continuance of use.

<i>Loeschcke form</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Arezzo</i>	<i>Arezzo?</i>	<i>Pozzuoli</i>
Crater	3	1	2	
1	10	8	2	
1/2	1		1	
2	12	12		
3	3	3		
7	3	2	1	
8	12	10	1	1
10	1	1		
11	2		2	
14	2	2		
15	2	2		
Drag. 17 var.	3	1	2	
Ritt. 5 var.	1		1	
	55	42	12	1

*Note.* The count is on identifiable sherds. No attempt has been made to restore the size of the vessel-population. For a total sherd-count see Table 1.

## SAMIAN FROM THE KEY FEATURES

The numbers in brackets are the layer-numbers.

## G22 F.52

1. (5) Loeschcke 1; Augustan-Tiberian; Arezzo.
2. (14) Loeschcke 2a; Augustan-Tiberian; Arezzo.
3. (13) Loeschcke 8; Augustan-Tiberian; unusual type of fabric, Arretine?
4. (12) Loeschcke 8; Tiberian; Arezzo.
5. (6) Loeschcke 8b; Tiberian; Arezzo.
6. (7) A plate; fragments only, Arretine fabric.
7. (2) A plate; Claudian; Montans.
8. (5) Fragments of a plate; ?
9. (4) A cup; Tiberian; South Gaulish fabric?

Also the stamp S.1 (FIG. 74).

## G5 F.9

1. (3) Loeschcke 1; Augustan-Tiberian; Arezzo.
- 2-3 (2) Two similar platters, Loeschcke 8; Augustan-Tiberian; Arezzo.
4. (2) A cup; burnt; Arretine fabric.

Also the stamp S.3 (FIG. 74)

## G41 F.23

1. Loeschcke 1b; Augustan-Tiberian; Arezzo.
2. Loeschcke 2a; Augustan-Tiberian; Arezzo.

## G41 F.24

1. Loeschcke 1; Augustan-Tiberian; Arezzo.
2. A plate; Augustan-Tiberian; Arezzo.
3. A plate; Tiberian-Claudian; South Gaul.

## THE STAMPS (FIG. 74)

The numbers in brackets refer to the contexts.

S.1.	(G22 F.52 (13))	EROS TITI	Platter. The name is recorded from Rome, Cartagena and Mont Beuvray (O-C 2096), but on different dies.
S.2.	(G4(3))	XANFII	Platter. This is O-C 177, but this particular die is not shown.
S.3.	(G5 F.9(3))	RASN	Platter. Loeschcke 1. Rasinivs of Arezzo was another prolific producer (O-C 1485). The style is close to those on p. 362, although again the die cannot be distinguished).
S.4.	(G5 F.18)	SECVNDVS	Cup. This stamp from Pozzuoli (O-C 1719, b, i, k, 1) is known from Haltern and Xanten.

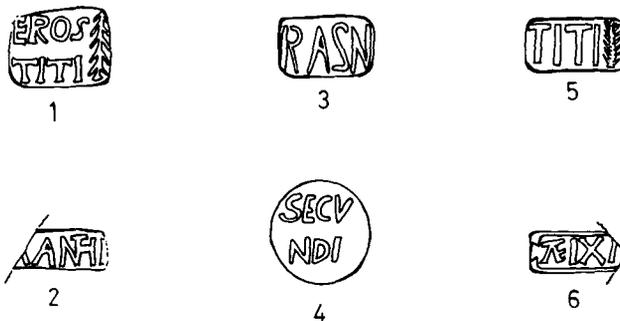


Fig. 74. The Arretine potters' stamps (1:1).

- |      |            |              |  |
|------|------------|--------------|--|
| S.5. | (G4(4))    | TITI         | Platter. This does not appear to be one of the dies from Xanten (O-C 1997), if they are really provincial.     |
| S.6. | (G40 F.18) | ANTEI XANTHI | Platter. The wide distribution of this workshop is well known (O-C 176) and this stamp may be either 66 or 84. |

### EARLY DECORATED WARE (FIG. 75)

1. (G22 F.52(12)) Crater. Oak-leaf and acorn decoration. I have not been able to find an exact parallel. Augustan-Tiberian. Arezzo.
2. (G22 F.52(10)) Crater. The mask is similar to, but different from that shown on a vessel by Tellius (Dragendorff-Watzinger Taf. 32.96 and *c.f.* Chase, XXVII 108).

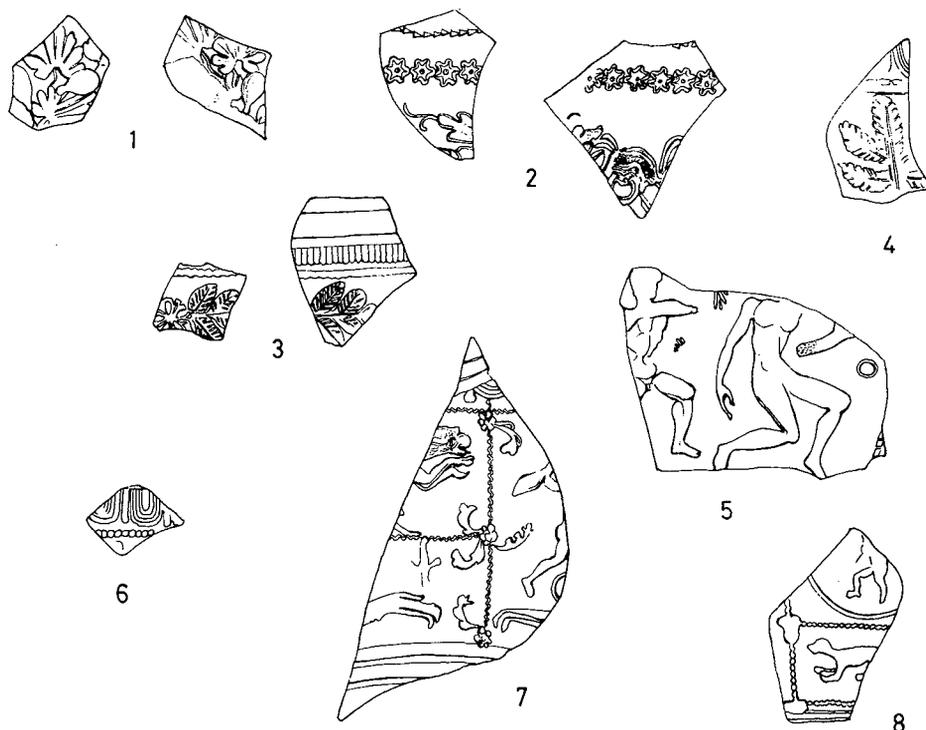


Fig. 75. Samian : decorated wares ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

The scroll is close to Chase, XVIII 119, also by Tellius. Augustan-Tiberian. Arezzo.

3. (G4 F.19) Bowl f.29. The closest parallel is the bowl from Strasbourg (Knorr, Aislingen Taf. VII, 1). The body is quite heavily filled; the slip, light brown, is well fired and glossy. *c.* A.D. 35-50.

### OTHER DECORATED WARE (FIG. 75)

4. (G22(5)) Bowl f.37. Leaf, Rogers H 73, with beaded border, *c.f.* S-S pl. 74.2. *c.* A.D. 125-50. Lezoux.
5. (G25 unstrat) Bowl f.37. Style of Butrio, his figures O.644 A and 656. *c.* A.D. 125-50.
6. (G7 F.2) Bowl f.37. This fragment has a roped border, Rogers A 34. The style is not that of Iullinus and appears to be earlier. *c.* A.D. 150-80? Lezoux.
7. (G22 F.8) Bowl f.37. Style of Laxtucissa, his ovolo, Rogers B 206, which has very wide connections. This piece has similarities with S-S pl. 98. 10, in the use of the small beaded-rosette and the foliage, *c.f.* S-S fig. 27, 1 & 12. The figure-types are a lion, probably that restored on S-S pl. 98-8; a small dog, O. 1980; the feet of a small stag, perhaps O. 460? *c.* A.D. 150-80. Lezoux.
8. (G7 F.2) Bowl f.37. Style of Cettus, with his figure-types O.458 and 1570. *c.* A.D. 160-95. Les Martres-de-Veyre.

TABLE I  
SAMIAN SHERDS FROM OTHER CONTEXTS  
*Samian from features and layers pre-A.D.45*

	FORM	QUANTITY	PERIOD	PLACE OF ORIGIN	REMARKS
Vessels in Arezzo or Arezzo ? fabrics	Loeschcke 1a	2	Augustan-Tiberian	Arezzo	
	Loeschcke 1b	1	Augustan-Tiberian	Arezzo	
	Loeschcke 2a	3	Augustan-Tiberian	Arezzo	
	Loeschcke 2b	2	Augustan-Tiberian	Arezzo	
	Loeschcke 1a/2b	1	Tiberian	Arezzo ?	
	Loeschcke 8	2	Augustan-Tiberian	Arezzo	
	Loeschcke 14	2	Augustan-Tiberian	Arezzo	
	Loeschcke 15	1	Augustan-Tiberian	Arezzo	
	Unidentified Plates	10	Augustan-Tiberian		Fragmented plates in true Arezzo fabric.
	Crater	1	Augustan-Tiberian	Arezzo	
	Drag. 17R	1	Tiberian	Arezzo	
	Ritterling 5	1	Tiberian	Arezzo ?	
	Unidentified Plates	4	—	Arezzo ?	Plates in an orangy fabric
	Cup	1	—	Arezzo ?	Orangy fabric, as above
	Dec. Vessel	1	—	Arezzo ?	As above
			33 vessels		
South Gaulish fabrics	Drag. 15R	1	Claudian	South Gaul	
	Drag. 17	4	Tiberian-Claudian	South Gaul	
	Drag. 15/17	3	Claudian	South Gaul	
	Drag. 18	2	Claudian	South Gaul	
	Drag. 24/25	5	Claudian	South Gaul	
	Drag. 27	5	Claudian	South Gaul	
	Drag. 27	1	Claudian	South Gaul	
	Drag. 29	3	Tiberian-Claudian	South Gaul	
	Ritterling 5 var.	1	Claudian	South Gaul	
	Ritterling 12	1	Claudian	South Gaul	
	Crater	1	Tiberian-Claudian	South Gaul	
	Unidentified Plates	2	Claudian	South Gaul	
			29 vessels		
		Drag. 24/25	1	Claudian	Central Gaul

*Samian from features and layers associated with the early Romano-British occupation. c. 45-85*

	FORM	QUANTITY	PERIOD	PLACE OF ORIGIN	REMARKS
Vessels in Arezzo or Arezzo ? fabrics	Loeschcke 1	1	Augustan-Tiberian	Arezzo	
	Loeschcke 1	1	Tiberian	Arezzo ?	
	Loeschcke 2a	2	Augustan-Tiberian	Arezzo	
	Loeschcke 2b	1	Augustan-Tiberian	Arezzo	
	Loeschcke 7	1	Augustan-Tiberian	Arezzo	
	Loeschcke 8	3	Augustan-Tiberian	Arezzo	
	Loeschcke 11	2	Augustan-Tiberian ?	Arezzo ?	
	Loeschcke 15	1	Augustan-Tiberian	Arezzo	
	Unidentified Plates	5	Augustan-Tiberian	Arezzo	Fragments of plates in true Arretine fabric
	Plate	1	—	Arezzo ?	Orangy fabric
	Drag. 17	1	Tiberian-Claudian	Arezzo ?	Orangy fabric
		18 vessels			
South Gaulish fabrics	Ritterling 5	4	Tiberian-Claudian	South Gaul	
	Ritterling 9	1	Claudian-Neronian	South Gaul	
	Ritterling 14	1	Tiberian-Claudian	South Gaul	
	Drag. 17	2	Tiberian-Claudian	South Gaul	
	Drag. 15/17	1	Claudian	South Gaul	
	Drag. 18	5	Claudian-Neronian	South Gaul	
	Drag. 18/31R	3	1st Century	South Gaul	
	Drag. 24/25	3	Claudian	South Gaul	
	Drag. 27	1	Tiberian-Claudian	South Gaul	Burnt
	Drag. 27	1	Claudian	South Gaul	
	Drag. 27	4	Pre-Flavian	South Gaul	
	Drag. 29	2	Tiberian-Claudian	South Gaul	
	Drag. 29	1	Pre-Flavian	South Gaul	
	Drag. 30	1	1st Century	South Gaul	
	Drag. 33	2	1st Century	South Gaul	
	Mortar	1	Claudian	South Gaul	
		33 vessels			

*Samian from the fill of features associated with the cemetery, c. 100-200*  
(this does not include funerary vessels)

	FORM	QUANTITY	PERIOD	PLACE OF ORIGIN	REMARKS
Arezzo and Arezzo ? fabrics	Loeschcke 2b	1	Augustan-Tiberian	Arezzo	
	Loeschcke 7a	1	Tiberian	Arezzo	
	Loeschcke 10	1	Augustan-Tiberian	Arezzo	
	Drag. 17R	1	Tiberian	Arezzo ?	
	Crater	1	Late Tiberian-Claudian	Arezzo ?	
	Plate	1	Augustan-Tiberian	Arezzo	
		6 vessels			
Vessels in South and Central Gaulish fabrics	Ritterling 5	1	Tiberian-Claudian	South Gaul	
	Ritterling 12	1	Claudian	South Gaul	
	Drag. 15/17	1	Claudian	South Gaul	
	Drag. 15/17	2	Pre-Flavian	South Gaul	
	Drag. 17	1	Tiberian	South Gaul	
	Drag. 18	1	Neronian	South Gaul	
	Drag. 18R	3	Flavian	South Gaul	
	Drag. 18/31	2	Hadrianic	Central Gaul	
	Drag. 27	2	Pre-Flavian	South Gaul	
	Drag. 30	2	1st Century	South Gaul	
	Drag. 30	1	2nd Century	Central Gaul	
	Drag. 31	2	Antonine	Central Gaul	
	Drag. 33	3	Antonine	Central Gaul	
	Drag. 35	1	Claudian-Neronian	South Gaul	
	Drag. 35/36	1	Claudian-Neronian	South Gaul	
	Drag. 37	6	1st Century	South Gaul	
	Drag. 37	2	Antonine	Central Gaul	
	Drag. 38	1	Trajanic	South Gaul	
	Drag. 38	2	Antonine	Central Gaul	
			23 vessels — South Gaul    12 vessels — Central Gaul		

*Samian from the latest site-layers c. 200 +*  
 Many of the pieces are small, worn and residual-looking

	FORM	QUANTITY	PERIOD	PLACE OF ORIGIN	REMARKS
Vessels in Arezzo or Arezzo ? fabrics	Loeschcke 1a	1	Augustan-Tiberian	Arezzo	
	Loeschcke 2a	2	Augustan-Tiberian	Arezzo	
	Loeschcke 2b	1	Augustan-Tiberian	Arezzo	
	Loeschcke 7	1	Augustan-Tiberian	Arezzo	
	Loeschcke 8	2	Augustan-Tiberian	Arezzo	
	Loeschcke 1a	1	Tiberian-Claudian	Arezzo  ?	
		8 vessels			
Vessels in South and Central Gaulish fabrics	Ritterling 1	1	Claudian	South Gaul	
	Ritterling 5	1	Tiberian	South Gaul	
	Curle 11	1	Flavian	South Gaul	
	Drag. 11	1	Tiberian-Claudian	South Gaul	
	Drag. 15R	2	Claudian-Neronian	South Gaul	
	Drag. 15/17	1	Tiberian-Claudian	South Gaul	
	Drag. 15/17	1	Claudian-Neronian	South Gaul	
	Drag. 17	1	Tiberian-Claudian	South Gaul	
	Drag. 17R	2	Tiberian	South Gaul	
	Drag. 18	2	Claudian	South Gaul	
	Drag. 18	6	1st Century	South Gaul	
	Drag. 18R	2	Claudian-Neronian	South Gaul	
	Drag. 24/25	2	Claudian	South Gaul	
	Drag. 27	6	Claudian-Neronian	South Gaul	
	Drag. 27	1	Flavian	South Gaul	
	Drag. 29	1	Pre-Flavian	South Gaul	Burnt
	Drag. 30	1	Flavian	South Gaul	
	Drag. 31	1	Antonine	Central Gaul	
	Drag. 33	1	1st Century	South Gaul	
	Drag. 33	1	2nd Century	Central Gaul	
	Drag. 35/36	1	Pre-Flavian	South Gaul	
Drag. 37	2	Flavian	South Gaul		
Drag. 37	2	2nd Century	Central Gaul		
Drag. 42 variant	1	1st Century	South Gaul		
		37 vessels — South Gaul    4 vessels — Central Gaul			

THE GALLO-BELGIC WARES *By Valerie Rigby*

A typology was worked out for the material from Skeleton Green so that the collection could be compared in detail with those from other sites; the range of forms published in *Camulodunum* is not sufficiently comprehensive, but where they exist the *Camulodunum* forms are added. The classification of fabrics is the same as that presented in 'Potter's Stamps on Terra Rubra and Terra Nigra in Britain' (Rigby 1973). To summarize: for both terra rubra (TR) and terra nigra (TN) the main difference lies between those fabrics which have a slip covering part or all of the vessel and those which have self-coloured surface finishes.

Terra Rubra:	TR 1 (A):	cream paste; red slip on upper surface.
	TR 1 (B):	light paste; red slip covers whole vessel.
	TR 1 (C):	orange paste; red slip on the upper surface.
	TR 2:	orange paste; self-coloured red surfaces.
	TR 3:	very fine-grained paste, smooth in fracture; highly-polished self-coloured surface. Used only for beakers.
		TR 3 (A):
	TR 3 (B):	variant with a thin smoky grey haze over exterior.
Terra Nigra:	TN 1:	pale paste; darker blue-grey slip on upper surface.
	TN:	pale grey paste; darker self-coloured surfaces.
	Mica-dusted TN:	pale grey paste; darker self-coloured surfaces with a scattering of mica flakes.

Various areas of the three most important Native sites in south-eastern Britain have been excavated at different times, and in order to differentiate between the respective collections of Gallo-Belgic (GB) pottery the following titles are used:

CAMULODUNUM (a) — material excavated by C.F.C. Hawkes and M.R. Hull, and published by them in the volume of that name.

(b) — the name of the pre- and post-Conquest settlement.

COLCHESTER 1970 — the material from the excavations of Rosalind Dunnett; publication forthcoming.

COLCHESTER — material from the Roman settlement deposited in the Castle Museum.

VERULAMIUM — material excavated by Professor S.S. Frere.

KING HARRY LANE — material from the La Tène III Cemetery, King Harry Lane, St. Albans, excavated by Dr. I.M. Stead, 1966-8; publication forthcoming.

PRAE WOOD — material excavated by R.E.M. and T.V. Wheeler, and published by them in *Verulamium, a Belgic and Two Roman Cities*.

ST. ALBANS — material from the area deposited in the Verulamium Museum.

SKELETON GREEN — material from the excavations of 1971-2, the subject of this report.

BRAUGHING 1972 — material from the excavations by T.J.W. Potter; publication forthcoming.

GATESBURY — material in the Henderson Collection from Braughing parish, deposited in Hertford Museum.

Where the material is in the process of being published, the reference is omitted.

## DISCUSSION

The Gallo-Belgic wares from Skeleton Green constitute one of the largest collections to be excavated in recent years. The quality is good, with a high proportion of classifiable sherds and rims including several complete profiles in good condition retaining much of their original surface finish. Much of the material occurred in fairly large groups of more than six different vessels, and in one spectacular context of more than 50 different GB imports (G22 F.52, pp. 173-179). There is an opportunity here to check which forms and fabrics recur most frequently; and since there are also groups from the general site-layers which seal the relevant features, more

information is available on the chronological changes in supplies to the settlement as well as on survival and redeposition.

In relation to the size of the collection the stamp-list is relatively short, and it is atypical of British sites in three major respects. All but one of the identifiable stamps are Name-stamps, the exception being a Mark; whereas it is usual for Marks, together with Copies (semi-literate versions of a name) to comprise at least a quarter. Over half of the stamps are on TR, whereas it is usual for TR to comprise less than one quarter of the total. Finally, over half are on cups, whereas usually platters outnumber cups by at least 3 to 1. It should be noted, however, that when the collection as a whole, not just the stamped pieces, is considered, the importance of both TR and cups is diminished, although the proportions remain abnormally high (Table II).

The collection includes a wide range of forms, with all the basic cup types represented; amongst the 24 platter types, there are four rarities as well as all the types which were imported into Britain in quantity. Numerically the cups are dominated by variants of the carinated cup, *Types 28-32* (*Cam.* 56A-C), which were manufactured from late Augustan to the Neronian period. Of particular note is the number of examples of *Types 25 and 26* (*Cam.* 53), all in TR; for they are rare, having been identified only at Camulodunum and King Harry Lane. Three of the four most numerous platter types are large-sized, *Types 1, 19 and 20* (*Cam.* 2,3 and 5); the fourth, *Type 5* (*Cam.* 13), is rather smaller, on average between 18 and 24 cm in diameter. Together the large platters, *Types 1, 18, 19, 20 and 21* (*Cam.* 2,3,5 and 6) account for well over half the total number of platters found, an unusually high proportion. The range of platters with internally-moulded walls is particularly wide and most examples are in TR, despite the fact that, overall, TN platters outnumber those in TR. Ten moulded types are in varieties of TR 1 only, two are in both TR and TN (with more examples in TR), while only two types are exclusively in TN. Certain of the moulded types are scarce in Britain, to date having been identified only at Camulodunum, Colchester 1970, or King Harry Lane; while four types, 11, 12, 14 and 18 appear to be unique; taking the rarities together, they comprise nearly 15% of the total.

Possibly of great significance is the scarcity of the four most common platter types to be found on British sites: *Types 3, 7, 13 and 15* (*Cam.* 16, 14, 17B and 8). The stamp evidence shows that a few potters who were at work sufficiently early to supply Haltern (Atta and Attissus, and perhaps Acutus I and Julios I) included *Types 3, 13, 15* or cup *Type 33* (*Cam.* 58) in their repertoire; but no examples of these have been found in late Augustan contexts or in early burials at Andernach, at Coblenz-Neuendorf, Trier or Wederath, although all four were found in quantity at Hofheim. So it appears that the types were standardized *c.* A.D. 40.

On British sites, *Types 3, 7 and 33* are contemporary, although *Types 3 and 33* were standardized perhaps a decade earlier and enjoyed a longer life, continuing in production beyond *c.* 70 and in use after *c.* 80, to judge from finds on Agricolan sites. They are the most common platter types to be found in Britain, particularly *Type 3*, which has the widest distribution of all and has been identified on 46 sites to date (Rigby 1977, fig. 1). *Type 7* has not been found quite so widely although, when both types occur together on a site, *Type 7* usually outnumbers *Type 3*. In contrast to its popularity in Britain, *Type 7* is relatively scarce on the Continent in comparison with the numbers of the closely-similar *Types 4, 5 and 6*, which are more common there than in Britain. If any platters in TN were made in Britain *Type 7* would seem to be the most likely candidate, while the most obvious production-centre would be Camulodunum. Although no kilns or wasters have been found, 'seconds' were found at Colchester 1970 and also at Baldock, Herts. (excavations by Dr. I.M. Stead, publication forthcoming). The destruction and dislocation caused by the Boudiccan revolt could account for *Type 7* going out of production at least a decade before the imported *Types 3 and 33*.

Like the cups and platters, the remaining imported GB and associated wares also exhibit rather unusual characteristics, and the collection includes material otherwise scarce in Britain. The connection between the stamped forms just discussed and the platters and bowls in mica-dusted TN, *Types 22-24, 34-36* (*Cam.* 1, 51A and C), is not known. Though the forms are similar in some cases and may be derived from the same prototypes, the latter have only simple, poorly defined internal moulding and are limited to a narrow range of forms and are

never stamped with the name or mark. Examples of mica-dusted TN are concentrated in Essex and Hertfordshire (although there are outliers as far afield as Fishbourne and Leicester), at the heart of the distribution area for GB imports. The most commonly-found platter is the simple *Type 2*, though the moulded *Type 23*, represented here by an almost complete example from Well 2 (G22 F.52), occurs at Colchester 1970, King Harry Lane, Prae Wood and Fishbourne. *Type 24* is even rarer, examples having been identified only at Colchester 1970 and Leicester (Kenyon 1948, fig. 36, 8 and 9).

The sherds from twelve tazze, *Types 34* and *35* (*Cam.* 51A and C), are very fragmentary, but when we consider how rare these bowls are outside Camulodunum in TN or mica-dusted TN, the presence of at least twelve at Skeleton Green is notable. The most complete example is not stratified, being from the general site-layers, though an identical example is represented in the large group of early GB wares from G5 F.9 (p. 179–81). Most unexpectedly there are two examples of the platter *Type 22* in mica-dusted TR; no others have been positively identified elsewhere, though the burnt and discoloured base from a platter found at Baldock (Herts) was tentatively identified as such (excavations by Dr. I.M. Stead). There are four sherds, from two different platters, each found in a different feature; unfortunately none is securely stratified, though three are with GB wares which need not be later than Tiberian in date.

A considerable proportion of imported beakers is in the pale varieties of TR 3, about one-third of the butt beakers and over half of the girth beakers (pale TR 3 has a pink or cream paste, with off-white, cream or pink surfaces). The 'fumed' variety of red TR 3, which has a dark chocolate-brown or black exterior, identified at Camulodunum, is comparatively scarce, but several examples are finished with a smoky grey haze on the external surface (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 204).

The most common girth beaker is *Type 37* (*Cam.* 84A), which has a marked and cordoned waist. This is expected since it has been identified on at least six other sites in Britain, all well within the limits of the distribution of GB imports and was the most common variety of imported girth beaker found at Camulodunum. More significant are the eight examples of the other variety, *Type 38* (*Cam.* 82), since only eight were recognised at Camulodunum in a much larger collection of GB wares. The only other site on which it has been definitely identified is King Harry Lane, where a complete beaker, in pale TR 3, was found in a rich burial at the centre of one of the earliest enclosures. Continental finds favour an essentially pre-Claudian date, particularly since it is absent from Hofheim.

Butt beakers in TR 3, *Type 39*, outnumber girth beakers by 3 to 1, a predictable result since the quantities found and the number of sites on which they have been identified (25 sites) are much greater. All the sites are within the limits of the distribution of GB wares and, with rare exceptions, other GB imports have been found on the same sites. The examples from Skeleton Green tend to be rather tubby in shape, lacking a marked concavity towards the base. The most common type of decoration takes the form of rather shallow open fern-leaf motifs, or a band of notched zig-zags; but each 'fern-leaf' appears to be individually stamped, the impression being produced with a repeating roller-stamp (FIG. 78). The importance of this type of decoration is unexpected since it is relatively scarce at Camulodunum, (particularly when arranged in a single broad band which is how it mainly occurs at Skeleton Green), and is absent from Colchester 1970 on imported TR 3 beakers, although present on a few local beakers. Examples of this method of decoration, though all from different roller-stamps, have been identified on imported beakers found at King Harry Lane, at Baldock (Herts), and at Casterley and Oare (Wilts) as well as on 'local' wares at King Harry Lane, at Colchester 1970 and at Oare and Dorchester-on-Thames (Oxon.) (Swan 1975, fig. 5, 61; Frere 1962, fig. 12, 15). One beaker shows the use of the fern-leaf roller-stamp in combination with a second zone of different incised decoration, narrow deeply-incised vertical lines arranged in groups to form stripes identical to those used to decorate girth beakers. Two beakers have both zones filled with vertical stripes.

Only two butt beakers are identifiable as examples of the small slender curvaceous variant, *Type 39B* (*Cam.* 112C). Both are in dark red TR 3 and are decorated with a single broad band of rather coarse rouletting. One occurred residually in a feature which included second-century

pottery; the other also is not from a closely-dated context. Unfortunately there is no evidence to support the inference that the smaller variant, *Type 39B*, is a later development of the butt beaker.

Pedestal beakers in TR 1 (A) or TR 1 (C), with the red slip on the external surface, are scarce, for there are only two small but classifiable rims, *Types 42* and *43* (*Cam.* 74/9 and 76) and body-sherds from six other beakers. The general quality is unusually poor in material from Skeleton Green; the sherds are small, two are very abraded and one is burnt. They all give the impression of being residual, and the most worn sherds are from the general site-layers. However, pedestal beakers are not very common on British sites other than Camulodunum, and are frequently represented by small unclassified sherds. Classifiable examples are limited to Baldock; King Harry Lane; Snailwell (Cambs.); Chichester, Fishbourne and Wickbourne (Sussex); Silchester and Charterhouse (Somerset); but the distribution-area is greatly widened by the sherds found at Old Winteringham and Old Sleaford (Lincs); South Cadbury (Somerset); Bagendon (Glos.); Abingdon (Oxon.) and Prae Wood.

Generally more common than pedestal beakers, but still fairly rare, are white-ware jars with barbotine decoration and a mica-gilt slip on the rim and shoulder, *Type 49*. There are two main versions here: the usual version, as described above, represented by sherds from twelve different vessels, and the rare version with a pinkish/red slip on the inside and acting as an underslip for the mica slip, represented here by sherds from four different vessels. Distribution of the former is mainly confined to wealthy Iron Age settlements in Essex and Hertfordshire, although there are others at Needham (Norfolk); Silchester; Bagendon and Rodborough Common (Glos.), possibly indicating that they were available in greater numbers, over a wider area, for a longer period than the nucleus of finds supports (Frere 1941; May 1916, pl. XLVII, 48; Clifford 1961, type 46; unpublished find in Stroud Museum). More occur in post-Conquest contexts than in Period I at Camulodunum, while at King Harry Lane, of the ten complete examples found, only one occurred in an enclosure, the remainder being in graves sited between and outside the ditch-systems or the enclosures and so not belonging to the earliest phase of the cemetery. Examples in Britain and on the Continent suggest that the variant is essentially Tiberio-Claudian.

Examples of the version with a red slip on the inside have been identified only here and at Camulodunum. The slip seems to be a typologically early feature occurring on vessels found at Oberaden, Wincheringen and the Rheims area, where some at least may have been made (Loeschcke 1940, type 103; Koethe & Kimmig 1937, Abb. 2, 4a-d; Hawkes & Hull 1947, 239). The early versions, whether they have the slip inside or not, tend to be very much larger and more barrel-shaped than variant A; unfortunately none of the finds from Skeleton Green is sufficiently complete to give full typological information. It seems likely that these jars are late Augustan and imports.

The white or cream butt beakers, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113), exhibit the same typological trends as their imported TR 3 counterparts, for they are rather tubby in shape with a relatively shallow straight neck and lacking a markedly concave profile at the foot, unlike the much more slender and curvaceous examples from Camulodunum. Hawkes and Hull noted the differing shapes and proportions when they compared their beakers from Camulodunum with those from the Gatesbury site. They suggested that the tubbier shape, which more closely approximated to continental versions from late Augustan sites, was the earlier and that they were probably made in the vicinity of Gatesbury and not at Camulodunum (Hawkes & Hull 239). There are however no examples of the probably earliest imported versions, in white ware with a red slip on the inside and frequently on the rim and base as well; they do occur at Camulodunum, but only just. Despite their size and fragility, white butt beakers were distributed almost as widely as imported TN and TR, particularly north of the river Thames, the most obvious difference being their absence from South Wales and the south-west peninsula; with few exceptions GB imports have been found on the same sites. Unlike the platter and cup *Types 3* and *33*, but like the TN platter *Type 7*, production and distribution of white butt beakers seems to have been irretrievably dislocated by the Boudiccan revolt.

There is a single example of a butt beaker with unusual additional decoration in the form of

evenly spaced plain bosses applied to the rouletted zones. The fabric with its blue/grey fine-grained sandy core and essentially yellow-buff surfaces would be more at home in the area north and west of Puckeridge, between Baldock (Herts.) and Northampton, where it appears to be the standard local fabric for a series of well-made butt beakers similar to *Type 40* in form, but with a variety of different types of incised decoration, including rouletting, though without the applied bosses. The closest parallel to this beaker was found at Verulamium, where it is a residual piece in deposits dated 75-105 (Frere 1972, fig. 107, 252). Five other examples in a variety of different self-coloured fabrics have been found in a relatively restricted area, in a burial at King Harry Lane; at Dorchester-on-Thames and Abingdon (two) (Oxon); and Silchester (Hants.) (Frere 1962, fig. 12, 9, Ashmolean Museum: May 1916, pl. LXX, 150). In addition, there are two rather crudely-fashioned beakers, without rouletting but with prominent bosses, from cremation burials at Cheriton, Kent (Tester and Bing 1949, fig. 2, 19: 4, 33). Given the reported prevalence of butt beakers with applied bosses in the tribal area of the Atrebates and with the production centre of at least one variant at Rheims in Northern France, their presence in Kent becomes more understandable but makes the absence of other examples south of the main concentration more surprising (information from M. Georges Jelski). Examples are not common elsewhere on the Continent and the finds seem to be restricted to burials at Andernach; Nijmegen and Goeblingen-Nospelt (Koenen 1880, Taf. VI, 4; Holwerda 1941, pl. III, 104; Thill 1967, Taf. 1, 7-8).

The significance of the GB wares from Skeleton Green can only be fully realised when the collection is compared in the first place with those from late Augustan sites in Germany, and then with those from Colchester 1970 and King Harry Lane. An examination of the finds from Oberaden and Haltern shows that a high proportion of Name stamps, of stamps on TR, of TR in general compared to the amount of TN, and of moulded forms both large and small rather than plain forms, are characteristic of late Augustan groups; and these are the characteristics exhibited by the collection from Skeleton Green. When we exclude the unstratified material from the upper levels, the range of forms and fabrics is very close to Oberaden and Haltern. The groups from Colchester 1970 and King Harry Lane are two of the largest to be excavated since the publication of the even larger collection found over many seasons at Camulodunum (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 202).

A comparison of the stamp-lists shows that no die is represented in all three lists, although stamps from three dies occur in both the King Harry Lane and Colchester 1970 lists; no stamp found at Skeleton Green is duplicated in the other lists. However, since the average number of stamps from each die represented in Britain is less than two stamps per die, it is not particularly surprising that the duplication is small. When all the products of each potter are considered, the overlap amongst the lists is somewhat greater, but only one potter's name occurs in all three lists and that is the problematic *Acutus*; two *Acutus* I stamps on TR platters were found at King Harry Lane while the stamps from Skeleton Green and Colchester 1970, on TN platters, are more likely to belong to *Acutus* II. Three potters, *Dannomaros*, *Julius* and *Vritves* (*GB* 6, 8 and 10), supplied Skeleton Green and King Harry Lane; and one potter, *Attissus* (*GB* 4), is represented at Skeleton Green and Colchester 1970 by stamps from dies cut by different die-makers, on platters of different forms and made of different varieties of TR and possibly made at markedly different times.

The incidence of forms and fabrics is compared in Tables II and III, and several important points emerge. The collections from Skeleton Green and Colchester 1970 differ markedly in certain respects; and where this occurs, the figures for King Harry Lane occupy an intermediate position although they are significantly closer to those from Skeleton Green.

Clearly TR is proportionally more important at Skeleton Green than at the other sites, particularly in the case of cups. Although only 25% of the collection from Colchester 1970 is in TR, it is still rather a high figure compared to that from other British sites, for on many no TR has been identified at all (Rigby 1973, fig. 9). Cups are marginally more important at Skeleton Green than at Colchester 1970, but it is in the collection from the King Harry Lane cemetery that they achieve even greater importance, reducing the proportion of platters to below two thirds (Table II).

If we exclude certain long-lived types such as 1, 20 and 29-32, the collections of cups and platters in TR and TN from Skeleton Green and Colchester 1970 are almost mutually exclusive (Table III). Early forms, *Types 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 25* and 26, which are important at Skeleton Green, are absent or scarce at Colchester 1970, while late forms, *Types 3, 7, 13* and 15, which are so important in the collection from Colchester 1970, are scarce in the Skeleton Green collection. The scarcity of *Types 13* and 15 is particularly surprising, since they are standardized between A.D. 20-30 at the latest, and potters who include them in their range of forms are represented at Skeleton Green. *Type 15* is common in Britain, occurring on 26 sites; and more significantly it is the most important platter-type in the material from King Harry Lane, the 'intermediate' collection. There is some late material from Skeleton Green which is Claudian or Claudio-Neronian in date and there is some pre-Claudian material from Colchester 1970; but the two collections only overlap significantly in the long-lived forms, and, generally, the former collection has more affinities with King Harry Lane.

When other imports are compared a very similar pattern emerges. The earlier types or variants are more common at Skeleton Green (and to a certain extent at King Harry Lane) than at Colchester 1970, even allowing for the fact that the Colchester collection is more than twice its size. Mica-dusted TN and girth beakers are more important in the collection from Skeleton Green than from Colchester 1970. Particularly notable is the disparity in numbers in each collection of the tubby and the curvaceous variants of the butt beaker *Type 39*. Here the positions are completely reversed, with the former being overwhelmingly dominant at Skeleton Green and the latter at Colchester 1970. Taken together, there are sherds from 58 different beakers in TR3, which is not as far below the total of 100 for the locally-made beaker, *Type 40*, as one would perhaps expect. A comparison of the equivalent types from King Harry Lane shows an overwhelming imbalance in favour of the local product, by 16 to 1. It appears that when the site at Skeleton Green was occupied, supplies of TR 3 beakers were still easy to obtain, at a time when the local industry was expanding. But only marginally later, when the King Harry Lane cemetery was in use, the position had completely altered: TR 3 beakers were scarce and so not to be sacrificed too readily in ritual deposits.

One of the most marked differences is in the size and quality of the collections of pedestal beakers in TR 1 from each site. This class of vessel is poorly represented at Skeleton Green, but it was clearly significant at Colchester 1970 and was relatively easily available when the cemetery at King Harry Lane was in use. The techniques and fabrics used for making both platters and pedestal beakers in TR 1 appear identical, so the inference would be that they were made at the same potteries during the same manufacturing period from late Augustan times onwards, for both are represented at Oberaden. At Skeleton Green the association is maintained in the pre-Claudian period between the beaker and the platters, though the latter are clearly much more readily available. However several almost complete pedestal beakers in TR 1 (A), and a large number of sherds in both TR 1 (A) and (C) were found in Claudian or Claudio-Neronian pit-groups at Colchester 1970. There are 23 classifiable beakers of seven different types, only two of which occur at Skeleton Green as classifiable rim-sherds (*Types 42* and *43*); in contrast the total of cups or platters in TR 1 (A) is four. If the Colchester 1970 material is representative of the GB wares readily available in the Claudio-Neronian period, then pedestal beakers were being made on a larger scale after production of cups and platters in the same fabrics had ceased than when the latter types were being made in quantity. It may be significant that the most important type at King Harry Lane, Colchester 1970 and Camulodunum (*Cam. 76*), can be paralleled exactly only rarely on the Continent, in a grave-group from Annelles, Ardennes; for this may be a type which was made at Camulodunum as Hawkes and Hull noted (1947, 231: information kindly supplied by M. Varillon).

To sum up, the collections from Skeleton Green and Colchester 1970 differ most notably in the relative importance in each of known early and late stamps, forms and fabrics. They show the range of imported GB wares available in south-eastern Britain in the late Augustan-Tiberian period, before A.D. 25, and in the Claudio-Neronian period. King Harry Lane seems to occupy an intermediate position; so while nothing is quite as early as the earliest material from Skeleton Green, nothing is as late as the latest forms from Colchester 1970. Together, *Types 15* and *17*

are well represented at King Harry Lane, the latter being the most important platter-type found; their scarcity at Skeleton Green, coupled with the quantity of early material, implies that the site belongs to two separate phases, an intensive fairly long pre-Claudian and a short post-Conquest phase. The material from the later phase occurs in the upper levels of features containing early GB wares and in the general site-layers. Had the collection accumulated in a continuous uninterrupted phase, then 'intermediate' King Harry Lane types would have been better represented; and had the second phase lasted longer, the similarities with Colchester 1970 would have been greater.

As a whole, the total collection of Gallo-Belgic wares from Braughing-Puckeridge comprises the widest range of late Augustan forms and fabrics from any site in Britain. It includes examples of the earliest known products in TR 1, forms which reached Oberaden but may already have been out of production by the time that Haltern was established. The scope of the early forms suggests that imports could have begun within a decade of the first production of TR, *c.* 20 B.C. Trade continued on a fair scale until *c.* A.D. 20 when, at best, a very sharp diminution in supplies occurred. The change was so rapid and marked, that it is likely that trade was interrupted for a considerable time. When supplies were resumed in the Claudian period, they were limited in range and lasted only a short time. In having such a preponderance of early products and so few of post-Conquest date, the Gallo-Belgic wares from Braughing-Puckeridge are unique in Britain. The pattern here is the reverse even of collections from comparable sites with pre-Conquest occupation. Such a marked anomaly to the general pattern of Gallo-Belgic imports to Britain may mark significant events in the history of the site, for it suggests radical changes in the location or status of the settlement.

### POTTERS' STAMPS

NAME STAMPS (FIG. 76)

GB 1 (G22 F.52 (5)) (FIG. 76, 1)

**ACVT.** Central stamp; one rouletted wreath with added borders of thick incised concentric circles. On a small platter with a footring. TN; fairly dark grey fine-grained paste; black surfaces; highly polished interior, matt exterior within footring.

**Acutus die 2A3.** Stamps from this die of Acutus have been found at Camulodunum and Silchester, at the latter in a Claudio-Neronian context (Hawkes and Hull 1947, 10; Boon 1969, fig. 3, 1). Examples are quite common on the Continent, mainly on cups, but none is closely dated. Two stamps occurred at Nijmegen, in Cemetery E, dated A.D. 20-40, both on TN cups of *Type 32* (*Cam.* 56). Other sites are Trier, Hunnerberg, Rheims and Bavay (Holwerda 1941, 3b; Koethe 1938, Abb. 2, 2; Vermeulen 1932, 1; Habert 1893, 10; *Pro Nervia* 1931, 127).

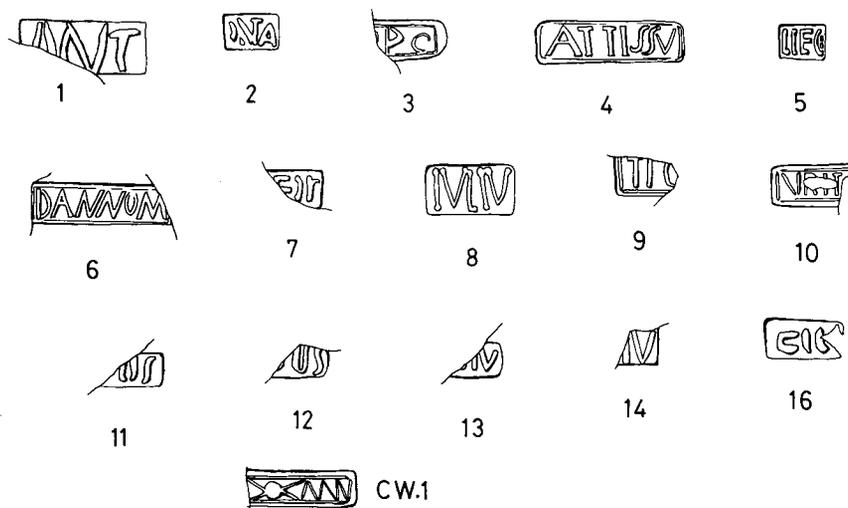


Fig. 76. Gallo-Belgic potters' stamps (1:1).

A potter *Acutus* was at work in the late Augustan period, for two of his stamps were found at Haltern (Loeschcke 1909, 265). The distribution and contexts of stamps from the 19 dies bearing versions of *Acutus* suggest either that his firm continued in business into the Claudian period, without the founder, or else that there was a later potter of that name. Because of the absence of dated evidence and the fact that no dies have been assigned to any kiln site, any division has to be chiefly on typological grounds. Typologically early dies used mainly on TR can be assigned to *Acutus* I, who is assumed to have supplied Haltern, while those cut by different die-makers, used only on TN and on later vessel-types, can be assigned to *Acutus* II. The forms, fabrics and dies of *Acutus* I suggest that his working life did not extend beyond *c.* A.D. 15-20, while the characteristics of the products of *Acutus* II suggest that he worked in the Tiberio-Claudian period.

The style of this particular die suggests that it belongs to *Acutus* II, but if Cemetery E at Nijmegen is essentially pre-Claudian in date, the die could just belong to either since it was in use in the Tiberian period.

**GB 2** (G22 F.52 (4)) (FIG. 76, 2)

**A.TA.** Central stamp; on a small cup with a footring. TR 2; orange-red paste, typical self-coloured finish.

**Ata die 1F1.** No other stamps from this die have been identified though several similar stamps, presumably belonging to the same potter, have been found on the Continent. No connection has been established yet between *Ata* and the much more common potter *Atta* who worked at Sept-Saulx, Marne.

The closest parallels are all from different dies and are not closely dated; they are all from grave-groups. There is a stamp on a TR cup, *Type 32* (*Cam.* 56), from a Claudian grave-group at Chantemelle, Luxembourg; one on a TN platter, *Type 20* (*Cam.* 5), in a grave which includes Flavian samian from Blicquy, Hainault (Netherlands); and four on TR platters found on the native Batavian settlement at Nijmegen (Roosens 1954, tombe 22, 1; De Laet and Thoen 1967, fig. 17, 240; Holwerda 1941, 13). These few finds show a marked concentration in the Lower Rhine, extending into Britain.

A tentative date for the working life of *Ata* is *c.* 40-60.

**GB 3** (G23 (6)) (FIG. 76, 3)

**[ATE] PO.** Central stamp; one incised circle. On a cup, *Type 32* (*Cam.* 56), in TN; pale blue powdery paste; dark blue-grey surfaces; highly polished interior, worn exterior.

**Atepos die 1B1.** No other stamps from this die of *Atepos* have been identified. The only other definite find is a retrograde stamp on a TN platter found in Paris and it is undated (Durand-Lefebvre 1958, 96). In addition there is a fragment from Topsham, Devon, on a TN platter, *Type 4* (*Cam.* 16), which may be a product of *Atepos*. It is unlikely to have been manufactured before the Claudian period, in which case, if it was made by *Atepos*, he was still working in the Claudian period.

**GB 4** (G41 F.24) (FIG. 76, 4)

**ATTISSV.** Two radial stamps (from three); one bordered, rouletted wreath and one incised circle. On a large platter, *Type 19* (*Cam.* 3), TR 1 (B); light orange sandy paste; darker coral-red slip; highly-polished interior, polished exterior.

**Attissus die 1A1.** Stamps from this die of *Attissus* are relatively plentiful in Britain having been identified at Camulodunum, Oare (two stamps) and Fishbourne (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 41; *Dev. Mus. Cat.* 1934, pt. ii, pl. LI, A; Cunliffe 1971, fig. 80, 1). Like the Skeleton Green stamps they are radial, on platters in TR 1 (B) or (C). Those from Camulodunum and Fishbourne are from post-Conquest contexts while those from Oare were found with imports which could be immediately pre- or post-Conquest in date; the most recent interpretation of the group from Oare, originally found by the Cunningtons, suggests that it is military and belonging to the initial phases of the Roman occupation (Swan 1975, 40). In Britain the evidence is that this particular die was still in use in the Claudian period, but the Continental evidence is very different.

The die must have been in use in the late Augustan period for it was used to stamp a TR platter found at Haltern (Loeschcke 1909, Taf. XXX, 8). The style of his dies, the range of his platter-forms and his specialization in TR 1 to the complete exclusion of TN, coupled with the contexts in which his stamps have been found, imply that Attissus worked in the first quarter of the first century A.D. Unless the die was re-used by a potter who could make identical TR 1 fabrics, all the platters stamped with the Haltern die were manufactured in the late Augustan-early Tiberian period, before c. A.D. 20. The kilns of Attissus have not been identified, but it is probable from the number of finds at Rheims that he resided there for at least part of his working life.

The problem remains why such a high proportion of the stamps from the Haltern die are in post-Conquest contexts. At Camulodunum and Oare they could be residual; but at Fishbourne the excavator states that there was no pre-Conquest occupation of that site, in which case the stamp is a survival rather than residual (Cunliffe 1971, 159). If they are not simply residual, they may represent out-of-date stock unloaded upon a new market, or supplied to the Roman army. Whatever the explanation, the Skeleton Green platter appears to belong to a genuine pre-Claudian, probably late Augustan, distribution of GB wares.

GB 5 (G24 Burial L) (FIG. 76, 5)

L:IEC. Central stamp; on a cup with a footring. TR 1 (B).

The potter's name has not been identified and no other stamps from this die have been found, though three similar stamps occurred at Camulodunum; Titelberg and Thuisy. They are all apparently on TR cups, the stamp from Grave 29 at Titelberg being on a cup of *Type 29* (*Cam.* 56) (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 184). The stamp from the Gallo-Belgic pottery of Thuisy, Marne, found in Kiln VI, may indicate that the potter worked there, though it could be just domestic rubbish (Fromols 1938, pl. VIII, 8).

GB 6 (G25 (3)) (FIG. 76, 6)

DANNOMA. One radial stamp; on a large platter with a footring. TR 1 (C); soft orange sandy paste; coral-red slip, self-coloured matt lower surface.

Dannomaros die 3C1. Only one other stamp from this die of Dannomaros has been identified; it is a radial stamp on a large TN platter found at Colchester (*Col. Mus. Rep* 1956-62, 18).

Like Acutus I and Attissus, Dannomaros was working in the late Augustan period and supplied Haltern (Loeschcke 1909, Taf. xxx, 12). His products are very similar to theirs in range of forms and type of TR fabrics, so it is possible that he worked for some time in the same area, perhaps in or near Rheims. On typological grounds it is unlikely that he worked after A.D. 20.

At present his products are rather more common in Britain than on the Continent, for stamps from other dies have been found at Camulodunum (two stamps); King Harry Lane; Braughing 1972 and Fishbourne. Three out of the first four stamps are from the same bordered two-line die while the fifth is from the same die as the stamp from Haltern (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 72; Cunliffe 1971, fig. 80, 2; Loeschcke 1909, Taf. xxx, 12). Continental finds are limited to Grave K at Coblenz-Neuendorf, Poitiers and Brussels, in addition to the stamp at Haltern (Gunther 1901, Grave K, 12; *C.I.L.* xiii, 10010, 744-5).

GB 7 (G22 F.52 (12)) (FIG. 76, 7)

JEI. Central stamp; two incised circles. On a small cup, *Type 26* or *29* (*Cam.* 54 or 56), TR 2; red fine-grained paste; orange-red surfaces; highly-polished interior, faceted polished exterior. Eilo die 2B1. There are no other stamps from this die and the potter's name has not been identified, though it may be a shortened version of Eilo; the style of the die suggests that it should belong to that potter. His stamps, all from the same die and on identical TN platters, *Type 16* (*Cam.* 8), have been found at Camulodunum, King Harry Lane and at Nijmegen in Cemetery O dated A.D. 5/10-30 (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 167; Holwerda 1941, 66). Probably Tiberio-Claudian.

GB 8 (G22 F.52 (9)) (FIG. 76, 8)

**IVLIV.** Central stamp; one incised circle. On a cup, *Type 29* (*Cam.* 56), with a convex carinated footring. TN; pale blue sandy paste; metallic blue-grey surfaces; highly-polished interior, unfinished lower surface within the footring.

Julius die 6M1. No other stamps from this die of Julius have been found in Britain, but there is one on a TR platter, *Type 5* (*Cam.* 11/12), from Nijmegen, in Cemetery O, A.D. 5/10-30 (Holwerda 1941, 89). Stamps from a related die occur at Camulodunum once, and three times at King Harry Lane, on cups of *Type 29* and 32, and a platter *Type 5* (*Cam.* 56 and 11/12): all in different burials.

On the Continent, stamps have been found at Trier in a late Augustan grave-group, at Xanten and at Chalons-sur-Marne; there may be others which have been wrongly identified. The Trier stamp was originally identified as MIV (Koethe 1938, Abb. 2, 67). The connection of Julius with the much larger producer(s) Julios is not known. Julius may be a different potter or the dies may merely designate a different branch of the 'firm' or may simply be the work of a different die-maker at the main branch. To judge from the forms and fabrics, the Julius dies were in use in the late Augustan-early Tiberian period, possibly before A.D. 25.

GB 9 (G40 (5)) (FIG. 76, 9)

**TIO[TAG].** Central stamp; on a small platter. TN 1; pale blue sandy paste; darker blue polished slip on the upper surface; self-coloured smoothed lower surface. An unusual type of TN; the only other potters known to have used this technique for TN are the 'firm' of Tornos and Vocarus.

Tiotagos die 2A2. The stamp is from the same die as one found in the 'Zero Ditch' at Prae Wood (Wheeler 1936, 176). Stamps from dies cut by the same die-maker have been found at Camulodunum, one stamp in a Period IV context, the second unstratified; also at Landreville (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 143-4; *CIL* xiii, 10010, 1911).

A tentative date for the working life of Tiotagos is *c.* 30-55.

GB 10 (G22 F.52 (13)) (FIG. 76, 10)

**VRITVES.** Central stamp; on a small platter with a footring, in TN; bluish-white powdery paste; blue-grey surfaces; highly-polished interior, lower surface matt within the footring.

Vritves die 1A2. No other stamps from this die have been identified, though there are similar bordered stamps from Camulodunum, radial on TN platters in Period I and IV contexts; from Braughing 1972, on a TN cup, *Type 29* (*Cam.* 56); at Andernach and in Grave 175 in the cemetery of Wederath, on a TR platter, *Type 5* (*Cam.* 11/12) (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 161; Haffner 1972, Taf. 41, 3).

Vritves also used a two-line die with a border reading VRITVES/CINCOS, stamps from which have been found in a grave at King Harry Lane, on a TR1 (B) platter of *Type 10* (*Cam.* 7); at Titelberg with an Aco-beaker of Hilarius (Graves 6 and 44); at Alesia and Bavay and at Rheims, where he may have worked. The style of this particular two-line die suggests a connection with the late Augustan TR potters Acutus, Attissus and Dannomaros (see under Stamps GB 1, 4 and 6). The importance of TN in his output suggests that he may still have been at work in the early Tiberian period, so a tentative date for his working life is before *c.* A.D. 20.

#### *Unassigned Name-Stamp Fragments*

GB 11 (G22 F.40) (FIG. 76, 11)

[ . . . ] **OS.** Central stamp; three incised circles. On a large cup. TR; dark orange fine-grained paste; bright orange surfaces; highly-polished interior, lower surface within the footring unfinished.

The die has not been identified so the potter remains unknown. The style of the stamp and the fabric suggest that it may belong to the potter Cassicos who specialized in TR 2 and probably worked at Metz on the river Moselle (Reusch 1943, Abb. 2, 1). If the stamp does belong to Cassicos then it is Claudian in date.

GB 12 (G42 (4)) (FIG. 76, 12)

[ . . . ] OS or [ . . . ] VS. Central stamp; on a cup with a footring, in TN; pale blue-grey fine-grained paste; worn and faded blue-grey surfaces; no finish survives.

The die has not been definitely identified, but it almost certainly belongs to the potter Novidos or Novidus. Two of his stamps were found at Camulodunum though they were not recognised originally and one occurred at Old Sleaford on a bowl with an omphalos base in poor-quality TN (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 180; and unpublished fragment, excavation by Mrs. M.U. Jones). His products have been found in graves in Fouches and Chantemelle, Luxembourg and at Trier, Bingen, Xanten and Metz (Roosens 1953, tombe 4, a; t.10, a; t.38, a; 1954, fig. 1, 2; Koethe 1938, Abb. 2, 73). Novidos specialized in moulded platters *Types 15 and 16* (*Cam.* 8 and 7), the former in TN and the latter in TR, which suggests that he worked chiefly in the Tiberian-early Claudian period, *c.* 25-50.

GB 13 (G42 (4)) (FIG. 76, 13)

[ . . . ] TV. Central stamp; on a small platter. TN; pale blue-grey fine-grained paste; blue-black surfaces; worn; no finish survives. The die has not been identified but it probably belongs to Acutus since there are at least two similar dies with versions of the name ending in -V.

GB 14 (G39 (4)) (FIG. 76, 14)

[ . . . ] V Radial stamp; on a large platter. TR 1 (B); dark orange sandy paste; coral-red slip; highly-polished interior, polished lower surface.

The die and the potter have not been identified, but the fabric and the style of the bordered stamp are very similar to the products of Acutus I, Attissus and Smertuccos (see under Stamps GB 1 and 4), all of whom used bordered dies ending in -V. Even if the stamp-fragment belongs to another potter, he was probably working in the Rheims area in the late Augustan period.

GB 15 (G5 (4)) (not drawn)

[ . . . ] V. Radial stamp; on a large platter. TR 1 (C); dark pink sandy paste; coral-red slip. The fabric is typical of the Attissus-Smertuccos group of potters. Late Augustan.

#### *Potters' Marks*

GB 16 (G22 F.43) (FIG. 76, 16)

Central stamp; on a small cup, *Type 26 or 29* (*Cam.* 54 or 56), TR 2; orange-red fine-grained paste; self-coloured surfaces; highly-polished interior, lower surface matt within the footring. No other stamps from this die have been identified, but it may be a shortened version of the mark on a TR platter from Alesia. Probably pre-Claudian.

#### *Unidentifiable Fragment*

GB 17 (G23 F.17) (not drawn)

Central stamp; two fine incised circles. On a small cup, probably *Type 26 or 29* (*Cam.* 54 or 56), TR 2; very similar to GB 11 and 16.

The stamp is too fragmentary to decide if it is a name or a mark. Possibly a product of the same potters as Stamps GB 11 and 16. Tiberio-Claudian.

#### *Coarse-ware Stamp*

CW 1. (FIG. 76, bottom)

A central mark on a platter in dark grey-brown fabric. The impression is incomplete, but originally consisted of a St. Andrews cross placed centrally, with repeated zig-zags, all within a border. The stamp is unparalleled; however the use of the zig-zag motif within a border suggests a source in northern or north-eastern Hertfordshire.

The use of stamps on coarse-ware copies of imported cup and platter forms began in the pre-Conquest period, but was more common after A.D. 45. This particular platter should be Neronian at the latest and could well be pre-Claudian in date.

## CATALOGUE OF TYPES

The figures in brackets — (G22 F.52 (8), 6) — after the Type numbers refer to the group from which the Type Figure is taken. The final digit(s) indicate the number of the published example within its group; other examples and variants are to be found in the illustrated groups.

## PLATTERS (FIG. 77)

*Type 1*

- a. (G22 F.52 (12), 2). Platter as *Cam.* 2A. Always in TN. Usually decorated with bordered rouletted wreaths and/or incised circles. Total 44.
- b. (G5 F.9 (3), 2). A large platter in TN similar to (a), but with a more stubby triangulate rim and a flatter base; the footring is slightly more elaborate. Pale brown sandy paste. Decorated with bordered rouletted wreaths and one incised circle. Total 1.

*Type 2*

(G22 F.52 (8), 21).

Deep platter with flattish base as *Cam.* 15. The only two examples are in TN. Total 2.

*Type 3*

Platter in bluish-grey TN, similar to *Cam.* 16. No reconstructable profile. Total 1.

*Type 4*

(G24 (4), 5). A platter with sloping wall, similar to *Cam.* 11/12. Mostly only the rims have survived intact here. Of the nine examples, eight are in TN and one in TR. Total 9.

*Type 5*

(G22 F.52 (5), 17). A similar platter to No. 4 but the internal offsets are more pronounced. A variant of *Cam.* 12/13. All examples here are in TN. Decoration: incised circles. Total 13.

*Type 6*

(G40 (5), 12). A large platter, variant of *Cam.* 13. A marked offset midway down the inner wall. All examples are in TN. Total 8.

*Type 7*

(G22 F.52 (4), 19). A platter similar to No. 6 but with a more concave external lower wall section and less rounded internal wall sections. The two examples here are both in TN. Decoration: incised circles. Total 2.

*Type 8*

(G5 F.9 (2), 5). A small platter, variant of *Cam.* 7. All the examples here are in TR 1 (B). Total 5.

*Type 9*

(G22 F.52 (8), 14). A small platter, variant of *Cam.* 7. Three in TR 1 (A) and one in TN. Decorated with two closely-set incised circles. Total 4.

*Type 10*

(G22 F.52 (8), 13). A small platter as *Cam.* 7C. Both examples here in TR 2. Decoration: rouletted wreath with one border. Total 2.

*Type 11*

(G41 F.24 (4), 7). Small platter, variant of *Cam.* 7. Examples here are in TR 1 (C) and TN. Total 3.

*Type 12*

Small platter, variant of *Cam.* 7. No reconstructable profile here. For drawn example see Hawkes & Hull 1947, fig. 46, 14. Three examples here are in TR 1 (C) and one in TN. Total 4.

*Type 13*

(G40 F.12, 3). A small platter as *Cam.* 7B. Three examples here are in TR 1 (C) and one in TN. Total 4.

*Type 14*

(G24 F.5, 1). Small platter, variant of *Cam.* 7. Only one example here in TN. Total 1.

*Type 15*

Small platter as *Cam.* 8. The two examples here are in worn TN. No reconstructable profile. Total 2.

*Type 16*

(G41 F.24, 5). A platter, variant of *Cam.* 6. All examples here are in TR 1 (C). Total 3.

*Type 17*

(G39 (4), 3). A small platter, variant of *Cam.* 7. Examples here in TR 2. Total 2.

*Type 18*

(G6 F.14, 1). A largish platter as *Holwerda* 76a. The only example is in TR 1 (C). This is a unique form in Britain. Total 1.

*Type 19*

(G41 F.24 (4), 2). A large platter similar to *Cam.* 3. Most examples here in TR 1 (C), but a few in TN. The type figure, in TR 1 (C), had two radial stamps of ATISSV. Total 17.

*Type 20*

Platter as *Cam.* 5. With or without footring. Here they are found in TR and TN in almost equal numbers. The type figures illustrate the three main variants. Total 32.

a. (G5 F.9 (3), 4). Very large, without footring; in TN.

b. (G22 F.52 (6), 9). Small, without footring; in TR.

c. (G4 F.19, 2). Smallish, with footring; in TN.

*Type 21*

(G22 F.52 (13), 12). Large platter similar to *Cam.* 5B. One example only in TR 1 (A). Decorated with two bordered rouletted wreaths, but apparently unstamped. Total 1.

*Type 22*

A platter similar to *Cam.* 1, but sufficiently different in form and fabric to warrant a separate classification. Most of the examples are in micaceous TN, but two are in micaceous TR. Total 24. The type figures illustrate the two most common sizes.

a. (G22 F.52 (8), 22). Largish platter with tall footring; in TN.

b. (G5 F.9 (3), 7). Smaller version with more elaborate footring; in TN.

*Type 23*

(G5 F.9 (2), 8). Large platter similar to *Cam.* 4B. With tall footring as *Type* 22a. A rare moulded platter form in micaceous TN. Unstamped. Total 1.

*Type 24*

(G5 F.9 (2), 9). Large moulded platter; few other examples in Britain. The only example here is in TN. Total 1.

## CUPS (FIG. 78)

*Type 25*

(G5 F.9 (3), 10). Small, thin-walled cup. A rare variant. Always in TR 1 (B). Total 4.

*Type 26*

(G22 F.52 (12), 26). Small cup as *Cam.* 54. Quite a rare cup form. All examples here are in TR 1 (C). The type figure has a central stamp of EILO. Total 7.

*Type 27*

A cup as *Cam.* 53. One only in TN. Too fragmentary for reconstruction. Total 1.

*Type 28*

Cup as *Cam.* 56B. The two examples here are in TR 1 (C). No reconstructable profile. Total 2.

*Type 29*

Cup similar to *Cam.* 56A, variant with a narrow collar. Most of the examples here are in TR 2, but some are in TN. Total 14.

- a. (G22 F.43, 2). Tallish cup with very narrow base; in TN.
- b. (G5 F.9 (1), 12). Large cup with unusually narrow collar; in TN.

*Type 30*

A cup, variant of *Cam.* 56A. Similar to *Type 29* but with a heavier lip. One example only in TR 2. Total 1. Not a reconstructable profile.

*Type 31*

A cup similar to *Cam.* 56. Can be large or small, as type figures. One here in TR 1 (C) and two in TN. Total 3.

- a. (G22 F.52 (14), 32). Large type in TN.
- b. (G22 F.52 (6), 31). Small variety in TR 1 (C).

*Type 32*

A large cup, variant of *Cam.* 56C. Examples here are mainly in TN, but some are in TR 2. Total 30.

- a. (G22 F.52 (5), 35). Normal form in TR 2.
- b. (G22 F.52 (5), 39). A variant with a groove beneath the collar in TN.

*Type 33*

Flanged cup as *Cam.* 58A. Two examples in TN and one in TR 2. Total 3.

- a. (G42 (5), 2). Normal type in TN.
- b. (G22 F.52 (5), 40). A variant with straighter, thinner wall; in TR 2.

*Type 34*

A tazza similar to *Cam.* 51. In micaceous TN, dark blue-grey in colour. Not a reconstructable profile. Total 1.

*Type 35*

A tazza similar to *Cam.* 51A or B. Micaceous TN, with narrow external cordons on the upper body. No fully reconstructable profile. Total 7.

*Type 36*

a. (G40 (7), 10). Large tazza as *Cam.* 51C. Micaceous TN, with internal burnished lines. A rare form in Britain. Total 4.

- b. and c. Two variant footrings from tazze of similar type.

## BEAKERS (FIG. 78)

*Type 37*

(G5 F.9 (2), 15). Girth beaker as *Holwerda* 9b. All examples here in TR 3. Total 17.

*Type 38*

(G4 F.18, 3). A girth beaker as *Cam.* 82. All examples in typical TR 3. Decoration consists mainly of cordons and four- or five-prong vertical stripes. Total 9.

*Type 39*

A butt beaker as *Cam.* 112A. Most examples here are in TR 3 (B). Decoration is varied and can consist of combinations of rouletted bands, notched scroll, fern-leaf stamps and vertical stripes. Total 57. The type figures show the range of sizes.

- a. (G5 F.9 (2), 16). Large beaker with notched scroll decoration.
- b. (G5 F.9 (2), 18). Small tubby variety with notched scroll decoration.
- c. Butt beaker as *Cam.* 112Cb. Similar to *Type 39a* but more curvaceous and shapely, especially towards the base. Decoration similar to 39a. Total 2. Not illustrated.

*Type 40*

Butt beaker similar to *Cam.* 113. Always in fine white 'pipeclay' or cream ware. Decoration consists mainly of rouletted bands and body cordons. Total 100+.

FIGS. 21 and 27 illustrate the range. The expertise displayed in the manufacture of these vessels is very closely akin to the true GB wares but, as noted by Hawkes and Hull (1947, 238-9), they are virtually non-existent on Continental sites. This suggests that this particular type of beaker was manufactured purely for export, or that it was a product of Gallo-Belgic potters working in this country; perhaps in the Braughing-Puckeridge region and at Camulodunum.

The range of vessels here differs in significant details from those at Camulodunum. Whereas the vessels from Camulodunum generally display a rather humped shoulder-profile and a heavy overhanging rim, most of the vessels here have a smoothly-curved shoulder and the rims are less heavy and more curved; also, in many examples, the internal overhang of the rim is absent and almost invariably there is a small external cordon at the junction of rim and neck. This seems to suggest that the vessels from the Braughing-Puckeridge region are much closer to the original prototypes in TR 3, such as Type 39b.

- a. (G5 F.9 (3), 19). White fine-grained sandy ware.
- b. (G22 F.52 (9), 57). Cream sandy ware, very thin walls.
- c. (G22 F.52 (9), 46). Cream sandy ware with some red grog grits.
- d. (G22 F.52 (14), 53). Fabric as c.

Note: vessel (a) is illustrated on FIG. 78; the other three are shown among the other imported ware from F.52 in FIG. 21.

*Type 42*

Pedestal beaker, similar to pedestal beakers at Camulodunum, *Cam.* 72-79; in typical TR 1 (A). Profile not reconstructable. Total 1.

*Type 43*

Pedestal beaker, similar to *Cam.* 76-77. Usually in TR 1 (A); rare here. No reconstructable profile. Total 6.

*Types 44-48*

These types did not occur at Skeleton Green but appear in the Henderson collection from Gatesbury; see FIG. 125 and p. 333.

*Type 49*

A jar as *Cam.* 114. White or cream sand-free ware. Decoration, on the shoulder and upper body, consists of raised ridges and chevrons in barbotine; the rim and neck is often coated with mica gilt or orange-red slip. Total 10.

## GALLO-BELGIC WARES FROM KEY FEATURES

The numbers in brackets indicate the layer within the feature.

### *Pottery from G22 F.52*

#### PLATTERS

1. (13) A large platter, *Type 1 (Cam.* 2B); in TN; dark grey sandy core; pale brown cortex; dark grey-black surfaces, with a patchy polished finish. Worn, burnt and discoloured in patches. Decoration: a pair of bordered rouletted wreaths and a double incised circle, 2 cm from the wall (late Augustan — Claudian).
2. (12) A large platter, *Type 1 (Cam.* 2A); in TN; worn and flaking; pale grey sandy paste, sparse grog grits; light blue-grey surfaces, traces of a highly polished metallic finish. Decoration: at least one bordered rouletted wreath.
3. (5/6) A large platter, *Type 1 (Cam.* 2); in burnt TN; surfaces shade from pale blue to pale orange; polished finish.
- 4-6 Three similar large platters, *Type 1 (Cam.* 2C); in different varieties of TN.
  - (1) No. 4, pale buff sandy paste; very worn, blue-black polished surfaces.
  - (5) No. 5, pale blue-grey sandy paste; patchy, polished blue-black finish.

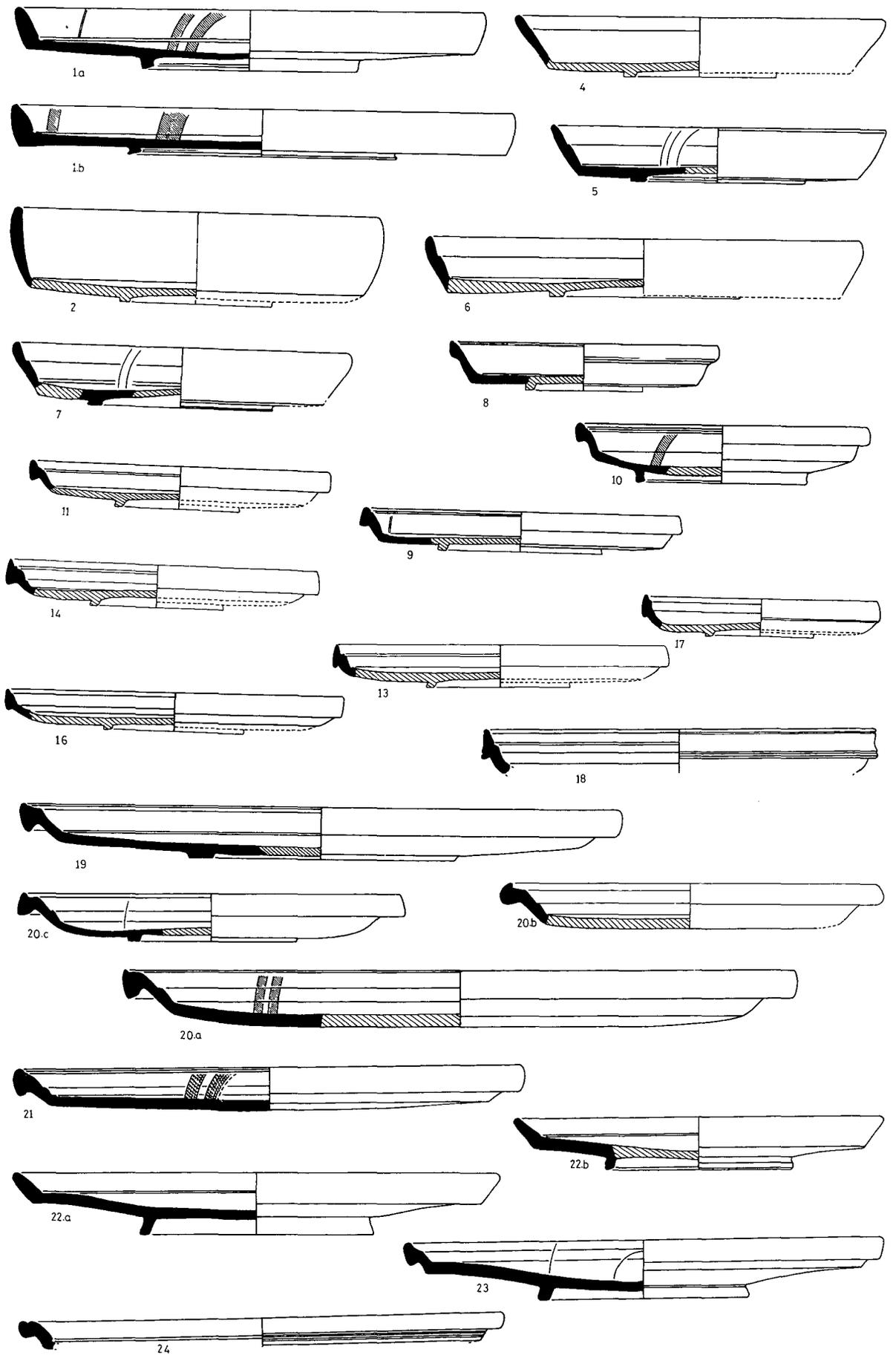


Fig. 77. Gallo-Belgic wares : platters (1/4).

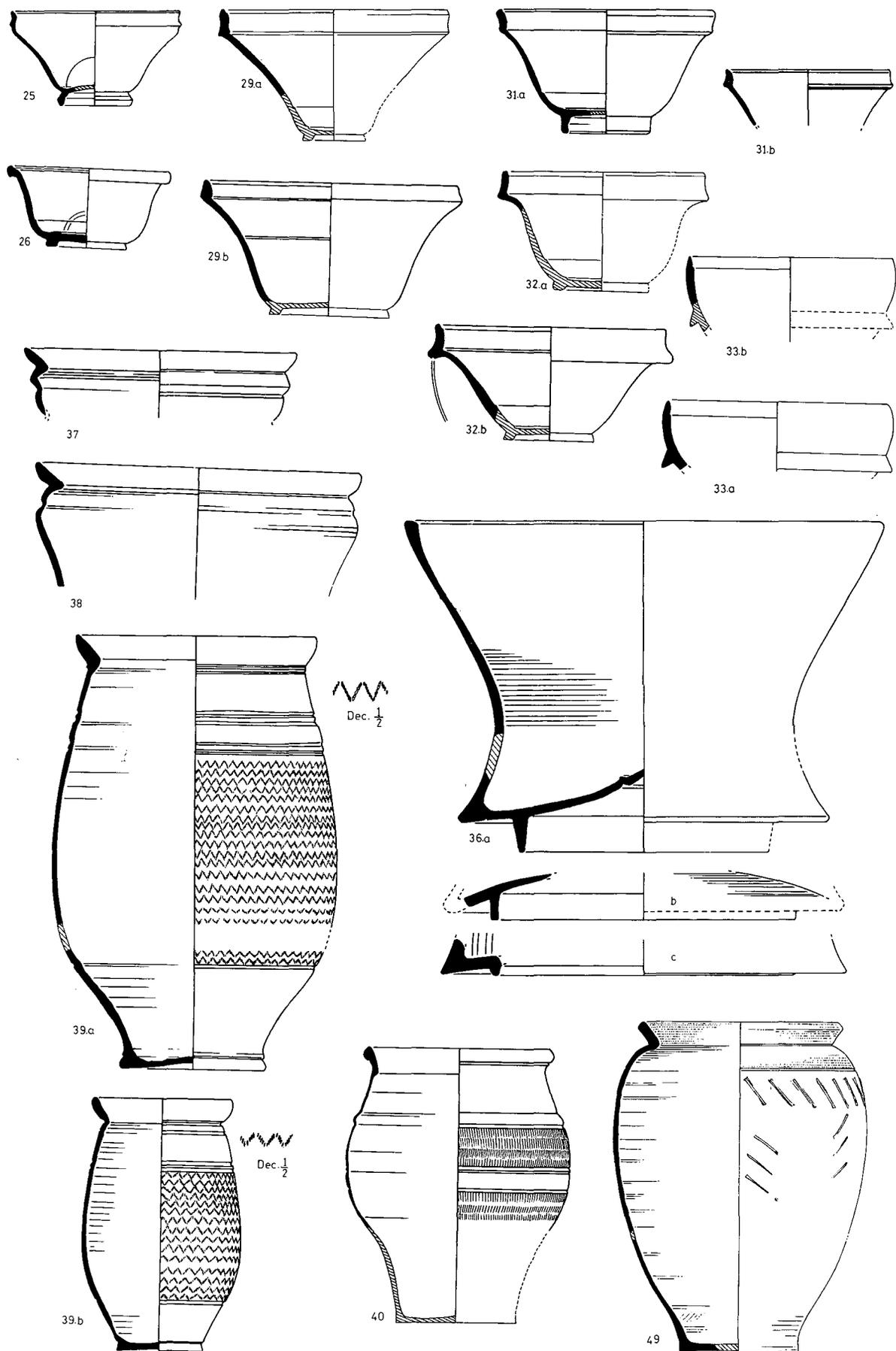


Fig. 78. Gallo-Belgic wares : cups and beakers ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ).

(1) No. 6, rust sandy paste; very worn, blue-black, highly-polished finish.

Continental finds show that the form was being made in the late Augustan period, by 10 B.C., while stamped examples, which apparently accounted for no more than 10% of the total output of the form, show that it was within the repertoire of potters like Canicos, Julios II and Medi, who were still working in the Claudian period. A common type; it has been found on 16 sites within the main distribution-area of GB wares, which lies south and east of a line from the Humber to the Solent. The peripheral sites, some of which are military or possibly military, are Old Winteringham (Lincs); Leicester; Bagendon; Casterley (Wilts); Hengistbury Head; Hacherston (Suffolk); Needham (Norfolk). Kiln sites: Sept-Saulx (Marne) and possibly other potteries in the vicinity of Rheims.

7. (7) A large platter, *Type 19* (*Cam.* 3); in TR 1 (C); coral fine-grained sandy ware, with fine white grits; dark coral, highly-polished slip (pre-Claudian).

Finds in TR1 (B) or TR 1 (C) are confined to Baldock and Prae Wood (Herts); Leicester; Newhaven, Chichester and Fishbourne (Sussex); Camulodunum; almost certainly Oare (Wilts) (see under Stamp GB 4). Examples in TN extend the distribution-area to Old Winteringham; Dorchester-on-Thames; Silchester and King Harry Lane.

8-9 (6) Two similar platters, *Type 20* (*Cam.* 5); in typical TR 1 (A); cream sandy core; pink cortex; coral polished slip, flaking.

(14) No. 8 is a variant, with straight facets and marked angles. Decoration: three fine incised circles (Augustan-Tiberian).

Examples of this form in TR 1 (A) are confined to the same sites as No. 7, excluding Oare, but including Bagendon. In TN and other types of TR the distribution is much wider and later and includes: North Ferriby (Yorks); Casterley; Littlehampton and Lancing (Sussex); Gussage All Saints (Dorset). Continental examples show that in TR 1 (A) the form was in use by c 10 B.C., but like *Type 1* it was still in production in TN in the Claudian period. Kiln sites: possibly Sept-Saulx, Thuisy, Courmelois (Marne).

10. (8) A similar platter, *Type 20* (*Cam.* 5); variant with straight facets and slight offsets; in TR 1 (C); bright orange fine-grained powdery paste; very worn bright orange slip; no finish survives (Augustan-Tiberian).

11. (14) Another similar large platter, *Type 20* (*Cam.* 5); in burnt and discoloured TR.

12. (13) A large platter, without a foot-ring, in TR 1 (A); fabric as No. 8. Burnt slightly at the rim. Decoration: two bordered rouletted wreaths. A complete profile, *Type 21*.

It is a rare platter form; only one example is published in *Camulodunum* (Hawkes & Hull 1947, fig. 46, 6). The only other identified examples are from Baldock (Herts); Leicester; and Burghby-Woodbridge (Suffolk), which are also in typical TR 1 (A). Since all the known examples are in TR 1 (A) it is probable that the form was never stamped. There is no vestige of a foot-ring upon the base of this example. The rim-form, fabric and flat base suggest that it is related to the platter *Cam.* 5B, but it is sufficiently different in detail of the rim to warrant a separate category rather than classification as a variant of form 5 (pre-Claudian).

13. (12) A small platter, *Type 10* (*Cam.* 7C); in TR 2; bright orange fine-grained paste; self-coloured, polished surfaces; exterior has a faceted finish (Hawkes & Hull 1947, fig. 46, no. 14) (Augustan-early Tiberian).

14-15 Two similar small platters, *Type 9* (Variants of *Cam.* 7); in TR 1 (B).

(9) No. 14, creamy pink fine-grained sandy paste; worn polished coral slip. This fabric resembles certain varieties of TR 1 (A) in texture and colours. It has a simple groove just below the lip (probably Augustan-Tiberian).

(12) No. 15, bright orange fine-grained paste; worn dark coral slip with traces of a highly-polished finish.

There are two other examples from the site. The form is rarely found in Britain. An example was published in *Camulodunum* where it was just classified as a variant of form 7, so totals cannot be estimated. The rim-form is particularly close to the Arretine platter, Loeschcke 1A1, which occurred at Oberaden. Continental finds are scarce and it has not been identified outside Camulodunum before (Hawkes & Hull 1947, fig. 46, no. 15).

16. (8) A tiny rim-fragment from a small platter, *Type 17* (*Cam.* 7B); in burnt and discoloured TR (Hawkes & Hull 1947, fig. 46, no. 11) (late Augustan-Tiberian).

Examples have been identified only at King Harry Lane; Camulodunum and the Braughing-Puckeridge area. Possibly made in the vicinity of Rheims.

17. (4) A platter, *Type 5* (variant of *Cam.* 12/13); in TN; pale grey fine-grained sandy hard paste; blue-black surfaces; highly-polished interior, polished exterior. Decoration: at least three equidistant incised circles (Tiberio-Claudian).

The external wall profile is convex, the internal offset is at about midway, the lower facet is slightly convex but it barely increases the wall thickness as compared to that of the upper facet; the base is flat, with a functional footring. Stamped examples of this variant suggest that it is mainly Tiberian in date. By the Claudian period it had been almost superceded by variants of *Cam.* 13 and 14, with much more exaggerated profiles, which have concave profiles below the offset.

18. (4) A platter, as no. 17, *Type 5*, in TN; rust sandy paste; blue-black surfaces; highly-polished finish now very worn.
19. (4) A platter, *Type 7* (*Cam.* 13/14); in TN; fabric as No. 17. This example has a slightly concave lower external wall-section (late Tiberio-Neronian, most likely to be post-Conquest).
20. (8) A small sherd, from a platter, *Type 6* (*Cam.* 13); in worn powdery blue-grey TN (Tiberio-Claudian).
21. (8) A deep, plain platter, *Type 2* (*Cam.* 15); in TN; pale blue, very fine-grained dense paste; blue-grey surfaces; highly polished interior, patchy polished exterior.

Scarce in Britain, the platter-form occurs in Claudio-Neronian contexts at Camulodunum, but it was in production before this time since it occurs in Cemetery O at Nijmegen and in early graves at Urmitz (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 220; Holwerda 1941, pl. XIV, 1042).

- 22-23 (6) Two similar platters, *Type 22* (*Cam.* 1); in micaceous TN; pale brown sandy paste; worn, blue-grey, mica-dusted surfaces. No finish survives (pre-Claudian).

Examples are confined to Camulodunum; King Harry Lane; Standon (Herts); Baldock; Kelvedon (Essex); Fishbourne and Leicester, so that even in Britain most, if not all, should be pre-Claudian imports.

In addition there are miscellaneous sherds from:

- |   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| 12 platters in TN.                          | 2 platters in TR.          |
| 1 small platter, <i>Cam.</i> 7 or 8, in TN. | 1 platter in micaceous TN. |

#### CUPS

- 24-25 (14) Two similar small cups, *Type 25*, in TR 1 (B); pale orange fine-grained paste; dark orange slip.

It is a rare cup-form which resembles *Cam.* 56, but has a moulded collar on the outside and only a single offset on the base. The footring too is different, being taller, slimmer and is closer than usual to those of Arretine cups. Examples may have been found at Camulodunum, but they have not been identified. Two complete cups, both in TR 1 (B), were found in burials in the La Tène III Cemetery at King Harry lane, but no others have been identified elsewhere.

- 26-30 Five similar cups, *Type 26* (*Cam.* 54); in similar TR 1 (C); bright orange paste; highly polished coral slip; faceted polished exterior (pre-Claudian).

(12) No. 26 has a central stamp (see Stamp GB 7)

(6) No. 29 is slightly larger than the other cups.

A rare form identified only at Camulodunum, the Braughing-Puckeridge area and King Harry Lane.

31. (6) A small cup, *Type 31* (*Cam.* 56); in TR 1 (C); fabric as No. 26. The slip has flaked badly and no finish survives.

It is a variant of form 56, with a narrow collar, rare in TR although more common in TN (Claudian at the latest, more probably pre-Claudian).

32. (14) A cup, *Type 31* (*Cam.* 56); similar, but larger than No. 31, in TN; underfired, with a dark grey core at the base; bluish-white fine-grained sandy paste; worn, dark grey surfaces; highly-polished interior, patchy polished exterior.

- 33-34 (5/6) Two similar small cups, *Type 29* (*Cam.* 56A); in TR 2; bright orange fine-grained surfaces, highly-polished finish (probably pre-Claudian).  
 35-37 (5) Three cups, *Type 32* (*Cam.* 56C); in TR 2; fabric as Nos. 33-34 (Tiberio-Neronian).  
 38-39 (5) Two cups, *Type 32* (*Cam.* 56C); in TN; brown fine-grained sandy paste; blue-black surfaces, highly-polished finish.

It is a variant with a marked carination which has a groove on the underside (Claudio-Neronian).

40. (5) A cup, *Type 33* (*Cam.* 58A); in TR 2; bright orange rather open-bodied sandy paste; coral polished surfaces. Burnt and flaking in patches. Decoration: at least three equidistant horizontal circles on the exterior, above the flange.

This is the latest GB cup-form to be introduced, probably after *c.* 30, and it is characteristic of post-Conquest groups into the early Flavian period in Britain; none are definitely from pre-Conquest contexts. In TN its distribution is closely associated with military sites in the south-west, South Wales and Yorkshire (see Rigby 1977, fig. 1). There are none at King Harry Lane and the form occurs in burials only at Southend-on-Sea (Essex) and Winchester (Collis, J., *Winchester Excavations* ii, forthcoming).

In addition, there are body-sherds in TR 2 which are probably from the cups Nos. 33-37.

#### BEAKERS

41. (8) A girth beaker, in burnt TR 3, *Type 38* (*Cam.* 82) This example with broad swelling cordon appears to be unique in Britain. One similar, illustrated in *Camulodunum* (pl. LV), is a continental find from Urmitz.

42. (6) A girth beaker, *Type 37* (*Holwerda* 9b); in TR 3 (B).

Finds are scarcer than *Type 39*, but cover about the same area (Claudian at the latest).

43. (8) Rim and base from a butt beaker, *Type 39* (*Cam.* 112); in TR 3 (A); dark red soft paste.

Finds are fairly widespread in the main distribution-area for cups and platters; the peripheral sites are Stanwick (Yorks); Bagendon and Oare (probably pre-Conquest, Claudian at the latest). In comparison with the numbers found here and at Camulodunum, they are rare in the King Harry Lane cemetery.

44. (8) Sherds from another beaker, *Type 39* (*Cam.* 112); in pale TR 3; apricot paste (pre-Conquest).

45. (6) Sherds from a butt beaker, *Type 39* (*Cam.* 112); in TR 3. Decoration: vertical combed stripes (pre-Conquest).

46. (9) A small butt beaker, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); variant with cordon below the rim, but no internal cornice; typical cream sandy ware, some red grog grits. Decoration: rouletted (pre-Flavian at the latest).

The fabric is typical of examples from Camulodunum and King Harry Lane, while identical beakers occur as far north as Stanwick and Rudston (Yorks) and also reached Bagendon, Leicester and Chichester (Fishbourne).

- 47-54 (2)-(14) Eight butt beakers, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); variant with a cordon below the rim and marked internal cornice. Fabric as No. 46 (Tiberio-Claudian).

Two are small and the remainder large versions.

55. (6) A variant, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113).

56. (12) A barrel-shaped beaker, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); in typical cream ware.

The tubby variant, closer in profile to late Augustan versions at Oberaden and Haltern, is probably earlier than the slender variant (No. 46). Identified examples are confined to here, Camulodunum and King Harry Lane. At King Harry Lane there are only four, compared to over 70 of the other slender variants, one of which occurred in the central burial of the earliest enclosure to be laid out.

57. (8) A butt beaker, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); in typical cream sandy ware. This vessel has very thin walls. Slightly burnt.

In addition there are bases from three different vessels and several miscellaneous rouletted body-sherds.

## MISCELLANEOUS

58-59 Two two-handled flagons, *Cam.* 161.

(8) No. 58, in hard, white fine-grained pipeclay ware.

(6) No. 59, in pale pink ware, similar to No. 58.

There are body-sherds from at least eight different flagons in white or cream ware (imported, pre-Flavian).

60. (5) Rim and sherds from a jar, *Type 49* (*Cam.* 114); in dense sand-free cream ware; orange slip on the rim and shoulder (non-micaceous). Decoration: in a zone below the slip, a band of chevrons in low relief barbotine.

Probably an import (Claudian at the latest). There is a similar jar, a very small version, from one of the burials in the King Harry Lane cemetery.

61. (6) Rim and body-sherds from a jar, *Type 49* (*Cam.* 114); in hard dense sand-free cream ware; a mica-gilt slip on the rim and shoulder. Decoration: chevrons in low relief barbotine, below a white slip which covers the lower body. An import (Claudian at the latest).

There are identical jars from burials in the King Harry Lane cemetery. The distribution of jars of this type in Britain is fairly wide-spread but sparse. It is similar to that for butt beaker *Type 39*, in TR 3, and this may indicate that they are from the same sources, or at least traded to the same markets. Sites where examples with a mica-gilt slip have been identified are Camulodunum and Kelvedon (Essex); Prae Wood, King Harry Lane and Baldock (Herts.); Leicester; Silchester; Bagendon and Rodborough Common, (Glos.); Chichester (Sussex) and Needham (Norfolk).

62. (10) Shoulder-sherds from a jar, *Type 49* (*Cam.* 114); with unusually high-relief barbotine decoration. The fabric is similar to TR 1 (A), used for platters and pedestal beakers. A cream fine-grained ware; micaceous coral slip on the inside and as an under-slip on the shoulder outside; a mica-gilt slip covers the shoulder also. Imported from Gaul, possibly from the Rheims area.

63. (8) A *tazza*, *Type 35* (*Cam.* 51A); in micaceous TN; burnt and discoloured; highly-polished exterior, matt interior; horizontal burnished bands (pre-Conquest).

Identified examples are confined to Camulodunum and King Harry Lane.

From this group come the Potter's Stamps *GB1*, *GB2*, *GB8* and *GB10*.

## COARSE WARES

64. (6) A globular jar in a fabric resembling micaceous TN.

There are two similar early Romano-British jars in the La Tène III Cemetery, King Harry Lane.

65. (4) Sherds from a flagon of unknown type. Hard white pipeclay ware with a greyish glaze-like deposit in the interior.

Material from the upper layers above 6: Claudio-Neronian *c.* 40-65. Material from the lower layers: late Augustan-Tiberian, possibly not later than *c.* A.D. 20.

*Pottery from G5 F.9*

## PLATTERS

1. (2) A large platter, *Type 1* (*Cam.* 2C); in TN; pale blue-grey sandy paste; dark blue-grey surfaces; polished interior, patchy polished exterior. Decoration: three incised circles. An almost complete platter, not stamped (late Augustan-Claudian).

2. (3) A large platter, *Type 1* (*Cam.* 2B); in TN; very hard, pale brown, sandy paste; dark grey-black surfaces; polished interior and rim, lower surface, faceted polish. Decoration: an incised circle and rouletted wreaths. About one quarter of the platter.

3. (3) A platter, *Type 20* (*Cam.* 4); in TR 1 (B); cream sandy core, pink cortex; highly-polished coral slip; interior flaking, exterior streaky (Augustan-Tiberian).

