

ROMANO-BRITISH CEMETERIES AT HASLEMERE AND CHARTERHOUSE

BY

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THE Romano-British cemeteries at Haslemere and Charterhouse were both discovered in 1903, and are already known to archæologists. Some account of the Haslemere cemetery, illustrated with plans of the site and photographs of the pottery, was published at the time of excavation, though nothing has been published concerning the Charterhouse cemetery; fortunately the finds have been preserved in the Haslemere Educational Museum and the Charterhouse School Museum, respectively. Some of the pots in Haslemere Museum have been quoted by archæological writers, more often by reference to the published photographs than from personal inspection; but both museums are rather too far from the usual haunts of archæologists for their contents to be generally well known.

At the time when these two cemeteries were excavated, the study of Roman coarse-ware pottery had not been carried very far, especially that of the less romanized types of the more backward, native areas; moreover, the interpretation of the Haslemere cemetery was coloured by the then comparatively recent work of Sir Arthur Evans on the Aylesford cemetery; it is not surprising, therefore, that the Haslemere cemetery should at first have been called "Late Celtic," though its post-conquest date was quickly recognized when an account of the excavations was read before the Society of Antiquaries. As for the Charterhouse cemetery, the Roman date of the bead-rim urns has long been recognized, but the other vessels in the collection have never been studied.

The present account of the two cemeteries is, therefore, an attempt to give a detailed account of the pottery, with a measured drawing of every piece large enough to be of interest, and to date as much of it as possible in the light of knowledge accumulated during the past twenty years. It has, in fact, proved possible to put on record, not only a number of pots datable by comparison with the pottery from other sites, but also a range of native, coarse-ware types in quite closely dated burial groups, some of the types having only a regional distribution. Without taking into account these two cemetery sites, any general discussion of the Romano-British pottery of Surrey in the 1st century would disregard much of the available evidence.

A description of each cemetery will first be given, with a list of all the pottery found, group by group. Roman pottery in quantity is notoriously rather a dull subject, and any attempt to discuss

dating evidence in this section would have made it too indigestible ; a plain statement of its probable date has therefore been placed after the description of each pot, and a discussion of the evidence on which this has been based has been reserved for the next section. Here, all the pottery has been classified into two terra sigillata forms and 34 coarse-ware types, each denoted by a number ; type numbers and burial-group numbers have been cross-referenced, using an obvious notation. This section is largely of technical interest and necessarily involves many comparisons and references ; where many examples of a type are known, it has not always seemed necessary to give a full list of references, but general statements about distribution are, nevertheless, based on the evidence of recorded examples, carefully collected. In the final section an attempt has been made to discuss the cultural and historical background of the two cemeteries, based partly on the evidence of the pottery and partly on a general knowledge of the romanization of lowland Britain after the conquest.

THE HASLEMERE CEMETERY

The site of the burials at Haslemere is now occupied by Beech Road and the houses alongside it, and is shown on the map published in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, Vol. XXI, p. 219, Fig. 2. The burials were first discovered in 1903, when some ground was being dug for the planting of fruit trees ; further discoveries were made in 1905, when the land was sold for building purposes and the road was made through it. After each discovery, excavations were carried out under the direction of Mr. Swanton, Curator of Haslemere Educational Museum ; all the finds (with the exception of one or two vessels which were given away by the owner and cannot now be traced) were eventually presented to the museum, where the whole vessels are now exhibited and the fragments are carefully stored, in their groups as found. A short account of the excavations in 1903 was published in *Surrey Archaeological Collections*,¹ together with a photograph of some of the vessels found in 1905, and a paper on both excavations was read before the Society of Antiquaries and published in their proceedings,² together with photographs of the three best-preserved burial groups.

Of the seven burials excavated in 1903, four groups can be identified and dated, while the other three are represented only by the bases of single urns ; another six urns, at least, were represented by fragments dug out by the gardeners in trenching the soil, and thus not found *in situ* ; this makes a total of at least thirteen burials in this part of the cemetery, which was in use from the Roman conquest until about A.D. 80. Another thirteen

¹ *S.A.C.*, Vol. XIX, pp. 33-38 ; Plates I, II, III, and a sketch plan of the site, facing p. 37.