4. (3) A platter, *Type 20* (*Cam.* 5); in TN; pale blue-grey sandy core; variegated light and dark blue-grey surfaces; highly polished interior, exterior matt. Decoration: a pair of rouletted wreaths (late Augustan-Claudian).
5. (2) A small platter, *Type 9* (a variant of *Cam.* 7); in TR 1 (B); pale orange powdery fine-grained paste; darker orange-red polished slip.

A rare form, scarce even at Camulodunum where it occurs in Period I contexts (Hawkes & Hull 1947, fig. 46, 15). It closely resembles the Arretine form Loeschcke 1 (Augustan-early Tiberian).

6. (3) A large platter, *Type 22* (*Cam.* 1); in micaceous TN; pale blue-grey sandy ware; blue-grey micaceous polished surfaces. Worn (pre-Claudian).
7. (3) A large platter, *Type 22* (variant of *Cam.* 1); in micaceous TN; paste as No. 6; micaceous blue-grey surfaces; interior very pale blue-grey polished, exterior dark blue-grey, faceted matt finish.
8. (2) A large platter, *Type 23* (*Cam.* 4B); with a tall footring like *Cam.* 1, in micaceous TN; as No. 6, but a sparse mica scatter; mottled blue colour. Almost complete platter, not stamped.

It is rare for moulded platter-forms to be made in micaceous TN. There is a similar platter from a burial in the La Tène III Cemetery, King Harry Lane, and some sherds from Colchester, 1970 (pre-Claudian).

9. (3) Rim-sherd from a large moulded platter, in micaceous TN; brown sandy core; dark grey-black micaceous polished surfaces. *Type 24*.

Sherds from a similar platter were found at Colchester, 1970, otherwise the only other identified examples are from Leicester (Kenyon 1948, fig. 36, nos. 8, 9) (probably pre-Claudian).

There are miscellaneous sherds from:

- 3 large platters in TN, decorated with rouletted wreaths and/or incised circles.
- 5 platters, in worn TN.
- 1 platter in TR 1 (A); 1 in TR 1 (C); 2 in burnt TR.
- 4 large platters in micaceous TN.

#### CUPS

10. (3) A small cup with very thin walls, and only a single offset on the base. In TR 1 (B); light orange paste; darker orange polished slip, like No. 5. *Type 25*.

This variant is rare; it occurs twice in the La Tène III Cemetery, King Harry Lane, only in TR 1 (B); only one other from the site and one in the Henderson Collection.

11. (3) A cup, *Type 28* (*Cam.* 56B); in TR 1 (C); orange-red fine-grained sandy paste; darker worn slip; no finish survives.
12. (2) A cup, *Type 29* (*Cam.* 56A); in TN; variant with a narrow collar, slight internal groove and no quarter-round moulding at the base; double groove on the interior; grey core, brown cortex; dark blue-grey flaking polished surfaces.
13. (3) Sherd from a typical cup, *Type 31* (*Cam.* 56); in TN; pale buff core; dark blue-grey surfaces.

#### BEAKERS

14. (3) Base sherd from a pedestal beaker, *Type 42* (*Cam.* 74-79); in typical TR 1 (A); pale pink core; very worn orange slip.
15. (3) Rim from a girth beaker, *Type 37* (*Holwerda* 9b); in TR 3.
16. (3) An almost complete butt beaker, *Type 39* (*Cam.* 112); in apricot TR 3 (B); hard, fine-grained paste, smooth in fracture. Decoration: rouletted, notched scroll.
17. (3) The rim from another beaker, as No. 16.
18. (3) Rim and sherds from another beaker, as No. 16, a smaller version, almost complete.

In addition there are bases from 5 beakers in orange and apricot TR 3; also body-sherds from 2 beakers decorated as No. 16.

19. (3) A complete rim from a butt beaker, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); with external cordon, but very slight internal angle; typical white fine-grained sandy ware (probably Tiberio — Claudian).

## MISCELLANEOUS

20. (3) Sherd from a tazza, *Type 36* (*Cam.* 51C); variant with two narrow cordons at the waist; in micaceous TN; highly-polished exterior, matt interior, with horizontal burnished stripes. Fabric similar to one in G40 F.6 (Tiberio–Claudian).
21. (2) Body-sherds from a large flagon, probably with two handles; hard white pipeclay ware. An import.
22. (2) Neck sherds from a large flagon, *Cam.* 163, in fine-grained red ware, with a cream slip. Probably from the same source as two flagons in a burial in the King Harry Lane Cemetery (Burial AA 17). Extremely large and thin-walled, they would have presented a difficult transport problem, so were probably manufactured not too far distant from the find spots.

Also a sherd from a pipeclay beaker, *Type 49*, with barbotine decoration, and sherds from a small globular beaker in hard red TR-like fabric, traces of mica-dusting on shoulder.

This group, taken as a whole, need not date to later than the Tiberian period.

*Pottery from G41 F.23 and F.24*

The two pits whose contents are described below appear to be more or less contemporary. They were both sealed when Building VII was erected; but the final filling probably took place not too long before that event, because the rammed chalk floor of the building had been laid over one of the pits (F.23) and there had been some subsequent subsidence which was counteracted by laying down a second, thicker, layer of chalk.

*Pit F.23*

1. (4) A larger platter, *Type 1* (*Cam.* 2); in TN; off-white sandy paste; worn blue-grey surfaces. Burnt and discoloured (late Augustan–Claudian).
- 2-3 (3)(4) Two similar platters, *Type 20* (*Cam.* 5); in TN. No. 2, bluish-white, fine-grained powdery paste; pale grey surfaces; interior polished, worn rough exterior. No. 3, dark blue-grey surfaces; no finish survives (late Augustan–Claudian).
4. (6) A small platter, *Type 10* (variant of *Cam.* 7); in TR 1 (B); cream fine-grained sandy paste; coral polished slip. Very good condition. The fabric and form are like products of the potters *Acutus* and *Vritves Cincos* (Augustan–early Tiberian).
5. (9) A small girth beaker, *Type 37* (*Holwerda* 9b); in bright orange TR 3 (B).
6. (3) A butt beaker, *Type 39* (*Cam.* 112); in TR 3; pale orange, soft and powdery paste. Decoration: rouletted notched scroll.
7. (3) Sherd from a pedestal beaker, in typical TR 1 (A); cream paste, coral slip. *Type 43*.
- 8-10 (2-9) Sherds from three butt beakers, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); in typical cream ware.
11. (4) Neck-sherd from a large two-handled flagon, *Cam.* 163, in fine-grained red ware with cream slip.

In addition, there are miscellaneous sherds from two platters in TN, several decorated beakers *Type 39*, and at least one other flagon, in dull orange ware, with a cream slip.

*Pit F.24*

1. (3) A large platter, *Type 1* (*Cam.* 2A); in hard TN; pale grey fine-grained powdery paste; pale metallic grey polished surfaces (late Augustan–Claudian).
2. (3) A large version of *Type 19* (*Cam.* 3); in TR 1 (C); stamped with two (or three) radial stamps of *Attissu* (see Stamp GB 4). An almost complete vessel (Augustan–early Tiberian).
3. (3) A small version of *Type 19* (*Cam.* 3); in TR 1 (C); dark orange paste; dark coral slip (pre–Claudian).

4. (3) A large platter, *Type 20* (*Cam.* 5); in TR 1 (C); bright orange sandy paste; darker coral polished slip, like No. 2. A typical slight moulded footring (match in G23(5)) (Augustan-Tiberian).
5. (3) Four worn and flaking sherds, variant of *Cam.* 6, in TR 1 (C); soft orange fine-grained paste; flaking coral slip (Hawkes & Hull 1947, fig. 46, 8).

There is a similar platter belonging to Attissus (see *HGB* 3 (p. 328)) from Colchester, 1970 in a Tiberian pit group.

6. (3) A rim from a small platter, *Type 12* (*Cam.* 7C); in TR 1 (C); as No. 5; worn and flaking surfaces (Hawkes & Hull 1947, fig. 46, 14) (pre-Claudian).
7. (3) A rim from a small platter, *Type 11* (*Cam.* 7); in TR 1 (C); light orange paste; coral slip, with a patchy highly-polished finish (Tiberian).

The form is confined to large settlement-sites at the centre of the main distribution-area; however, it is the most common variant or sub-type of the moulded platters classified in *Camulodunum* as form 7, and of the forms represented here by *Types* 8-12. It is made in both TR and TN, and the former are nearly as common as the latter. Found at Camulodunum, Baldock, Prae Wood, and King Harry Lane.

- 8-9 (3) Two small rim-sherds, from two platters similar to No. 7, *Type 9*; in worn TR 1 (B); pale orange paste; coral slip (Tiberian).
10. (3) A platter, *Type 4* (*Cam.* 12); variant with slight, high offset, in TR 2; orange sandy paste; polished interior, worn exterior. Burnt (late Augustan-Tiberian).

The only platter-form with a single offset to be made in both TR and TN (the related forms are *Types* 5-7), it is the least common of the group and is particularly scarce in TR. Other examples have been identified definitely only at Baldock and Camulodunum.

11. (3) A large platter, *Type 22* (*Cam.* 1); in micaceous TN; pale blue powdery paste; very worn, dark blue-grey surfaces (pre-Claudian).
12. (3) A sherd from a pedestal beaker in very worn TR 1 (C); *Type 43*.
13. (3) Base of a tazza, *Type 35* (*Cam.* 51A); in burnt micaceous TN; polished exterior.

In addition, a large platter in TN.

## GALLO-BELGIC WARES FROM OTHER FEATURES

### A. Grid 4.

#### G4(4) (*pre-Conquest to early-Roman ground surface, Period I/II*)

1. Sherd from a small platter in TN. An import.
2. Rim-sherd from a girth beaker, *Type 38* (*Cam.* 82), a small version of the type; in worn TR 3; pink ware, with traces of a smoky grey external finish.

Examples of girth beakers of this size are rare. In Britain they have only been identified at Camulodunum and here. There is a complete example from Nijmegen (Holwerda 1941 pl. 1, 33).

3. Sherds from a jar, *Type 49* (*Cam.* 114), with rather crude and high-relief barbotine decoration. The fabric is not typical, being rather sandy in texture, though fine-grained. There is a red slip on the inside of the vessel.

A few sherds with the interior slip are reported from Camulodunum, but no others in Britain. An import from Gaul, possibly the Rheims area where examples have been identified. Otherwise scarce, known only from Trier and Haltern.

4. Sherds from a jar, *Type 49* (*Cam.* 114); in cream sand-free ware. Decoration: a band of low-relief barbotine.

#### G4 (5) (*pre-Conquest layer*)

1. Sherd from a cup, *Type 28* (*Cam.* 56); in TR 1 (C); orange paste; coral polished slip (Claudian at the latest).
2. Sherd from a two-handled flagon, *Cam.* 161; in pale pink fine-grained ware (pre-Claudian).

#### G4 F.18 (*large stone-packed post-hole, Period I Phase ii/iii*)

1. Rim sherd from a large platter, *Type 19* (*Cam.* 3); in TR 1 (C); identical to that of Attissu (see Stamp GB 4) (pre-Claudian).
2. Sherd from a cup, *Type 28/29* (*Cam.* 56); in TN; brown fine-grained paste; blue-black surfaces.
3. A girth beaker, *Type 38* (*Cam.* 82); in TR 3 (probably pre-Claudian). Also a base from a worn and flaked TN platter.

*G4 F.19 (shallow, rectangular pit or sump, Period I Phase iii)*

1. A large platter, *Type 1* (*Cam.* 2); in hard TN; white sandy paste; worn dark blue-grey surfaces (late Augustan-Claudian).
2. A large platter, *Type 20* (*Cam.* 5); in TN; pale blue-grey fine-grained sandy paste; dark blue-grey surfaces; highly-polished interior, flaking on the surface, faceted exterior (late Augustan-Claudian).
3. Platter, *Type 3* (*Cam.* 16); in TN; brown, fine-grained sandy paste; dark blue-grey worn surfaces (late Tiberian-Neronian).
4. A cup, *Type 32* (*Cam.* 56); in TN; pale blue-grey fine-grained paste; dark blue-grey surfaces (Neronian at the latest).
- 5,6 Sherds from two others similar to No. 4, in TN; brown sandy paste; dark blue-grey surfaces.
7. Base from a TN platter.

A late group: could be Claudian; after *c.* A.D. 30. Later than the group from F.22.

*G4 F.22 (Well 1, Period I Phase ii)*

1. A large platter, *Type 1* (*Cam.* 2); in TN; very hard, white sandy paste; pale metallic blue surfaces; polished interior, matt exterior (late Augustan-Tiberian).
2. Large platter, *Type 19* (*Cam.* 3); brilliant bluish-white sandy paste; pale blue-grey surfaces; highly polished interior, matt exterior (late Augustan-Tiberian).
3. Sherd from a platter in TR 1 (A); white paste, highly polished pink slip (pre-Claudian).
4. Rim-herd from a butt beaker, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); in typical cream ware.

This group is pre-Claudian, earlier than F.19.

## B. Grid 5

*G5 (3) (occupation-layer overlying cobbled floor of Building I, Period I Phase i/ii)*

1. Base from a large platter with a tall footring, *Type 22* (*Cam.* 1); in micaceous TN (pre-Claudian).
2. Base from a bowl or cup in worn, typical micaceous TN.
3. Rim-sherds from a butt beaker, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); the squat tubby variant; in typical cream sandy ware. Burnt and discoloured (pre-Claudian).
- 4-5 Rim-sherds from two butt beakers, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); the slender variants; typical cream ware. Burnt and discoloured (Neronian at the latest).

*G5 (4) (latest pre-Roman ground-surface, Period I Phase iii+)*

- 1-2 Two large platters, *Type 1* (*Cam.* 2); in worn TN (late Augustan-Claudian).
3. Large platter, *Type 19* (*Cam.* 3); in typical TR 1 (B); pink paste, red polished slip. Riveted in antiquity, possibly an 'heirloom' (pre-Claudian).
4. Base from a small platter, *Type 13/14* (*Cam.* 7/8); in very worn and flaked TN (Tiberio-Claudian).
5. A cup, *Type 27* (*Cam.* 53); in TN; pale grey paste, dark blue-grey polished surfaces. Probably from the same cup as the rim-sherds in G6(4).
6. Sherd from a pedestal vessel, possibly *Type 43* (*Cam.* 76 or 77); in very worn TR 1 (C); pale orange paste with orange slip.
7. Sherds from a butt beaker, *Type 39* (*Cam.* 112); in TR 3 (B); with notched-scroll rouletted decoration.
8. Sherds from another butt beaker, *Type 39* (*Cam.* 112); in typical red TR 3 (B).
- 9-10 Sherds from two butt beakers, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); in typical cream ware.
11. Rim-sherds from a jar, *Type 49* (*Cam.* 114); in cream fine-grained sandy ware; a matt red-brown slip on the shoulder and rim. Possibly from the same source as a similar jar in G22 F.52(5). Not a typical example of this type of jar.
12. Sherds from the neck and upper body of a large butt beaker; hard pale grey sandy core; pale brown slip; unevenly fired, so exposing patches of the core. Decoration: top zone, rouletted band with applied bosses and almond-shaped knobs alternating.

Such decoration is rare and has been identified only in a burial at King Harry Lane, Silchester; Dorchester-on-Thames and Abingdon (Oxon.). Two cruder 'copies' occurred in burials in the cremation cemetery at Cheriton (Kent).

- 13-14 One rim from a two-handed flagon, *Cam.* 161; in hard white pipeclay ware (late Augustan-early Claudian). And a strap handle; in hard cream ware, probably from a two-handed flagon, *Cam.* 163.

This group includes some material which could be post-Conquest, fairly weathered and redeposited-looking.

*G5 F.5 (surface of cobbled floor, Building I, Period I Phase i/ii)*

1. A large platter, *Type 19* (*Cam.* 3); in TR 1 (B); identical to other examples in G5(4). Probably the same vessel (pre-Claudian).

*G5 F.6 (Period III Phase iii, cemetery ditch)*

A group of weathered, miscellaneous sherds. They look residual and redeposited.

1. A large platter, *Type 18* (*Holwerda* 76a); in TR 1 (C); orange paste; coral slip; worn and no finish survives. This is a unique platter, no other examples of this form have been identified in Britain. It is very rare on the Continent: there are three examples from Ubbergen, while a sherd from Nijmegen is stamped by the potter Arantedus — who worked at Rheims (*Holwerda* 1941, no. 10).
2. Rim from a large platter, *Type 20* (*Cam.* 5); in TN.

3. A large platter in micaceous TN, probably *Cam.* 1 (pre-Claudian).
4. Platter in typical TR1 (A) (pre-Claudian).
- 5-6 Two copies of the platter *Cam.* 14; in blue-grey sandy coarse-ware; micaceous burnished surfaces. Almost certainly post-Conquest, since the originals in TN were not introduced until *c.* A.D. 35.

Other platters represented by body-sherds, which include a small platter, *Type 14/15 (Cam. 7/8)*; in worn and flaked TN. Possibly the work of the potter Benio (Tiberio-Claudian).

7. A cup *Type 29 (Cam. 56A)*; in TR1 (C) (Claudian at the latest).
8. A girth beaker, *Type 38 (Cam. 82)*; in typical TR 3 (B).
9. Butt beaker, *Type 39 (Cam. 112)*; with notched-scroll decoration; in typical pale TR 3 (C); apricot paste with a cream slip.
10. A butt beaker, *Type 39*; in red TR 3; rouletted decoration.
11. Butt beaker, *Type 40 (Cam. 113)*; in typical cream ware.
12. Sherds from a jar, *Type 49 (Cam. 114)*; typical cream sand-free ware, with barbotine decoration.

Also the base of another beaker in TR 3.

13. Rim-sherds from a two-handled flagon, *Cam.* 161; in hard white 'pipeclay' ware.
14. Handle from a similar vessel. Imports.

*G5 F.7 (shallow depression in cobbles of Building I, Period I Phase ii/iii)*

1. Base from a TN platter; very worn, no finish survives.

*G5 F.10 (large pre-Conquest pit, Period I Phase ii)*

1. A girth beaker, *Type 37 (Holwerda 9b)*; in typical TR3 (A); bright orange fine-grained paste (Tiberio-Claudian).
2. A worn sherd from a platter in micaceous TN (pre-Claudian).

*G5 F.19 (shallow pit, north of Building I, Period I Phase ii/iii)*

1. A sherd of micaceous TN (probably pre-Claudian).

C. Grid 6.

*G6 (4) (latest pre-Conquest to early Roman ground-surface, Period I/II)*

A group of small weathered sherds, in poor condition; they look redeposited.

- 1-2 Two platters, *Type 22 (Cam. 1)*; in very worn micaceous TN (pre-Claudian).
3. Rim-sherds from a large cup, *Type 27 (Cam. 53)*; in TN; pale grey sandy core; dark grey-blue surfaces. Probably from the same cup as sherds in *G5(4)* (probably pre-Claudian).

In addition there are sherds from three very worn TN platters; and body-sherds from a butt beaker, *Type 39 (Cam. 112)*, in typical pale TR 3, with notched-scroll decoration.

D. Grid 7.

*G7 (4) (latest pre-Conquest to early Roman ground-surface. Period I/II)*

1. Sherds from a platter in typical TR1 (A); cream paste; coral slip (pre-Claudian).

*G7 F.4 (shallow gully, cut by F.5, Period I Phase ii)*

A small group of miscellaneous body-sherds.

1. A small platter in typical TR 1 (C).
- 2-3 Two butt beakers, *Type 39 (Cam. 112)*; in typical TR 3.
4. A butt beaker, *Type 40 (Cam. 113)*; in typical cream ware.

Forms and fabrics occur in pre-Claudian contexts.

*G7 F.5 (square pit cutting F.4, Period I Phase iii)*

1. Large platter, *Type 22 (Cam. 1)*; in burnt micaceous TN (pre-Claudian).
2. A large platter, *Type 1 (Cam. 2C)*; in TN; hard bluish-white; fine-grained powdery paste; pale metallic blue-grey surfaces; highly polished interior, matt exterior (late Augustan-Claudian).
3. Another platter similar to No. 2, off-white sandy paste; very worn and rough blue-grey surfaces (*Type 1*).
4. A similar platter, *Type 1 (Cam. 2A)*; in TN.
- 5-6 Two butt beakers, *Type 39 (Cam. 112)*; in TR 3; with rouletted notched-scroll decoration.
- 7-9 Sherds from three butt beakers, *Type 40 (Cam. 113)*; in typical cream ware.
10. Neck of a single-handled flagon, in soft cream fine-grained ware.

E Grid 21.

*G21 F.6 (large shallow pit, Period I Phase ii/iii)*

1. A large platter, *Type 22 (Cam. 1)*; in worn micaceous TN (pre-Claudian).
2. Sherds from a butt beaker, *Type 40 (Cam. 113)*; in typical white sandy ware.

F. Grid 22.

*G22 (4) (Roman ground-level, Period II)*

1. Sherds from a cup, *Type 32 (Cam. 56)*; in worn TN (Neronian at the latest, but could be pre-Claudian).
2. Rim-sherd from a butt beaker, *Type 40 (Cam. 113)*; in typical cream ware (Claudio-Neronian at the latest).

*G22 (5) (late pre-Conquest occupation-layer, Period I Phase iii+)*

This is a large group of miscellaneous vessels. Many of the sherds are worn and redeposited-looking.

1. Rim from a large platter, *Type 1* (*Cam.* 2); in very worn TN.
2. A large platter, *Type 20* (*Cam.* 5); in TN brilliant bluish-white sandy paste; pale grey surfaces, worn and rough (late Augustan-Claudian).
3. Rim-shoulder from a large platter, similar to No. 2.
4. Large platter, *Type 20* (*Cam.* 5); in typical TR 1 (C) (Augustan-Tiberian).
5. A deep platter, *Type 5* (*Cam.* 12/13); variant with straight wall, slight internal off-set and even lower wall-section; in worn TN (pre-Claudian).
6. A deep platter, *Type 4* (*Cam.* 12); in the same worn TN as No. 3 (late Augustan-Claudian).
7. Rim-shoulder from a deep platter, *Type 2* (*Cam.* 15); in TN (pre-Claudian).
8. Rim-shoulder from a small platter, *Type 13* (*Cam.* 7); in very worn and flaking TN.
9. Base from a cup, *Type 28/29* (*Cam.* 56); in TN.
10. Rim-shoulders from a cup, *Type 29* (*Cam.* 56A); in TN.
- 11-14 Sherds from four cups, *Type 32* (*Cam.* 56C); in TN.
15. Sherds from a small cup, *Type 26/28* (*Cam.* 54 or 56); in typical TR 2.
16. Butt beaker, *Type 39* (*Cam.* 112); in TR 3.
- 17-18 Two butt beakers, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); in typical cream ware.
19. Sherds from a jar, *Type 49* (*Cam.* 114); in typical cream sand-free ware; with barbotine decoration.
20. Rim sherd from a large two-handled flagon, *Cam.* 161; in burnt white ware.
21. Neck-shoulders from a two-handled flagon, *Cam.* 163; in hard white sandy ware (Tiberio-Claudian).

In addition there are miscellaneous sherds from the following vessels:

1 platter in micaceous TN.	2 cups in TR.
14 platters in TN.	1 cup in TN.
4 platters in TR.	3 beakers in TR 3.

G22 (6) (latest occupation-layer sealed by the silt, Period I Phase iii)

- 1-4 Four large platters, *Type 1* (*Cam.* 2); in worn TN (late Augustan-Claudian).
  - 5-6 Two large platters, *Type 1* (*Cam.* 2); in micaceous TN (pre-Claudian).
  7. A large platter, *Type 1* (*Cam.* 2); in worn TN; bluish-white sandy core; washed-out blue-grey surfaces (late Augustan-Claudian).
  8. Large platter, *Type 1* (*Cam.* 2); in very worn TN; dark pink sandy core; worn blue-black surfaces.
  9. Another large platter, *Type 1* (*Cam.* 2); in TN; pale brown sandy paste; worn blue-black surfaces.
  10. Rim-shoulders from a platter, *Type 20* (*Cam.* 5); in worn TN.
  - 11-12 Two large platters, *Type 19* (*Cam.* 3); in TR 1 (B); one in pale coral paste with red grog grits; darker coral slip. The other in pale orange fine-grained paste; orange slip.
  13. A similar platter in typical TR 1 (A); pale pink paste; coral polished slip (late Augustan-Tiberian).
- It is rare for this form to be made in TR 1 (A); it is usually in TR 1 (B) or (C).
14. Rim from a platter, *Type 20* (*Cam.* 5); in TR 1 (C).
  15. Large platter, *Type 20* (*Cam.* 5); in TN; bluish-white fine-grained flaking paste; pale metallic blue-grey surfaces; highly polished finish (late Augustan-Claudian).
  16. Large platter, *Type 20* (*Cam.* 5); variant with rounded upper facet; in TN; pale blue-grey fine-grained paste; dark blue-grey surfaces; polished interior, faceted polished exterior. The form is usually dated late Augustan-Claudian, but this variant is probably fairly late.
  17. A platter, *Type 6* (*Cam.* 13); variant with a marked offset in worn TN (late Augustan-Tiberian).
- This variant has a much wider distribution than *Types 4* and *18*. It is common within the main distribution-area for GB wares. The peripheral sites are: North Ferriby, Old Winteringham, Leicester, Bagendon and Chichester. Few, if any, examples are in secure pre-Conquest contexts, and it appears to be common in the Claudio-Neronian period, before *c.* 60.
18. A platter, *Type 6* (*Cam.* 13); variant with markedly convex lower section, in TN; pale grey sandy core; worn dark blue-grey surfaces; polished interior (Tiberio-Claudian).
  19. Rim from a small platter, *Type 13* (*Cam.* 7B); variant with marked offsets; in Typical TR 1 (C) (Tiberio-Neronian).
  20. A small platter, *Type 15* (*Cam.* 8); in TN (Tiberio-Neronian).
  21. A platter, *Type 6* (*Cam.* 13); in TN (Tiberio-Claudian).
  22. Base from a small platter; in TN (Tiberio-Neronian).
  23. A cup, *Type 31* (*Cam.* 56); in typical orange-red TR 2.
  24. A cup, *Type 29* (*Cam.* 56A); in TR 1 (C); bright orange fine-grained paste; coral polished slip.
  25. Rim from a cup, *Type 29* (*Cam.* 56A); in typical TR 1 (C).
  - 26-29 Four cups, *Type 32* (*Cam.* 56C); in typical TR 1 (C).
  30. Sherds from a cup, *Type 33* (*Cam.* 58); in typical TR 2 (Tiberio-Neronian).
  31. A cup, *Type 32* (*Cam.* 56C); in TN.
  32. A cup, *Type 32* (*Cam.* 56C); variant with marked internal groove and undercut carination; in TN; brown paste; dark blue-grey polished surfaces.
  - 33-36 Four girth beakers, *Type 38* (*Cam.* 82); in typical TR 3.
  37. A girth beaker, *Type 37* (*Holwerda* 9b); in TR 3.

- 38-41 Four butt beakers, *Type 39* (*Cam.* 112); in light orange TR 3.  
 42. Another butt beaker, *Type 39* (*Cam.* 112); in TR 3; decorated with fern-leaf stamps and vertical four-line combed stripes.  
 44-51 Eight similar butt beakers, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); in typical white sandy wares.  
 52. Rim and body-sherds from a tazza, *Type 34* (*Cam.* 51); in typical micaceous TN; dark blue-grey in colour.  
 53. Body sherds from a jar, *Type 49* (*Cam.* 114); in sand-free cream ware, with barbotine decoration.

In addition there are numerous sherds from the following vessels:

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| 14 platters in TN.         | 1 butt beaker in TR 3.   |
| 1 platter in micaceous TN. | Miscellaneous plain and rouletted body sherds from several white ware beakers. |
| 1 platter in TR 1 (C).     |  |
| 1 cup in TR 2.             | Also the potter's Stamp, <i>GB 9</i> .   |

This group has many parallels with the group from Well 2 (G22 F.52), but it also contains some material which is later and looks redeposited.

*G22 (7) (layer of burnt destruction-debris, Period I Phase ii/iii)*

1. A large platter, *Type 22* (*Cam.* 1); in micaceous TN. It matches a rim in (6) (pre-Claudian).
2. Large platter, *Type 1* (*Cam.* 2); in underfired TN; dark grey sandy core; pink cortex; dark blue-grey worn surfaces (Augustan-Claudian).
3. A platter, *Type 20* (*Cam.* 5); in burnt TR (pre-Claudian).
4. Rim from a platter, *Type 4* (*Cam.* 12); in very worn TN (late Augustan-Tiberian).
- 5-6 Two cups, *Type 32* (*Cam.* 56C); in TN.
7. Sherds from a girth beaker, *Type 38* (*Cam.* 82); in TR 3. It matches a rim in (6).
8. Sherds from a butt beaker, *Type 39* (*Cam.* 112); in TR 3; notched-scroll decoration.
- 9-10 Two butt beakers, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); in typical cream ware.
11. Sherds from a jar, *Type 49* (*Cam.* 114); in typical cream sand-free ware; with barbotine decoration.
12. Body-sherds from a tazza, *Type 35* or *36* (*Cam.* 51); in dark blue-grey micaceous TN.
13. Base from a two-handled flagon, *Cam.* 161 or 163; in cream sandy ware.

In addition there are sherds from the following vessels:

- 4 platters in TN
- 1 flagon in hard white pipeclay ware.

This is an earlier group than (6) and could easily be pre-Claudian. There is an absence of known late types.

*G22(8) (dark silty layer west of Building II, Period I Phase ii/iii)*

1. Sherd from a platter in micaceous TN.
2. Sherd from a large platter in TN.
3. Rim-sherd from a butt beaker, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); burnt.

*G22(9) (layer of occupation-debris, south of Building II, Period I Phase ii)*

1. A platter, *Type 5* (*Cam.* 12/13); variant with straight wall, slight internal offset and even lower section; in TN (pre-Claudian).
2. A cup, *Type 32* (*Cam.* 56C); in TN.
3. Small cup, *Type 29* (*Cam.* 56A); in TN.
4. Butt beaker, *Type 39* (*Cam.* 112); in TR3.

In addition there are miscellaneous body-sherds from:

- 1 beaker in TR3, with rouletted notched-scroll decoration
- 1 flagon in white pipeclay ware.

*G22 F.2 (surface of Period II flint spread)*

1. Rim-sherd from a large platter, *Type 19* (*Cam.* 3); in TR1 (C). Burnt and discoloured.

*G22 F.12 (Period III: Burial XVII)*

1. Sherd from a TN platter.
- 2-4 Sherds from three butt beakers, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); in typical cream ware.

In addition sherds from:

- 1 cup in TR 1 (C)
- 1 beaker of unknown form; in typical TR 3.

*G22 F.24 (Period III: Burial XXVIII)*

1. Sherd from a platter in TN.
2. Sherd from a butt beaker, in cream ware.

*G22 F.25 (small lense of dark silt, Period I Phase iii)*

1. Base from a large platter in very worn micaceous TN (pre-Claudian).

*G22 F.29 (large post-hole, south of Building II, Period I Phase iii)*

1. Rim-sherd from a platter, *Type 20* (*Cam.* 5); in TN; pale brown fine-grained paste; worn dark blue-grey surfaces (Augustan-Claudian).

2. Sherds from a cup, *Type 32* (*Cam.* 56C); in TN; with a highly-polished finish.  
Also sherds from: a beaker in TR 3 and a flagon in fine-grained white ware.

G22 F.34 (*Period III: Burial XXXII*)

1. A large platter, *Type 1* (*Cam.* 2); in worn TN.
  2. Rim-sherd from a cup, *Type 26* (*Cam.* 54); in worn TR 2.
  3. Rim-sherd from a tazza, *Type 35* (*Cam.* 51A); in micaceous TN; blue-grey sandy paste; dark blue-grey surfaces; polished exterior. Matches a rim in G40(6).
- Also, a base from a platter in TN.

G22 F.36 (*post-hole, south of Building II, Period I Phase iii*)

1. Sherd from a large platter, *Type 20* (*Cam.* 5); in TN (Augustan-Claudian).
2. Butt beaker, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); in cream ware.

G22 F.37 (*Period III Phase ii, cemetery ditch*)

1. A small platter, *Type 14* (variant *Cam.* 7); in TN; pale grey fine-grained powdery paste; very worn dark blue-grey surfaces; traces of a polished finish.

This variant with convex/concave moulding is not common. It has been identified only at Camulodunum (fig. 47, 7); Chichester; Colchester 1970 and St. Albans (in a burial group from the La Tène III cemetery). It closely follows the moulding of an Arretine platter, Loeschcke Ia, which suggests that it is an early and short-lived type, probably late Augustan — early Tiberian and perhaps out of production by c. 25.

2. Rim from a large platter, *Type 22* (*Cam.* 2A); in micaceous TR; with worn slip.
3. A cup, *Type 28-32* (*Cam.* 56); in TN; white fine-grained powdery paste; worn grey surfaces.
4. A beaker, *Type 39* (*Cam.* 112); in worn TR3.

In addition there were sherds from:

2 platters in TN.	1 cup in TR.
1 platter in TR.	1 flagon in fine-grained white ware.

G22 F.38 (*Ditch 5, Period II*)

1. A platter, *Type 20* (*Cam.* 5); in TN. Matches a rim in G40(5).
2. A deep platter, *Type 5* (*Cam.* 13); variant with marked offset; in worn TN. Matches a rim in G40(5).
3. A deep plain platter, *Type 2* (*Cam.* 15); in TN (pre-Claudian).
4. Rim and body-sherds from a cup, *Type 29* (*Cam.* 56A); in TR 2.
5. Sherds from a cup, *Type 32* (*Cam.* 56C); in TN.
6. Rim from a butt beaker, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); in typical cream ware.

In addition there are sherds from at least two other platters.

G22 F.39 (*Ditch 2, Period I Phase ii*)

- 1-2 Bases from two small platters, *Type 12-15* (*Cam.* 7 or 8); in TN (Tiberio-Claudian).
3. Rim-sherd from a large platter, *Type 22* (*Cam.* 1); in very worn micaceous TN (pre-Claudian).
4. Base from a flagon in soft cream fine-grained powdery ware.
5. Base-sherd, probably from a tazza, *Type 36*, in TN.

Also, sherds from a platter in TR 1 (B) (pre-Claudian).

G22 F.40 (*Ditch 3, Period I Phase iii*)

1. Base from a small, flat-based platter in TN (Tiberio-Neronian).
2. A sherd from a TN platter.
3. Base from a small butt beaker, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); in typical cream ware.

In addition: a base from a platter with footing in imitation TN; a four-ribbed handle from a two-handled flagon, in hard white fine-grained sandy ware, and the Potter's Stamp, GB.11.

G22 F.43 (*shallow pit, south of Building II, Period I Phase iii*)

1. Rim-sherd from a platter, *Type 6* (*Cam.* 13); in TN (Tiberio-Claudian).
2. A large cup, *Type 29* (*Cam.* 56A); in TN; pale blue fine-grained powdery paste; pale blue-grey worn surfaces.
3. Sherds from a butt beaker, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); in typical cream ware.

In addition there was a base from a TN platter and the Potter's Stamp GB 15.

G22 F.46 (*Period II cobbled causeway*)

1. A large platter, *Type 19* (*Cam.* 3); in typical TR 1 (B) (pre-Claudian).
2. Sherd from a small platter; in burnt TN.
3. Base from a large thick-walled platter in hard sandy TN.

G22 F.50 (*large oval-shaped pit, Period I Phase ii*)

1. A large platter, *Type 19* (*Cam.* 3); in TN; pale grey sandy core; worn dark blue-grey surfaces; highly-polished interior, matt exterior (late Augustan-Tiberian).
2. A platter, *Type 4* (*Cam.* 12); variant with a slight high offset in TN; pale blue fine-grained powdery paste; worn pale blue-grey surfaces; highly-polished interior (late Augustan-Tiberian).
- 3-4 Rims from two platters, *Type 5* (*Cam.* 12/13); variant with a slight offset at a mid-point, in TN; buff sandy paste; dark blue-grey worn surfaces (pre-Claudian).

5. A deep plain platter, *Type 2* (*Cam.* 15); in TN. Matches a rim in F.52 (pre-Claudian).
6. Base from a platter in burnt TR 1 (C).
7. A cup, *Type 32* (*Cam.* 56C); in TN.
8. A similar cup in TN; rust-coloured fine-grained paste; blue-black surfaces.
- 9-10 Rim and body-sherds from two butt beakers, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); in typical cream ware.
11. Rim from a jar, *Type 49* (*Cam.* 114); in white fine-grained ware, with mica gilt on rim and shoulder.

In addition there were sherds from the following vessels:

- |                           |                                      |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 3 platters in TN.         | 1 flagon in white fine-grained ware. |
| 2 beakers in typical TR3. |                                      |

G22 F.57 (*Period III cemetery ditch*)

1. Rim from a cup, *Type 32* (*Cam.* 56C); in typical TR 2.
2. Rim from a cup; in TR 2.
3. Rim sherds from a butt beaker, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); in typical cream ware.

In addition there were sherds from:

- 2 butt beakers in cream ware
- 1 base from a cup in burnt TR 1 (B).

G22 F.58 (*Period III: Burial XLVIII*)

1. A sherd from a cup, *Type 31* (*Cam.* 56); in TR 2.
2. Sherds from a beaker in TR 3.
3. Sherd from a butt beaker, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); in cream ware.
4. Sherds from a flagon, in fine-grained white ware.

G22 F.61 (*small pit in the top of Ditch 1. Period I Phase ii*)

1. A large platter, *Type 22* (*Cam.* 1); in underfired micaceous TN; grey sandy core; buff cortex, worn and rough blue-grey surfaces (pre-Claudian).
5. Sherd from a cup, *Type 31* (*Cam.* 56); in TN.
6. Rim-sherd from a butt beaker, *Type 39* (*Cam.* 112); in TR 3.
7. Body-sherds from a jar, *Type 49* (*Cam.* 114); in cream sand-free ware, with barbotine decoration.
8. A strap handle with four ribs, from a flagon, probably *Cam.* 140; in orange fine-grained micaceous ware (Claudian at the latest).

The fabric and shape of the handle is identical to that of flagons from burials in the King Harry Lane cemetery. Probably from a local source. The presence of 'seconds' in the Henderson Collection suggest that they may have been made in the Braughing-Puckeridge area.

9. Body-sherds from a flagon in orange micaceous ware; probably from the same source as No. 8.
10. Body-sherds from two flagons in orange-red ware with a thick white slip on the outside.

In addition there are sherds from:

- |                                  |                                 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2 platters in TN.                | 1 butt beaker, <i>Type 40</i> . |
| 1 butt beaker, <i>Type 39A</i> . |                                 |

G. Grid 23

G23 (3) (*surface of Period II cobbles*)

1. A platter, *Type 4* (*Cam.* 12); in worn TN; pale grey fine-grained powdery paste; worn blue-grey surfaces (late Augustan-Tiberian).
2. A small platter, probably *Type 8A* (*Cam.* 7); in burnt TR 1 (C) pre-Claudian.
3. Rim-sherds from a platter, *Type 20* (*Cam.* 4); in worn TN. The variant with a heavy rounded rim-edge (pre-Claudian).
4. Sherds from a butt beaker, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); in typical cream ware. The squat, tubby variant (pre-Claudian).

In addition there are sherds from a platter in worn micaceous TN (pre-Claudian).

G23(4) (*base of the flood-silt. Period I Phase iii+*)

A group of miscellaneous sherds, some worn and weathered. From the very base of the layer. Probably equates with layer (5).

1. Rim from a platter, *Type 14* (*Cam.* 7); in TR 1 (C) (pre-Claudian).
2. Sherd from a small platter, *Type 8A* (*Cam.* 7); in TR 1 (C).
3. Rim from a platter, *Type 7* (*Cam.* 14); in TN. Matches a rim in G24(4) (late Tiberio-Neronian).
4. Base from a platter, *Type 8A* (*Cam.* 7); in TR 1(C) (possibly pre-Claudian).

G23 (5) (*occupation-layer north of Building II. Period I Phase ii/iii*)

1. A large platter, *Type 1* (*Cam.* 2); in TN; hard white powdery fine-grained paste; blue-black polished surfaces (late Augustan-Claudian).
2. A platter, *Type 16* (*Cam.* 6 variant); in TR 2; orange fine-grained paste; worn orange surfaces (Hawkes & Hull 1947, fig. 46, 8).
3. Rim from a small platter, *Type 13* (*Cam.* 7); with marked offsets; in TR 1 (C).

4. A small platter, *Type 8A* (*Cam.* 7 variant); in TR 1 (C) (Hawkes & Hull 1947 fig. 47, 15) (Augustan-early Tiberian).
5. A platter, *Type 5* (*Cam.* 12/13); a variant with straight walls and slight offset, in TN; pale blue fine-grained powdery paste; worn dark blue-grey surfaces (late Augustan-Tiberian).
6. A platter, *Type 5* (*Cam.* 13); in TN; hard pale buff sandy ware; very worn blue-grey surfaces (Tiberio-Claudian).
7. Base from a cup or bowl with a footring, in micaceous TN; pale brown sandy paste; dark grey mica-dusted and polished surfaces (probably pre-Claudian).
8. Sherd from a tazza, *Type 35* (*Cam.* 51C); in burnt micaceous TN; similar to No. 7.
9. Rim from a pedestal beaker, *Type 43* (probably *Cam.* 76); in burnt TR 1(A) or (B).
10. Rim from a girth beaker, *Type 37* (*Holwerda* 9b); in TR 3.
11. A girth beaker, *Type 37* (*Holwerda* 9b); in TR 3; decorated with vertical, four-pronged combed stripes. Also a similar beaker with three-pronged stripes.
12. Rim and body-sherds from a butt beaker, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); in typical cream ware.

In addition the following sherds:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 2 platters in TN.                                 | 1 flagon in hard white pipeclay ware, imported.        |
| 1 small platter in TR, matches a rim in G41 F.24. | Handle from a flagon, <i>Cam.</i> 136C; in cream ware. |

G23 (6) (*occupation-layer, just west of Building VII. Period I Phase iii*)

1. A platter, *Type 1* (*Cam.* 2); in underfired TN; dark blue-grey core, thin white cortex; dark blue-grey worn surfaces (late Augustan-Claudian).
2. A cup, *Type 32* (*Cam.* 56C); in TN; pale brown fine-grained paste; blue-black polished surfaces.
3. Base from a cup, *Type 28-32* (*Cam.* 56); in TR 1 (C).
4. Rim from a butt beaker, *Type 39* (*Cam.* 112); in TR 3.
5. Sherds from a butt beaker, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); in typical cream ware.
6. Sherds from a flagon, in hard white fine-grained ware.

In addition a sherd from a TN platter with a Potter's Stamp, *GB 3*.

G23 F.16 (*Period III: Burial XIX*)

1. A girth beaker, *Type 37* (*Holwerda* 9b); in TR 3.

G23 F.17 (*Period III: Burial XX*)

1. A butt beaker, *Type 39* (*Cam.* 112); in pale TR 3; apricot paste; cream surfaces. Decorated with rouletted notched scroll.

In addition: a sherd from a beaker in TR 3 and a base from a platter with a footring; brown fine-grained sandy paste; dark grey surfaces.

G23 F.22 (*Period III: Burial XXIII*)

1. Base from a large flagon, probably *Cam.* 161 or 163; in cream fine-grained powdery paste; with sparse red grog particles. Surfaces flaked.

G23 F.24 (*Period III: Burial XXV*)

1. Rim of a platter, *Type 5* (*Cam.* 12/13); in TN; powdery blue-white paste; worn blue-grey surfaces (late Augustan-Tiberian).
2. Base from a platter in worn micaceous TN (pre-Claudian).
3. Sherd from a girth beaker, *Type 37* (*Holwerda* 9b); in TR 3.
4. Sherd from a flagon in white, fine-grained ware.

G23 F.25 (*Period III: cemetery ditch*)

1. Sherd from a platter, in worn micaceous TN.
2. Sherd from a small platter in TR 1 (C). The rouletted wreath is like that used by Acutus during his early period (late Augustan-early Tiberian).

G23 F.31 (*a large spread of burnt daub, probably same as G22 (7)*)

1. A platter, *Type 20* (*Cam.* 5); in TN (Augustan-Claudian).
2. Rim-sherd from a platter, *Type 6* (*Cam.* 13); in TN (Tiberio-Claudian).
3. Base-sherd from a small platter; in TN.
4. A cup, *Type 29* (*Cam.* 56A); in TR 1 (B). Earliest sherd in the group.
5. Sherds from a cup, *Type 28-32* (*Cam.* 56); in TN.
6. Sherds from a butt beaker, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); in typical cream ware.

In addition there are sherds from:

- a platter in TN; a platter in burnt TR 1 (C); and a flagon in hard white pipeclay ware, imported.

H. Grid 24

G24 (4) (*latest pre-Conquest to early Roman ground-surface; not sealed by the silt, Period I/II*)

- 1-2 Two large platters, *Type 22* (*Cam.* 3); in burnt TR 1 (C) (pre-Claudian).
3. A large platter, *Type 19* (*Cam.* 3); in burnt TR 1 (C) (pre-Claudian).

4. Platter, *Type 15* (*Cam.* 8); in a fabric bordering between TN and coarse ware; blue-grey surfaces; no finish survives.

The details of the form are typical of the true GB products, but very close copies were apparently made at Camulodunum; to judge by the stamps, they are unlikely to be earlier than Claudian. Made in both TR and TN; examples in the latter fabric are much more common and widely spread and are possibly associated with the occupation of the south-west and Lincolnshire in the Claudian or Claudio-Neronian period. There is, however, a marked concentration of finds from La Tène III-type cremation burials in the area between St Albans and Cambridge. It is found on a total of 33 sites; King Harry Lane and Baldock (Herts); Shefford (Bedfordshire); Foxton, Guilden Morden and Littlington (Cambs.); Duston (Northants.); Camulodunum and Ardleigh (Essex); Wirral (Winchester) and Owslebury (Hants.). The peripheral ones are: North Ferriby; Old Winteringham; Leicester; Bagendon; Casterley and Exeter. Kilns have been found at Sept-Saulx and Thuisy (Marne); possibly others in the area of Rheims.

5. A platter, *Type 4* (*Cam.* 11/12); in TN; blue-grey fine-grained powdery paste; worn blue-grey surfaces (late Augustan-Tiberian).
6. A platter, *Type 7* (*Cam.* 14); in TN (late Tiberio-Neronian).
7. Sherd from a pedestal beaker, *Type 43* (*Cam.* 76-77); in TR 1 (C).
8. A girth beaker, *Type 37* (*Holwerda* 9b); in TR 3 (B).
9. A butt beaker, *Type 39*; in typical TR 3 (B).
10. Sherds from another beaker in typical pale TR 3; apricot paste and cream surfaces; rouletted notched-scroll decoration, *Type 39*.
11. Butt beaker, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); in cream ware.
12. A platter imitating *Cam.* 14; in dark grey sandy ware (the originals in TN were introduced c. A.D. 35, so copies are most likely to be Claudian at the earliest).

In addition there were sherds from:

a platter in TN with a flat base; a platter in TN; a platter in micaceous TN; and a flagon in hard, fine-grained white ware. Also, base from a flagon with a strongly-moulded footring, in hard, sandy ware, with a blue-grey core and a drab orange micaceous surface; worn and rough; no finish survives. Flagons in similar fabrics occur in the La Tène III cemetery at King Harry Lane.

G24 (5) (*pre-Conquest ground-surface. Period I Phase iii*)

1. A platter; in worn TN (Tiberio-Neronian).
2. Sherd from a platter, *Type 7* (*Cam.* 14); in TN (late Tiberio-Neronian).
3. Sherd from a beaker in typical TR 3.
4. Base from a butt beaker in typical cream ware, *Type 40*.

Also sherds from the following:

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 1 platter in TR. | 2 necks from large, two-handled flagons in white ware. |
| 1 platter in TN. |  |

G24 F.27 (*rectangular pit, probably Period I Phase ii*)

1. Sherd from a large flagon; in hard white sandy ware.

G24 F.28 (*large oval-shaped pit. Period I Phase ii*)

- 1-2 Bases from two platters, *Type 12-15* (*Cam.* 7 or 8); in worn TN (Tiberio-Neronian).
3. Large platter, *Type 22* (*Cam.* 1); in very worn micaceous TN (pre-Claudian).
4. Rim and body-sherds from a butt beaker, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); in pale pink sandy ware.
5. Rim from a jar, *Type 49* (*Cam.* 114); burnt and discoloured.

Also sherds from: a platter in typical TR 1 (A) (pre-Claudian) and a flagon in white ware.

G24 F.38 (*rectangular pit; may just be Period II*)

1. A large platter, *Type 22* (*Cam.* 1); in very worn micaceous TN (pre-Claudian).
2. Sherds from a butt beaker, *Type 39* (*Cam.* 112); in TR 3; rouletted notched-scroll decoration.
3. Sherd from a flagon or bowl; white fine-grained ware with pink slip on the inside.
4. A jar in TR-type ware; red fine-grained paste with no attempt to produce the polished TR finish.
5. Sherds from a TN platter.
6. A butt beaker, *Type 39* (*Cam.* 112); in TR 3; rouletted notched-scroll decoration.
7. Butt beaker, *Type 39B* (*Cam.* 112Cb); in TR 3 (B); rouletted.
8. A girth beaker, *Type 37* (*Holwerda* 9b); in typical pale TR 3; apricot paste, cream exterior.
9. A barrel beaker, *Type 40* (similar to *Cam.* 113); in typical burnt cream ware.
10. Sherds from a flagon in fine-grained white ware.

Also a sherd from a platter in typical TR 1 (B), probably *Type 19*.

J. Grid 25

G25 (3) (*post-Roman layer*)

1. Base-sherds from a large platter, probably *Type 20* (*Cam.* 5); in typical TR 1 (A) (late Augustan-Tiberian).
2. Body-sherds from a butt beaker, *Type 39* (*Cam.* 112); in very worn red TR 3 (Claudian at the latest).

G25 F.8 (*Ditch 1. Period I Phase i*)

1. A large platter, *Type 22* (*Cam.* 1); in micaceous TR; sandy rust-coloured paste; dark red micaceous slip (burnt); highly polished finish.

The form is common in micaceous TN, but examples in micaceous TR have not previously been identified in Britain, although miscellaneous base-sherds have been found at Colchester and at Baldock, which may belong to platters of this form (pre-Claudian).

2. A large platter, *Type 20* (*Cam.* 5); in typical TR 1 (A) (Augustan-Tiberian).
3. A small platter, *Type 10* (variant of *Cam.* 7); in worn and flaking TR 1 (B). This form is like that made by *Acutus* in TR 1 (B) (Augustan-early Tiberian).
- 4-5 Two butt beakers, *Type 39* (*Cam.* 112); in red TR 3; rouletted notched-scroll decoration.
6. A similar beaker; in typical pale TR 3; apricot paste, cream exterior.

Also a sherd from a TN platter.

G25 F.13 (*cobbled causeway, Period III cemetery*)

1. Rim from a platter, *Type 20* (*Cam.* 5); in typical TR 1 (A) (Augustan-Tiberian).
2. Sherd from a small platter, *Type 12* (*Cam.* 7); in very worn TR 1 (B) (late Augustan-Tiberian).
3. Sherd from another platter in TR 1 (A). Matches a sherd in G25 F.11.
4. Sherd from a butt beaker in typical white sandy ware.

## K. Grid 26

G26 (4) (*latest pre-Conquest to early Roman ground-level; not sealed by silt. Period I/II*)

1. Sherd from a TN platter.
2. A butt beaker, *Type 39* (*Cam.* 112); probably a local copy of the imported variety, since the fabric is very sandy and micaceous compared to typical TR 3. Traces of an orange slip survive on the inside. Decoration is rouletted notched scroll, like that on genuine imports.

A beaker similar to this was found in the La Tène III cemetery at King Harry Lane. There is also a similar vessel from Silchester with the same type of decoration; it is from the bank of the Inner Earthwork (Boon 1969, fig. 15, 170).

## L. Grid 39

G39 (4) (*gravel layer on the south side of the east-west Roman road. Period I/II*)

1. Sherds from a large platter, *Type 20* (*Cam.* 5); in typical TR 1 (A); cream paste; coral polished slip; decorated with two bordered rouletted wreaths lightly incised. From the same platter as one in G22 F.52 (Augustan-Tiberian).
2. Large platter, *Type 22* (*Cam.* 1); in worn micaceous TN (probably pre-Claudian).
3. A small platter, *Type 17* (variant of *Cam.* 7); with concave moulding; TR 2; dark red sandy paste and surfaces.

Typical of one of the wares made by the potter Dannomaros, who made platters of this type. Not a common platter-form, previously only found at Colchester 1970 and the La Tène III cemetery at King Harry Lane.

4. Rim-herd from a butt beaker, *Type 39* (*Cam.* 112); in typical red TR 3 (B).

Also, the base from a small platter in TR 1 (C); and another base-herd with a Potter's Stamp, *GB 17*

## M. Grid 40

G40 (3) (*post-Roman layer*)

- 1-3 Rim-herds from three platters, *Type 1* (*Cam.* 2); in worn TN. No finish survives (Claudian at the latest).
4. Rim-herds from a platter, *Type 20* (*Cam.* 5); in worn TN (should be pre-Claudian).
5. Rim-herds from a platter, *Type 20* (*Cam.* 5); the variant with a large rounded rim-edge; in typical TR 1 (A). Probably manufactured in the region of Rheims (pre-Claudian).
6. Rim-herd from a platter, *Type 4* (*Cam.* 12); a variant with a marked offset and straight-sided lower facet; in TN (probably pre-Claudian).
7. Base from a large platter in typical TR 1 (C); very worn so no finish survives. Possibly from the area of Rheims (late Augustan-Claudian).
8. Rim-herds from a butt beaker, *Type 39* (*Cam.* 112); in typical red TR 3; worn so no finish survives. Two other body-herds, probably from the same vessel.
9. Body-herd from a butt beaker, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); in typical cream fine-grained sandy ware (Claudio-Neronian).

G40(6) (*material found embedded in the surface of the cobble path, F.10. Period I Phase iii*)

- 1-2 Two large platters, *Type 22* (*Cam.* 1); in worn micaceous TN (pre-Claudian).
3. A large platter, *Type 1* (*Cam.* 2); in hard TN; pale blue-grey sandy paste; worn blue-grey surfaces (late Augustan-Claudian).
4. Rim from a platter, *Type 16* (*Cam.* 6); in typical orange TR 1 (C) (probably pre-Claudian).
5. Large platter, *Type 1B* (*Cam.* 2); variant with a deep wall of even thickness in TN; pale blue-grey sandy paste and surfaces as No. 3.
6. A large platter, *Type 19* (*Cam.* 6); in typical orange TR 1 (C) (probably pre-Claudian).
7. Large platter, *Type 1* (*Cam.* 2); burnt and discoloured TN.

- 8-9 Two large platters, *Type 20* (*Cam.* 5); in typical TR 1 (A); cream paste and coral polished slip (Augustan-Tiberian).
10. A platter, *Type 4* (*Cam.* 12); in burnt TN (late Augustan-Tiberian).
11. Rim from a platter, *Type 4* (*Cam.* 12); in worn TN; pale blue-grey sandy paste (late Augustan-Tiberian).
12. Sherd from a platter, *Type 7* (*Cam.* 14); in worn TN (Tiberio-Neronian).
13. Base from a small platter; in typical TR 1 (B) (pre-Claudian).
14. A large cup, *Type 27* (*Cam.* 53); in TN; pale bluish-white sandy paste; blue-grey surfaces, interior polished. This form is rare in Britain, particularly in TN, and finds are confined to Camulodunum, in TR 1 and TN; King Harry Lane (one); Leicester (three) in TR 1 (A); and Burgh-by-Woodbridge (Suffolk). One of the earliest cup-forms manufactured; examples occur at Oberaden, in graves at Wincheringen and Trier and also at Haltern (Loeschcke 1942, type 90; Koethe and Kimmig 1937, Abb. 2, 6a-b; Abb.6, d; Loeschcke 1909, type 77). It appears to have been fairly short-lived, going out of production early in the Tiberian period, if not before, since it does not occur in Cemeteries O and E at Nijmegen dated A.D.5-30, and A.D. 20-40 respectively.
15. A small cup, *Type 26 or 28* (*Cam.* 54 or 56); in typical TR 1 (C) (pre-Claudian).
16. A cup, *Type 29* (*Cam.* 56A); variant with an external groove below carination; in TR 1 (C); bright orange paste; coral polished slip.
17. Another cup, *Type 29* (*Cam.* 56A); in TN; pale blue fine-grained powdery paste; dark blue-grey polished surfaces.
- 18-20 Three cups, *Type 32* (*Cam.* 56C); in TN; blue-black surfaces, highly polished interior finish.
- 21-22 Two girth beakers, *Type 37* (*Holwerda* 9b); in pale orange TR 3.
- 23-24 Two similar butt beakers, *Type 39* (*Cam.* 112); in TR 3; decorated with rouletted notched scroll.
- 25-26 Two butt beakers, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); in typical white ware.
27. Another similar beaker in sandy cream ware.
28. Base sherds from a tazza, *Type 35/36* (*Cam.* 51); in typical micaceous TN.
29. A two-handled flagon, *Cam.* 161; in white pipeclay ware, burnt (late Augustan-early Claudian).

In addition, there are numerous sherds from the following vessels:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| base and sherds from 2 platters in TR 1 (C). | 4 butt beakers in TR 3 with rouletted notched-scroll decoration. |
| 1 platter in TR 1 (B).                       | body-sherds from a girth beaker, in TR 3 (B)                     |
| 1 small platter in TN.                       | sherds from a number of butt beakers, in white and cream wares.  |
| 4 platters in TN.                            | sherds from a large flagon, in typical white ware.               |
| 1 small platter in TR 2.                     |  |
| 1 platter in micaceous TN.                   |  |

G40(7) (*occupation-layer underlying the cobbled path F.10. Period I Phase ii?*)

1. A large platter, *Type 1* (*Cam.* 2A); in TN (late Augustan-Claudian).
2. Sherd from a large platter, *Type 19* (*Cam.* 3); in typical TR 1 (B). Probably part of the same vessel as one from G22 F.52 (pre-Claudian).
- 3-4 Bases from two similar cups, *Type 26 or 28* (*Cam.* 54 or 56); in typical orange TR 2.
- 5-6 Two butt beakers, *Type 38* (*Cam.* 112); in typical pale TR 3; rouletted notched scroll decoration.
- 7-9 Three butt beakers, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); in typical white wares.
10. Almost complete profile from a large tazza, *Type 36* (*Cam.* 51C); in micaceous TN; reddish-brown sandy paste; dark blue-grey micaceous surfaces; polished exterior, matt interior with horizontal burnished lines towards the base.

Extremely rare, it has been identified only here and Camulodunum (Tiberio-Claudian).

In addition there are numerous sherds of TR 3.

G40 F.12 (*pit. Period I Phase ii*)

1. A large platter, *Type 1* (*Cam.* 2A); in worn TN (late Augustan-Claudian).
2. Large platter, *Type 20* (*Cam.* 5); in typical TR 1 (A). Burnt and discoloured (Augustan-Tiberian).
3. A small platter, *Type 13* (*Cam.* 7B); with marked offsets; in TR 1 (C); bright orange paste; coral polished slip. Very common in TR 2 in Claudio-Neronian groups at Colchester 1970. In TR 1 (C) it is most probably pre-Conquest in date.
4. Base-sherds from a small platter; in TR 1 (C) (pre-Claudian).
5. A platter, *Type 5* (*Cam.* 12/13); variant with marked offset and straight lower section; in worn TN (late Augustan-Tiberian).
7. Small cup, *Type 28* (*Cam.* 56B); in TR 1 (B); light orange paste; worn coral slip.
8. A large girth beaker, *Type 37* (*Holwerda* 9b); in TR 3.
9. Neck and body-sherds from a large two-handled flagon, *Cam.* 163; in hard cream sandy ware.
10. A small beaker, in cream fine-grained ware; orange slip; rouletted decoration.
11. Burnt sherd from a butt beaker. *Type 40*.

N. Grid 41.

G41 (5) (*layer of burnt debris to north of Building VII. Period I/II*)

- 1-3 Three platters, *Type 1* (*Cam.* 2); in worn TN (late Augustan-Claudian).
4. A platter, similar to *Cam.* 21; possibly an imitation TN-TR fabric; burnt and discoloured; micaceous surfaces.
5. A cup, *Type 31* (*Cam.* 56); in TR 1 (C) (pre-Claudian).

6. Another cup similar to above, in TN.
7. A tazza, *Type 35* (*Cam.* 51A or B); in micaceous TN; burnt and discoloured. Extremely rare; examples are confined to here, Camulodunum and King Harry Lane (Late Augustan-Tiberian).
8. A butt beaker, *Type 39* (*Cam.* 112); in TR 3; notched-scroll decoration.
9. A honeypot with a wide, bell-shaped, lid-seated rim. Burnt and discoloured.
10. Rim from a flagon, *Cam.* 173; in soft cream fine-grained ware.

In addition, there are numerous sherds from the following:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 2 platters in TR 1 (C) (probably pre-Claudian). | 1 platter in micaceous TN (pre-Claudian).                      |
| 1 platter in TR 1 (B) (probably pre-Claudian).  | Sherds from several beakers, in white ware ( <i>Type 40</i> ). |
| 4 platters in TN                                | 3 flagons, in white and cream wares.                           |

A group of sherds that are worn and residual-looking.

G41 F.6 (from hearth in Building VII. Period I Phase iii)

1. Sherds from a large platter in TN.

G41 F.8 (post-hole on the western edge of F.10. Period I Phase iii)

1. Rim-sherds from a cup, *Type 25* (*Cam.* 56 variant); in typical TR 1 (B); cream ware, red slip (late Augustan-Tiberian).

G41 F.11 (post-hole of Building VII. Period I Phase iii)

1. Base-sherd from a larger platter in typical TR 1 (C).

O. Grid 42

G42 (4) (latest pre-Conquest to early Roman ground-surface. Period I/II)

1. A platter, *Type 1* (*Cam.* 2A); in worn TN (late Augustan-Claudian).
2. A small platter, in TR 1 (C) (probably pre-Claudian).
3. A platter, imitating *Cam.* 8; in imitation TN; rust-coloured sandy core; dark blue-grey micaceous surfaces, worn and rough. Probably post-Conquest since the originals in TN and TR are most common in the Claudio-Neronian period.
- 4-5 Two butt beakers, *Type 39* (*Cam.* 112); in TR 3; rouletted notched-scroll decoration.
6. Butt beaker, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); in typical cream ware.

In addition: sherds from three platters in TN, and the Potter's Stamps GB 12 and GB 14.

G42 (5) (layer of dirty gravel and destruction-debris. Period I Phase iii+)

1. A platter, *Type 1* (*Cam.* 2); in worn TN (late Augustan-Claudian).
2. A cup, *Type 33* (*Cam.* 58A); in worn TN (late Tiberio-Neronian).
3. A girth beaker, *Type 38* (*Cam.* 82); in worn TR 3.
4. Butt beaker, *Type 39* (*Cam.* 112); in micaceous yellow sandy ware; rouletted notched-scroll decoration.
5. Butt beaker, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); in white sandy ware.

G42 F.1 (post-hole sealed by (4). Period I Phase iii)

1. A butt beaker, *Type 39* (*Cam.* 112); in orange TR 3 (A); rouletted notched-scroll decoration.
2. Butt beaker, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); in typical cream ware.

P. Grid 43

G43 F.1 (from the surface of the burnt cobbles. Period I Phase ii?)

1. A platter, *Type 20* (*Cam.* 5); in worn TR 1 (C). Match for a platter in G22 F.52 (5) (Augustan-Tiberian).
2. Sherds from a flagon; in worn orange fine-grained sandy ware.

G43 F.3 (deep pit. Period I Phase iii)

1. A small butt beaker, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); in typical cream ware.

G43 F.8 (a shallow depression. Probably a cooking-hollow; beneath (4). Period I Phase iii)

1. A platter, *Type 20* (*Cam.* 5B); in typical TR 1 (A); cream sandy core; pink cortex; highly-polished coral slip. Decoration consists of at least two bordered rouletted wreaths and an incised circle. The offset of the lowest facet is unusually slight for this form in TR 1 (A). Burnt (Augustan-Tiberian).
2. Base of a large cup, *Type 31* (*Cam.* 56); in TN; brown fine-grained paste; dark blue-grey surfaces, highly-polished interior.
3. A large butt beaker, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); in cream sandy ware.

Also a sherd from a beaker in very thin orange TR 3.

Q. Grid 44.

G44 F.1 (oval-shaped pit. Period I Phase ii/iii)

1. A large platter, *Type 22* (*Cam.* 1); in micaceous TR. Matches a rim in G25 F.8, No. 1 (pre-Claudian).
2. Large platter, *Type 20* (*Cam.* 5); variant in TR 1 (C); bright orange fine-grained powdery core; darker orange-red slip; very worn; no finish survives. Matches a rim in G22 F.52 (Augustan-Tiberian).
3. A platter, *Type 5* (*Cam.* 12/13); in worn TN; convex lower wall-section; pale blue powdery paste; worn blue-grey surfaces (Tiberio-Claudian).
4. A girth beaker, *Type 37* (*Holwerda* 9b); in typical pale TR 3; apricot, fine-grained paste; cream exterior.
- 5-6 Two butt beakers, *Type 39* (*Cam.* 112); in red TR 3; one with fern-leaf stamps forming a notched scroll.

7. Butt beaker, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); in typical cream ware.
8. Neck from a flagon, probably *Cam.* 139; in cream fine-grained ware.

In addition there is a base from a platter in micaceous TN.

R. Grid 58.

*G58 (5) (occupation-layer underlying the edge of the north-south Roman road. Period I Phase ii/iii)*

1. A platter, *Type 1* (*Cam.* 2); in worn flaking TN (late Augustan-Claudian).
2. A platter, *Type 19* (*Cam.* 3); in burnt TR 1 (C) (pre-Claudian).
3. A platter, *Type 5* (*Cam.* 12/13); in TN; pale blue fine-grained paste; dark blue-grey surfaces (Tiberio-Claudian).
4. Large platter, *Type 30* (*Cam.* 5); in TN (late Augustan-Claudian).
5. A large cup, *Type 31* (*Cam.* 56); in worn TN.
6. Butt beaker, *Type 39* (*Cam.* 112); in TR 3; rouletted notched-scroll decoration.
7. Butt beaker, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); in typical cream sandy ware.

In addition: a base of a platter in micaceous TN; 2 platters in TN; and sherds from a flagon in white ware.

*G58 F.3 (flint and gravel spread. Period II)*

1. Sherds from a TN platter.
- 2-3 Sherds from two platters, in TR 1 (C) (pre-Claudian).
- 4-5 Two butt beakers, *Type 39* (*Cam.* 112); in TR 3; rouletted notched-scroll decoration.
6. A butt beaker, *Type 40* (*Cam.* 113); in white sandy ware.

S. Grid 60

*G60 F.5 (small shallow pit. Period I Phase iii)*

1. A large platter, *Type 1* (*Cam.* 2); in worn TN (late Augustan-Claudian).

T. Grid 61

*G61 (3) (post-Roman layer)*

1. A strap handle with four ribs; from a flagon in hard white pipeclay ware. An import (Claudio-Neronian).

TABLE II

INCIDENCE OF STAMPS ON CUPS AND PLATTERS IN TR AND TN

	STAMPS	DIES					CUPS IN		PLATTERS IN	
			TN	TR	CUPS	PLATTERS	TN	TR	TN	TR
NAMES	15	15	7	8	7	8	3	4	4	4
PERCENTAGE			46.7	53.3	46.7	53.3	42.9	57.1	50.0	50.0
MARKS	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
FRAGMENTS	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	17	17	7	10	9	8	3	6	4	4
PERCENTAGE			41.2	58.8	52.9	47.1	33.3	66.7	50.0	50.0

TABLE III

	CUPS			PLATTERS			TOTAL		
	PUCKERIDGE S.G.	ST. ALBANS K.H.L.	COLCHESTER 1970	PUCKERIDGE S.G.	ST. ALBANS K.H.L.	COLCHESTER 1970	PUCKERIDGE S.G.	ST. ALBANS K.H.L.	COLCHESTER 1970
TR PERCENTAGE	52.3	45.0	33.6	34.7	32.3	22.8	39.8	37.0	25.2
TN PERCENTAGE	47.7	55.0	66.4	65.3	67.7	77.2	60.2	63.0	74.8
TOTAL PERCENTAGE	28.0	37.0	22.1	71.2	63.0	77.9			

TABLE IV

INCIDENCE OF FORMS AND FABRICS IN TN-TR FROM SKELETON GREEN, KING HARRY LANE 1966-8 AND COLCHESTER 1970

TYPE NO.	CAM. FORM	SKELETON GREEN		TOTAL	TYPE	KING HARRY LANE		TOTAL	TYPE	COLCHESTER 1970		TOTAL
		TN	TR			TN	TR			TN	TR	
1A	2	4	0	4	1	4	0	4	1	32	0	32
1B	2v	1	0	1		0	0	0		0	0	0
2	15	2	0	2		0	0	0	2	2	0	2
3	16	1	0	1	4	1	0	1	4	31	0	31
	15/16	0	0	0		0	0	0	3	1	0	1
		0	0	0		0	0	0	5	2	0	2
		0	0	0		0	0	0	6	1	0	1
4	11/12	8	1	9	2	1	0	1	7	0	2	2
5	12/13	4	0	4	3A	1	0	1	8	8	0	8
6	13	8	0	8	3B	2	0	2	9	25	0	25
7	14	2	0	2		0	0	0	10	108	0	108
		0	0	0		0	0	0	11			
8A	7	0	3	3		0	0	0		0	0	0
8B	7	0	1	1		0	0	0		0	0	0
9A	7	1	1	2		0	0	0		0	0	0
9B	7	0	2	2		0	0	0		0	0	0
10	7C	0	2	2	10	0	3	3		0	0	0
11	7	1	2	3	11A	2	2	4	27	2	1	3
12A	7	0	3	3	11B	0	1	1		0	0	0
12B	7	1	0	1		0	0	0		0	0	0
13A	7B	0	4	4	12	0	1	1	26	1	36	37
13B	7B	0	1	1		0	0	0		0	0	0
14	7	1	0	1	9	0	1	1	25	1	0	1
15	8	2	0	2	13	8	0	8	28	44	4	48
	7A	0	0	0		0	0	0	23	0	2	2
16	6	0	4	4		0	0	0		0	0	0
	6	0	0	0		0	0	0	21	0	1	1
	6	0	0	0		0	0	0	22	0	1	1
17	7	0	2	2	8	1	1	2	24	0	2	2
18		0	1	1		0	0	0		0	0	0
		0	0	0		0	0	0	13	0	1	1
19	3	3	14	17	5	1	0	1	12	6	7	13
20	5	17	15	32	6	1	2	3	14	41	22	63
21	6/5	0	1	1		0	0	0		0	0	0
	5	0	0	0		0	0	0	15	2	0	2
	5	0	0	0		0	0	0	16	2	0	2
	5	0	0	0		0	0	0	17	2	0	2
		0	0	0		0	0	0	18	0	1	1
		0	0	0		0	0	0	19	0	1	1
		0	0	0		0	0	0	20	0	1	1
		0	0	0	7	0	1	1	29	0	1	1
		0	0	0		0	0	0	30	1	0	1
25		0	4	4	16	0	1	1		0	0	0
26	54	0	7	7	14	0	1	1	34	0	1	1
27	53	1	0	1	15	0	1	1		0	0	0
28	56B	0	2	2	17F	0	1	1	35	2	1	3
29	56A	5	9	14	17A	1	1	2	36	37	31	68
30	56A	0	1	1	17	3	1	4		0	0	0
31	56	2	1	3	17D	1	0	1		0	0	0
32	56C	21	9	30	17C	6	2	8	37	37	3	40
33	58	2	1	3		0	0	0	31	10	7	17
					UNSTAMPED PLATTERS AND CUPS							
22	1	22	2	24	18	2	0	2	39	7	0	7
23		1	0	1	19	1	0	1	40A	2	0	2
		0	0	0		0	0	0	40B	1	0	1
24		1	0	1		0	0	0		0	0	0
34		2	0	2	20	1	0	1		0	0	0
35	51A	7	0	7	21	1	0	1		0	0	0
36	51C	4	0	4		0	0	0		0	0	0
					BEAKERS							
37	84	0	18	18	25	0	4	4	50	0	23	23
38	82	0	9	9	26	0	1	1	51	0	3	3
39A	112A	0	59	59	27A	0	2	2	52A	0	2	2
39B	112C	0	2	2	27B	0	2	2	52B	0	46	46
44		1	0	1		0	0	0		0	0	0
					PEDESTAL BEAKERS							
	76A	0	0	0	22	0	3	3	45	0	18	18
42	74/9	0	1	1	23	0	3	3	41A	0	6	6
		0	0	0		0	0	0	41B	0	5	5
	75A	0	0	0		0	0	0	41C	0	3	3
	75	0	0	0		0	0	0	42	0	1	1
	77	0	0	0		0	0	0	43	0	1	1
43	76/7	0	6	6		0	0	0	44	0	6	6
		0	0	0	24	0	1	1		0	0	0

THE MORTARIA *By* Kay Hartley

The mortaria from this site are of special interest in that they provide the largest group of early first-century wall-sided mortaria to be found in Britain outside Richborough and Camulodunum. At least 20 different vessels are represented, and these are certainly from several different sources. Some will perhaps have been made in south-eastern, or southern, Britain, though most will have been made in Gaul, possibly in Gallia Belgica. The earlier mortaria of this type seem to pre-date the use of any trituration grit, and the concentric scoring often used is perhaps a halfway house toward the later practice of gritting the internal surface.

The mortaria at Haltern (Loeschcke 1909) and other sites show that wall-sided mortaria were being made in the Augustan period, and the evidence from Colchester and Richborough confirms that they were the commonest types in the Claudian period. Their extreme rarity at military sites of Neronian foundation suggests that they were obsolescent in this country by A.D. 50. At Usk, for example, where large quantities of Neronian mortaria have been found only one wall-sided example is known. At the Lunt, Baginton, similarly, only one has been found. Throughout the first half of the first century A.D. many variations in the rims are found in the wall-sided types; and it is difficult to assess the date of individual rims, since many variants were present at Haltern in the Augustan period. There are, nevertheless, some general indications which may be tentatively suggested. If, as seems likely, these mortaria are modelled on stone mortars, the earliest in the rim-series is likely to be that without a beadrims at the top of the collar. This would fit the Haltern evidence. It also agrees with the British evidence where beadrims are common. This would suggest that some of the examples here, notably Nos. 3, 5, 12, 19 and possibly 17, are typologically earlier than the rest. The quantities of this type being produced might be expected to get progressively smaller during the Claudian period.

*Wall-sided types*

1. (G4 F.19). Base and side-fragment from a well-worn mortarium with a cream outer surface and a very thick deep pink core and internal surface. No trituration grit.
2. (G40 F.12: FIG. 79, 6). Slightly sandy cream fabric with unworn horizontal scoring inside and no trituration grit. Origin unknown. This vessel belongs to *Camulodunum* Type 191B and can be matched at Richborough (Bushe-Fox 1949, pl. XCV).
3. (G40 F.6: FIG. 79, 1). Two slightly burnt fragments probably from the same mortarium, in fine cream fabric.
4. (G22 (5): FIG. 79, 11). Flange fragment in slightly granular or creamy white fabric likely to have been made in Gaul, or perhaps in south-eastern Britain.
5. (G5 F.6: FIG. 79, 2). A rim-fragment in a creamy brown, very hard fine-grained fabric with a slightly darker core. Probably Gaulish or just possibly south or south-eastern Britain. An unusual form.
6. (G7 F.2). A base-fragment in granular brownish fabric with worn grit.
7. (G24 F.28). A thick side-fragment in fine white fabric with a pinkish core. Little or no trituration grit.
8. (G24 (4): FIG. 79, 8). Slightly yellowish-cream fabric, tempered with fine grit. Made in Gaul, or south-eastern Britain.
9. (G21 (4): FIG. 79, 10). Burnt. Cream fabric with a pinker core.
10. (G6 (3)). Base-fragment in fine cream fabric with largish grey and white flint grits. Made in Gaul, or south or south-eastern Britain.
11. (G4 F.22 (4)). A slightly burnt base-fragment in rather sandy cream fabric with no additional trituration grit. Origin uncertain.
12. (G40 (6): FIG. 79, 3). Fine cream fabric heavily tempered with fine grit. The similarity of fabric and form to No. 19 suggests that it is likely to have been made at the same pottery.
13. (G5 F.6). A base and side-fragment in very fine creamy white fabric with abundant grey and white flint and brown and translucent grit. Probably Flavian from south-eastern Britain or Gaul.

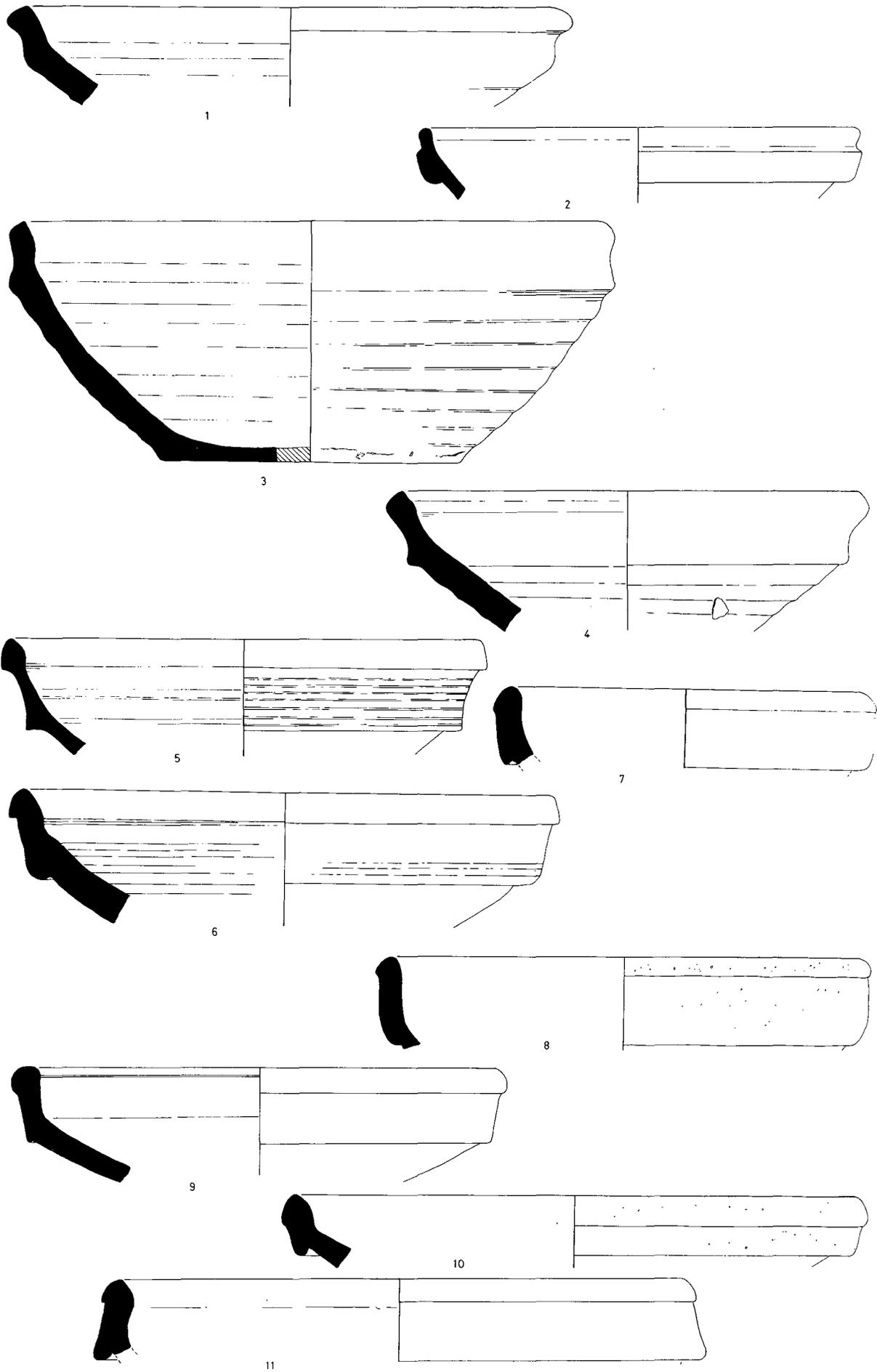


Fig. 79. Mortaria : wall-sided types (1/4)

14. (G4 F.19: FIG. 79, 9). Several adjoining pieces from the same mortarium in greyish-cream fabric with a pink core. Similar to mortaria from Richborough (Bushe-Fox 1949, 490) and Novaesium (Filtzinger 1972, Taf. 33, No.1).
15. (G21 (3)). A base fragment from a heavily worn and clumsily made mortarium in slightly sandy cream fabric with a pink core. The fabric has been tempered with much fine red-brown grit. Probably pre-Flavian and likely to have been made in Britain.
16. (G22 (5)). Burnt. A base fragment from a clumsily made mortarium in fine greyish-cream fabric with a pink core. The clay had been heavily tempered with fine grit and had no additional trituration grit. Very similar to No. 15 and may possibly be from the same source.
17. (G22 F.52 (8): FIG. 79, 5). Fine cream fabric tempered with fine grit.
18. (G6 (3)). Burnt. Base and side-fragment of similar vessel.
19. (G44 F.1: FIG. 79, 4). Brownish-cream fabric heavily tempered with tiny grit. This kind of mortarium rarely had any trituration grit but often, as here, had broad concentric grooves inside. It is similar to one from Augsburg-Oberhausen (Ulbert 1960, Taf. 16, No.5).
20. (G23 (3)). Two base fragments from a vessel in fine cream fabric also without trituration grit.
21. (G41 (5): FIG. 79, 7). A rim-fragment in creamy-brown fabric, pinkish core. Likely to have been made in Gaul, or possibly in south-eastern Britain.

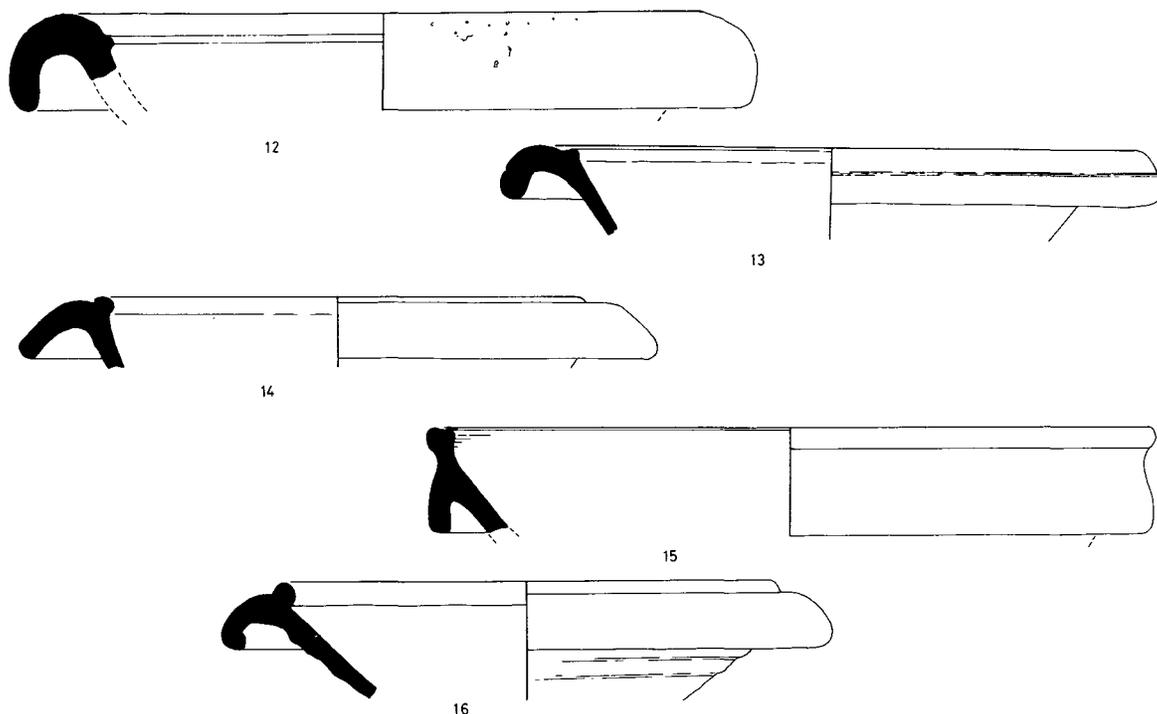


Fig. 80. Mortaria : non wall-sided types (1/4)

#### *Non wall-sided types*

22. (G22 (4): FIG. 80, 12). In a granular fabric, half greyish-cream and half pink due to a slightly abnormal firing. The grit (grey, white and red-brown flint) on top of the flange indicates an early date, and the rim-form would support a date *c.* 55-80/90. The fabric and grit are typical of potteries near Verulamium.
23. (G22 (3): FIG. 80, 13). Burnt. Greyish granular fabric with cream slip. The fabric is reminiscent of some made in potteries near Verulamium (Brockley Hill, Radlett and Verulamium itself), but does not quite match them. A source closer to Braughing is not impossible. Second century, probably 120-165.
24. (G25 (3)). One indeterminate body-sherd.



<i>Context</i>	<i>Date</i> ( <i>All dates A.D.</i> )	<i>Dr.20</i>	<i>Dr.</i> <i>2-4</i>	<i>Dr.</i> <i>7-11</i>	<i>Dr.6</i>	<i>Rich.</i> <i>527</i>	<i>Dr.1</i>	<i>Dr.1/</i> <i>2+4</i>	<i>Cam.</i> <i>166</i>	<i>Unident.</i>
G22 F.15	<i>c.</i> 90-120	99								
G22 F.29	<i>c.</i> 30-45			166						
G22 F.38	<i>c.</i> 43-60	80								
G22 F.40	<i>c.</i> 20-40	101								
G22 F.50	<i>c.</i> 1-30	70								
G22 F.52										
upper fill										
layers (1)-										
(5)	<i>c.</i> 30-45	242	179	133						
G22 F.52										
lower fill										
below (5)	<i>c.</i> 1-20	81	156	686				176		
G22 F.57										
Rom. Cem.										
ditch	<i>c.</i> 120+	444	50							
G23 (4)	<i>c.</i> 30-45	63								
G23 (5)	<i>c.</i> 30-40		29	155						11
G23 F.17										
Crem.										
burial	<i>c.</i> 100-130			59						
G23 F.32	<i>c.</i> 1-20	190	41							
G24 (3)	<i>c.</i> 35-60	396	80	240		49				88
G24 (5)	<i>c.</i> 25-43	349								
G24 F.27	<i>c.</i> 30-45					820				
G24 F.37	<i>c.</i> 25-43		223			464				
G24 F.38	<i>c.</i> 25-45		138							
G40 (3)	<i>c.</i> 35+	478	31							110
G40 (7)	<i>c.</i> 25-40		38	287			152			28
G40 F.6	<i>c.</i> 25-40	679		24						
G40 F.10	<i>c.</i> 30-43		435	48						
G40 F.11	<i>c.</i> 20-35		242	40						81
G40 F.12	<i>c.</i> 20-40		105	174						71
G40 F.22	<i>c.</i> 30-43	85								
G40 F.26	<i>c.</i> 30-43			60						
G41 (4)	<i>c.</i> 30-43	118								
G41 F.15	<i>c.</i> 25-40			87						
G41 F.23										
large pit										
upper layers										
(1)-(3)	<i>c.</i> 25-40		956	144						
G41 F.23										
lower layers										
(4)-(10)	<i>c.</i> 25-40	55	85	623	1,800					
G42 (4)	<i>c.</i> 30-43			178						
G42 (5)	<i>c.</i> 30-45			162						
G43 F.3	<i>c.</i> 30-45	18							45	
G44 F.1	<i>c.</i> 25-40		70	79						
G58 F.3	<i>c.</i> 43-60	122								
G61 F.6	<i>c.</i> 45+					60				

TABLE VI

TOTAL WEIGHTS (IN GRAMS) AND PERCENTAGE

<i>Type</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Dressel 20 (Globular)	8,308	36.4
Dressel 2-4 (Koan style)	5,586	24.4
Dressel 7-11 (South Spanish)	4,134	18.1
? Dressel 6 or similar	1,800	7.9
Richborough 527	1,393	6.1
Dressel 1	152	0.7
Dressel 1 or Dressel 2-4	697	3.0
Camulodunum 166	45	0.2
Unidentified	733	3.2

TABLE VII

SYNTHESIS BY DATE : PERCENTAGES

<i>Date</i> (All A.D.)	<i>Dr.20</i>	<i>Dr.2-4</i>	<i>Dr.7-11</i>	<i>Dr.6</i>	<i>Rich.</i> 527	<i>Dr.1</i>	<i>Dr.1/ 2-4</i>	<i>Cam.</i> 166	<i>Unident.</i>
1-25	33	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-45	27	21	12	16	11	1	6	1	5
45-120	65	16	8	—	4	—	—	—	—
120+	74	10	16	—	—	—	—	—	—

## COMMENTS ON TRENDS

The most interesting point to arise from this study is the wide variety of material being imported in the second quarter of the first century A.D. While some of this material could immediately post-date the Conquest, all forms except Camulodunum 166 have been found in deposits likely to be pre-Conquest. The small percentage of Dressel 1 is probably residual from earlier occupation, as this form probably belongs to the first century B.C.

After the Conquest there is much less diversification, and Dressel 20 becomes the dominant form. The amphorae from levels dated A.D. 120+ are certainly largely residual, since it is unlikely that either Dressel 2-4 or Dressel 7-11 were current in such large quantities then.

## COMMENTS ON INDIVIDUAL FORMS

*Dressel 20*, the globular oil amphora, was made along the banks of the river Guadalquivir in Southern Spain (Bonsor 1931, Clark Maxwell 1899). As at Camulodunum it is the commonest form, though the weight and percentage figures fail to emphasise the great importance of this type: preliminary attempts to estimate equivalent volumes of commodities suggest that the quantity of contents consumed was about three times greater than those carried in either Dressel 2-4 or Dressel 7-11, the next most abundant types.

The typology of the two rim-sherds found at Skeleton Green requires comment since Tchernia (1967, 224) has suggested a scheme for the evolution of the Dressel 20 rim. One of the

Skeleton Green sherds belongs to Tchernia's Type 1 or 2, which was current up to the mid first century A.D., while the other G25 F.13 (FIG. 81, 1) belongs to Type 3, believed to be current from the Flavian period to the early second century. The occurrence of these two types at pre-Roman Skeleton Green suggests that close dating of rim-forms is difficult in individual cases, but does not necessarily invalidate Tchernia's scheme as an overall generalisation.

*Dressel 2-4* (Koan style) are present in some quantity (though largely fragmented). Wine amphorae of this type are known to have been made in Campania and other parts of Italy such as Etruria, in Southern France and in Catalonia, as well as in the Aegean homeland. Various fabrics are represented at Skeleton Green, but in the present state of knowledge it is difficult to assign them to their source, with the exception of one piece of probable Campanian origin (FIG. 81, 2). It seems likely that the majority are Italian, and it is certain that neither the products of Kos nor of Catalonia are represented. The fragmentary nature of the material precludes any useful typological comments.

*Dressel 7-11* (Southern Spanish) are present in about the same quantity as Koan-style vessels and represent about the same quantity of commodity. Vessels of this type are thought on epigraphic evidence to originate on the Southern Spanish coast and may have held *garum* and other fish sauces (Zevi 1966).

One sherd (FIG. 81, 6) can be assigned to Camulodunum 185A on the basis of fabric and rim-form, a type which certainly originated in Southern Spain (Tchernia 1971). The remaining rims (FIG. 81, 7-12) are broadly similar to Camulodunum 186 which was made in the Cadiz region (Peacock 1975a, 232-43). However, they differ in detail and in their relatively fine soft fabrics. Similar forms are known from the Puerto Real kilns near Cadiz (Peacock 1975a) and from the newly-discovered kiln at Cerro de los Martires in the same area (Beltrán 1975, 91-131). Some of the products of the Algeciras (El Rinconillo) kiln are similar but in a different fabric (Sotomayer 1969, Peacock 1975a). Beltrán has discussed the way in which vessels of this type (his form 1) may have evolved, and it is clear that the Skeleton Green vessels belong to the early part of the sequence, with good parallels at Oberaden (Loeschcke 1942). This analogy and the absence of precise parallels at Camulodunum implies a date around the late Augustan period for most of these imports from Southern Spain.