² *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, Vol. XXI (New Series), pp. 221-228 ; Fig. 2 (map of the Haslemere urnfield) and Figs. 3-5 (photographs of burial groups).

burials were excavated in 1905, of which three groups can be identified and dated; the remainder are represented by portions of vessels and fragments, only some of which can be grouped or dated. This part of the cemetery came into use about A.D. 80 and was used until about A.D. 120; nothing has been found on the site which can be dated later than about A.D. 120.

The following burials were discovered and excavated in 1903:

GROUP I. A.D. 60-80. (Fig. 1, top.)

The vessels of this group were discovered by the gardener and were subsequently brought to the museum, cracked by the frost. The first ten are shown in the photograph in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XIX, p. 38, Plate III. Their relative positions are not recorded, but the gardener asserted they were arranged round some of the larger fragments. By analogy with other groups, the bowl No. 2 was probably used as a cover for the cinerary urn; if so, the diameter of the mouth of the urn would have been slightly smaller than is shown in the figure, or else the dish would have rested directly on the contents.

1. Jug, restored from fragments, handle missing. Dark grey ware, with a reddish core. (Type 15. Claudian or a little later.)

2. Shallow bowl of hard, dark grey ware, unbroken. The bowl is shouldered half-way up the side and the shoulder is marked off from the lower part by a narrow and slightly irregular ridge of clay. (Type 22. Flavian.)

3. Bowl of hard, dark grey ware, much broken on one side. It has a sloping rim, a shoulder half-way up the side, a shallow girth-groove below the shoulder and a slightly pedestal-shaped base. (Type 8. Claudian or a little later.)

4. Shallow saucer of coarse, red ware, not quite perfect, with circular grooves on both the upper and the underside of the base. (Type 13. A.D. 60-80.)

5. Piece of a jar rim of dark grey, sandy ware; a bead-rim with a narrow, incised groove on the shoulder. It had been used as the cinerary urn of the group and was found with many fragments of calcined human bones. (Type 18. A.D. 50-80.)

6. Small cup of coarse, light red ware, almost unbroken. (Type 7. Claudian.)

7. Part of the base of a small jar or jug of dark brown ware. The form of the missing upper part is uncertain. The pedestal-shaped base, grooved on the underside, is typical 1st-century work.

8. Small cup, rather similar to No. 6 and of the same light red ware. (Type 1. A.D. 50-100.)

9. Another of the same pattern, not quite intact. (Not figured.)

10. Base only of a small bowl of dark grey ware, grooved on the underside of the base. Possibly the upper part was similar in form to No. 3.

11-14. Fragments of red ware, representing at least four vessels, one of them similar to No. 8. (Not figured.)

15. Fragments of another saucer similar to No. 4. (Not figured.)

The earliest dating for the group is suggested by the bowl (No. 2), which is of a type not normally found in Surrey before the Flavian period and can hardly be earlier than about A.D. 60. On the other hand, the flagon (No. 1) is of early type and is not likely to be much later than Claudian. The smaller vessels of the group