? *Dressel 6* is represented by two large handles (FIG. 81, 13). The type is difficult to determine with certainty, but Adriatic amphorae of the form Dressel 6 have handles of similar type and are often in a closely similar fabric. Thin-section study revealed a matrix of very fine anisotropic baked clay with a sparse scatter of fine quartz grains, giving no indication of origin. The attribution of these handles to Dressel 6 cannot be regarded as proven on the evidence available.

*Richborough 527* is present as body-sherds in the characteristic coarse rough grey-green fabric. The form occurs on first-century sites in Britain such as Richborough, Verulamium, Exeter and Winchester, but is difficult to parallel on the Continent. The petrology indicates an origin in an area of recent volcanic activity, perhaps in the Western Mediterranean (Peacock 1975b, 261-78). The Skeleton Green finds are of particular importance as they provide the first evidence of the pre-Roman importation of this type.

*Dressel 1* is represented by an oval handle-fragment in the writer's Fabric 2 (Peacock 1971). The augite-rich black sand, characteristic of this ware, is present in brickwork of the towns of Pompeii and Herculaneum, but is difficult to parallel elsewhere. This sherd may thus be an import from the Pompeii area of Campania.

There are two further body sherds in Fabric 1 (Peacock 1967) but these could equally belong to amphorae of forms Dressel 2-4.

*Camulodunum 166* (FIG. 81, 14). A few abraded fragments from a single vessel with typical double-cable handles were found. This is not a true amphora. Hawkes and Hull (1947, 248) argue for an origin in Central Gaul, but the possibility of other sources cannot be ruled out. Broadly similar handles occur in Tunisia (information from D.E. Johnston) and in other parts of the Mediterranean (e.g. Robinson 1959, F.68).

## CHRONOLOGY

Few of the forms can be dated with any degree of accuracy, but the comparison of the Southern Spanish vessels with material from Oberaden accords with the evidence of the fine wares in suggesting the main period of activity to lie before *c.* A.D. 25. On the other hand, scarcity of Dressel 1 implies few imports before *c.* 10-1 B.C.

## DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATED AMPHORA SHERDS (FIG. 81)

In the following description it should be noted that the predominant colours are given with reference to the Munsell Soil Colour Chart, but I have preferred my own verbal descriptions. The hardness descriptions accord with the following scale; very hard: not scratched by a pen-knife; hard: scratched by a penknife; soft: scratched with a finger-nail.

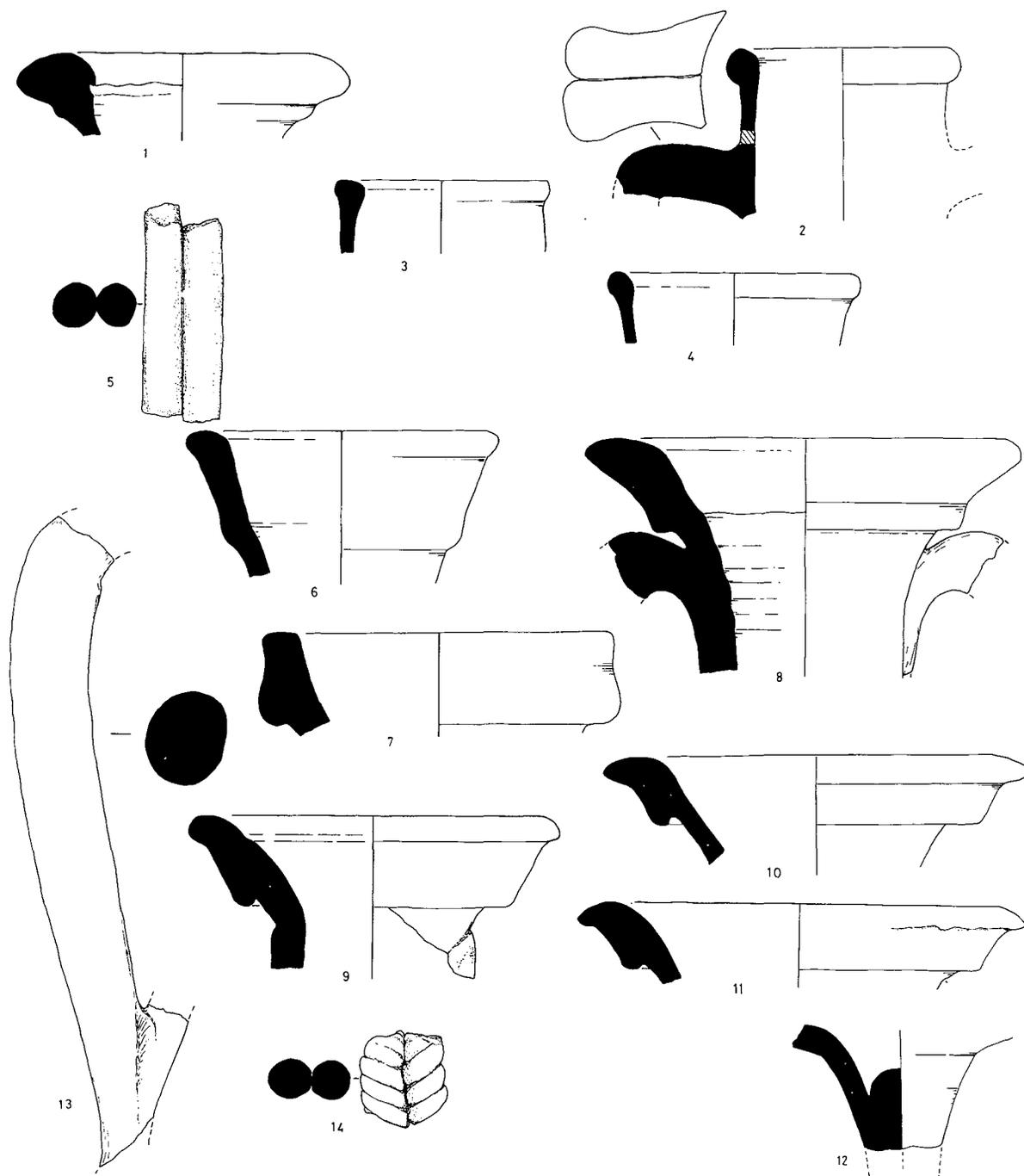


Fig. 81. The amphorae (1/4)

*Dressel 20*

1. Rounded rim in soft buff (10 YR. 6/4) ware with grey core. Numerous inclusions of quartz, feldspar, quartzite and dark rock fragments up to 2 mm across.

*Dressel 2-4*

2. Hard reddish (5 YR. 7/6) ware with paler surface. Black augite-rich medium-grained sand. Campanian.
3. Hard reddish (5 YR. 6/6) ware with grey (10 YR 7/3) surface. Scattered white inclusions of quartz and limestone up to 0.5 mm across.
4. Hard reddish-brown (5 YR. 7/6) ware with paler buff (7.5 YR. 7/4) surfaces. Scattered quartz grains and voids *c.* 0.25 mm across.
5. Hard fine pale (10 YR. 7/3) fabric with reddish core and cream (2.5 YR. 8/2) surfaces. Some golden mica and numerous vesicles up to 1 mm across.

*Dressel 7-11*

6. Rim similar to Camulodunum 185A in form and fabric. Hard creamy (2.5 Y 8/2) sandy ware. Abundant quartz grains around 0.5 mm across and rare flecks of golden mica.
7. Rim in very fine soft powdery buff-brown (7.5 YR. 7/4) ware. No inclusions visible apart from a few flecks of fine mica.
8. Soft powdery sandy ware with much medium-grained quartz and occasional angular fragments of reddish iron ore up to 2 mm across. Pale buff (10 YR. 7/4) with redder interior.
9. Soft powdery grey (2.5 Y. 6/2) ware. Much medium- or fine-grained sand.
10. Soft powdery cream (2.5 Y. 7/4) ware. Much fine sand, occasional particles of red iron ore, up to 0.5 mm, and rarely large rounded vesicles up to 4 mm across.
11. Fabric identical with No. 14.
12. Hard buff (10 YR. 6/4) sandy ware. Much sand and grit. Abundant grains of quartz and mica. Some fragments of iron ore up to 1.5 mm across.

*? Dressel 6*

13. One of a pair of handles. Soft reddish-brown (5 YR. 7/6) fabric with pale buff (7.5 YR. 8/4) surface. Minute white specks of (?) limestone scattered throughout.

*Camulodunum 166*

14. Soft pinkish-grey (10 YR. 8/2) fabric with some fine sand and occasional fine flecks of red iron ore.

## CARBONIZED CEREAL GRAINS FROM BUILDING VII

By Mick Monk

*Sample and Context*

A collection of cereal grains was recovered, by hand flotation in water, from a deposit associated with a floor of an early first-century A.D. building (VII). This structure had been destroyed by fire and subsequently sealed by a substantial layer of silt. The carbonized grain was found in close proximity to several fragments of a pudding-stone quern and several hand rubbers. It would appear therefore that the sample largely represented either grain spill from the milling process lost before the conflagration, or a deposit of grains that were awaiting milling when the fire broke out and in the hurried evacuation were left to burn. The fact that the grain was poorly preserved, scattered and to a certain extent mixed, may suggest that it had accumulated over a period of time before the fire destroyed the structure in which it was found.

*The grain*

Despite the poor preservation it was possible to identify the cereal grains to genus. Most of them were *Triticum sp* and this does perhaps help to substantiate the hypothesis that the grain was associated with fragments of quern and was awaiting, or lost prior to, milling into flour.

Of 103 whole grains of *Triticum* sp identified, twenty looked to be either emmer or spelt types (*Triticum dicoccum* or *Triticum spelta*) and fourteen seemed to be bread or club wheat types (*Triticum aestivo-compactum*). The distortion of the grains as a result of carbonization and the absence of spikelet forks did not allow any more than this tentative identification to species. Measurements were, however, taken of all the complete grains identified. The average measurements for the *Triticum* sp grains and their range (given in brackets after the averages) was length, 5.46 mm (4.3-6.0), breadth 2.95 mm (2.2-3.7), and thickness 2.01 mm (1.5-2.5). The average measurements and ranges for those individuals tentatively identified as *Triticum aestivo-compactum* were length 4.87 (3.9-5.2), breadth 3.2 mm (2.8-3.1) and thickness 2.01 (1.9-2.9). The average L/B (Length x 100/breadth) index for the individuals identified to *T. aestivo-compactum* were 179 and 73 respectively. According to van Zeist (1968; 53-4) this L/B value of 179 is in the range which can be expected for carbonized bread wheat grains, *Triticum aestivum* rather than club wheat, *T. compactum*. However, separation on these grounds alone was not thought justified for this poorly-preserved sample.

A further six cereal grains from this sample were identified as *Hordeum vulgare* (six-row barley) as several present appeared to be twisted lateral types. None of these grains showed any characteristics of the naked variety of *H. vulgare* and it was therefore assumed that they were all hulled forms. The average measurements and the ranges for this species were length 5.71 mm (4.9-6.3), breadth 2.77 mm (2.2-3.3) and thickness 1.9 mm (1.4-2.3). There were two further cereal grains identified from this sample and they were of oats *Avena* sp. Neither of them could be identified to species, flower-bases being absent. Their average measurements were length 5.2 mm, breadth 1.9 mm and thickness 1.2 mm.

#### Interpretation

These cereal grains were probably awaiting milling prior to carbonization. It would appear from the total absence of weed seeds, in the sample submitted for analysis, that the grain had undergone thorough cleaning before being processed into flour. However, the efficiency of this cleaning cannot be ascertained from such a small sample and the absence of weed seeds could be due to sample bias.

The cereals identified are, although poorly preserved, not untypical of the cereal cultivation in southern Britain in the late Iron Age when both the hulled wheats of emmer and spelt (*T. dicoccum* and *T. spelta* respectively) were being grown. The six-rowed barley, *Hordeum vulgare*, was also an important grain-crop at this time. Samples of all these species have been found from other sites of about this date in southern Britain (Godwin 1956, 267-72); the nearest published group of material was from the Roman levels at Verulamium, St. Albans (however, *T. dicoccum* was not present in this particular example, Helbaek 1953, 229). This evidence from Skeleton Green lends further support to the hypothesis that southern Britain was able to sustain a large population firmly based on the efficient production of cereals. The importance attached to grain at this time is well illustrated by the appearance of an ear of the glumed wheats on the Catuvellaunian coins of Cunobelin (Cunliffe 1974, pl. 28).

## ANIMAL BONES

### PART I. MAMMALIAN BONES

By Raymond Ashdown and Christopher Evans

The mammalian bones came from twenty-nine deposits. Most of the material was well preserved but fragmentary; no whole skeletons and few whole bones were found. Special attention was focussed on nine main deposits — G5 F.9 (1), (2), (3); G22 F.52 (upper and lower fill); G22 F.39; G41 F.23; G41 F.24 and G44 F.1. No significant differences were seen between these deposits, but only G5 F.9(3) and G22 F.52 (lower) contained large numbers of bones.

The material was identified and aged, using general reference-material from the departmental museum of the Royal Veterinary College and a table of ages compiled from various sources

including Ellenberger & Baum (1942), Zietzschmann & Krölling (1955), Habermehl (1961) and Silver (1969). For the dogs, limb-bones were aged by the data of Sumner-Smith (1966) and not by the widely-used data of Lesbre (1897) because the latter did not use dogs of known ages. Identifications and ages were then checked using special reference-material. For each deposit the bones of each species were formed into a number of assemblages to represent the minimum number of individuals from which they might have been derived. Each assemblage was built up from components of head, forelimb, hindlimb and vertebral column (in that order), previously made up from the individual bones as described by Chaplin (1971). The method is partly objective and partly subjective; matching of fragments was based on estimated ages, sizes (including measurements), attempts to articulate adjacent bones, and morphological comparisons. Special attention was given to the problem of differentiating between sheep and goat bones. Because of the fragmentary state of the bones and the possible presence of bones from animals castrated or spayed at unknown ages, little information was derived concerning the sex of the animals. Rib-fragments are not included in the analysis.

*The species represented and their relative frequencies.*

Table VIII summarizes numbers of fragments (bones and teeth) identified for each species of mammal, classified according to the region of origin from the animal body. The full data are presented in Table IX. Pig bones made up about half of the total number and ox bones were the next most numerous. All sheep/goat bones were carefully examined by the criteria of Boessneck, Müller & Teichert (1964) and Boessneck (1969); about half of the fragments were positively identified as from sheep. A small group of bones were identified as possibly goat. Two scapulae and three proximal metacarpals were not conclusive; one horn-core and one proximal tibia were positively identified as from goat. The remaining sheep/goat bones included most of the small fragments and the immature bones. The evidence suggested that sheep far outnumbered goats in the population, so these incompletely-identified bones were assumed to be from sheep. Horse and dog bones were scattered through the deposits. Human and wild mammal bones were rare.

The derivation of the bones from different parts of the body (Table VIII) shows that the predominance of pig bones over the ox bones was almost entirely due to the differences in numbers of head bones; numbers from other regions were approximately equal for the two species. Compared with sheep, horse and dog, the numbers of head bones were deficient for the oxen (10.9% of the total) and excessive for the pigs (39.6% of the total). The full data in Table IX show both of these tendencies throughout the deposits; head bones were always relatively frequent from the pigs and relatively infrequent from the oxen. Except for this difference in the bones of the head, the derivation from various parts of the body gave no indication of excessive numbers of fragments from regions of the carcasses yielding poor- or better-quality meat. Total weights of identified fragments were; ox 42.0 kg, pig 23.1 kg, sheep (and goat) 5.5 kg, horse 2.2 kg, dog 400 g. Weights of bones from oxen were heaviest in all deposits with large numbers of bone fragments. In G22 (7); G40 F.12 (all three layers) and G41 F.23, the pig bones were heaviest. In G4 F.22 (4) and G5 F.9 (2) the sheep bones were heaviest.

FIGS. 82-84 show the minimum numbers of individuals for which the various bones of each species might have been derived. The lack of heads from oxen and the excessive numbers of heads from the pigs are clearly seen in the two large collections from G5 F.9 (3) and G22 F.52 (lower). The differences between 'definite' sheep, 'definite' goat, and 'sheep/goat' are also shown. Table X gives the numbers of bone-assemblages formed for each species in each deposit. No attempt was made to form bone-assemblages by combining bones from different deposits, so an overall 'grand total' for each species is not really valid. The minimum numbers of individuals from which the bones might have been derived were greater for the pigs than for any other species in ten of the deposits, including both of the large bone collections (G5 F.9 (3) and G22 F.51 (lower)). Minimum numbers of oxen were greatest in five deposits including a sizeable number of bones in G22 F.52 (upper). Sheep predominated in only three deposits, none of which contained large numbers of bones. On the other hand, when only these three main species are considered, the minimum numbers of individuals were least for the sheep in eight of

PUCKERIDGE: PIG BONES MINIMUM NUMBERS OF INDIVIDUALS

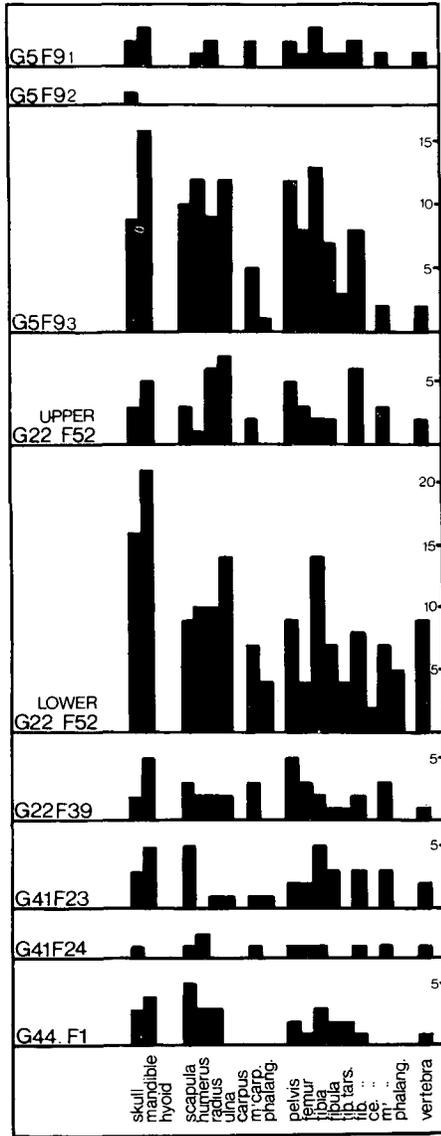


Fig. 82. Histogram of bone assemblage for nine key deposits; Pig

PUCKERIDGE: OX BONES MINIMUM NUMBERS OF INDIVIDUALS

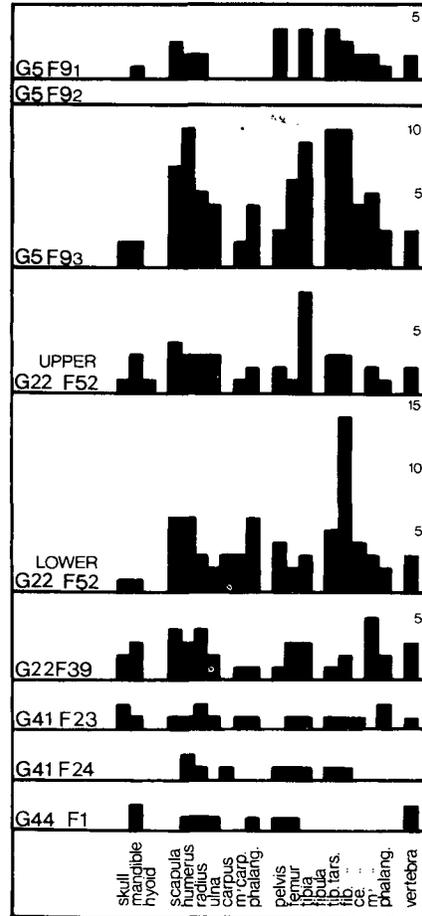
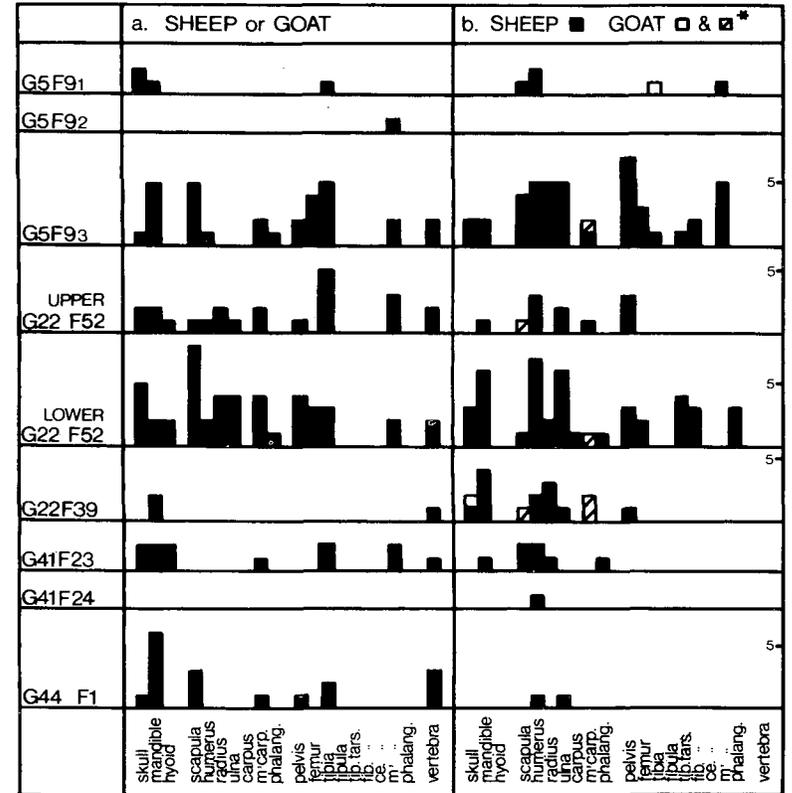


Fig. 83. Histogram of bone assemblage for nine key deposits; Ox

PUCKERIDGE: MINIMUM NUMBERS OF INDIVIDUALS



Sheep and Goat differentiated on the criteria of Boessneck, Müller and Teichert (1964)

\*Cross-hatched squares indicate inconclusive identifications rejected in final analyses

Fig. 84. Histogram of bone assemblage for nine key deposits; Sheep and Goat

the deposits including the three largest bone collections (G5 F.9 (3); G22 F.52 (upper and lower fill)). Oxen were least numerous in five, while pigs were least in only one deposit (G22 F.52 (upper), a sizeable collection of bones). Some of the pigs might have been represented only by their heads, while most of the oxen probably were not represented by head material. FIGS. 82 and 83 show this very clearly for the large collections of bones from G5 F.9 (3) and G22 F.52 (lower). The extraordinary predominance of bovine hocks in G22 F.52 (upper & lower) is also noteworthy.

The evidence suggests that the pigs provided the greatest numbers of individual animals represented in these deposits; cattle were less frequent and sheep least frequent of these three main species. At least a part of the predominance of the pigs could have been the result of the inclusion of a number of isolated pig heads in the material. Horse and dog were not numerous, and their remains were found in less than half of the deposits. Goats were probably very poorly represented (about half of the fragments could not be positively identified as sheep; a similar state of affairs is described at Manching by Boessneck, v.d. Driesch, Meyer-Lempenau and Wechsler-v. Ohlen 1971).

Relative frequencies of occurrence for the species represented in this material can be calculated in two ways (Chaplin 1971). Table XI gives the percentages of bone fragments for each species and shows that these differ from the percentages of minimum numbers of individuals (bone-assemblages). As already explained, the latter figures are not really justifiable because each set of bone-assemblages for each deposit was formed without reference to any other deposit and no attempt was made to 'cross-match' bones from different deposits. However, these figures do not differ greatly from those obtained for each of the three largest bone collections taken separately (G5 F.9 (3), G22 F.52 (upper & lower)), and therefore (despite the very real objections to them) they are included in the table. It can be seen that the estimate based on fragment-numbers gives a lower value for the sheep; this may be due to the problems discussed by Payne (1971). Infrequent species (horse, dog and others) are also more frequent when estimated by minimum numbers of individuals (bone-assemblages) than when estimated by numbers of fragments. Despite the differences in the two estimates the main trend is clear; pigs predominated in these deposits; oxen were next in numbers, and sheep were third. Horse and dog were present in approximately equal numbers, both much less frequent than sheep. The average of the two different methods may give the best estimate, and it is possible to suggest in round figures that the representation was probably 30% oxen, 40% pigs, 20% sheep, with horse, dog and other species each contributing about 3% of the individuals to the total.

#### *Ages at death*

Ages attributed to the bone-assemblages for each species within each deposit reflect the age-structure of the populations. The data are presented in Table XII. These ages were plotted graphically for ox, sheep and pig; the minimum ages permit calculation of the percentages of 'individuals' (bone-assemblages) that *might* have died at various ages. Similarly, the maximum ages allow calculation of the percentages of 'individuals' that *must* have died at each age interval. The means of these figures for each species give an estimate of the percentages of animals that had died at each age, based on all available data. FIGS. 85-87 show graphically the calculated percentages. Half of the oxen probably died between 2 and 4 years of age, 20% died at under 2 years of age, and by 4 years of age 70% had died. It is probable that the ages at which beef animals were slaughtered are not very different from those recorded by Ashdown (1958) for beef steers at a Bristol abattoir in 1955-57. There is no evidence to suggest the slaughter of calves. One mandible from G40 F.6 was from a very old animal; the infundibula of the molars were almost entirely eliminated. For the pigs, the data indicate a very different age-structure. Nearly half of the pigs seem to have died between the ages of 1½ and 2½ years; in Victorian England '18 months is generally considered to be the proper age for a good bacon hog' (Youatt 1847). Over 60% of the pigs may have died at under 2 years of age and by 4 years of age 90% had died. A considerable number of the sheep (nearly 40%) seems to have died at less than 1 year of age. The graphs for sheep and pigs intersect at about 2 years, but a greater number of deaths of very young animals is indicated for the sheep. The slight irregularities in the curves for the sheep prompted the application of the method of Ewbank, Phillipson, Whitehouse and

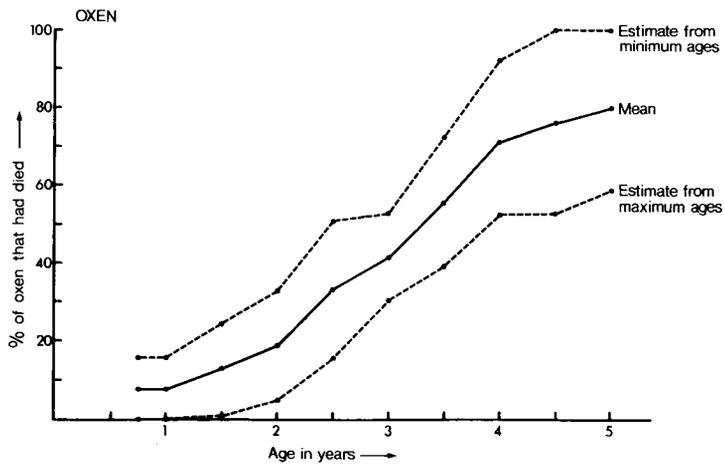


Fig. 85. Graph to show age of dying; Ox

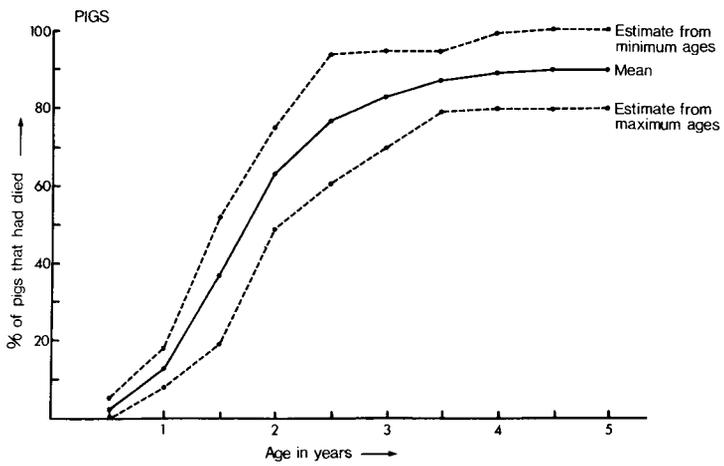


Fig. 86. Graph to show age of dying; Pig

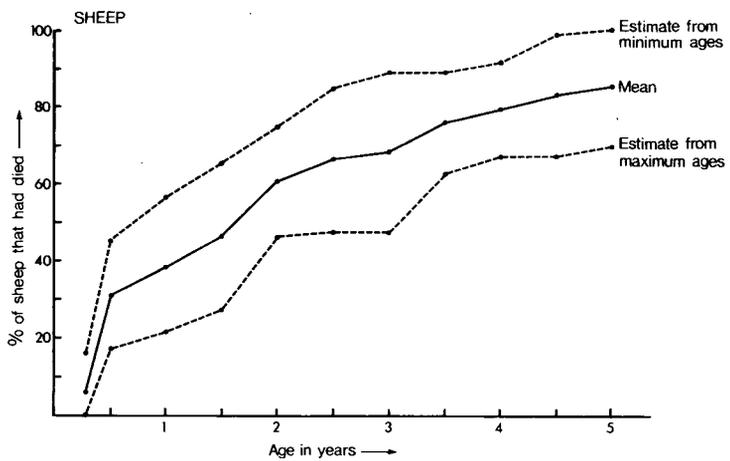


Fig. 87. Graph to show age of dying; Sheep

Higgs (1964) to the sheep mandibles. FIG. 88 summarises the data for the 45 half-mandibles and indicates a tendency for the animals to die when mandibular dental development had reached stages d-e (6 mandibles); i-l (7 mandibles); o-r (10 mandibles) and w-y (10 mandibles). A minor group is formed by the 3 mandibles at stage g. This suggests a possible pattern of seasonal killing. The first of these groups of mandibles (stages d-e) suggests death at about 3 months according to data derived from modern sheep; this might coincide with weaning. The second of these groups (i-l) suggests death at about 9-10 months; this might correspond with death during the first autumn of life if lambing was in the early spring. The third of these groups (o-r) suggests death at about 15 months when judged by data for modern sheep; this could correspond to death during the second autumn of life only if lambing was in the autumn (which seems improbable) or if these stages of tooth-development were actually reached at a later age (around 21-22 months). Similarly, the fourth group (w-y) suggests death at around 2 years unless autumn lambing was practised; this can only be fitted into a pattern of autumn killing if these stages were reached at 33-34 months. The number and the state of preservation of these mandibles do not allow firm conclusions to be reached; but if lambing took place in the spring it is possible that some lambs were killed at weaning (a common practice on Roman farms where grazing was limited — White 1970) and that sheep were slaughtered each autumn when their teeth had reached stages of development similar to those reached by modern sheep at rather earlier ages. The data for sheep on Hirta (Benzie & Gill 1974) and in husbanded flocks (Boyd, Doney, Gunn & Jewell 1964) show that in the Soay breed the last pair of incisors erupts at 48-60 months instead of 28-54 months as in modern breeds of domesticated sheep. Alderson (1977, *Ark*, 4, 298-301) reports that among the North Ronaldsay sheep on Linga Holm, a considerable number found to have two broad teeth in August 1977 had been born in 1975. Various reports published during 1975 in the *Ark* establish that lambing began during the last week of April and by 10 June most of the lambs had been born, though a few recently-born lambs were seen on 8 July. In most breeds, a sheep with two broad teeth is 1½ years old. But in the North Ronaldsay breed such a sheep may well be 2-2¼ years old. The primitive nature of this breed is not in dispute; it is generally agreed to be descended from sheep brought by the Norsemen to the Orkneys. Ewbank *et al.* (1964) have argued that data derived from modern breeds fit their Iron Age sheep-mandibles better than do data derived from older, slow-developing breeds. Sheep-mandibles from the Romano-British site at Catcote (Hodgson 1968) seem to show trends similar to those observed at Puckeridge. The possibility of seasonal slaughter of sheep in the valleys of East Hertfordshire in Iron Age times seems worthy of further study. Ewbank *et al.* (1964) found no evidence of this practice on the elevated chalk soil of the Aldwick Iron Age settlement (Cra'ster 1961).

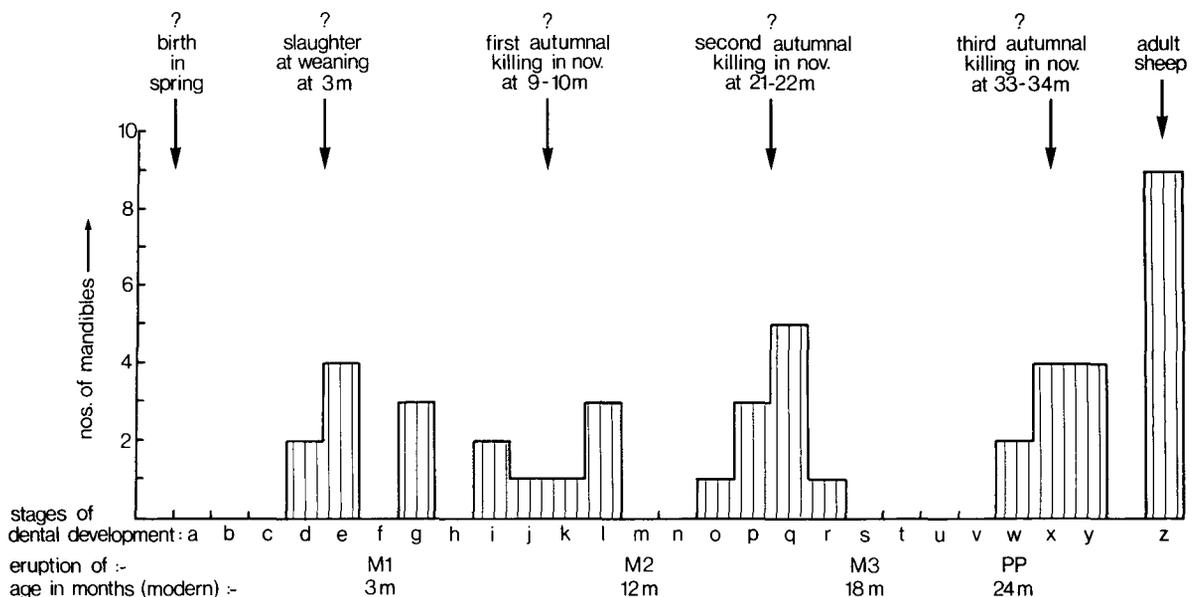


Fig. 88. Histogram to show dental development for 45 sheep mandibles

Data on age at death for horse and dog are sparse. One horse (G22 F.52 (lower)) was under 3½ years of age at death, but in general these seem to have been older, mature horses. Young dogs were present in several deposits; of the nine ageable bone-assemblages, five suggest individuals aged under 10 months.

### *The Oxen*

Dimensions of the bone fragments and teeth are given in Tables XIII and XIV. Few measurable bones could be securely aged as adult (over 3 years). Some tibial tarsal bones were aged by articulation with fibular tarsals (over 3 years) or distal tibiae (over 2 years). Similarly, some distal tibiae were aged as over 3 years by articulation with fibular tarsals. These bones are listed separately but do not differ greatly from the other, unaged, bones of the hock joint.

The dimensions of the bones from Puckeridge resemble those described by Boessneck *et al.* (1971) from the Manching oppidum as being typical of small La Tène period cattle. There is no evidence of the larger cattle found occasionally at Manching and thought to be of Roman origin. The dimensions, and direct comparisons of all bone fragments and teeth with reference-material, show that these animals were usually smaller than modern Jersey cows though the largest of them were probably as large as small Jerseys. The dimensions overlap considerably in their upper ranges with those from Chillingham cattle; Meek (1901) states that body-weight of Chillingham bulls averaged 250 kg and cows 191 kg at the end of the last century. Two complete metatarsals were recovered from G5 F.9 (3) and G22 F.39; both had greatest lengths of 210 mm (the other measurements are given in Table XV). The criteria of Howard (1963) suggest that these bones were from females; estimated heights at the withers are 112.14 cm (Zalkin 1960), 112.35 cm (Fock 1966) or 118.23 cm (Boessneck 1956). Smalcelj (1961) gives 113 cm as the maximum withers-height for cows of the primitive 'Buscha' breeds of Europe and Asia, with a corresponding maximum body-weight of 280 kg; so this is probably a fair estimation of the body-weights of these two Iron Age cows.

Only three horn cores of oxen were recovered; none of these was complete and the frontal and occipital regions of the skull were lacking. The basal circumferences of the horn cores were 136 mm (G22 F.39); 150 mm and 154 mm (G5 F.9 (3)). Basal diameters were 33.5 x 48.5; 37 x 55.5 and 35 x 55 mm respectively and the respective greatest lengths were 110 mm; 122 mm; 125 mm. The complete horn core from G5 F.9 (3) curved laterally, dorsally and slightly rostrally while the smaller one from G22 F.39 curved laterally and rostrally.

In spite of the variability shown in the material, it was not possible to assess the influence of type or sex. Measurements of the tibial tarsal bones suggest that age probably had little effect on size, and the postulated age-structure of the population also supports this since most of the oxen were over 2 years of age at death (see Krahrmer 1972 for an analysis of limb-growth in modern cattle from birth to 5 years of age). Nevertheless, it is necessary to point out that many of the measurable fragments could not be accurately aged and therefore are of uncertain significance.

### *The Pigs*

Dimensions of measurable bones, fragments and teeth are given in Tables XVI and XVII. Five complete or nearly complete long bones from animals aged over 3 years (G22 F.52 (lower)); Table XV shows that the pigs were very small. Measurements of bones and fragments from animals aged over 2 years at death (metapodials; distal tibiae and the articulating tibial tarsals; proximal phalanges) support this. The measurements agree with those given by Boessneck *et al.* (1971) for the pigs from Manching. Comparison of all the material with the skeleton of an adult sow of the miniature Minnesota breed established general comparability in size, though the bones of the modern miniature pig were more heavily built. The adult metapodials from Puckeridge were considerably longer than those of the modern miniature. The slender bones of the Iron Age pigs, with sharply-defined articular surfaces, gave the impression of a much more active type than the Minnesota miniature. Measurements and general morphology of the bones of an adult wild boar from Sardinia (Dublin Museum No. 26: 1903) showed an even closer correspondence with the Iron Age material; in most respects the bones of the Sardinian wild pig has been discussed by Forsyth Major (1883) and Kelm (1939), while Nizza (1966) records that the diploid chromosome number of the Corsican pig is 38.

Estimations of height at shoulder (Teichert 1969), based on the lengths of the adult radii (128 mm and 132 mm) and tibia (177.5 mm) were 67.3, 69.4 and 69.6 cm respectively. The corresponding estimates for the two reference-skeletons were: Sardinian Boar 71.5 and Minnesota miniature sow 67.0 cm. When we take all available osteological evidence into account, it seems probable that the adult body-weight of these Iron Age pigs resembled those of the modern miniature breeds before the introduction of Vietnamese blood. Bustad and McClellan (1966) give weights of 70-80 kg for these breeds.

The lengths of the third molar teeth are accepted as useful for differentiating between wild and domesticated pigs. Measurements of upper and lower molar teeth given in Table XVI agree with figures published for domesticated rather than wild animals (Rütimeyer 1862; Reed 1961/62). The greatest lengths for upper M3 (37 mm; G22 F.52 (lower)) and lower M3 (36 mm; G5 F.9 (3)) fall within the range of values for wild pig skulls that I have measured in the Dublin Museum and must be considered to be of doubtful origin. In the Sardinian boar (Dublin) the third molars measured 27.5 mm (upper) and 28.0 (lower) while in the Minnesota miniature pig the respective lengths were 29.5 and 30.0 mm. From G22 F.52 (lower) five intact lachrymal bones were recovered. Using Duerst's (1962) method, lachrymal indices of 59.45 -75.00 (mean = 66.16) were calculated for these. Similar indices for five wild pigs from various localities gave a range of 41.60-46.42 (mean = 43.42), while 18 modern domestic pig skulls of various ages gave a range of 48.42-76.47 (mean = 63.33). For the Sardinian and Minnesota pigs the indices were 41.60 and 60.25 respectively.

In 84% of cases a patent supratrochlear foramen was present in the humeri of these pigs from Puckeridge. This could increase the mobility of the elbow-joint by allowing greater movement of the anconeal process of the ulna. Nanninger (1963) found this foramen in 83% of pig humeri from Manching. In modern domestic pigs the foramen is rare; it was not present in the skeleton of the Minnesota miniature sow. The foramen is not always present in the wild pig but it was large in the humeri of the Sardinian boar.

The correspondances between the Iron Age bones and those of the Minnesota miniature sow and Sardinian boar are suggestive. The Minnesota miniature pig has been bred by crosses between modern domesticated breeds and small semi-wild or wild breeds of pigs in North America thought to have been originally introduced by the Spaniards as domesticated stock from the Mediterranean regions (Horstmann 1975; pers. comm.). Wild or semi-wild pigs of similar size today inhabit the shores and islands of the Mediterranean Sea (Nizza 1966) and were widespread in the Scottish Highlands and Islands in recent times (Low 1840).

### *The Sheep and Goats*

The dimensions given in Tables XVIII and XIX refer to all material not positively identified as goat. Measurements of all intact long bones are given in Table XX. Measurable 'adult' bones (over 15 months) were few. Live Soay sheep (Doney, Ryder, Gunn and Grubb 1971) show considerable growth up to 2 years of age, so the bone-measurements must be interpreted with caution. Compared with data from Manching (Boessneck *et al.* 1971) the Puckeridge sheep seem to be appreciably smaller. In every case the range of values from Puckeridge lies in the lower half of the range from Manching, and the mean values from Manching are close to the maximum values from Puckeridge. Measurements, and direct comparisons with the bones of modern Soay sheep, indicate an overall similarity in size and form. Shoulder-heights estimated from two intact metacarpals (G5 F.9 (3) and G22 F.52 (upper)) were 54.4 and 60.8 cm (Zalkin 1961) or 54.2 and 60.6 cm (Haak 1965) respectively. Two intact metatarsals (G5 F.9 (1) and G5 F.9 (3)) gave estimates of 63.2 and 62.7 cm (Zalkin 1961) or 61.4 and 61.0 cm (Haak 1965). Two intact radii (G22 F.39 and G41 F.23) gave estimates of 53.0 and 57.4 mm. Estimated shoulder-heights (Haak 1965) for the sheep at Manching ranged from 53.7 to 75.1 cm, with means of 61.6 (radius) 65.5 (tibia) 62.8 (metacarpus) and 63.9 (metatarsus) (Boessneck *et al.* 1971). Approximate heights at the shoulder for Soay sheep can be estimated from leg-length and chest-depth (Doney *et al.* 1974). On Hirta, four-year old rams averaged 62.8 cm and four-year old ewes averaged 56.8 cm. The live weights given by these authors for Soay sheep kept at the Edinburgh Zoo are probably similar to those for the sheep kept in the fertile valleys of East Hertfordshire: adult rams may have weighed about 30 kg and adult ewes about 20 kg (maximum values recorded for the Edinburgh flock were 38 kg and 23 kg respectively). Only

one large horn core was found from sheep, and this (from G22 F.39) differed markedly from Soay horn cores. Basal circumference was 143 (e), and basal diameters were 46 (e) and 38 (e) mm. Length was estimated at 160 mm. The outer (convex) surface bore a deep groove, while the inner (concave) surface was flattened and bore two deep grooves. This flattened surface was 35 mm wide at the base. The spiral was homonymous.

There is not much doubt that goats were less numerous than sheep at Puckeridge; 451 bones from sheep or goat yielded only 2 that seemed certainly from goat. Boessneck *et al.* (1971) identified 2.9% of the Manching sheep or goat bones as being from goat. About half of the total sheep/goat material at both sites was not positively differentiated. Of the two bones thought to be from goat, one was a juvenile proximal tibia from G5 F.9 (1). The other was a fragment of a large horn core from G22 F.39. Basal circumference of the specimen was 137 (e) and basal diameters 55 x 34 (e) mm. The fragment was broken off 120 mm from the base; at this level its diameters were 39.5 x 17.5 mm. The medial surface was moderately flat. Comparison with modern skulls suggested an intact length of about 300 mm.

### *The Horses*

The dimensions of the bones summarized in Table XXI, and comparison of all fragments with skeletons of known height suggest that most of the bones could have come from a small type of horse represented by the metatarsal recovered from G22 F.52 (upper) (for measurements see Table XX). This bone, with a greatest length of 235 mm, was from a horse about 120.5 cm high at the withers (Kieswalter 1888). This corresponds closely to the majority of the horses found by Boessneck *et al.* (1971) at Manching. However, measurements and direct comparisons of one fragment of proximal humerus (G22 F.52 (lower)), a fragment of metapodial, and a third phalanx (both from G22 F.52 (upper)) suggest that these might all have come from animals in the upper range of sizes found at Manching, corresponding with horses of about 14 hands. Jackson (1951) found evidence of a similar large horse in the Belgic levels of Wilbury Hill, as well as the smaller ponies. The fragment of adult proximal humerus (over 3½ years) from the lower levels of G22 F.52, when compared with the data of Poulain-Josien (1961/62), seems to prove the existence of a larger type of horse at Puckeridge in pre-Roman times. The smaller animals, corresponding in height to the smallest Przewalski's horses (Mohr 1971), probably resembled in weight the oxen at Puckeridge (about 200-300 kg). The less frequent larger animals, corresponding in height to the largest Przewalski's horses (Mohr 1971), might have weighed 400 kg.

### *The Dogs*

Dimensions of bones and teeth are given in Tables XX and XXII. G24 F.38 yielded several bones of a medium-sized dog aged 6-9 months at death, that seemed typical of the type from which most of the material was derived. The right half-skull of this dog was fairly complete and the following measurements were recorded: (i) skull length 175 mm (e); skull basal length 152 mm (e); (ii) cranial length 95 mm (e); (iii) facial length 88 mm; cranial height 59 mm (all measurements as defined by Miller, Christensen and Evans 1963). Total length of the cheek tooth row (XI) was 62.5 mm. Basionnasion (Duerst 1926) was 85 mm (e). The measurements used by Harcourt (1974) are indicated by Roman numerals; his snout index was 50.2 for this skull. Unfortunately, the mandible was too fragmented for measurements, and all long bones were broken except for the metapodials. A baculum 88 mm long was found. The skull is very similar to that of an Iron Age dog from Longbridge Deverill (Harcourt 1974), to one from a pre-Conquest deposit at Camulodunum (No.1; Jackson 1947a), and to one described by Oberdorfer (1959) from Manching (No.264). The limb bones resembled those of 'ordinary' modern dogs with shoulder-heights of about 50 cm. G5 F.9 (3) contained a humerus similar to the fragmentary one from G24 F.38 but intact, 145.5 cm long, suggesting a height at the shoulder of 49 (Koudelka 1885) or 47.3 cm (Harcourt 1974). The fragments of femurs from G22 F.47, of ulna and femur and mandible from G22 F.52 (upper) and of several juvenile bones from G22 (9), all seem to be derived from similar-sized dogs when compared with the measurements of Oberdorfer (1969) and Petri (1961). In general size they correspond also with the limb bones from pre-Conquest deposits at Camulodunum (Jackson 1947a).

Bones recovered from two of these deposits give convincing evidence of the presence of much smaller dogs. G41 F.23 contained one metacarpal V, a humerus (estimated greatest length

88 mm) and a canine tooth, all of which could have come from one small dog aged between 8 and 10 months with a shoulder height of 29.7 cm (Koudelka 1885) or 27.5 cm (Harcourt 1974). From G24 F.38, a complete humerus and femur (greatest lengths 97.5 and 101.5 mm respectively) and a fragment of pelvis, probably came from one adult with an estimated shoulder-height of 32.9–30.6 cm (Koudelka 1885) or 30.8–30.6 cm (Harcourt 1974) respectively. Both long bones from G41 F.23 had mid-shaft diameters of 7 x 7 mm; the immature humerus from G41 F.23 measured 6.5 x 7.0 mm. The small size of the acetabulum (13 mm greatest diameter) and ilium (17 mm least dorso-ventral measurements of the shaft of the ilium), or the pelvis from G24 F.38, together with the lengths of the fifth metacarpal (38.5 mm) and canine tooth (27 mm) support the evidence for very small dogs. Direct comparison of these six fragments with the bones of modern breeds shows that they are rather more slender and delicate than the bones from West Highland White terriers, and agree better with the bones of Yorkshire terriers and toy or miniature poodles. Dogs of this size have been described by Oberdorfer (1959) and Petri (1961), who suggest that these small dogs were not brachycephalic and should be considered as distinct from the main mass of larger dogs found at Manching. Harcourt (1974) shows that dogs with shoulder-heights of 30–40 cm were widespread in Britain in Iron Age times, but were probably much less numerous than the larger dogs (40–60 cm). At Camulodunum, two skulls mentioned by Jackson from pre-Conquest levels (skull 3 and fourth skull described as 'small') probably belong to dogs similar in size to the small ones at Puckeridge.

#### *Other species*

The fragment of an antler from red deer (G5 F.9 (3)), had been cleanly cut off from the main stem. Roe deer was not identified despite constant checking of the goat/sheep bones. The single hare (*Lepus sp*) bone from G40 F.12 (3) was a radius with no distal epiphysis. The small rodent bones recovered from G22 F.52 (lower) suggest that house mouse (*Mus musculus*) and wood or field mouse (*Apodemus*) occurred around the settlement. Three fragments of human skull (G22 F.52 (lower) and G22 F.39) and two femora from a baby (G5 F.9 (3)) are not unusual in Iron Age deposits.

#### *Man's use of the animals*

The bones of oxen, pigs, sheep and horse were extremely fragmented. Maximum lengths of fragments in the key deposits were measured; they were G5 F.9 — 26.3 cm, G22 F.39 — 17.4 cm, G22 F.52 — 31.1 cm, G41 F.23 — 20.1 cm, G41 F.24 — 15.0 cm, G44 F.1 — 18.2 cm. Many bones bore marks of knives or axes; bones containing fatty marrow (femur, humerus, radius, tibia, metapodials) and also scapulae, mandibles and pelvises were broken. No complete limb skeletons were discovered, despite attempts to join fragments and to articulate adjacent bones while forming the bone-assemblages. In the oxen, several sets of hock bones were assembled. In the pigs, two complete elbow-joints (humerus, radius and ulna) were assembled from G5 F.9 (3). Very few bones in any deposit were charred. All of this suggests preparation for the stewpot.

Fragmentation of the bones of the elbow and stifle joints in the oxen showed consistent evidence of butchery. The distal ends of the humeri lacked part or all of the lateral condyle and epicondyle in 35 specimens (23 left, 12 right); 6 were intact (1 left, 5 right) and 5 fragments (4 left, 1 right) showed other damage. Some severed lateral condyles and epicondyles were found. The marks on the distal ends of the humeri showed that the parts had been cut off with a sharp and heavy instrument, the stroke being directed proximally. The lateral articular surfaces of the humeri often showed where abortive strokes had cut into the subchondral bone. On the lateral epicondylar ridge, the fracture pattern and the absence of axe or knife marks were distinctive. Damage to the radius was less constant; 7 proximal ends were intact, 4 (2 left, 2 right) had the lateral condyle and the lateral tuberosity cleanly struck off, and 3 fragments (all left) were damaged in other ways. Damage to the lateral coronoid process of the ulna was more difficult to interpret, but in one ulna from G22 F.52 (lower) the lateral coronoid process had been cleanly cut off and the same cut had removed the lateral tuberosity of the radius with which it

articulated. Other ulnae gave evidence of similar damage. Experiments with articulated bones and a carcass revealed that this damage was easily inflicted with a hand-axe. It facilitated (but was not essential for) disarticulation of the elbow joint. This made it much easier to cut the flexor muscles and the collateral ligament attached to the medial epicondyle of the humerus, because the olecranon protected these structures before disarticulation. It seems likely that the Iron Age slaughtermen struck the elbow joint with an axe in a proximal direction in order to remove the lateral parts of the component bones and facilitate disarticulation of the elbow and removal of the leg.

Damage to the bones of the stifle joint was almost constant. In 14 distal ends of the femora (9 left, 5 right), the lateral condyle and epicondyle had been cleanly stuck off near the lateral lip of the patellar groove. There was no evidence concerning the direction of the cut, except in one specimen where the cranial (patellar) surface showed evidence of a false stroke. Only 2 specimens (1 left, 1 right) failed to show this damage. In 19 proximal tibiae (left 13, right 6) the parts lateral to the tibial crest and spine had been cleanly cut away. One specimen (left) was intact and one specimen (left) was damaged in other ways. In no case could the direction of the cut be determined. Experiments failed to provide any practical reason for this damage; the leg can easily be removed at the stifle joint without an axe by cutting in succession the patellar, cranial cruciate, collateral, caudal cruciate and meniscal ligaments. The use of an axe on the forelimb (where it had advantages) might lead to similar use on the hind limb even if it had no real advantage there. This damage to the elbows and stifles was widespread through the various deposits, and was seen in all of the 8 main deposits which contained these bones.

In the vertebrae of the oxen, clean transverse cuts were frequent, and in the lumbar region the cut usually passed between the dorsal spines, removing the cranial articular process and the cranial part of the centrum. The transverse processes had usually been cut away close to their origin from the pedicle. It seems likely that the vertebral column was trimmed down close to the midline and cut into pieces by chopping transversely between the dorsal spines.

Only two intact bovine metapodials were recovered, but proximal and distal ends were not infrequent. Damage to this bone would expose the fatty marrow and the compact bone of the shaft was probably used for making bone objects. The shortage of bones from the bovine heads has already been noted. Bovine teeth and mandibles would have been easily found and identified if present, so most of the heads of the oxen were presumably disposed of in some other way.

In the pig, the transverse processes of many lumbar and thoracic vertebrae had been trimmed away by sagittal cuts, but there was no evidence of transverse chopping. Thirty-five fragments of cervical and early thoracic (T1, T2) vertebrae were identified from pigs, and of these 34 showed unmistakable evidence of being cleanly cut down the midline in the sagittal plane. The halved vertebrae were derived evenly from right and left sides of the body and only one intact cervical vertebra was recovered. The necks of the pigs had been cleft longitudinally down to the thoracic inlet, but in the rest of the vertebral columns the flanks were trimmed away by cutting on either side, just off the midline, leaving the axial parts intact. As already explained, the number of pig heads in these deposits may have exceeded that of other regions of the carcass. It was not possible to tell whether or not the heads as well as the necks were cleft longitudinally, but half-heads are commonly found in Celtic burials (Stead 1976, pers. comm.). The mandibles had usually been fractured close to the symphysis, but this is the only evidence that bears upon the point. Most of the half-mandibles had also been broken at about the middle of the jaw; only 5 fairly intact sides were found.

The horse bones were fragmentary. Knife or axe marks indicated that they were probably from carcasses used for food. Four distal ends of humeri were identified, but none showed damage to the lateral condyle and epicondyle.

The bones of the dogs were fragmented, but the percentage of complete bones was high compared with those from the sheep (a species with a rather similar general bodily size). The ages at death suggest use for food, but no convincing knife-marks were seen on these bones. The use of the dog as a meat animal in Britain has recently been discussed by Harcourt (1974).

*Disease Conditions*

Radiological surveys of mandibles and long bones showed good bone-structure (width of the compact bone, thickness of trabeculae, anatomy of dental alveolae and epiphyseal regions of long bones); but no special investigation was made of the dental cement layers. On the whole, the level of nutrition seems to have been good, and pathological conditions of the bones and teeth were few in all species.

In the oxen, one hock joint from G5 F.9 (3) showed a mild degree of osteoarthritis.

In the pigs, 4 half-mandibles from different individuals with permanent dentitions showed complete absence of the third incisor tooth. The upper and lower cheek teeth were sometimes compressed and distorted; in G22 F.52 (lower) one P3 had erupted crosswise between the normally-placed P2 and P4 mandibular teeth. In G4 F.19 one P4 was similarly twisted between the P3 and M1 mandibular teeth. G4 F.22 (2) and G40 F.12 (3) contained maxillae showing compression and distortion of the tooth at molar-premolar junction. Colyer (1936) showed that shortening of the jaws in domestic pigs is not accompanied by a similar reduction in length of the tooth row; lack of space where the permanent premolars erupt might be seen as evidence of domestication. However, Colyer found similar dental compression in the jaws of wild pigs. One porcine mandible from G22 F.52 (lower) showed enamel hypoplasia of M3 though the other cheek teeth were normal. A narrow girdle of enamel was present, but above this the cusps of dentine were devoid of enamel. Suppression of ameloblast activity during the 7th-15th months of age was probably caused by an epitheliotropic virus. In the dog this is associated with the distemper virus; in man it is called 'raspberry crown' from the characteristic appearance of the naked dentine (Patten 1950). The condition seems not to be recognised specifically in modern pigs.

One fibula (distal end) and one metacarpal II showed repaired fractures. In the sheep a metatarsal from G5 F.9 (3) showed external and radiographic evidence of a well-healed fracture. The bone was slightly bowed and had marked exostoses on the plantar surface bordering the suspensory ligament on either side. This was either a healed greenstick fracture or successful union of a complete break such as might have resulted from splinting.

In the dog-bones one mandible from G22 F.52 (upper) had lost the carnassial tooth — the alveolus was filled with a bony callus.

## DISCUSSION

The material dealt with in this bone report does not necessarily reflect the relative importance of the various mammalian species to the inhabitants of the Rib Valley. It probably reflects relative importance in providing meat for human consumption. Numbers and weights of the identified fragments; minimum numbers of animals from which these could have been derived in each deposit; information relating to body-weights of adults; and data on slaughter suggest the consumption of 60% beef, 30% pig meat, 6% mutton and lamb and 5% horse meat (Table XXIII). If dogs were eaten they probably contributed little (0.5%) to the total. Estimates based on weights of identified bones agree with those based on relative frequency of individuals and adult body-weights in showing the importance of oxen and pigs. They differ in the relative importance to be attached to sheep (with goat) and horse. Neither seems to have been a major food-source; the sheep were small and not very numerous in these deposits; the horses were few. There seems little doubt that oxen and pigs were the primary and secondary meat animals.

Bones from a late Bronze Age/early Iron Age site lower down the valley of the River Rib (Kiln 197J) contained 54 fragments from oxen (4 individuals), 11 fragments from sheep or goat (4 individuals) and no definite pig bones. No deposits from Puckeridge yielding similar numbers of bone fragments failed to reveal pig bones. Bökönyi (1974) has stressed that in La Tène times the keeping of pigs was characteristic of sedentary peoples living in thick woods with a moist environment, while sheep predominated in drier environments. The people inhabiting Iron Age sites on the higher chalk lands to the north (Wilbury, Jackson 1951; Barley, Cra'ster 1961) seem to have eaten more sheep and fewer pigs than the people of the fertile valleys of East Hertfordshire. W. H. Lane, who was responsible for at least part of the excavation there wrote that the pig 'entered largely into the diet' of the Early Iron Age people

at Wilbury (Westell 1931), though Jackson found only scanty remains of pigs in the material submitted to him. It seems probable that until post-Roman times the forests of the chalky boulder-clay plateaux were not exploited, and the valley of the River Rib would have been situated in fairly dense oak forest with some ash, and with hazel undergrowth in the thinner regions. Traversed by rivers running through marshy valleys, such country would seem to be ideal for herded or wild pigs. Trow-Smith (1967) has pointed out that pigs and oxen are essentially forest animals. Sheep are better-adapted to pastureland; this was probably afforded by the deforested areas along the Icknield Way. However, it is unwise to judge the ability of sheep to utilize rough shrubby grazings on the evidence of modern breeds: Soay sheep (Palmer 1976) are much better at utilising such material, and can assist in clearing and improving it.

The almost total lack of remains of significant wild animals is most striking; the people who lived in this river-valley, surrounded by what was probably primary forest, seem not to have relied upon hunting for meat. This is supported by the bone remains previously described from Puckeridge (King 1955) and by excavations at Camulodunum (Jackson 1947a), Bagendon (Jackson 1961) and Barley (Cra'ster 1961). The general ecology of the site in Iron Age times would seem to have been especially suitable for roe deer and wild pig, yet no definite evidence of these bones was found. Few, if any, of the pigs whose bones are so plentiful in this material could have been typical large European wild pigs, but they may have led a very different life from that of modern 'free range' pigs. Strabo (*Geography* 4.4.3) comments that the pigs of the Belgae ran wild and were eaten fresh or salted — perhaps the husbandry was similar to the way in which the small domestic pigs of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland were allowed to roam freely over the countryside, taking their toll of the natural resources of hill, seashore and field (Low 1840). Scharff (1917) comments that, in Ireland, Giraldus Cambrensis probably confused the small wild descendants of this 'turf pig' with the true wild boar. The husbandry of these small pigs may have resembled that practised in the New Forest, where the apposite term was 'forest pig' rather than 'wild' or 'domestic' pig (Youatt 1847).

TABLE VIII

Summary of numbers of fragments identified for each mammalian species in the 29 deposits, classified according to the main bodily regions

	OX		PIG		SHEEP*		HORSE		DOG		OTHER
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
HEAD	86	10.9	476	39.6	121	26.9	6	20.7	10	29.4	Human 3 Goat 1+ Red deer 1 House mouse 2
FORELIMB	271	34.5	271	22.5	154	34.3	10	34.5	12	35.2	Hare 1 House mouse 1
HINDLIMB	304	38.7	339	28.2	126	28.1	11	37.9	10	29.4	Human 2 Goat 1+ House mouse 4 Wood mouse 3
VERTEBRAE	125	15.9	116	9.7	48	10.7	2	6.9	S2	6.0	
<i>Total</i>	786	100	1202	100	449	100	29	100	34	100	19 (6 species)

\* Include all sheep/goat bones that could not definitely be identified as goat, though only half of these could be definitely identified as sheep.

+ Includes only those that could definitely be identified as goat.

S Includes one baculum.

TABLE IX A : OX

Numbers of fragments identified in each deposit, and minimum numbers of individuals as estimated by the bone-assemblages

OX	G4	G4	G4	G5	G5	G5	G5	G5	G7	G22	G22	G22	G22	G22
	F.19	F.22	F.22	F.9	F.9	F.9	F.10	F.20	F.5				F.39	F.40
		(2)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)				(7)	(8)	(9)		
Mandible	1		1	2		2	2		1				2	14
Skull						7							4	4
Hyoid														
Total Head	1		1	2		9	2		1				6	18
Scapula	1	1		4		17	2						1	5
Humerus	2			3		16	1		1		1		4	5
Radius	1			3		10		1	1	1			1	8
Ulna						7								3
Carpal											2	1		
Metacarpal	1					2			1				2	1
Phalanges						10			2	2			1	1
Total Forelimb	5	1		10		62	3	1	5	5	2		9	23
Pelvis		1		6		5					1		1	3
Femur						22						1		7
Patella														
Tibia	1	1		6		20		1	1	2			1	3
Tibial tarsal				4		12			1	3			1	1
Fibular tarsal			1	3		13			2			1	4	2
Central tarsal				2		5			1					
Metatarsal				2		11			1					6
Phalanges				1		4						1		2
Total Hindlimb	1	2	1	24		92		1	6	6	3		7	24
Vertebrae	3	2		9		35			3	6			1	6
Total fragments	10	5	2	45		198	5	2	15	17	5	23	71	7
Bone assemblages	1	1	1	4		12	2	1	2	3	1	4	5	1

	G22 F.50	G22 F.52	G22 F.52	G24 F.28	G24 F.28	G24 F.38	G40 F.6	G40 F.12	G40 F.12	G40 F.12	G41 F.23	G41 F.24	G43 F.3	G44 F.1	Total
	(upper)	(lower)	(upper)	(lower)				(upper)	(2)	(3)					
		6	4		1		1				1			4	42
		19	4	1	1						2				43
		1													1
		26	8	1	2		1				3			4	86
		13	21	4		1	2	1			3				77
2		7	9		1	1	2				4	2		1	62
3		5	5	1			2			2	3	1		1	49
		5	3	1			2				2			1	24
			4								1	1			9
		2	6					1							17
		2	12				1				1			1	33
5		34	60	6	1	2	9	2		2	14	4		4	271
2		4	13				1	1				1		2	41
2		2	5		1			1		2	2	1			46
														1	1
1	2	12	6		1	1	1				2	1	1		64
1	1	3	6			3					1	1			38
		3	16	1			1		1	1	1	1	1		53
			2								1				11
		3	7				1	1		1					34
		1	3		1						2				16
2	7	28	58	1	3	4	4	3	1	4	9	5	2	3	304
	1	11	33	1			1	1	1	1	2		1	4	125
	13	99	159	9	6	6	15	6	2	7	28	9	3	15	786
	3	9	15	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	4	

TABLE IX B : PIG

Numbers of fragments identified in each deposit, and minimum number of individuals as estimated by the bone-assemblages

PIG	G4	G4	G4	G5	G5	G5	G5	G5	G7	G22	G22	G22	G22	G22
	F.19	F.22	F.22	F.9	F.9	F.9	F.10	F.20	F.5	(7)	(8)	(9)	F.39	F.40
		(2)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)								
Mandible	4	1		8		45	1	2	3	6	2		13	1
	2	4		2	1	55			1	4	3	6	9	3
Total Head	6	5		10	1	100	1	2	4	10	5	6	22	4
Scapula						11			2			2	3	
Humerus		1		1		16				1	1	1	2	1
Radius				2		11						2	2	
Ulna						15		1		2			2	
Carpal										1				
Metacarpal				2		5				5		3	4	1
Phalanges						1					2			
Total Forelimb		1		5		59		3		9	3	8	13	2
Pelvis	1			3		18		1		2		1	9	
Femur				1		13		1		1			5	1
Patella										1				
Tibia	1			3		15		1	1	1	1	2	2	
Fibula				1		7		1	2				1	
Tibial tarsal				2		3		1					1	
Fibular tarsal		1		1		8		1	4				3	
Central tarsal														
Metatarsal				2		4				7	1	1	4	
Phalanges														
Total Hindlimb	2	1		13		68		6		18	2	4	25	1
Vertebrae	1	1		2		10				8		1	3	
Total fragments	9	8		30	1	237	1	2	13	45	10	19	63	7
Bone assemblages	3	2		4	1	16	1	1	2	3	2	3	6	1

	G22	G22	G22	G24	G24	G24	G40	G40	G40	G40	G41	G41	G43	G44	Total
	F.50	F.52	F.52	F.28	F.38	F.38	F.6	F.12	F.12	F.12	F.23	F.24	F.3	F.1	
	(upper)	(lower)	(upper)	(lower)				(upper)	(2)	(3)					
1	2	13	87	3	7	3	2	4		2	13		1	5	229
	2	14	95		1	1	5	1	1	2	20	3		12	247
1	4	27	182	3	8	4	7	5	1	4	33	3	1	17	476
	1	9	16				3	1			11	1		5	65
	1	1	12			1		1				4		5	49
		7	11				2		1		1			3	42
1	1	8	16	1			1		1	1	2				52
1															2
1	2	3	15					1	1		3	1			47
	1		9								1				14
3	6	28	79	1		1	6	3	3	1	18	6		13	271
1		8	23			1	1				2	1		3	75
	1	7	6	1			1			1	2	1		1	43
		3	23		1		3			5	7	1		4	73
	1	3	11			1					3			2	33
			4											3	14
	1	6	10				2	1			3	1		1	43
			2												2
	3	4	13								4	1	1		45
1	1		8												10
2	7	31	100	1	1	2	7	1		6	21	5	1	14	339
	1	10	53		1		1		1	1	14	2		6	116
5	18	96	414	5	10	7	21	9	5	12	86	16	2	50	1202
2	2	8	21	1	2	3	2	3	1	6	7	2	1	5	

TABLE IX C : SHEEP

Numbers of fragments identified in each deposit, and minimum number of individuals as estimated by the bone-assemblages

SHEEP	G4	G4	G4	G5	G5	G5	G5	G5	G7	G22	G22	G22	G22	G22
	F.19	F.22	F.22	F.9	F.9	F.9	F.10	F.20	F.5	(7)	(8)	(9)	F.39	F.40
		(2)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)								
Mandible	1		4	2		10				1		2	8	1
Skull			6	2		6			1	2	1	1	1	
Hyoid										1				
Total Head	1		10	4		16			1	4	1	3	9	1
Scapula				1		11	1							1
Humerus	2			3		6	1		1					3
Radius	1					6	1			2				4
Ulna						5				1		1	1	
Carpal														
Metacarpal	2					4						1	2	
Phalanges														
Total Forelimb	5			4		32	3		1	3		2	11	
Pelvis		1				10				1		1	1	
Femur						7								
Tibia			1	1		10					1	1		2
Tibial tarsal						1					1			
Fibular tarsal						2				1				
Metatarsal	2			1	1	9								
Phalanges														
Total Hindlimb	2	1	1	2	1	39				2	2	2	1	2
Vertebrae						6			1	1		1	1	1
Total fragments	8	1	11	10	1	93	3		3	10	3	8	22	4
Bone assemblages	2	1	2	3	1	9	1		2	2	1	2	5	3

G22 F.50	G22 F.52	G22 F.52	G24 F.28	G24 F.28	G24 F.38	G40 F.6	G40 F.12	G40 F.12	G40 F.12	G41 F.23	G41 F.24	G43 F.3	G44 F.1	Total
(upper)	(lower)	(upper)	(lower)				(upper)	(2)	(3)					
1	4	14	1	2			2		4	4			9	71
1	2	13	1							4			2	43
1		2		1						2				7
3	6	29	2	3			2		4	10			11	121
1	2	12					1		1	2			3	38
1	4	11					1		1	2	1		2	39
	2	7	1							1		1		26
	4	10		1		1							1	25
		1												1
	3	5				1			1	1			1	21
		3								1				4
2	15	49	1	1		2	2		3	7	1	1	7	154
	5	10	1										1	31
2		5		2			1							17
1	6	5	2		1	1	3		2	2			2	41
		4				1								7
		3												6
	3	2						1		2				21
		3												3
3	14	32	3	2	1	2	4	1	2	4			3	126
1	8	13							1	8			6	48
9	43	123	6	6	1	4	8	1	10	29	1	1	27	449
2	7	12	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	3	1	1	6	

TABLE IX D : HORSE

Numbers of fragments identified in each deposit, and minimum number of individuals as estimated by the bone-assemblages

HORSE	G4 F.22 (2)	G5 F.9 (3)	G5 F.10	G7 F.5	G22 (7)	G22 F.39	G22 F.50	G22 F.52 (upper)	G22 F.52 (lower)	G40 F.6	G40 F.12 (upper)	Total
Skull											6	6
Total Head											6	6
Scapula			1									1
Humerus		1		2		1			1			5
Radius		1										1
Metacarpal								1				1
Phalanges								1		1		2
Total Forelimb		2	1	2		1	2	1	1	1		10
Femur			1						2			3
Tibia			2			1		1				4
Tibial tarsal		1										1
Other tarsals									1			1
Metatarsals					1			1				2
Total Hindlimb	1	3			1	1		2	3			11
Vertebrae							1	1				2
Total fragments	1	5	1	2	1	1	2	5	4	1	6	29
Bone assemblages	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	

TABLE IX E : DOG

Numbers of fragments identified in each deposit, and minimum number of individuals as estimated by the bone-assemblages

DOG	G5 F.9 (3)	G22 (9)	G22 F.47	G22 F.52 (upper)	G24 F.38	G41 F.23	Total
Mandible				1	5		6
Skull		1			2	1	4
Total Head		1		1	7	1	10
Humerus		1	1		1	1	4
Radius			1		2		3
Ulna				1	1		2
Metacarpal					2	1	3
Total Forelimb	1	2		1	6	2	12
Pelvis		1			1		2
Femur		1		1	2		5
Tibia					1		1
Metatarsal			1		1		2
Total Hindlimb	2	1	1	1	5		10
Vertebrae		1					1
Baculum					1		1
Total fragments	4	4	1	3	19	3	34
Bone assemblages	2	1	1	2	2	1	

TABLE X

Numbers of bone-assemblages formed from material in each deposit to represent minimum numbers of individuals present for each species. Numbers in bold type indicate which species is the most frequent

Species	G4 F.19	G4 F.22 (2)	G4 F.22 (4)	G5 F.9 (1)	G5 F.9 (2)	G5 F.9 (3)	G5 F.10	G5 F.20	G7 F.5	G22 (7)	G22 (8)	G22 (9)	G22 F.39	G22 F.40	G22 F.47
OX	1	1	1	4	0	12	<b>2</b>	1	2	3	1	<b>4</b>	5	1	1
PIG	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	0	4	1	<b>16</b>	1	1	2	3	<b>2</b>	3	<b>6</b>	1	<b>2</b>
SHEEP	2	1	<b>2</b>	3	1	9	1	0	2	2	1	2	5	<b>3</b>	1
GOAT				1									1		
HORSE		1				2	1		1	1			1		
DOG						2						1			1
MAN						1							1		
OTHERS						red deer 1									

Species	G22 F.50 (upper)	G22 F.52 (lower)	G22 F.52 (lower)	G24 F.28 (upper)	G24 F.28 (lower)	G24 F.38	G40 F.6	G40 F.12 (upper)	G40 F.12 (2)	G40 F.12 (3)	G41 F.23	G41 F.24	G43 F.3	G44 F.1
OX	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	15	<b>2</b>	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	4
PIG	2	8	<b>21</b>	1	<b>2</b>	3	2	3	1	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	2	1	5
SHEEP	2	7	12	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	3	1	1	<b>6</b>
GOAT														
HORSE	1	2	2				1	1						
DOG		2				2						1		
MAN			1											
OTHERS			rodent 4								hare 1			

TABLE XI

Frequencies of the mammalian species in the 29 deposits, estimated by two different methods

RELATIVE FREQUENCY OF INDIVIDUALS			
Species	Estimated percentages from total identified bone fragments.		Mean percentage
	Estimated percentages from sums of minimum numbers of individuals. (bone-assemblages) <sup>1</sup>		
OX	31.2		29.5
PIG	47.7		41.7
SHEEP	17.8		21.8
HORSE	1.2		2.7
DOG	1.3		2.1
OTHERS	0.8		2.2
TOTAL	100.0		100.0

1. See text for comments on the validity of the second method.

TABLE XII A : OXEN

Estimated ages of bone-assemblages representing minimum numbers  
of individuals in each deposit

<i>Bone assemblages</i>	G4 F.19	G4 F.22 (2)	G4 F.22 (4)	G5 F.9 (1)	G5 F.9 (2)	G5 F.9 (3)	G5 F.10	G5 F.20	G7 F.5
A	>18M<4Y	>2Y	>3Y	>4Y		>4Y	>34M	>3½Y	>3½Y
B				>3½Y		>3½Y	>7M		>20M<2½Y
C				>7M<3Y		>20M<2½Y			
D				>7M<3½Y		>2Y<3Y			
E						>2Y<3Y			
F						>3½Y<4Y			
G						>15M<2½Y			
H						>3Y<4Y			
I						>2Y<3Y			
J						>15M<2½Y			
K						>3Y<3½Y			
L						<3Y			

<i>Bone assemblages</i>	G22 (7)	G22 (8)	G22 (9)	G22 F.39	G22 F.40	G22 F.47	G22 F.50	G22 F.52 (upper)	G22 F.52 (lower)
A	>3½Y<4Y	>3Y<4Y	>3½Y<5Y	>4Y	>3Y	>2Y<4Y	>4Y	>3Y<5Y	>4Y
B	>7M<2½Y		>28M<3Y	>3½Y			>2Y	>3Y<3½Y	>3Y<4Y
C	<5Y		>15M<3Y	>3½Y			>12M	>3Y<5Y	>3Y<4Y
D			Not ageable	>2Y<5Y				>2Y	>3Y
E				>6M<18M				>2Y	>3Y
F								>3½Y	>3Y
G								>2Y<2½Y	>3½Y
H								>30M<	>20M<3Y
I								<2Y	>2Y<3½Y
J									<2½Y
K									>7M<3Y
L									>20M<3Y
M									>15M<4Y
N									>7M<20M
O									<3Y

<i>Bone assemblages</i>	G24 F.28 (upper)	G24 F.28 (lower)	G24 F.28	G40 F.6	G40 F.12 (upper)	G40 F.12 (2)	G40 F.12 (3)	G41 F.23
A	>3½Y<4Y	>2Y	>3½Y	>3Y	>2Y<5Y	<3Y	>3Y<4Y	>3½Y
B	Not ageable		Not ageable	>15M<2Y				>20M<3½Y
C			Not ageable					

<i>Bone assemblages</i>	G41 F.24	G43 F.3	G44 F.1
A	>3Y	>4Y	>4Y
B	>15M<3½Y		>3½Y<4Y
C			>28M<36M
D			>18M<30M

TABLE XII B : PIGS

Estimated ages of bone-assemblages representing minimum numbers  
of individuals in each deposit

<i>Bone assemblages</i>	G4 F.19	G4 F.22 (2)	G4 F.22 (4)	G5 F.9 (1)	G5 F.9 (2)	G5 F.9 (3)	G5 F.10	G5 F.20	G7 F.5
A	>22M	>22M<7Y		>2Y<2½Y	Not A	>3½Y	Not A	>13M<22M	>13M<14M
B	>22M	<2½Y		>2Y		>2Y<3½Y			>12M<14M
C	>14M<20M			>20M<2Y		>2Y<3½Y			
D				>14M<2½Y		>2Y<3½Y			
E						>22M<3Y			
F						>2Y<2½Y			
G						>2Y<3Y			
H						>2Y<3½Y			
I						>13M<22M			
J						>16M<22M			
K						>16M<2Y			
L						>16M<22M			
M						>12M<16M			
N						>1Y<13M			
O						>1Y<12M			
P						>6M<1Y			

<i>Bone assemblages</i>	G22 (7)	G22 (8)	G22 (9)	G22 F.39	G22 F.40	G22 F.47	G22 F.50	G22 F.52 (upper)
A	>2Y<2½Y	>2Y	>2Y<4Y	>22M	>1Y<2Y	>2Y<3Y	>2Y<2½Y	>22M<3Y
B	>20M<2Y	>6M<13M	>1Y<2Y	>2Y<2½Y		<22M	<2Y	>2Y<3½Y
C	<2Y		>12M	>1Y<22M				>22M<3½Y
D				>16M<20M				>16M<20M
E				>12M<14M				>14M<2½Y
F				<12M				>1Y<20M
G								<1Y
H								>6M<12M

<i>Bone assemblages</i>	G22 F.52 (lower)	G24 F.28 (upper)	G24 F.28 (lower)	G24 F.38	G40 F.6	G40 F.12 (upper)
A	>3½Y<10Y	>13M<3½Y	>22M	>2½Y<3½Y	>14M<20M	>2Y<2½Y
B	>3½Y		>22M	>13M<22M	>3½Y	>13M<22M
C	>2Y			>6M<16M		>6M<1Y
D	>22M					
E	>22M					
F	>22M<3½Y					
G	>22M<3½Y					
H	>2Y<2½Y					
I	>20M<22M					
J	>16M<22M					
K	>20M<22M					
L	>13M<22M					
M	>16M<22M					
N	>16M<20M					
O	>16M<20M					
P	>16M<22M					
Q	>12M<13M					
R	>12M<13M					
S	>12M<2Y					
T	>6M<					
U	>6M<					

<i>Bone assemblages</i>	G40 F.12 (2)	G40 F.12 (3)	G41 F.23	G41 F.24	G43 F.3	G44 F.1
A	>22M<2Y	>4Y	>3½Y	>7M<22M	>6M	>22M
B		>22M<3Y	>2Y<3½Y	<2Y		>22M
C		>16M<	>2Y<3½Y			>22M<2Y
D		>6M<16M	<2½Y			>1Y<2Y
E		>2Y<3Y	>20M<22M			<1Y
F		>2Y	>16M<20M			
G			<12M			

TABLE XII C : SHEEP

Estimated ages of bone-assemblages representing minimum numbers  
of individuals in each deposit

(All sheep/goat bones not definitely identified as goat)

<i>Bone assemblages</i>	G4 F.19	G4 F.22 (2)	G4 F.22 (4)	G5 F.9 (1)	G5 F.9 (2)	G5 F.9 (3)	G5 F.10	G5 F.20
A	>3M<24M	Not ageable	>24M	>20M	Not ageable	>4½Y<5Y	>5M	
B	Not ageable		>3M<	>10M		>17M<3Y		
C				>3M<5M		>15M<18M		
D						>15M<17M		
E						>5M<9M		
F						>5M<20M		
G						<5M		
H						>1M<5M		
I						>3M<5M		

<i>Bone assemblages</i>	G7 F.5	G22 (7)	G22 (8)	G22 (9)	G22 F.39	G22 F.40	G22 F.47	G22 F.50
A	>4Y	>3Y	>18M<20M	>36M<46M	>3½Y	>4Y	>9M	>4Y
B	>3M<3½Y	>18M<24M		>18M<3½Y	>24M<3½Y	<20M		<3½Y
C					>24M<3½Y	<3½Y		
D					>10M<24M			
E					<4M			

<i>Bone assemblages</i>	G22 F.52 (upper)	G22 F.52 (lower)	G24 F.28 (upper)	G24 F.28 (lower)	G24 F.28	G40 F.6	G40 F.12 (upper)
A	>4Y	<3½Y	>9M<18M	<9M	<20M	>3Y	>15M<3½Y
B	>20M<3½Y	>4Y				Not ageable	>3M<24M
C	>15M<5Y	>24M<3½Y					>3M<24M
D	>5M<20M	>24M					
E	>3M<20M	>24M					
F	<4M	>4M<20M					
G	<24M	>3M<20M					
H		>3M<24M					
I		>10W<4M					
J		>10W<4M					
K		<3½Y					
L		>10W<4M					

Bone assemblages	G40 F.12 (2)	G40 F.12 (3)	G41 F.23	G41 F.24	G43 F.3	G44 F.1
A	not ageable	>18M<5Y	>3½Y	>3M	>3M	>18M
B		>15M<24M	>15M			>18M<3½Y
C		not ageable	<5M			>9M<18M
D						>3M<8M
E						<5M
F						>3M<6M

TABLE XII D : HORSE AND DOG

Estimated ages of bone-assemblages representing minimum numbers of individuals in each deposit

Bone assemblages HORSE	G4 F.22 (2)	G5 F.9 (3)	G5 F.10	G7 F.5	G22 (7)	G22 F.39	G22 F.50	G22 F.52 (upper)	G22 F.52 (lower)	G40 F.6	G40 F.12
A	not ageable	>3½Y	not ageable	>15M	not ageable	>3½Y	>4Y	>10M	>3½Y	>10M	>3½Y
B		>3½Y					>4Y	>3½Y			

Bone assemblages DOG	G5 F.9 (3)	G22 (9)	G22 F.47	G22 F.52 (upper)	G24 F.38	G41 F.23
A	<8M	>6M<7M	>10M	>6M	>20M	>8M<10M
B	>6M			<10M	>6M<9M	

Lengths of Bonevine maxillary and mandibular cheek-teeth. Depths of mandibles at each tooth

TABLE XIII

Lengths of Bovine Maxillary and Mandibular cheek-teeth. Depths of Mandibles at each tooth level (Oxen with P4 erupted) are also given

Tooth	Maxillary Teeth			Mandibular Teeth			Depth of Mandible		
	n	Mean Length	Range	n	Mean Length	Range	Standard Deviation	Mean Length	Range
P2	2	15.75	15.5-16.0	1	10.0			1	32.00
P3	6	16.08	15.0-18.0	7	17.57	17.0-19.0		2	40.50 40.0-41.0
P4	4	17.25	16.0-18.0	5	19.00	15.0-21.0		3	40.10 39.0-44.0
M1	6	23.66	21.0-26.0	10	22.75	19.5-24.5	1.567	3	48.33 45.0-50.0
M2	5	26.00	24.5-27.5	12	24.37	20.5-27.0	1.920	4	52.25 48.0-55.0
M3	3	24.83	23.5-26.0	5	32.40	27(e)-35.5		4	54.25 47.0-61.0

TABLE XIV

## Dimensions of bovine limb bones

Bone	Age Mths. Yrs.	Cranio-Caudal Width (mm)				Lateral Width (mm)				Greatest Length (mm)			
		n	Mean	Range	Standard Deviation	n	Mean	Range	Standard Deviation	n	Mean	Range	Standard Deviation
Dist. scapula	>7M	28	57.08	50.0-65.0	3.296	24	40.43	37.0-45.0	2.450				
Dist. humerus	>15M	22	67.47	60(e)-75.0	3.623	7	72.28	64(e)-82.0	6.921				
Prox. radius	>12M	8	34.81	32.0-38.5		7	69.07	65.5-72.5					
Dist. radius	>3½Y	4	38.50	35.0-41.0		4	60.85	59.0-64.0					
Prox. metacarpal		8	29.00	27.0-31.5		9	48.94	45.0-57.0					
Dist. metacarpal	>2Y	4	25.75	21.5-29.0		5	48.90	44.5-51.5					
Prox. femur	>3½Y	2	103.0	99(e)-107(e)									
Dist. femur	>3½Y	1	110(e)										
Prox. tibia	>3½Y	3	78.33	74(e)-86(e)									
Dist. tibia	>2Y	32	39.78	34.5-45.5	8.278	33	54.51	49.0-58.5	2.563				
Dist. tibia	>3Y	3	39.66	36.5-42.0		3	55.00	54.0-56.0					
Tibial tarsal		34	32.91	30.0-36.0	1.539	34	39.55	36.0-44.5	1.968	36	58.65	53.5-65.0	2.922
Tibial tarsal	>3Y	7	33.00	30.5-35.5		7	39.64	38.0-43.0		9	58.27	53.5-65.0	
Tibial tarsal	>2Y	15	33.20	30.5-36.0	1.613	15	39.70	37.0-44.5	1.953	16	58.34	53.5-65.0	3.070
Fibular tarsal	>3Y	19	45.57	36.0-50.0	3.457	20	37.40	28.0-47.0	8.207	19	115.9	100-133	6.852
Central tarsal		9	43.16	40.0-47.0		10	46.75	43.5-55.5	3.444	4	41.62	40.0-45.5	
Prox. metatarsal		16	39.53	36.0-44.0	2.319	16	42.00	37.5-47.0	2.345	} 2	210.0		210-210
Dist. metatarsal	>2Y	10	27.90	27.0-29.0	0.615	10	48.55	45.0-51.0	1.674				
Prox. phalanx	>20M	31	29.38	26.0-36.5	2.100	31	26.14	23(e)-32.0	2.122	31	54.43	49.0-60.0	2.581
Middle phalanx	>15M	7	29.07	27(e)-32.0		7	25.71	24(e)-28.5		7	35.92	34.0-38.5	
Dist. phalanx		2	57.75	54.0-61.5		2	21.25	21.0-21.5		2	30.75	30.0-31.5	

TABLE XV

Measurements of intact long bones of ox and pig.

Species	Bone	Age Mths. Yrs.	Deposit	Greatest Length (mm)	Proximal Width		Distal Width	
					Cranio- Caudal (mm)	Lateral (mm)	Cranio- Caudal (mm)	Lateral (mm)
OX	Metatarsal	> 2Y	G5F.9 (3)	210	41.0	43.0	27.5	48.0
	Metatarsal	> 2Y	G22F.39	210	38.0	42.5	28.0	49.0
PIG	Radius	> 3½ Y	G22F.52 (lower)	132	17.0	26.5	22.5	30.0
	Radius	> 3½ Y	G22F.52 (lower)	128	17.5	24.0	22.0	29.0
	Ulna *	> 3½ Y	G22F.52 (lower)	175(e)	19.5	19.0	12.5	11.0
	Ulna	> 3½ Y	G22F.52 (lower)	175(e)	18.0	18.5	15.0	12.0
	Tibia	> 3½ Y	G22F.52 (lower)	177.5	39.0	45.0	24.0	27.5
	Metacarpal III	> 2Y	G5F.9 (3)	72.0	14.5		15.0	14.5
	Metacarpal III	> 2Y	G22F.52 (lower)	78.0	15.0	20.5	16.0	15.5
	Metacarpal III	> 2Y	G22F.52 (lower)	77.0	17.5	20.5	16.0	15.0
	Metacarpal III	> 2Y	G41F.23	69.00	16.0	19.0	15.0	16.0
	Metacarpal III	> 2Y	G22 (7)	72.0	15.5	20.0	16.0	16.5
	Metacarpal III	> 2Y	G22 (9)	65.0	15.0	19.0	13.5	15.0
	Metacarpal III	> 2Y	G22F.50	71.5	17.5	20.5	16.0	16.5
	Metatarsal III	> 2Y	G22F.52 (lower)	86(e)	21.0	15.0	18.0	17.0
	Metatarsal III	> 2Y	G41F.23	82.0		17.0	16.5	16.0
	Metatarsal III	> 2Y	G22 (9)	81.5		16.0	16.5	15.5
	Metatarsal IV	> 2Y	G22F.52 (upper)	84.5	21.0	14.5	16.5	16.0
	Metatarsal IV	> 2Y	G22F.52 (lower)	89.5	21.5	15.0	18.5	17.5
	Metatarsal IV	> 2Y	G22F.50	85.0	22.5	19.5	15.5	15.5

\* Width-measurements of ulna taken at the level of the coronoid processes.

TABLE XVI

Lengths and widths of maxillary and mandibular cheek-teeth of the pigs. Depths of mandibles at each tooth-level (pigs with all permanent incisors or with M3 erupted) are also given

Tooth	Measurement	Maxillary Teeth (mm)				Mandibular Teeth (mm)				Depth of Mandible (mm)							
		n	Mean	Range	Standard Deviation	n	Mean	Range	Standard Deviation	n	Mean Depth	Range	Standard Deviation				
P1	Length	9	8.00	7.0-10.5		6	6.00	5.0-7.5		3	41.83	41.0-42.5					
	Width	9	3.83	3.0-4.5		6	3.50	3.0-4.0									
P2	Length	7	11.57	10.5-12.0		14	10.25	9.0-11.0	0.581	6	42.83	40.0-47.5					
	Width	7	6.42	6.0-7.0		14	4.64	4.0-5.0	0.361								
P3	Length	12	12.41	11.5-13.5	0.764	26	12.51	11.0-14.0	0.778	6	42.83	37.5-46.0					
	Width	12	9.16	8.0-10.0	0.577	26	6.38	5.0-7.5	0.535								
P4	Length	17	11.50	10.0-15.0	1.262	32	13.53	12.0-15.0	0.740	8	41.50	36.0-46.0					
	Width	17	12.11	10.5-13.5	0.875	32	8.28	7.0-9.5	0.634								
M1	Length	19	15.68	14.0-17.0	0.975	41	15.74	12.0-18.0	1.265	9	39.72	32.0-46.0					
	Width	19	13.23	12.0-14.0	0.609	41	10.99	10.0-12.0	0.636								
M2	Length	17	20.73	19.0-22.5	1.036	51	20.76	19.0-24.0	1.837	10	38.65	31.0-46.5	4.378				
	Width	17	16.17	14.0-18.0	1.131	50	13.72	12.0-15.5	0.805								
M3	Length	11	29.86	26.0-37.0	3.435	28	32.08	27.0-36.0	1.915	13	39.53	34.0-46.5	3.431				
	Width	11	16.90	15.0-19.0	1.241	27	15.03	13.5-17.0	0.908								
										Length of Mandibular symphysis				14	63.64	51.5-71.0	6.359
										Length of Mandible (horizontal ramus)				5	222.40	201-234(e)	

TABLE XVII

Dimensions of limb-bones of pigs

Bone	Age	Cranio-Caudal Width (mm)				Lateral Width (mm)				Greatest Length (mm)				
		Mths. Yrs.	n	Mean	Range	Standard Deviation	n	Mean	Range	Standard Deviation	n	Mean	Range	Standard Deviation
Dist. scapula	>1Y	20	32.25	29.5-36.0	2.017	18	22.41	19.5-25.0	1.599	}	2	130.00	128.0-132.0	
Dist. humerus	>1Y	21	36.64	32.5-41.5	2.766	24	36.22	32.5-40.0	2.436					
Prox. radius	>1Y	27	18.51	16.5-22.0	1.369	28	26.21	24.0-30.0	2.096	}	2	175.00	175.0-175.0	
Dist. radius	>3½Y	2	22.25	22.0-22.5		2	29.50	29.0-30.0						
Dist. ulna	>3½Y	2	13.75	12.5-15.0		2	11.50	11.0-12.0		}	8	72.31	65.0-78.0	
Prox. III m'carp.	>2Y	7	15.85	14.5-17.5		6	19.91	19.0-20.5						
Dist. III m'carp.	>2Y	7	15.28	13.5-16.0		7	15.64	15.0-16.5		}	1	177.5		
Acetabulum	>1Y	32	29.56	26.0-34.0	1.958	28	28.57	26.0-32.0	2.516					
Prox. tibia	>3½Y	3	39.66	39.0-40.0		3	46.16	45.0-47.5		}	13	36.96	27.5-39.0	3.27
Dist. tibia	>2Y	19	24.36	22.0-27.0	1.321	19	27.34	25.0-30.5	1.385					
Tibial tarsal		12	21.87	19.5-24.5	1.478	12	23.16	20.0-26.5	1.850	}	3	35.16	29.0-39.0	
Fibular tarsal	>2Y	3	23.16	22.0-24.5		3	24.5	23.5-26.5						
Prox. III m'tars.	>2Y	1	21.50			3	16.0	15.0-17.0		}	3	83.16	81.5-86.0	
Dist. III m'tars.	>2Y	3	17.00	16.5-18.0		3	16.16	15.5-17.0						
Prox. IV m'tars.	>2Y	3	21.66	21.0-22.5		3	16.33	14.5-19.5		}	3	86.33	84.5-89.5	
Dist. IV m'tars.	>2Y	3	16.83	15.5-18.5		3	16.33	15.5-17.5						
Prox. phalanx	>2Y	8	15.81	13.0-19.0		8	15.12	13.0-7.0		}	8	34.06	29.0-36.0	
Middle phalanx	>1Y	3	14.83	14.0-15.5		3	14.16	13.5-14.5						

TABLE XVIII

Lengths of maxillary and mandibular cheek-teeth of the sheep. Depths of mandibles at each tooth-level (sheep with M3 erupted) are also given

Tooth	Maxillary Teeth (mm)			Mandibular Teeth (mm)			Depth of Jaw (mm)			
	n	Mean Length	Range	n	Mean Length	Range	Standard Deviation	n	Mean Depth	Range
P2	3	7.16	7.0-7.5	8	5.55	5.0-6.0		3	16.16	14.5-18.5
P3	3	8.66	8.10-9.0	11	7.54	7.0-9.0	0.650	4	17.50	16.0-18.5
P4	3	9.00	8.0-10.0	10	7.55	6.5-10.0	2.421	4	18.62	17.5-19.5
M1	5	12.70	12.0-13.0	30	12.75	10.0-16.0	1.651	4	20.62	20.0-21.5
M2	4	14.50	12.5-16.5	23	14.54	12.0-18.0	1.389	5	25.60	23.5-28.5
M3	7	14.35	13.5-16.0	16	18.96	14.0-22.5	2.169	6	31.55	30.0-33.0
Cheek-Teeth	3	65.66	62.0-68.0	8	65.43	60.0-68.0				

TABLE XIX

Dimensions of limb-bones of sheep

Bone	Age	Cranio Caudal Width (mm)				Lateral Width (mm)				Greatest Length (mm)			
		n	Mean	Range	Standard Deviation	n	Mean	Range	Standard Deviation	n	Mean	Range	Standard Deviation
Dist. scapula	> 5M	5	25.90	23.0-28.0		4	16.75	16.0-17.5					
Dist. humerus	> 3M	20	21.75	19.0-25.0	1.824	20	25.67	22.5-28.5	1.975				
Prox. radius	> 3M	13	13.65	12.0-19.0	1.797	13	26.26	22.5-30.5	2.127				
Dist. radius	> 3½ Y	2	16.00	16.0-16.0		2	24.50	24.0-25.0		2	139.50	134-145	
Prox. metacarpal		6	14.33	10.5-19.5		6	18.00	15.5-20.0		2	118.50	112-125	
Dist. metacarpal	> 20M	3	13.83	13.0-15.0		3	21.66	21.0-23.0					
Acetabulum	> 5M	3	22.66	21.0-24.0		1	20.00						
Dist. tibia	> 15M	13	17.76	15.5-19.0	0.9491	13	23.38	20.0-25.0	1.459				
Tibial tarsal		7	14.57	12.0-19.0		7	16.14	14.0-18.0		7	23.57	20.5-25.5	
Fibular tarsal	> 3Y	1	19.5			1	16.00			1	51.0		
Prox. metatarsal		9	17.27	14.0-19.0		9	17.27	15.0-19.5		2	134.5	134-135	
Dist. metatarsal	> 20M	3	14.50	14.0-15.0		3	22.33	21.5-23.0					
Prox. phalanx	> 7M	2	13.00	12.0-14.0		2	10.75	10.0-11.5		2	33.75	33.0-34.5	

TABLE XX

Measurements of intact long bones of sheep, horse and dog

Species	Bone	Age Mths. Yrs.	Deposit	Greatest Length (mm)	Proximal Width		Distal Width	
					Cranio- Caudal (mm)	Lateral (mm)	Cranio- Caudal (mm)	Lateral (mm)
SHEEP	Radius	> 3½ Y	G22F.39	134	13.0	27.0	16.0	25.0
	Radius	> 3½ Y	G41F.23	145	19.0	27.0	16.0	24.0
	Metacarpal	> 20M	G5F.9 (3)	125	19.5	20.0	15.0	23.0
	Metacarpal	> 20M	G22F.52 (upper)	112	13.5	18.0	13.0	21.0
	Metatarsal	> 20M	G5F.9 (1)	135	18.0	17.0	14.5	21.5
	Metatarsal	> 20M	G5F.9 (3)	134	19.0	18.5	15.0	23.0
HORSE	Metatarsal	> 10M	G22F.52 (upper)	235	33.0	38.0	32.5	40.5
DOG	Humerus	> 10M	G5F.9 (3)	145.5	38.0	24.0	22.5	28.5
	Humerus	> 10M	G24F.38	97.5	24.0	16.0	13.5	18.5
	Humerus	> 8M > 10M	G41F.23	88(e)			13.0	18.0
	Metacarpal III	> 5M	G24F.38	66.5	12.0	7.5	8.0	7.0
	Metacarpal V	> 5M	G41F.23	28.5	5.5	5.5	5.0	6.0
	Femur	> 9M	G24F.38	101.5	13.0	21.5	19.0	20.5
	Metatarsal V	> 5M	G24F.38	59.5	10.5	8.0	7.5	7.0
	Os penis		G24F.38	88.0				

TABLE XXI

Dimensions of limb-bones of horses

Bone	Age Mths. Yrs.	Cranio-Caudal Width (mm)			Lateral Width (mm)			Greatest Length (mm)		
		n	Mean	Range	n	Mean	Range	n	Mean	Range
Dist. scapula	> 10M	1	45.5		1	37.5				
Prox. humerus	> 3½ Y	1	105(e)							
Dist. humerus	> 15M	4	76.38	73.0-78.0	4	72.63	70.0-74.0			
Dist. metacarpal	> 10M	1	31.0		1	48(3)				
Prox. tibia	> 3½ Y	1	70.0		1	80.0				
Dist. tibia	> 2Y	2	39.0	39.0-39.0	2	60.50	59.0-62.0			
Tibial tarsal		1	43.0		1	54.0		1	58.0	
Fourth tarsal		1	35.0		1	20.0		1	25.0	
Prox. metatarsal	> 10M	2	33.5	33.0-34.0	1	38(e)		} 1	235.0	
Dist. metatarsal	> 10M	1	32.5		1	40.5				
Middle phalanx	> 10M	1	27.0		1	48.0				
Dist. phalanx		1	75.0		1	82.5		1	37.0	

TABLE XXII

Measurements of mandibular and maxillary teeth of dog from G 24 F. 38

Tooth	Maxillary Teeth (mm)			Mandibular Teeth (mm)		
	n	Mean Length	Mean Width	n	Mean Length	Mean Width
CANINE *	2	40.5*	10.0	2	39.25*	10.25
P1				1	5.0	4.0
P2				1	9.0	5.0
P3				2	11.0	6.0
P4	1	19.0	10.5+	2	12.0	6.5
M1	1	14.5	19.0+			
M2	1	7.5	12.0			

\* Lengths of canine teeth are measured from tip of crown to base of root, but all other lengths are measured in a rostral-caudal plane at the level of the neck.

+ Also G22 (9) : P4 10x18; M1 14.5x13

TABLE XXIII

Relative weights of meat represented by the bones found in the deposits,  
estimated by two different methods

RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF MEAT AVAILABLE			
Species	Percentage estimated from weights of identified bones	Percentage estimated from estimates of relative frequency and adult body-weights	Mean percentage
OX	57.3	63.5	60.4
PIG	31.6	25.4	28.5
SHEEP and GOAT	7.5	4.2	5.9
HORSE	3.0	6.4	4.7
DOG	0.6	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

## PART II. AVIAN BONES By Raymond Ashdown

A total of 180 avian bones were identified from 19 of the 29 deposits referred to in Part I. In G5 F.9 (2) they were more numerous than the mammalian bones. Preservation was excellent and many of the bones were intact. The methods used were as described in Part I; identifications were checked by reference to material in the British Museum (Natural History). Age criteria used for chicken were those of Church & Johnson (1964).

### *The species represented and their relative frequencies*

Bones or fragments from various species were identified: chicken (*Gallus domesticus*) 137 in 15 deposits (Table XXIV); raven (*Corvus corax*) 33 in 4 deposits (Table XXV); mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) 5 in 3 deposits (Table XXV); crow (*Corvus corone*) 2 in 2 deposits (Table XXV, which also lists incomplete identifications of three fragments). Identifications of chicken bones (*Gallus domesticus*) are based on careful comparison with the bones of the wild jungle fowl (*Gallus gallus*) and similar species in the families Phasianidae and Tetraonidae.

The tarso metatarsals (Lowe 1933) and femora were especially diagnostic of *Gallus* and there was no positive evidence to suggest the presence of pheasant (*Phasianus*) or black grouse

(*Lyrurus*). All immature avian bones were thought to be from chicken, but these identifications could not be proved. Immature chicken occurred in 9 of the deposits containing chicken bones (Table XXIV) but in only 3 of these is the identification of chicken based wholly on immature bones. When estimated by numbers of fragments or by minimum numbers of individuals, the chicken exceeded all other birds in most deposits except in G4 F.22 (4); G22 (9); G22 F.39 and G40 F.6, where no chicken bones were found. Table XXVI gives the relative frequencies of occurrence of the avian species, estimated by two methods. A 'grand total' for the numbers of bone assemblages is not really justified because no attempt was made to match bones between deposits. Calculations based on the largest collection of avian bones (G22 F.52 (lower)) gave similar results, so the 'grand total' has been used in Table XXV. The Table shows that 75% of the birds in these deposits were chicken, about 15% were ravens and about 5% were mallard.

The bones of pre-Roman chicken have been found at Camulodunum (Bate 1947) and other Iron Age sites in Britain (Jackson 1961), but usually in small numbers. In reviewing the animals of the pre-Roman Belgic farmsteads in West Hertfordshire, Branigan (1973) does not mention chicken, and these are omitted from Cunliffe's (1971) account of Iron Age farming. Bökönyi (1974) has stressed the importance of chicken-remains in Central Europe as an indication of the development of the domestic fauna. The number found here is almost as large as at Manching, where 175 chicken bones (32 individuals) were identified in a total of 388,144 bones from domesticated animals (Boessneck *et al.* 1970). A total of 195 other avian bones from 10 species were also identified at Manching; in these, ravens (39 bones from 5 individuals) were more numerous than any other species except the goose (33 bones from 6 individuals) which may have been domesticated. The mallard was not well represented (10 bones from 3 individuals) at Manching.

#### *The chicken*

Dimensions (Tables XXVII and XXVIII) and comparison of each bone-fragment with reference-material (1 female, 3 male skeletons) establish overall comparability with bones of the red jungle fowl (*Gallus gallus*). The small collection of bones from G5 F.9 (2) contained 16 fragments and whole chicken bones. These all came from one adult hen of 'jungle fowl' size and afford a clear picture of the type of bird that was kept in pre-Roman Britain. These bones are specially indicated in Table XXVIII. The tables show that three exceptionally large bones were present. One complete femur from G22 F.52 (upper) was considerably larger than any from red jungle fowl. The greatest length of this bone (84.0 mm) exceeds that of the femora found at Manching and is comparable with those of some modern and Roman chicken (Schweizer 1961; Eastham 1971). A femur from G7 F.5, incomplete distally, was estimated to have been similar in greatest length; the proximal end closely resembled that of the femur from G22 F.52 (upper). A tarso metatarsal (probably from a male bird) recovered from G22 F.50 was very much larger (greatest length 83.0 mm) than any others from Puckeridge or from the red jungle fowl, and is comparable with bones from some modern and Roman chicken (Schweizer 1961). Two of the deposits from which these larger bones were derived are considered to be definitely of pre-Conquest date. Therefore, not only is the existence of considerable numbers of small chicken at Puckeridge in pre-Conquest times well attested, but also the presence of much larger birds, similar to those found on Roman sites (Eastham 1971; Cowles 1973), is indicated. These larger birds may have been less numerous than the 'jungle fowl' type.

Immature bones attributed to *Gallus* were frequent. The total of 12 tibio tarsals included 7 from birds aged under 14 weeks. The total of 21 tarso metatarsals included 10 from birds aged under 16 weeks. Table XXIV shows that overall about half of the chicken died before reaching skeletal maturity. Boessneck *et al.* (1971) found evidence of 14 juvenile and 16 adult chicken at Manching.

Ten tarso metatarsals (various deposits) were sufficiently complete and adult for sex-determination; only one had a spur. This spur on the metatarsal from G22 F.50 was only small (12 mm long; compare with red jungle fowl spurs of 18.5, 20.5 and 25 mm). This gives no evidence of special use for cock fighting. In two carpo metacarpals from G22 F.52 (lower) the carpal extremity had been cleanly cut off and in two immature tarso metatarsals from G24 F.28

(upper), part of the proximal shaft had similarly been removed. This suggests the use of the carcasses for food but the carpo metacarpals could also have been damaged by wing-pinioning. These carcasses would have been small — a modern adult jungle fowl hen weighs about 1 kg. The minimum number of chicken from G22 F.52 (lower) was 8; compared with 15 oxen, 21 pigs, 12 sheep and 2 horses, the quantity of meat from the chicken would have been negligible. However, a laying hen might produce about 2 kg of small eggs each year. Aristotle (*Historia Animalium* 6.1.10) states that some hens laid 60 eggs before brooding. The bone-record may not indicate how many laying hens were kept.

#### *The ravens*

The small collection of bones from G5 F.9 (2) seemed to consist almost entirely of two avian skeletons. In addition to the fairly complete chicken skeleton there were 12 raven bones (9 unbroken) from left and right wings and legs of one individual. None of the raven bones showed knife marks and many were unbroken, but the same is also true for chicken bones from Roman and Medieval deposits where there is little doubt that the animals were used for human food (Cowles 1975, pers. comm.). The bones of ravens are frequently identified in Iron Age deposits (Bate 1947). These birds, common in Hertfordshire up to the end of the 17th century, are now primarily scavengers upon the carrion from hill sheep-farming (Murton 1971; Sage 1959). Their activities as scavengers may be sufficient to explain the frequency of their bones in Iron Age deposits. However, the raven was also an important cult symbol for the Celtic peoples and may have been domesticated by them for various purposes including those of prophesy and divination (Ross 1967).

#### *Other species*

The mallard were probably wild; this settlement was in the marshy valley of the river Rib and it is surprising that more duck bones were not found. The unbroken femur of a crow from G22 (9) was unmistakable, but the other identifications of bones of wild birds were based on fragments and are less certain. Strabo (*Geography* 4.4.3.) describes a form of spear specially employed by the Belgae for hunting birds. However, the bones in these deposits do not suggest any degree of dependence upon fowling.

#### *Acknowledgements*

A group of veterinary students (Misses Inott, Ridpath, Pollard, Rennert, Hutton and Philo and Messrs. Malin, Hamblin and House) helped with the preliminary identification and analysis of the material. Dr. J.E.T. Jones, Dr. V.G. Horstmann and Professor P. Glodek provided information and photographs relating to the origins of modern breeds of miniature pigs. Professor L.C. Vaughan and Mr. L.R. Thomsett advised on some of the pathological specimens. Miss Barbara Noddle provided useful osteological information and references. Mrs. Gay Wilson and Dr. J. Catt advised on the flora and pedology of the region. Mr. G.S. Cowles gave much help in the identification of the avian bones and Dr. C. O'Riordan in the literature relating to Irish pigs. Reference-material was consulted in the Depts. of Zoology and Ornithology, British Museum (Natural History); the Division of Natural History, National Museum, Dublin; and the Dept. of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, Trinity College, Dublin. Mr. S.W. Barnett and Mrs. Sylvia Britto radiographed the bones and Miss Susan Mable drew the illustrations. It is a special pleasure to thank our colleagues, Mr. R.H.A. Merlen and Mr. F.S. Drury for their help with identification of material and for many fruitful discussions on the significance of the finds in relationship to domestic animals in prehistory.

TABLE XXIV : CHICKEN (*Gallus domestic*)

Numbers of fragments identified in each deposit and minimum numbers of animals represented by the bone-assemblages

CHICKEN	G4	G5	G5	G5	G7	G22	G22	G22	G22	G22	G22	G24	G24	G41	G44	Total
	F.22 (2)	F.9 (1)	F.9 (2)	F.9 (3)	F.5 (7)	F.40	F.47	F.50	F.52 (upper)	F.52 (lower)	F.28 (upper)	F.38	F.23	F.1		
Skull											6					6
Mandible											8					8
Total Head											14					14
Furcula			1	1					1	2			1			6
Coracoid			2					1		3				1		7
Scapula		1	2			1	1			2			2			9
Humerus			2	1						1			2			6
Radius			2	2					2	5						11
Ulna			2	4					2	3						11
C'metacarpal						1				7						8
Phalanges										1						1
Total Wing		1	11	8		1	1	1	1	5	24			5	1	59
Pelvis					1						3					4
Femur			1	2	1				2	1						7
T'tarsal			2	4					2	4				3		15
T'metatarsal	2		1	1				4	1	9	3	1				22
Phalanges										8						8
Total Leg	2		4	7	2			4	5	25				3		52
Vertebrae			1								7					8
Total Fragments	2	1	16	15	2	1	1	1	5	10	70	3	1	8	1	137
Minimum number of individuals	mature	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	5	0	0	2	0	
	immature	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	2	1	1	1

TABLE XXV: RAVEN (*Corvus corax*)

Numbers of fragments identified in each deposit and minimum numbers of animals represented by the bone-assemblage. Bones of other species are also indicated (see key)

RAVEN (and others)	G4 F.22 (4)	G5 F.9 (2)	G5 F.9 (3)	G22 (9)	G22 F.52 lower	G22 F.39	G40 F.6	G41 F.23	Totals (ravens only)
Skull			1						1
Mandible	*								
Total Head			1						1
Furcula									
Coracoid		2	1		**	1			4
Scapula		1				1			2
Humerus		2	2		1	1			6
Radius		1			1			*	2
Ulna		2	3+					*	5
C'metacarpal			1				φ		1
Phalanges									
Total Wing		8	7		2	3			20
Pelvis									
Femur		2	1	+					3
Tibio tarsal		1	3			1			5
Tarso metatarsal		1	1		s ×				2
Phalanges									
Total Leg		4	5			1			10
Vertebrae			1						1
Sternum			1						1
Total Trunk			2						2
Total Fragments									
a) ravens		12	15		2	4			33
b) others	1		1	1	4		1	2	
Minimum number of individuals									
a) ravens	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	
b) others	1	0	1	1	3	0	1	1	

## KEY

- \* Bones of mallard  
(*Anas platyrhynchos*) (Total 5)
- + Bones of crow  
(*Corvus corone*) (Total 2)
- φ Bone of coot (?)  
(*Fulica atra*) (1)
- × Bone of redwing (?)  
(*Turdus iliacus*) (1)
- s Bone of small finch-like passerine  
(*Fringillidae* species)

TABLE XXVI

Frequencies of the avian species in the 19 deposits, estimated by two different methods

RELATIVE FREQUENCY OF INDIVIDUALS			
Species	Estimated percentage from total identified bone fragments	Estimated percentage from sums of minimum numbers of individuals (bone-assemblages) <sup>1</sup>	Mean percentage
CHICKEN	76.1	72.9	74.4
RAVEN	18.3	10.4	14.4
MALLARD	2.8	6.3	4.6
OTHERS	2.8	10.4	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> See text for comments on the validity of the second method.

TABLE XXVII

Dimensions of limb-bones of adult chicken (*Gallus domestic*)

Bone	Cranio-Caudal Width (mm)				Lateral Width (mm)				Greatest Length (mm)			
	n	Mean	Range	Standard Deviation	n	Mean	Range	Standard Deviation	n	Mean	Range	Notes
Prox. coracoid	4	7.92	7.0-9.0		4	5.85	5.5-6.0		}3	46.00	44.2-49.0	Greatest length of scapula given
Dist. coracoid	5	4.00	3.9-4.1		5	12.58	12.2-13.5					
Dist. scapula	6	10.18	8.9-11.5		4	5.57	4.9-6.0					
Prox. humerus	2	10.40	10.3-10.5		2	16.55	16.4-16.7		}2	60.20	60.2-60.2	
Dist. humerus	3	7.5	7.3-7.7		3	13.63	13.5-13.7					
Prox. radius	7	4.80	4.3-5.0		7	5.01	4.7-5.2		}6	57.50	52.0-64.0	
Dist. radius	10	6.18	5.9-6.9	0.339	9	3.40	3.0-3.6					
Prox. ulna	5	11.20	11.0-11.5		5	7.28	7.0-8.0		}4	59.57	58.1-63.0	
Dist. ulna	5	7.96	7.2-9.0		5	7.04	6.0-8.0					
Prox. carpo m'carpal	5	8.86	5.8-10.4		5	6.04	4.5-7.5		}5	35.20	30.9-36.7	One very small bone
Dist. carpo m'carpal	7	7.49	6.2-8.5		7	4.14	3.2-4.8					
Prox. femur	5	10.84	9.5-13.0		5	15.46	14.0-17.5		}4	76.70	69.3-84.0	Two very large bones
Dist. femur	3	13.03	11.1-14.5		3	14.40	13.0-17.0					
Prox. tibio tarsal	2	13.40	11.8-15.0		2	17.33	17.0-18.0		}1	95.7		
Dist. tibio tarsal	3	11.20	10.1-12.0		3	10.56	10.2-11.0					
Prox. tarso m'tarsal	10	11.44	10.0-12.5	0.965	10	12.08	11.0-13.0	0.525	}8	70.58	59.0-83.0	One very large bone
Dist. tarso m'tarsal	9	9.29	7.6-10.5		9	11.96	11.0-14(e)					

TABLE XXVIII

Measurements of intact bones of chicken.  
 (\* indicates 11 bones of one hen from G5 F.9(2))

Bones	Deposit	Greatest Length (mm)	Proximal Width		Distal Width	
			Cranio-Caudal (mm)	Lateral (mm)	Cranio-Caudal (mm)	Lateral (mm)
Scapula	G22F.52 (lower)	59.5			10.5	6.0
Scapula	G41F.23	58.0			10.0	
Coracoid	G5F.9 (2) *	44.2	8.5	6.0	4.1	12.2
Coracoid	G5F.9 (2) *	44.8	7.2	5.9	3.9	12.2
Coracoid	G22F.50	49.0	7.0	5.5	4.0	12.5
Humerus	G5F.9 (2) *	60.2	10.3	16.7	7.3	13.7
Humerus	G5F.9 (2) *	60.2	10.5	16.4	7.7	13.7
Radius	G5F.9 (2) *	52.0	5.0	5.0	6.1	3.5
Radius	G5F.9 (2) *	52.5	5.0	5.2	6.6	3.3
Radius	G22F.52 (upper)	64.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	3.0
Radius	G22F.52 (upper)	62.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	
Radius	G22F.52 (lower)	61.8	4.8	5.1	6.9	3.6
Radius	G22F.52 (lower)	52.7	4.3	4.7	5.9	3.5
Ulna	G5F.9 (2) *	58.1	11.5	7.2	7.2	7.4
Ulna	G5F.9 (2) *	58.2	11.0	7.2	7.3	7.3
Ulna	G5F.9 (3)	59.0	11.0	8.0	8.0	6.0
Ulna	G5F.9 (3)	63.0	11.5	7.0	9.0	8.0
Carpo m'carpal	G22 (7)	36(e)	10(e)	7.5	8.5	4.5
Carpo m'carpal	G22F.52 (lower)	36.7	10.4	6.8	7.6	4.0
Carpo m'carpal	G22F.52 (lower)	35.7	9.0	5.7	8.5	4.3
Carpo m'carpal	G22F.52 (lower)	36.7	9.1	5.7	7.5	4.0
Carpo m'carpal	G22F.52 (lower)	30.9	5.8	4.5	6.2	3.2
Femur	G5F.9 (2) *	69.3	10.2	14.3	11.1	13.2
Femur	G5F.9 (3)	69.5	10.0	14.0	13.5	13.0
Femur	G7F.5	84(e)	11.5	17.5		
Femur	G22F.52 (upper)	84.0	13.0	17.0	14.5	17.0
Tibio tarsal	G5F.9 (2) *	95.7	11.8	17.0	10.1	10.2
Tarso m'tarsal ♀	G5F.9 (2) *	60.6	10.4	11.8	8.3	11.1
Tarso m'tarsal ♀	G22F.52 (upper)	74.0	12.0	12.5	10.0	11.0
Tarso m'tarsal ♂	G22F.50	83.0	12.5	13.0	9.7	14(e)
Tarso m'tarsal ♀	G22F.52 (lower)	74.0	12.0	12.0	10.0	12.0
Tarso m'tarsal	G22F.52 (lower)	74.5	12.5	12.0	9.0	13.0
Tarso m'tarsal ♀	G41F.23	70.0	12.0	12.0	10.5	12.5
Tarso m'tarsal ♀	G41F.23	69.5			10.0	12.0
Tarso m'tarsal ♀	G41F.23	59.0	10.0	11.0		

FISH BONES *By* Alwyne Wheeler

A relatively small sample of fish bones from a well at Skeleton Green which was dated to the late Iron Age has been available for examination. They came from the lower fill of Well 2 (G.22 F.52). As with most samples of fish bones, many were in a fragmentary condition and for this reason impossible to identify; but among those that were sufficiently complete for determination no fewer than six taxa are represented. At least two of these are of considerable interest in view of the inland position of the site since they show that fish were brought from the coast. The full list of remains identified is given below followed by discussion of the significance of the assemblage.

*Identifications*

- Eel, *Anguilla anguilla*. Nine vertebral centra from at least two specimens; four cleithra; one parasphenoid; two dentaries (1 left, 1 right) from fish *c.* 30 and 65 cm long.
- Roach, *Rutilus rutilus*. One right pharyngeal bone with teeth, from fish *c.* 25 cm long; two preopercular bones (1 left, 1 right) from two fish.
- Chub, *Leuciscus cephalus*. One left pharyngeal bone with teeth from a fish *c.* 20 cm long; two preopercular bones (one fragmentary); one parasphenoid.
- Carp family *indet.* Four vertebral centra.
- Spanish mackerel, *Scomber colias*. One anterior caudal vertebral centrum; one left opercular bone.
- Flounder, *Platichthys flesus*. Six caudal vertebral centra from at least two fish, one *c.* 35 cm long, the other smaller; one first anal pterygiophore; one cleithrum.
- Plaice, *Pleuronectes platessa*. Seven caudal vertebral centra from a fish *c.* 45 cm long.

## DISCUSSION

The fish species represented fall into three biological categories. The roach and the chub are both freshwater fishes, as is the eel, although substantial populations of eel live in river-mouths and on the sea coast; the flounder is typically an estuarine fish which lives within tidal influence in rivers and in the sea; while the plaice and the Spanish mackerel are strictly marine fishes.

Both roach and chub live in rivers, even relatively small streams, although they are more common in the lowland slow-flowing stretches of rivers than in fast water. There is little reason to doubt that these fish would have been captured in the River Rib or one of its nearby tributaries. Similarly the eel, which breeds in the sea and ascends rivers as a young elver, would also have been accessible as a food fish in local rivers or lakes. Eels are relatively easy to capture using hooks or gorge and line, or they can be speared; in medieval England they were widely taken in traps built of osiers. The other freshwater fishes would be more difficult to catch on hook and line, particularly as the relatively small size of both species indicated by these bones would presume the use of fine tackle. It is therefore most likely that all three species were captured using some kind of locally-built trap, possibly an osier basket with a funnel-shaped entrance. Such traps, later known as bucks, can be set to fish the current during times of eel migration and can also be baited to attract eels or other species of fish. Aside from the actual construction of such a trap, its use makes minimal demands on labour, the fisherman needing to make at most twice-daily visits to rebait the trap or remove the catch.

The estuarine and marine fish bones are of considerable interest in view of the early nature of this site. The flounder is an abundant fish today in the tidal reaches of the River Thames, travelling *c.* 70 km upriver to Teddington where a weir interrupts further passage upstream. Flounders do not seem to occur in the River Lea. However, there is no doubt that this species would formerly have occurred in the tidal Lea, and upstream in freshwater for a moderate distance, before the modern destruction of so much of its natural course and the construction of weirs. Although no records of the distance the flounder penetrated up the Lea are known to me, it seems unlikely that it would have reached beyond the area of Waltham Abbey. It would not seem possible that it would move upstream into the headwaters of the Lea close to Braughing.

Therefore it must be assumed that these fish were imported to the site from a distant catching-place. Aside from the tidal reaches of the Lea and the Thames, flounders can be assumed to have been abundant (as they are today) in the Essex river-mouths, the Blackwater, Colne and Stour; and these can be seen as potential catching-areas where communications with Braughing permitted.

Of the other two species, the plaice and the Spanish mackerel, the former is a coastal marine fish, while the second is found today only as an uncommon visitor to the south coast of Britain and very exceptionally in the southern North Sea. The plaice remains are not out of character with the assumption that fishing was conducted in river-mouths of the Thames, Blackwater, Colne, or Stour, or near to the sea coast in those areas. Plaice can be trapped in large numbers in kiddles (in their most primitive form, osier fences built on the shore with a fish-pound at the seaward end) in the intertidal zone, as can flounders. This seems to be the most probable method of capture of these species at this period, although spearing and gorge or hook-and-line fisheries are not ruled out.

The presence of the Spanish mackerel is more surprising. Its surviving bones although few are quite distinctive and are very different from those of the common mackerel, *Scomber scombrus*, so that identification is positive. Its presence at this site is evidence of foreign trade with fishing communities on the south coast of England or, more likely, with the Biscay coast of France. Unfortunately, with so little material available it is not possible to extend this line of enquiry further.

To summarize the contribution that study of the fish bones makes to our knowledge of the life-style of this Iron Age community, it can be suggested that fishing was carried on probably in local rivers and the headwaters of the Lea, and that food-fish were imported from coastal sites. These latter could have been on the lower Thames, on the Essex coast (e.g. the Colne mouth), or even further away; but it is not possible to locate them or to establish the route by which they were brought to Braughing.



# PART II

## THE ROMANO-BRITISH BURIALS

### INTRODUCTION

Out of a total of 57 burials<sup>1</sup> 52 were cremations; two other cremations were found during trial-trenching in 1969 (Stead 1970, 38-43; see the two burials marked A in FIG. 90). The badly-disturbed remains of what may originally have been more cremations were noted during the excavations in 1972 (the area seems to have been intensively ploughed and cultivated in post-Roman times (see PLS. VII A, VII B).

Five inhumations were also found; these were obviously intrusive and much later in date: fragments of broken vessels from earlier cremations, in the fill of the graves, portray the total disregard for earlier burials when the graves were cut. These inhumations seem to be outliers from a more extensive unexcavated cemetery which lies just to the south of the site of the present excavations: the name Skeleton Green came to be used for the area when the cottages, now known as 'Skeleton Green Cottages', were being built late last century; several complete skeletons were found at that time and other skeletal remains have turned up at fairly regular intervals since.

In due course it became clear that the whole cremation cemetery lay within the excavated area. This was indeed fortunate because its layout and progressive development could thus be seen in its entirety. It proved to be a relatively small cemetery and perhaps is best regarded as a fairly exclusive one, to judge by the low number of burials in the available space. It may have been reserved for a certain stratum of society, or even selected family groups (this certainly seems to have been true in the Antonine period).

This was the first time that an opportunity had arisen for a detailed examination of a Roman cemetery in the Braughing-Puckeridge area. Previous to 1971 only one cemetery was known and this only imperfectly from chance finds (Partridge 1978, 98-102). Two more cemeteries came to light in 1972 during emergency excavations along the line of the new Puckeridge by-pass, when burials were found in two different places (FIG. 89). Only the threatened parts of these two cemeteries were excavated and they were designated A10 'A' and 'B'. From 'A' five cremations were recovered and from 'B' 109 cremations were eventually rescued under very difficult conditions (Partridge 1978, 68-83). In both only a small part of the cemetery was examined and it was apparent, especially in cemetery 'B', that many more burials lay undisturbed outside the line of the by-pass. The finds from these two cemeteries have been published separately (*Hertfordshire Archaeology* 5, 1978), with the exception of a graffito on one of the vessels from 'B' (which is published here) and the fittings from two caskets, found with burials from cemetery 'A' (they are also dealt with here, in the report on the Casket Burials, pp. 304-319).

1. Fifty-nine burials were noted in the site records, but two, Burial X and Burial XXII, were later discarded.

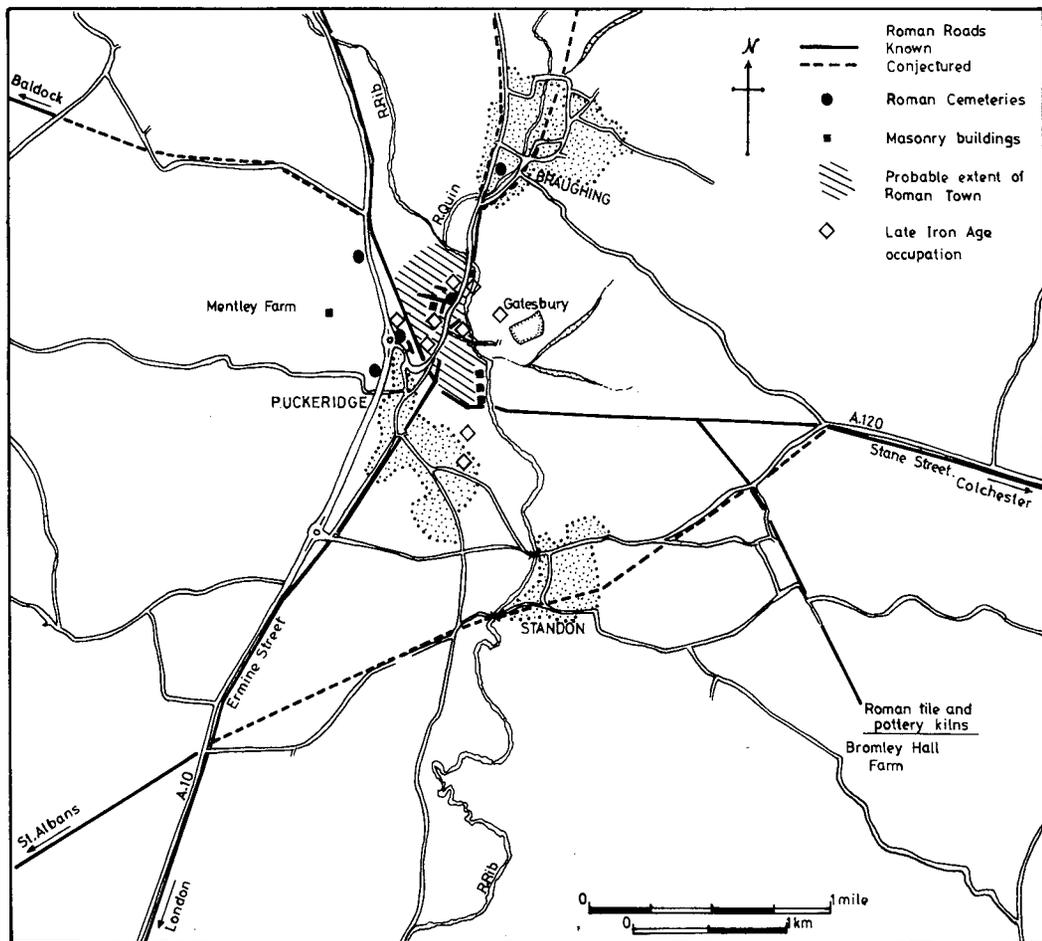


Fig. 89. Plan of the Puckeridge-Braughing area : showing position of Roman settlement, roads and cemeteries.

#### THE ENCLOSURES (FIGS. 5 and 90)

##### *Phase i (late first to early second century)*

The first cemetery was horseshoe-shaped, partially enclosed by a shallow ditch and seemingly open at the southern end. When the burials from this enclosure are studied it is noticeable that only a small proportion of those that were found in the enclosure actually belonged to the earliest phase; but the earliest burials from the cemetery certainly did come from this enclosure (e.g. B.VII; B.XX; B.XXVIII and B.XXXII). All the single-urn cremations were found in this enclosure, as also were the inhumation burials — and, though the latter are much later in date, it seems likely that at least some parts of the earlier enclosures were still visible, if not the actual burials, when interment took place.

##### *Phase ii (early to mid second century)*

At a later stage, probably not too long after the first enclosure was laid out, an addition was made taking in the area to the north; the ditches of this enclosure were also small and shallow, but both of these first two enclosures had substantial internal banks: this can be seen where the presence of banks has dictated the pattern of burials. It seems likely that both these enclosures were in use at least partly concurrently.

##### *Phase iii (mid to late second century)*

The third phase saw a considerable change in the size and layout of the ditches, and the direction of access also changed; whereas in Phases i and ii the access had presumably been from the south, in Phase iii it was very definitely from the north. At this stage the eastern boundary was retained, but the western boundary was re-cut; a gap was left in the northern ditch for a causeway and the northern ditch then continued beyond the original eastern limits of the cemetery. Towards the northern end of the west ditch another short length of ditch was

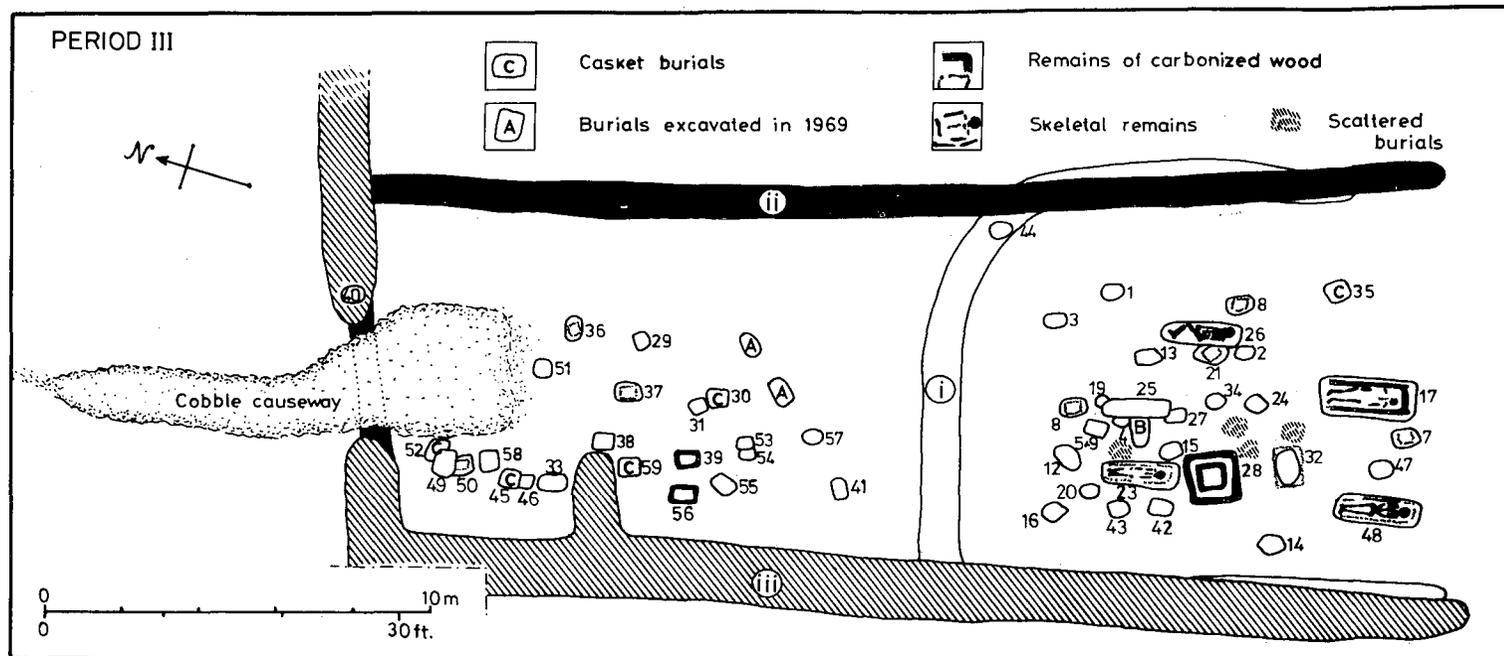


Fig. 90. Plan of the enclosures and burials.

added. This modification seems to have been designed to form a small semi-enclosed space in the north-west corner of the cemetery. The cobbled causeway entering through the gap in the ditch respects this corner and does not encroach on it; but it does spread out inside the ditch to the east. Most of the richer burials were found in this 'reserved' corner, so some sort of family group may be represented here.

It is not clear why the northern ditch continued so far to the east. No burials were found beyond the original eastern cemetery ditch, so it seems unlikely that the purpose was to extend the cemetery in that direction, unless, indeed, it was an intention that was never fulfilled. Later on, when the ditch had become silted up, two rough cobbled causeways were laid across it. In places the cobbles were worn and polished with use. The wear was mainly in two parallel rows, approximately 1.50 m apart: this might suggest that wheeled vehicles were using the causeways (wheeled carts may well have been used to transport the coffins to the inhumation cemetery which lies just to the south, so the causeways may have been used by funeral processions). For ditch sections see FIG. 91.

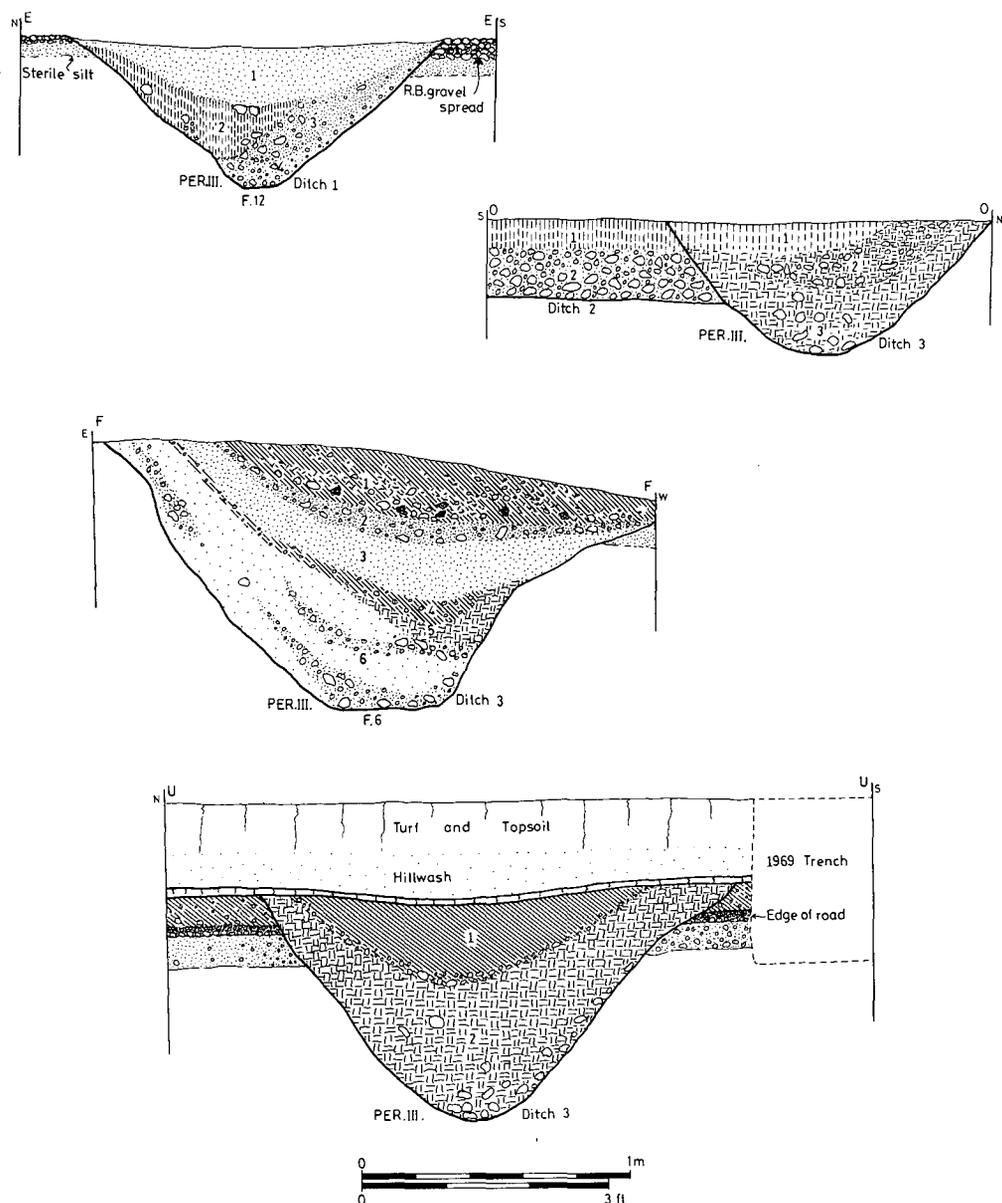


Fig. 91. Sections of enclosure ditches (see p. 49 for KEY and p. 42, FIG. 10 for positions).

## POTTERY FROM THE BURIALS

## THE FABRICS

A. Softish coarse lumpy paste, with much grog and particles of flint; surface colour varies and is often patchy, usually buffish to dark grey. This fabric is very similar to the Native grog-tempered wares. Used for medium to large urns.

B. Hard gritty grey paste, often with many small flint and quartz fragments; surface colour light to medium grey without slip. Used for urns and some of the larger beakers and bottles.

C. Medium to hard sandy grey paste, sometimes with very small flint and quartz particles; normally self-coloured without slip.

Used for small urns, beakers, bottles and platters.

D. Soft to medium, reddish-buff to brick-red paste; smooth and sandy, with thick creamy-yellow slip. Vessels (usually flagons) in this type of ware are very common in the St. Albans region and were certainly produced there in some quantities (Anthony 1968, 33) and appear to be typical for the period *c.* 130–160.

E. Hard gritty white to buff paste, self-coloured. This fabric always feels abrasive and gritty to the touch. Used for small urns, but more especially for flagons.

F. Hard smooth sandy paste; buff to grey in the core. Used for beakers, especially the well-known poppy-head beaker.

G. Medium to hard, smooth sandy paste, buff to grey core. Almost always covered with a dark grey or blackish slip. Used exclusively for beakers, which are often decorated with zones of lattice.

H. Medium to hard fine-grained paste, cream to buff core; covered with light to dark brown slip; sometimes decorated *en barbotine*, or with rouletted bands. Used for beakers, or very occasionally for flagons.

There are few other fabrics, but where these occur they are described below.

## THE FORMS

Most of the vessels found with the cremations fall into a limited number of categories *i.e.* *Urns, Flagons, Beakers, Platters*. Again, within each category, there are a limited number of forms. To illustrate every single vessel found would be repetitive and unnecessary. Therefore a selection of basic forms from each category have been illustrated.

*Urns* (FIGS. 92–94)

1. (B.XXXII) Fabric A. Rolled rim, neckless vessel; crude vertical slashes and girth grooves on the upper body.
2. (B.XVI) Fabric C. Rolled rim, round shoulder; a line of stab-marks at the junction of neck and shoulder, with a few lines of rilling.
3. (B.XLVII) Fabric A. High weak shoulder; roughened body; fairly regular rilling on the shoulder.
4. (B.XIII) Fabric A. Pear-shaped everted rim; sloping neck and rounded shoulder; roughened body; several lines of regular rilling on shoulder.
5. (B.XLIII) Fabric A. Pear-shaped everted rim; short neck and gently-rounded shoulder; smoothed body; lines of regular rilling on shoulder and burnished on the neck. This elegant pear-shaped profile looks akin to the Native vessels from the earlier occupation.
6. (B.XXI) Fabric B. A rather squat version of No.4, with more lines of rilling.
7. (B.XXXVIII) Fabric B. Large squarish rim; a rounded shoulder and body tapering to a well-made base; three zones of curvilinear scored decoration on the shoulder, five rilled lines underneath.
8. (B.XLI) Fabric B. Pear-shaped everted rim; curved neck and fairly high shoulder, giving the vessel a characteristic S-shaped profile; a cordon at the junction of neck and shoulder; traces of a thick grey slip over the rim to the interior. A definite 'second', it is overfired and twisted.

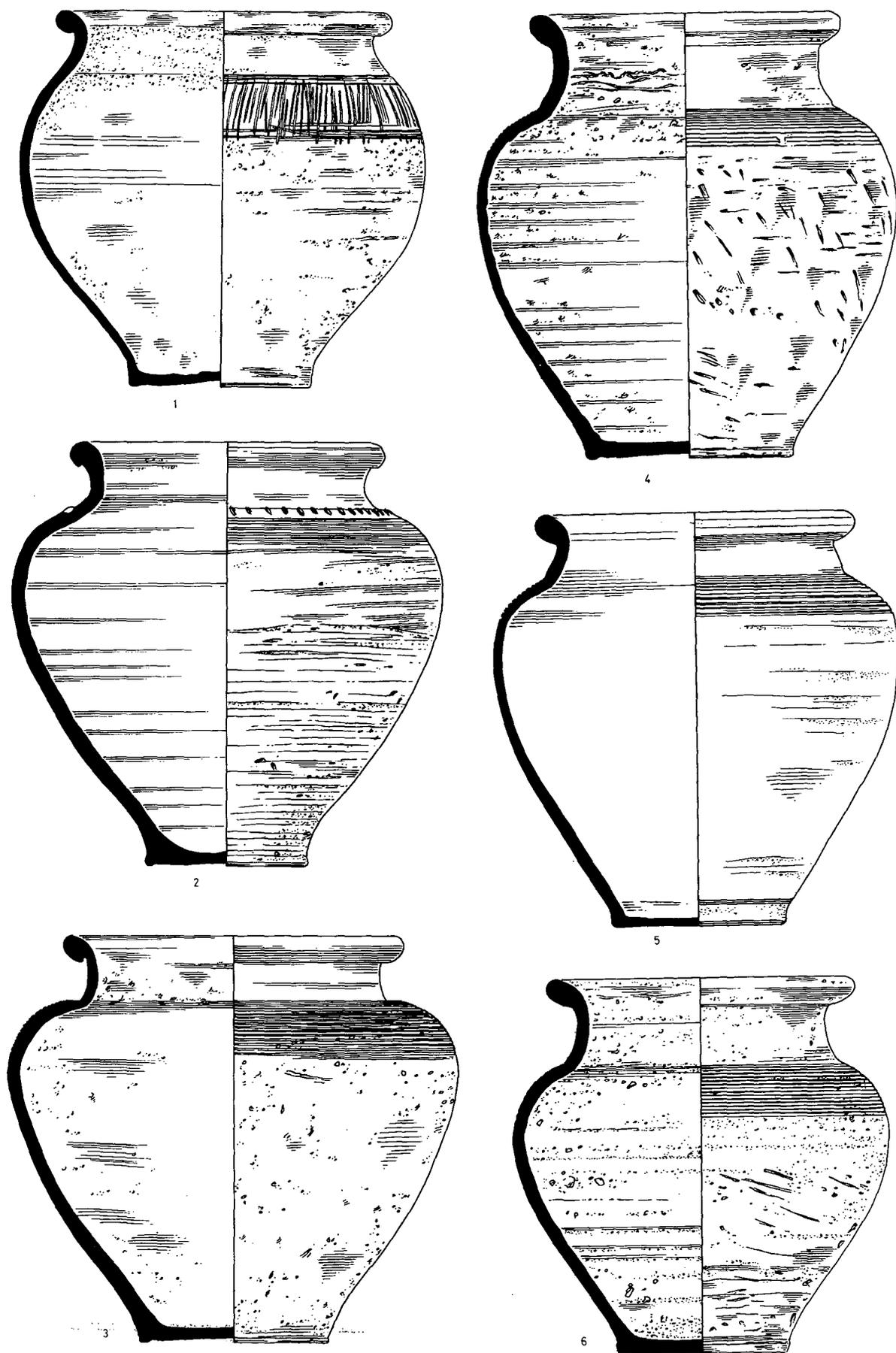
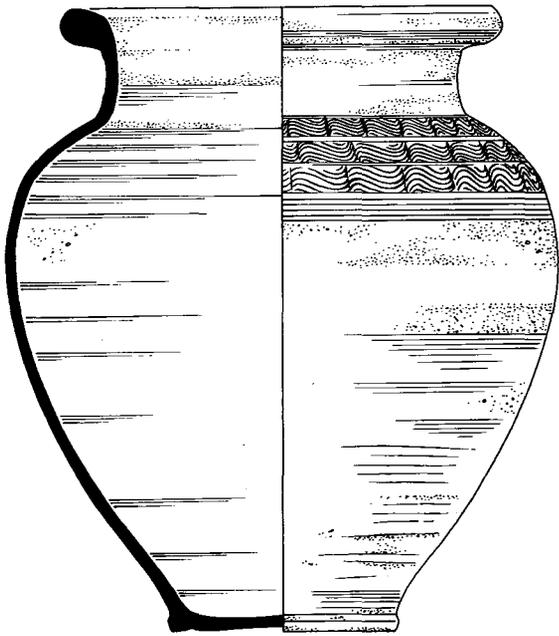
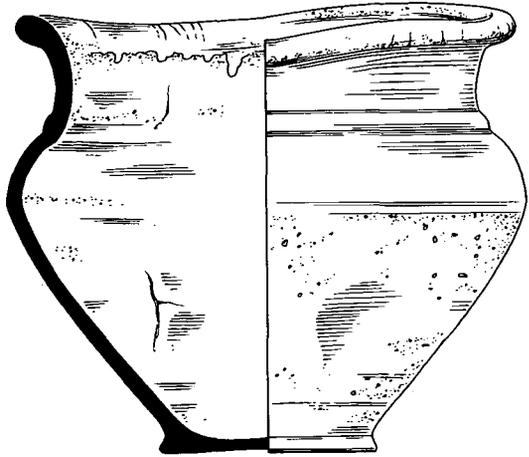


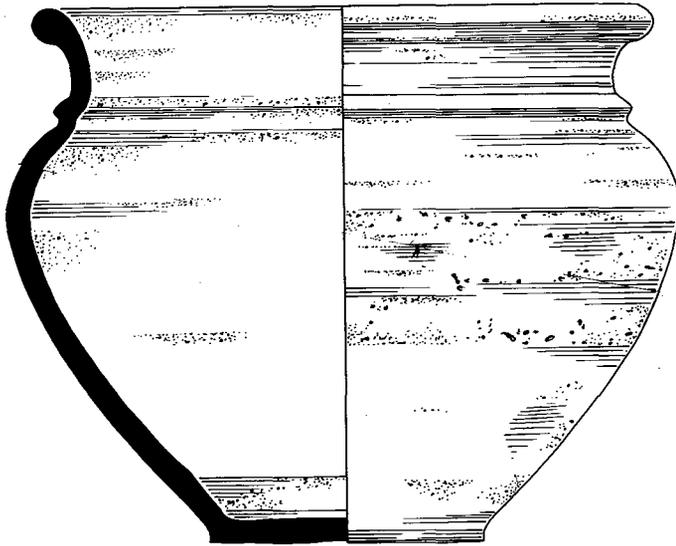
Fig. 92. Pottery from the burials : Urns ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ).



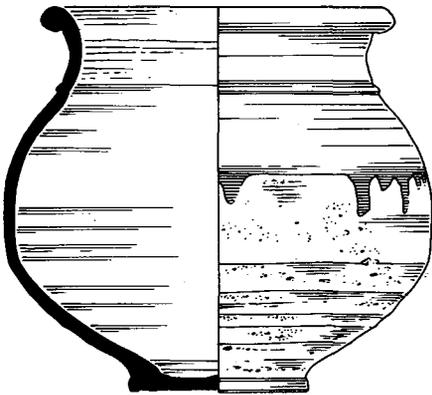
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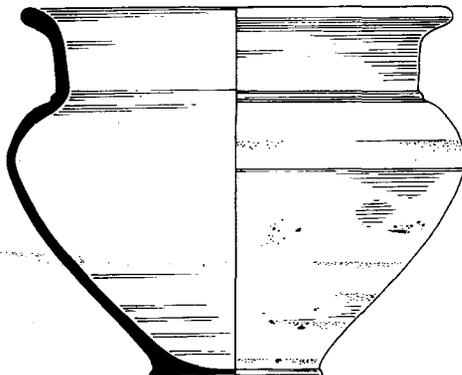
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Fig. 93. Pottery from the burials : Urns (1/4).

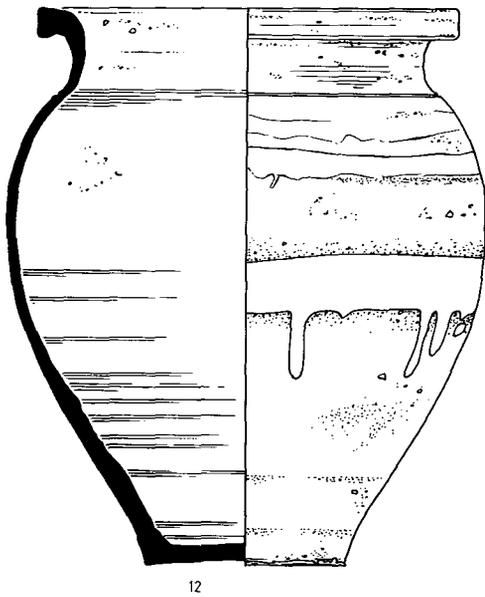
9. (B.LVI) Fabric *B*. The rather squat S-shaped profile is typical of some of the earlier Native vessels, as is the strong neck-cordon.
10. (B.XLIV) Fabric *C*. Elongated everted rim; straight inward-sloping neck and high shoulder; a small cordon at the junction of neck and shoulder; dark grey slip. A smaller and more degenerate version of No.8.
11. (B.XLVI) Fabric *C*. Rolled rim; neckless globular vessel; a small cordon on upper part of body; the lower body appears to have been knife-trimmed; a blackish slip has been applied to the upper body.
12. (B.XXIX) Buffish-red sandy fabric. A squared undercut rim; short neck and rounded shoulder; a narrow groove at the junction of neck and shoulder; bands of thick cream slip or paint on the upper body, the lower and thickest band has run down towards the base.
13. (B.XXXIX) Fabric *E*. Everted reeded rim; neckless, pear-shaped body; two flattened cordons just under the rim.
14. (B.XXXIII) Softish pinkish-buff 'corky' fabric, many voids where organic or mineral filler has burnt out. A squarish rim; sloping neck with weak rounded shoulder.
15. (B.LV) Fabric as No. 14. Triangular, undercut everted rim; neckless, pear-shaped body.

*Bottles* (FIG. 94)

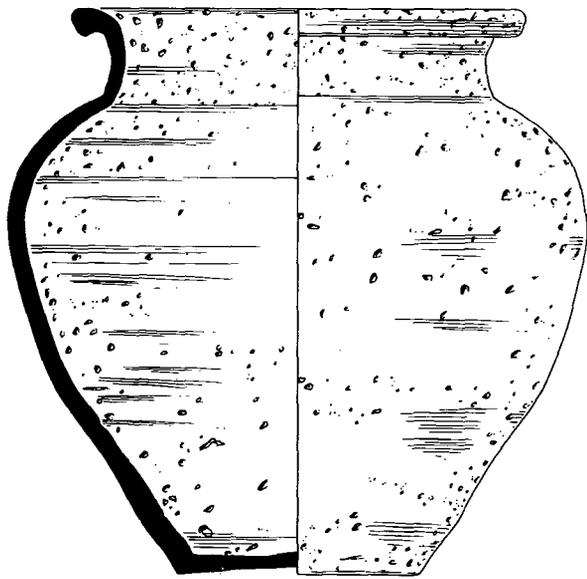
16. (B.XXXVI) Fabric *B*. Pear-shaped rim; curved neck and round shoulder; a cordon at the junction of neck and shoulder; diagonal raised stripes in thick grey slip on the shoulder.
17. (B.XX) Fabric *C*. Pear-shaped rim; straight angled neck and round shoulder; a neck-cordon above zone of diagonal stabbed lines.

*Flagons* (FIGS. 95 & 96)

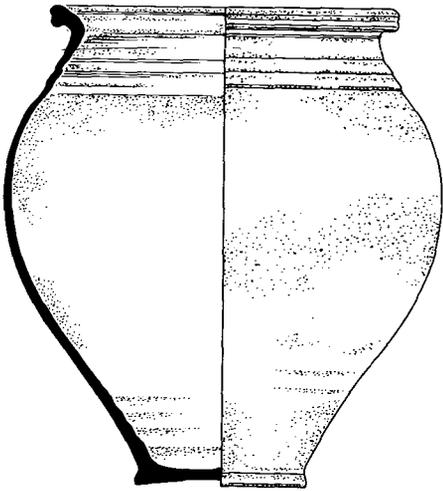
18. (B.XXXII) Fabric *E*. Large two-handled vessel, unlike any other in the cemetery.
19. (B.XL) Smooth powdery white fabric; reeded flattened rim, with frilled collar underneath; two small handles.
20. (B.LV) Fabric *D*. Ring-necked; one handle; neatly turned footring.
21. (B.XXXVI) Reddish-buff fine-grained powdery fabric. Ring-necked and a single handle. Probably from the same source as flagons in Fabric *D*.
22. (B.XXX) Pinkish-buff sandy fabric. Cupped ring-neck and a single handle; high, well-made footring.
23. (B.III) Brick-red soft powdery fabric. A short everted ring-neck; one rather large handle.
24. (B.XLIX) Buff sandy and slightly gritty fabric. Ring-neck with a single handle. Probably from the same source as No. 21.
25. (B.XXI) Fabric *E*. Ring-neck with one rather thick handle.
26. (B.XLII) Pinkish-buff hard gritty fabric. Ring-neck and one large handle; crude base. From the same source as Nos. 24 and 21.
27. (B.XXXV) Fabric *D*. Cupped ring-neck; a single tanged handle.
28. (B.II) Fabric *D*. Small globular flagon; ring-neck and single tanged handle.
29. (B.XXXVII) Fabric *D*. Very small version of No. 28.
30. (B.L) Fabric *D*. Similar to No.28, but only rudimentary rings on the neck.
31. (B.XVI) Fabric *D*. Narrow everted neck with a cordon; a single tanged handle.
32. (B.VIII) Fabric *D*. Larger version of No. 27.
33. (B.VII) Fabric *E*. Squat, rather globular; ring-neck with squared-off rim; one handle.
34. (B.LVI) Fabric *D*. Somewhat similar to No.31, but a thickened triangular rim; single handle.
35. (B.LVII) Fabric *E*. A thickened ledge-rim with single handle mounted high on neck.
36. (B.XLVII) Buffish-red hard gritty fabric, similar to No.26. A flattened ledge-rim with single handle.
37. (B.XXXVIII) Brick-red softish fabric; surface slipped and highly polished; top missing but the stub of a single handle remains. A strange-shaped and rather late-looking vessel.



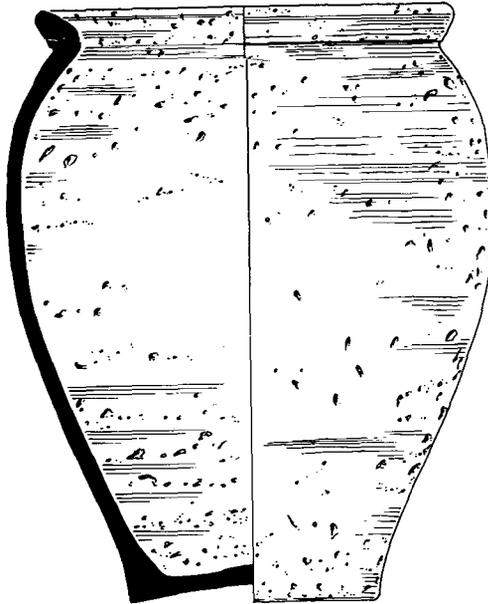
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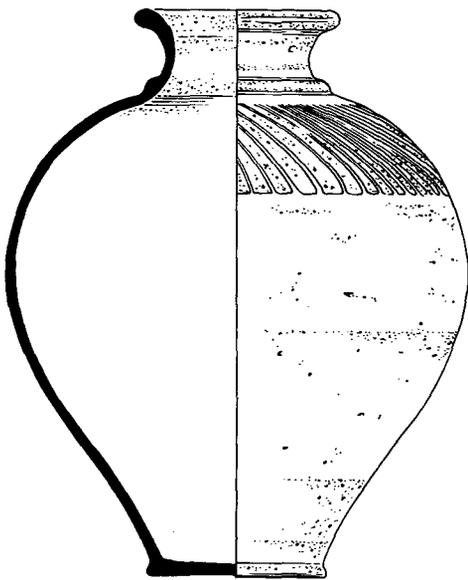
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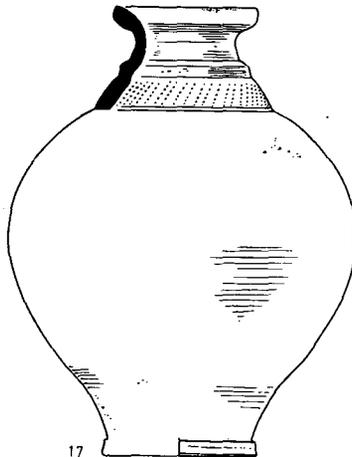
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Fig. 94. Pottery from the burials : Urns; bottles (1/4).

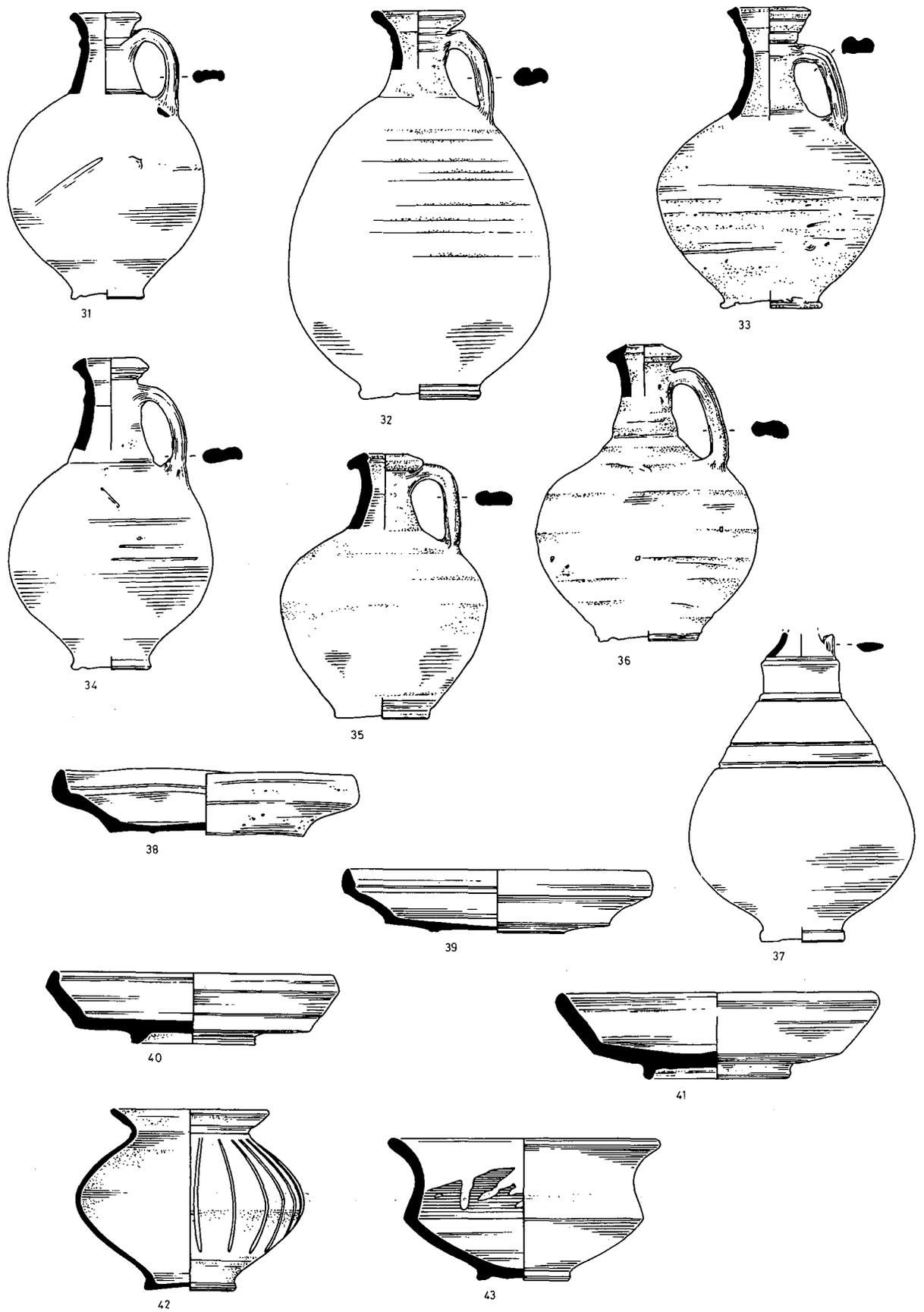


Fig. 96. Pottery from the burials : Flasks; platters; painted vessels (1/4).

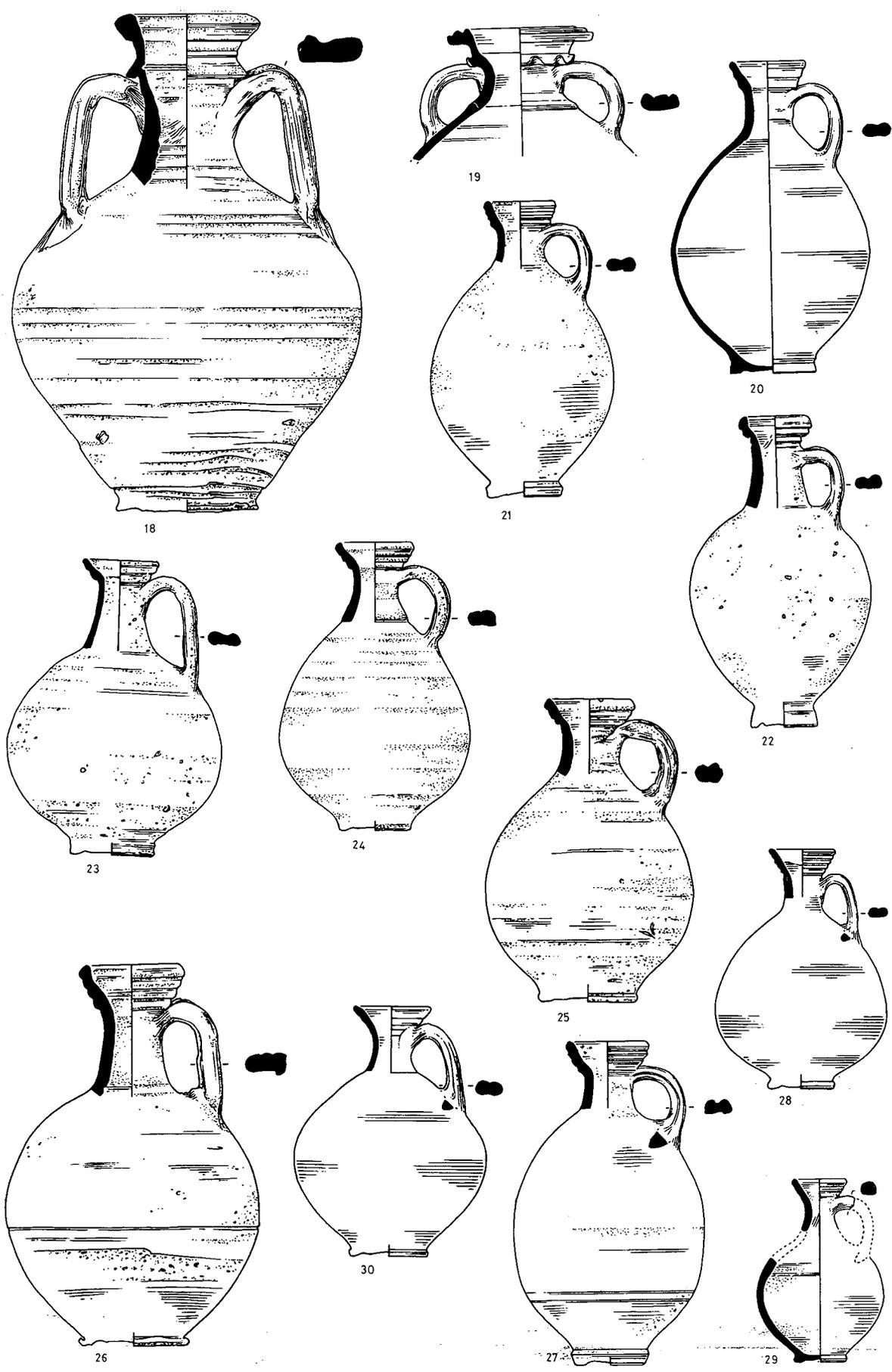


Fig. 95. Pottery from the burials : Flagons (1/4).

*Platters* (FIG. 96)

38. (B.LVII) Fabric C. Copy of a Gallo-Belgic platter; rudimentary footring.
39. (B.LII) Fabric C. Similar to No.38.
40. (B.XXXII) Fabric C. Inturned rim and high footring; highly-burnished exterior over blackish slip.
41. (B.XXXII) Fabric C. Straight-walled platter with high footring. No slip but probably from the same source as No.40.

*Painted Vessels* (FIG. 96)

42. (B.XXXIX) Brick-red soft powdery fabric. Thin white painted stripes on the body.
43. (B.XXXIX) Brick-red hard sandy fabric. Thick creamy-white paint on exterior, splashing over rim to interior.

These two vessels both came from the same burial. They are unlike any of the other vessels from the cemetery both in form or treatment.

*Beakers* (FIG. 97)

44. (B.LVIII) Very fine-grained hard grey fabric. A carinated beaker which approaches Gallo-Belgic prototypes in form and fineness.
45. (B.XXX) Fabric C. Similar beaker with small neat footring. It has an everted lip, which characterizes so many of the carinated beakers found locally. A rather thick black slip covers the exterior.
46. (B.XX) Fabric C. Everted lip and high carination. Typical type locally.
47. (B.XXXII) Fabric C. Carinated beaker with a pronounced ledge at the junction of neck and lower body; elaborate footring, not typical of local types.
48. (B.XL) Fabric C. Slightly more gritty than normal. A large but typical example of local types.
49. (B.XLII) Fabric G. Rather more fine-grained and dense than normal; elongated body with groove below the rim and burnished lattice covering most of body.
50. (B.XXXIX) Fabric G. Smaller less elegant version of No.49; black slip on exterior; burnished on rim and upper body: zone of lattice demarcated by narrow girth grooves.
51. (B.XLIX) Reddish-buff fine-grained sandy fabric. Dark grey slip and a wide band of lattice on body.
52. (B.XXVIII) Fabric F. Medium-sized poppyhead with cordon below rim. The more globular version of this popular type.

The poppyhead beakers usually have panels of barbotine dots on the body, covered by a whitish slip. The slip extends downwards from the neck, but invariably stops short of the lower body and base.

53. (B.III) Fabric F. Smaller more elongated version of No.52.
54. (B.LIII) Fabric G. Globular everted-rim beaker; cordon just under rim; black slip and highly-burnished exterior.
55. (B.XLVII) Reddish-buff soft powdery fabric. Small everted rim and globular body tapering towards narrow base.
56. (B.XXX) Fabric C. An urn-shaped beaker; small cordon at the junction of neck and shoulder; small neat footring.
57. (B.XLIV) Reddish-brown soft powdery fabric. Urn-like beaker; two grooves on upper body.
58. (B.LVII) Fabric G. Bag-shaped beaker with everted rim; small cordon just below rim; small well turned footring; highly burnished.
59. (B.XVI) Fabric G. Carinated, latticed beaker; thick black slip.
60. (B.XLIV) Fabric H. Large indented beaker; light to dark brown patchy colour-coat.
61. (B.XXXVII) Fabric H. Bag-shaped, top missing; roughcast on the body; colour-coat as No.60.
62. (B.XIX) Fabric H. Small bag-shaped beaker; dark brown colour-coat.
63. (B.XVIII) Fabric H. Thin-walled beaker, constricted girth; colour-coat as No.60.

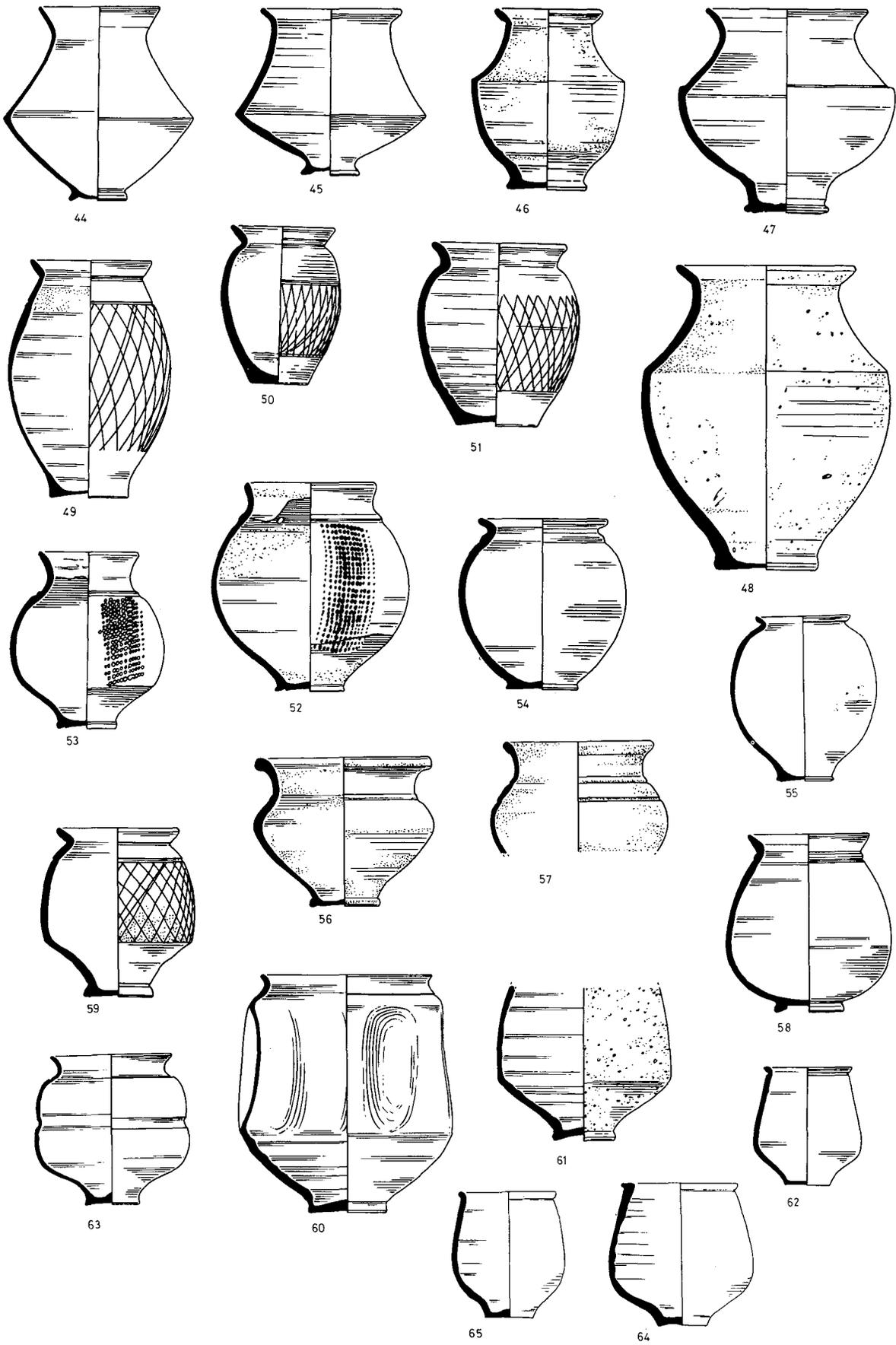


Fig. 97. Pottery from the burials : Beakers ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ).

64. (B.XLV) Fabric *H*. Bag-shaped thick-walled vessel, with flattened rim; colour-coat as No.62.  
 65. (B.XXXIII) Fabric *H*. Small bag-shaped beaker with simple rim; colour-coat as No. 62.

*Miscellaneous Vessels* (FIG. 98)

1. (B.XLV) Glazed flask; the fabric has a grey core with a red cortex beneath the rather thick greenish glaze; *en barbotine* circles and panels of dots covered by the glaze.
2. (B.XXIII) Colour-coated beaker; hard, sandy orange-buff paste, dull brown colour-coat; circular indentations and vertical slashes, three lines of trailed rope-decoration.
3. (B.XVII) Small wide-mouthed bowl; brick-red paste with highly-polished red slip.

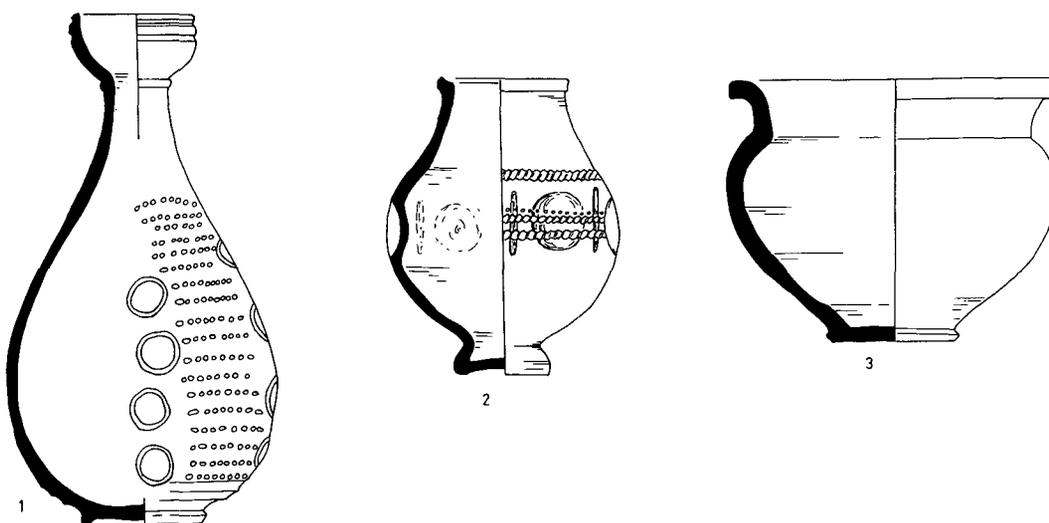


Fig. 98. Pottery from the burials : Glazed flask; vessels from the inhumations (1/4).

DESCRIPTIONS OF BURIAL-GROUPS (FIGS. 99-102)

The figures and letters in square brackets following the vessel [1 : B] denotes the form and fabric. An asterisk (\*) means that the vessel is illustrated. Unless otherwise stated all burials are cremations. The letters C.G. stand for Central Gaulish, and S.G. for South Gaulish. S.S. stands for samian stamp (listed, pp. 266 ff.), and S.M. for samian mark (listed, p. 268).

- B.I            *Urn* [3 : A]; *flagon* [23 : D]; *samian*, f 36, Antonine, C.G.  
 Note: scatter of hobnails from a pair of sandals (PL. VIII A).  
 B.II           *Urn* [4 : B]; *flagon* [28 : D \*]; *samian*, f 31 (S.S.20), unidentified, late Antonine, C.G.  
 B.III          *Urn* [4 : A]; *flagon* [3 : D \*]; *beaker* [53 : F \*]; *samian*, f 18/31 (S.S.13), Hadrianic-Antonine, C.G.  
 B.IV          Burial badly damaged by post-Roman ploughing, just a few body-sherds and the base of a thick-walled *urn* in brownish-grey grogged fabric.  
 B.V           *Urn* [8 : B] *bottle* or *beaker*, badly smashed, fabric C; *samian*, f 36, Antonine, C.G.  
 B.VI          Very badly damaged by post-Roman ploughing. The crushed and scattered remains of a hard grey cordoned *urn* and a *flagon* in buffish-pink sandy fabric.  
 B.VII         *Urn* [4 : A]; *flagon* [33 : E \*]; *beaker* [53 : F]; *samian*, f 18 (S.S.14), Flavian, S.G.  
 B.VIII        *Urn* [3 : B]; *flagon* [32 : D \*]; *samian*, f 18/31 (S.S.4), Hadrianic, Lezoux. Note: the position of a number of iron nails suggest the presence of a wooden box.  
 B.IX         *Urn* [4 : B]; *flagon* [24 : E]; *samian*, Curle 15H (S.M.22), Antonine, Rheinzabern. Note: three iron nails found among calcined bones, also a few hobnails.  
 B.X           Remains of a samian vessel which eventually proved to belong to B.XLII.  
 B.XI          Very badly damaged by post-Roman ploughing; remains of a gritty rilled grey *urn* and a *beaker* or *bottle* in sandy grey ware.

### KEY FOR BURIAL GROUPS



Calcined bones



Stones and flints



Iron box fittings



Wood remains



Iron nails from boxes

G

Glass vessels

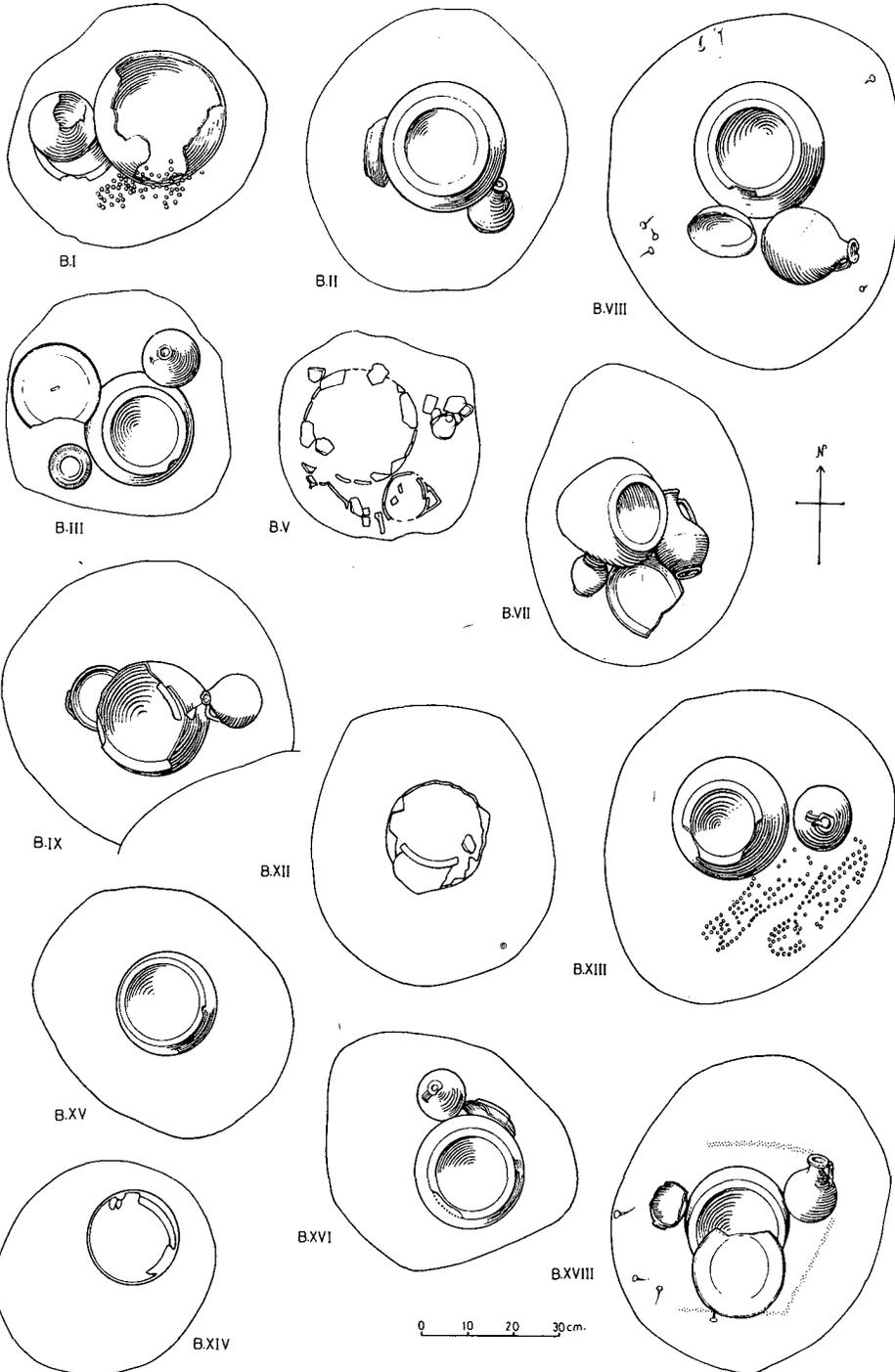


Fig. 99. Burial groups shown *in situ*.