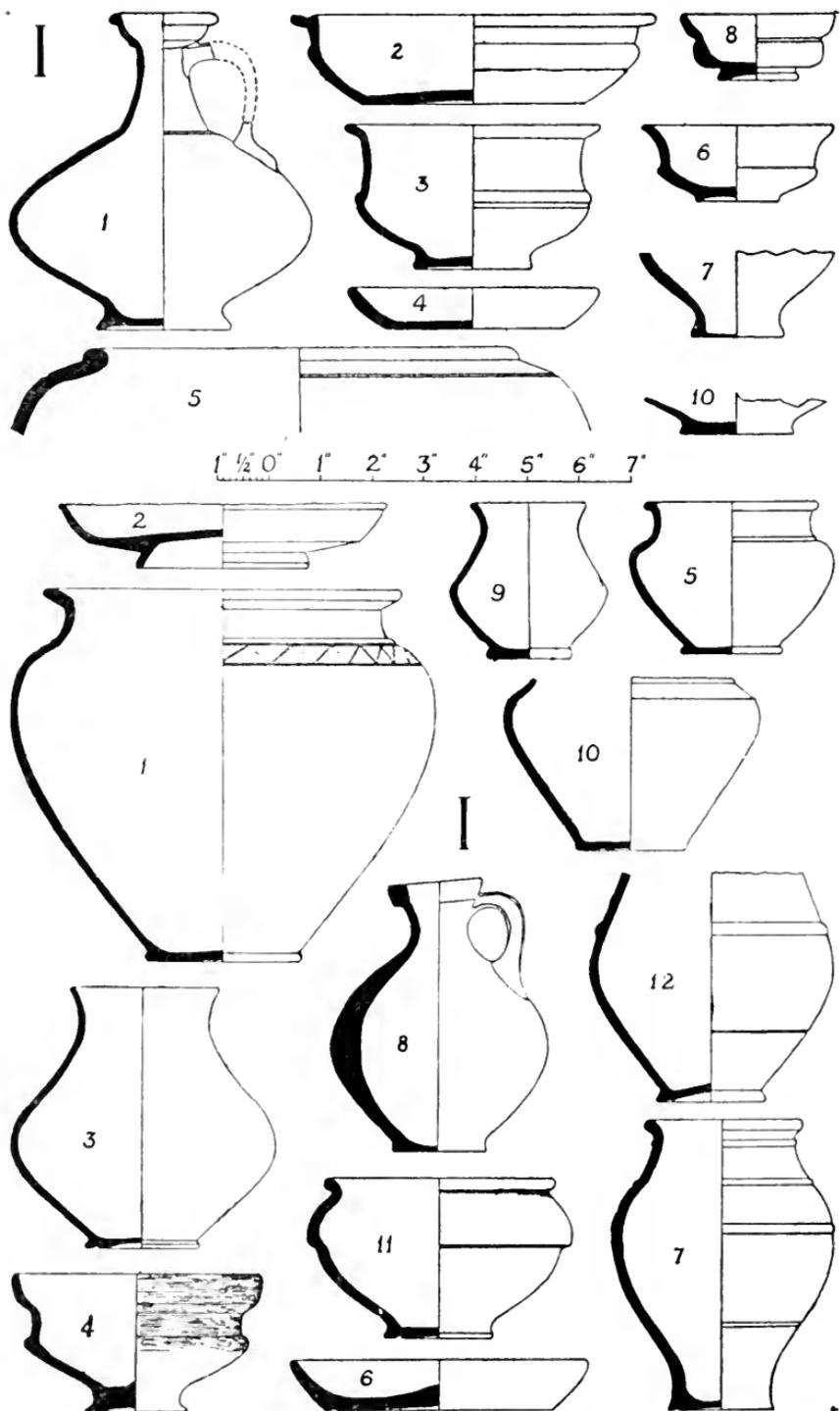


FIG. 1.—POTTERY FROM THE HASLEMERE CEMETERY, EXCAVATED IN 1903 (*top*) AND IN 1905 (*bottom*).

are all copies of imported types of the Claudian period. The group also includes a large bead-rim jar; such jars were superseded by other types after the Claudian period, though there is no reason why this example should not be early Flavian. A date not later than about A.D. 80 is therefore suggested for the burial of this group.

GROUP II. A.D. 50-80. (Not figured.)

1. Part of a bead-rim urn, 8 in. in diameter at the mouth, of thick, coarse, dark grey ware. It was found with a quantity of calcined bone. (Type 18. Claudian or early Flavian.)

2. Two small fragments of a vessel ornamented with groups of incised lines. These fragments are figured in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XIX, p. 34. They are most likely of Claudian date, representing a native tradition of decoration.