- B.XII Another plough-damaged burial. Remains of gritty grey ware *urn* with scattered calcined bones.
- B.XIII *Urn* [4 : A \*]; *flagon* [20 : D]. Notes: a flint, roughly in the shape of a duck's head, was found as a stopper in the neck of the *flagon*. Hobnails from a pair of sandals were found next to the *flagon* and *urn*.
- B.XIV *Urn* [6 : B]. Single vessel only.
- B.XV *Urn* [3 : A]. As above.
- B.XVI *Urn* [2 : C \*]; *flagon* [31 : D \*]; *beaker* [59 : G \*]; *samian*, f 18/31 (S.S.17), Antonine, C.G. Notes: the small lattice-decorated beaker was found inside the urn among the calcined bones. An X has been scored into the underside of the samian dish.
- B.XVII *Inhumation*. Grave 2. 80 m x 1.5 m x 0.50 m deep. Incomplete remains of skeleton. A small polished red-ware *bowl* was found between the feet, at the north end of the grave (FIG. 98, 3). The grave had been lined with thick boards, or split tree-trunks; traces still remained *in situ*.
- B.XVIII *Urn* [8 : C]; *flagon* [20 : D]; *beaker* [63 : H \*]; *samian*, f 31 (S.S.12), Antonine, Lezoux.  
Note: remains of carbonized wood and iron nails show this burial to have been enclosed in a wooden box.
- B.XIX *Urn* [4 : A]; *beaker* [2 : H \*]. Notes: badly disturbed by other burials; parts of the urn and beaker remained *in situ* and a number of corroded hobnails were found.
- B.XX *Urn* [3 : A]; *bottle* [17 : C \*]; *beaker* [46 : C \*]; *platter* [38 : C].
- B.XXI *Urn* [6 : A \*]; *flagon* [5 : E \*]; *samian*, f 31 (S.S.21, unidentified), late Antonine, C.G.; *glass flagon* (FIG. 106, 9): for descriptions of the glass see p. 268. Note: iron nails in the pit suggest the presence of a wooden box.
- B.XXII On further investigation this burial proved to be a small rubbish-pit.
- B.XXIII *Inhumation*. Grave 2.10 m x 1.10 m x 0.60 m deep. Skeleton was incomplete and remaining bones were very soft and friable. A late colour-coated *beaker* was lying close to the feet, at the north end of the grave (FIG. 98, 2). A mass of hobnails around both feet suggest that the corpse was wearing sandals at burial. Wood-stains and iron nails still in position show that there was a coffin.
- B.XXIV *Urn* [6 : A]; *flagon* [23 : creamy-buff paste with many red particles]; *samian*, Curle 15 (S.M.23), Antonine, Rheinzabern.
- B.XXV *Inhumation*. Grave 2.10 m x 1.10 m x 0.55 m deep. Only a few soft fragments of bone remain. This grave had partially destroyed a cremation burial, B.XIX; parts of the disturbed vessels were recovered from the infill of the grave. No grave goods.
- B.XXVI *Inhumation* Grave 1.80 m x 0.80 m x 0.45 m deep. A well-preserved skeleton with most of the bones intact. This was lying awkwardly, partly on its right side in a rather cramped position, perhaps because of the narrow grave. A pair of hobnailed sandals, next to the feet, at the north end of the grave.
- B.XXVII *Urn* [5 : A]. A single urn only.
- B.XXVIII *Urn* [3 : A]; *beaker* [52 : F \*]; *platter* [39 : C]. Notes: An unusual burial. A square pit 1.30 m x 1.25 m had been lined with wood; in the centre of this cist had been placed a wooden box with the vessels inside. The carbonized remains of the box were still relatively intact.
- B.XXIX *Urn* [12 : buffish-red sandy paste; crude bands of cream paint on the upper body, lower band has run rather badly \*]; *beaker* [46 : C]; *samian*, f 31R, late Antonine, C.G.  
Note: hobnails were found scattered on either side of the urn.
- B.XXX *Casket-burial*. *Flagon* [22 : pinkish-buff sandy paste \*]; *beaker* [45 : C \*]; *beaker* [56 : C \*]; *glass beaker* (for details see p.268). Notes: the calcined bones had originally been placed inside a small decorated wooden casket; also in this were the remains of a smashed glass beaker and a coin of Antoninus Pius (see p.268). For details of the casket-fittings see p.305 and FIGS. 110-112).
- B.XXXI *Urn* [6 : B]; *bottle* [17 : C]; *beaker* [58 : C]. Note: one iron nail was found among the calcined bones.

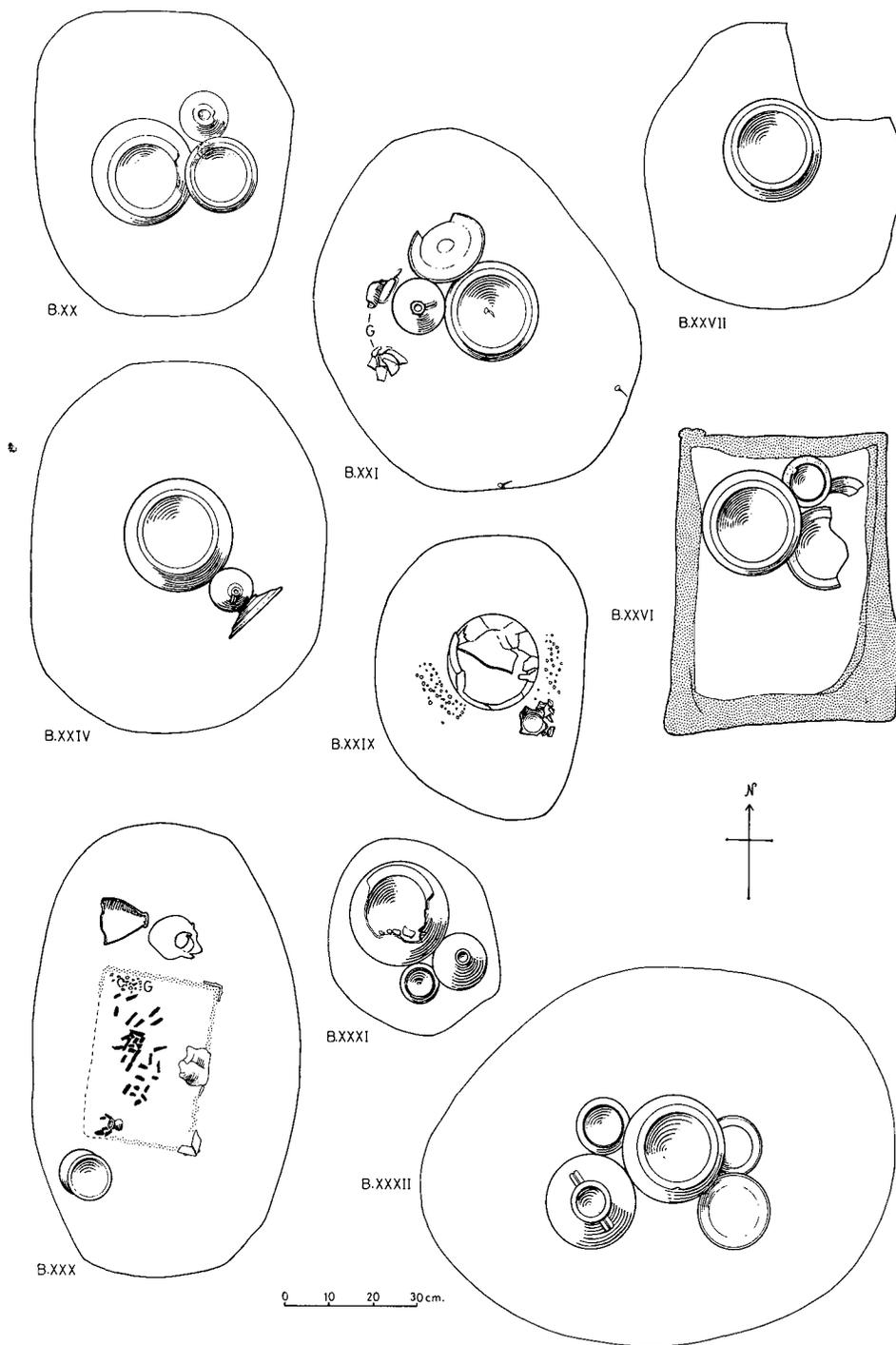


Fig. 100. Burial groups show *in situ*.

- B.XXXII *Um* [1 : A \*]; *flagon* [18 : E \*]; *beaker* [47 : C \*]; *platter* [40 : C \*]; *platter* [41 : C \*].  
 Note: the pit for this burial was oval-shaped and a square wooden lid had been placed over the pit after earth and stones had been packed around the vessels.
- B.XXXIII *Um* [14 : soft pinkish-buff 'corky' fabric \*]; *beaker* [65 : H \*]; there were a number of *glass vessels* with this burial: for descriptions see pp. 268–71 and FIGS. 104–105; *pipeclay figurine* (see p. 275). Notes: two separate lots of calcined bones were found; one in the urn and another in a glass bowl. Two pairs of hobnailed sandals were present and two small bronze studs were found among the hobnails (FIG. 107, 15); presumably some sort of fastening for one pair of the sandals. There can be little doubt that this was a 'double' burial (PL. IXA).
- B.XXXIV *Um* [9 : C]; *flagon* [33 : E].

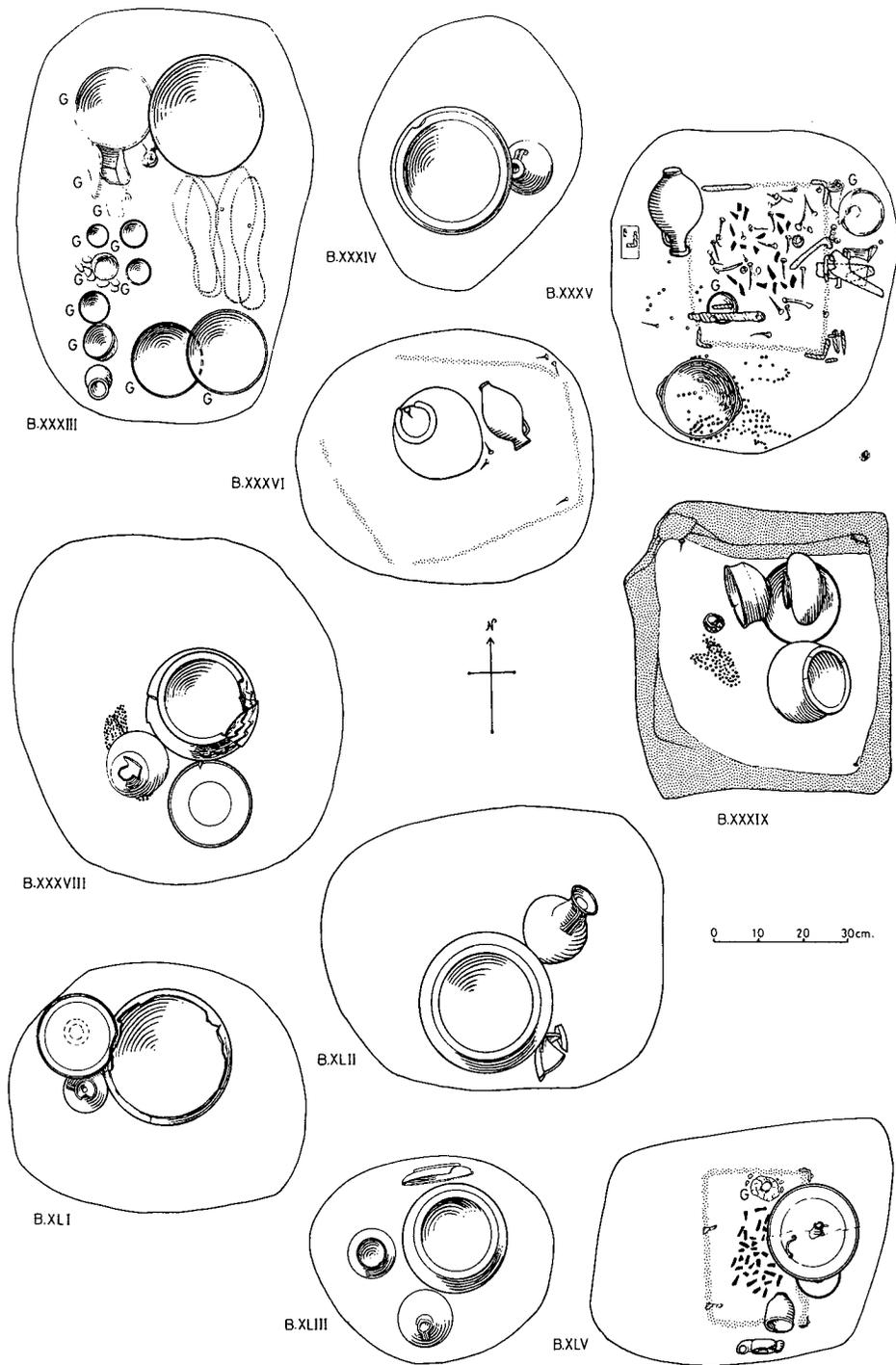


Fig. 101. Burial groups shown *in situ*.

- B.XXXV *Casket-burial. Flagon* [27 : D \*]; *samian*, f 46H (S.S.8), Trajanic-Hadrianic, Les Martres-de-Veyre' two *glass vessels*, see p.221. Notes: the calcined bones had been deposited in a small wooden casket with iron and bronze fittings (see p.307 and FIGS. 113-114). A glass beaker, a coin of Antoninus Pius (p.268) and a cornelian intaglio (p.273 and PL. VIII C) were also in the casket. Scattered iron hobnails were found overlying the samian dish.
- B.XXXVI *Large bottle* [16 : B \*]; *flagon* [21 : D \*]. Note: traces of carbonized wood and ironnails show that the vessels were enclosed in a wooden box.
- B.XXXVII Possible *casket-burial. Flagon* [29 : D \*]; *beaker* [61 : H \*]; *samian*, f 18/31, Hadrianic-Antonine, C.G. Note: the burial was badly damaged by post-Roman ploughing.

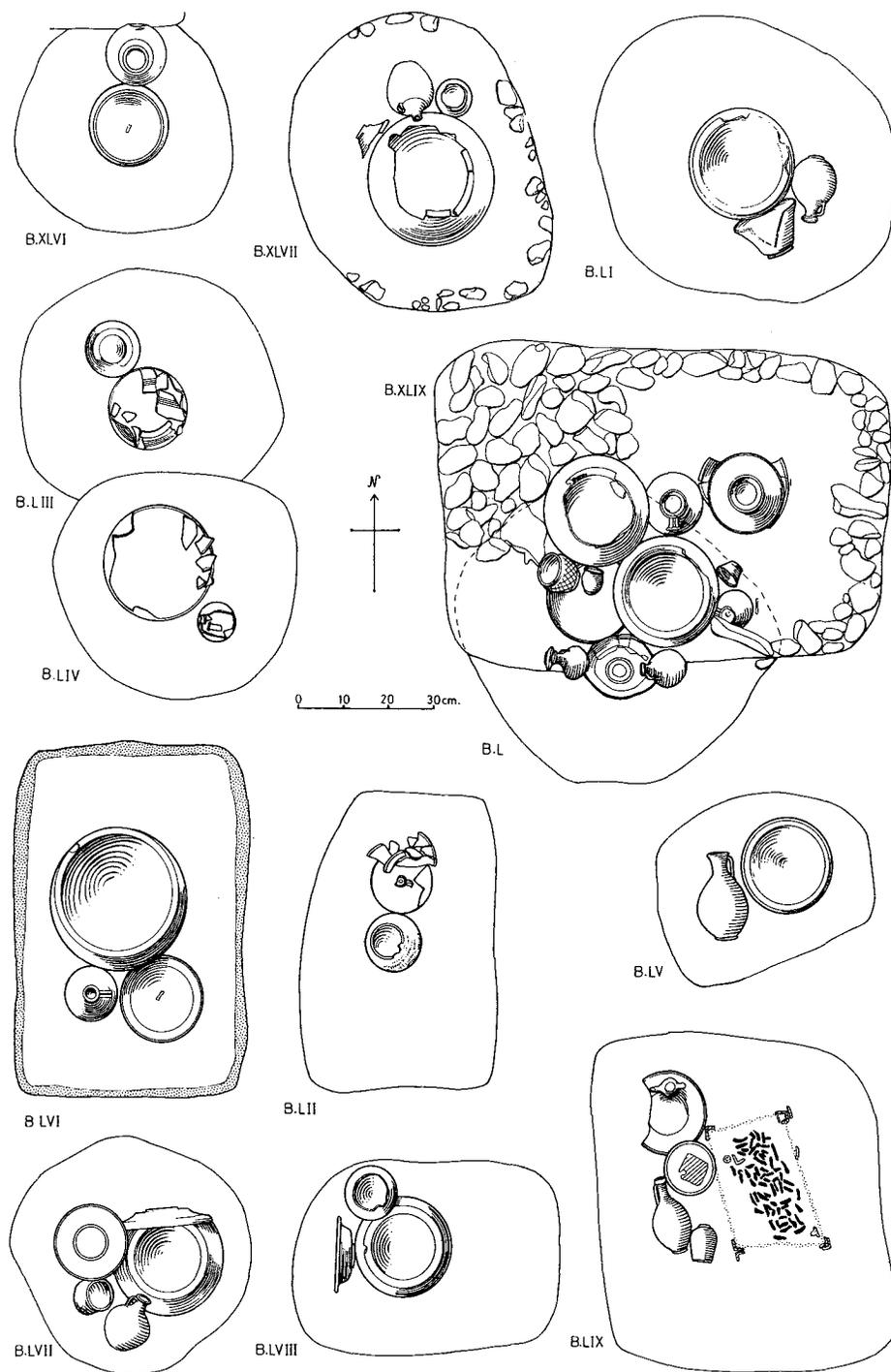


Fig. 102. Burial groups shown *in situ*.

Much of the material was scattered and although certain iron fittings were found, no traces of a wooden casket were visible. A few scattered hobnails were recovered.

B.XXXVIII *Um* [7 : B \*]; *flagon* [37 : brick red soft powdery paste \*]; *samian*, f 31, illegible stamp, Antonine, C.G. Note: a pair of hobnailed sandals had been placed next to the flagon.

B.XXXIX *Um* [13 : E \*]; *bowl* [43 : brick-red hard sandy paste \*]; *jar* [42 : brick-red soft powdery paste \*]; *beaker* [50 : G \*]; *samian*, f 18/31 (S.S.5), Hadrianic, C.G. Notes: a pair of hobnailed sandals had been placed close to the beaker. The whole group was enclosed in wooden box with well-preserved outline.

B.XL Large two-handed *flagon* [19 : smooth powdery white paste \*]; *beaker* [48 : C \*];

- samian*, f 31, Antonine, Lezoux. Notes: these fragmented vessels were found buried in the butt end of the northern ditch of the cemetery, close to the causeway. They may represent re-burial of a cremation disturbed by later burials.
- B.XLI *Urn* [8 : B \*]; *flagon* [24 : E]; *beaker* [44 : C]; *samian*, f 18 (S.S.9), Flavian, La Graufesenque.
- B.XLII *Urn* [3 : A]; *flagon* [26 : pinkish-buff hard gritty paste \*]; *beaker* [49 : G \*]; *samian*, f 36, second century, C.G. Note: latticed beaker was placed inside urn with the calcined bones.
- B.XLIII *Urn* [5 : A \*]; *flagon* [ - : yellowish-buff powdery paste]; *beaker* [46 : C]; *samian*, f 15/17, illegible stamp, Flavian, S.G.
- B.XLIV *Urn* [10 : C \*]; *beaker* [57 : reddish-brown sandy paste \*]; *beaker* [60 : H \*]. Note: this burial had been inserted into the filled-up ditch of the Phase i enclosure.
- B.XLV *Casket-burial. Flask*, glazed (FIG, 98, 1), fabric has greyish core with red cortex; a good-quality thick greenish glaze covers exterior: not an import; *beaker* [64 : H \*]; *glass beaker* (see p.271 and FIG. 106); *terracotta lamp* (FIG. 107); *samian*, f 18/31 (S.S.19), Antonine, Heiligenberg; f 18/31, illegible stamp, Hadrianic, C.G. Notes: a coin and a small bronze handle belonged to this burial, but subsequently disappeared from the site hut; the coin had not been identified. Inside the casket were the calcined bones, a glass beaker, a small colour-coated beaker and the coin. The other vessels were outside, with the f 18/31 plate on top of the glazed flask.
- B.XLVI *Urn* [11 : C \*]; *bottle* [17 : C]; *samian*, f 18/31 (S.S.16), Hadrianic, Lezoux. Note: the pit for B.XLV had cut one side of this burial, slightly damaging the grey bottle.
- B.XLVII *Urn* [3 : A \*]; *flagon* [36 : buffish-red hard gritty paste \*]; *beaker* [55 : reddish-buff soft powdery paste \*]; *samian*, f 46, burnt, Antonine, East Gaul; f 36, Flavian, S.G.
- B.XLVIII *Inhumation*. Grave 2.05 m x 1.20 m x 0.55 m deep. Reasonably intact skeleton, lying on its back. Clusters of hobnails around both feet suggest that the corpse was wearing sandals. Iron nails and a few wood-stains show that a coffin was present. No other grave goods.
- B.XLIX *Urn* [6 : B]; *urn* [4 : A]; *flagon* [24 : buff sandy gritty paste \*]; *flagon* [32 : D]; *beaker* [51 : G \*]; *beaker* [65 : H]; *samian*, f 33 (S.S.18), Antonine, C.G.; f 18/31 (S.S.15), Hadrianic-Antonine, Les Martres-de Veyre; f 31 (S.S.2), Antonine, Lezoux. Notes: this was a double burial with all the vessels in duplicate. A fragment of speculum mirror was also found. The vessels had been carefully packed in with large stones (PL. IX B).
- B.L *Urn* [4 : A]; *flagon* [30 : D \*]; *flagon* [24 : D]; *samian*, f 18 (S.S.10), Flavian, La Graufesenque. Notes: B.XLIX had intruded into the side and top of this burial. The disturbance had caused damage to most of the vessels. A cut-down TR base had been used as a lid for one of the flagons (see GB5, p.167). Many iron nails and wood-stains indicate a wooden box.
- B.LI *Urn* [8 : B]; *flagon* [5 : D]; *samian*, f 33 (S.S.6), Antonine, C.G. Note: a few iron nails were found in the urn with the calcined bones and the f 33 cup was also in the urn.
- B.LII *Beaker* [46 : C]; *flagon* [21 : D]; *platter* [39 : C \*]. Note: traces of carbonized wood show that the burial was enclosed in a small wooden box; the calcined bones were found in a heap; perhaps they were originally contained in a leatherbag.
- B.LIII *Urn* [4 : A]; *beaker* [54 : G \*]. Note: the beaker had been placed on a small ledge only half the depth of the pit.
- B.LIV *Urn* [- : A]; *flagon* [25 : D]; *samian*, f 18, Trajanic, Les Martres-de-Veyre. Notes: the urn, whose top was missing, had a lead plug in a hole in the side. A small

- bronze finger-ring was found with the calcined bones (FIG. 107, 14).
- B.LV *Urn* [ 15 : softish pinky-buff 'corky' fabric \*]; *flagon* [20 : D \*]. Note: a worn coin of Domitian was found beneath the urn on bottom of the pit (see p.268).
- B.LVI *Urn* [9 : B \*]; *flagon* [34 : D \*]; *samian*, f 18/31 (S.S.1), Hadrianic-Antonine, C.G. Note: vessels enclosed in a substantial wooden box.
- B.LVII *Urn* [2 : B]; *flagon* [35 : E \*]; *beaker* [8 : G \*]; *platter* 38 : C \*]; *samian*, f 33 (S.S.7), Antonine, C.G. Note: the flagon, beaker and samian cup were placed on a ledge halfway down the pit.
- B.LVIII *Urn* [4 : A]; *beaker* [44 : very fine-grained hard grey paste \*]; *samian*, f 36, late first century, S.G.
- B.LIX *Casket-burial*. *Flagon* [21 : creamy-buff sandy paste]; *beaker* [65 : H]; *terracotta lamp* (FIG. 107, 22); *samian*, f 33 (S.S.11), Antonine, C.G.; f 31 (S.S.3), Antonine, Lezoux. Notes: a coin of Trajan was found inside the casket among the calcined bones (see p.268). For the fittings see FIG. 116 and p.311.

## DISCUSSION

With one or two exceptions the pottery from the burials is not very noteworthy; most of the forms and fabrics can be paralleled locally and, indeed, it would be surprising if the majority of the pottery was not manufactured relatively close to the site: funerary vessels, especially the urns, are usually examples of the commoner types of vessel in use at a settlement.

Most, if not all, of our vessels have counterparts among the published material from the Grange cemetery at Welwyn (Rook 1973, 1-30). Numerous parallels can also be found among the vessels from Verulamium (Frere 1972). The flagons show many similarities to examples from Verulamium and a fairly high proportion were probably manufactured there (Anthony 1968, 27-31, figs. x-xiii). Most of the colour-coated vessels are of Nene Valley type, though some are certainly from other sources. The two vessels from B.XXXVIII are both typical examples from the kiln site at Bromley Hall Farm, Little Hadham.<sup>2</sup> Perhaps the three most interesting vessels are the two from B.XXXIX and the glazed flask from the casket burial, B.XLV. The first two seem to be completely alien to the remainder of the pottery in the cemetery and a search for parallels, both locally and further afield, has produced nothing reasonably comparable. On the other hand, the glazed flask is not without parallels, but it is the only complete specimen known; there is a flask in the Colchester Museum (C.M. no. 284/03) which is strikingly similar to our vessel, but smaller, and the upper part is missing. It came from the West Cemetery, Holly Lodge and is said to have come from a grave-group dated to the early second century. The description of the fabric and finish is almost identical to our vessel and it seems likely that they both came from the same source. There are fragments from a number of vessels, in similar fabrics, in Harlow Museum (from the Holbrooks site), so it is possible that the kiln site producing these particular glazed wares lies not too far distant from the three sites.

The two vessels from the inhumation burials are both third- to fourth-century types: the polished red-ware bowl, from B.XVII, is a type which has many parallels at Bromley Hall Farm. The necked, colour-coated beaker, from B.XXIII, is not a product of the Nene Valley potters. It has a hard sandy orange-buff paste, with dull brown colour-coat: a type of fabric which is quite common at Verulamium (cf. Frere 1972, p.384 no.1117) and at Braughing.

2. Kilns were discovered in the mid 1960's. Subsequent work showed that the main period of production was during the third and fourth centuries. Among the pottery were many varieties of vessels in softish polished red wares. The typical fabric is brick-red, usually with a grey core and often with a highly-polished red slip.

## THE SAMIAN STAMPS (FIG. 103)

By Brian Hartley and Brenda Dickinson

Note: Numbers in brackets following the place of origin indicate:

- (1) Stamp attested at a pottery.  
 (2) Not attested at a pottery, but other stamps of the potter known there.  
 (3) Assigned to a pottery on form, fabric or distribution.

## S.S.1 (B.LVI)

Agedillus ii 2a, **AGĒDILLI**, on form 18/31 Les Martres-de-Veyre<sup>(2)</sup>, Lezoux<sup>(3)</sup>. Two stamps from this die are in the Castleford Pottery Shop (burnt *c.* 140-150), and it was also used on form 44/81 (London, BM). On the whole the context and form suggest origin at Lezoux for this stamp, and the fabric of the London piece is consistent with that, though the die may also have been used at Les Martres previously, of course. *c.* A.D. 135-150.

## S.S.2 (B.XLIX)

Albucius ii 3b, **ALBVCOF** (with a small vertical stroke below the bar of the A and the I in the C), on form 31. Lezoux<sup>(1)</sup>. Sites useful for dating the stamp include only Great Chesters and Hadrian's Wall (Chesters Museum), with its use on forms 15/31 (?) and 44 indicating a date *c.* A.D. 150-185.

## S.S.3 (B.LIX)

Albus iii 1a, **ALBIMAI** (with a stop below the bar of the first A), on form 31. Lezoux<sup>(1)</sup>. Contexts implying dating are: Carrawburgh, Hadrian's Wall (Chesters Museum) and the Ospringe cemetery, so clearly this was one of his late dies, an earlier one being used on form 27 and occurring in the Rhineland. *c.* A.D. 155-180.

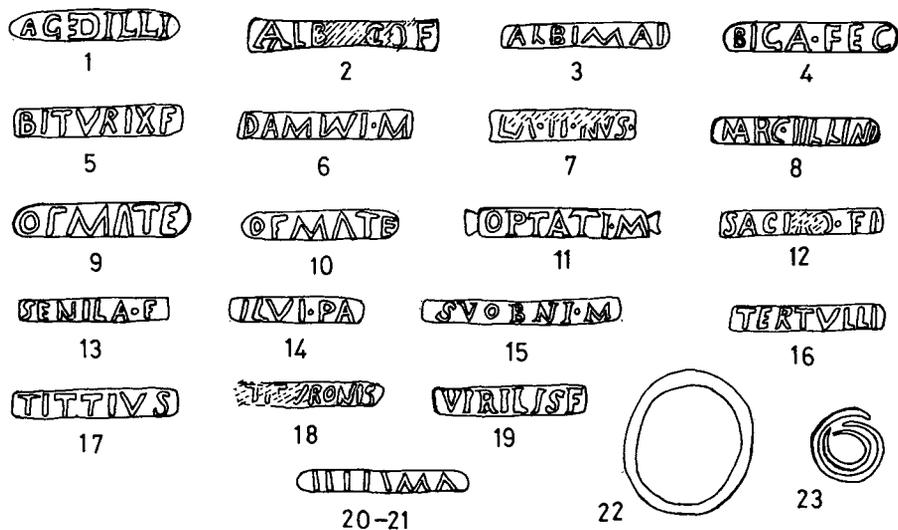


Fig. 103. Samian potters stamps (1:1).

## S.S.4 (B.VIII)

Biga 1a, **BIGA-FEC**, on form 18/31, Lezoux<sup>(1)</sup> (though only three stamps of Biga have been noted there). A stamp from another die is in the Erdkastell at the Saalburg, and this stamp is noted from Period IIB at Verulamium and from Hadrian's Wall. *c.* A.D. 120-140.

## S.S.5 (B.XXXIX)

Biturix 1a, **BITVRIXF**, on form 81/31. Lezoux<sup>(2)</sup>. No dated contexts are known for this stamp. Other stamps of Biturix occur commonly in Germany, including Walheim on the Neckar *limes* and at Birdoswald and in the Castleford Pottery Shop noted above under Agedillus. *c.* A.D. 125-145.

## S.S.6 (B.LI)

Daminus 3b, **DAMINI·M**, on form 33. Lezoux<sup>(2)</sup>. No dated sites are known for Daminus, but his consistent use of this stamp on forms 79 and 80 suggests a mid to late Antonine date.

## S.S.7 (B.LVII)

Latinus i 3a, **LA·TI·NVS**, on form 33. Les Martres-de-Veyre<sup>(2)</sup>. The cups of this form stamped by Latinus have internal mouldings. There are no dated contexts for 3a, but stamps of Latinus i are on vessels in the standard early fabric of Les Martres and occur at Ambleside and (burnt) at London. *c.* A.D. 100-125.

## S.S.8 (B.XXXV)

Marcellinus i lc, **MARC·IILLINI**, on form 46H. Les Martres-de-Veyre<sup>(1)</sup>. There is one example from the die, or the broken version, in the material from the second fire of London. The stamp is likely to be Trajanic—Hadrianic. *c.* A.D. 115-135.

## S.S.9 and S.S.10 (B.L. and B.XLI)

Maternus ii 2a, **OMATE**, on two dishes of form 18. La Graufesenque<sup>(3)</sup>. The stamp is known from Chester and Wilderspool and sites on the Taunus and Odenwald *limites*. *c.* A.D. 80-110.

## S.S.11 (B.LIX)

Optatus Ia, **OPTATIM**, on form 33. Lezoux<sup>(3)</sup>. It is interesting because it is a complete version of the stamp. Two other known examples are incomplete. Originally (as with this example) the stamp was enclosed in an ansate panel, but the end ansa was broken off at some stage and the die continued in use without it. The other (broken) examples are on forms 33 and 80, so a mid to late Antonine date is suggested.

## S.S.12 (B.XVIII)

Saciro iii 3a, **SACIRO·FI**, on form 31. Lezoux<sup>(1)</sup>. This stamp was used on form 80 and so is probably slightly later than the ones known on form 27, and from Newstead. *c.* A.D. 150-180.

## S.S.13 (B.III)

Senila 3a, **SENILA·F**, on form 18/31. Lezoux<sup>(3)</sup>. There are no dated contexts for this stamp, but it was used on forms 18/31 and 27 and on moulds for decorated ware in the style of the Quintilianus i group. A date *c.* A.D. 130-150 is appropriate.

## S.S.14 (B.VII)

C.Silvius Patricius 7a, **ILVI·PA**, on form 18. La Graufesenque<sup>(2)</sup>. This stamp is obviously from a broken die, though impressions from the original are not known. It occurs at the Nijmegen fortress. Other stamps are regularly on form 29 (including one from a mould of Severus i) and at Vespaianic and Domitianic foundations. *c.* A.D. 70-85.

## S.S.15 (B.XLIX)

Suobnus 2a, **SVOBNI·M**, on form 18/31. Les Martres-de-Veyre<sup>(1)</sup>. The abundance of this stamp in Antonine contexts in Scotland (ten examples) gives useful evidence of date, confirmed by the forms as *c.* A.D. 130-155.

## S.S.16 (B.XLVI)

Tertullus ii Ia, **TERTVLLI**, on form 18/31. Lezoux<sup>(1)</sup>. The only certain die for this potter, with Holt as the only potentially-dated context. The forms (18/31, 27) suggest a Hadrianic-Antonine date.

## S.S.17 (B.XVI)

Tittius 4b, **TITTIVS**, on form 18/31. Lezoux<sup>(2)</sup>. The forms 18/31, 18/31R and 27, and decorated ware connected with the *officina Cassiana*, as well as three examples in the Castleford Pottery Shop point to activity *c.* A.D. 140-160.

## S.S.18 (B.XLIX)

Tituro 5b, **TITVRONIS**, on form 33. Lezoux<sup>(2)</sup>. This particular stamp, used on forms 79, 80 and Ludowici Tx, is not well dated. Others, however, are, and it is likely that Tituro's range was in the period *c.* A.D. 155-190.

## S.S.19 (B.XLV)

Virilis ii Ia, **VIRILISF**, on form 18/31. Heiligenberg<sup>(1)</sup>. Unusually for a stamp from Heiligenberg, this is relatively common in Britain, with other records at Binchester, Chesters and Corbridge. The forms include 18/31, 27 and 31. *c.* A.D. 140-170.

*S.S.20 and S.S.21* (B.II and B.XXI)

Unidentified, IIIIIMΛ, on two dishes of form 31. The stamp, even if literate, is unlikely to have anything to do with either Tittius or Tittus. The form and fabric suggest a mid to late Antonine date, and origin at Lezoux.

#### SAMIAN MARKS

*S.M.22*

A circular groove in the centre of a dish, form Curle 15H. The form and fabric is typical of the East Gaulish potteries, possibly from Rheinzabern. Antonine in date.

*S.M.23*

Double-spiral groove in the centre of a dish, form Curle 15. Very similar to No.22 and probably from the same source and of similar date.

## OTHER FINDS

### ROMAN COINS FROM THE CEMETERY

	<i>Burial</i>	<i>Emperor</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Denom.</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>R.I.C.</i>
1	(B.XXX)	Ant. Pius	138-61	Dupondius	Badly corroded	—
2	(B.XXXV)	Ant. Pius	138-61	Dupondius	Very good	660
3	(B.LV)	Domitian	81-96	Dupondius	Very worn	—
4	(B.LIX)	Trajan	98-117	Dupondius	Very worn	—

### GLASS FROM THE BURIALS *By Dorothy Charlesworth*

B.XXI (FIG. 106, 9)

A complete flagon in thin but rather poor-quality greenish-blue glass, with many bubbles and strain marks, ribbed strap-handle folded over where it joins the rim, and concave base with a fairly heavy footring. Second century.

B.XXX (FIG. 106, 10)

Part of the base and shattered sides of a beaker in good colourless glass. This may have been a facet-cut beaker; the thickness of the base suggests this. These are a well-known late first- to mid second-century type. For examples see Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971, 340, fig. 139).

B.XXXIII

*a* (FIG. 105, 2a). A shallow bowl in colourless glass with some pinhead bubbles, rim knocked off and unworked. The side is S-shaped curving into a rounded base, lightly-cut line below the rim, firmer line on the shoulder and two lines under the side of the base.

*b* (FIG. 105, 2b). A similar, but less well-preserved example of the same type, only two cut lines.

*c* (not drawn). Fragments, including parts of the rim and base, with two cut lines, from a third vessel similar to *a* and *b*.

Bowls are sometimes found in pairs or sets of similar type, sometimes in different sizes, and it is evident that table-settings of matched glassware were used in wealthier households. A good example of this is from Tomb 1 at Vervoz.<sup>3</sup> An immediate reaction is that these bowls are of fourth-century date and for some reason undecorated. They bear a strong resemblance to a popular shallow bowl-type normally with cut decoration; for example, the Winthill bowl with a hunting scene;<sup>4</sup> but the glass is of better quality and there is no reason to reject the obvious second-century context in which these three bowls were found. A shallow bowl with a rounded base is one of the most obvious and persistent of glass shapes.

*d* (FIG. 105, 3). Beaker in colourless glass, everted rim, knocked off and ground, with a cut line below rim and three groups of lines on the straight side, each narrower and fainter than the one

3. Phillippe, J., *Collections Latomus*, Iviii, (1962), 1243 and pl. CCXXXIV.

4. Harden, D.B., in *Journal of Glass Studies*, ii (1960), 45.

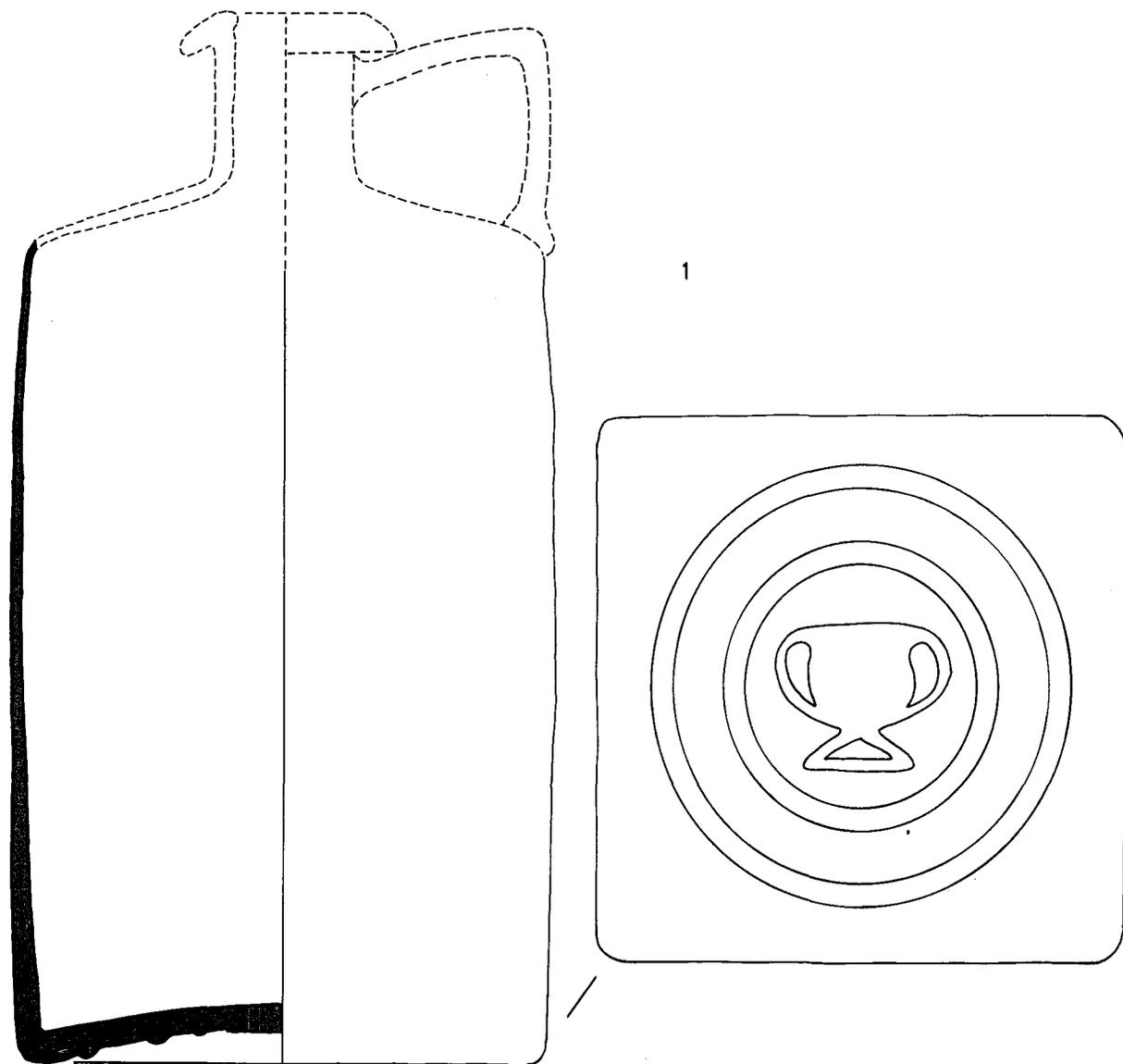


Fig. 104. Glass from the burials (No. 1 = B.XXXIII, k) ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

above. Sides are slightly re-curved and cut in sharply to a base which is thicker than the rest of the vessel.

This is a comparatively well-documented second-century type; for example, there are two from the Period 3 occupation at Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971, fig. 140). There is another in a grave at Cologne with coins of Vespasian, Domitian, Antoninus Pius and Verus.<sup>5</sup> Probably made at Cologne.

*e* (FIG. 105, 4). Body of probably a flask rather than a narrow-mouthed jar, in good colourless glass, cloudy weathering. The pear-shaped body is decorated with a single deeply-cut line and a group of fine lines between two more deeply-cut ones. Part of the open pushed-in base-ring remains.

*f* (not drawn). Part of the sides and base of a bowl in good colourless glass, added base ring, restoration impossible.

*g* (FIG. 105, 7). Dome-shaped base of a 'wine glass' in colourless glass, with scar where the vessel has broken off.

*h* (not drawn). Fragments of base and side of a vessel, in colourless glass, very shattered. The glass thickens towards the centre of the base, vessel stands on small pinched-up knobs, side fragments are decorated with short pinched-up ribs, restoration impossible.

5. Fremersdorf, F., *Das Naturfarbene sogenannte blaugrüne Glass in Köln* (1958) Taf. 78 (upper).

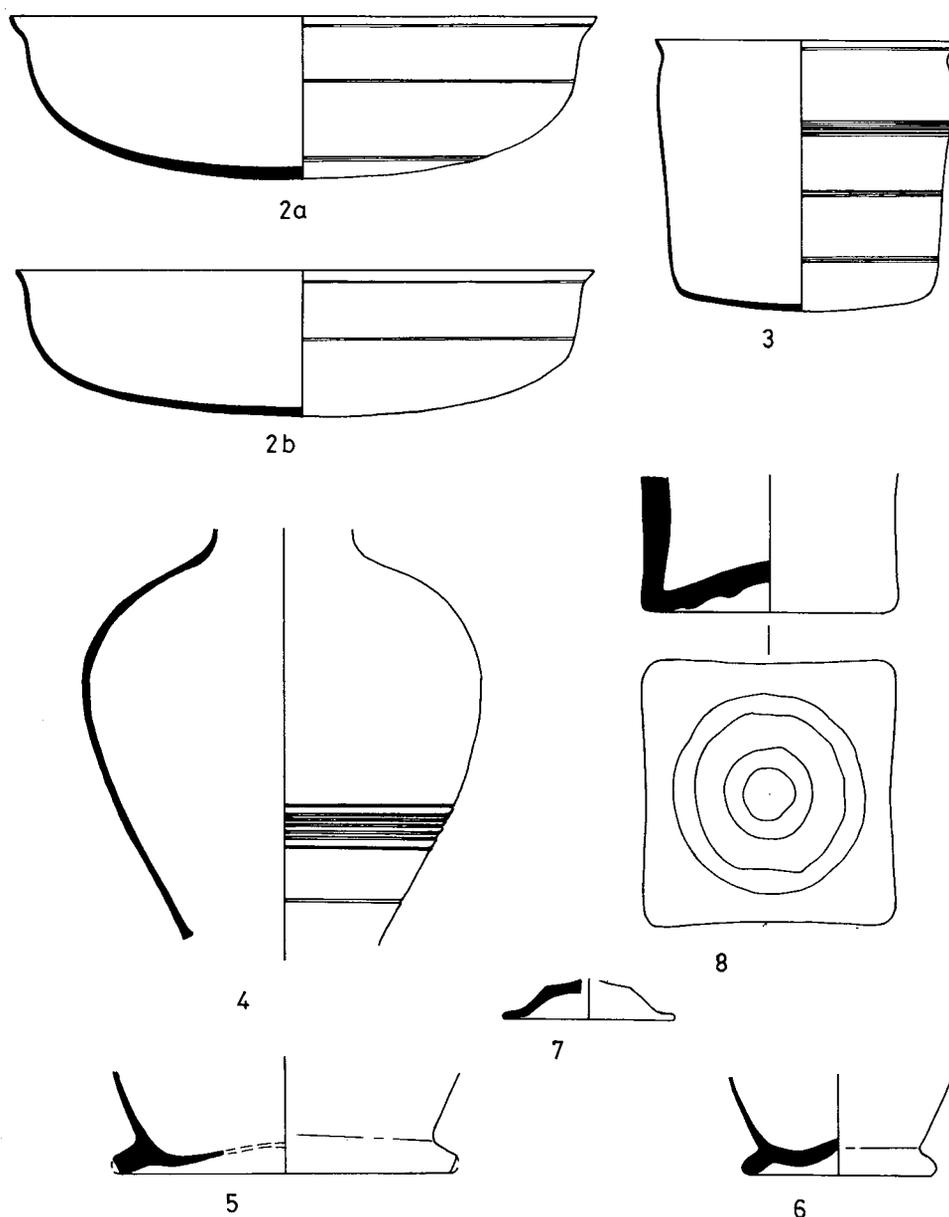


Fig. 105 Glass from the burials ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ). Note : 2a = B.XXXIII, a; 2b = B.XXXIII, b; 3 = B.XXXIII, d; 4 = B.XXXIII, e; 5 = B.XXXIII, i; 6 = B.XXXIII, j; 7 = B.XXXIII, 8; 8 = B.XXXIII, 1.

*i* (FIG. 105, 5). Base of beaker or flask in thick greenish/colourless glass, very thin concave base.

*j* (FIG. 105, 6). Similar, but smaller, base of a small flask, thickened concave base with high footing.

The last six vessels listed above would all fit into a second-century context.

*k* (FIG. 104, 1). Fragmented, large square bottle, with moulded base-markings (a handled cup within two concentric circles). The upper part is missing.

A similar marking occurs on the base of a large square bottle from Catterick.<sup>6</sup>

*l* (FIG. 105, 8). Small square bottle, very fragmented; only the base with moulded markings survives intact *c* A.D. 70-130.

6. John Wachter's excavations, see *Journal of Glass Studies*, viii (1966), 26 and fig. 1.

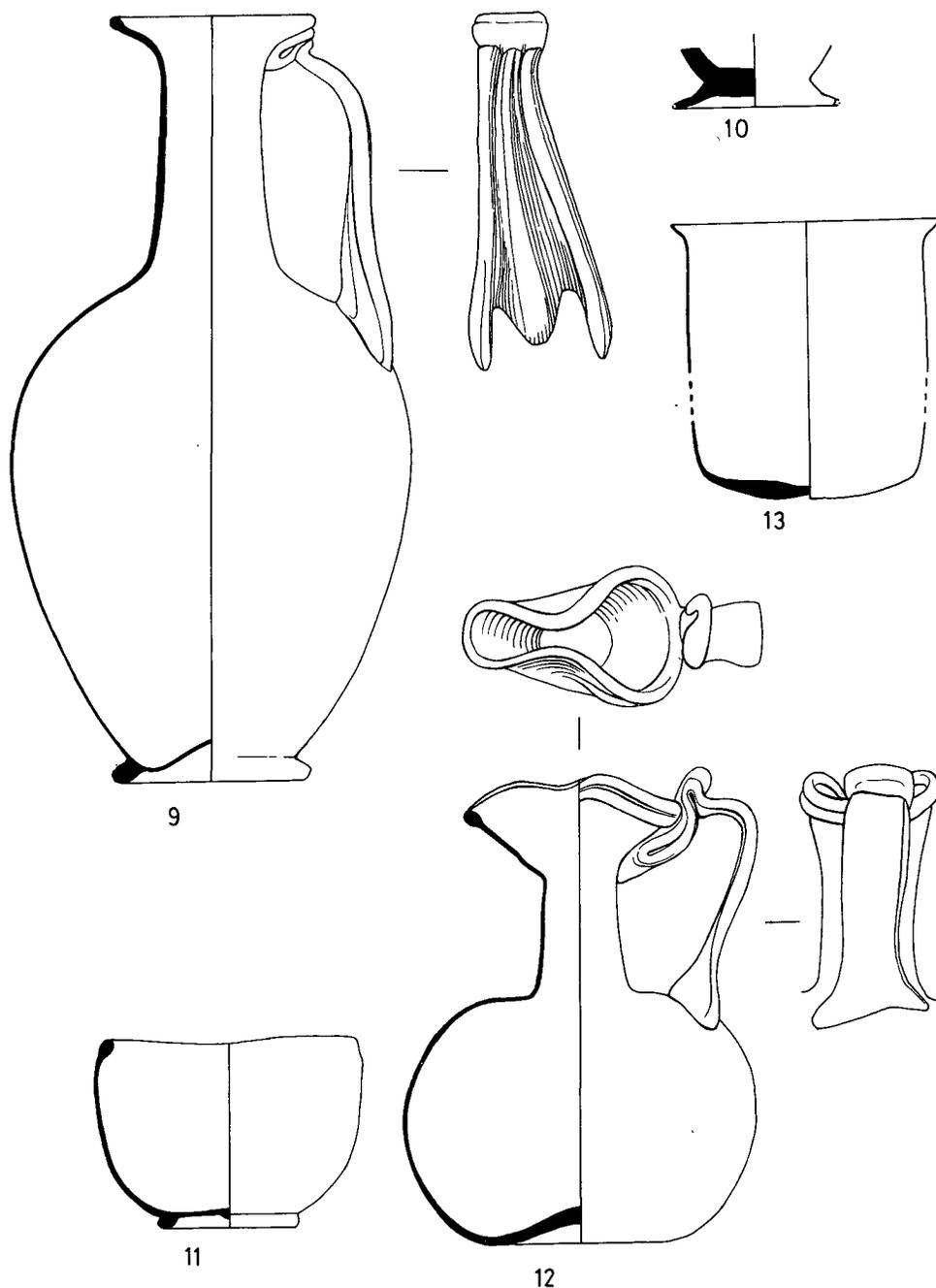


Fig. 106. Glass from the burials ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ). Note : 9 = B.XXI; 10 = B.XXX; 11 = B.XXXV, a; 12 = B.XXXV, b; 13 = B.XLV.

B.XXXV (FIG. 106, 11 and 12).

*a* Small bowl in greenish glass, slightly clouded, rim thickened and inturned. Convex side narrowing to base-ring, which was probably trailed on, a raised dot in the centre underneath the base.<sup>7</sup>

*b* Jug in greenish glass, strap-handle with a crest at the upper end, rim infolded and nipped in to form a spout, bulbous body, concave base with a pontil mark. Second to third century.

B.XLV (FIG. 106, 13).

A beaker in colourless glass, with everted rim, similar to the beaker in B.XXXIII (*d*), except for the thickened, concave base and the lack of cut rings.

7. Fremersdorf (*op. cit.* (note 5), 87, Taf. 71) dates a similar bowl to the first century, but there is no supporting evidence and here a second-century date seems assured.

## OTHER FINDS FROM THE CEMETERY

GLASS (FIGS. 104-6)

1-13. For descriptions of the glass vessels see pp.268-71.

BRONZE (FIG. 107, 14-17)

14. (B.XLVIII). Pair of plain bronze tweezers. Found in the fill of the grave and probably from some residual context, rather than from the burial itself.

15. (B.LIV). Plain penannular finger-ring. Found among the calcined bones when the urn was emptied.

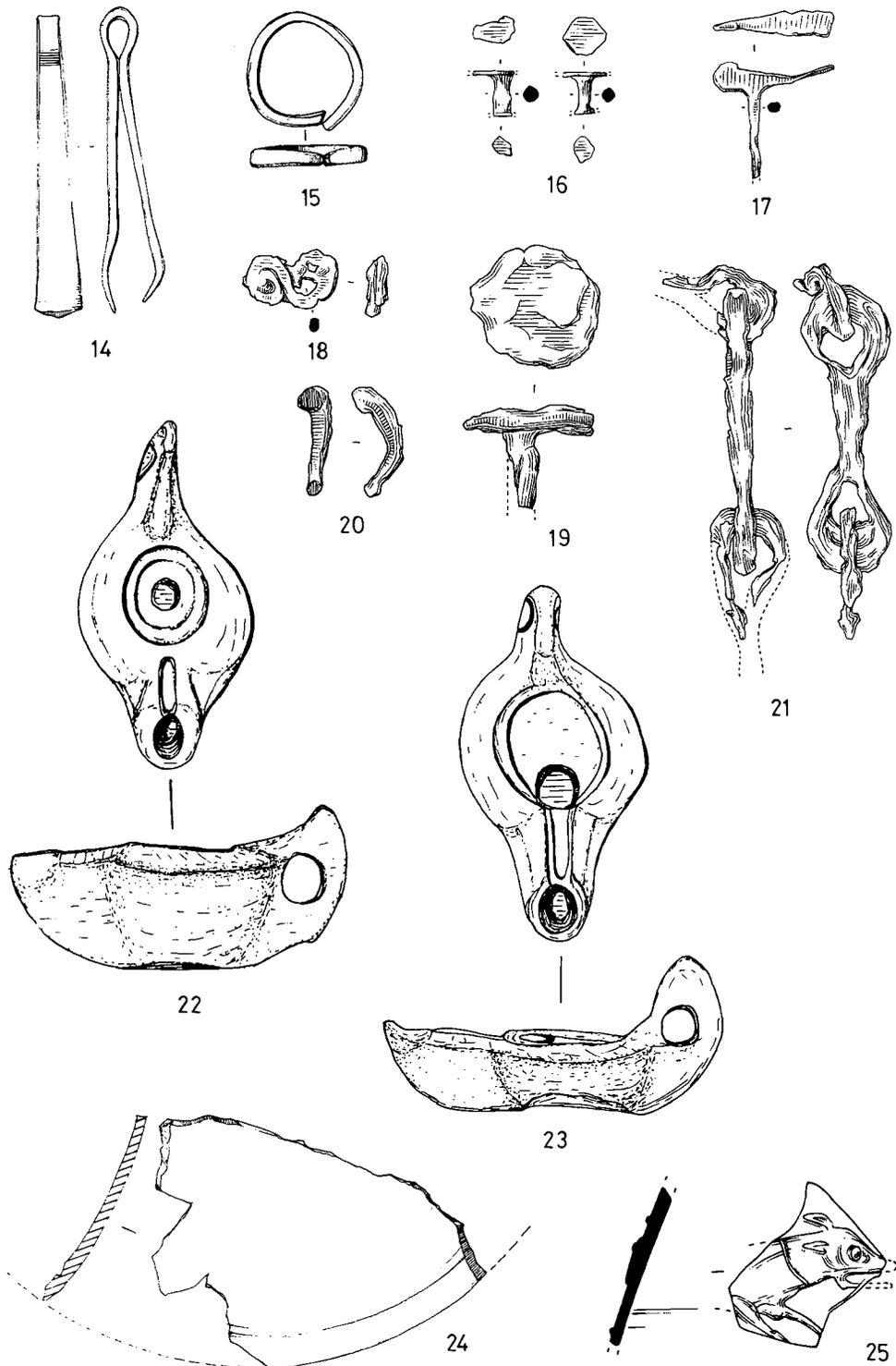


Fig. 107. Other finds from the burials : 14-17 bronze (1:1); 18-21 iron ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ); 22-23 lamps ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ); 24 speculum (1:1); 25 pot ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

16. (B.XXXIII). Two small fasteners from a pair of sandals (see FIG. 101, B.XXXIII).
17. (B.XXIV). Small bronze object of unknown use. Among calcined bones.

## IRON (FIG. 107, 18-21)

18. (B.XXXII). S-shaped iron link from a chain? With calcined bones in urn.
19. (B.LVII). Large-headed nail. Among calcined bones in urn.
20. (B.LVII). Found with the above. May be part of another link, or possibly a bent and broken nail.
21. (B.XXXVII). Bar with loop at each end; fragments of other loops still remain in position. Found in the burial pit, this may be a hinge-fitting from a box.

## LAMPS (FIG. 107, 22-23)

22. (B.XLV). Small earthenware lamp; coarse buffish paste. Well burnt around the spout. In the casket with the calcined bones.
23. (B.LIX). Another small lamp in brownish-buff paste; highly micaceous. Burnt around the spout. It was found inside the f 18/31 dish.

## SPECULUM (FIG. 107, 24)

24. (B.XLIX). Part of a speculum mirror.

## POT (FIG. 107, 25)

25. (B.XXI). Fragment of a colour-coated hunt cup (hounds chasing a hare). From the fill of the burial pit.

## GRAFFITI FROM THE BURIALS (FIG. 108) By Mark Hassall

1. (A10 72. 'B'. B.25). For the location, see p.277. A complete but broken dish with very abraded breaks (see Partridge 1978, 80). There are two graffiti cut after firing, one (very faint) on the external wall of the dish and one on the base. The first is illegible, the second appears to read: **OSVA FII/XX**. If the reading is correct, this could perhaps be for *os(s)ua fe(re)/XX* 'about 20 bones' (or it may possibly refer to the age of the person), the spelling *ossua* being frequent for *ossa* in inscriptions.<sup>8</sup>
2. (B.V). Part of a wide-mouthed urn. On the inside of the rim there are a series of markings, roughly-cut after firing. These could be an attempt at trying to reproduce random Roman numerals; otherwise they make little sense.
3. (B.LIX). A samian cup, f 33, stamped OPTATIMI (S.S.11). Part of the footring missing. There is a graffito cut on the inner wall of the footring, it reads: **ORKIVOT**. Perhaps *orki votum*, 'a vow or prayer for (lit. of) Orcus'. Against this interpretation however is the fact that Orcus, a Latin name for the god of the underworld (normally known by the Greek name Pluto), is rarely attested in inscriptions, except for those in verse.<sup>9</sup>

## THE INTAGLIO FROM BURIAL XXXV (PL. VIII C) By Martin Henig.

The gem, a translucent but somewhat cloudy cornelian, is oval in shape and has a convex upper surface (dimensions, 18.5 x 14.5 x 3.5 mm). There is no evidence of any wear, and the front and sides retain their original high polish. It would not appear that the stone was ever set in a ring, for if it had been employed as a signet, even for a short while, some slight rubbing would surely have been visible.

8. For example, see Buecheler, *Carmina Epigraphica*, index ii.

9. See Dessau, H., *Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae*, index XVI, 834, number 9.

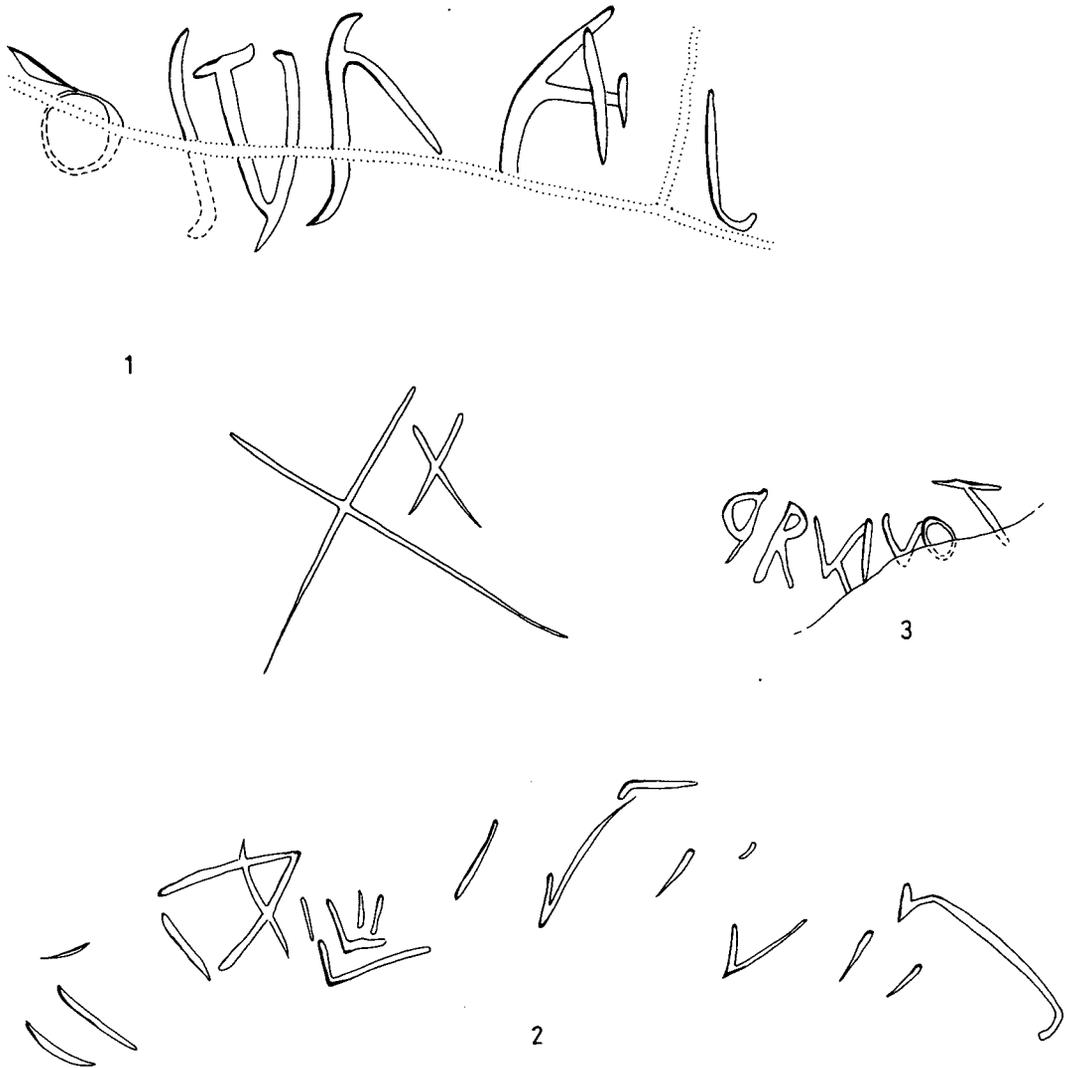


Fig. 108. Graffiti from the burials (1:1).

The intaglio depicts clasped hands (*dextrarum iunctio*) which signify concord and are especially associated with marriage and betrothal: a jet medallion from Chesterholm, Northumberland, is cut with this device on one side and the confronted busts of a man and a woman on the other.<sup>10</sup> A cameo from North Wraxall, Wiltshire, has the Green inscription EYTYXWC OMONOIA accompanying the hands.<sup>11</sup> Above the *dextrarum iunctio* is a wine vessel (*cantharus*) between two horns of plenty (*cornucopiae*). All three objects are surmounted by eagles, 'Romanae aves', and naturally auspicious.<sup>12</sup>

Symbolic gems are very common in glyptic art but I have been unable to trace an exact parallel to the intaglio under discussion. The following somewhat similar compositions may be noted; each of them shows the hands, *cantharus* and *cornucopiae*.

- i B.Y. Berry, *Ancient Gems from the Collection of Burton Y. Berry* (Indiana 1969), p.50, No.90.  
Cornelian. Two corn-ears and two poppy-heads in the *cantharus*; a cock is depicted beside each *cornucopia*.<sup>13</sup>  
The entire composition is enclosed within a wreath.

10. *Current Archaeology*, ii, 12 (November 1970), 329 and plates.

11. Information from M. Vickers.

12. cf. Pliny *NH* x, 17, for eagles as destroyers of serpents. This is illustrated by a red jasper intaglio from Haversham, Bucks. *Wolverton and District Archaeol. Soc. Newsletter*, 6 (1961), 9.

13. For cocks, Pliny *NH* x, 46ff. Another red jasper, found at Binchester, depicts a cock confronting a snake. *Arch. Ael.*<sup>4</sup>, xxxix (1961), 34 no. 42 and pl. VI, 12.

- ii A. Furtwängler, *Königliche Museen zu Berlin. Beschreibung der Geschnittenen Steine* (Berlin 1896), No. 8361, Nicolo. In the *cantharus* is a trophy of arms, a clear reference to victory. A cock stands on one *cornucopia* and an eagle on the other.
- iii A. Furtwängler, *Ibid.*, No. 8603. Red jasper. A tree symbolising life and fertility grows from the *cantharus*.

In addition to these compare:

- iv P. Fossing, *The Thorvaldsen Museum. Catalogue of the Engraved Gems and Cameos* (Copenhagen 1929), No. 1848, Yellow paste. Three eagles perched on the *dextrarum iunctio*.
- v A fragmentary cornelian from Chesterholm (information Robin Birley) appears to depict two crossed *cornucopiae* above the clasped hands.<sup>14</sup>

Intaglios are very seldom found with burials. I only know of three such finds from Southern Britain. In the majority of cases we must assume that signets were required by the heir in order to prove his right of inheritance.<sup>15</sup> A cornelian from a cremation burial at Sandy, Bedfordshire, depicted an eagle.<sup>16</sup> It was associated with a coin which figured the same bird, and it is possible that we have here an allegorical representation of the ascent of the soul.

Another cornelian, from one of the Bartlow Barrows, Essex, was cut with the device of two ears of corn,<sup>17</sup> surely an allusion to the myth of Ceres with its promise of rebirth. Finally a gem found with a third-century inhumation at Verulamium shows an object which may be a chalice or a *cantharus*.<sup>18</sup> Once again the reference would appear to be to the afterlife, with the vessel containing the life-giving wine of immortality.

In the present example, although the *cantharus* and *cornucopiae* could be interpreted as a promise of benediction in Elysium, I think we have something rather different. The intaglio was presumably a betrothal gift, either preserved by the owner for eventual burial with his (or her) self or placed with the ashes of the would-be recipient by the donor in the event of the former's premature death, as a pledge of continued love. This second explanation has the virtue of explaining the absence of any kind of setting for this remarkably fine gem.

## PIPECLAY FIGURINE FROM BURIAL XXXIII By Frank Jenkins.

All the pieces although badly flaked evidently belong to a single item, a so-called portrait-bust of a female personage which originally surmounted a small hollow domed plinth having a small flat disc attached to the front. The lady wears a *stola* which has a V-shaped neckline, under a *palla*, a fold of which is wrapped round the shoulders from right to left. The hair is arranged in deep waves pressed close to the head to frame the temples but leaving the ears exposed. The hair is plaited behind and is gathered up in a round coil which is perched on the crown of the head; a style affected by Faustina I, the wife of Antoninus Pius (138-161). A similar style is to be seen on a marble relief from Ostia, worn by an unknown woman, which is similarly dated (Toynbee 1965).

14. A cornelian, depicting the clasped hands holding two corn-ears and a poppy-head, was found on the temple site at Farley Heath, Surrey. Tupper, M., *Farley Heath: a record of its Roman Remains and other Antiquities* (1850), 25 no. 2. A nicolo paste from Charterhouse on Mendip, Somerset, shows the hands clasping one corn-ear and two poppy-heads (Bristol City Museum, Acc. No. F.2113).
15. As suggested to me by Professor Toynbee; cf. Suetonius, *Tiberius* lxxiii 2, where we are told that the Emperor 'conscious of his approaching end, took off his signet-ring as if to give it to someone'.
16. *Report and Papers of the Associated Architectural and Archaeological Societies*, ii (1852), 427.
17. *Archaeologia* xxv (1834), 7 and 22, pl. III fig. 6, for the gem, which was set in a gold ring.
18. Wheeler, R.E.M. and T.V., *Verulamium*, 137 (burial 2), and 216, fig. 47 no. 78 and plate LX B. 1.

This type of portrait-bust in white clay was made in the *officinae* in the Allier valley in Central Gaul, possibly at Toulon-sur-Allier. There is a head of precisely this type in the Musée Nationale at Germain-en-Laye from St. Pourcain-sur-Besbre (Allier), Inv. No. 28058.

Two complete portrait-busts of this type have been found in Britain.

(a) Welwyn, Herts., in a cremated burial with pottery of the latter half of the second century.<sup>19</sup> There is also a fragment of a similar bust, now lacking the head and the plinth, found on the same site as the above. Both are now in the Hertford Museum.

(b) Brighton, Sussex, in a cremated burial with pottery of the later second century.<sup>20</sup> Finally, there is another fragment from Cirencester, Glos., now in the Gloucester Museum, which is very similar in all respects to the fragment from Welwyn above (*Gloucester Museum Old Catalogue*, Inv. No. 582).

A well-known feature of Roman religious thought and practice was the significance attached to the portrait or *imago* in the funeral rites. Busts of ancestors and relatives were regarded as objects of great veneration, to be set up in household shrines and to be placed in family tombs. As clay busts of male and female personages are sometimes found in graves it would appear that this custom was not confined to the rich, but was followed by the less affluent elements in Roman society, who, unable to afford expensive busts in stone and metal, made do with cheap clay substitutes for the purpose. These however were made in moulds so that large numbers of mechanical copies were obtained. Hence they can only be regarded as stock or typical renderings serving only to express the sex and age of the dead person commemorated, and can hardly be accepted as portraits of the individuals in whose graves they were placed.

Several scholars have suggested that certain clay busts may be rather low-grade portraits of members of the Imperial family, who we know were intimately associated with the divinity of the Emperors. If this is really true it would explain why there are a number of identical copies of certain types of clay busts, such as that found at Skeleton Green. The low-grade representations of these 'portraits' may not be very significant, for in fairly recent times, before control of souvenir art relating to royalty was introduced, cheaply-produced clay likenesses of members of the reigning family were equally primitive in execution. It follows, therefore, that those busts found in temple surroundings could have been proffered to the gods at the time of annual festivals, which served as occasions for private individuals to express their loyalty and gratitude to the State or to the Imperial family. It is equally possible that similar loyal sentiments gave clay busts of this type an honoured place among the Penates of the household and that they were placed in domestic shrines.

If the Puckeridge bust is really a portrait of Faustina I, it could be that it was supposed to contain the *numen* of the divinity of the Imperial house, and would be regarded as an appropriate talisman to protect the dead on their journey into the underworld.

19. *Antiq. Journ.*, ii (1922), 24, pl. v and figs, 1, 2 and 3.

20. *JRS*, lv (1965), pl. xvi, no. 4.

## REPORT ON THREE SERIES OF ROMANO-BRITISH CREMATIONS AND FOUR INHUMATIONS FROM SKELETON GREEN\* *By Calvin Wells.†*

This report on three series of Romano-British cremations from Puckeridge falls into two parts. In Part I, a thumb-nail sketch of each burial is given, but this is kept extremely brief and serves to note only the salient or most interesting features. To attempt a complete description would be as useless as it would be impracticable. Table XXIX records the sex and age of each cremation, the presence or absence of certain anatomical elements, the efficiency of firing and the presence of animal bones. The individual descriptions in Part I give additional information about identifiable fragments which are not noted in the table, brief comments on the efficiency with which the bones have been fired, some measurements, dental states and a few other details. In Part II, the evidence from these cremations is summarized and discussed, and few tentative inferences are made.

### I. DESCRIPTIONS OF BURIALS

#### *'A' Series.*

**'A' 1.** Almost all fragments are very tiny; the longest is a splinter of humeral shaft. There are about half a dozen minute flakes of cranial vault and some scraps of vertebrae. Most of the rest are much-broken fragments of long bone. The distal end of a bird's tarso-metatarsus is present here.

**'A' 2.** All fragments except one are extremely small. A small but fused radial head leaves no doubt this is an adult or adolescent. There is little to identify apart from a few flakes of cranial vault and shafts of long bones. Two fragments of bird bones are present: the distal end of an ulna, and a piece from the shaft of a limb bone.

**'A' 3.** Mostly very tiny scraps; the largest is a femoral head 44 mm in diameter. Also present are: fragments of a scapular glenoid fossa. Parts of a femoral shaft are small and with a smooth *linea aspera*. Most femoral fragments are underfired. The distal end of a bird's tibia is also present.

**'A' 4.** Almost all very small fragments; one large piece (63 mm) of sacro-iliac region of R. ilium. It has a broad pre-auricular groove and a deepish articular surface. Long-bone fragments are very lightly built. Some small areas of cranial vault show extensive sutural fusion. The distal end of a femur of a young goat is present; also a fragment of a bird's limb bone-shaft.

**'A' 5.** All fragments very small; the largest is probably a tibial shaft. Also present : fragments of acetabulum and sacral ala and two maxillary fragments of sheep or goat.

#### *'B' Series.*

**'B' 1.** The largest fragment is part of the L. acetabulum, with the great sciatic notch and upper half of ischium. Also : base of scapular spine, fragment of 1st rib, R. ischial tuberosity. A distal articular surface of tibia has no squatting-facet. The L. patella measures 30.2 x 33.1 mm in transverse and vertical diameters. There is slight underfiring of fragments of femoral head and shaft. Only a few small scraps survive from the cranial vault, base or face. A fragment of sheep or goat rib, and a splinter of bird bone are present.

**'B' 2.** Mostly very small fragments, the largest is a sliver of femoral shaft. Also present : a fragment of a small and light L. mastoid process; the roots of one mandibular molar, a piece of R. fibular malleolus. Very few flakes of vault are present.

**'B' 3.** Almost all very small fragments; the largest is a sliver of femoral shaft. Also: base of scapular spine, sacral ala, and splinters of rib. Part of a humerus shows that no septal aperture was present. There are some extensive areas of cranial vault showing unfused sutures. Also present are: a fragment of skull, one of ilium and two fragments of vertebrae, all of which are of either sheep or goat.

\*When this report was compiled it was based originally on cremated remains from three separate cemeteries: the main cemetery at Skeleton Green and two nearby cemeteries, discovered during the course of work on the by-pass construction.

The main cemetery at Skeleton Green yielded a total of 57 burials: 52 cremations and 5 inhumations. Of the 52 cremations only 47 contained enough cremated material to make identification certain. These burials are described as the 'S.G.' series and have Roman numerals.

The two cemeteries discovered during construction-work were called A10, A and B, and contained 5 and 40 cremations respectively. They are described as the 'A' and 'B' series and have Arabic numerals.

The general report on the two A10 cemeteries was subsequently published separately (Partridge 1978, 68-87), with a short note on the cremated remains. However, it was thought that the main value of the original report lay in the comparisons between the cemeteries; and for this reason it seemed appropriate to publish the report in full here.

'B' 5. Mostly very small fragments, but one large piece (54 mm) of femoral shaft with linea aspera. Only one or two doubtful flakes of cranial vault are present. A L. patella measures 32 mm in transverse diameter. Two fragments of the shaft of a bird's limb bone are present.

'B' 8. Mostly very small fragments; the largest is from a femoral shaft. A fragment of L. maxilla survives here and shows the following dental stage :

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The *in situ* canine has a moderate degree of attrition but it is difficult to estimate because of some degree of post-mortem damage (PL. X A). The shed premolar teeth seem to have been lost at least several months before death: the alveolus is well healed. One cervical vertebra has advanced osteophytotic lipping of the superior and inferior margins of its body (PL. X B); this is also present on one margin of two other cervical vertebrae.

'B' 19. Mostly very small fragments; the largest is a piece of femoral shaft. Also present: fragments of ribs and scapular spine. A (? 4th) cervical vertebra has slight osteophytosis of its inferior margin.

'B' 21. Almost all very tiny fragments; the largest is probably from a humeral shaft. Only a few small flakes of cranium survive: most fragments are splinters of long bones.

'B' 22. Mostly very small fragments; the largest is from a humeral shaft. Cranial elements are mostly lacking except a fragment of L. orbital margin, of R. temporal with the base of the mastoid process and the area around the porion, a few splinters of sphenoid, and the root of a premolar tooth. Also present: part of the L. great sciatic notch, a fragment of iliac crest, a sacral spinous process and several intervertebral articular processes. These are all fragments which survive very commonly in cremated material. A substantial proportion of the total volume of tibiae seems to have survived. A fragment of (?) femur of sheep or goat is also present.

'B' 31. Mostly very small fragments; the largest is part of a L. tibial head. Also: the R. Mastoid process, pieces of rib, base of scapular spine, a lunata and fragment of talus.

'B' 33. Almost all extremely small fragments; the largest is part of the L. innominate with the acetabulum. Also: one large piece from the proximal end of a tibia.

'B' 37. Almost all very small fragments; the largest is part of a humeral shaft. Also: splinters of ribs; the root of a premolar tooth. A fragment of a thoracic vertebra has well marked osteophytosis of its superior border. A tiny fragment of a lumbar articular process shows osteoarthritis.

'B' 38. All except six fragments are very small; the largest is a sliver of tibial shaft. Virtually no cranial elements are recognizable in this severely fragmented burial.

'B' 39. All fragments are very small; the largest is probably a splinter of tibial shaft.

'B' 40. Mostly small fragments; the largest is probably from a tibial shaft. Fragments of femoral shaft show slight underfiring. Cranial fragments are limited to a few flakes of vault.

'B' 41. All extremely small scraps; the largest is from a tibial shaft. Fragments of bird bones include the distal end of a humerus and two pieces of limb-bone shaft.

'B' 44. All very small fragments, only one piece - part of the posterior arch of the atlas - is larger than 25 mm. Little has been recovered apart from fragments of vault and splinters of long bones.

'B' 47. Almost all fragments are very small; the largest is probably from a femur. Also present: two fragments of (? incisor) tooth roots with closed apices; part of the base of a scapular spine. Three indeterminable scraps of animal bone are also present.

'B' 49. Mostly very tiny fragments; the largest is a piece of acetabulum with ischium. Muscle-markings are weak in this cremation. Part of a humeral shaft shows slight underfiring. A fragment of the body of a cervical vertebra has a flange of osteophytosis on it.

'B' 50. Most fragments here are very small but the L. talus has survived almost complete. The largest fragment is part of a humeral shaft. A large part of the condyles of the L. femur also survives. The articular surfaces in this skeleton were very small. One rib fragment and one scrap of pelvis of either sheep or goat are also present.

'B' 51. Mostly very small fragments; the largest is a sliver of tibia. Also present: pieces of rib; an ischial tuberosity. Markings for muscle-attachments are strongly developed here. Some scraps of unidentifiable animal bone are also present.

'B' 52. Most fragments are very small; the largest is a length of humeral shaft. Also present: part of the superior border the L. external auditory meatus and the area around the porion; the root of a maxillary molar; and a fragment of maxilla showing:

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There is extensive underfiring of some fragments of femoral and other long-bone shafts; of fragments of cuboid and cuneiform; of an articular facet of a lower thoracic vertebra, and a few other elements. One fragment of rib from a sheep or goat is also present.

'B' 54. Mostly very small scraps, but one large fragment of femoral shaft. Also present: flakes of rib; the base of a scapular spine. A fragment of cranial vault shows advanced sutural fusion.

'B' 56. Almost all fragments are very small; the largest is a piece of occipital squama. Also present; part of the R. mastoid region; a fragment of acetabulum. There is very little cranium in this cremation. Part of the epiphysis of a humeral head shows incomplete fusion. Muscle-markings are weakly developed.

'B' 58. Mostly very small fragments; the largest is a sliver of femur. Also present: the root of an incisor, rib splinters, part of an acetabulum, the proximal end of a radius with the bicipital tuberosity. Very few cranial fragments survive compared with the volume of post-cranial elements.

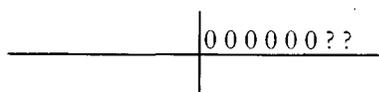
'B' 59. Most fragments are very small but a couple of dozen are > 40 mm long; the largest is a piece of femoral shaft. Also present: the base of the R. mastoid process, rib fragments and the glenoid surface of the L. scapula which measures 27.1 x 39.8 mm. Very little cranial vault survives. Most muscle markings are strongly developed. A fragment of rib and one of humerus, both from sheep or goat, are present. Also a scrap of (?) bird limb-bone.

'B' 61. Mostly very small fragments, but about a dozen > 30 mm. The largest is a piece of humeral shaft. The great majority of surviving fragments are splinters of long bone shafts but a few vertebral articular processes are present, some doubtful flakes of cranial vault, and a femoral head about 36 mm in diameter.

'B' 63. Mostly very small fragments but at least twenty in the 45-70 mm range. The largest is part of a tibial shaft. Also present: the L. mastoid process, fragments of acetabulum and ischium, part of a scapular spine and splinters of ribs.

A femoral head measures about 44 mm in diameter; a R. 1st metatarsal is about 58 mm long.

Part of the L. maxilla survives and shows:



The inferior nasal margin is present and is clearly defined, with no trace of guttering. A L. navicular is present and has slight osteoarthritis around its distal margin. Cranial remains are very scanty here. A fragment of vertebra of sheep or goat is also present.

'B' 64. Most fragments are very small; the largest is probably a sliver of ulna. Also present: one tooth root, the base of a scapular spine, flakes of rib. The L. patella is 42.0 mm in transverse diameter. The R. patella has a shallow vastus notch.

'B' 65. Mostly very small fragments; the largest is a piece of femoral shaft with linea aspera. A (?) lower cervical vertebra has osteophytosis of the superior margin of the body. In spite of the retrieval of long bone fragments up to 90 mm long, no cranial elements seem to have been collected.

'B' 66. About two dozen fragments > 30 mm long; the largest is part of a tibial shaft. Also present: part of the base of a scapular spine, a fragment of scapular glenoid fossa and flakes of rib. The head of a femur is about 39 mm in diameter. Several fragments of cranial vault with fully-fused sutures suggest an age in excess of 40 years. The largest piece of bone is extensively warped.

'B' 67. Almost all fragments are very small; the largest is a piece of femoral shaft. Also present: parts of the area around both greater sciatic notches. One mid-thoracic vertebra has a shallow Schmorl's node on its inferior surface and osteophytotic lipping of its inferior body (PL. X C) the superior is damaged. Almost no cranial fragments are present.

'B' 69. Most fragments are very small; the largest is part of a femoral shaft. Also present: flakes of rib; part of an acetabulum. In 10 fragments of cranial vault (the largest 39 x 19 mm) there are about 200 mm of wholly unfused suture. This is a young adult or adolescent: no pieces survive to show the state of the epiphyses but the shafts of long bones are stout and muscular. A small fragment of molar tooth, (?) *Bos*, is also present here.

'B' 70. Almost all fragments are exceedingly small; the largest is a piece of radial shaft. These bones are all small in section and have weak muscle-markings. Two cervical vertebrae survive in fair condition. Some scraps of unidentifiable animal bone were also found.

'B' 73. Mostly very small fragments; the largest is a piece of tibial shaft. Also present: flakes of rib; a fragment of L. acetabulum with the ischial tuberosity.

'B' 75. A few large fragments up to 67 mm long are present. The largest is part of an iliac crest. Also present: the inferior two-thirds of a L. scapular glenoid fossa; part of the sphenoidal sinus; a lesser trochanter and part of a scapular spine. A humeral head measures about 39 mm and the transverse diameter of the scapular fossa is 26.3 mm.

'B' 83. Very small fragments; the largest is part of a linea aspera. There are only a few flakes of cranium but parts of at least 16 vertebrae have been retrieved. One mid-thoracic vertebra and one lower thoracic have osteophytosis on the margins of their bodies.

'B' 85. All very small fragments; the largest is probably from a tibial shaft. A few splinters of humeral shaft show underfiring. Four vertebral fragments of sheep or goat are also present.

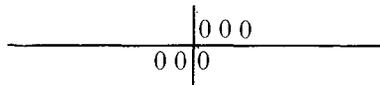
'B' 88. Almost all very small fragments; the largest is part of a femur with the lesser trochanter. A fragment of mandible survives and shows the  $\bar{8}1$  in situ but damaged by firing: most of the crown has been fractured off. There is slight recession of the alveolus around this root. Also present are nine pieces of bird bone, including coracoid, ulna, metacarpal and cervical vertebra. The size is of a domestic fowl.

'B' 100. All very small fragments; the largest is a piece of sacrum.

'B' 104. Almost all very small fragments; the largest is from a femoral shaft. Two fragments of thoracic vertebrae survive here but virtually all the rest are splinters of long bones.

'S.G.' Series.

'SG' I. Most fragments very small; the largest is part of a humeral shaft. A fragment of maxilla and of mandible shows:

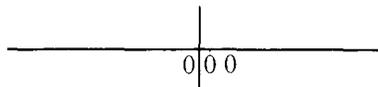


as far as can be judged. There is some underfiring of the heads of humerus and (?) femur. The size of jaw-fragments, vertebrae, long-bone shafts and articulations suggests a child in the 9-12 year range. Also present is a fragment of a small rib of sheep or goat.

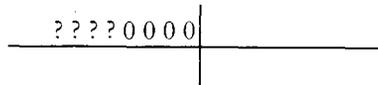
'SG' II. Almost all fragments extremely small and difficult to interpret. Slight underfiring of fragments of occiput and femoral shaft. Some scraps of unidentifiable animal bone are also present.

'SG' III. A few, mostly very small, fragments of a child about 8-10 years. The largest fragment is a piece of femoral neck. A small area of frontal bone shows that the metopic suture was obliterated. A humeral head epiphysis is 25 mm in diameter. A large piece of R. talus survives with a length of 42 mm, but the bone must have been longer than this.

'SG' V. Most fragments are very small; the largest is probably a sliver of humeral shaft. Also present: part of a scapular spine and glenoid fossa. From a piece of mandible it can be seen that three incisors were present at the time of death, as



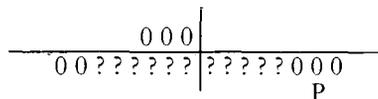
'SG' VII. Many small fragments. Also present: L. coracoid process, part of L. scapular glenoid fossa, a piece of scapular spine, the lateral end of a clavicle and a fragment of manubrium sterni. The head of the L. humerus is 36.5 mm in diameter. A fragment of occiput shows that the sagittal sinus turns to the right. Part of a R. maxilla shows that at least four teeth were present at death, probably as



There is slight underfiring of some cervical and lumbar vertebrae, and slivers of rib.

'SG' VIII. Many substantial fragments here; the largest is part of a femoral shaft. Also present: a large piece of occipital squama, part of the L. scapular glenoid fossa, sacral ala, fragment of the L. ischial body and ramus, the distal malleolus of the L. fibula, scraps of rib. Some underfiring of the occiput, acetabulum and splinters of femoral shaft.

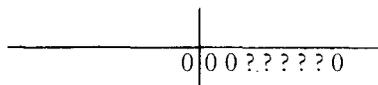
'SG' IX. Many large fragments; the largest is the distal third of a humeral shaft. Also present: part of an iliac crest showing recent fusion of the epiphysis. Parts of the jaws show the dental state :



A small periodontal abscess has slightly eroded the buccal margin of the alveolus around  $\overline{7}$ . A fragment of L. humerus shows no septal aperture. Several pieces of cranial vault show unfused sutures. There is a slight defect of the L. tibial tuberosity, which suggests the possibility of an Osgood-Schlatter lesion. Some underfiring of femoral shafts and part of a trochlear surface are recognizable.

'SG' XII. Mostly very small fragments; the largest is part of an ulnar shaft. Also present: sacral ala, fragment of ilium, half a calcaneus.

'SG' XIII. Mostly very small fragments; the largest is part of a tibial shaft. An area of occiput shows that the sagittal sinus turned right. Pieces of mandible show the dental state :



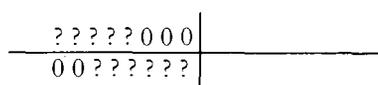
There is extensive underfiring of the occiput and femoral shafts.

'SG' XIV. This cremation has been inefficiently collected or preserved. Almost all fragments are very tiny; the largest is from a femoral shaft. About six minute scraps of cranial vault are present.

'SG' XV. Many small fragments. Also present : the body of the axis but not the dens; L. and R. coracoid process. A femoral head is > 42.6 mm in diameter. A large fragment of distal humerus has no septal aperture.

'SG' XVI. Almost all fragments are very small; the largest is a piece of rib. A molar crown, the epiphysis of a humeral head, part of a fibular shaft and other elements suggest an age of about 6-8 years.

'SG' XVIII. Many large fragments; the largest is part of a fibular shaft. Fragments of jaw show the dental state :



The distal third of the R. fibula survives and shows a well-healed Pott's fracture about 55 mm proximal to the malleolus (PL. X D).

'SG' XX. A badly-fragmented assemblage, difficult to interpret. The largest fragment is part of a tibial shaft. Also present: a large, craggy L. mastoid process. There is the metatarsal of a small sheep or goat.

'SG' XXI. Mostly small fragments; the largest is part of a tibial shaft. Also present: part of a scapular spine and an ischial ramus.

'SG' XXIV. Mostly very small fragments; the largest is part of a femoral shaft. Poorly collected. Three femoral fragments and one 2nd phalange of *Bos* are also present.

'SG' XXVII. Many fragments > 30 mm long; the largest is a piece of femoral shaft. Also present: part of the floor of the R. orbit and maxillary antrum; a fragment of zygoma showing a small zygo-maxillary tubercle; the base of a scapular spine; L. and R. coracoid processes. A fragment of L. supraorbital margin shows the presence of a single supraorbital foramen and no notch. A femoral head measured > 52 mm in diameter. Four fragments of femora and tibiae total 418 mm in length.

Surviving mandibular alveolus shows the dental state:

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The  $\overline{61}$  has lost its crown as a result of firing. A L. 1st metatarsal shows slight osteoarthritis of the head. Three fragments of *Bos* teeth, four of *Bos* vertebrae and possibly one splinter of ? bird limb bone are also present.

'SG' XXVIII. The largest fragment is part of a femoral shaft. Also present: base of a scapular spine, a coracoid process, part of a scapular glenoid fossa. A few fragments of proximal humeral and ulnar shafts show slight underfiring. A fragment of occiput shows that the sagittal sinus turns right. Part of the R. patella survives and shows a shallow vastus notch (PL. XI A).

'SG' XXX. Most fragments are small; the largest is from a femoral shaft. Fragments of occiput, acetabulum and femoral head show slight underfiring. Alveolar remains indicate a dental state as :

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There is evidence of a small torus mandibularis adjacent to the empty sockets of  $\overline{345}$ .

'SG' XXX. Most fragments are very small; the largest is probably a sliver of radial shaft. There is some underfiring of a fragment of lumbar vertebra and of sacrum.

'SG' XXXI. Most fragments are small. Also present: parts of sacral ala and acetabulum. A femoral head measures 42.1 mm in diameter. Jaw fragments indicate:

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There is marked underfiring of the shafts of most long bones. The roof of the L. orbit shows very slight pitting (cribra orbitalia) (PL. XI B).

'SG' XXXII. Many large pieces of bone ranging from 40 to 90 mm; the largest is a femoral shaft. Also present: base of a scapular spine and part of glenoid fossa; the tip of a great trochanter. It is all well-fired except for the base of the occiput and the atlas. The limb bones are slender with rather small articular surfaces but the whole mastoid area of the R. temporal survives, with some squama and the root of the zygomatic process, and the long, thick craggy mastoid process suffices to establish this as a male. A fragment of mandible shows :

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Part of the occiput shows that the sagittal sinus turns right. A piece of R. humerus reveals no septal aperture. Part of the body of a cervical vertebra has a well-marked rim of osteophytosis inferior (PL. XI C): it may have been synostosed with its neighbour. Also present are: 1 fragment of occiput, 1 of axis, 1 of sternum, 1 of pelvis, 1 of radius, 4 of femur and 2 of tibia, all of sheep or goat.

'SG' XXXIII. A double cremation.

(A) Mostly very small fragments; the largest is a sliver of femoral shaft. A fragment of maxilla shows:

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(B) All very tiny fragments; the largest is from a femoral shaft. Many fragments of vertebrae, rib and splinters of uncertain long bones are present and the crown of a maxillary central incisor. From the size of various fragments the age at death can be estimated at about 8 months.

'SG' XXXIV. Most fragments are small; the largest is part of a tibial shaft. A femoral head is 38 mm in diameter.

Cranial vault-fragments are limited to one piece about 38 x 26 mm, and a few minute flakes. Fragments of bird bones include parts of an ulna, a radius and a metapodial.

'SG' XXXV. Mostly very small scraps. Alveolar remains indicate:

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The missing  $\overline{4}$  seems to have been lost well before death because the socket is obliterated. A fragment of L. humerus shows no septal aperture. Five fragments of (?) shafts of bird limb-bones are present.

'SG' XXXVI. Most fragments are small and the cremation is notable for the poor collection of its post-cranial elements, with an unusually high proportion of cranial vault surviving. The largest fragment is part of the occipital squama which measures 80 x 38 mm. Extensive areas of unfused suture are present and there is a wormian bone, 15 x 7 mm, in the lamboid suture. There is marked underfiring of cranial vault and base, vertebrae, pelvis, humeri and other parts. The large fragment of occiput shows that the sagittal sinus turns right. A fragment of pelvis of a sheep or goat is also present.

'SG' XXXVIII. Mostly fairly small fragments; the largest is an incomplete calcaneus. Also present: a light and gracile but moderately long mastoid process; several tooth roots, two molar crowns with light attrition. A very small L. patella is about 31 mm in transverse diameter. There is underfiring of the R. petrous temporal, humeral shaft splinters and a few other fragments. There is some doubt whether this is a young adult female or perhaps an adolescent less than 18 years old. Six fragments of bird bones are present, including tibia and phalange.