GROUP III. A.D. 50-80. (Not figured.)

1. Fragments of a bead-rim urn of grey ware, 7 in. in diameter at the mouth. (Type 18. A.D. 50-80.)

GROUP IV. Mid 1st Century. (Fig. 2.)

1. The lower part of an urn of dark grey ware, restored from fragments. At least one fragment of out-turned rim was found with it, but could not be fitted to the pot. This urn is shown in the photograph in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XIX, p. 35, Plate II (a). (Type 29. Mid 1st century.)

GROUP V. 1st century. (Not figured.)

1. The lower part of an urn of coarse, grey ware.

GROUP VI. 1st century. (Not figured.)

1. The fragmentary base of an urn of grey ware.

GROUP VII, 1st century. (Not figured.)

1. Fragments of an urn of thick dark grey ware.

The form of the upper parts of the last three jars is uncertain, but they were most probably bead-rim jars (Type 18).

GROUPS VIII-XIII. Undatable. (Fig. 3, bottom, and not figured.)

Many fragments of pottery were collected from a heap of stones formed when the garden soil was being trenched. "Altogether we obtained evidence of 13 cineraries and 16 accessory vessels, including two or three of Samian ware." Seven cineraries and fifteen accessory vessels are accounted for in groups I to VII, so that at least seven vessels must have been represented by the fragments from the stone heap. Of these, the only recognizable fragment is part of the bead-rim of a large, high-shouldered storage jar in coarse, light-brown, sandy ware. This rim is decorated with thumb-marks on the bead and there are deep finger impressions on the inside. (Type 32. 1st century.)

The relative positions of the first seven of these burials are shown on the plan in *S.A.C.*, Vol. XIX, opposite p. 37; the others must have come from the piece of ground marked as

trenched. The dating of the individual groups suggests that this part of the cemetery was in use from about A.D. 50 to A.D. 80, group I probably being the latest.

The following burials were discovered and excavated in 1905 :

GROUP I. A.D. 70-80. (Fig. 1, bottom.)

This burial group was first discovered by a man digging a hole for a fencing post ; the group was then carefully excavated. The cinerary urn with its lid was found surrounded by thirteen other vessels, in the positions shown in the photograph in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, Vol. XXI, p. 220, Fig. 3.

1. Cinerary urn containing calcined human bone, charcoal, sand, two rudely-chipped flints and two fragments of a bronze fibula. The urn is of hard, brittle and rather sandy ware, with a grey surface but brown and less well fired in the centre. It is a round-shouldered pot, decorated with a cordon at the base of the neck, below which is burnished a band of zig-zag ornament. It has a sloping rim and there is a narrow groove round the underside of the base. (Type 19. Flavian.)

The bronze fibula (Fig. 2): both fragments of this fibula are thoroughly burnt, but sufficient remains to show that it was of the "Swarling" type, with pierced catchplate, such as is found throughout the Belgic area of Britain. Its date should be about A.D. 50, but, like some of the accessory vessels in this group, it may well have been a number of years old when the burial took place.

2. Dish of terra sigillata of brick-red paste, used as a cover for the urn. Much of the glaze is worn off. (Form 18. Claudian.)

3. Beaker of coarse, reddish-brown ware, with a rough surface. It has a plain rim, which has been very roughly finished by flattening, and the sides bulge widely ; the base is slightly raised and is grooved on the underside. (Type 23. A.D. 50-100.)

4. Cup of hard, grey ware. The upper part has been burnished a darker grey. (Type 6. Claudian.)

5. Small jar of hard, brittle, grey ware. It has a high, rounded shoulder and a cordon at the base of the neck. (Type 21. Flavian.)

6. Dish, light brown to dirty grey in colour, of a hard, flaky paste with a rough surface. The centre of the base is raised into an abrupt cone and the underside is grooved. (Type 14. A.D. 50-100.)