'SG' XXXIX. Large numbers of tiny fragments, but also many which are large. The largest is part of a femoral shaft. Collection of post-cranial fragments has been very complete here, down to terminal phalanges of fingers and toes. Part of a L. humerus shows no septal aperture. A fragment of mandible reveals:

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Apart from this almost no cranial elements survive. The horn cores of a small *Bos* are present.

'SG' XLI. Almost all very small scraps; the largest is part of an acetabulum. Also present: splinters of ribs; part of a coracoid process.

'SG' XLII. The fragments here have been much eroded by soil action; the largest is part of a tibial shaft. Also present: part of the 1st sacral segment; fragment of acetabulum; the area around the L. greater sciatic notch. A piece of mandible appears to show the ante-mortem loss of  $\overline{7}$  or (less probably) of  $\overline{8}$ . A lumbar vertebral fragment has well-marked osteophytotic lipping of its inferior border and may have been fused to its neighbour.

'SG' XLIII. The largest fragment is a piece of femoral shaft. One, (?) middle, phalange of a finger has some irregular roughening of its dorsal surface, possibly traumatic or infective in origin.

'SG' XLV. A rather poor collection of fragments; the largest is from a humeral shaft. Also present: part of the SI segment, a fragment of acetabulum and of fibular head. These bones are very lightly built. The age is fixed by a fragment showing incomplete fusion of a humeral head epiphysis. The inferior surface of a lower thoracic vertebra has a shallow Schmorl's node.

'SG' XLVI. Mostly small fragments; the largest is part of the frontal bone; it is 35 mm wide and extends from the fronto-nasal suture upwards for 49 mm. The bone is not metopic. A fragment of occipital squama shows that the sagittal sinus turns right. The basi-occiput is unfused. A distal  $\frac{1}{4}$  of humerus has no septal aperture. There is slight underfiring of one fragment from around the L. greater sciatic notch.

'SG' XLVII. Most fragments are small but several are in the 60-70 mm range; the largest is from a femoral shaft. A scrap of mandible shows:

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Several large pieces, e.g. acetabulum, femoral head and ulna, show underfiring. A fragment of R. acetabulum has slight osteoarthritic lipping of its postero-inferior border.

'SG' XLIX. This is a double cremation.

(A) Mostly very thin scraps, only one (splinter of femoral shaft) > 40 mm.

(B) Mostly small fragments; the largest is from a tibial shaft. Also present: medial end of a clavicle, rib splinters. A maxillary fragment shows:

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There is slight underfiring of parts of the R. temporal and the occiput. A fragment of occiput shows that the sagittal sinus turns left. The R. patella measures 31.5 x 31.2 mm., transversely and vertically. It has an incipient vastus notch which extends anteriorly for about 3 mm.

'SG' L. All very small fragments, only one (femoral shaft) > 30 mm. Also present: malleolus of R. fibula, rib splinters. A maxillary fragment shows:

$$\frac{????0000}{|}$$

The floor of the R. maxillary antrum is slightly roughened and suggests chronic sinusitis.

'SG' LI. All fragments are very small; the largest is from a femoral shaft. Two mandibular molar tooth roots are present.

'SG' LII. Many small scraps but about twenty > 30 mm. The largest is part of a femoral neck. These are unfused epiphyses of humeral and femoral heads. The size of various fragments indicates an age in the range of 8-11 years.

'SG' LIII. Mostly very small fragments. The size of various shafts, femoral neck and unfused epiphyses of humerus and femur suggests an age in the range of 6-9 years.

'SG' LIV. Mostly small fragments, difficult to interpret; the largest is part of an ilium. There is slight underfiring of a few fragments.

'SG' LV. Many moderately large fragments; the biggest is from a femoral shaft. Also present: the body of a clavicle, a large part of a greater sciatic notch, a fragment of R. acetabulum. A femoral head was > 48 mm in diameter. Fragments of alveolus show:

$$\frac{00.0????}{|00.00050??}$$

The root of  $\overline{5}$  is all that survives in the jaw. The  $\overline{6}$  and  $\overline{1}$  appear to have been lost at least several months before death. There is extensive underfiring of some lower thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, of femoral heads, proximal parts of femoral shafts and probably of a talus.

'SG' LVI. Very complete collection with many fairly large fragments; the biggest is a piece of tibial shaft. Among smaller bones which can be recognised are: a carpal scaphoid and L. hamate; a R. calcaneus, cuboid and a cuneiform. Jaw fragments show:

$$\frac{????0060?}{|0.000000?000000.0}$$

The  $\overline{7}$  and  $\overline{7}$  seem to have been lost shortly before death. There is underfiring of the R. petrous temporal, the basi-occiput and occipital squama, the R. ischium and a fragment of acetabulum, and proximal femoral fragments. Schmorl's nodes are seen to be absent on 12 vertebral bodies but 7 of these surfaces are cervical. From the occiput it can be seen that the sagittal sinus turns right (PL. XII A). Multiple, very small, tori are present on the mandible (PL. XII B). On the left there are two at about the level of  $\overline{7}$ , on the right there is one at  $\overline{3}$  and another at  $\overline{6}$ . The R. patella has a shallow vastus notch which measures about 14.5 mm across (PL. XII C). The distal extremity of the L. tibia survives and shows a medium-size squatting-facet.

'SG' LVII. Almost all are very small scraps difficult to identify.

'SG' LVIII. Many large fragments in the range of 70-100 mm. The biggest is from the popliteal area of a femur. Also present: R. mandibular ramus; 83 mm of L. iliac crest, with a fully fused epiphysis; a coracoid process, part of the 1st sacral segment, R. ischium, proximal one-third R. radius with radial tuberosity; distal one-quarter L. fibula; L. superior anterior iliac spine; the base of a 1st metatarsal. A jaw fragment shows:

$$\frac{0000}{|}$$

The head of the L. tibia is 68.3 mm in transverse diameter. Both patellae are present; the R. is 32.5 x 32 mm and has an incipient vastus notch which is not present on the L. patella. The R. calcaneus was at least 61.4 mm long. There is very slight underfiring of a femoral head.

'SG' LIX. Mostly small fragments but a few large ones. The biggest is part of the distal end of a femur. Also present are: a fragment of axis and one of phalange III, both of *Bos*; and two skull fragments of sheep or goat.







## II. CONDITION OF BURIALS

*(a) Retrieval and Fragmentation.*

The overall condition of the Puckeridge cremations can be described as 'Average'. This is, of course, a highly subjective assessment but not, on that account, either meaningless or without value. Cremations vary greatly in condition. At their best, most of the remains — perhaps 90 or 95 per cent of the skeleton — survive and, moreover, survive in very large fragments from all parts of the body. Whole vertebrae, carpals, tarsals, and other bones of hands and feet are found in abundance; major limb-bones and pelvic elements are broken into no more than 3 or 4 pieces; even the skull may be partly reconstructible from a few large fragments. Cremations as well-preserved as this are very rare. At the other extreme, a few tiny wisps of doubtfully identifiable bone, enough to fill a matchbox, may be all that survives. These, alas, are not infrequent. But far more common is something between these extremes. In subjectively calling the Puckeridge cremations 'Average' further meaning is given to this by reference to Table XXX which shows the surviving weight of each cremation.

It will be seen that there are well-marked differences between the three groups. The average weight of Series 'B' is 634 grammes. The 'SG' group, at 796 grammes, averages 25.6 per cent more than this. The 'A' group averages 214 grammes, but, here, all burials except one had less than a hundred fragments. The range of weight for the three series is 84 g ('A' 2) to 2127 g ('B' 59). Only one (1.1%) cremation weighed less than 100 g; sixteen (17.4%) weighed more than 1000 g. At Welwyn the average weight of all cremations was 584 g, the range was 37-2381 g, with four (8.9%) less than 100 g, and six (13.3%) more than 1000 g. At Illington the average was 349 g, the range 2-1278 g, with thirty-two (31.4%) less than 100 g and nine (8.8%) more than 1000 g.

These figures have some interest, but a more suggestive picture emerges when we plot the numbers of cremations of different weights which are found in a series. This is done in Graphs 1 to 4 (FIG. 109), where the burials in each series are distributed in rising increments of 100 g, plotted against the numbers of each which were present.

It can be seen that the pattern of recovery from the two Romano-British sites is very different from that of the two Anglo-Saxon groups. It might suggest that a small token skeletal recovery of little more than 100 g sufficed in the A.S. ritual, whereas the R.B. ceremony was more demanding and usually expected to retrieve at least 500 or 600 g. Alternatively, it may mean that the Saxons gave away a greater proportion of what was recovered.

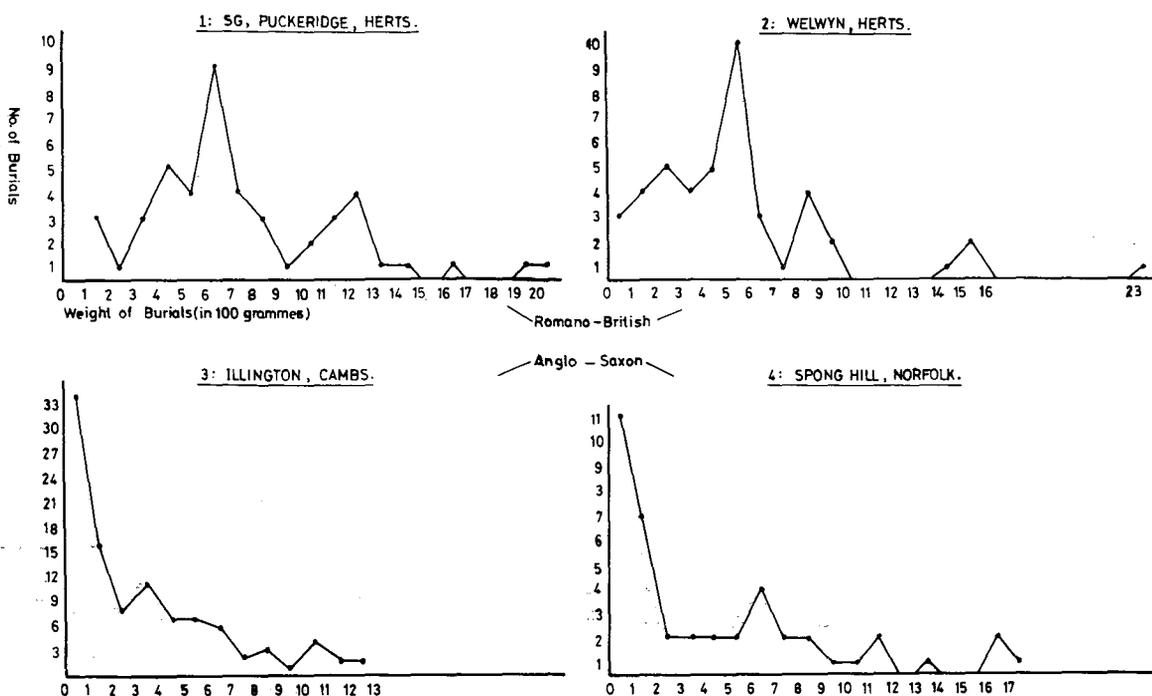


Fig. 109. Graph showing weights of cremated remains from Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon burials.

TABLE XXX : WEIGHT OF CREMATIONS TO NEAREST GRAMME

No.	Weight	No.	Weight	No.	Weight	No.	Weight
A 1	590	B 56	798	SG XIV	710	SG XLIXB	426
A 2	84	B 58	972	SG XV	478	SGL	1128
A 3	102	B 59	2127	SG XVI	328	SG LI	680
A 4	118	B 61	368	SG XVIII	1033	SG LII	190
A 5	174	B 63	1396	SG XX	624	SG LIII	168
B 1	840	B 64	618	SG XXI	750	SG LIV	853
B 2	347	B 65	439	SG XXIV	557	SG LV	1276
B 3	893	B 66	308	SG XXVII	1968	SG LVI	2030
B 5	515	B 67	295	SG XXVIII	896	SG LVII	670
B 8	353	B 69	418	SG XXIX	878	SG LVIII	1667
B 19	993	B 70	603	SG XXX	473	SG LIX	1114
B 21	805	B 73	541	SG XXXI	1220		
B 22	684	B 75	343	SG XXXII	1246		
B 31	876	B 83	964	SG XXXIII A	1316		
B 33	768	B 85	227	SG XXXIII B	101		
B 37	364	B 88	740	SG XXXIV	540		
B 38	778	B 100	175	SG XXXV	1081		
B 39	300	B 104	146	SG XXXVI	366		
B 40	550	SG I	549	SG XXXVIII	636		
B 41	665	SG II	407	SG XXXIX	1294		
B 44	240	SG III	430	SG XLI	368		
B 47	483	SG V	401	SG XLII	777		
B 49	463	SG VII	925	SG XLIII	683		
B 50	750	SG VIII	746	SG XLV	670		
B 51	832	SG IX	1464	SG XLVI	219		
B 52	891	SG XII	675	SG XLVII	544		
B 54	480	SG XIII	665	SG XLIX A	1182		

But the retrieved condition of a cremation depends on more than the bare weight of surviving bone: the average size of fragments is also important. A rough and ready way of describing this is to give an approximate indication of the numbers of fragments which survive and relate this to the weight of each cremation. It would, of course, be impracticable to count every minute surviving particle of bone: many are the size of pinheads. But an approximation can be made and this is done in Table XXIX. In this table the estimated number of fragments in each cremation is coded in Tens, Hundreds or Thousands, with the qualifying description Few, Several or Many. As a convenient categorization the following has been adopted:

	Few	Several	Many
Tens	< 40	40-70	> 70
Hundreds	< 400	400-700	> 700
Thousands	< 4000	—	—

From this coding, an estimate is derived of the number of fragments in each cremation and, hence, in the series as a whole. Fragments up to 40 are easily counted. For the higher numbers, an arbitrary simplification may suffice for an approximation in a long series, such as:

	Few	Several	Many
Tens		55	85
Hundreds	250	550	850
Thousands	2500	5000	—

For the present series an attempt was made to make as precise a count as practicable: Table XXXI shows the average and total number of fragments estimated in this way.

TABLE XXXI : NUMBER OF SURVIVING FRAGMENTS

Series	A	B	SG
Average per cremation	115	390	343
Total for the Series	575	15600	16121

But to estimate the extent to which a cremation has been smashed, it is necessary to know more than the mere number of surviving pieces. Clearly, a 300 g cremation with 450 fragments is far more comminuted than a 500 g cremation with only 100 fragments: the first has 150 pieces per 100 grammes, the second has only 20. If we make this calculation — i.e. the number of fragments per 100 g — we can establish what may be called the *Index of Fragmentation* of a cremation. The higher the Index, the greater is the comminution of the bones. This was done for each of the Puckeridge burials and Table XXXII shows the average and range of the Index for each series.

TABLE XXXII : INDEX OF FRAGMENTATION

Series	Index of Fragmentation	
	Mean	Range
A	68.5	43.5 — 100.0
B	69.3	24.4 — 131.2
SG	36.8	1.9 — 187.1

In spite of a few severely fragmented burials which have a high Index, the table reveals that the average 'SG' cremation is only about half as badly broken as the 'A' and 'B' burials.

Further evidence of this is found when the size of the largest fragments is noted. The average length of the largest fragment in each cremation of Series 'A' is 51 mm, in Series 'B' it is 57 mm, whilst in Series 'SG' it is 71 mm. Moreover, far more large fragments (>40 mm) survive in the 'SG' cremations than amongst the others.

So, if, as noted above, the overall condition of the Puckeridge cremations can be described as 'Average', we must nevertheless make a clear distinction between the series and note that the 'A' and 'B' groups are somewhat below average standard ('Average minus') and the 'SG' series is definitely above it ('Average plus'). These, partly subjective, observations may be given some perspective when they are compared with the findings from other cremation-groups (made by me and using similar criteria). Table XXXIII shows the condition of a few such series.

TABLE XXXIII : CONDITION OF CREMATIONS

Site	Date	Condition
Killeaba	Neolithic	Very poor
Revidge Hill	B.A.	Good plus
Boxford	B.A.	Poor
Welwyn	R.B.	Average
Oakley Cottage	R.B.	Poor
Illington	A.S.	Average minus
Loveden Hill	A.S.	Good minus

The amount of soil-erosion shown by the fragments is also taken into consideration when assessing condition.

Table XXIX also gives some idea of the magnitude of the task when examining cremated bones. The remains should not be spread out and casually scanned for easily-identifiable pieces. The only efficient way, the only way to ensure the maximum retrieval of information, is to examine individually every splinter of bone, however tiny. It should not be relinquished until *some* sort of diagnosis is attached to it. Often this will amount to no more than 'flake of cranial vault', '? fragment of ischium', '??? splinter of long bone'. Diagnoses as tenuous as this will often be wrong and even more often will be unrewarding, but to make a positive effort to identify every scrap is immeasurably more valuable than to slip into a Wellerian technique of hoping that something recognizable will turn up. Table XXXI shows that for the Puckeridge burials about 32,000 fragments were individually examined in this way.

(b) *Firing*

When we take the group as a whole, the Puckeridge cremations have been very competently fired. When underfiring is found in these burials, it is most often located in one of four sites: the posterior part of the occipital squama, the lumbar vertebrae, the acetabula or posterior regions of the pelvis, and proximal third of the femora. These sites are either areas which are deeply covered by soft tissues or ones which, with a corpse lying on its back under a pyre, are furthest from the heat and least likely to be well oxygenated by circulating draughts of air. Occasionally, even in well-fired bodies, other areas of underfiring are found such as the proximal part of the humeri, scapular spines, cervical vertebrae and femoral condyles.

Within a broad classification of 'Well fired' (W), 'Moderate underfiring' (M) and 'Badly fired' (B), the Puckeridge results are shown in Tables XXXIV and XXXV.

TABLE XXXIV : COMPETENCE OF FIRING. POOLED CREMATIONS.

W		M		B	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
77	83.7	13	14.1	2	2.2

TABLE XXXV : COMPETENCE OF FIRING. SERIES SEPARATED.

Series	W		M		B	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A	4	80.0	1	20.0	—	—
B	37	92.5	3	7.5	—	—
SG	36	77.6	9	19.1	2	4.3

Table XXXV shows that there are slight differences between the three series, with the 'B' group most competently burned and the 'SG' group least so. These differences, based as they are on subjective assessments, should not be accorded too much weight. However, they are perhaps worth comparing with some other groups. Table XXXVI does this.

TABLE XXXVI : COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY OF FIRING (%)

Group	Date	No.	W	M	B
Puckeridge	R. B	92	83.7	14.1	2.2
Killeaba	Neolithic	13	100.0	0.0	0.0
Boxford	B. A	11	100.0	0.0	0.0
Welwyn	R. B	45	81.8	13.7	4.5
Oakley Cottage	R. B	41	36.0	—	—
Owslebury	R. B	13	53.8	46.2	0.0
Illington	A. S	106	78.3	17.9	3.8
Loveden Hill	A. S	66	90.5	4.5	4.5

It is uncertain how these differences in the fragmentation, retrieval and firing of cremations should be interpreted.

Efficient firing must at least indicate the ability to find enough fuel, and presumably implies that considerable importance was attached to this part of the obsequies. If so, we may suspect that the Oakley Cottage people were not greatly concerned to be meticulous in this respect, since it is unlikely that they lacked brushwood and logs. By contrast, the Puckeridge people were careful to achieve efficient firing in most cases, with no detectable difference between men, women and children. We cannot suppose that they were more technically able to make a pyre or bonfire, so that difference is likely to lie in their attitude to the ceremony. When the problem of the retrieval of cremated fragments is considered, we are on less certain ground. To what extent are the contents of the urns really representative of what was retrieved? When 80 or 90 per cent of the skeleton is found, it can be assumed that retrieval was as important as efficient firing; or more so. If little is found in the urns, it may suggest that burning the corpse was the essential part of the ceremony and that a token of a few cinders in the urn was all that was then needed. A deficiency in the urns, however, need not imply perfunctory collection of fragments. It is possible that meticulous garnering was practised and that much, or most, of the material was then distributed as a *memento mori* among relatives and friends of the deceased. At Puckeridge, as elsewhere (Welwyn, for example) there is some evidence that this was so. In many of the cremations there is a remarkable deficiency of cranial fragments, a deficiency which is difficult to explain in view of the abundance and large size of their post-cranial fragments. In the notes to individual cremations, above, frequent reference is made to the disproportionate paucity of cranial remains. Burial SG XXXIX is an example of this. Large pieces of long bone, up to 334 mm of femoral shaft, survive and many small fragments of hands and feet, including terminal phalanges of both. Yet almost nothing remains of the skull apart from a few flakes of vault and mandible. When this occurs it seems plausible to infer that the skull must have survived the cremation at least as well as the post-cranial remains, that it was retrieved and then dispersed among the relations, perhaps on account of the charisma and sanctity with which it was endowed. Much more rarely the reverse occurs: cranial fragments survive but little else, as in burial SG XXXVI. I confess that I can offer no convincing explanation for this.

Table XXIX shows the distribution of a few of the identifiable fragments in each cremation. Table XXXVII shows the frequency with which these parts of the skeleton survived. In Part I, further details will be found about surviving fragments: these give some idea of the frequency with which other identifiable elements occur.

TABLE XXXVII : FREQUENCY OF SURVIVING FRAGMENTS (%)

FRAGMENT	SERIES		
	A	B	SG
Petrous temporal *	10.0	8.7	39.3
Orbit: lateral margin (Plate XIIIa)	0.0	12.5	19.1
Orbit: superior margin	0.0	5.0	10.6
Occipital condyle	0.0	7.5	10.6
Cranial vault	60.0	75.0	97.9
Zygoma	0.0	5.0	25.6
Maxilla and/or palate	0.0	12.5	19.1
Mandibular condyle	0.0	17.5	21.3
Mandible (other fragment) (Plate XIIIb)	0.0	2.5	34.0
Teeth	0.0	25.0	25.6
Dens axis	0.0	20.0	21.3
Atlas	0.0	7.5	10.6
Vertebrae	20.0	85.0	93.6
Pelvis (Plate XIIIc)	60.0	50.0	63.8
Head of humerus	40.0	25.0	53.2
Head of radius	20.0	15.0	21.3
Proximal articulation of ulna	0.0	10.0	25.6
Head of femur	20.0	30.0	61.7
Distal articular surface of humerus	0.0	25.0	42.6
Distal articular surface of radius	0.0	5.0	21.3
Distal articular surface of ulna	0.0	0.0	14.9
Femoral condyle	20.0	25.0	53.2
Distal articular surface of tibia (Plate XIIId)	0.0	5.0	17.0
Shafts of humerus, radius or ulna	100.0	97.5	89.4
Linea aspera	40.0	57.5	63.8
Shafts of tibia or fibula	40.0	85.0	68.0
Patella	0.0	12.5	31.9
Carpals	0.0	10.0	17.0
Metacarpals	40.0	30.0	42.6
Tarsals	0.0	50.0	68.0
1st Metatarsal (head) (Plate XIIIe)	20.0	10.0	27.7
other metatarsals (Plate XIIIf)	20.0	62.5	53.2
Phalanges	20.0	27.5	46.8
Animal bones	100.0	40.0	25.5

\* Note — Petrous temporal frequencies are those of the maximum possible bones. All other frequencies show the percentage of burials which contain the respective fragment.

There is a marked difference between the two major series (again, we ought not to take too much note of the 'A' group, in view of its very small size). The SG series has a much higher survival-rate for many of its elements than the 'B' group. Outstanding in this respect is the difference in petrous temporals: in SG thirty-seven (39.4%) of the possible 94 survive, in 'B' only seven (8.7%) out of a possible 80 were recovered. Cranial vault was present in 97.9 per cent of the SG cremations compared with only 75.0 per cent of 'B' — and many of these latter only gain a place in Table XXIX from the survival of a minute flake which could hardly be identifiable as such to anyone other than a professional anatomist. Maxillary elements, fragments of superior orbital margin, patellae, heads of the first metatarsals (PL. XIII E), distal articular surfaces of the humeri, radii, femora and tibia (PL. XIII D) and also the tali are other features which are more abundant in the SG than the 'B' series.

In view of the efficiency with which the 'B' persons were cremated, their relatively incomplete collection must suggest either (a) that the firing, not the retrieval, was the most important part of the ritual or (b) that, if the remains were competently retrieved, they were later dispersed for

some reason — probably on a differential basis as between cranial and post-cranial fragments. This evidence, though perhaps tenuous within the context of a single site, becomes increasingly compelling when we find it repeated from many different sites of different periods.

(c) *Size and Robustness*

With bones as fragmented as these it is difficult to obtain measurements which are useful as well as accurate. The assessment of size and muscularity is probably best done by the eye of an osteologist who is experienced in handling cremations . . . subjective though such a procedure is.

But it is always possible and, perhaps, sometimes useful to record measurements with the calipers. In the present series this has been done for a few femoral heads. The pooled results for the three groups are shown in Table XXXVIII.

TABLE XXXVIII : MINIMUM FEMORAL HEAD DIAMETERS

♂ Burial	Diameter	♀ Burial	Diameter
63	44.0	1	37.3
66	39.0	61	36.0
XV	42.6	XXXI	42.1
XXVII	52.0	XXXIV	38.0
LV	48.0	LVIII	39.2
Mean	45.1	Mean	38.5

There is a difference of 6.6mm between the presumed male and female skeletons — a normal sexual difference. These are minimum values; a few may have been slightly larger than they have now become as a result of soil erosion, but they are within the range of normal variation of a series of inhumed bones of the same date from Cirencester.

The mean transverse diameter of five female patellae was 31.4 mm, but again this was based on minimum possible figures and the original figure probably exceeded this by 4 or 5 per cent. A few other measurements are recorded in the notes to individual burials. The available figures are, in both cases, too few to show significant differences between the 'B' and SG series.

Physical strength can be subjectively estimated, to some extent, from the rugosity of the bones and the prominence of their muscle-markings. The nuchal lines, deltoid and bicipital tuberosities, great trochanter, linea aspera and ridges on the skeleton of the forearm, lower leg and metatarsals are a few of the more obvious features which give some indication of muscularity. The overall development of the Puckeridge people, in this respect, was moderately good. They were of stouter build and better development than the poor community from Oakley Cottage, but fell decidedly short of the sturdy and vigorous Anglo-Saxons from Illington and Loveden Hill.

There is some difference between the three series. All the 'A' burials were females and lightly built. The 'B' group, although much comminuted, as noted above, were persons of well-developed muscularity. The SG people seem, on the whole, to have been distinctly less muscular though probably of slightly larger build. If these impressions are reliable, they may indicate that the 'B' people were a poorer community who suffered from a slight under-nourishment during their growing years and matured without having reached their full potential. Thereafter, as a result of hard physical labour, they developed strong muscularity which left its impress on their bones. By contrast, the SG group may have been wealthier and better-fed in their childhood, so that they approached their full potential of size, but did not need to labour so hard as the others and, thus, fell short of them in muscular strength. With burials as few and as broken as these, this can be nothing more than a suggestion, but some additional evidence tends to confirm it. The frequency of osteoarthritis and osteophytosis is higher in the 'B' than the SG group and since these are conditions which are partly traumatic in

origin and which reflect the 'wear and tear' of joints, we may take this as a further indication that the 'B' people were committed to a more hard-working and physically-demanding life. This need not conflict with the hint, given below, that these pathological changes may partly reflect a higher longevity.

The sum of this evidence might suggest that the 'B' people were of a lower social class than those of the SG series and that their greater physical activity led them, after a somewhat stringent childhood, to become fairly healthy and robust, more resistant to infections, and less affected by diseases consequent on relative idleness.

(d) *Largest Fragments*

There is, perhaps, some slight interest in noting which parts of the skeleton survive as the largest fragment in each cremation. Many bones may fill this role, including: pieces of the shaft of radius, ulna or fibula; sacral and rib fragments; iliac and, especially, acetabular elements; a vertebra or a talus. But in most of the Puckeridge burials the largest surviving morsel is usually part of a major long-bone shaft; femur (c. 40 per cent), tibia (c. 20 per cent) and humerus (c. 12 per cent). The remaining 28 per cent includes fragments such as those listed above and occasional other items. Details are noted in Part I.

(e) *Deliberate breaking of bone*

The frequent recovery of cremations with one or several large fragments among many tiny ones (e.g. 'B' 59 and SG XVIII) raises the problem of deliberate fragmentation of the bones. If this were done, it might have been for a variety of reasons: (a) as part of the mystique of the cremation-ritual, (b) for the purpose of distributing souvenirs, (c) for practical convenience in placing the bones in the urns etc. There is no clear evidence to help us make a decision about this although, in some cases, the urns are indubitably too small to accommodate really large fragments of femur or tibia. Little more can be said except that it does indeed seem highly probable that deliberate fragmentation was practised for some reason or other.

(f) *The funeral pyre*

In the absence of structural evidence from the site, it falls to the osteologist to reconstruct, if possible, the method and circumstances of the cremation-ritual. Some discussion of these problems has already appeared (Wells 1960, pp.29-37) and an oblique reference to the subject is made here in the section on *Firing*. No more is needed, therefore, than to assert that, on the basis of the skeletal evidence, it is highly probable that the Puckeridge corpses were placed on the ground and that the funeral pyres were heaped over them. This seems to be virtually certain for the SG series and there is plenty of evidence to suggest that it was also true of the others. But the presence of nails in many of these cremations might slightly modify this interpretation if they represent all that survives from a low wooden bench or griddle on which the body was cremated. In these circumstances, it may be supposed that, at least when the cremation began, a shallow current of air was able to circulate a few inches below the corpse.

Experimental studies (Wells 1960 : and unpublished) show that in obese persons, who tend to burn rapidly in their own fat, there is extensive warping of the bones, whereas in slim people little warping occurs. The Puckeridge groups, especially the 'B' series, are notable for showing much less warping than most cremations; this may imply that, as a population, these people were lean and sinewy — if not actually under-nourished — rather than plumply fleshed. But the amount of warping also appears to be related to the rapidity and temperature of the burning, and to be less in slow cremations at low temperatures than when fiercely conducted at great heat. It is probable, therefore, that the moderate distortion of the Puckeridge bones may also indicate a leisurely cremation-ritual with small, but continuously stoked, pyres rather than a hasty conflagration under a vast and furiously-flaming ziggurat of logs. It is notable here that, although the pyres may have been small, there is little evidence to suggest that they were niggardly. At some sites the feet were often left more or less protruding from the flames (Wells 1960). This hardly appears to have happened at Puckeridge, although burials 'B' 52 and SG LV may be exceptions.

*(g) Antonine cremations*

Within the SG series is a small, close-knit group of Antonine date. It consists of Burials XXX, XXXV, XLV, LIX and, possibly, XXXIII. These were carefully examined to see if any peculiar feature was common to them all, which would set them apart from the rest of the SG cremations. They were of mixed sex and age and, although a very small group, it seems to be moderately heterogeneous. There does not appear to be any outstanding feature which distinguishes them from the rest of the SG series except for the amount of material which has survived. The average weight of the five adults, at 944 grammes, is 20 per cent more than the average of the rest of the SG burials (786 grammes); but it can only be conjectured whether this is significant or not (Burial XXXIII B is Antonine but its low weight is due to its infancy).

*(h) Numbers of burials*

The common, but far from universal, finding in cremation series is for each urn to contain no more than one skeleton. Occasionally, some of the cremations contain parts of two or more persons. Table XXXIX shows, for a few series, the number of cremation urns or burials and the number of persons found in them.

TABLE XXXIX : NUMBER OF URNS AND SKELETONS

<i>Site</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No. of burials</i>	<i>No. of cremations</i>
Killeaba	Neolithic	13	13
Welwyn	R.B.	44	45
Owslebury	R.B.	12	13
Oakley Cottage	R.B.	41	41
Loveden Hill	A.S.	65	66
Illington	A.S.	104	106
Markshall	A.S.	8	10

Multiple cremations are detectable from duplication of fragments. For this purpose the petrous temporal is often the most useful bone since it is unambiguously recognizable and survives in a high proportion of cases. But Tables XXIX and XXXVII show that the talus is almost as useful. This, too, survives very commonly (it occurs in at least 45 per cent of the Puckeridge burials) although it has the disadvantage that, when it is fragmented and warped, its laterality is more difficult to determine. Other useful features for recognizing multiple burials are the lateral margins of the orbits, mandibular condyles, the dens of the axis, the scapular spine, parts of the internal occipital protuberance, humeral trochlear surfaces, patellae and many other distinctive anatomical regions which need not be enumerated here.

If duplication is detected does this necessarily mean that two persons were in fact cremated on one pyre? Obviously not. They may have been burned separately and their ashes afterwards mingled in one urn. But, because the intent in such a case would have been to mix the remains, it is pedantic not to refer to it as a double cremation, even though it is of a different kind from one in which the actual burning involved two corpses simultaneously on one pyre.

Difficulties arise when only a very small amount of duplication is present: no more, perhaps, than a second dens axis or left petrous temporal. In these circumstances there is always the possibility that the intrusive element may have been a leftover from last month's ashes which has been scraped up with today's burning. Clearly, this would be unlikely to happen if the funeral pyres were always widely separated spatially; but if it was customary to use the same cremation site (a shallow trough, for example) for several burials, inadvertent-mingling of the remains may often have occurred. A corollary of this is that it is most important for archaeologists to establish the precise way in which cremations were in fact carried out. For some sites, there is already excavated evidence that shallow trenches were used, and they may have been re-used repeatedly.

To distinguish then, between cremations which are double by intent, rather than by inadvertence, we ought to demand some minimum amount of duplication below which the diagnosis should not be made. If 70 per cent of two separate skeletons (a woman and a child, for example) survive in one urn, it may be reasonably assumed that this is likely to have been some form of double burial. What minimum to accept is much less certain and no suggestion will be offered here, since the situation does not arise.

No trace of duplication of any anatomical feature is found in any of the Puckeridge burials, and can be said with fair confidence that the 92 urns from this site contain remains of no more than 92 skeletons. This goes a little distance towards suggesting that their cremation pyres were habitually kept well apart from each other. But the further possibility should not be overlooked. The residual bones of these cremations might sometimes have been buried in more than one pot: perhaps with cranial fragments in one vessel, post-cranial remains in another. This could go some way towards explaining the curious selection of skeletal fragments which appears to have taken place in many of the burials. If this were to have happened at all often, the number of corpses could be substantially *fewer* than the number of urns.

(i) Sex

From what has been said above, it will be realised that the sexing of these remains has presented considerable difficulty. There is, however, some difference between the three series in this respect. In Series 'A', despite the small amount of surviving material, relatively little difficulty was found in deciding that they were all female. Series 'B' is more ambiguous. In many of these cremations the bones have been extensively comminuted; and even in burials, as 38 and 66, where the largest fragment is about 70 mm long, much uncertainty is found. This is often due to the fact that, when a fairly long piece of femur or tibia survives, the fragment may be very narrow, lacking its full thickness, warped and with its diagnostic features and surface-markings much eroded. Even more often, it is due to the severe fragmentation or virtual absence of mastoid processes, significant pelvic elements or the articular surfaces of the larger limb bones.

The SG series is much better in this respect. Although, in several of these cremations, the number of surviving fragments is small, they tend to be better preserved, to contain more pieces which are substantially larger than most of those in the 'B' series and, especially, to include more articular surfaces which are far more complete. As a result, the sexing of the SG group can, for the most part, be done with greater confidence than for the 'B' or even the 'A' series. Table XL summarizes the sexual distribution of the adults in each of the three series.

TABLE XL : DISTRIBUTION OF SEX

Sex	Series					
	A		B		SG	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
♂ or ? ♂	0	0.0	17	42.5	19	47.5
♀ or ? ♀	5	100.0	21	52.5	18	45.0
Unsexable	0	0.0	2	5.0	3	7.5

It will be seen that in the 'B' and SG groups males and females occur. Also, that there is nothing remarkable about their relative proportions in view of the smallness of both series and the diagnostic limitations of the sexing criteria.

Whether the 100 per cent frequency of females in the 'A' series is significant or not must remain uncertain; five consecutive burials of one sex might easily be found by chance when examining a group containing more or less equal numbers of men and women. On the other

hand, it is possible that these cremations do, indeed, indicate that the area from which they came was a cemetery or an enclave reserved for females. It is in situations such as this that further hints may occasionally be obtained from the grave goods or from the style of the urns. Here, the only artifacts identified were two nails in burial 'A' 2. But it is noteworthy that each of these cremations contained animal bones and this, at least, confers an additional uniformity on the group which may slightly reinforce the significance of their sex.

(j) Age

In cremated material the estimation of the age at death often presents even greater difficulties than the determination of sex. For juveniles the best criterion is the recognition of fragments of unfused epiphyses which give a general indication of immaturity. During adolescence it is sometimes possible to narrow the range by finding fused and unfused epiphyses in a single cremation or, in very young adults, to detect incomplete fusion of a humeral head, an ischial ramal epiphysis or an iliac crest. In pre-adolescents, the size of bones gives a rough indication of age and this is a relatively sensitive criterion in the earliest months of infancy and childhood. Even in uncremated material there is, of course, uncertainty when age is assessed in this way, owing to the normal variation of size in children of identical age. This uncertainty is aggravated in cremated material because it is never possible to know how much shrinkage has occurred. However, controlled experiments in modern crematoria suggest that shrinkage, as opposed to warping, is quite slight and usually under two per cent. This has also been found (Wells, unpublished) by taking isolated bones, fleshed and defleshed, measuring them and then re-measuring after they have been cremated under various conditions.

In inhumations, the estimation of a child's age can be achieved within quite narrow limits from the evidence of tooth formation and eruption. This is seldom possible with cremated remains. Pieces of infantile jaws commonly survive but they are usually incomplete, often extensively damaged and rarely carry more than the fragmented remnants of one or two tooth roots. More commonly, nothing survives but an isolated molar crown. When fragments of teeth are found, their degree of completion can be used as a rough estimate of age — provided the tooth itself can be identified correctly.

In adults it is often difficult or impossible to decide at what age death occurred. Usually, the best available evidence is the degree of closure found in cranial sutures. Unfortunately, even in prepared anatomical specimens, this is a notoriously unreliable criterion; and it may become almost worthless when only a few scraps of cranial vault are recovered. This, as noted in Part I, was a common situation at Puckeridge, where cranial fragments were remarkably scanty in some burials. In view of this, it has not been considered practicable to divide the adult material into more than three categories 'Young Adult', 'Elderly' and 'Adult'. In this context 'Young Adult' is applied up to the age of thirty, 'Elderly' refers to any age over thirty, 'Adult' is used in cases where no greater precision is possible. The distinction between them has often had to be made, *faute de mieux*, on the relative amounts of fused and unfused cranial suture. In burial 'B' 69, where a total of 200 mm of wholly unfused suture occurs (and none showing fusion) it seems safe to infer that this was a young adult. Where fused and unfused fragments are found in the same burial, the category 'Young Adult' has been adopted when (a) more than about 50 per cent of sutural lengths are unfused or show only early fusion and (b) provided that these are lengths of coronal, sagittal or lambdoid suture. Unfused squamosal suture is not accepted as justifying the diagnosis of 'Young Adult' as defined above.

In addition to these sutural criteria, dental erosion and the appearance of the symphysis pubis may sometimes provide further evidence of age, though both are uncommon in cremated remains and hardly occur at Puckeridge. Further help in estimating age may be given by pathological changes. In general osteoarthritis and osteophytosis tend to occur more frequently with advancing years than in younger persons. In view of this, any cremation in which these conditions are found has been categorized as 'Elderly', i.e. more than thirty years. This will certainly not be invariably valid but it will be so in the majority of cases.

A few additional comments will be found above, in the notes to individual burials.

Tables XLI and XLII summarize the age distribution of the three groups from this site.

TABLE XLI : AGES AT DEATH OF ALL ADULTS

Series	No.	YA		E		A	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A	5	0	0.0	1	20.0	4	80.0
B	40	6	15.0	10	25.0	24	60.0
SG	40	12	30.0	4	10.0	24	60.0

TABLE XLII : AGES AT DEATH OF SEXED ADULTS

Series	Sex	No.	YA		E		A	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A	♀	5	0	0.0	1	20.0	4	80.0
B	♂ or ?♂	17	3	17.6	8	47.1	6	35.3
	♀ or ?♀	21	3	14.3	2	9.5	16	76.2
SG	♂ or ?♂	19	4	21.0	3	15.8	12	63.2
	♀ or ?♀	18	8	44.4	1	5.6	9	50.0

YA = Young Adult; E = Elderly; A = Adult

In addition to these mature persons, the SG series included seven juveniles. No juveniles were present in the 'A' or 'B' groups.

From Tables XLI and XLII it can be seen that there are some suggestive differences between the three series and between the sexes. The 'A' group is so small that it is probably best to disregard it. In Series 'B' (Table XLI) only 15 per cent are assessed as 'Young Adult' compared with 30 per cent in Series SG, whereas the respective values for 'Elderly' are 25 per cent and 10 per cent. This would seem to suggest that the expectation of life was somewhat greater among the 'B' group than the SG people. Further support for this might be adduced from the fact that all the juveniles were from SG.

When the sexes are considered separately (Table XLII), it is seen that, although the percentage of women dying as 'Young Adults' in the 'B' Series is not significantly different from the percentage of men, 47.1 per cent of males are 'Elderly' as opposed to only 9.5 per cent of females. In the SG group only 21.0 per cent of men died as 'Young Adults', compared with 44.4 per cent of women, whereas 15.8 per cent of the men were 'Elderly' as against only 5.6 per cent of the women. These figures are roughly in line with what is usually found in early populations, where the women almost always die at a younger age than the men — often by a margin of three to seven years — which for many archaic populations places the female deaths at less than thirty, the male deaths somewhat above this age.

How reliable are these inferences? It is precarious to press, too far, any conclusions based on such small series but, in addition to this, other factors intervene to confuse the issue. In allotting individuals to the category 'Elderly' it has happened that all those in the SG group and eight of the ten in 'B' were so allotted on account of arthritic or osteophytotic changes in their remains. To assume, therefore, that there were more than twice as many 'Elderly' among the 'B' group than among the SG may be wholly fallacious. It may merely mean that the 'B' people led harder

lives and that, age for age, they had developed more traumatic pathology than the SG people! Likewise when comparing the sexes. The apparently higher frequency of 'Elderly' among the males of both series may again reflect nothing more than their greater exposure to stress, strain and injury.

There seems no way to resolve these difficulties with certainty. However, there is some metrical evidence, and a strong subjective impression, that cranial fusion is in fact more advanced among the 'B' group than the SG and also in the males of both, when compared with the females. If this is so, then we may validly think that a real difference in longevity did exist between the two groups and, within each group, between the sexes. In a very few instances a more precise estimation of the age of 'Young Adults' can be made from the state of the epiphyses. Both 'B' 56 (♀) and SG XLV (?♀) are likely to be in the 18-20 range, as shown by incomplete fusion of a humeral head. SG IX (♂) is probably close to 21-23, as it shows partial fusion of an iliac crest.

Juvenile remains occurred only in the SG series. No evidence as to the cause of death was detectable in any of them. Table XLIII shows the age distribution of these children.

TABLE XLIII : AGE AT DEATH OF JUVENILES

Burial	Age
I	9-12 years
III	8-10 years
XVI	6-8 years
XXXIII	8 months
XLVI	4-5 years
LII	8-11 years
LIII	6-9 years

This is a frequency of juvenile deaths of 14.9 per cent for the SG group and 7.7 per cent if the three series are combined. These figures may be compared with frequencies of 12.8 per cent at Cirencester (Wells 1962, pp.60-70) 11.1 per cent at Welwyn (Wells 1973, unpublished), about 24 per cent at Loveden Hill (Wells, forthcoming) and 32.7 per cent at Illington (Wells 1960). It is notable that the remains of only one infant were present among these children.

If we are justified in assuming that the recovery-rate of children's cremations is approximately representative of their actual rate of death, then the Puckeridge people clearly had a healthy childhood. (In the Owslebury Romano-British inhumation-series about 50 per cent of 51 burials were those of newborn or extremely young infants). But it is likely that some infantile cremations elude detection and we must be cautious about accepting these Puckeridge figures as fully representative of what really occurred.

#### (k) Teeth

The surviving dental evidence from Puckeridge, slight as it is, is exceedingly difficult to estimate and interpret. Any opinions offered here must, therefore, be taken as tentative and uncertain, with a margin of error even greater than that attaching to the rest of the evidence. Even so it would be defeatist not to extract as much information as possible from what is found.

In the combined series (nothing seems to be gained by separating the groups) fragments survive from 22 individuals in which the condition of about 117 tooth places can be assessed. These fragments include 13 of maxillae and 14 of mandibles. Only five teeth still remain in situ and in four of them the crowns have been fractured off as a result of the cremation. The remaining one, a canine of 'B' 8, shows some degree of attrition on the occlusal surface (PL. X A) but it is difficult to estimate owing to soil-damage. Two loose molar crowns from SG XXXVIII, a young adult or adolescent, also show light attrition.

In all, 107 teeth seem to have been lost post-mortem from the 117 identifiable tooth places and the positions of these empty sockets show which teeth were still in the jaws at death. When two or three isolated incisor sockets are found, it may, in a small warped fragment, be very difficult to decide whether there are two lefts and one right or vice versa. There are 49 incisor places, and of these 48 contained teeth at the time of death. The remaining one, a  $\overline{1}$ , is somewhat ambiguous owing to damage; but it is likely to have been lost ante-mortem. Seventeen canine places survive, all with teeth at death and, as noted, one with a tooth still in situ. Twenty-four premolar places appear to be recognizable, one of which still retains a root, and there are 27 molar places with 4 roots *in situ*.

In addition to the probable loss of the incisor, six other teeth (3 P, 3M) appear to have been shed during life. Owing to differences in the size and preservation of surviving fragments the evidence for this is clearer in some cases than in others and, for posterior teeth, even when a fragment of ramus is present it may be impossible to decide whether the adjacent tooth is an  $\overline{8}$  or a  $\overline{7}$ . As far as it is possible to judge, one of the shed molars here is a  $\overline{6}$ , the others  $\overline{7}$  and  $\overline{7}$ .

In addition to this vignette of shed and retained teeth, a few hints of oral disease can be detected. A trace of alveolar recession can be found in 'B' 88, whilst in SG IX a small periodontal abscess-cavity was present around the missing  $\overline{7}$ .

From such slender evidence, any inferences that are made can only be offered coyly, as it were, and with the most alert awareness of their limitations. The rather light attrition on the canine of 'B' 8 and the molars of SG XXXVIII suggests a diet that was not unduly coarse or abrasive. The presence of alveolar recession and periodontal abscess might hint at the absence of oral hygiene and the possibility of some sort of pap or porridge in the diet. That seven teeth out of 117 places seem to have been shed ante-mortem indicates a frequency of tooth-loss which is not at all exceptional in material of this date. As far as can be judged from surviving sockets, the alveoli were well-formed and spacious, with no evidence of deformed, displaced or overcrowded teeth. Those teeth or fragments which survive show no deformity of their roots and no trace of enamel hypoplasia.

#### (1) *Anatomical variants*

The anatomical variants which can be identified in this material are few and unremarkable. Details are noted in Part I and only a brief resumé is needed here.

Cranial variants include SG XXXVI, which has a lambdoid wormian bone, and SG XXVII, with a small zygo-maxillary tubercle. Also in the SG series the region of the internal occipital protuberance survives well enough in eight burials for the course of the sagittal sinus to be observed: it turns left in one case (XLIX, B) and right in the other seven. This 12.5 per cent incidence of the anomaly is not exceptional. Among negative findings for cranial features it was noted ('B' 63) that the inferior nasal margin showed no guttering and, in SG XXVII, the superior orbital foramen was single, not multiple or notched. SG XXIX has a small mandibular torus opposite the L. premolar teeth. In SG LVI this feature is present bilaterally: two tori are present on the left at about the level of  $\overline{7}$ , on the right there are also two, one opposite  $\overline{3}$  (PL. XII B) and one opposite  $\overline{6}$ . All these are very small. Post-cranially few variants of any note are detectable. The distal ends of seven humeri in the SG series and one in 'B' are preserved well enough to show that none of them had a septal aperture. Table XXIX shows that patellar fragments often survive: sometimes most of the bone may be present. This occurs in several of the Puckeridge burials and in some of them a vastus notch occurs. In 'B' 64 the R. patella shows this feature, but not the left. In SG LVI the R. patella has a shallow, but well marked, notch which measures 14.5 mm across (PL. XII C). Small or 'incipient' notches are also present in SG XXVIII and LVIII. The distal end of the tibia survives in three burials sufficiently intact to determine whether a squatting-facet is present. In 'B' 1 it is absent; one is present in SG LVI and also in SG LVIII.

The evidence of these few anatomical variants may be summed up by saying that no exceptional feature was detected and no ordinary feature was found to occur with unusual frequency. No doubt the paucity of the material partly accounts for this. The only possible exception to this is, perhaps, the occurrence of four patellae with vastus notches from about

seven which survived well enough to leave no doubt about the condition. We may say, therefore, that although these three series may each have been a closely-inbred community, there is no genetic evidence of this and it is more probable that they were drawing on a fairly large and well mixed gene pool. The presence of two with squatting-facets cannot possibly establish the frequency of this feature among these people. But it is enough to show that a crouched or squatting posture was adopted occasionally as a regular habit. One of these was in a male, the other in a female; but there is no shred of evidence to show whether the condition arose occupationally or as a preferred posture of rest.

*(m) Pathology*

As in most early material, the commonest pathological conditions at Puckeridge were osteophytosis (PL. X B, C) and osteoarthritis. In Series 'B', osteophytotic lipping of the margins of vertebral bodies was present in at least 10 vertebrae from 7 persons. In 4 burials the cervical region was affected, in 3 the thoracic segments were involved. One person had osteoarthritic changes of a lumbar intervertebral articulation and another had arthritis of a L. navicular bone. Of these individuals, two were assessed as ? ♀, the rest were male.

Despite the substantially better preservation of the SG burials and the larger volume of material retrieved, osteophytosis was recognized in only two cremations. These were the males SG XXXII, in whom it was present cervically (PL. XI C), and SG XLII, in whom it was well-developed in a lumbar vertebra. In both cases the affected bones may have been pathologically synostosed to their inferior neighbours. Another male, SG XVII, had osteoarthritis of the head of a 1st metatarsal. The only female to be affected was SG XLVII in whom a trace of lipping was present on a fragment of acetabulum. These osteophytotic and arthritic changes reflect the stress to which joints have been exposed. We may infer, then, that the 'B' people suffered somewhat greater physical strains than the SG group and also that the men habitually performed heavier physical tasks than the women. The vertebral lesions probably indicate a response to humping weighty loads or, perhaps, torsional strains. The navicular changes of 'B' 63 may have been the result of strenuous agricultural work, in poor footwear, over rough ground. The metatarsal arthritis of SG XXVII could have been similarly caused or, more specifically, the result of wearing boots which cramped the toes and produced some degree of hallux valgus.

As well as the vertebral changes already noted, the presence of small cavities in the superior or inferior surfaces of vertebral bodies is a common sign of spinal injury. These cavities, which are known as Schmorl's nodes, are due to partial rupture of an intervertebral disc, often in adolescence, and perhaps at a place where vestigial remnants of the notochord have left a focus of weakness. In the SG series, it is possible to examine 79 vertebral surfaces from 21 cremations for the presence of this feature. One node was all that was found (SG XLV). In contrast to this, only 28 vertebrae from 8 persons of the 'B' series could be examined for the trait, but it was found to be present in 6 of the 28. In spite of this very limited evidence, it once again hints that the 'B' people worked harder than the SG group.

It only remains to note a few miscellaneous conditions. In SG IX a slight defect in a tibial tuberosity is suggestive of Osgood-Schlatter's syndrome. SG XLIII has a periosteitic reaction of a finger phalange which might be traumatic in origin (e.g. hit with a hammer) or due to an infection spreading from a whitlow or some such lesion. A fragment of orbit from SG XXXI shows a mild degree of cribra orbitalis (PL. XI B). This is a disease of uncertain origin, but it may be associated with dietary deficiencies or, according to some authorities, with certain types of anaemia. In SG L, slight roughening of the floor of the R. maxillary antrum indicates the probability of chronic sinusitis. This is common in some early populations and may be due to living under crowded conditions in ill-ventilated, smoke-filled huts where droplet infections were readily sneezed from one person to another.

The only evidence of a fracture at Puckeridge was in SG XVIII, which showed a well-healed break of the R. fibula just proximal to the malleolus (PL. X D). This lesion (a Pott's fracture) is due to severe inversion of the foot at the ankle-joint, and is typically the result of twisting the ankle when walking over rutted ground or stumbling in a drunken lurch. It is especially likely

to occur in people with flabby leg-muscles. As a common skiing or skating accident it is much more likely to occur at the start of a skiing holiday than when muscle-tone has been built up after two or three weeks' vigorous activity. We can only wonder whether this is yet another crumb of evidence pointing to a relative muscular flabbiness in some of the SG people.

(n) *Animal bones*

Animal bones were found in 33 (35.9 per cent) of the Puckeridge combined burials, but the numbers and frequency varied between the three series. This is shown in Table XLIV, with details of a few other sites for comparison.

TABLE XLIV : FREQUENCY OF ANIMAL BONES

Series	Number of burials	Number with animals	%
Puckeridge A	5	5	100.0
Puckeridge B	40	16	40.0
Puckeridge SG	47	12	25.5
Killeaba	13	0	0.0
Boxford	11	0	0.0
Welwyn (Adults)	34	1	2.9
Welwyn (Children)	5	4	80.0
Loveden Hill	65	11	16.9
Illington (Adults)	86	21	24.4
Illington (Children)	18	1	5.6

No significant difference between the sexes was found in the 'B' series, where animal bones occurred with seven (42.9 per cent) of the assumed males and nine (41.1 per cent) of the assumed females. In the SG group the corresponding figures were six (31.6 per cent) and four (22.2 per cent); but the numbers are too few to be more than suggestive.

At Illington, sheep and/or goat, ox, pig, horse and dog were identified, and some pattern of distribution between males, females and children was recognized (Wells 1960). At Puckeridge the only mammals present were sheep and/or goat, and ox. Bird bones, almost certainly of several different species, also occurred. The distribution of these genera, as a percentage of the number of burials containing identifiable animal bones, is shown in Table XLV.

TABLE XLV : FREQUENCY OF GENERA AT PUCKERIDGE (%)

Animal	A	B	SG
Sheep or goat	40.0	69.2	36.3
Ox	0.0	7.7	36.3
Bird	80.0	23.1	27.2

The sexual allocation of these animals shows patterning here also. In the 'B' and SG series, sheep or goat appear to occur indifferently with both sexes although the only female example in the SG group (Burial XXXVI) is assessed as '? female'. *Bos* occurs only in males (as horse did at Illington). With the very doubtful exception of SG XXVII, bird bones occur only with females. The high frequency of bird in the 'A' series is interesting.

Juvenile burials occurred only in the SG group, where one (14.3 per cent) of seven children had associated animal remains, again sheep or goat. This contrasted sharply with the Welwyn cemetery where 80.0 per cent of the children, but only 29.4 per cent of the adults, had animal bones. Unfortunately, reliable comparative material is still scarce but here, as in a few other cremation-series, there is enough evidence to suggest that routine analysis of the animal remains may yield interesting and rewarding results.

#### Acknowledgment

I am extremely grateful to Mr. Brian McWilliams, Keeper of Natural History, Norwich Museums for his help in identifying the scraps of animal bone among these cremations. Without his skill and persistence little would have been achieved with these unlovely remnants of mutton, beef and bird.

### III. THE SKELETONS

Four skeletons, eroded and incomplete from soil erosion, were examined. Estimates of their sex and age have been based on standard anatomical criteria. Stature reconstruction follows Trotter and Gleser (1952, 463-514; 1958, 79-123). Unfortunately, any conclusions drawn from this very defective material can only be extremely tentative.

1. **Burial XVIII** ?? Female. Adult

Twenty-seven much fragmented remains about which little can be said. These consist of two fragments of upper limb-bones and scraps of femora, tibiae, fibulae and a few tarsal and metatarsal elements. A large squatting-facet is present distally on the L. tibia; the R. tibia cannot be examined for this feature because of soil-erosion. The R. tibia was about 333.5 mm long, corresponding to a stature of 1582 mm (5ft 2¼in).

2. **Burial XXII** Sex uncertain. Adult 35+

A few scraps of badly smashed and eroded cranial vault and some fragments of long bones. There is nothing reliable to be said about these remains.

3. **Burial XXVI** Male. Age 40-50

Badly fragmented and eroded remains from most parts of the skeleton. This was a powerfully-built man with strongly-developed muscles. The calva was a long ovoid in *norma verticalis* and gave the following measurements:

L — Maximum length	193.4	} Cranial Index 73.7
B — Maximum parietal breadth	142.6	
B' — Minimum frontal breadth		
B'' — Maximum frontal breadth		

The dental state is

C	
0 7 . 5 4 3 0 1	1 2 3 4 . ? ? ?
8 7 6 5 4 0 2 1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
CCC	C

Attrition is not very heavy. The caries was occlusal on 7] but only three isolated roots are now left; it was cervical buccally on the mandibular teeth. Light tartar is present on a few and some early paradontal infection was present. The R. humerus is about 333.1 mm long, corresponding a stature of 1744 mm (5ft 8¾in).

*Anomalies and pathology.* Five small wormian bones occur, in the lambdoid suture. Incipient maxillary and mandibular tori are present. Osteoarthritis is present on the 2nd 3rd and 4th cervical vertebrae, with fusion of the C<sub>2</sub> and C<sub>3</sub>.

4. **Burial XLVIII** Male. Age 40-55

Much-damaged fragments of skull, pelvis, long bones and other post-cranial elements. The R. tibia is about 338 mm long, corresponding to a stature of 1637 mm (5ft 4½in).

*Anomalies and pathology.* The frontal bone is metopic. There is evidence of slight tearing of the interosseous ligament or the capsule of the distal radial-ulnar joints. It is associated with osteoarthritis and some eburnation of the radial surfaces of the wrist joints. This may have been due to severe wrenching of the wrists, as from guiding a plow or some equivalent occupation (the humeri are grossly eroded but it is clear that this man had strong arm-muscles).

The R. tibia has a well marked exostosis of the posterior ligament of the lateral malleolus. The L. tibia has extensive osteoarthritis distally and this is also present, with some splaying of the bone, at the distal end of the L. fibula. These lesions could have been due to strain of the joints from repeated wrenching or tearing of their ligaments and capsules. Early osteoarthritic lipping around the trochlear surface of the L. talus adds further support to the inference that this man used his legs and feet, as well as his arms, for heavy and sustained labour.

#### *Summary*

In view of the very poor condition of this material little can usefully be said about it. No genetic variants of any great significance were found. Pathological conditions are few and are limited to caries and some common types of osteoarthritis. The physical type of these skeletons is impossible to assess accurately but seems to fit well within the range of normal variation of the Iron Age and Romano-British populations.

## CASKET BURIALS *By* Hugh Borrill

### INTRODUCTION

A casket-burial is quite distinct from other types of cremation burial. It is defined as a burial where the cremated remains are placed inside a small wooden container (sometimes a pottery beaker, glass vessel or other oddments are included), and the remainder of the grave-goods are deposited around the casket inside the grave-pit. The size of the caskets from Puckeridge seems to average *c.* 30 cm long x 25 cm wide x 15 cm deep; which is considerably smaller than the boxes used in another type of cremation burial known as box-burial: these boxes are large enough to accommodate all the grave-goods and are undecorated. Caskets are normally decorated with bronze studs, rings and corner-plates, as well as with more interesting pieces such as lockplates with low-relief decoration; most of the caskets have iron hinges and sometimes other iron fittings including handles.

A number of casket burials came to light during excavations at Skeleton Green and subsequently from two other Romano-British cemeteries nearby.<sup>21</sup> These burials are unusual and they seemed worthy of further study. A search for parallels revealed a considerable amount of similar material in numerous museum collections, but very little published information. A survey of material, from funerary sources, was accordingly undertaken in an attempt to fit the Puckeridge material into a wider context (see Table XLVI). This table lists both published and unpublished material. The survey has been limited to the area of Southern Britain and East Anglia; some museums were visited personally and others replied to requests for information with details and sometimes with sketches of objects held in the collection.

I would like to thank all the people who were so helpful when consulted during the survey, including those excavators who gave me information about, or access to unpublished material and, especially, the museum Curators and their staff for their forbearance and help when allowing me to remove and study objects on public display.

21. The pottery and other material from the two cemeteries, discovered during the construction of the Puckeridge by-pass, has been published separately in *Hertfordshire Archaeology*, 5, 1978. But the two casket-burials from 'A' were withheld for further study and they are included in this report.

## DESCRIPTIONS OF FITTINGS FROM THE CASKETS

## I. FROM SKELETON GREEN

## 1 B.XXX

*Bronze Objects* (FIGS. 110-111)

- a. Plain square plate with circular studs in the corners.
- b. Corner-plate with holes for insertion of the small dome-headed studs shown in *d*.
- c. Similar to above.
- d. Six bronze studs with thin iron shanks.

Obviously a considerable amount of care was taken in the manufacture of the studs and the probable sequence is as follows: two small circular pieces of bronze were stuck together with material like Plaster of Paris; these were then pierced with an iron shank, further cement was added on top and a domed cap was finally affixed to secure the shank firmly in place.

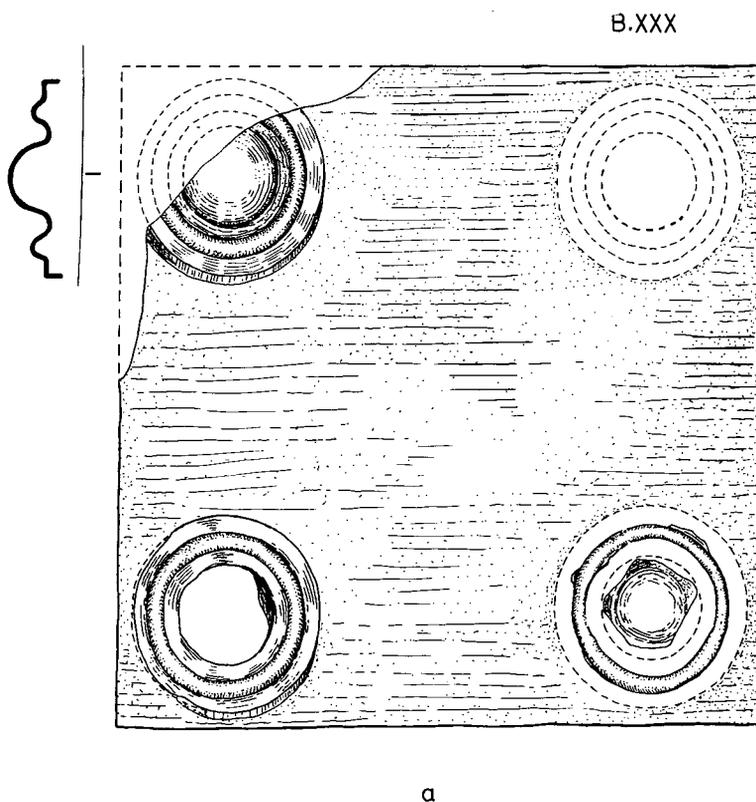


Fig. 110. Burial XXX : bronze lock-plate (1:1).

*Iron Objects* (FIG. 112)

- e. Simple loop hinge. The hinge consists of a long strap with a hole at one end through which a split-spike loop has been inserted. It can be seen from the position of the strap in FIG. 122 that it was at the rear of the casket and formed, along with *f*, a pair of hinges. The strap was fixed outside on the rear of the casket, and rivets were then inserted through the wood and hammered over (see FIG. 121). The split-spike loop was in turn hammered into the back edge of the lid to allow articulation of the hinge. The distance between the rivet-head internally and the iron strap is 1.2 cm which would approximate to the thickness of the wood.
- f. The second hinge.
- g. Box corner-binding with expanded terminals; the terminals were pierced to take rivets which fastened the binding to the wooden casket.
- h. Terminal of box binding.
- i. Another similar.
- j. Bolt or sliding hasp attachment with traces of wood on the reverse.

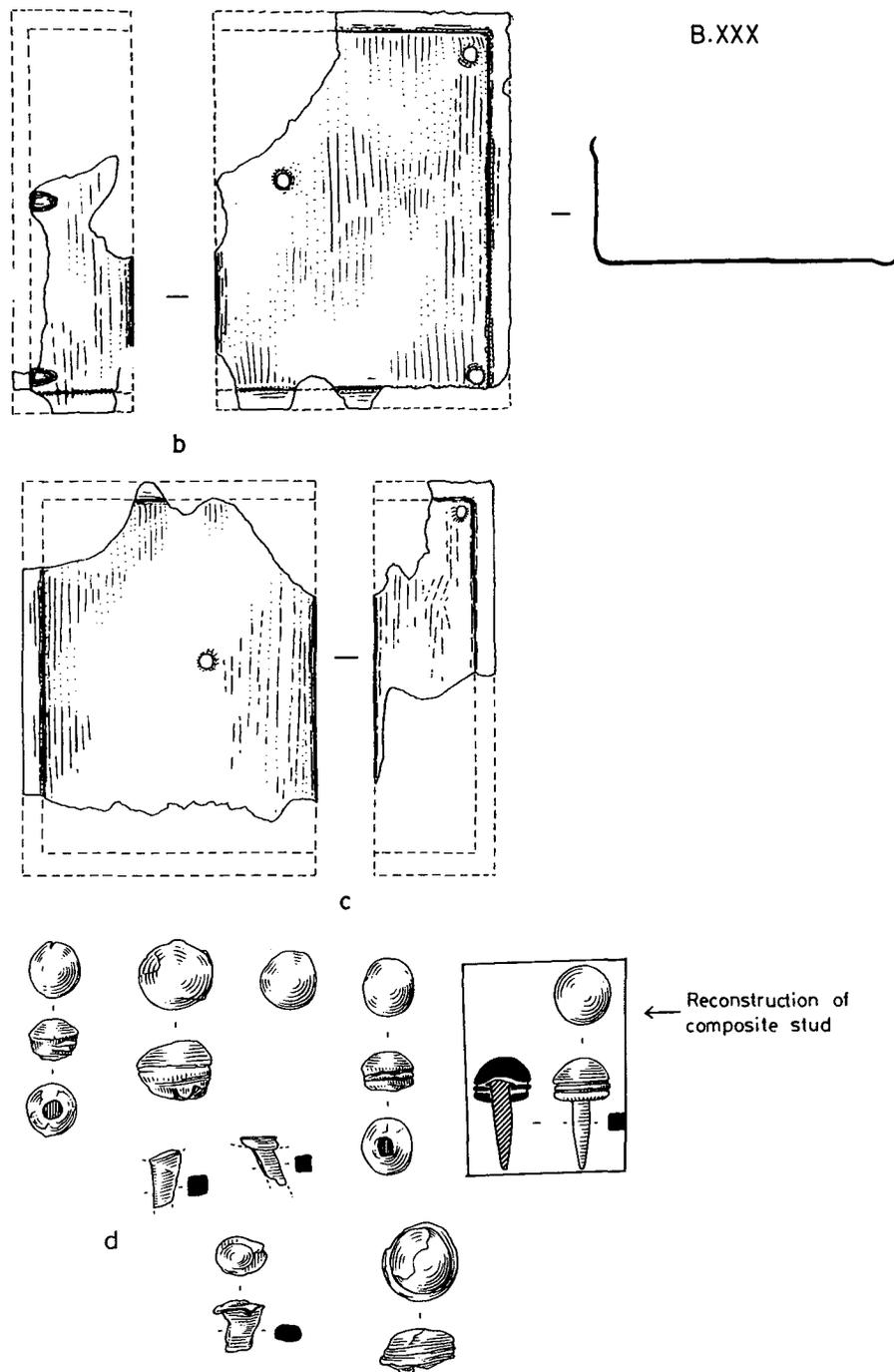


Fig. 111. Burial XXX : bronze plates and studs (1:1).

- k.* Handle with (?) Dolphin-head terminals and remains of spike-loop attachments for fixing the handle to the lid of the box. The distance between the head of the loop and the shank where it is turned over is 1.5 cm.
- l.* Sprung catch with the remains of a split-spike loop at the head for fixing into the lid of the box. The remains of a small rectangular iron plate, with rivet-holes, was found corroded to the internal part of the catch (for further discussion and a reconstruction see FIG. 121 and p.318).

*Associated finds from the Burial*

Shattered glass beaker (FIG. 106)  
 Small reddish flagon (FIG. 95)  
 Black carinated beaker (FIG. 97)

Small greyware beaker (FIG. 97)  
 Coin of Antoninus Pius (see p.268)

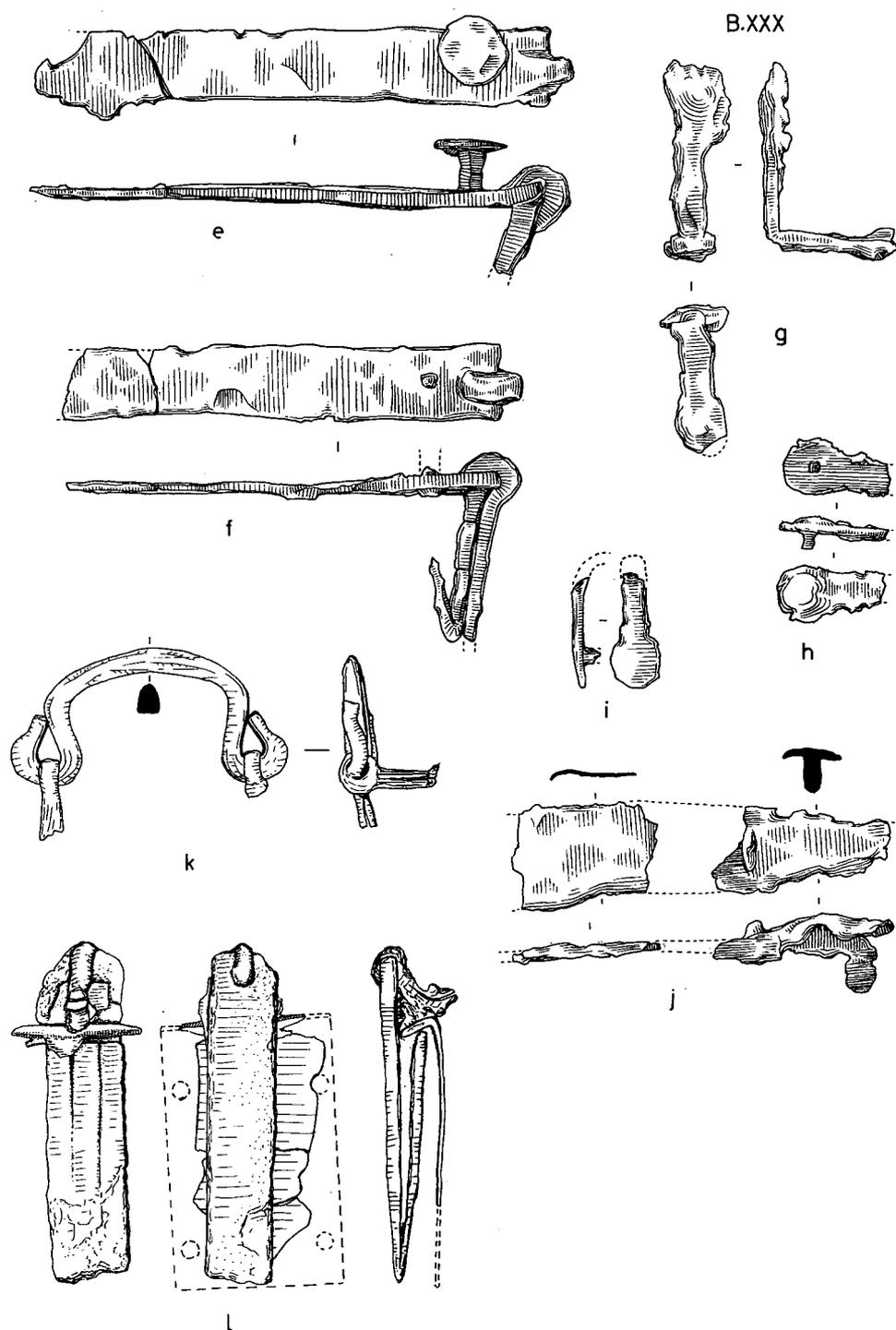


Fig. 112. Burial XXX : iron fittings ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

2. B.XXXV

*Bronze Objects* (FIG. 113; PL. XIV A)

- a. Stud decorated in low relief with a Roman head.
- b. Similar stud, but undecorated.
- c. Stud with raised external ridge.
- d. Small stud used for fastening sandal.
- e. Shank from another stud.

*Iron Objects* (FIGS. 113, 114)

- f-g Two fragments of straps with textile markings (see note p.309, and PL. XIV B).
- h-i Corner-plates with wood replacement.
- j. Key or latch-lifter with looped head.

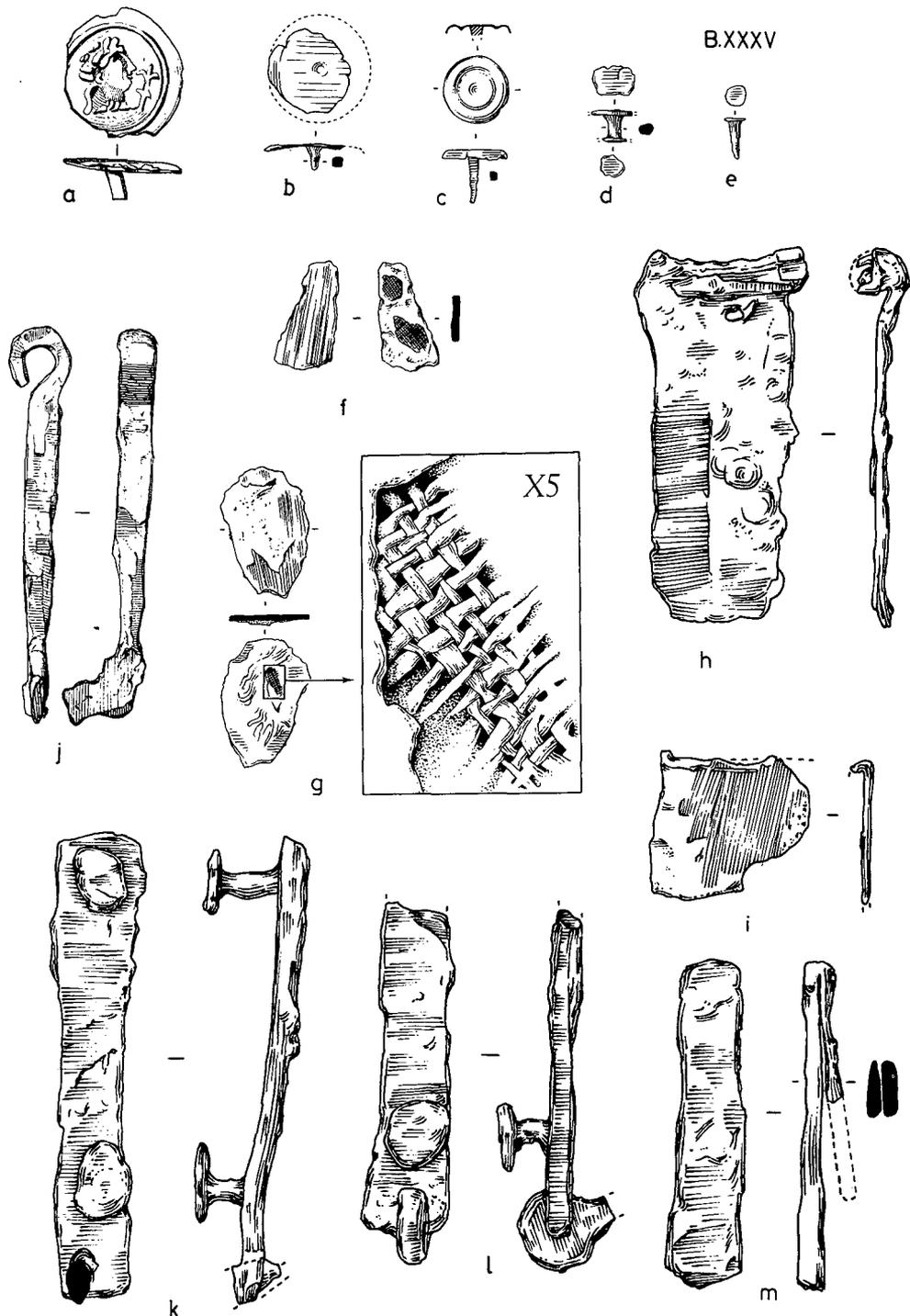


Fig. 113. Burial XXXV : a-e bronze studs (1:1); f-m iron fittings ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

- k. Hinge-strap, as in B.XXX, but with two rivets remaining *in situ*.  
 l. Similar to B.XXX, e.  
 m. Iron fastener (drawn upside down), similar to B.XXX, l.  
 n-o Corner-plates with the remains of two rivets and traces of wood replacement on the internal surfaces.  
 p. Fragment of corner-plate with the remains of three rivets.  
 q. Box-binding and part of another (see B.XXX, g).  
 r. Wood clamp.  
 s. Well preserved nail.  
 t. Rivet with wood replacement. Thickness of wood indicated is 1.5 cm.  
 u. Similar to h.



Fig. 114. Burial XXXV: iron fittings ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

*Associated finds from the burial*

Glass beaker	(FIG. 106)	Cornelian intaglio	(see PL. VIII C)
Glass flagon	(FIG. 106)	Coin of Antoninus Pius	(see p.268)
Small pinkish buff flagon	(FIG. 95)	Corroded remains of hobnail sandals.	
Samian f 46H platter (S.S.8)	(p.267)		

*Note on Textile-impressions from Burial XXXV* By Elizabeth Crowfoot

On iron fragment, 1a, from Iron strap under box. (FIG. 113, f)

Wood replacement one side; on the other, area 0.7 x 1.0 cm of replaced textile; Z,Z, tabby; count estimated *c.* 16/16 per cm; threads fragile (PL. XIV B).

Iron fragment, 1b (FIG. 113, g)

Again wood on one side; on the other, two patches of replaced textile probably the same as on 1a; the best 0.7 x 0.7 cm, Z,Z, tabby; threads less deteriorated; weave close and even; count 8/8-9 on 5 mm.

3 B.XLV

*Bronze Objects* (FIG. 115)

- a. Lock-plate; partly reconstructed from surviving fragments. Raised dots divide the plate into geometric units. First a diamond-shaped central unit containing a round-headed hole, for a key or latch lifter? Secondly, eight outer units, triangular in shape.

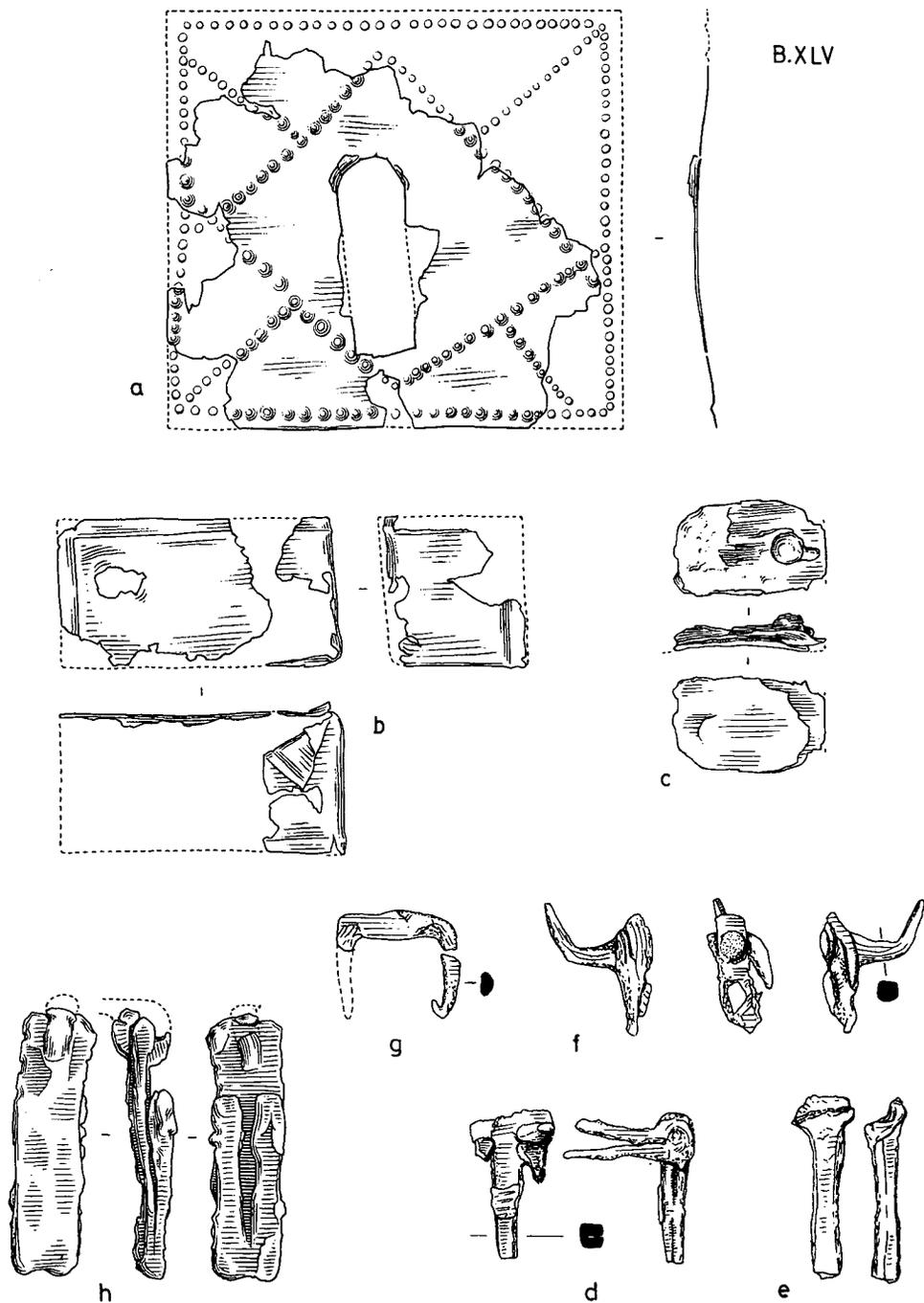


Fig. 115. Burial XLV : a bronze lock-plate, b-c bronze plates (1:1); d-h iron fittings ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

- b. Box edging; partly reconstructed from surviving fragments.
- c. Fragmentary remains of similar edging, but the sheets have become fused together after burial. The head of a rivet remains *in situ*.

*Iron Objects* (FIG. 115)

- d. Simple hinge. Two split-spike loops, one either side of a central pierced spike, are connected by an iron rod. This would allow the hinge to articulate when affixed to the back and top of the box.
- e. Remains of the central pierced spike of a second hinge.
- f. Terminal of a box-binding with an iron nail *in situ*.
- g. Wood clamp.
- h. Sprung fastener. See B.XXX, 1.

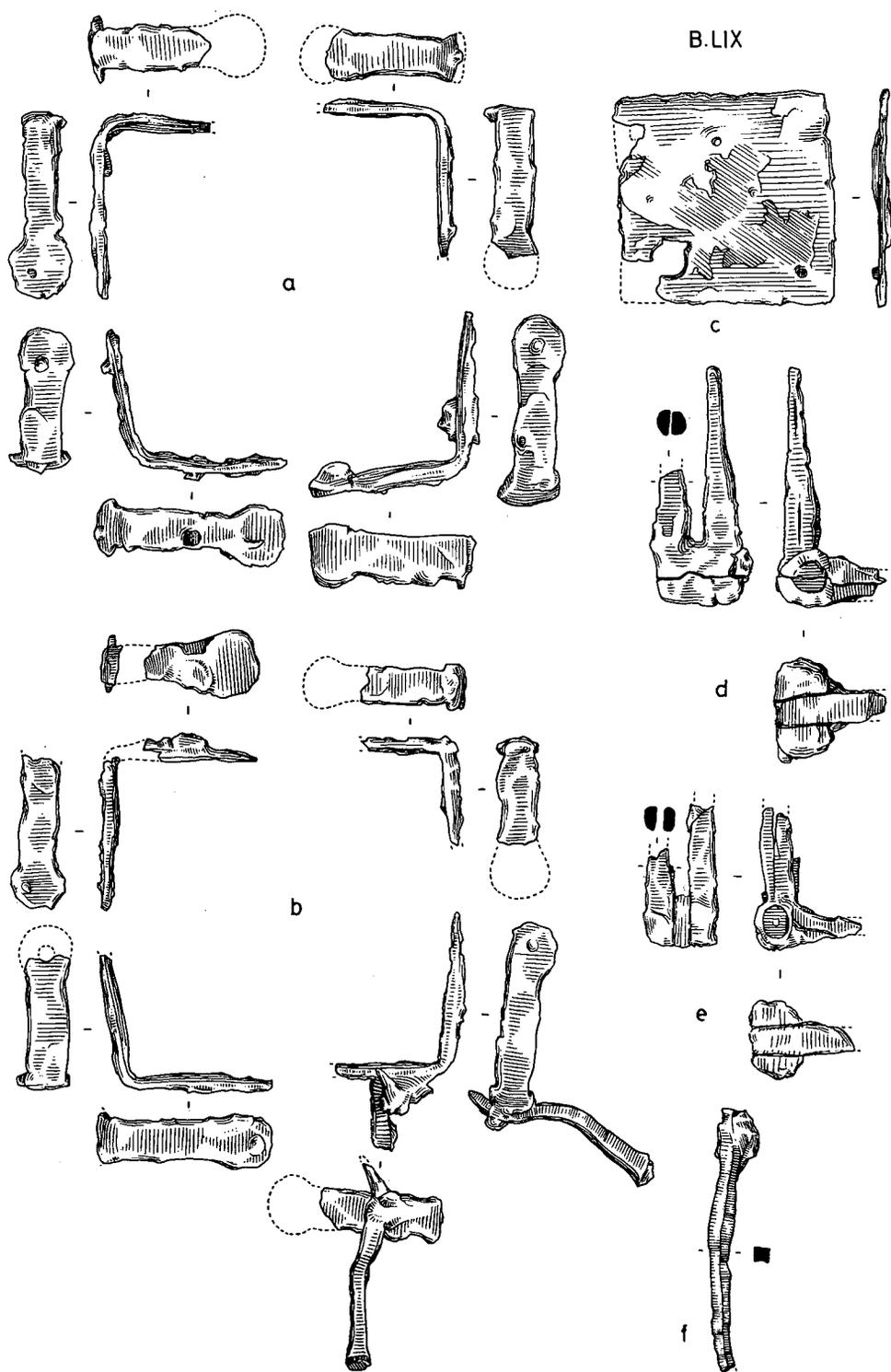


Fig. 116. Burial LIX: iron fittings ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

*Associated finds from burial*

- |                                 |            |                                      |
|---------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|
| Glass beaker                    | (FIG. 106) | Samian f 18/31 dish (S.S.19) (p.267) |
| Green-glazed bottle             | (FIG. 98)  | Terracotta lamp (FIG. 107)           |
| Small beaker (Nene Valley type) | (FIG. 97)  |                                      |

4 B.LIX

*Iron Objects* (FIG. 116; PL. XV A)

- a. Four bindings from the lower corners of the box. Similar to those from B.XXX.
- b. Four similar bindings from the upper part of the box. An iron nail has corroded to one of the terminals.

- c. ?Lock-plate with key-hole: plain, with a roughly circular hole towards one corner. Traces of wood replacement on the reverse.
- d-e Hinges. Two sets; similar to hinges from B.XLV.
- f. Large nail.

*Associated finds from burial*

Small beaker	(as FIG. 97, 65)	Samian f 18/31 dish	(p.267)
Small flagon	(FIG. 95)	Terracotta lamp	(FIG. 107)
Samian f 33 cup	(p.267)	Coin of Trajan	(see p.268)

II. FROM CEMETERY 'A'

1. Burial 3.

*Bronze Objects* (FIGS. 117-118)

- a. Decorated lock-plate; reconstructed from surviving fragments. Four hollow lion-headed studs in low relief (see note p.315). Each of the studs has a short bronze spike fixed internally to the central part of the mask. The fragile nature of the studs suggests that they were not driven into the wooden box but rather placed into pre-existing holes in the casket. The end of the spike was then turned over to secure the bronze plate to the wood.
- b. Fragments of a stud with a small central knob.
- c. Part of another very corroded stud.
- d. Free-moving plate, now bent and broken. Originally secured to the box with a split-spike loop. Probably some sort of fastening.
- e. Remains of a circular bronze plate which was originally secured to the box with an iron loop-headed split-spike; the loop probably held a bronze ring such as *f* or *g* (see Burial 4 for more complete examples).
- f-g Two rings with ridges around the outer face. They would originally have been secured to the box (see Burial 4).

A B.3

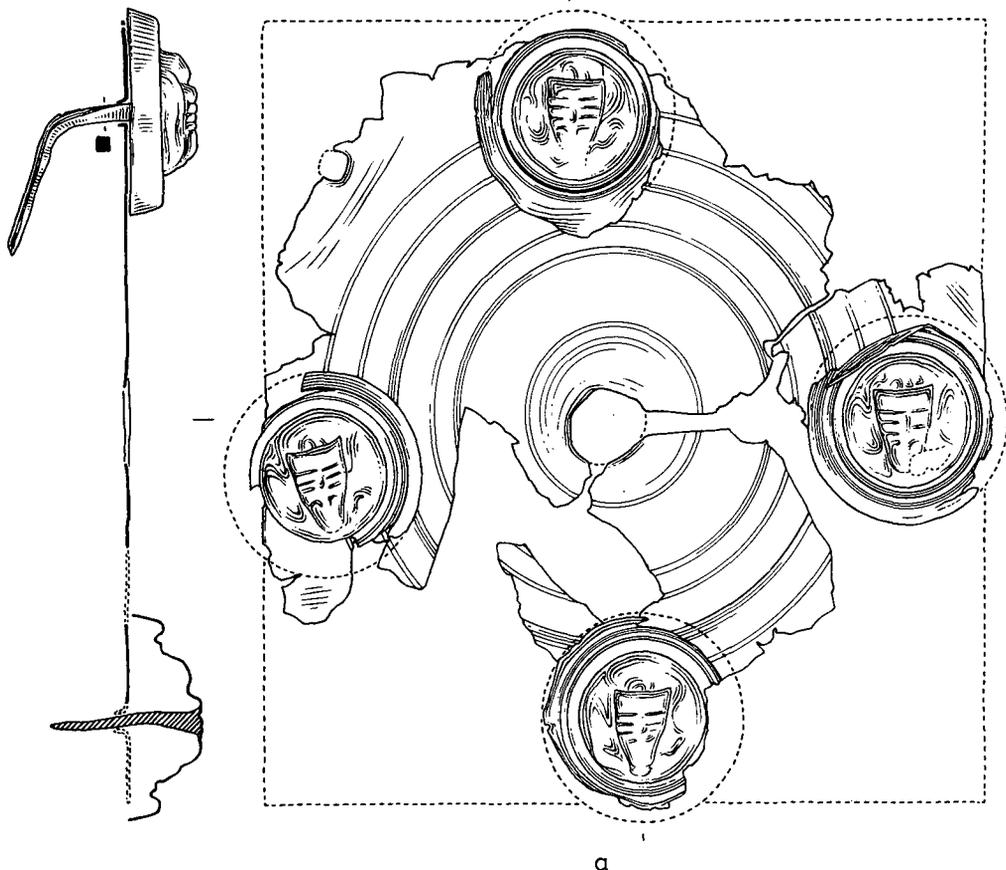


Fig. 117. A10 'A', Burial 3 : bronze lockplate with lion-headed studs (1:1).

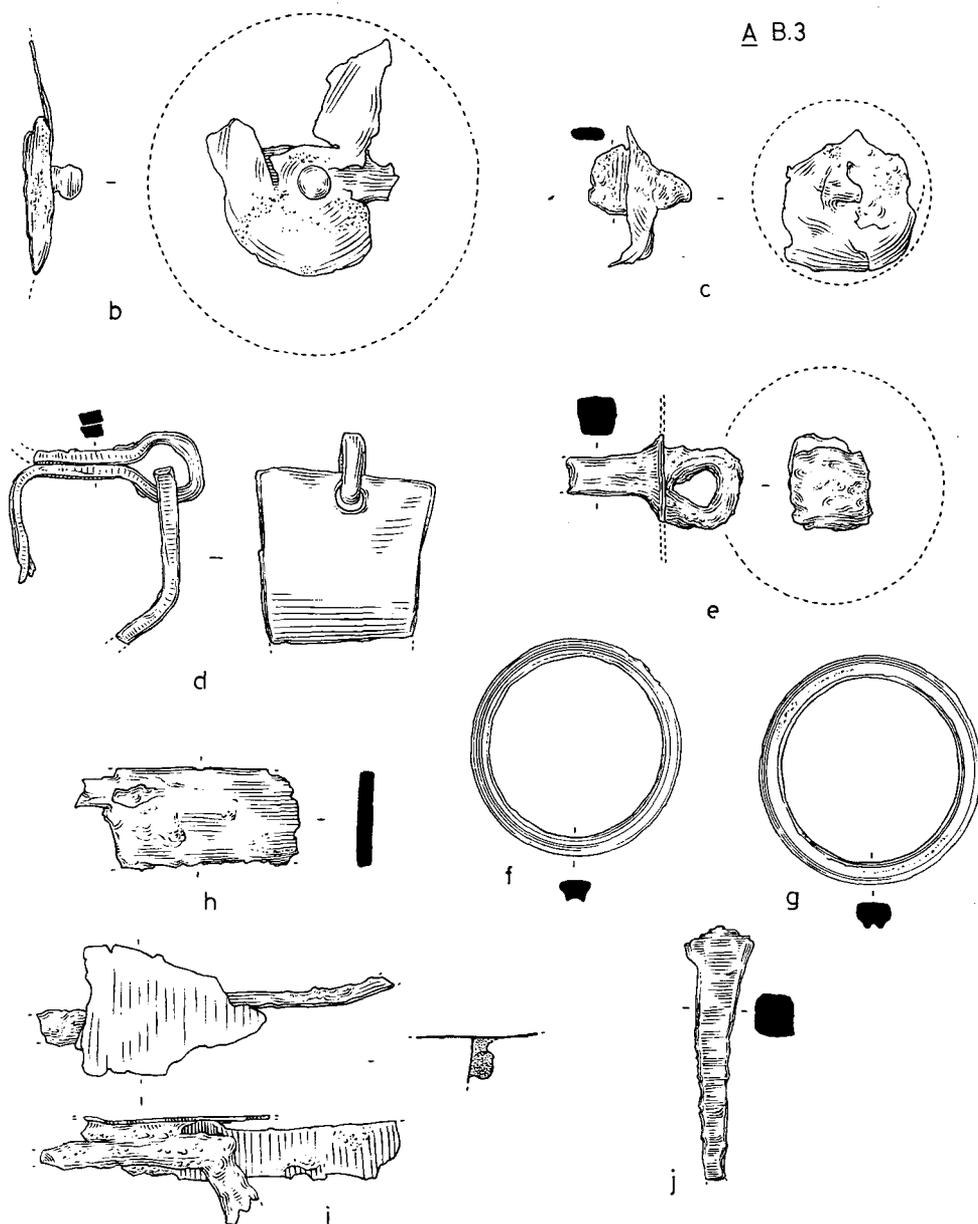


Fig. 118. A10 'A', Burial 3 : b-g bronze objects; h-j iron (1:1).

*Iron Objects* (FIG. 118)

- h.* Fragment of plate; possibly part of a corner-binding.
- i.* Iron bolt? L-shaped object corroded to bronze plating. May have been part of some sort of fastening device.
- j.* Iron nail.

*Associated finds from burial*

- Large red-ware flagon.
- Small beaker
- Frilled tazza
- Small glass phial and fragments of another glass vessel.
- Two samian dishes f 36 (Antonine).
- Terracotta lamp.
- Corroded remains of a pair of hobnailed sandals.

Details of these finds and also those from Burial 4 have been published separately in *Hertfordshire Archaeology* 5 (1978), 70-71, figs. 27-28.

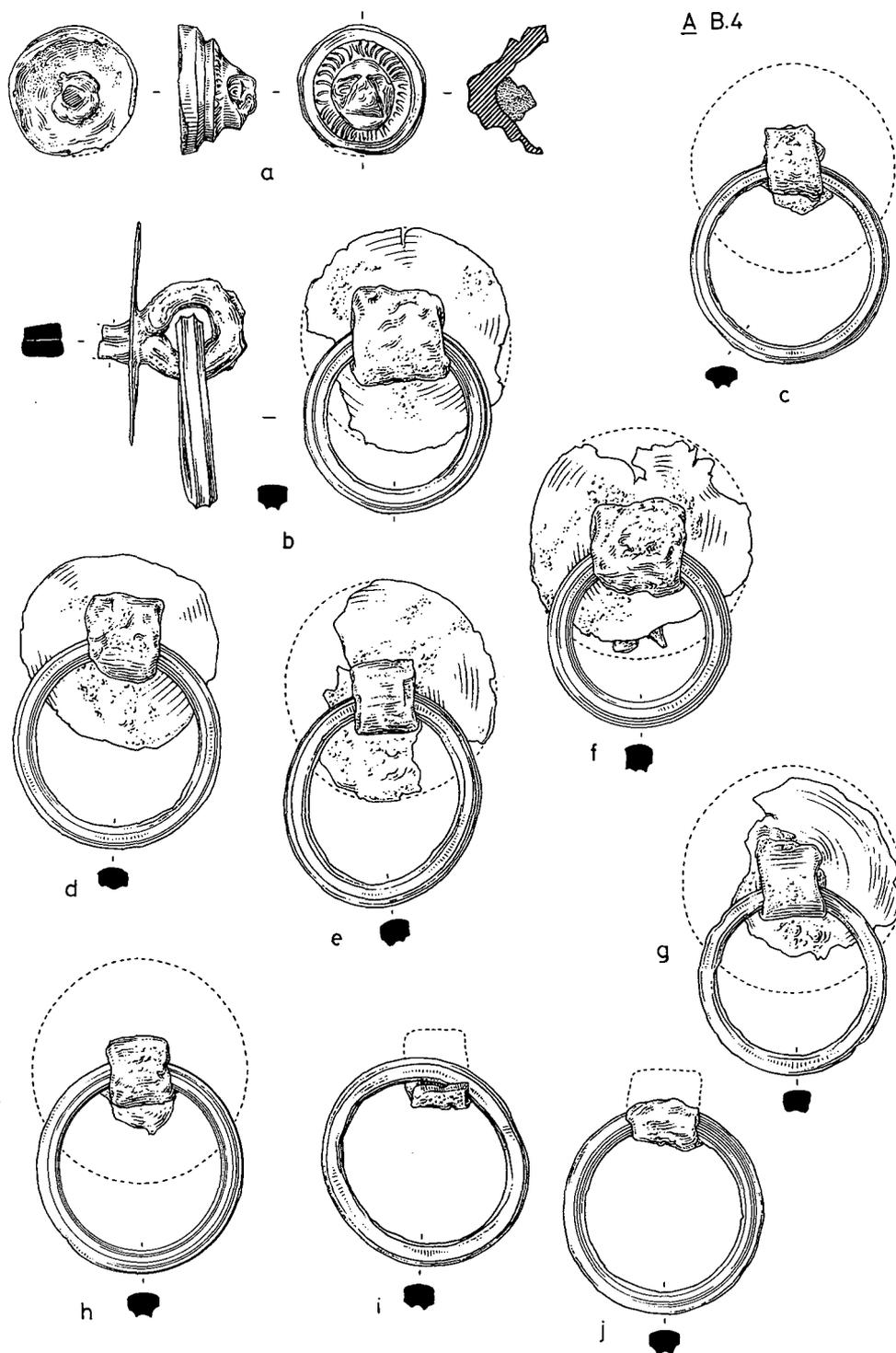


Fig. 119. A10 'A', Burial 4 : bronze lion-headed studs and rings (1:1).

## 2. Burial 4.

### Bronze Objects (FIGS. 119-120)

*a.* Lion-headed stud in high relief (see note p.315).

*b.* Ring, remains of bronze disc and an iron split-spike loop.  
The bronze ring has two ridges around the outer face.

*c-j* Eight similar rings and discs; in varying states of preservation.

*k-m* Three bronze rings, each with two iron split-spike loop-attachments.  
The rings are similar in design to those with bronze discs.

*n* Ring with bronze split-spike loop-attachment.

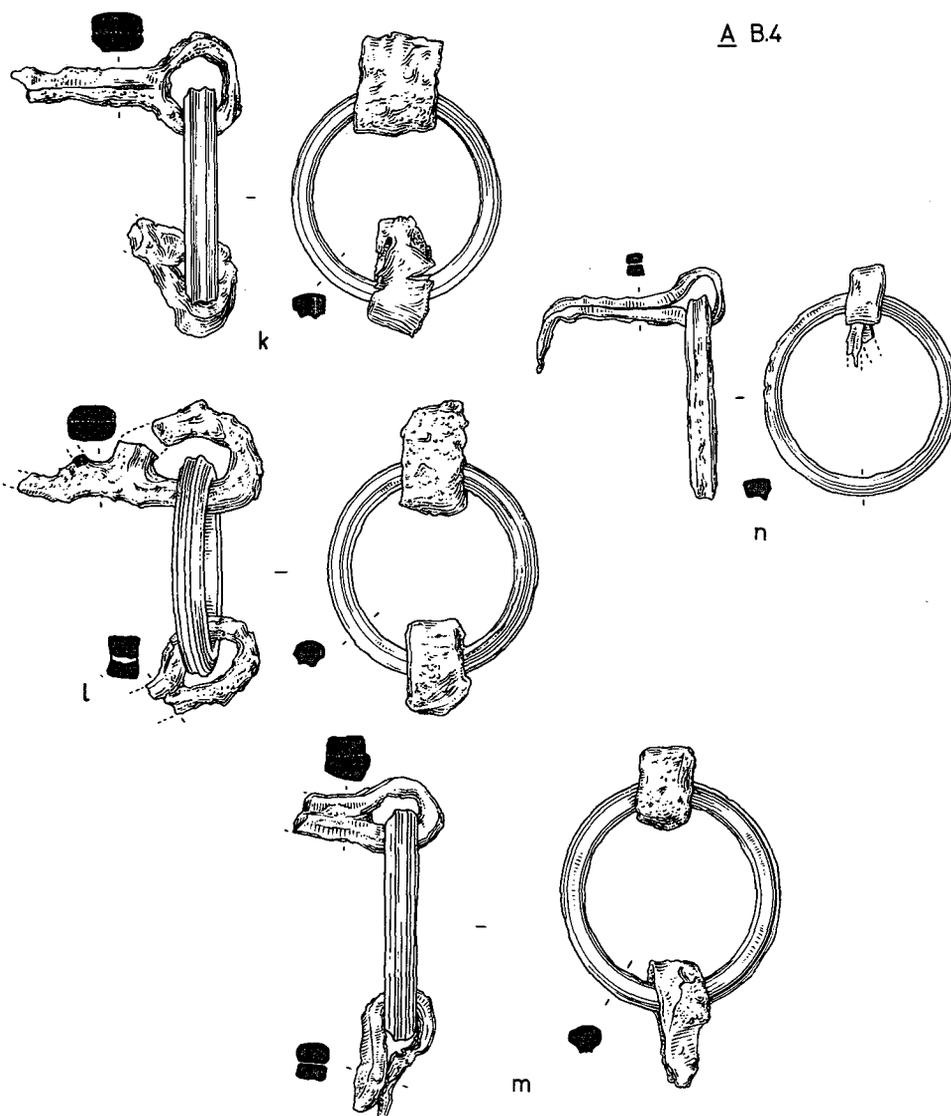


Fig. 120. A10 'A', Burial 4 : bronze rings with iron securing staples (1:1).

*Associated finds from burial*

Fragments of a flagon in sandy red ware.

Carinated beaker.

Fragments of another beaker similar to above.

Small glass phial.

Samian plate f 18 (Vespasianic).

THE LION-HEADED STUDS

The lion-head motif depicting the 'ravaging or devouring' powers of death is frequently used in provincial Roman Art as a decorative motif on stone funerary monuments (Toynbee 1964, 114-15). However, although discussed by Toynbee (1971, 331-2), little is known about the uses of small decorative lion-headed mounts. The discovery of several of these mounts, of different types, from the casket-burials at Puckeridge led to their consideration in more detail.

In the small sample of material studied for this report a total of 75 lion-headed studs were examined or recorded from the South East of England and East Anglia. Five casket-burials are known, where small lion-headed studs, with iron rivets soldered internally, were used to attach lock-plates to the casket<sup>22</sup> and another four burials which had studs in association with casket fittings<sup>23</sup>. This accounts for 55 out of the 75 recorded in Table XLVI. In the light of this

22. Table XLVI: A; i, iv, v, vi, and C; xxiii.

23. Table XLVI: A; ii, iii, vii and C; xxiv.

evidence it can be argued that the lion-headed studs were manufactured specifically for decorating the small cremation caskets.

The surface morphology of the studs may be divided into three units:

- a. Central mask consisting of eyes, nose and mouth.
- b. Inclined surface or platform surrounding the mask representing a mane.
- c. Outer flange.

In all the examples from first-century casket burials, listed in Table XLVI, the first two units were worked in bronze in deep relief.<sup>24</sup> However, when the lion-headed studs from different sites were examined more closely, differences were observed in the technique of the deep tooling of the mane. If it is accepted that each lion-headed stud was beaten out individually on a die then it is probable that the studs from the various cemeteries were the work of regional craftsmen interpreting the work in their own particular way, though working to a basic model of the lion's head. Another comparison was made between the studs from the first-century casket-burials and those from the late second-century casket-burial in the 'A' cemetery at Puckeridge.<sup>25</sup> In the latter the studs were made in thin bronze sheeting, and differences were observed in the style as well as in the technique used for representing the lion's mask. The central area of the mount had low-relief working, and the distinctive lion's mask was not so easily visible. The outer platform had no decoration and it would appear that the maker had dispensed almost entirely with the mane motif. Methods of manufacture and styles seem to have changed during the intervening period. Further datable examples will confirm or refute this hypothesis.

Finally, variations were noted in the size of the studs. In this relatively small sample, the diameter of the studs ranged from 1.9 to 3.5 cm. The upper range of 3-3.5 cm is made up of 8 large bronze mounts from Faversham; one from the Walbrook, London and four iron mounts from Radnage. All the other specimens are made in bronze and measure between 1.9-2.5 cm. Owing mainly to the paucity of dated material, little significance can at present be attached to these measurements.

#### DISCUSSION OF CASKET-BURIALS

To understand the chronological importance and material distinctiveness of the casket-burials from Puckeridge it is necessary to consider them in a broader context. The distribution of casket-burials recorded to date is confined to the South East of England and East Anglia. The numbers found in well-recorded excavations is relatively small; at Chichester a total of 4 out of 330 burials (Down and Rule 1971); at Colchester 2 out of 120 (May 1930, 276); at Skeleton Green 4 out of 57 and at the partially-excavated cemeteries at King Harry Lane, St. Albans<sup>26</sup> and the A.10, Puckeridge, 3 out of 54 and 2 out of 5 respectively.

It seems likely that the rite of burial inside a casket was introduced into South-East Britain by the Romans. The earliest known Roman casket-burial comes from the West Cemetery at Colchester and contains a mixture of Native and Roman pottery along with two Rosette brooches of Central Gaulish type. This evidence would suggest a date around the mid first century A.D. for this particular burial.<sup>27</sup>

Casket-burials from the later first century are much better documented. Examples were recovered from the cemeteries at St. Pancras, Chichester; King Harry Lane, St. Albans and from an isolated find at Radnage, Bucks. Burial 4 from cemetery 'A' at Puckeridge also belongs to the latter part of the first century and, like its counterparts, is characterized by the presence of

24. Cemetery 'A'; Burial 4 (FIG. 119).

25. Compare cemetery 'A', Burial 3 (FIG. 117) with 'A' Burial 4 (FIG. 119).

26. I am indebted to Mr. M. Freeman for allowing me to see his unpublished notes on the emergency excavations at King Harry Lane, St. Albans (1970-72).

27. Dating for the caskets is inevitably based on the associated finds. Many of the casket-burials, listed in Table XLVI, had become mixed with material from other grave groups. For this reason, they are excluded from the discussion; only the best-documented of the older material and the most recently excavated examples have been used for chronological study.

bronze rings and high-relief lion-headed mounts (Partridge 1978, 72). The recurrence of these types of accoutrements on different sites indicates that the rite of cremation in casket-burials became considerably more popular and also more uniform under the Flavian Emperors.

The absence of casket-burials in the succeeding Trajanic-Hadrianic period is puzzling and could suggest either a lack of excavated examples or a shift in funerary customs. The only find datable to the first quarter of the second century is a circular lock-plate from Finsbury Circus, and this was not necessarily from a casket-burial (Wheeler 1930, 72).

Six Antonine casket-burials have been recorded. Five were excavated at Puckeridge in 1971-72, and another was found during trial-trenching of the area in 1969 (Stead 1970, 42, fig. IV). Consequently the Puckeridge examples are the only Antonine casket-burials to be recovered.

Other decorated fragments from caskets, though not from burial contexts, are recorded at Richborough, Kent; two bronze lock-plates made from overlapping bronze sheets and bound together by undecorated bronze studs, were found in two separate features and given a third-century date (Bushe-Fox 1949). Some pieces of bone inlay from a casket were also found in disturbed fourth-century levels (Cunliffe 1968, 106, pls. LXI, LXII).

At Puckeridge, all six casket-burials are notably richer in grave-goods than the box-burials and urn cremations in the remainder of the cemeteries. The variety of the fittings shows that the caskets (from both cemeteries) were elaborately decorated with studs, rings, lock-plates, handles and occasionally had special items deposited inside. For example, the casket in B.XXXV contained a coin of Antoninus Pius in mint condition, a glass beaker and a Cornelian intaglio. This is again in keeping with casket-burials from other sites; a casket from the West Cemetery at Colchester contained, among other things, a small bronze mirror and an armlet bearing two pierced coins of Nero.

The presence of textile impressions on an iron corner-plate from B.XXXV (see p.309) suggests that the caskets were associated with linen or woollen fabrics, perhaps an internal lining or a cloth bag in which the casket was wrapped. The casket from Radnage displays numerous textile impressions on the exterior iron-work which lends support to this latter idea.<sup>28</sup>

Several of the caskets from Puckeridge had simple iron hinges and corner-plates and a few bronze and iron fragments which may have acted as a fastener for the lid. Two burials, B.XXX and B.XLV, contained evidence for simple lock mechanisms in the form of iron fasteners. However, to judge from the reconstruction of B.XXX, no provision was made for reopening the casket (see p.318). It is therefore possible that the lock-plates from the other caskets were decorative rather than functional. It has been suggested by Miss C. Johns (British Museum, pers.comm.) that the caskets may have been secured in several different ways, and this is borne out by the Radnage casket where both a key and bolt were found. One was possibly for a barrel-lock attached to the inside of the lock-plate, the other for a lock associated with an iron chain round the casket. Burials 3 and 4 from Cemetery 'A' could have had some sort of cord binding running through the bronze rings while also possessing a mechanical lock.

The care taken in arranging the burials is exemplified by Burial 4 from Cemetery 'A', where the pit in which the casket was placed also had a wooden lining. In addition some of the vessels surrounding the casket displayed evidence for the burning of incense presumably during a ceremony (Partridge 1978, 72). Casket-burials from other sites have produced similar evidence; the use of wood for lining the grave-pit is attested at Verulamium and funerary incense-burning is recorded at Chichester.

The cremated bones found in the caskets are discussed above by Calvin Wells (see pp.277-303). He states that bird bones seem to be associated only with female burials, and this suggests that casket-burials 3 and 4 from Cemetery 'A' and B.XXXV and B.LIX were female. The presence of a Cornelian intaglio in B.XXXV seems to support this interpretation. The two remaining burials, B.XXX and B.XLV, were probably males.

It is quite possible that the casket-burials from the Skeleton Green cemetery represent a family burial-group, for an attempt seems to have been made to isolate the group within a

28. Partly published by Skilbeck, 'Notes on the discovery of a Roman burial at Radnage, Bucks', *Antiq. Journ.*, iii (1923), 334.

semi-enclosed area; that some burials are found outside this enclosure may indicate that it became over-full during the passage of time. A similar shallow gully was noted at Verulamium surrounding a casket-burial.

Although we have emphasised the distinctiveness of the archaeological material found in the casket burials, it must be stated that there was one phenomenon which linked the casket-burials with the other burials in the Puckeridge cemeteries; namely, the corroded remains of iron nails from the soles of hobnail sandals. Eighty per cent of these burials in the cemeteries possessed these distinctive remains. The sandals may indicate fashion, social identity, ethnic identity or some obscure ritual. Future research may throw some light on this intriguing problem.

The quality of the casket fittings and associated finds suggests that the relatives of the people buried in the caskets were able to afford more elaborate grave-goods and, possibly, came from a social group of higher status. Toynbee (1971, 253) equates the 'sarcophagi . . . of wood' with moderately well-to-do middle-class persons of slave or freeman origin. However, this interpretation would seem to apply more to the Italian region than to Roman Britain. It is possible that the status of the individuals buried at Puckeridge was greater in relation to their own Romano-British community than in relation to Roman social hierarchy. If so they may be regarded as local wealthy Romano-Britons possibly living in the town at Braughing or on neighbouring estates.

### *Note on the Casket from Burial XXX. By Clive Partridge*

The remains of the wooden casket and fittings in B.XXX were in a relatively undisturbed state. From the site drawings, notes and the photographs, taken at various stages of the excavation, it has been possible to reconstruct the outline of the box and position of the various fittings and decorative elements with a fair degree of certainty.

The sketch of the box in cross-section (FIG. 121) shows the suggested position of the main objects. Working with the original fittings and using the trial and error method, it was possible to deduce the most likely functional operation of any particular object. For instance, the hinges were tried in several positions (on the lid and on the back-board of the box) and the one found to operate most successfully is that shown in FIG. 122. In this way it has been possible to build up the morphology of the box and, eventually, to arrive at what is suggested to be a reasonable facsimile of the original.

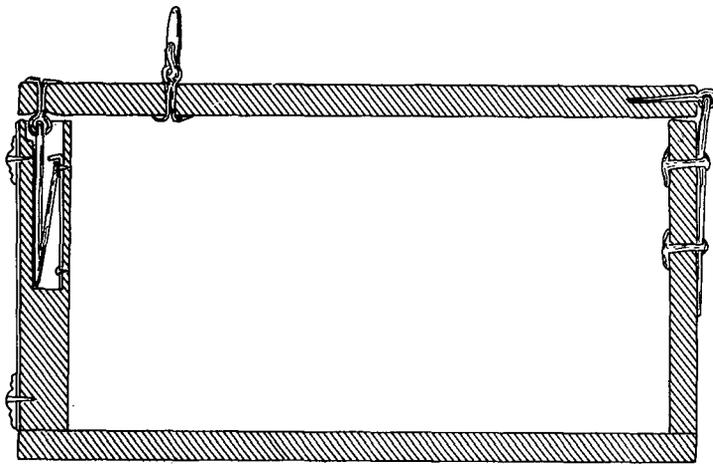


Fig. 121. Burial XXX : reconstruction in cross section of the wooden casket (not to scale).

The positions of corner-plates, hinges, bindings, lock-plates and the handle were not difficult to determine, but the position and function of the sprung hasp and internal catch-plate were rather less certain; it was noted during excavation that the iron hasp and plate were situated behind and partly corroded to the bronze lock-plate. During post-excavation conservation it was confirmed that there had originally been a thickness of wood between the bronze lock-plate

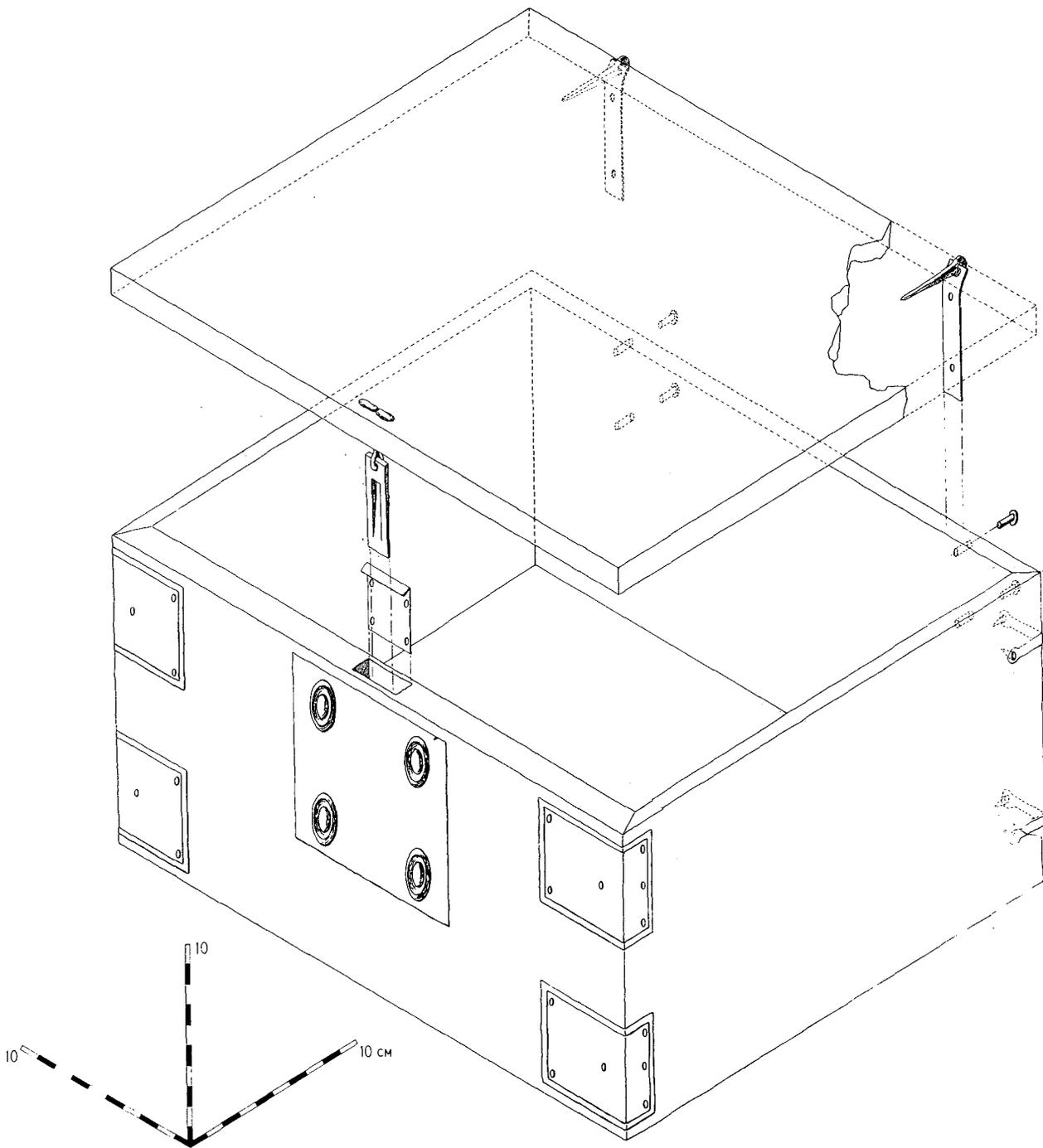


Fig. 122. Expanded, reconstructed view of the casket from Burial XXX (drawn by Sal Garfi).

and the iron hasp; likewise, the iron catch-plate had wood replacement on the rear surface. From this it was assumed that the hasp must have been positioned behind both the lock-plate and a thickness of wood; in turn the catch-plate would have been behind the hasp and affixed to wood. FIG. 121 shows how the fastening of the box might have been achieved. One of the more interesting things about the fastening arrangement is the lack of any aperture which might have admitted a key, or similar implement, to re-compress the hasp so that the lid could be raised. If the arrangement shown in the sketch is correct, it would, without an aperture, be impossible to open the box again once the sprung hasp had been forced down into the rebate and past the head of the catch-plate (whereupon it would spring out and lodge under the head). Possibly this arrangement was intended to be a permanent fixture, with the intention of foiling grave-robbars, who might balk at having to smash the casket in order to get any valuables inside.

TABLE XLVI : A LIST OF CASKET FITTINGS FROM SOUTH EAST ENGLAND AND EAST ANGLIA

STRATIFIED FINDS: A. Burials

	Site	Feature no. Burial no. or Mus. Coll.	Studs			Hasps	Lock Plates	Bronze Rings	Handles	Lock Mechanism	Bolts	Hinges	Keys	Comments	Provisional Dating
			Decorated		Undec.										
			Lion Head	Other											
i	Chichester	171	6	—	—	1	1	—	—	Bronze fragments	1	—	—		Flavian
ii	Ibid., St. Pancras Cemetery	31	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—		Flavian
iii	"	26	3	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	1	—		Flavian
iv	King Harry Lane	153	12	—	—	1	1	15	—	—	—	—	—		Mid Flavian
v	Radnage	1	7	—	4	1	1	11	2	Bronze fragments	1	—	1	Casket wrapped in textile	Late Flavian?
vi	Puckeridge A10	3	4	—	—	1?	1	2	—	Bronze fragments	—	—	—		Mid Antonine
vii	"	4	1	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—		Ve spasianic
viii	Skeleton Green	30	—	—	6	—	1?	—	1	Iron fastener	1?	2	—		Antonine
ix	"	35	—	1	2	—	1?	—	—	Assorted bronze & iron frags.	—	2	—	Items inside casket wrapped in textile?	Antonine
x	"	45	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—		Antonine
xi	"	59	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—		Antonine
xii	London (Finsbury Circus)	M.C.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	Iron mech. attached to lock plate	1	—	—		100-125
xiii	Colchester	81	—	4	4	1	1	6	—	—	1	—	—	Tweezers, nail cleaner, armlet with 2 coins	Flavian?
xiv	Ibid., West Cemetery	M.C.	—	4	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Assoc. with 2 Gaulish Rosette brooches.	Claudian

## B. Other contexts

xv	London (Walbrook)	M.C.	5	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—		c. 100
xvi	St. Albans	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		105-115
xvii	Richborough	20	—	—	—	1	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	Items in casket wrapped in textile	Claudian
xviii	"	—	—	—	10	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 lockplates from 2 different features bound together with 5 studs each	3rd Cent.
xix	"	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Large number of pieces of bone inlay	4th. Cent.
xx	"	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		275-300?

## C. UNSTRATIFIED FINDS FROM BURIALS

	Site	Feature no. Burial no. or Mus. Coll.	Studs			Hasps	Lock Plates	Bronze Rings	Handles	Lock Mechanism	Bolts	Hinges	Keys	Comments	Provisional Dating
			Decorated	Undec.											
			Lion Head	Other											
xxi	King Harry Lane	161	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	Bronze fragments	—	—	—		Flavian
xxii	..	155	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		Flavian
xxiii	Kings Field (Faversham)	M.C.	13	—	—	2	2	—	2	Bronze & Iron frags	—	—	—		
xiv	Icklingham	M.C.	6	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—		
xv	Colchester	M.C.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
xvi	..	M.C.	—	—	4	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	Bronze catch on lock plate to cover keyhole	
xvii	..	M.C.	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bronze catch	
xviii	..	M.C.	8	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Close parallel to Puckeridge B.3.	
xxix	..	M.C.	—	—	12	1	1	6	—	—	—	—	—		
xxx	Hemel Hempstead	M.C.	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	A no. of bronze plates used to bind casket	
xxx1	Southfleet	M.C.	—	—	9	1	1	—	1	<i>In Situ</i> on rear of lock plate	—	1	—		

*References to sites and material in Table XLVI*

- i-iii Chichester: Down and Rule 1971 (The Cemetery of St. Pancras, Chichester).  
iv King Harry Lane, St. Albans: Information from Mr. M. Freeman (excavations 1970-2 unpublished).  
v Radnage, Bucks: *Antiq. Journ.* iii (1922), 334.  
vi-vii Puckeridge A.10 Cemeteries: Partridge 1978.  
viii-xi Skeleton Green. This report.  
xii London (Finsbury Circus): Wheeler 1930.  
xiii-xiv Colchester: May 1930.  
xv London (Walbrook St.): London Wall Mus. Catalogue.  
xvi St. Albans: Frere 1972.  
xvii Richborough: Bushe-Fox 1928 (Second Report).  
xviii-xx Richborough: Bushe-Fox 1949 (Fourth Report).  
xxi-xxii King Harry Lane: see above (iv).  
xxiii Faversham, Kent: (Kings Field) Gibbs Bequest 1870, B.M.  
xiv Icklingham, Suffolk: reconstructed casket — Victorian donation B.M.  
xv Colchester: Pollexfen Collection, B.M.  
xvi-xxix Colchester: Joslin and Pollexfen Collections, Colchester Museum.  
xxx Hemel Hempstead, Herts: Neal 1977 (B.M. Collections).  
xxx1 Southfleet, Kent: *Archaeologia* xiv (B.M. Collections).



# PART III

## MATERIAL IN THE HENDERSON COLLECTION FROM GATESBURY

### INTRODUCTION

The collection consists of material from various small excavations and field-work, carried out by Gerald Henderson between 1935 and the late 1950's. It was passed to Hertford Museum in 1971.

The largest and most important single group of finds in the collection is the material from Gatesbury. This mostly originated from an excavation carried out by Henderson in 1936 on his poultry farm close to Gatesbury Wood (see PL. I, at front). The excavation has never been published and was only briefly mentioned (with description of some of the finds) in *Camulodunum* (Hawkes & Hull (1947), 293, 248). Nevertheless, at the time, the finds were considered of sufficient importance to warrant a full-scale excavation; this was arranged to start in the summer of 1939 and was to be supervised by the late M.R. Hull. As it turned out, events in Europe intervened and the excavation was postponed indefinitely.

Until 1971 the material remained in the hands of the excavator and was virtually inaccessible. This was unfortunate, because the material is important to any general study of the late Iron Age and, more specifically, to the study of the Braughing region.

As soon as the collection was deposited in Hertford Museum it was worked through, and an attempt made to put the component parts into some sort of chronological order. This was not easy as often the only information available was the dated newspapers that some of the finds were wrapped in. For this report, it was decided to take only the reasonably homogeneous group of material from Gatesbury and to publish this for comparative purposes.

Some classes of material such as Gallo-Belgic wares, brooches and Arretine wares, are published here in their entirety; but only a representative selection of the coarse pottery has been included. It should be noted that although most of the Gatesbury material is reasonably secure in provenance, it cannot be regarded in any way as stratified, and should be used with caution when close parallels are being sought.

There were many fragments of coin moulds among the material and a number of these were submitted to the British Museum Research Laboratory. The fragments were examined spectrographically; the ensuing report is on p.326 (see also PL XV B).

Inevitably, the largest single class of find is pottery. One of the most valuable aspects of the pottery is the earlier horizon that it adds to the Skeleton Green series. This is especially noticeable with the coarse pottery; early types like FIG. 129, Nos. 32, 33 and 35 are totally absent at Skeleton Green. Indeed, the two collections only overlap significantly with the more common jar and bowl-forms such as FIG. 131, Nos. 59-64 and FIG. 135, 106-112. Some of the Sigillata and Gallo-Belgic wares are earlier than any from Skeleton Green. Conversely, there are also later elements in the Gatesbury material, both among the Gallo-Belgic wares and the other fine wares. This suggests that Gatesbury was the locale of the earliest settlement; later on the settlement moved down into the river valley (Skeleton Green - Wickham Hill), leaving Gatesbury virtually deserted; then, at some later date, Gatesbury was once again occupied (for discussion on this point, see p.356).

I am grateful to Mr. Gordon Davies, Curator of Hertford Museum, for allowing me access to the Henderson Collection and to Hertford Museum for a donation towards the cost of publication. Miss Isobel Thompson and Dr. Warwick Rodwell were very helpful with discussion on certain aspects of the Gatesbury pottery. I am particularly indebted to those specialists who contributed reports.

## BROOCHES FROM GATESBURY *By* Donald Mackreth

FIG. 123.

### *Colchesters*

1. The spring has ten coils and the wings each have three flutes with a sunken ridge between each. The bow has a rounded front and is faceted on the rear corners. The only ornament on the bow consists of a pair of stamps under the hook with a single one to each side; while, when the bow is viewed from each side, there are three stamps next to the junction with the wings. The form of the stamps is the same in each case: a central circular boss surrounded by a raised annulus. The hook has a carefully-shaped profile with a concave arc, finished off with a ridge to top and bottom and with a cross-groove lying in it. There is a suggestion of a sunken ridge down the centre of the lower part of the hook with two cross-mouldings at the tip, but these may be fortuitous. The catchplate is largely missing but displays a line of rocker-arm ornament down each side next to the bow. For discussion, see after No. 2.
2. The spring has eight coils, the wings are plain and the bow seems to be faceted on its rear corners. The bow is very pitted with corrosion and it is with difficulty that a raised wavy line can be seen running down its front. The catchplate is largely missing, but traces of a piercing, probably rectangular, can be detected.

Brooch 1, with the decoration on the wings and the treatment of the hook, recalls ornamental traits to be found on Colchester Derivatives. Colchesters betraying signs of the developing progeny occur in *Group II* at Skeleton Green and the dating there should apply to this specimen. The presence of the circular stamps is fairly unusual but is to be found twice in the large collection of brooches from Old Harlow (Harlow Museum, Holbrooks site, C820 and C714, unpublished), and in central southern England e.g. Brixton Deverill, Wilts. (Devizes Museum, M.1051) and also in Kent at Cheriton (*Arch. Cant.*, lxii (1949), 33, fig. 6,3) where a brooch had stamps running down the sides of the bow and along the top edge of the catchplate. The examples from Old Harlow and Brixton Deverill each have ornamented hooks and wings with non-standard Colchester decoration. The presence of rocker-arm ornament may also belong to the same repertoire of late Colchester traits: it occurs on one of the Old Harlow brooches already mentioned (C820) as well as on the brooch from Brixton Deverill. Another brooch from Hanging Langford, Wilts. (Mackreth, *Roman Brooches*, (Salisbury, 1973), p.12, brooch 5) has plain wings and no ornament on the bow except for a circular stamp beneath the hook. The catch-plate is fretted and has rocker-arm ornament round its three edges on both sides. While it may be possible to create a list of traits which, polythetically, may be used in order to determine which are late Colchesters, there is no guarantee that all those which do not fall into this possible category have to be earlier. Such a list of characteristics should include special treatment of the foot of the bow: one of the Old Harlow brooches has cross-grooves at the foot. By extension, it would be possible to include brooches which lack ornament on wing and bow as one from Chichester (to be published) which has a decorated hook and cross-grooves on the foot of the bow.

Brooch 2 is unexceptional and could easily belong to pre-Conquest times even though no Colchester from Skeleton Green had any decoration running down the bow.

### *Aucissa-Hod Hill*

3. This brooch is a virtual repeat of Brooch 36, *Group II*, and 44, *Group III* at Skeleton Green. However, the head is rolled under in order to house the axis-bar of the hinged pin and the

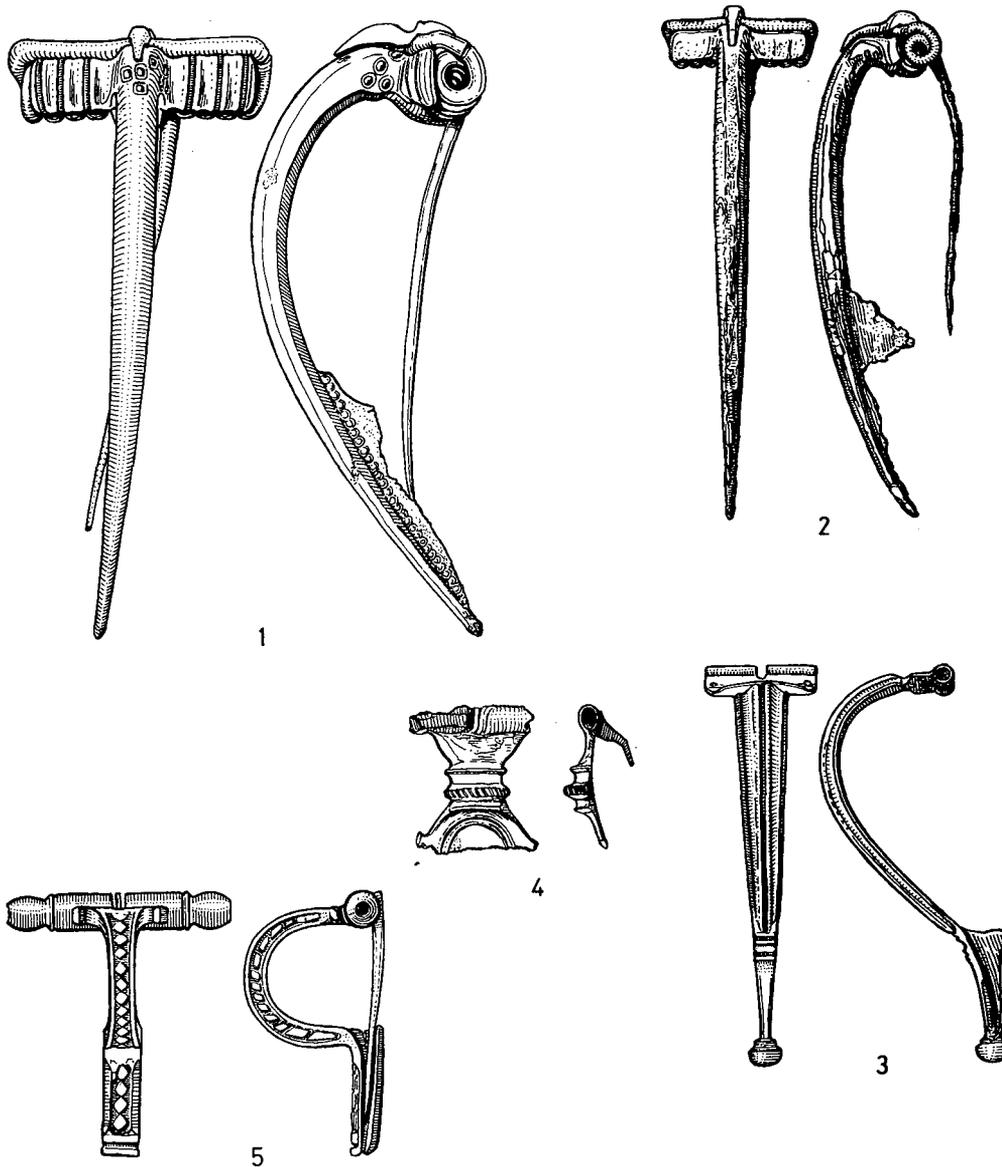


Fig. 123. Henderson Collection : brooches, 1-4 late Iron Age, 5 late Roman (1:1).

moulding across the head seems to be beaded and the eyes are voided. For discussion, see after No. 4.

4. The head and upper part of a Hod Hill. All that survives of the main decoration is a triple cross-moulding, the central element being beaded and more pronounced than the other two, and part of the circular plate with a trace of a wing on each side. In the centre of the plate are the remains of a stud once riveted through the bow and this may once have had an enamelled head.

For Brooch 3, the comments applied to Brooch 15, *Group I* Skeleton Green, should suffice; however, another specimen with punched-dot rows instead of the standard beading is of interest: it is possible that this reflects a type more commonly found in Britain in pre-Conquest times. On the other hand, its presence at Braughing may merely be a matter of distribution.

The full form of Brooch 4 is to be seen on brooches from Chichester (to be published), Old Harlow (Harlow Museum, Holbrooks, C 133) and Hod Hill, Dorset (Richmond 1968, p.113, fig. 56, 3), although on the last the central element of the triple mouldings above and below the circular plate does not seem to have been beaded. For comments on dating, see the introduction to the Skeleton Green brooch report.

*Crossbow*

5. A small brooch from which the hinged pin has become detached. The head has a circular section with an elongated bead at each end separated from the main tube by a moulding. The bow has, at the top where it meets the head, an expansion to either side which has a curved front when seen from above. The bow has a rectangular section with sunken ornament on the front and on each side. On the front this consists of a series of lozenges rising from the field while on each side there is a series of rectangles indifferently executed. The foot has a cross-groove at the top and bottom with chamfered sides between. Down the centre of the foot is a repeat of the lozenge-design on the front of the bow. The field of the ornament on the foot has a remnant of some inlay which now looks the same as the metal body of the brooch: it could be niello overlaid by corrosion product, or enamel discoloured by the same corrosion. The catch for the pin is on the right when the brooch is viewed from the front.

The small size of the brooch as well as the absence of any sign of a knob on the head of the bow suggests that the date is not in the latter part of the fourth century. On the other hand, the treatment of the foot, with cross-grooves and side chamfers, does not suggest the earlier part of the third century: only one brooch illustrated from Dura Europos has a broadly similar foot, but the rest of the present brooch does not suit (*Excavations at Dura Europos*, Final Report, volume iv, part iv, fascicule 1, p.56, pl.xii,82). The small number of possibly related brooches from Saalburg and Zugmantel (*Saalburg Jahrbuch* xxix (1972), Taf. 20, 817-821) again suggests that its date should be later than the middle of the third century. The brooch is hard to parallel and the absence of the moulding, which usually runs round the front and sides of the bow just above its junction with the foot, adds to the difficulty. It would be a matter of some interest to know what the inlay had been in the field of the various zones of decoration.

## REPORT ON THE SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION OF COIN MOULDS FROM GATESBURY By Paul Craddock and Michael Tite

The moulds were examined in an attempt to determine the metal cast in them. Some spectrographic work of a similar nature has already been reported by Richards and Aitken (1958).

The surface of the mould-fragments was examined first by non-dispersive X-ray Fluorescence, but the method lacked the sensitivity necessary to detect any small traces of metal amongst the clay body. Thus samples were taken from the surfaces of the bottom of the moulds and analysed by emission spectrography using a Hilger-Watts medium quartz spectrograph. The six samples taken contained in addition to the clay minerals a little silver and faint traces of copper, lead and tin. There was no trace of gold. These results are similar to those obtained by Richards and Aitken on material from Bagendon and Verulamium batch II, and would suggest that the moulds were used for the production of flans used for the silver coinage. The method by which these flans were produced has been fully discussed by Tylecote (1962), who suggests that carefully weighed-out quantities of metal were melted in situ in the moulds. The Gatesbury moulds are unvitified, but as silver melts at only 960°C. this may well be below the vitrification-temperature of the clay. The moulds show signs of strong heating, being red on the base from oxidisation, but quite black on the top around the depressions actually containing the metal, showing that the melting metal had been covered in charcoal to prevent its oxidisation whilst molten.

## ITALIAN SAMIAN FROM GATESBURY

By Geoffrey Dannell

During examination of the material from Skeleton Green, the opportunity arose to look at the comparative samian from the Henderson Collection; this unfortunately is not from stratified deposits. Only 14 vessels could be identified with certainty; two with stamps. All the sherds are Arretine. The presence of a radial stamp is further evidence for the early date of importation to the Braughing area. An occurrence-table has been prepared below.

Form	Number	Totals	Service	%
Loeschcke 1	3			
Loeschcke 5	3	6	1	43
Loeschcke 8	2	2	2	14
Loeschcke 4	2	2	3	14
Haltern 12	2			
Haltern 10	1			
Large plate	1	4	others	29
	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>		<u>100</u>

## THE STAMPS

*Radial Stamp (not drawn)*

The reading is very uncertain, and Professor Howard Comfort has contributed the following note: 'The radial stamp looks like **IIROS** in the lower line, but the upper is hard to make out. **T·AT** is as good a guess as any, but it corresponds to nothing in Oxe-Comfort, and I cannot imagine that an early signature like this would not be attested elsewhere already. Perhaps something will turn up. If **CN·ATEI/EROS** (O-C 159) could be squeezed out of it, that would be a good bet, since this name does occur radially. But I cannot see it in the photograph. Nor do **C·AN/EROS** and **IIROS/C·AN** (83r, none radial), or **ANTEROS/L·ANNI** (86b), or **IIROS·C/AVILLI** (257, with reversed and ligatured **AV**, none radial), or **IIROS/FLA** (698, with odd letters, not radial), look any more promising. Considering the state of the sherd, the photograph looks clear enough. The first letter descends all the way to the horizontal line, - hence **F, I, L, P, T** of which **L** (and **E**) seem ruled out by the absence of a lower horizontal, and **F** and **I** make no sense. There is a clear dot following this letter — hence it is a praenomen. The next is clearly **A**; possibly **T** could be ligatured with it, but nothing else, unless the following stroke is a ligatured **AV** or **AN** or **ANT**. But Anteros rings no bells in Oxe-Comfort, and there is nothing suggestive in the index on pp. 582ff. listing radial stamps. Even invoking 'Comfort's Law' (Under the right circumstances any letter may be any other letter or combination of letters) I do not get anywhere. I think the snaky bit is an **s**.

*CRESTI (not drawn)*

A Gaulish-looking stamp and frame, but the fabric is Arretine. The name is very common and must have been shared among a number of workshops, both in Italy and Gaul (cf. generally O-C 425, pp. 140-1).

## THE GALLO-BELGIC WARES FROM GATESBURY

By Valerie Rigby

There are sherds from a minimum of 140 different vessels, including three fairly complete profiles. Generally the ranges of stamps, fabrics and forms are similar to those represented in the collection from Skeleton Green. But there are differences, and it is the additional forms or variants which are mainly illustrated and discussed in detail below.

## THE POTTERS' STAMPS (FIG. 124)

**HGB 1: [ACVT] VS**

Central stamp on a small platter in typical TR1 (B); pink sandy paste, coral slip. Very worn. Acutus die 9H 1.

From the same die as radial and central stamps on platters in TR1 (B) and TR1 (C) found at Camulodunum (Stamp 1) in a Period 1 context; at Kelvedon, Essex (excavations by W. and Kirsty Rodwell); and in two separate burials in the King Harry Lane cemetery. The style of the die is that of Acutus 1 (see stamp GB 1, p. 165). Late Augustan - early Tiberian.

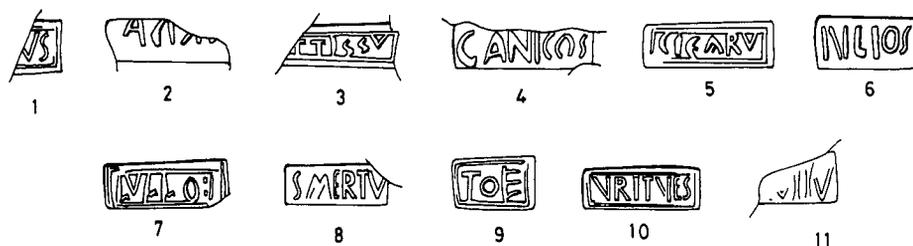


Fig. 124. Henderson Collection : Gallo-Belgic potters stamps (1:1).

**HGB 2: ACV[TII]**

Central stamp on a small platter in TN; brown fine-grained paste, dark grey-black surfaces. Worn, so that no finish survives.

Acutus II, die 3B 1.

From the same die as radial and central stamps on TN platters found at Camulodunum (Stamp 4), Period I — III; and Verulamium (excavations by Professor S.S. Frere, forthcoming). On the Continent, stamps from this die have been identified at Bavay, and in burials at Nijmegen and Hunenknepchen (Hachy) (Holwerda 1941, no. 3c; Noël 1968, Grave 24,3). The style of the die suggests that it belongs to Acutus II (see under stamp GB 1, p. 165).

**HGB 3: ATTISSV**

Radial stamp on large platter, with a broad functional footring, in TR2; hard light orange fine-grained paste; darker orange surfaces. Polished upper surface.

Attissus, die 1B 2.

From the same die as a stamp-fragment on a platter in TR1 (C), found at Camulodunum (Stamp 45); and a complete platter, *Type 12*, in TR2, from a burial at Hunenknepchen (Noël 1968, Grave 67,3). Stamps from the closely-related die 1B 1, made by the same die-maker, are also only on TR platters, and have occurred twice at Camulodunum (Stamp 42); and four times in Cemetery E at Nijmegen, dated 20-40, all on platters of *Type 12* (Holwerda 1941, no.19). Dies cut by diemaker B appear to have been in use later than those produced by diemaker A, whose work is represented at Haltern, and were used on early platter-types in early varieties of TR (see under stamp GB 4, p. 166).

**HGB 4: CANICOS**

Radial stamp on a platter, *Type 1*, in TN; bluish-white powdery paste, darker blue-grey surfaces. No finish survives due to wear, flaking and lamination.

Canicos, die 3A 4.

The stamp is from the same die as other radial stamps on three TN platters found at Camulodunum. Canicos's products are not common elsewhere in Britain and have been found only at Bagendon, Glos. (Clifford 1961, fig. 46). On the Continent stamps occur at Trier (one TR platter of *Type 20* in a burial with a coin of Tiberius) (Koethe 1938, no. 27); Weisenau; Bavay; and at Sept-Saulx (Marne), the site of a G-B pottery near Rheims, where Canicos may have resided for at least some of his working life. His concentration on TN products suggests that he was working in the Tiberio-Claudian period, *c.* 20-50.

**HGB 5: CICARV**

Radial stamp on a large platter in TN; light grey fine-grained paste; blue-grey surfaces, no finish survives.

Cicarus, die 1A 1.

Apparently the only die used by Cicarus with this spelling of his name. There is only one other stamp from Britain, found at Camulodunum (Stamp 70), otherwise the finds are from continental sites - Hofheim (two), the fort and a cremation burial; Trier (two); Rheims; Vertault; Weisbaden; Andernach (two); Köln (two); Brumath; Strassbourg.

Tiberio-Claudian.

**HGB 6: IVLIOS**

Central stamp on a cup, probably *Type 29*, in TN; fine-grained orange paste; brownish-grey surfaces, highly-polished interior, faceted exterior.

Jul(l)ios, die 2E 1.

From the same die as stamps on TN cups of the same type found at Camulodunum (Stamp 98); the site at Braughing and grave 184 in the cemetery at Wederath (Haffner 1973, Taf. 42, 9); and on a TR platter found at Haltern (Stamp 16).

The die was in use before *c.* A.D. 9; however, at least one potter of the name Jul(l)ios was still working in the Claudian period, so posing the same problem as Acutus.

Late Augustan - early Tiberian (see stamp GB 8, p. 168).

**HGB 7: LVLLO : Λ[VOTIS]:**

Radial stamp on a large platter, *Type 19*, in TN; bluish-white paste; dark blue-grey surfaces, worn, no finish survives.

Lullos, die 2A 1.

Only one other stamp from this particular die has been identified in Britain, at Leicester. They occur at Trier, on a TN platter (*Type 1*); Rheims and Lebach, also on TN (Koethe 1938, no.64). His products have been found at Camulodunum (Stamp 108), also at Tongres, Dalheim, Pommern, Andernach, Köln and Scarponne.

**HGB 8: SMERTV [CCOS]**

Central stamp on a small platter in TR1 (C); pink sandy ware; coral slip on upper surfaces, no finish survives.

Smertuccos, die 2A 1.

This is one of the many different abbreviated forms of his name which are more common than the full version. To date, the largest group of his products is from Camulodunum, seven stamps, one of which is from this die (Stamp 137). There are other finds from Alesia (two); Rheims; Menil Annelles (Ardennes). His TR fabrics are so like those produced by Acutus I, Attissus, Vritves and Arantendus that it seems probable that he worked alongside them: possibly at Rheims, in the late Augustan period. (see Stamps GB 1 and 14, the latter a probable Smertuccos product, p.165, p.169).

**HGB 9: TOFĒ or TOF**

Central stamp on a cup, probably *Type 29*, in TN; light grey, fine-grained paste, with black flecks; very worn, blue-grey surfaces, no finish survives.

Possibly an abbreviation of TO[RNOS] FĒ[CIT], die 1A 1.

Stamps from this die are rare and have been identified on a TN cup, *Type 30*, in the King Harry Lane cemetery and on a small TR cup, *Type 26*, in a burial at Chalons-sur-Marne (Chalons-sur-Marne museum).

If the die belongs to Tornos, then it was in use in the Tiberian or Tiberio-Claudian period.

#### HGB 10: VRITVES

Central stamp on a small platter in TR 1(B); pink sandy paste; thick coral slip, no finish survives.

Vritves, die 1A 1.

There is a second stamp from this die from the area (Braughing 1972); it is on a TN cup of *Type 29* or *26*. In addition there is another on a TR platter, *Type 4*, from grave 175 at Wederath, so that the die would appear to have been in use in the late Augustan period (see under stamp *GB 10* for further discussion, p. 168).

#### HGB 11: Worn single-line name stamp, not identified.

Radial stamp on a large platter with a wide functional footring, in TR 1 (B); pink sandy paste; coral slip, very worn on the underside, traces of a polished finish on the upper surface. The die and the potter have not been identified; the name appears to begin or end with  $\Lambda$  or  $\nu$ . However, the fabric is clearly like that made by the Acutus - Attissus group of potters and is late Augustan or late Augustan-Tiberian (see stamps *GB 1, 4* and *HGB 8*, p.165, p.166, p.329).

## THE FORMS PRESENT (FIG. 125)

(\* = vessels illustrated)

### PLATTERS

#### \*TYPE 1 (H.1)

Rims from thirteen, all in TN and including the almost complete example stamped CANICOS. Late Augustan-Claudian.

#### TYPE 2

Rim from one, in TN (See under G22 F.52, No. 21, p. 177).

#### TYPE 3

Base-sherds from two c. A.D. 45-85. (For the distribution, dating and possible significance of this type see Rigby 1977).

#### \*TYPE 4 (H.4)

Complete profile from one in TR 2 and rim from one in TN; the former is identical to the platter in G41 F.24, No. 10, p. 182). Late Augustan or late Augustan-Tiberian.

#### TYPE 6

Related to *Type 4*, the variant with a markedly convex lower facet; two rims in TN.

#### \*TYPE 11 (H.8 and 9)

Related to *Types 9, 10* and *12*. One rim in TN, seven rims in TR, one burnt, two in TR1 (B), four in TR1 (C). Late Augustan-Tiberian.

#### TYPE 12

A small platter, similar to *Type 11*.

##### \* (H.6)

One, close to *Type 11* but a more sloping wall and rim; in TR1 (C).

##### \* (H.7)

A variant with a more upright wall profile, in TR1 (C). One only.

#### TYPE 15

Rims from four in TN, none in TR. Given the size of the collections from Braughing-Puckeridge, and that this is a common and widely-found platter-type in Britain, it is notable that examples are so rare here. Tiberius-Nero.

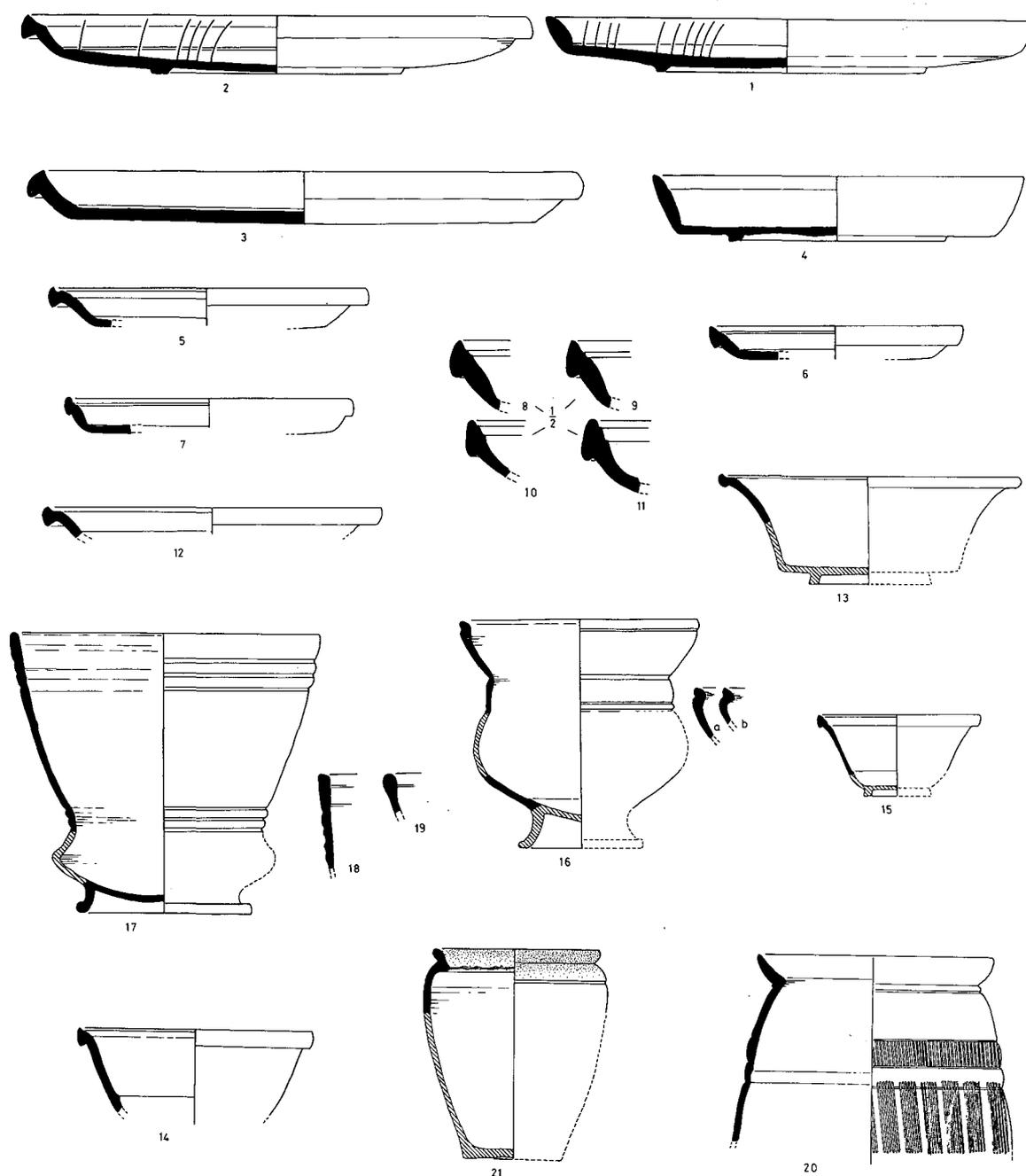


Fig. 125. Henderson Collection : Gallo-Belgic pottery types (1/4).

\*TYPE 17 (H.10 and 11)

One rim each in TN and TR2, with moulding identical to two platters in TR2, stamped by Dannomaros, one from a burial at King Harry Lane, the other from Braughing 1972, and, in addition, to a rim-herd in TR2 from Skeleton Green (see stamp GB 6, p.167 for Dannomaros).

\*TYPE 19 (H.2)

Three rims in TN, including the stamped example, LVLLO:Δ (see HGB 7) and two in TR1 (C), the latter fabrics being identical to that produced by the Acutus-Attissus group of potters (see stamps GB 1 and 4 p.165). Late Augustan-Tiberian in TR1, late Augustan-Claudian in TN.

\*(H.12)

A rare variant with a horizontal top facet, in TR1 (A), typical creamy-pink ware, with a coral slip on the upper surface. Examples of this platter-form in TR1(A) are extremely rare and have been identified only here, including Braughing 1972, and Camulodunum. Late Augustan.

## TYPE 20

Five rims each in TR1 (A) and TN (see G22 F.52, No. 8, p.176).

## \*(H.5)

A rare variant with a short angular top facet in typical TR1 (A). It is paralleled by an example from Oberaden, also TR1 (A), so that it appears to be amongst the earliest versions produced in the late Augustan period, before c. 10 B.C. (Loeschcke 1941, Abb. 32, 10).

## TYPE 21

One rim, identical in form and fabric to the examples from Skeleton Green (see G22 F.52, No. 12, p.176).

In addition, there is a base-herd from a large platter in TN, with a slight step at the junction of the wall and base. The herd could be from a version of *Type 21*, since examples have been identified at Chichester, stamped *MEDI* (A. Down *Chichester Excavations* iii, 1978) and Camulodunum. The potter probably worked in or near Rheims.

## TYPE 22

Rim-herds from five and bases from three examples in mica-dusted TR (see G25 F.8 (2), No. 1 p.191). The Braughing-Puckeridge area is the only one to date to have produced versions in mica-dusted TR. Late Augustan-Tiberian.

## TYPE 23

Rim-herd from an example identical to the almost complete platter in G5 F.9, No. 8, p. 180. Probably late Augustan-Tiberian.

## CUPS

## \*TYPE 26 (H.14)

One rim in TR 2 and one in TN. Pre-Claudian to early Claudian.

## \*TYPE 27 (H.13)

One rim in TR1 (A), a base herd in TN and a base in Pompeian Redware (see G40 (6), No.14, p.192). There is a rim-herd and a base, probably the same vessel, from Braughing 1972. Late Augustan-Tiberian.

## TYPE 29

Rims from three in TR1 (C), five rims and three bases in TN, including a small version. The rims are all of the earlier variant in production by A.D.10 (see G22 F.43, No.2, p.187). It is notable that there are no identifiable examples of the later variant, *Type 32*, which was the most common cup-form in the pre-Flavian period.

## TAZZA

## TYPE 35

Sherds from a tazza with evenly-spaced low-relief cordons in mica-dusted TN (see G41 (5), No.7, p.193).

## BEAKERS

## TYPE 39

Rims and body-herds from between thirteen and sixteen different beakers of the large, rather tubby variant (variant A).

## \*(H.20)

Rim and body-herds in typical orange red TR3, decorated with two bands of rouletting and a broad band of six-pronged, combed stripes. This particular type of decoration is not common amongst the beakers from British sites; only three examples occurred at Skeleton Green, and none from King Harry Lane; but on the Continent they are fairly common e.g. at Andernach, Trier, Mainz and Nijmegen.

In addition there are body-herds from eleven different beakers with notched-scroll rouletted decoration, one each in cream and pale pink TR3, and nine in red TR3. The pale examples are almost certainly late Augustan-Tiberian, while the red beakers are early Claudian at the latest (see G5 F.9, No. 16, p.180).

## TYPE 40 A

The tubby variant; two rims in typical cream ware. Late Augustan (see G22 F.52, No. 56, p.178).

## TYPE 40 B

The slimmer, more curvaceous variety; rims from seven, in typical cream ware and bases from three. Tiberian-Neronian (see G22 F.52 No. 46 p.178).

## PEDESTAL BEAKERS

## \*TYPE 43 (H.16 &amp; a,b)

Rim-sherds from three, in good quality TR1 (A). Classified examples are confined to burials at King Harry Lane; Lexden (Camulodunum) and Snailwell, Cambs. and the settlements of Baldock, Braughing-Puckeridge, and Camulodunum, where it is the most common pedestal beaker (the majority from post-Conquest, pre-Boudiccan contexts) and possibly also Bagendon, type 35. Tiberio-Claudian.

## TYPES AT GATESBURY NOT FOUND AT SKELETON GREEN

## DISH

## TYPE 44.

Sherd from a shallow piedish-like vessel in mica-dusted TN. It is possible that this is not an import but was produced in the Suffolk-Essex area. There is an identical vessel from Standon, Herts., and this is the only known parallel (Partridge, *Hertfordshire Archaeology* vii (1981)). However, there is a similar vessel from Grave B at Goeblingen-Nospelt which is in micaceous TN; so this piece may possibly be a late Augustan import like Type 46.

## PEDESTAL BEAKERS

## \*TYPE 45 (H.18 and 19)

Rims and sherds from three beakers with differing arrangements of grooves at the mouth, and presumably also towards the base (*Cam.* 79).

## \*(H.17)

Sherds comprising an almost complete profile in TR1 (C); orange fine-grained paste, with a darker red slip on the extremes. There are almost identical beakers from Braughing, 1972; and from burials at King Harry Lane; Menil Annelles (Ardennes); and Trier (Hawkes & Hull 1947, fig. 47, no. 7). Late Augustan-early Tiberian.

## PLATTER

## TYPE 46

A shallow platter with a pie-dish rim and a flat base.

## \*46A (H.3)

Several rim- and body-sherds in typical TR1 (A), making a complete profile; fine-grained paste; grey core, cream cortex and exterior surface; coral slip on the upper surface and rim. At present it is unique in Britain and is one of the most significant examples of early TR in Britain, along with Types 47A and B. Continental finds show that this type belongs to the earliest phase of the G-B industry and that it was out of production by the last decade B.C. There is one example from Oberaden, type 87; one in an Augustan grave at Wincheringen; and 16 in graves at Goeblingen-Nospelt, associated with Italian Arretine imports and Aco-beakers (beakers stamped by Aco) (Loeschcke 1942, type 87; Koethe & Kimmig 1937, Abb.2, 12; Thill 1967, Taf. I, 6, Grave A; Taf. II, Grave B; *ibid* 1970, Taf. II, 4, Grave 2; Taf. IV, 3, 5, 6, 18, Grave 9). The form was not found at Haltern.

## CUPS

## TYPE 47

Cups like Oberaden, type 91.

## 47A

No offsets on the inside wall. One rim in TN, pale blue powdery paste; blue-grey surfaces, very worn, so no finish survives. There are body-sherds in TN from another probable example from Braughing 1972.

## \*47B (H.15)

One offset on the inside wall. Rims from two in typical TR1 (A) with the slip on the inside. There is a sherd from Skeleton Green which is possibly from a cup of this type. Neither variant has been identified at Camulodunum although they resemble form 54, which may be a later variant or derived from the same prototype. Examples are not common on the Continent, apart from Oberaden, type 91; they occur in a grave at Wincheringen, so they may have gone out of production during the last decade B.C. (Loeschcke 1942, type 91; Koethe & Kimmig 1937, Abb.2, no. 6a-b).

## BEAKER

TYPE 48 (as *Cam.* 120)

A thin-walled beaker; fine-grained smooth ware; brown core, blue-black surfaces with a highly polished exterior finish. An import. No examples occurred at Skeleton Green; however, several variants of the basic form are fairly common in Britain, the distribution having strong military associations e.g. Richborough; Fishbourne; Exeter; Cirencester; London; Verulamium; Baldock; Harleston, Norfolk; Ilkley; Bainbridge and York. Neronian-Flavian.

\*TYPE 49 (H.21) *Cam.* 114.

A jar in TR3, as dense smooth red ware, with a mica coating on the rim and shoulder. Unique in this fabric, it may be related to jars in white ware, with barbotine decoration and a mica slip on the rim and shoulder, which are fairly common in Britain (see p. 173). However it could be related to Oberaden type 103, a jar of similar shape, in red ware, with a mica coating on the rim and exterior (Loeschcke 1942, type 103). Late Augustan.

## THE AMPHORAE FROM GATESBURY

*By David Peacock*

Seven types of amphora have been identified, and there is a small number of unidentified pieces. The total weight was 26,096 grams. There is not much to be said about this collection except to note the very high proportion of Dressel 1, which should be of the first century B.C.

<i>Type</i>	<i>% of total by weight</i>
Dressel 1	59.97
Dressel 30	2.17
Camulodunum 186C	0.26
Camulodunum 186B	1.55
Dressel 20	31.12
Southern Spanish (unassigned)	3.56
Unknown	1.37

The origin, contents and date-range are summarized in the following table:

Type	Origin	Contents	Date Range
Dressel 1	Italy	Wine	2nd-1st cent. B.C.
Dressel 30	Southern Gaul	Wine	1st cent. B.C.-3rd cent. A.D.
Camulodunum 186C	Cadiz	Garum and Marine products	c. 10 B.C.-early 2nd cent. A.D.
Camulodunum 186B	? Cadiz	Marine products	c. 10 B.C.-early 2nd cent. A.D.
Dressel 20	Spain, between Seville and Cordoba	Olive oil	Predominantly 1st-2nd cent. A.D. but recognised from pre-Roman levels at Camulodunum.
Southern Spanish (unassigned)		Garum and Marine products	c. 10 B.C.-early 2nd cent. A.D.

## OTHER POTTERY FROM GATESBURY

### A. FINE WARES

#### *Vessels in hard white or cream fabrics* (FIG. 126)

1. Flagon top. Similar to *Cam.* 141A but here in a hard gritty yellowish-cream fabric.
2. Jug top. Similar to *Cam.* 168 but here in a hard gritty whitish-buff fabric.
3. A selection of flagon and jug bases: (a) hard gritty white fabric; (b) hard gritty pinkish buff; (c) hard gritty white; (d) hard gritty pinkish-buff.
4. Globular jar with everted rim. Hard gritty cream fabric.

#### *Vessels in hard reddish-brown ware* (FIG. 126)

5. Two similar, everted-rim jars. The larger of the two (a) has a straight lip; (b) has a slightly cupped lip similar to No. 7. Both these vessels have a smooth brown exterior but the interiors are heavily finger-marked horizontally; a narrow groove and ridge demarcate the shoulder. Internally and sometimes externally, these jars display a curious stripey effect with bands of brown and grey alternating; this last is also a common feature in the large two-handled jugs Nos. 19-25.
- 6-12 These seven vessels are examples of jars and beakers of differing sizes and rim-forms, but they are all in a common fabric. The fabric is generally hard (sometimes very hard) reddish-brown with a grey core; sometimes the interior is brick-red. The paste is usually highly micaceous and often thick mica slip has been applied to the rim and shoulder (for further discussion of the fabric-type and possible origin of these vessels see above, pp.101-3).
13. A selection of bases from the above vessels. (a) An unusually heavy base with flat bottom; (b) the normal type with a slightly hollowed base; (c) a less common hollowed base, more usual on butt beakers.

#### *Wall-sided mortaria* (FIG. 126)

14. Hard pinkish-brown fabric, slightly darker core; heavily tempered with grey, brown and white grit. Broad concentric grooves on the interior, well worn. Almost certainly made in Gaul.
15. Hard sandy off-white fabric, pinkish band in the core just below the external cortex; some very fine grey, white and brown trituration grit, highly micaceous. Broad concentric grooves on the interior (see *S.G.* No.19, p.198). Made in Gaul.
16. Hard white fabric, heavily tempered with fine translucent and grey grits. Probably made in Gaul.
17. Hard creamy-buff fabric, slightly darker core; tempered with much fine grit. Probably made in Gaul.

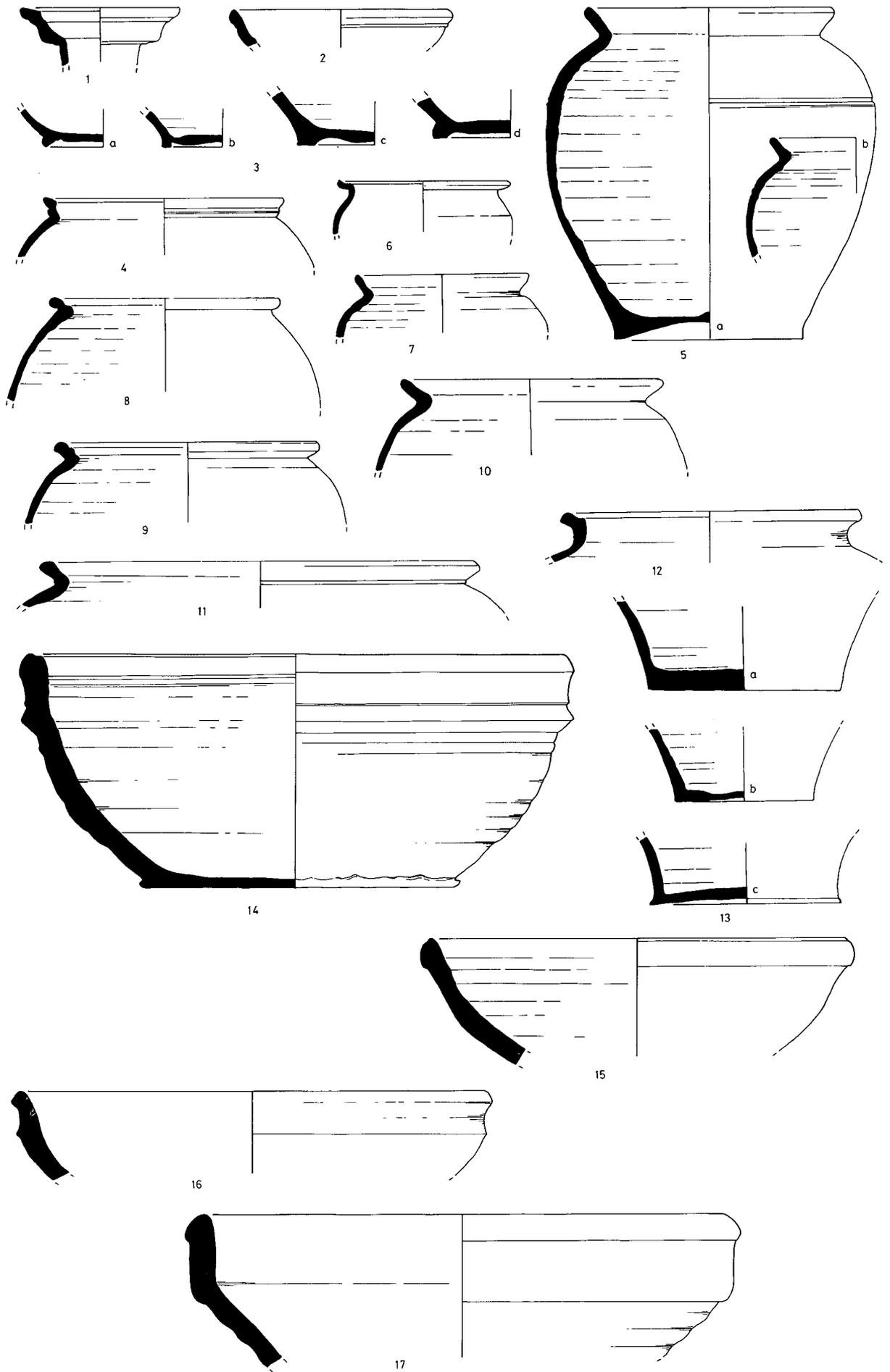


Fig. 126. Henderson Collection pottery : miscellaneous fine wares (1/4).

*Large vessels with horizontal reeded rim* (FIG. 127)

18. Hard dark grey fabric with an outer cortex of reddish-brown; many tiny white inclusions and some larger red ones. Traces of white or cream slip. (a) has four grooves on the rim and (b) has only three. The fabric and colour of these vessels is remarkably similar to that used for the large two-handled jugs (see following).

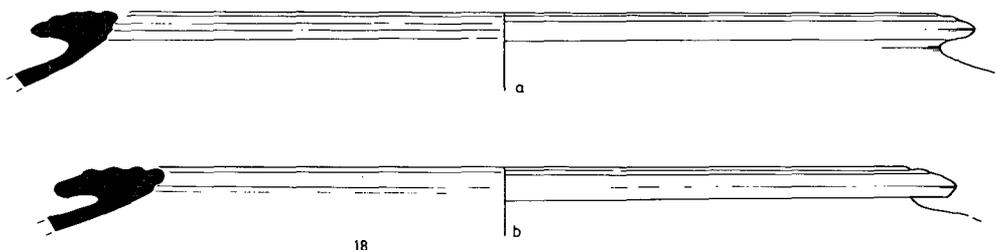


Fig. 127. Henderson Collection pottery : large vessels with horizontal rilled rims ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ).

*Two-handled jugs* (FIG. 128)

19. Reddish-brown exterior, hard grey core and a stripey grey-brown interior (see No.5 above). Remains of thick creamy-white slip. The handles are four-ribbed and the base is high and hollowed underneath. The bases of these large jugs are quite distinctive and show a curious hollowed cutaway effect under the footring (see other examples (a), (b), (c) and (d) ).
20. Examples of small jug bases. The smaller bases do not display the high hollowed base and cutaway footring of the larger examples; they are, in fact, much more akin to the examples in white and cream fabrics (see No.27(b) ).
- 21-23. Other examples of jug necks in similar fabric to No.19 above. No.21 is another large jug with two broad ribs on the low part of the neck. No. 22 is a small example with a sharply-splayed rim and two narrow ribs at top and bottom of the neck. No. 23 is a medium-sized example with a raised flat band and narrow rib at the junction of neck and body. No. 23 is a definite 'second'; the neck and rim are very mis-shapen.
- 24-25. Two variant rim-types, similar fabric to the foregoing vessels.

*Jugs in white-cream ware* (FIG. 128)

26. Neck from a two-handled jug. This vessel displays the same general characteristics as No.23 above, except for the fabric, which is smooth fine-grained cream ware.
27. Neck and base from a small two-handled jug. Hard white fine-grained fabric; no obvious inclusions. Similar to *Cam.* 161, but the overhanging rim is more ribbed and splayed out at the bottom.

*Jugs in soft red ware* (FIG. 128)

28. Jug with a splayed neck and narrow overhanging rim. Soft brick-red fabric with traces of a thick creamy slip. A single groove just below the rim.
29. Similar to No.28 but with a more vertical neck.
30. Jug with a rolled rim and a cordon around the neck just below the rim.
31. Base from a jug. A narrow groove at the junction of body and footring; the footring (minus the cut-away) and the angle of the body rising from it, are quite similar to No. 19(d).

## B. COARSE WARES

*Thick-walled hand-made vessels* (FIGS. 129-130)

Note: the characteristics of these vessels are more varied than the wheel-turned vessels; for this reason the details of surface colour and core have been added. Terms such as Red-brown etc., indicate a patchy surface colour.

32. Red-brown exterior, dark grey core, brown interior; softish coarse paste; much broken flint and quartz, particles up to 6 mm across.

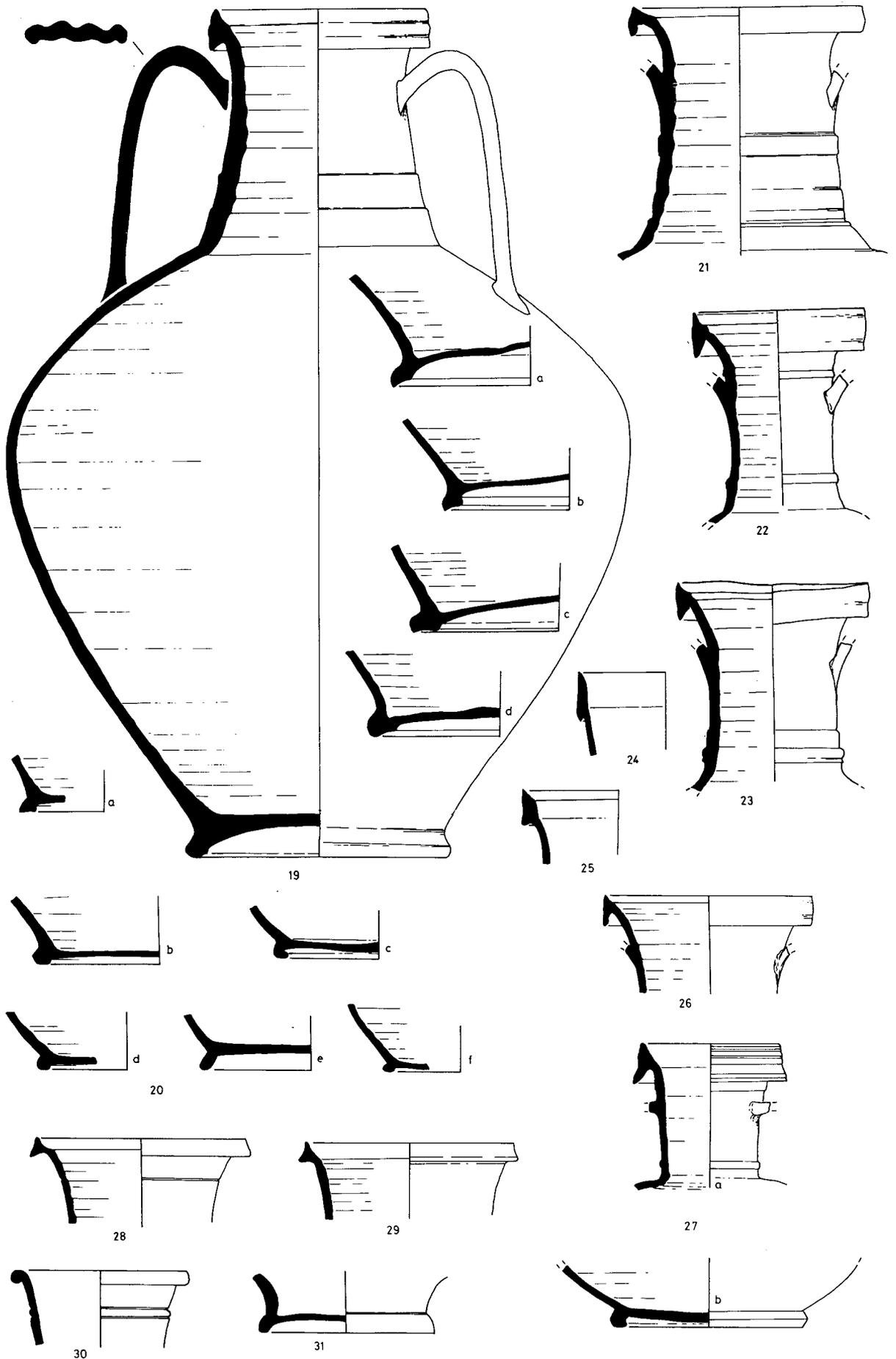


Fig. 128. Henderson Collection pottery : large two-handled jugs (1/4).

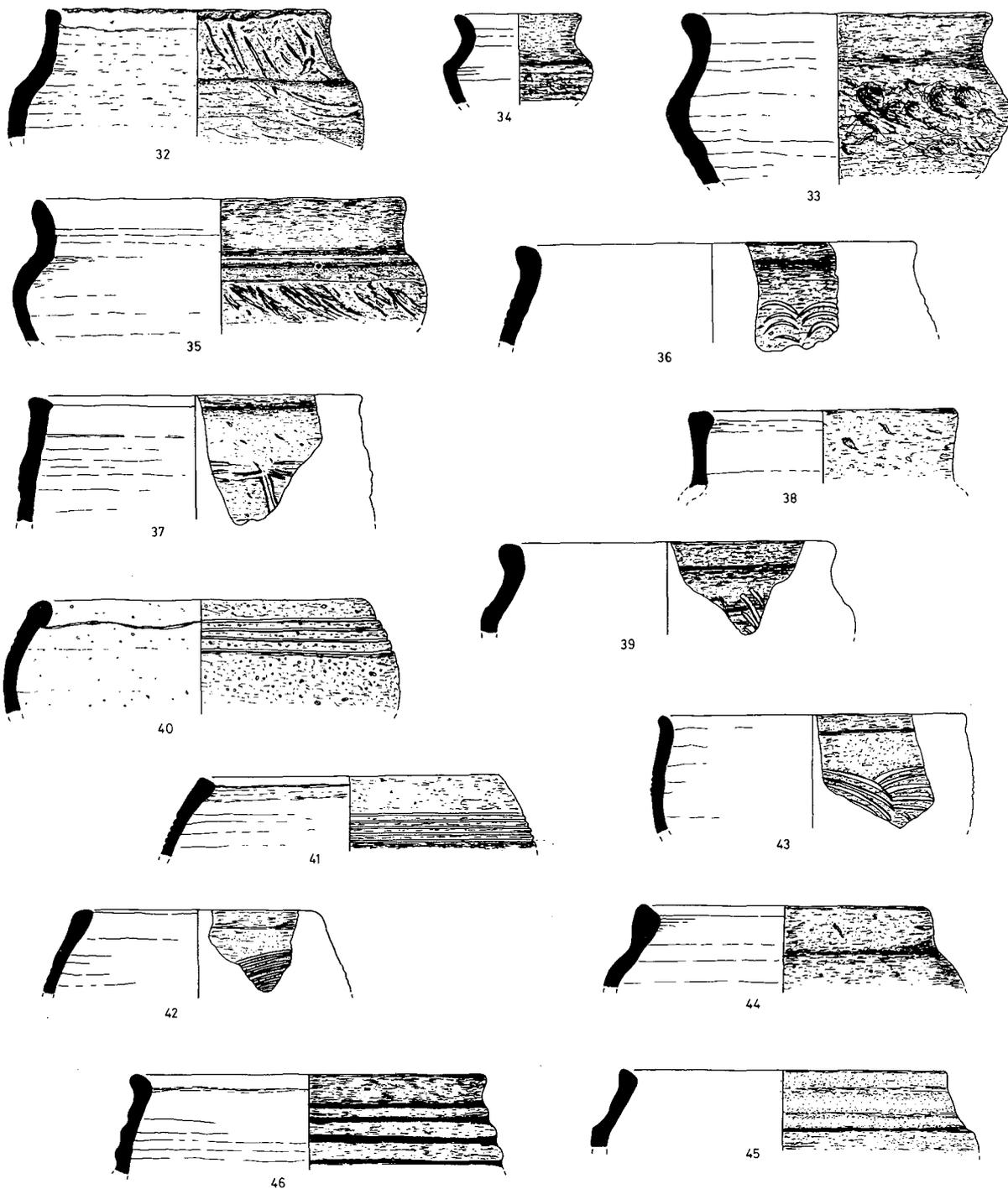


Fig. 129. Henderson Collection pottery : Native hand-made wares ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ).

33. Black-brown exterior, black core, black-brown interior; soft coarse paste; some grog and small flint particles; burnished over the rim and on the neck.
34. Dark grey exterior, buffish grey core, dark grey interior; very hard medium-grained paste; some grog and small flint particles.
35. Dark grey exterior, brown core, brown interior; softish coarse paste; much grog and flint particles; burnished rim and neck.
36. Dark brown exterior, brown core, red-brown interior; fairly soft coarse paste; grog and flint particles present.
37. Dark brown exterior, black core, dark grey interior; softish coarse paste; much grog and some small shell particles; burnished rim and neck.

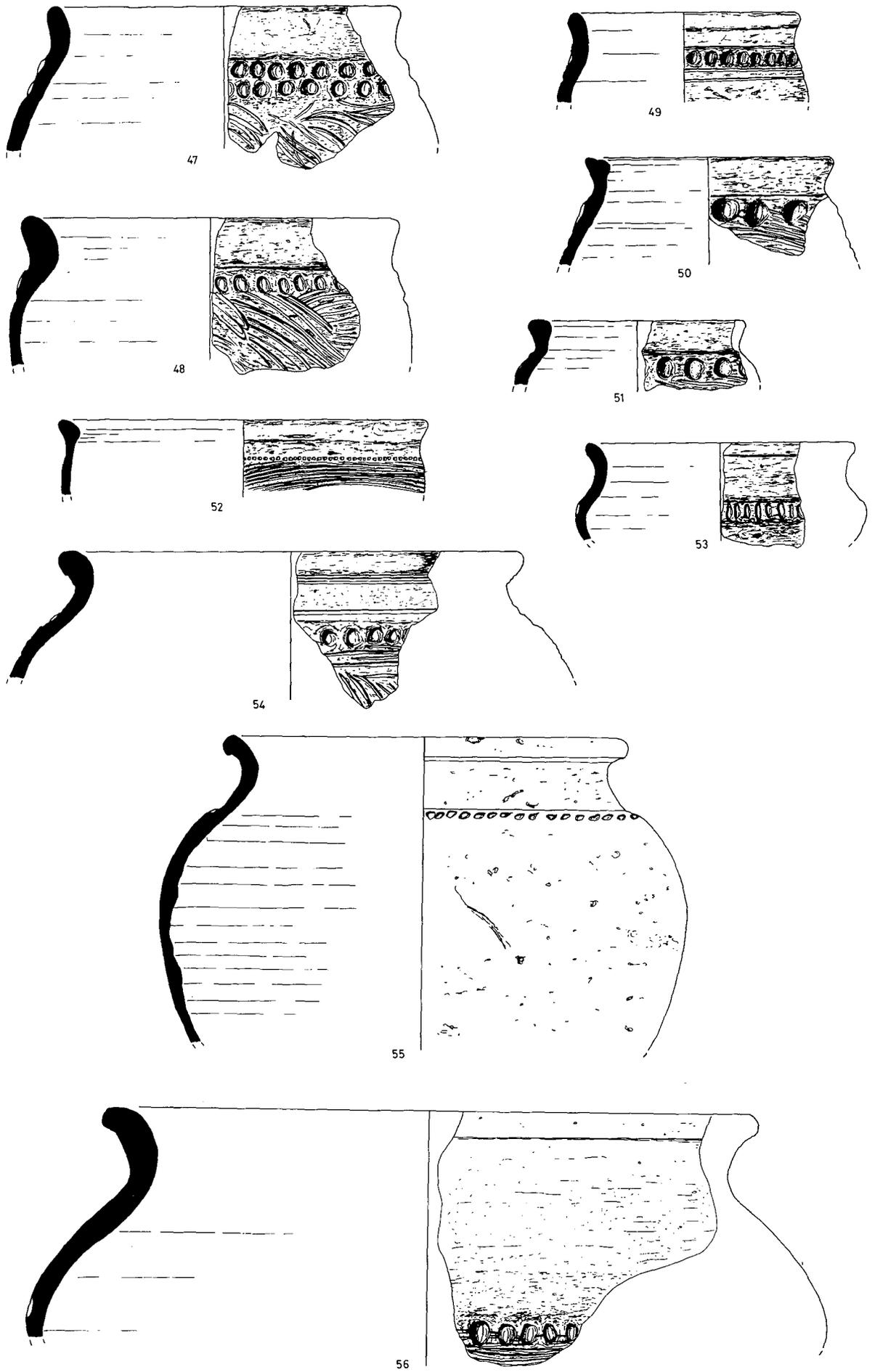


Fig. 130. Henderson Collection pottery : Native hand-made wares (1/4).

38. Dark brown exterior, dark brown core, red-brown interior; soft coarse paste; some shell and grog particles.
39. Black exterior, dark grey core, dark grey interior; softish coarse paste; much grog and some small quartz particles; burnished rim and neck.
40. Brownish grey exterior, brown-grey core, brownish-grey interior; softish vesiculated paste; many small brown flint particles.
41. Black exterior, black core, red-grey interior; softish coarse paste; much grog and broken flint; burnished rim and neck.
42. Dark brown exterior, black core, black interior; fairly soft medium-grained paste; much grog
43. Dark grey exterior, brown-grey core, brown interior; fairly hard coarse paste; grog and small flint particles; facet-burnishing on the exterior upper wall.
44. Brownish grey exterior, dark grey core, brown interior; hard sandy paste; many small particles of chalk or shell.
45. Brown exterior, black core, black interior; fairly hard medium-grained paste; grog and flint particles; facet-burnishing on neck.
46. Brownish-grey exterior, grey core, brown interior; softish medium-grained paste; many large grog particles.
47. Dark grey throughout; fairly hard coarse paste; much grog; burnished over rim and neck.
48. Brown exterior, black core, brown interior; soft coarse paste; much grog and many flint and quartz particles; heavy facet-burnishing on the neck.
49. Dark grey throughout; softish coarse paste; much grog and some flint particles.
50. Dark grey exterior, brown core, grey interior; hardish medium-grained paste; some grog, flint and quartz particles; burnished over rim and neck.
51. Black exterior, dark brown core, grey interior; soft coarse paste; some grog and flint particles; light burnishing on rim and neck.
52. Black exterior, dark grey core, black interior; hard medium-grained sandy paste; numerous small flint particles; burnished inside, over rim and neck.
53. Black exterior, dark grey core, dark grey interior; softish coarse paste; much grog; heavily-burnished over rim and neck.
54. Brown exterior, grey core, brown interior; fairly hard medium-grained paste; many red and black grog particles; burnished on neck.
55. Black exterior, dark grey core, dark grey interior; hard coarse paste; very lumpy and full of grog; burnished over rim and neck.
56. Red-brown/grey exterior, dark brown core, brown interior; fairly hard coarse paste; many grog and flint particles.

*Coarse jars and bowls with horizontal scoring* (FIG. 131)

For description of fabric-types see p. 53 f.

57. Fabric 3. many flint particles; burnished on the rim and neck.
58. Fabric 3. Burnished on the neck.
59. Fabric 3. Facet-burnishing on the rim and neck.
60. Fabric 3. Facet-burnished on the neck.
61. Fabric 2. Rough finish.
62. Dark grey throughout. Hard coarse hand-made paste; much grog; burnished on the rim and neck.
63. Fabric 3. Traces of burnishing on the rim and neck.
64. Fabric 2. Smoothed rim, neck and shoulder.

*Large vessels with curvilinear scored decoration* (FIG. 132)

65. Fabric 4. Very highly burnished on the neck and over the rim for some distance down the interior.
66. Fabric 3. Burnished over the rim and neck.

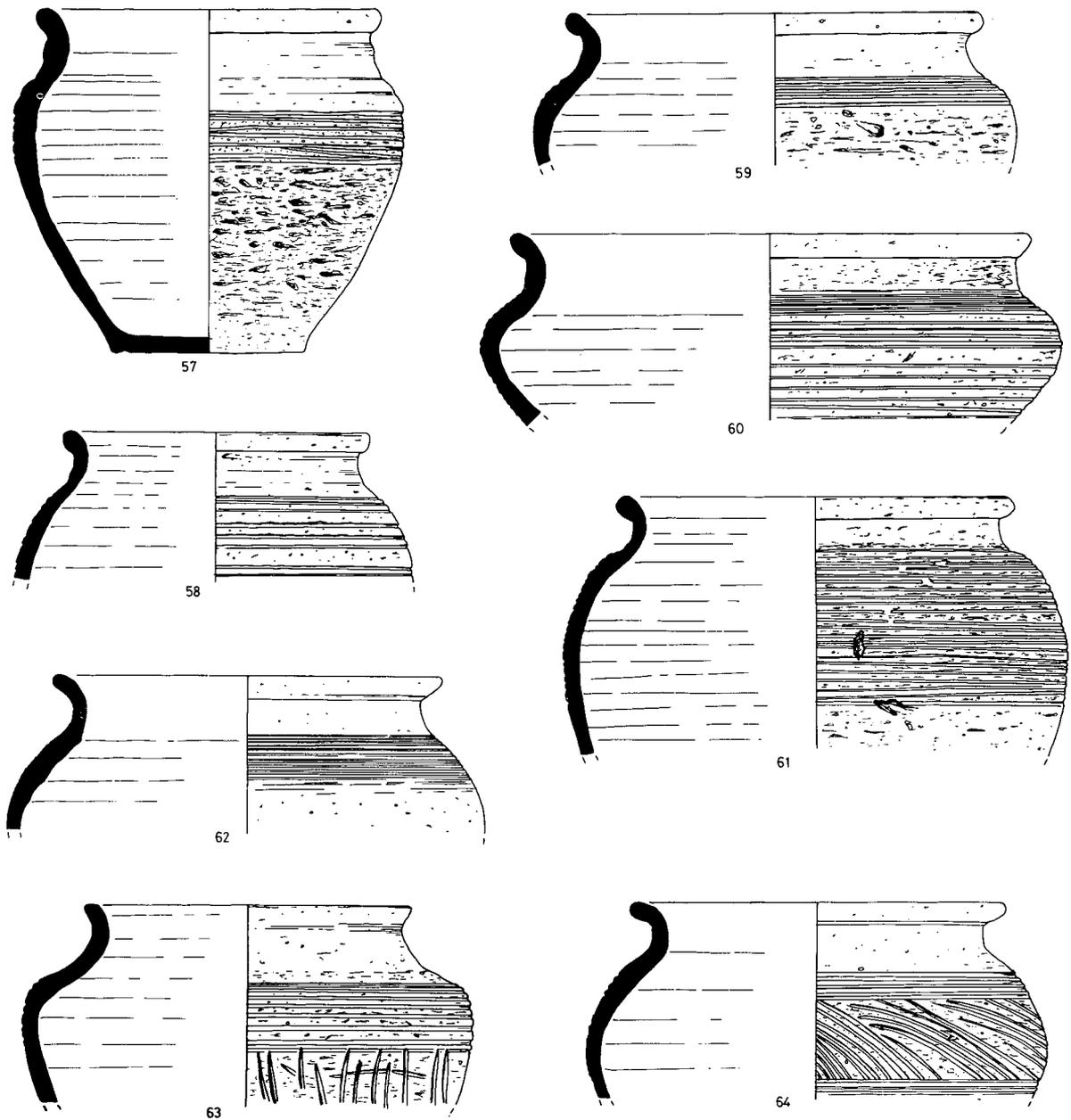


Fig. 131. Henderson Collection pottery : Native coarse wares ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ).

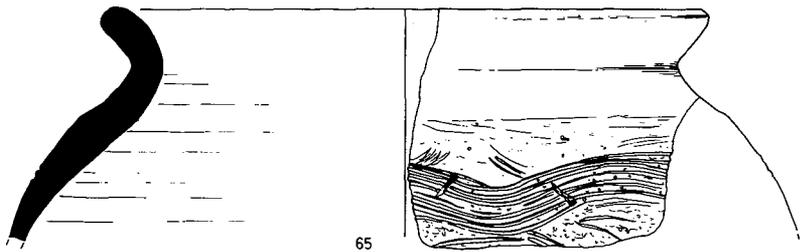
67. Fabric 3. Facet-burnishing on the neck.  
 68. Fabric 3. Burnished over the rim, on the neck and upper body.

*Lids* (FIG. 132)

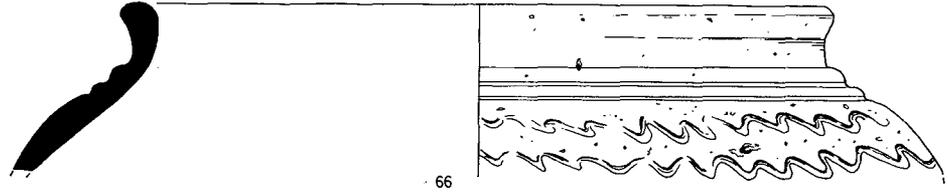
69. Fabric 1. Smoothed surfaces.  
 70. Fabric 3. As above.  
 71. Fabric 3. Smoothed exterior surface, burnished interior surface.  
 72. Fabric 2. Smoothed surfaces.  
 73. Fabric 2. Smoothed interior surface.  
 74. Fabric 3. Smoothed surfaces.  
 75. Fabric 2. As above.  
 76. Fabric 1. Smoothed exterior surface.

*Shallow dishes* (FIG. 133)

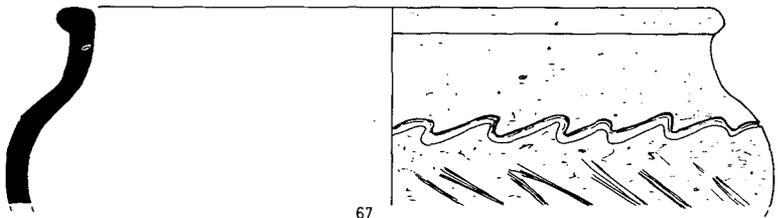
77. Fabric 2. Smoothed surfaces.  
 78. Fabric 2. As above.  
 79. Fabric 2. As No. 77.



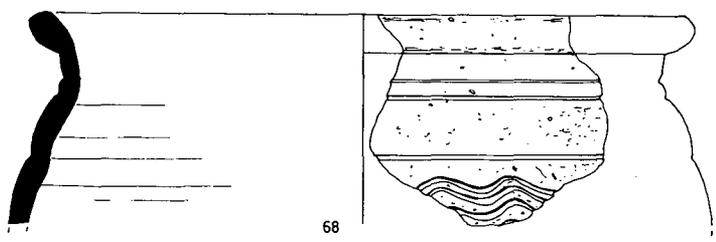
65



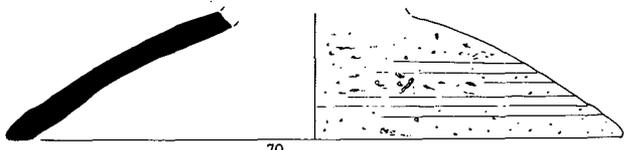
66



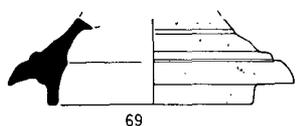
67



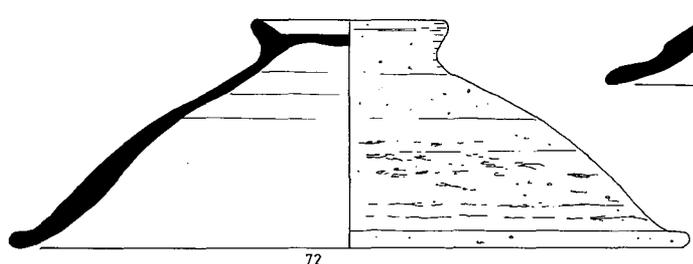
68



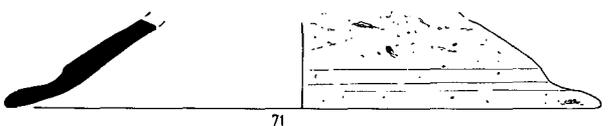
70



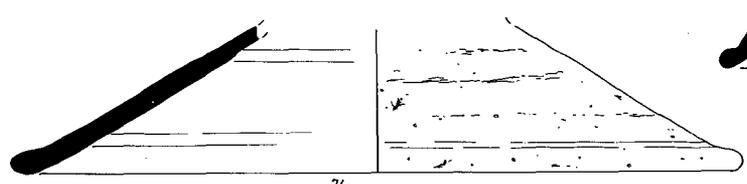
69



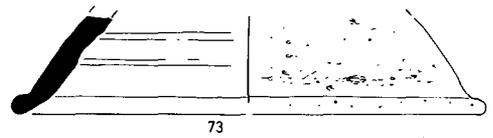
72



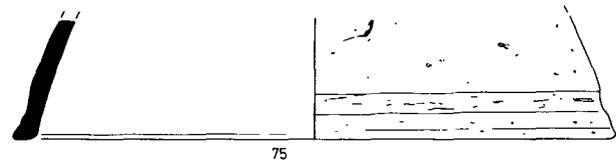
71



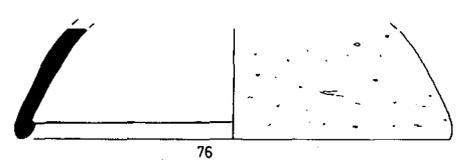
74



73



75



76

Fig. 132. Henderson Collection pottery : Native coarse wares (1/4).

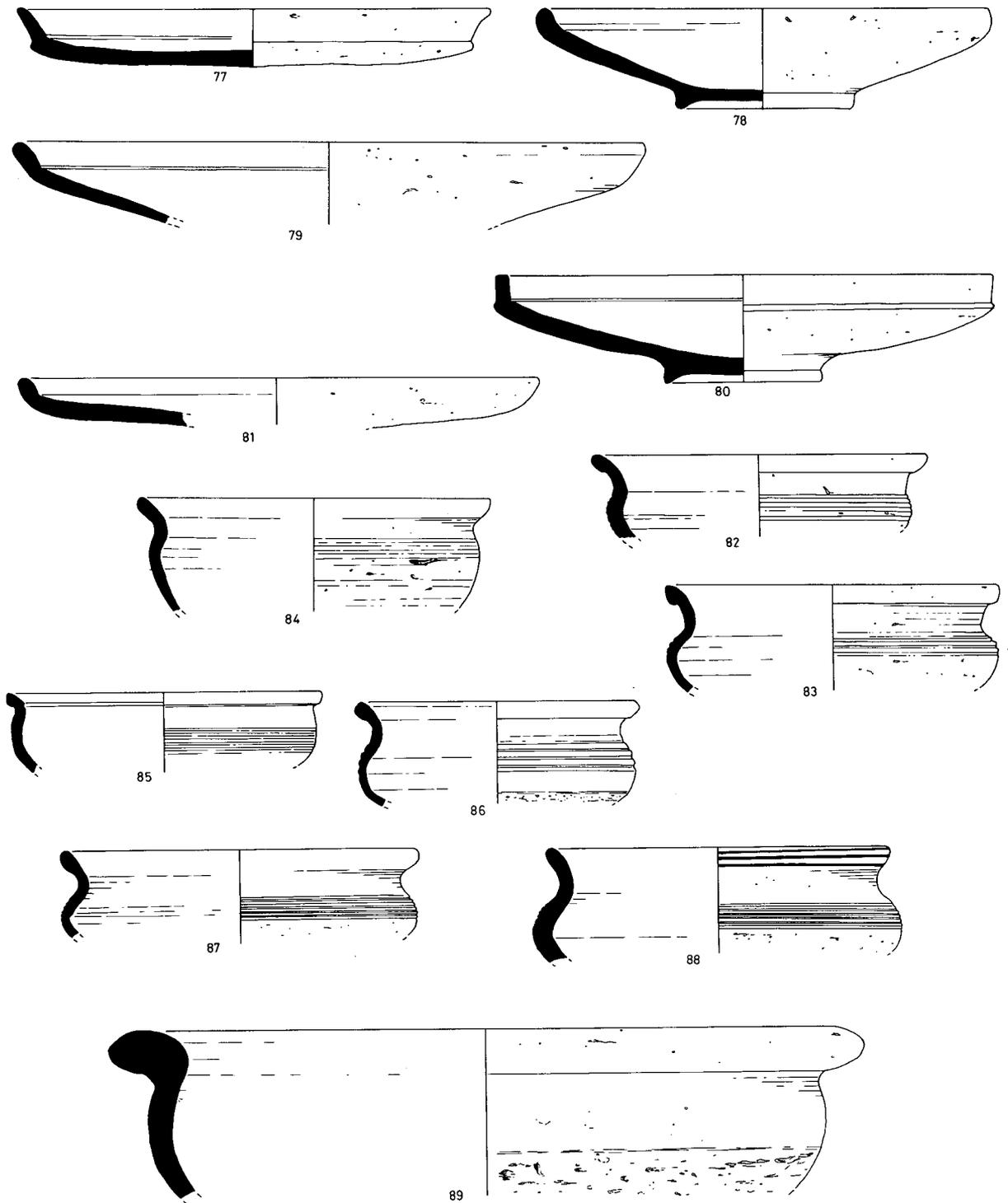


Fig. 133. Henderson Collection pottery : other Native wares ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ).

80. Fabric 2. As No. 77.  
 81. Fabric 2. Burnished underside and highly-burnished interior surface.

*Wide-mouthed bowls* (FIG. 133)

82. Fabric 1. Highly-burnished over the rim and neck.  
 83. Fabric 1. Burnished over the rim and neck.  
 84. Fabric 1. As above.  
 85. Fabric 1. Burnished neck and rim.  
 86. Fabric 1. Highly-burnished over the rim and neck, lower body knife-trimmed and roughened.  
 87. Fabric 1. Burnished over the rim and neck.

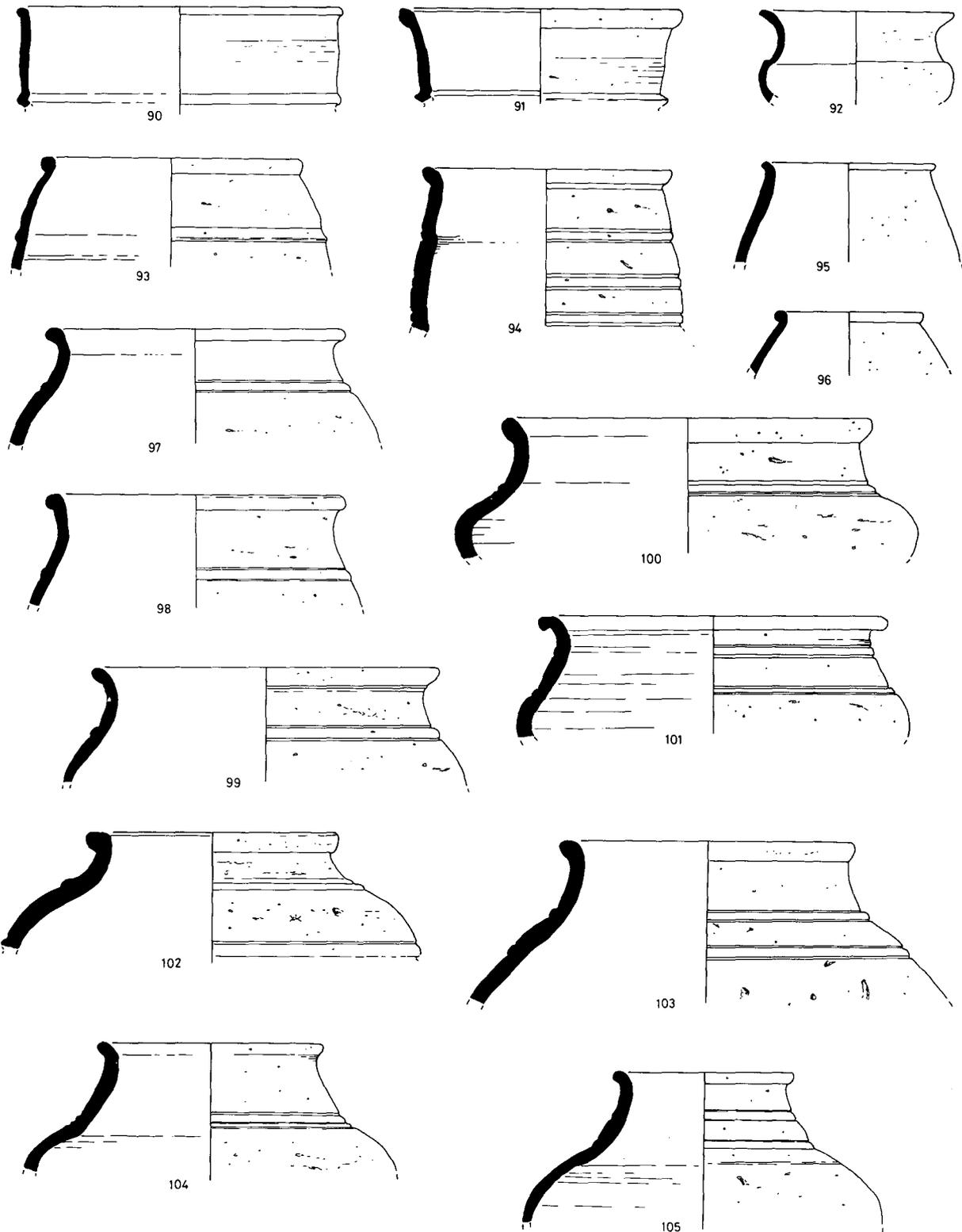


Fig. 134. Henderson Collection pottery : other Native wares ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ).

88. Fabric 2. As above.  
 89. Fabric 3. Smoothed over the rim and upper body.

*Cups and beakers* (FIG. 134)

90. Fabric 1. No finish has survived the firing.  
 91. Brown exterior, brown core, buff interior; very hard fine-grained paste; a few small flint particles; lightly-burnished neck and rim.  
 92. Fabric 2. Burnished on the neck and rim.  
 93. Fabric 1. Smoothed surfaces.

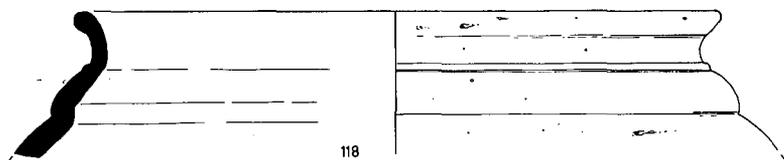
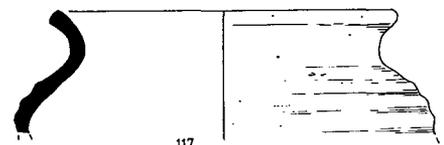
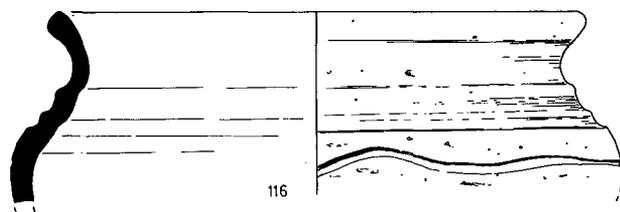
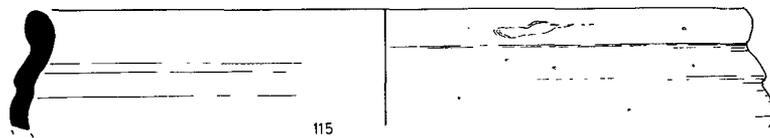
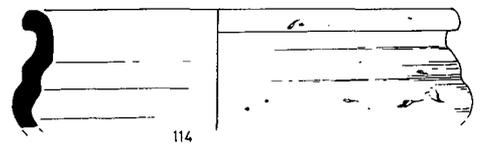
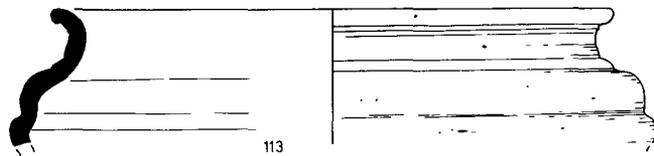
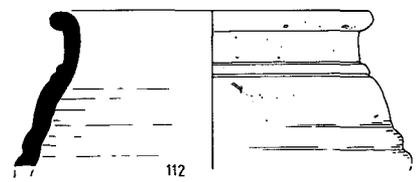
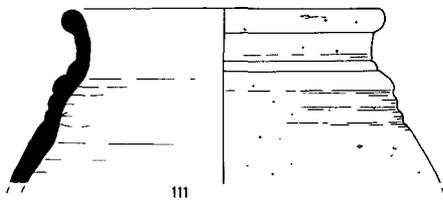
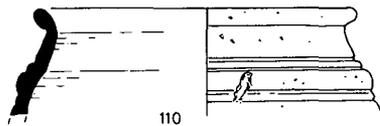
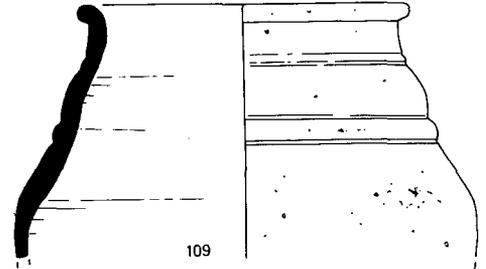
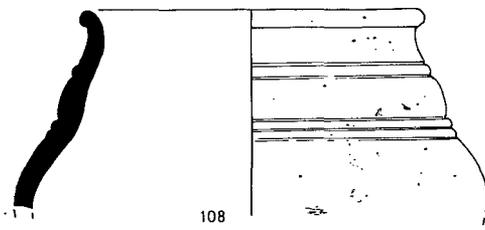
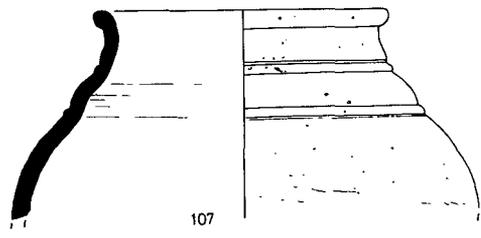
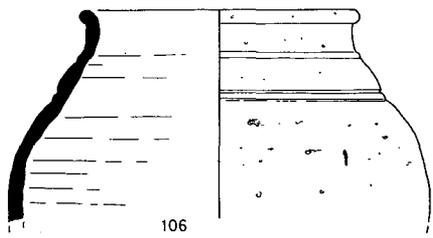


Fig. 135. Henderson Collection pottery : other Native wares ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ).

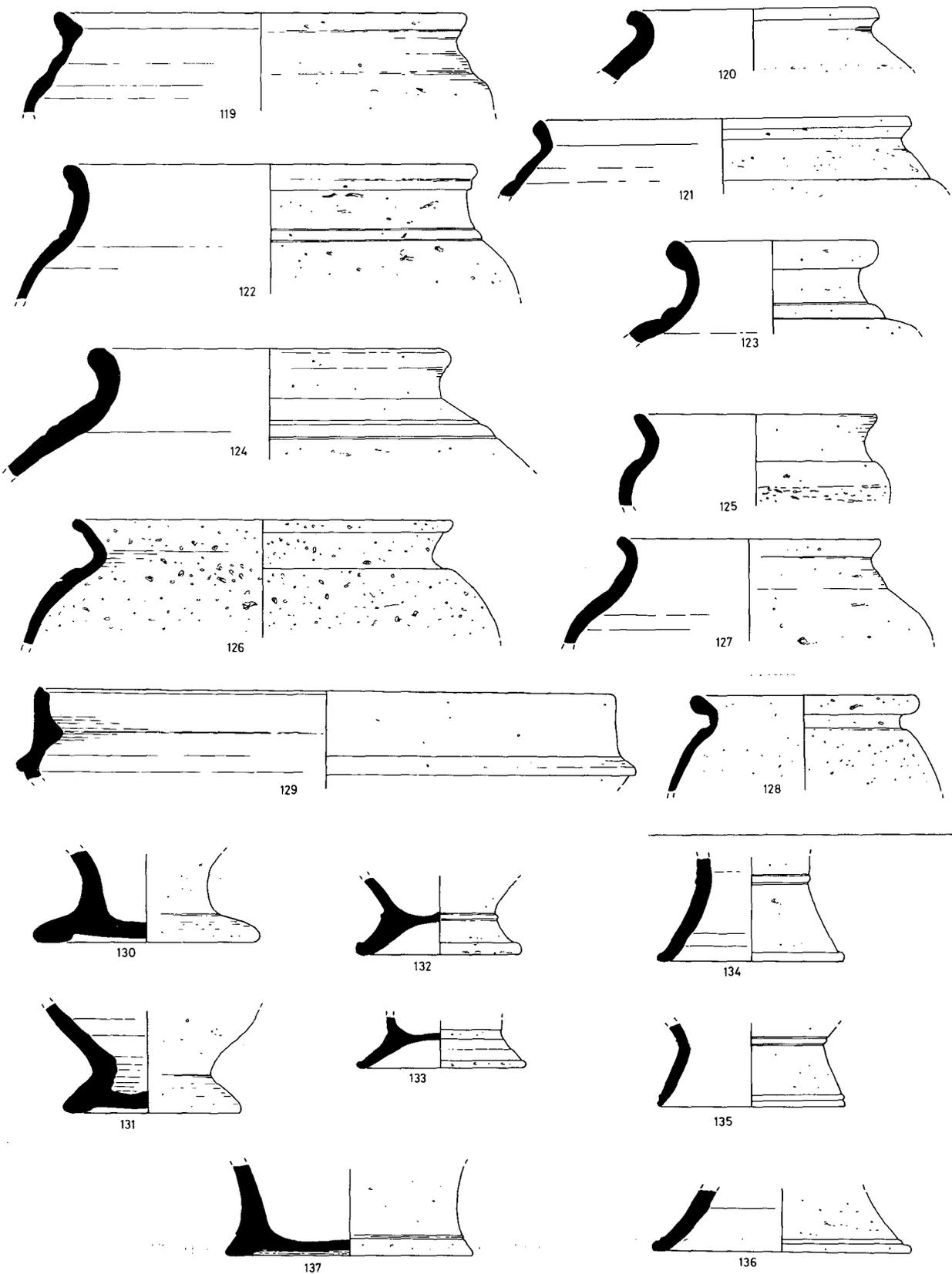


Fig. 136. Henderson Collection pottery : other Native wares (1/4).

- 94. Fabric 2. Burnished between cordons and on the rim.
- 95. Fabric 2. Lightly-burnished exterior.
- 96. Fabric 1. Smoothed surfaces.

*Bowls and jars with neck cordons* (FIG. 134)

- 97. Fabric 2. Burnished over the rim and neck.
- 98. Fabric 2. Burnished upper body and rim.
- 99. Fabric 2. Burnished over the rim, neck and upper body.
- 100. Fabric 2. Burnished on the rim, neck and upper body.
- 101. Fabric 2. Heavy facet-burnishing over the rim and exterior surface.

*Narrow-necked, cordoned jars* (FIGS. 134–135)

- 102. Fabric 2. Very highly burnished over the rim, neck and upper body.
- 103. Fabric 2. Burnished exterior and over the rim.
- 104. Fabric 2. Burnished on the rim and neck.
- 105. Fabric 2. Burnished on the top of the shoulder and over the cordons.
- 106. Fabric 2. Smoothed surface.
- 107. Fabric 2. Burnished on upper body, over cordons and on the rim.
- 108. Fabric 3. Burnished exterior.
- 109. Fabric 2, very micaceous. Smoothed exterior.
- 110. Fabric 3. Burnished rim and neck.
- 111. Fabric 2, overfired. Burnished on the neck and cordons.
- 112. Fabric 2. Burnished over the rim, neck and cordons.

*Wide-mouthed corrugated vessels* (FIG. 135)

- 113. Fabric 2. Burnished over the rim, neck and cordons.
- 114. Fabric 3. No finish survives.
- 115. Fabric 3. Smoothed finish.
- 116. Fabric 3. Hand-made. Burnished over the rim, neck and upper body.
- 117. Fabric 2. Burnished rim and neck.
- 118. Fabric 4. Smoothed finish.

*Miscellaneous vessels* (FIG. 136)

- 119. Fabric 3. Traces of burnishing over the rim and exterior surfaces.
- 120. Fabric 3. Highly-burnished on the rim and neck.
- 121. Fabric 2. Burnished over the rim and neck.
- 122. Fabric 3, hand-made. Facet-burnishing on the neck.
- 123. Fabric 2. No finish survives.
- 124. Fabric 2, overfired. Smoothed surfaces.
- 125. Fabric 2. Very highly burnished over the rim, neck and upper body.
- 126. Fabric 7. Fairly rough surfaces.
- 127. Fabric 2. Burnished on the neck and upper body.
- 128. Fabric 2, much flint grit. Surface is very rough because of grits protruding.
- 129. Fabric 4, hand-made. Burnished inside and heavy facet-burnishing on the outside of the upright rim.

*Pedestal bases* (FIG. 136)

- 130. Fabric 3. Facet-burnishing on the upper surface of base.
- 131. Fabric 2. Facet-burnishing on the exterior and under the base.
- 132. Fabric 1. Smoothed exterior.
- 133. Grey throughout; very hard sandy paste; some small flint particles; smoothed finish.
- 134. Fabric 2. Burnished exterior and part way underneath the base.
- 135. Fabric 1. Lightly-burnished on the exterior and part way underneath the base.
- 136. Fabric 2. Burnished exterior.
- 137. Fabric 3. Facet-burnishing on the exterior and under the base.

## DISCUSSION OF THE POTTERY

When considering the Gatesbury pottery it should be noted above all, that the material is a collection and not a stratified group. Undoubtedly, the bulk of the pottery came from the 1936 excavations, but some may possibly be intrusive from other sources. And, although there is a marked early bias, there is some material which is considered to be later. For example, some of the Gallo-Belgic wares are regarded as Claudian at the earliest. And some of the other fine wares probably belong to the same period (for further discussion of the possible chronological significance of the Gatesbury material, see p. 27 f.).

Some of the hand-made wares (FIGS. 129-30) obviously belong to an earlier phase of occupation than that which embraces the main *floruit*. Many of the types have origins further back in the first millennium B.C., possibly in the fourth and third centuries. For example, Types such as 32 and 33 are found fairly widely in East Anglia, the Chilterns and Northamptonshire. They are usually dated third- to second-century B.C. (*c.f.* Abington Pigotts, Cambs., Fox 1924; Barley, Herts., Cra'ster 1961; Chiltern Ridge, Beds., Matthews 1976; Northampton, Williams 1974). Vessels of similar type are found in other parts of Hertfordshire, but they are often rendered in a softish, heavily flint-tempered fabric and they appear in assemblages along with vessels of Cunliffe's Ivinghoe-Sandy group dated *c.* sixth-century B.C. (Cunliffe 1974, 320). Most assuredly, vessels of this simple form had a long life and it is reasonable to expect them to appear in the earliest late Iron Age groups.

No. 52 is interesting in that it is the only known example of a square-toothed rouletted vessel from the Braughing region. It is not unlike examples from Abington Pigotts (Cambs.) except for the curved slashes below the rouletted line (Elsdon 1975, fig.15).

Many of these handmade vessels are globular jars with a variety of rim-forms and types of decoration. The most common decorative motifs are deeply-incised grooves, curved slashes and thumb-marking. Again, both the forms and decoration are fairly widespread and long-lived in East Anglia and the Chilterns.

As far as the main collection is concerned, little can be added to the discussion of the Skeleton Green series. Most, if not all, the vessels have counterparts among that series, though it is worth noting that there are many more shallow bowls (82-89) from Gatesbury, and it does seem that these particular vessels are found, in the Braughing region, only among early groups. For example, bowls of this type only appear in the earliest groups (G22 F.52) at Skeleton Green. At Station Road, Standon, among a large assemblage of coarse wares, there was one only, and this came from Group II dated *c.* 25-45; it may have been residual there.<sup>1</sup> These bowls may prove to be a diagnostic feature of early groups, which will help to date (albeit broadly) otherwise undatable groups.

Among the fine wares there are many imported vessels, some in white or cream wares (Nos. 1-4 and 26-27), but many more in hard reddish-brown fabrics. There are numerous examples of mica-dusted lid-seated jars, similar to the Skeleton Green ones, but there are also other types in similar fabrics with thick cream slip covering the exterior (Nos. 5a, b and 18a, b) (for further discussion on the origins of these vessels, see above, pp. 101-3). The fabric and slip is identical to that used in the production of the large two-handled jugs (Nos. 19-25), which were noted by Hawkes & Hull in *Camulodunum*, where they refer to differences between the jugs from Gatesbury and the Camulodunum vessels (1947, 218); this, they suggest, is due to regional variations in manufacture, but they do not differentiate between the fabrics. The standard fabric for the Camulodunum jugs is a soft dull brick-red with a thick yellowish-white external coating. There *are* such vessels from Gatesbury (Nos. 28-31) but they are fragmentary and very

1. Excavations in 1976 in advance of development at Station Road Standon (some 800 metres south of Skeleton Green), revealed late Iron Age remains. Two cremation burials, pits and part of a large ditch-complex were uncovered. The ditch had three clearly-defined horizons and in the report the finds were classified in three corresponding groups: Group III before *c.* A.D.25; Group II *c.* 25-45; Group I *c.* 45+. Publication forthcoming in *Hertfordshire Archaeology* 7 (1981).

much in the minority; most of the Gatesbury jugs are in the fabric used for the fine-ware jars above. This suggests not just a regional variation but a completely different source, which is also producing jars and other vessels in addition to the jugs. If, as seems certain, the mica-dusted jars and similar vessels are imports, then the jugs must also have been imported and from the same source, unless not only the potters but also the raw materials were brought to the Braughing region for the manufacture of these vessels.

The early mortaria are of interest as they extend the range of forms found at Skeleton Green. Apart from No.17, which is the normal Claudian form, the others are all new forms and are closely akin to the types thought to be typologically early at Skeleton Green (p.340).

The amphorae are not particularly remarkable and form, with one exception, a normal group for this area. The exceptionally high proportion of Dressel 1 is interesting and, along with the evidence of the early Arretine and Gallo-Belgic forms, underlines the early nature of the original settlement at Gatesbury.

# CONCLUDING DISCUSSION

## *Trade*

The excavations at Skeleton Green have demonstrated conclusively that extensive and far-reaching trade-contacts existed between Italy and Gaul and the Braughing—Puckeridge region, during the later years of the first century B.C. That this trade was more than just a short-lived venture can be seen in the variety and quantity of imported goods. The amount of such items as flagons, jugs and especially mortaria must be an indication of the presence of people with Romanized tastes and habits, and in some numbers, if the amount of surviving material is anything to judge by. There is now good evidence to support the view that some part of the community was composed of literate Romans or Romanized Gauls; this is shown by the amount of graffiti on pottery from pre-Conquest contexts (*cf. Britannia*, x (1979), 349).

FIG. 137 shows the origin of traded goods, and the suggested trade-routes are mapped. Solid arrows indicate probable direct trade-links and dotted arrows probable secondary trade-patterns. As the map shows, some of the imported goods will have come direct from Italy (amphorae, colour-coated cups and Arretine) and Southern Spain (amphorae); others, such as the mica-dusted vessels, flagons and Gallo-Belgic wares will have come direct from Gaul and/or the Rhineland area, or may possibly have formed part of mixed cargoes picked up *en route* by the *mercatores* involved in the traffic. The numbers of small bronze coins found at Braughing, belonging to tribes in Northern, Central and Southern Gaul, probably reflect the wide-ranging activities of these 'middle men'; small-change coins like these were surely brought to Braughing in the casual pursuance of trade, where they may have been lost or, more likely, used in small-scale transactions with the local inhabitants. This of course implies that the locals were familiar with the coins, and that they were acceptable to the local tradesmen. Admittedly the percentage of these Gaulish coins is not high in the total coin-count to date, but most excavations of any size, that have been carried out over the past decade, have produced one or two. This suggests that the total number of Gaulish coins must have formed a significant percentage of the coins in circulation, and that they were certainly in far greater numbers than would have been reflected in a few casual losses.

The inter-river and connecting land routes across Gaul are well described by Strabo (*Geog.* iv.5.2 and iv.1.14) and have recently been examined in some detail by Dannell (1979, 177–84); extended discussion of the subject is therefore unnecessary here. Once across the channel the suggested route is via the Thames and Lea to a point which would give easy access to Braughing by land or water. Recent excavations on the site of the Roman river-crossing settlement at Ware (see FIG. 137) have revealed traces of a fairly extensive late Iron Age settlement. This underlying settlement has been little explored as yet, but one large enclosure-ditch has been located and others are known, from small-scale rescue-excavations, beneath the medieval town itself. Typical late Iron Age pottery and two British coins have been recovered to date. The settlement is sited on the gravel terrace close to the river and a tentative assessment of the size might be about 30 - 40 hectares. This site would be in an ideal position for transferring cargoes from larger ships to smaller shallow-draught vessels for the relatively short journey up the River Rib to Braughing. The alternative overland route is a mere 7 miles across

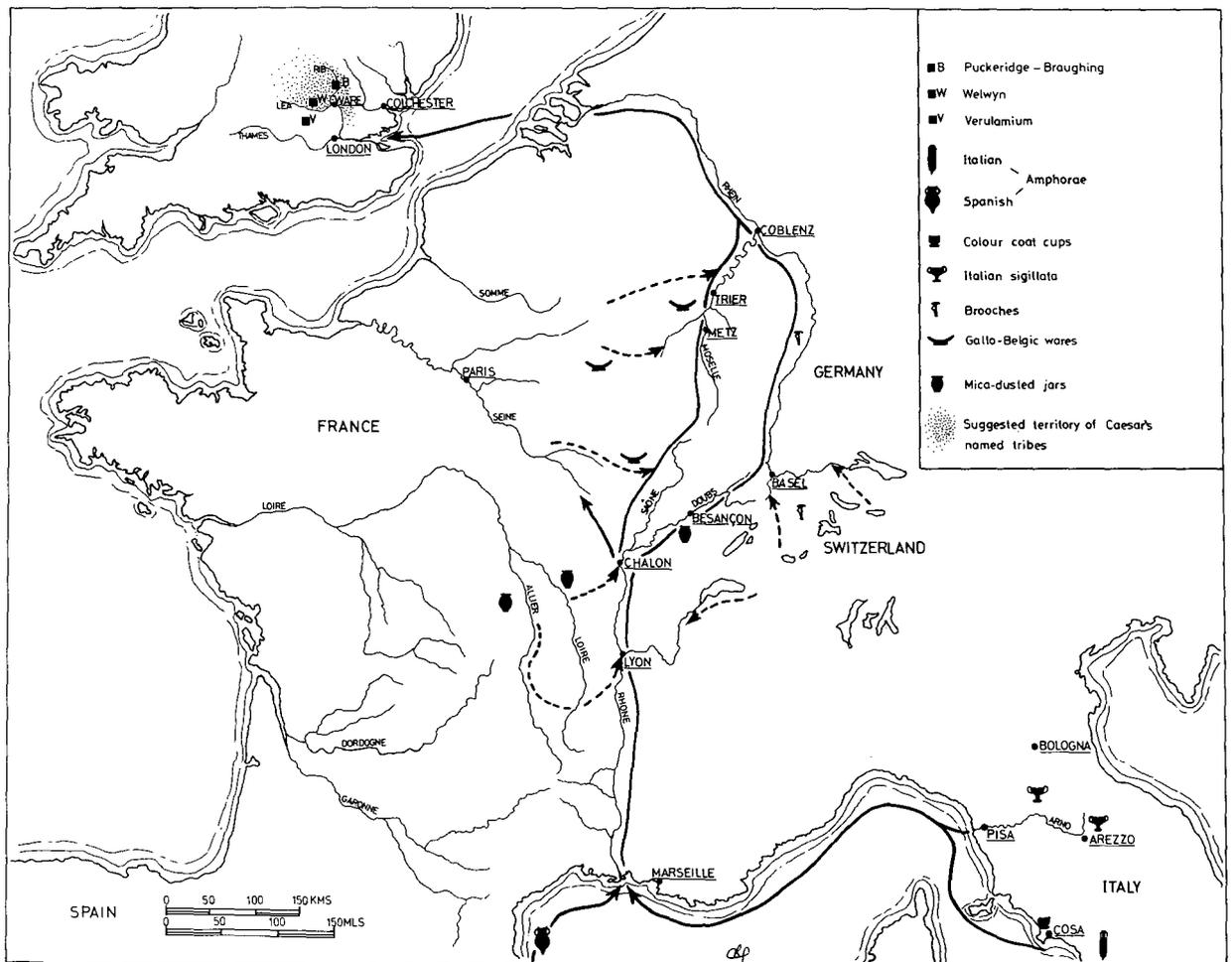


Fig. 137. Probable trade-routes for the imported goods at Skeleton Green: solid lines indicate direct routes, broken lines probable secondary trade-pattern.

reasonably easy country; the low hills afford dry access at most times of the year. What is needed to confirm the importance of the Ware site is more work on the areas closer to the river, where store-buildings and wharves might be expected.

### Chronology

The chronological progression of the main occupational phases has become much clearer in the last few years. At Skeleton Green the evidence suggests occupation spanning the latter years of the first century B.C. and the first decade or so of the first century A.D. This phase of occupation appears to come to an abrupt end; but a later re-occupation took place in the last few years before the Claudian Conquest (p.34). Two other smaller excavations complement and extend the evidence from Skeleton Green. Excavations at Station Road, Puckeridge in 1975 (Partridge forthcoming, *Herts. Archaeology* vii) revealed a sequence of occupation dating from the first quarter of the first century A.D. until c. 60. More recent emergency excavations (1979) on the west bank of the River Rib close to Gatesbury (*ibid.*) uncovered a series of late Iron Age ditches and pits containing native coarse-wares in association with the earliest Gallo-Belgic wares yet discovered in Britain. From one of the ditches a substantial amount of a Dressel 1A amphora (possibly two) was recovered; this was in association with several examples of Dressel 1B. From one of the pits fragments of coin-moulds were recovered: this site lies some 200 metres away (and on the opposite side of the river) from the finds of coin-moulds in 1936. The coarse-wares are the earliest group to be recovered, under controlled conditions, at Braughing. Many of the types are equatable with Rodwell's Groups 1-II (1976, 225-34, fig. 15-17). His proposition that these types represent the earliest 'Belgic' traditions may hold good in general terms, but caution should be employed in dating such groups where no other external material is present. It is obvious, from the latest finds, that such 'early' hand-made

types can and do appear alongside, and are in contemporary use with, other wheel-thrown types. And here the imported Arretine and Gallo-Belgic wares provide a fairly close date-bracket. A tentative date for this phase of occupation would be c.30–1 B.C.

In summary, the evidence points to a flourishing and fairly sophisticated community receiving supplies of wine and other commodities during the second half of the first century B.C. It seems likely that the trade-route was well established by the closing years of the first century, because as soon as the earliest Gallo-Belgic products are available they appear along with other trade items. The presence at Braughing of Dressel 1A amphorae is of considerable interest; hitherto the known distribution of Dressel 1A was in a fairly circumscribed area around Hengistbury Head in southern Hampshire (Peacock 1971, fig. 36). The sherds from Braughing show clean breaks and large fragments, so a purely residual context seems unlikely. It may appear from this that Dressel 1A had a longer life in use and overlapped considerably more with Dressel 1B than is commonly appreciated.

### *Political History*

This is not the place to enter into lengthy discussion of tribal boundaries, nor the histories and origins of Belgic or non-Belgic peoples; yet the extent of recent work and subsequent research, in the Braughing-Puckeridge area especially, and of new discoveries at Ware and Wheathampstead, make some reappraisal of the political and economic situation of the region, in the 90 years between Caesar and Claudius, possible. This most complex and fascinating period of pre-history has occupied the thoughts and the pens of many eminent figures in the past, as indeed it still does today. Many ingenious hypotheses have been aimed at the elucidation of this lamentably still obscure period. It is not the intention here to conduct a full reappraisal of all that has been written, nor indeed to discuss in detail any one theory in particular; but certain suggestions and observations are put forward as alternatives to some of the earlier hypotheses. It is hoped that the reader will accept them as they are offered, as tentative thoughts and ideas rather than as factual statements, though it is considered that they have some merit and may be worthy of further thought in any future reappraisal of the whole subject.

The earlier history of the region does not concern us here. In the light of recent work it seems reasonably obvious that we are dealing with situations which occur more generally after the time of Caesar, though the discussion should start with him, because his writings are the prime source of information about his expeditions in 55 and 54 B.C. (Caesar, *de Bello Gallico*). It has been variously stated that Cassivellaunus, the main British war-leader in opposition to Caesar, was the chief of a tribe called the Catuvellauni and that the area inhabited by this tribe constitutes much of present day Hertfordshire and Middlesex. There is little evidence, apart from tradition, to equate Cassivellaunus with the Catuvellauni, if indeed the Catuvellauni existed as a tribal unit at that time, which seems doubtful as Caesar fails to record them by name. However, Caesar's assertion that the territory of Cassivellaunus lay north of the Thames (*B.G.*, v.18) seems clear enough whatever his tribal affinity. And it seems reasonable to accept the supposition that the territory of Cassivellaunus lay inland and to the west of the Trinovantes, and that his *oppidum* lay somewhere within that territory, whether it was Wheathampstead or some other as yet unlocated place. What is not clear is the exact relationship between the boundaries of the Trinovantes and the territory of Cassivellaunus. Caesar in his narrative records the surrender of five tribes: the Cenimagni, Segontiaci, Ancalites, Bibroci and Cassi. It is also recorded that from the emissaries of these tribes he learned of the location of Cassivellaunus's stronghold. From this it might appear that, despite having already concluded a treaty with Caesar, the Trinovantes were not in a position to give him this vital information, which would indeed be strange if the two main territories adjoined. After all, it is prudent to keep an eye on one's enemies and to be conversant with their whereabouts. What seems more likely is that there was a block of land, probably running in an arc to the east and north of the Lea (see FIG. 137), inhabited by at least some of the tribes named by Caesar. This would account for their knowledge of Cassivellaunus's territory. The same general area has been remarked upon by others for it contains groups of particularly rich burials dating between c.50 and 10 B.C.

(Welwyn-type burials, Stead 1967; Peacock 1971). There are concentrations of this type of burial around Welwyn and other probable ones close to Braughing. It has been suggested by Peacock (1971, 175) that these burials demonstrate the western extent of Trinovantian territory. There are concentrations of a similar type of burial in Essex, especially in the Colchester area, but Peacock considers them generally to be later in date than the Hertfordshire burials. If the suggestion above about tribal areas is accepted, it is quite clear that the Hertfordshire burials are of nobles of these tribes, and not of the Trinovantes. The concentrations of rich burials around Welwyn and Braughing might well indicate major settlement-sites of these tribes. The amphorae and imported luxury items, found in the burials, are almost certainly indications of the results of Caesar's goodwill in return for the valuable information imparted in 54 B.C. Direct trade-links with Italy and Gaul were no doubt set up at this time and, as far as Braughing is concerned, seem to have endured uninterrupted until the early years of the first century A.D.

History is silent on the eventual fate of Cassivellaunus, and little is known about the situation in this region in the decades following Caesar. The next, but still rather shadowy, figure to emerge is Tasciovanus. The distribution of his coins in the area of what was the one-time territory of Cassivellaunus has led to the assumption that he was a descendant of Cassivellaunus and a Catuvellaunian. There is no real reason for supposing that either of these statements is true. However, the sudden appearance of Tasciovanus in the heart of Cassivellaunus's old territory is certainly significant, but it may fall into better perspective if the period preceding his appearance is examined. As has already been pointed out, literary sources are silent on the period following Caesar's expedition, but nevertheless certain hypothetical events can be envisaged. First: shorn of a large proportion of his fighting men, either from losses in battles against the Romans or from desertion, or return to their respective tribal units after his capitulation, the decline in Cassivellaunus's power is implicit. And if, as may have happened, many of the casualties actually came from his own tribe, there would be, in effect, a missing generation of young warriors and nobles. When Cassivellaunus finally died there may not have been a natural successor; there could have been serious squabbles among rival factions leading to the gradual fragmentation of the tribe.

Secondly; in direct contrast (if the reasoning regarding the tribes befriended by Caesar is correct) the nobility of *these* tribes would probably have grown rich and powerful. Indeed it would be no surprise if some at least of the tribes had formed a confederation, which under the right leadership could be welded into a very powerful bloc. Tasciovanus and other less well-known figures, that are sometimes attested on his coins, might well be the descendants of the nobility of this confederation. It has long been recognised that a series of silver and bronze coins designated by Allen (1961, 109) Lx types, are ancestral to the coinage of Tasciovanus. This could be the first coinage of the confederation, or perhaps of one of the more powerful and advanced tribes. Rodwell (1976, 247), in a recent major reappraisal of the coinage, has suggested that if we are to seek a mint for them, 'we can do no better than look to Braughing or Welwyn or both'. I see no reason to disagree with that assessment. He also remarks that the distribution of these coins coincides precisely with that of the rich Welwyn-type burials. It appears to be self-evident that the coins and the Welwyn-type burials are complementary and serve to map out the area occupied by the tribes named by Caesar.

So what of Tasciovanus? If he was perhaps the son of the leader either of the confederation or of one of the more powerful tribes, did he become ambitious and cast eyes on the territory south of the Lea where the descendants of Cassivellaunus may have been in some confusion? He may have been a dynamic young man, anxious to carve out a territory for himself; and this may reflect in his apparently short-lived excursion into the territory of the Trinovantes, which is attested by numismatic evidence alone. Whatever the background to his earlier life, there is no disputing the fact of his arrival at Prae Wood, probably sometime after c.25 B.C., where he set up home and began minting coins. Wheeler (1936, 21-2) suggested that the occupation at Prae Wood came about as the result of a move by the inhabitants of Wheathampstead to Verulamium. This hypothesis was based on evidence from his excavations at Wheathampstead, where the pottery-series seemed to stop at about the same date as occupation began at Prae Wood. The validity of this suggestion now seems to be in considerable doubt, because a recent

emergency excavation, just to the north of the main *oppidum* close to the river in the valley bottom, revealed a substantial area of occupation and quantities of coarse-wares and imported wares of the same general date-range as the Prae Wood material (personal communication from Chris Saunders, Verulamium Museum). This probably reflects a shift in the settlement-pattern at that time rather than an exodus and relocation of people. It may have been at about this time, or perhaps in the preceding period, that the Catuvellauni came into being. It could have been the name adopted by the confederation, if indeed there was one, or by Tasciovanus himself when he set up his new capital at Verulamium. Tasciovanus was undoubtedly a man of forceful and energetic nature. The distribution of his coins show the wide area of his influence (*cf.* Rodwell 1976, figs. 22-27), but he may also have been astute enough to appreciate the value of close ties with other nobles of the confederation or neighbouring tribes. This may explain in part why his name is apparently associated with several others on certain issues of his coins (*ibid.* figs. 26-28).

At Braughing, what change, if any, is recognizable in the archaeological record during this period (*c.* 25-5 B.C.)? The answer, as far as it is possible to be reasonably certain, is very little. There seems to be no diminution in trade or occupation; indeed with the advent of Gallo-Belgic pottery trade seems to intensify. There *is* a detectable shift in the occupation, away from the Gatesbury site down into the valley bottom, but this merely reflects the general movement which is discernable at other Iron Age settlements, and presumably it came about through the more settled and peaceful conditions prevailing at the time. It seems that whoever ruled at Braughing at this time was little affected by events at Verulamium. Life, trading and the minting of coins apparently continued unabated. Coin-moulds recovered from two separate areas at Braughing testify to the activity, but the name of the person authorizing the minting of coins is not known, unless it is one of the names sometimes associated with Tasciovanus. Perhaps a good candidate is Andoco, whose coins have been found at Braughing. The alternative is that Tasciovanus had a second mint in operation.

We turn now to Cunobelinus, the best-known and most powerful ruler in Britain before the Roman Conquest. Known to classical writers as undisputed overlord of much of south-eastern Britain during his long reign, he is still an enigma in many ways. Little is known about his origins or tribal affiliations; he appears suddenly in the archaeological record with a series of coins minted at Camulodunum, the capital of the Trinovantes. His later issues, especially the bronze denominations, show concentrations in the Braughing - north Herts. area covering much of the region earlier suggested as the territory of Caesar's five tribes. This particular distribution may be purely fortuitous, but other coins with patronymic Tasciovanus legends, appearing in roughly the same general area as the other issues, are certainly not. These coins are there because they were minted and distributed for a specific purpose — to claim filiation with Tasciovanus. Now whether Cunobelinus was truly a son of Tasciovanus is not clear, but the claim certainly appears to have been upheld, because Cunobelinus's coins eventually circulated over the whole of the territory formerly assigned to Tasciovanus, and in time, over a much expanded area. It may be that the coins of Cunobelinus, with the *Tasc* legends, were issued by Cunobelinus at a time when Tasciovanus was still alive, but old or ailing. This may even indicate that Cunobelinus was formally adopted by the old ruler, perhaps because he had no natural successor of his own.

Several theories have been put forward to account for the sudden rise to power of Cunobelinus and his appearance at the Trinovantian capital (*cf.* Rodwell 1976, 276; Webster 1978, 43) but in nearly all of them his ancestry is questioned. The two most popular views see him as either Catuvellaunian or Trinovantian. There is of course the strong possibility that he was, strictly speaking, neither. If the reasoning about the tribes befriended by Caesar is accepted, there is a definite possibility that he was the descendant of one of these. It is obvious that, depending on whether the tribes had or had not formed a confederation, or had or had not adopted the name Catuvellauni, the nuance changes slightly; but the general conclusions remain the same. Cunobelinus was possibly the son of one of the persons named on the coins of Tasciovanus. On the death of his father he assumed control of the tribe or that part of the

confederation. This almost certainly happened during the latter part of Tasciovanus's reign. From the available evidence it appears that Cunobelinus was a very able-minded, energetic and ambitious person, and he evidently had territorial aspirations right from the start. Therefore, respecting the immediate territory of Tasciovanus while he was alive, he may have turned his eyes to the east where the Trinovantes lay. From comments by Caesar and other ancient sources it seems obvious that the Trinovantes were not a particularly warlike people, and they were probably easy victims for someone of the calibre of Cunobelinus. And, as has been pointed out before, so little is known about this period that it is quite possible that close relationships may already have existed between certain elements of Trinovantian nobility and the nobles of other tribes. There may have been restless elements in Trinovantian society, as there are in modern societies, awaiting the chance to overthrow the established order when the right leader comes along.

There is a strong probability that the whole complex story of this period will never be fully understood. As the coin series show and Rodwell (1976, 265) remarks, the initial issues of Cunobelinus do not overlap significantly with those of Tasciovanus and are confined mainly to Essex and north Hertfordshire, which is what one would expect if the foregoing suggestions are correct. Then on the death of Tasciovanus, probably towards the end of the first decade A.D. and possibly without natural issue, Cunobelinus laid claim to the final part of the old kingdom. His claim to be the son of Tasciovanus would be logical in the circumstances and, indeed, he and possibly other sons of rulers associated with Tasciovanus may (as suggested earlier) have been formally adopted by Tasciovanus in the Roman manner, perhaps in an attempt to hold the confederation together. Whatever the truth of the matter, Cunobelinus undoubtedly prevailed in his claim, and the whole of the kingdom became his. If it is possible to assign a particular place of residence to Cunobelinus in his early days, and to the minting of some of his later coinage — especially the *Tasc* series — then Braughing must be a prime contender. And if this is a correct assumption, the amount of Romanized trade-goods reaching Braughing leaves little doubt about the pro-Roman attitude of Cunobelinus.

Finally, the evidence for a certain amount of re-occupation of the site at Skeleton Green in the Claudian period may relate to the short time between the death of Cunobelinus and the Claudian Conquest. Perhaps it represents a certain movement and relocation of people at the time the kingdom was divided between the two strongest sons of Cunobelinus, Caratacus and Togodumnus. After the old man's death, there may have been internal strife between them and other sons not known to us in the archaeological record. This may have caused a certain amount of fragmentation within the tribe. Whatever the true story about the final years of pre-Roman Braughing, there can be little doubt that the importance of the settlement, as a market centre, continued. The early date at which construction of masonry buildings began, and the size and number of these buildings, testify to the continuing prosperity of the region in Roman times (Partridge 1975).

This narrative has left out much of academic interest and has avoided too much discussion on many peripheral subjects; but it has done so in the knowledge that there is already a large body of literature which deals with these subjects in some detail (*cf.* especially, Frere 1974; Cunliffe 1974; Harding 1974; Rodwell 1976; Webster 1978 and Allen 1967, 1968 and 1975).

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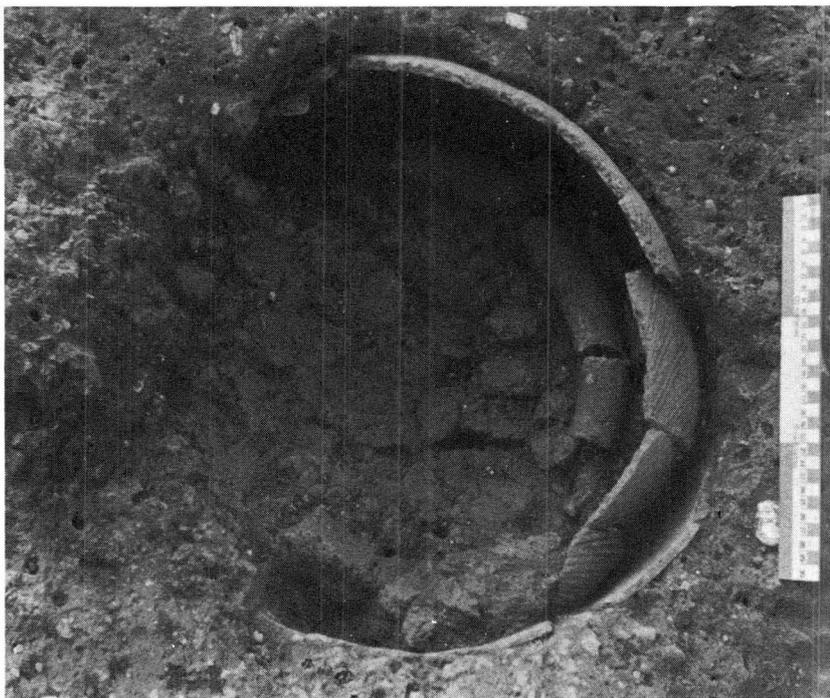


PLATES IV-XV





Pl. IV A Packed gravel yard to the south of Building 1; modern plough marks at bottom left: narrow gully and post holes of Building VIII cutting through the surface (pp. 37, 40).



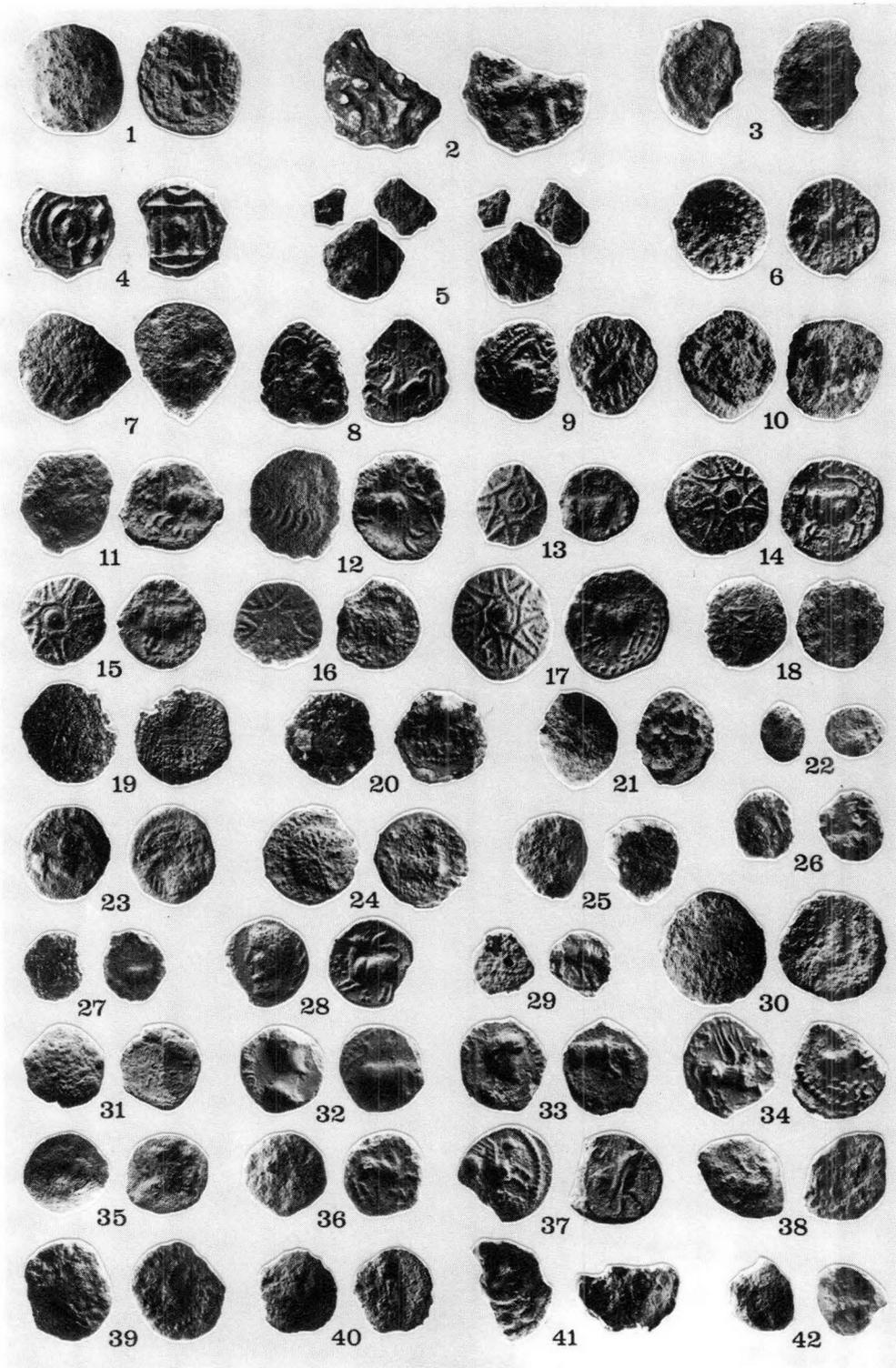
Pl. IV B Large storage vessel sunk into the floor of Building IIa; burnt daub from the fallen wall is sealing the vessel (p. 38).



Pl. V A The area of Building VII when first uncovered: burnt patches and parts of the chalk and gravel floor can be seen. The sealing layer of flood silt is at the top and to the left of the photograph: the remains of flint and gravel spreads of Period II are lying on the silt (pp. 39–40).



Pl. V B North-south Roman road: the ditch is visible partially excavated at the bottom of the photograph (p. 50).



*(Photographs: N. Pollard, Oxford Institute of Archaeology)*

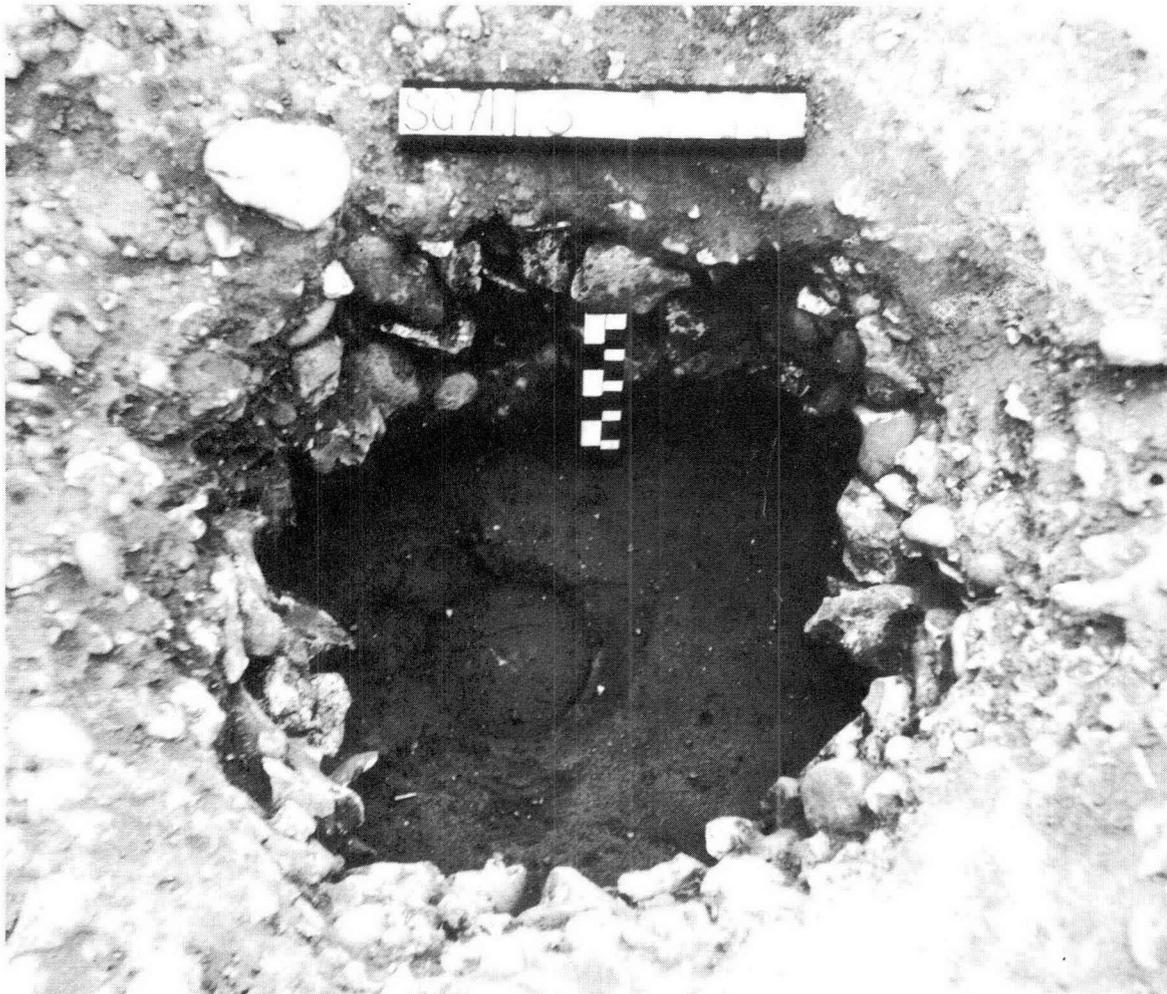
Pl. VI The Celtic Coins (1:1) (pp. 121-9).



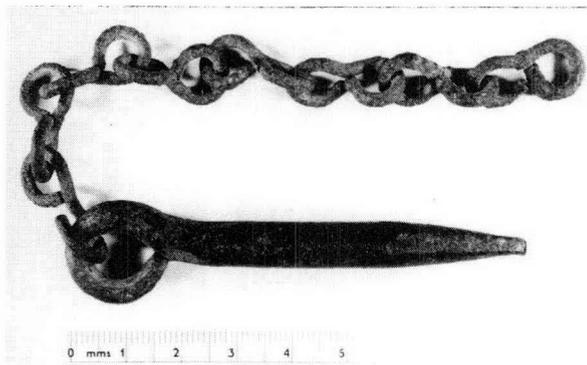
Pl. VII A Post-Roman ploughmarks revealed when modern plough soil and hillwash was removed (pp. 31, 35, 245). Scale in the centre is 30 cm.



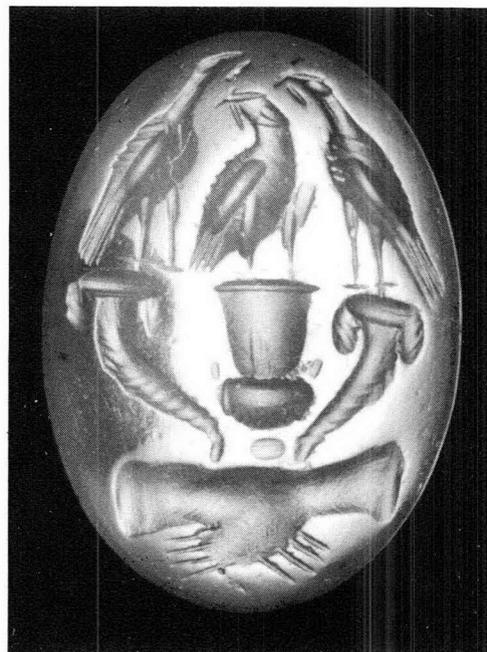
Pl. VII B Smashed and scattered burial: the result of post-Roman ploughing (p. 245).



Pl. VIII A Pit for Burial I; the impression of the base of the cremation urn is retained in the top of the flood silt. The pit has been cut through one of the Period II cobble spreads (pp. 258-9).



Pl. VIII B Modern ring-headed pin with chain: used for fastening a chicken run (p. 115).



(*Photograph: R.L. Wilkins*)  
Pl. VIII C Cornelian intaglio from Burial XXXV. Scale 4:1 (pp. 262, 273).



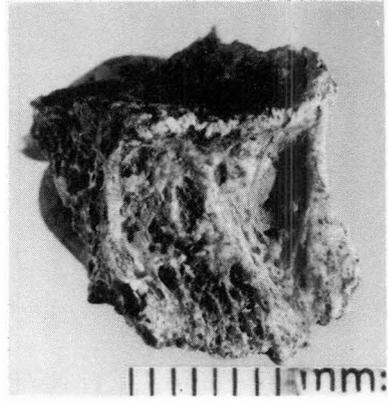
Pl. IX A Burial XXXIII: the shattered glass vessels are at the top and left; bottom centre, corroded studs from two pairs of hobnailed sandals (p. 261).



Pl. IX B Burial XLIX: a double burial; the unexcavated flint packing is still *in situ* lower right (p.264).



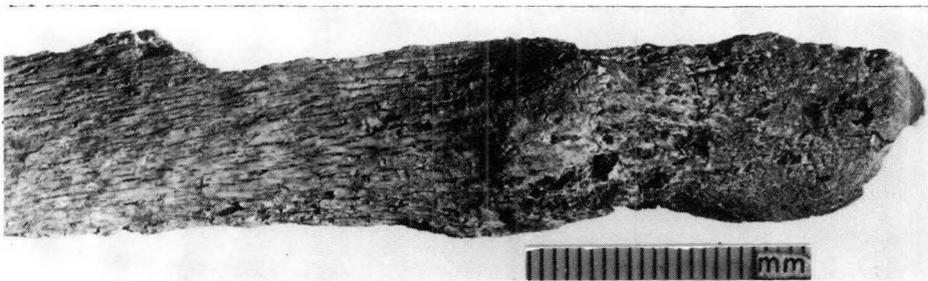
a



b



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d

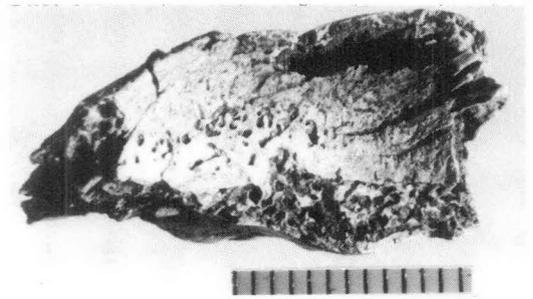
(Photographs: D.O.E. Laboratory)

Pl. X Cremated remains from cemeteries "B" and "S.G."

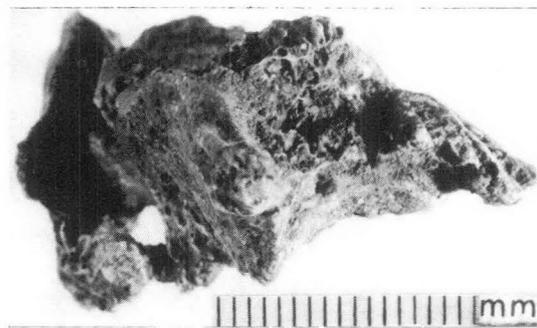
- a. Cem. "B": Burial 8. Retained 3. (p. 278).
- b. Cem. "B": Burial 8. Osteophytosis of cervical vertebra (pp. 278, 301).
- c. Cem. "B": Burial 67. Osteophytosis of cervical vertebra (p. 279).
- d. "S.G.": Burial XVIII. Fracture of fibula (pp. 280-1, 301).



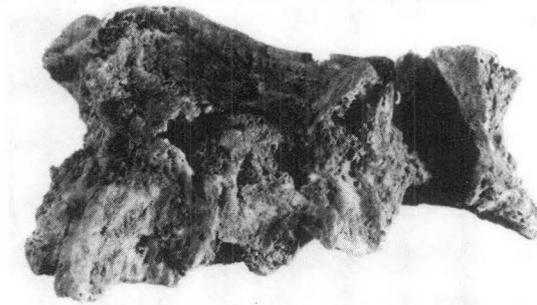
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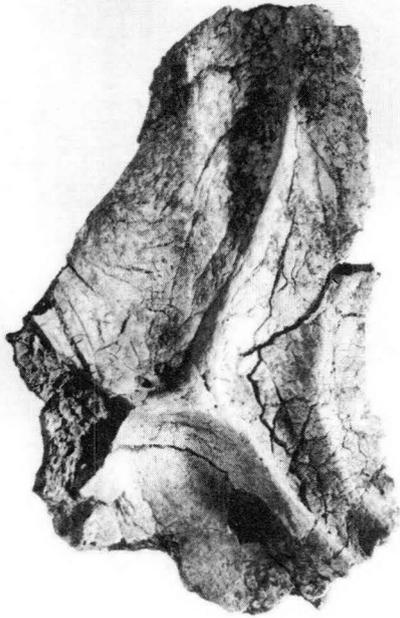
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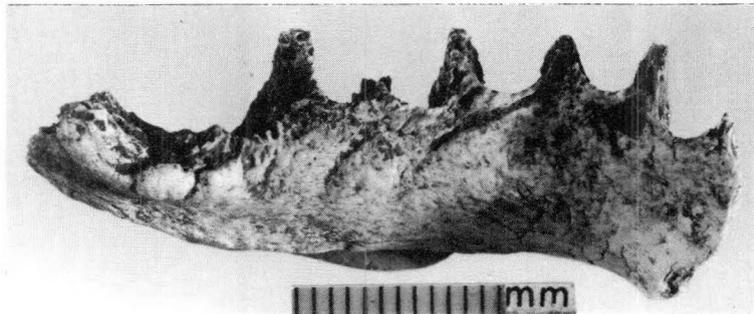
*(Photographs: D.O.E. Laboratory)*

Pl. XI Cremated remains from cemetery "S.G."

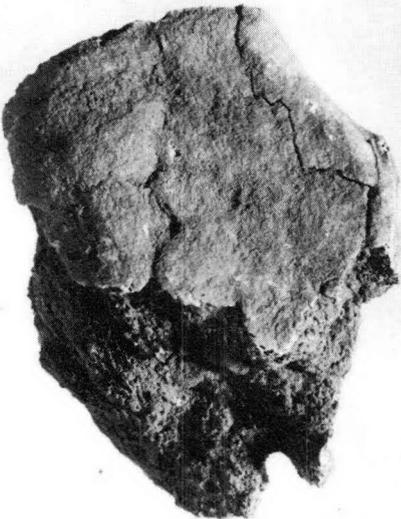
- a. "S.G.": Burial XXVIII. Patella with vastus notch (p. 281).
- b. "S.G.": Burial XXXI. Crista orbitalia (pp. 281, 301).
- c. "S.G.": Burial XXXII. Two views of vertebra with osteophytosis (pp. 281, 301).



a



b

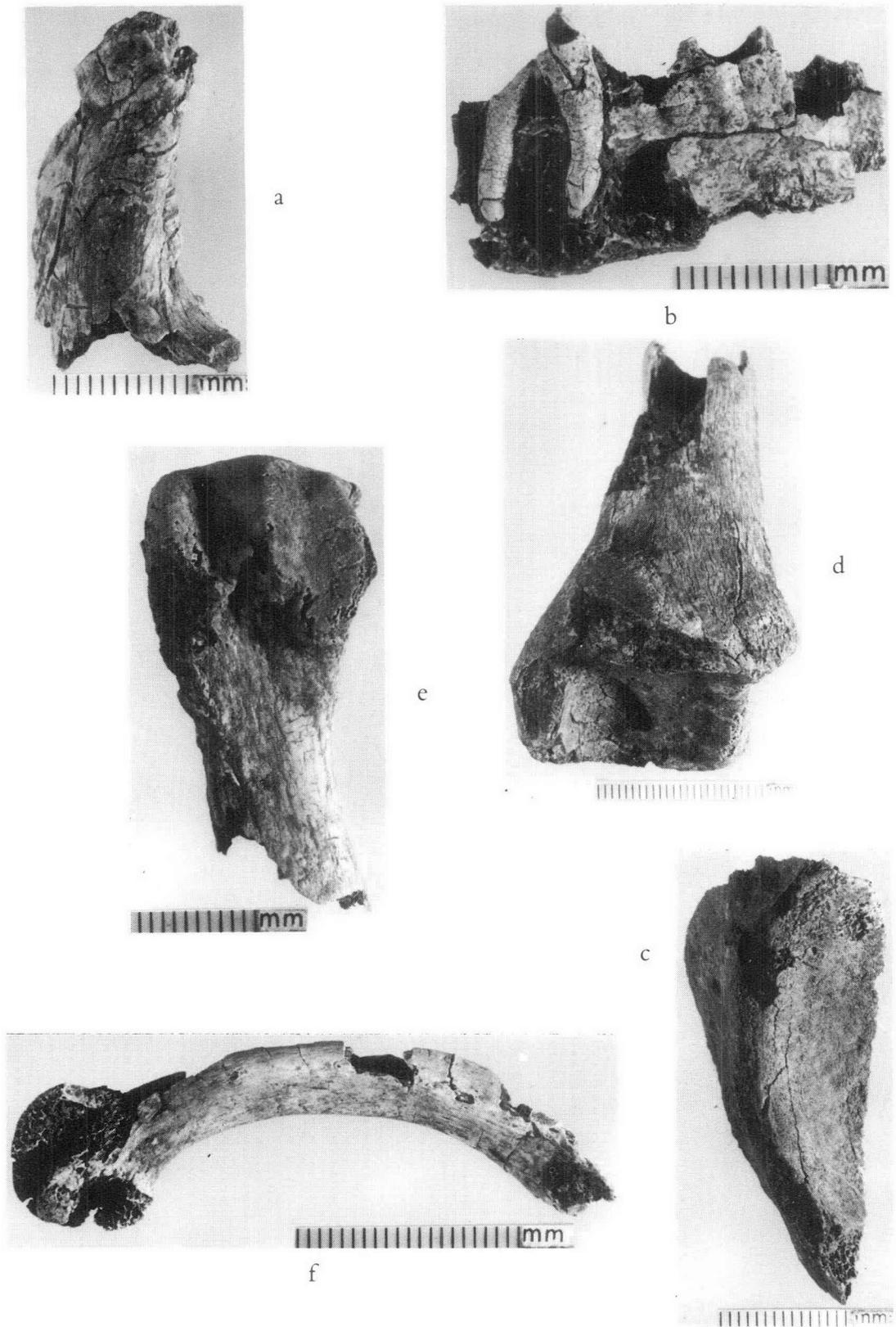


c



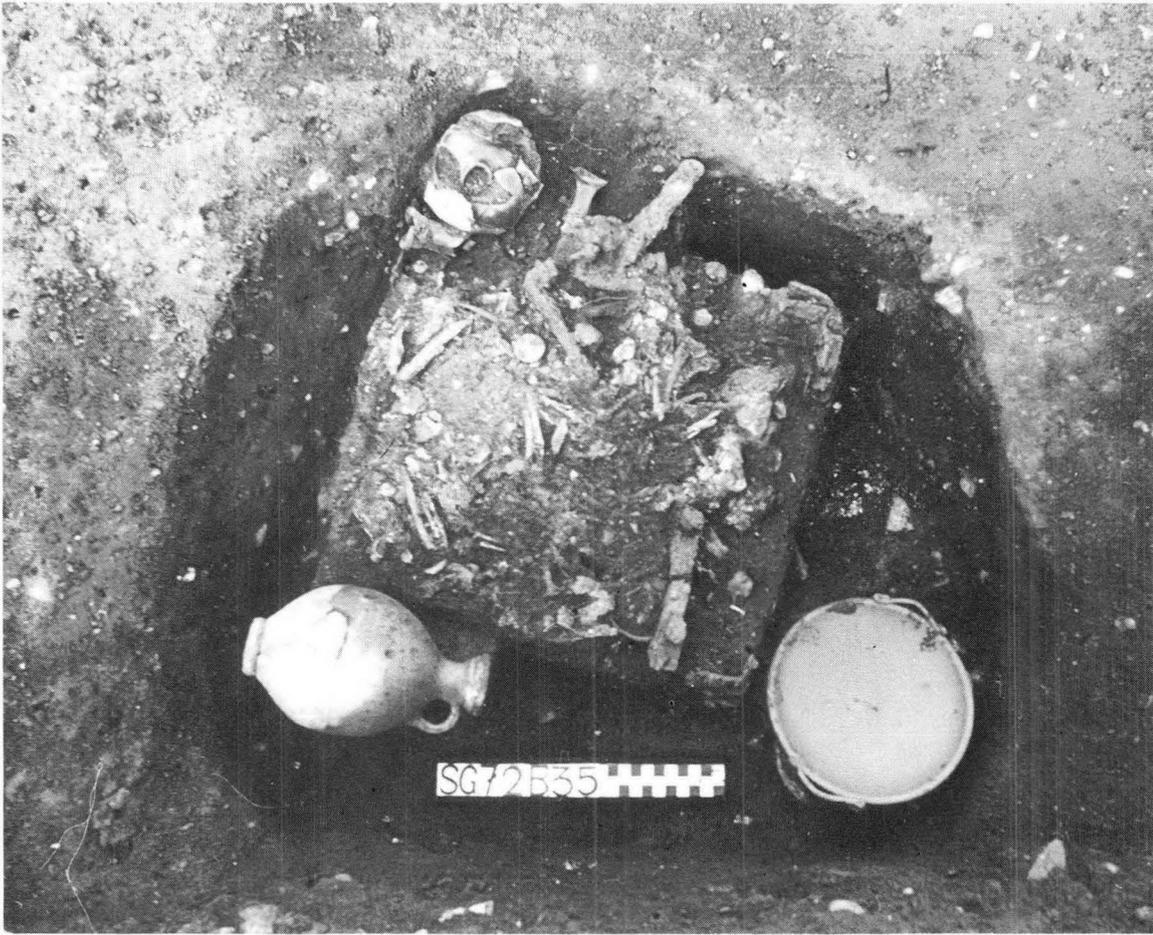
(Photographs: D.O.E. Laboratory)

- Pl. XII Cremated remains from "S.G." Burial LVI (pp. 283, 300).
- a. Sagittal sinus turns right (normal).
  - b. Mandibula tori.
  - c. Patella with vistas notch.

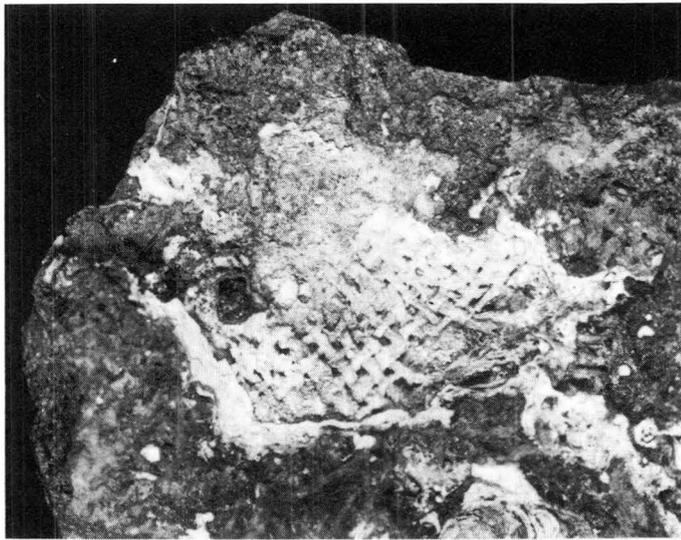


(Photographs: D.O.E. Laboratory)

- Pl. XIII Miscellaneous remains from Puckeridge cemeteries (p. 292).
- a. Fragment of R. Zycomar.
  - b. Mandible with retained fragment of 6 .
  - c. Fragment of acetabular rim.
  - d. Distal  $\frac{1}{4}$  of tibia.
  - e. Head of first metatarsal.
  - f. Warping of metatarsal.



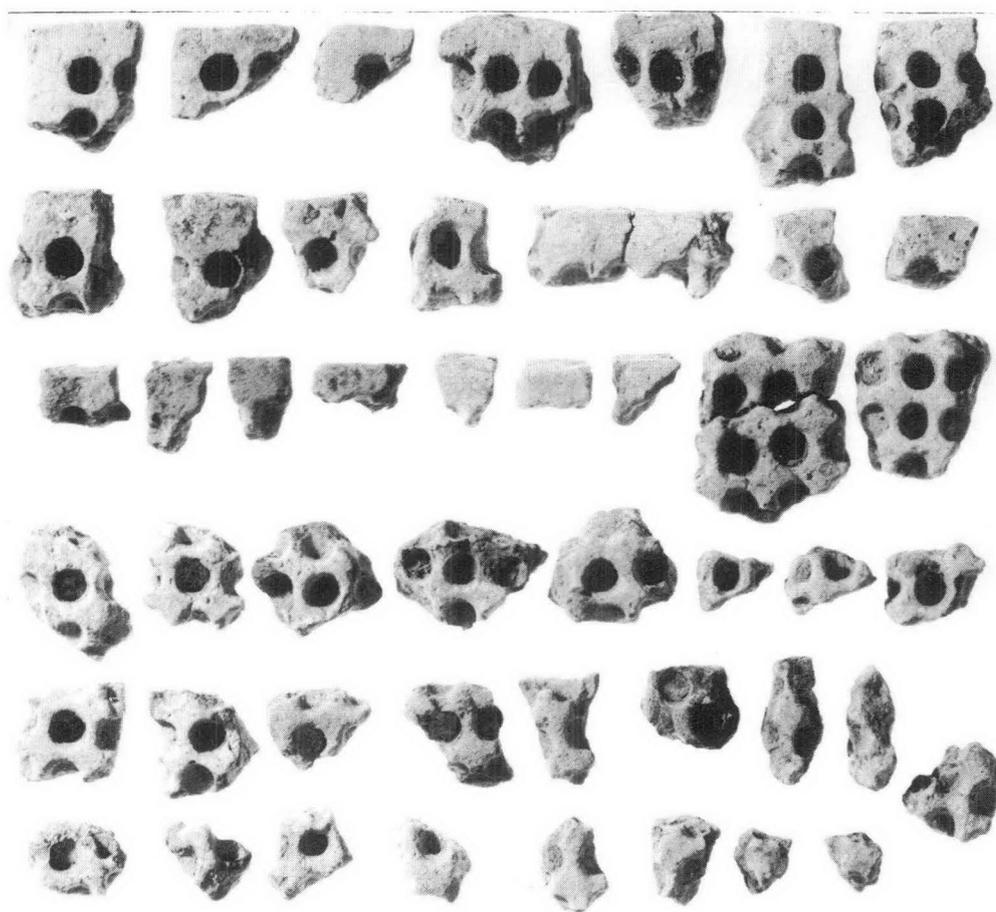
Pl. XIV A Casket burial XXXV: the iron corner brackets, hinges and fastenings can be seen amid the calcined bones. At the top left-hand corner a shattered glass flagon, below and to the right is a coin of Antoninus Pius (p. 307).



Pl. XIV B Textile impression on iron, from, Burial XXXV. (Scale  $3\frac{1}{2}:1$ ) (pp. 307, 309).



Pl. XV A Burial LIX: a coin of Trajan is just to the right of the f. 33 samian cup (p. 311).



(*Photograph: R.L. Wilkins*)

Pl. XV B Fragments of coin moulds from Gatesbury (1/2) (p.323).