7. Cordoned beaker of fine, brick-red paste. (Type 25. Flavian.)

8. Small jug of thick, heavy, reddish-brown ware, with a rough surface. (Type 16. A.D. 45-65.)

9. Beaker with a wide, almost carinated, bulge, similar to No. 3 but smaller. It is of hard, dark grey ware with a reddish core. (Type 23. A.D. 50-100.)

10. Small jar of hard, grey ware, with a high, slightly angular shoulder; it has a cordon at the base of the neck, which is missing. (Type 21. Flavian.)

11. Wide bowl of hard, brittle and flaky, grey ware. The deep girth groove has caused the upper part to overhang the lower part. The underside of the base is slightly raised and is grooved. (Type 9. A.D. 50-100.)

12. Cordoned, butt-shaped jar of light red ware. The rim is missing and the base is raised. (Type 25. Flavian.)

13-15. These three vessels are not shown in the photograph and have not been identified.

Although a Claudian date would suit most of the vessels in the group, the absence of bead-rim jars and the presence of the high-shouldered jars Nos. 1, 5 and 10 suggest that the group was buried

not earlier than about A.D. 70; the terra sigillata dish, the small cup and the jug, to which an earlier date has been given above, could well have been many years old when buried.

GROUP II. A.D. 80-90. (Fig. 3, top.)

This burial group was found a yard away from group I. The positions of the vessels are shown in the photograph in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, Vol. XXI, p. 221, Fig. 4; their arrangement was similar to that of group I.

1. Cinerary urn of hard, grey ware with traces of a black coating; it contained bones, sand and three flint chips, and part of the lower jaw of a woman was said to be amongst the bones. The urn is a round-shouldered pot with a cordon at the base of the neck, below which is a burnished pattern of wavy lines; it has a sloping rim and a narrow groove round the underside of the base. (Type 19. Flavian.)

2. Shallow bowl of hard, light grey ware, used as a cover for the urn. The side of the bowl is shouldered, with a narrow, incised groove below the shoulder; the upper edge of the rim and the underside of the base are grooved. (Type 22. Flavian.)

3. Dish, similar to I.6, of a hard paste with a rough surface, light brown to dirty grey in colour. The base is marked with circular grooves both inside and underneath. (Type 14. A.D. 50-100.)

4. Dish of coarse, sandy, red ware. (Type 3. A.D. 80-160.)

5. Small, deep bowl of hard, grey ware. The lower part is almost conical, the mouth flared, and there is a slight shoulder at the junction. The base is flat and grooved on the underside. (Type 8. Claudian or a little later.)

6. A similar but slightly larger bowl of the same ware, with a more pronounced shoulder. (Type 8. Claudian or a little later.)

7. Carinated beaker of coarse, reddish-brown ware, with a rough surface, similar to I.3. The rim is missing. (Type 23. A.D. 50-100.)

8. Jar of hard, coarse, reddish-brown ware, decorated with a pattern of large, raised dots arranged in sloping rows. Most of the rim has been broken off, but enough remains to show its recurved form. The base is slightly raised in the centre and grooved on the underside. (Type 28. A.D. 70-80.)

9. Small dish of terra sigillata of a good brick-red ware; most of the glaze has worn off. There are traces of a potter's stamp on the centre of the base, inside, but it is so worn as to be illegible. (Form 27. A.D. 55-80.)

10. Beaker of fine, light red ware decorated with a "roulette" pattern of burnished lines, separated into zones by lightly incised grooves. Similar in type to I.7. (Type 25. Flavian.)

11. Globular jar of fine, buff-coloured ware, thin, and well made. Most of the rim and one side have been broken away. (Type 12. Flavian.)

12. Small jar of hard, grey ware, with a high, carinated shoulder, similar in form to I.10, but slightly larger. The neck and rim are missing. (Type 21. Flavian.)

13-14. These two vessels are not shown in the photograph and have not been identified.

The earliest date for this group is determined by No. 4, imitating a terra sigillata form, and is thus about A.D. 80; this dating is supported by the decorated jar No. 8 and the Flavian types. But the group also includes the terra sigillata cup No. 9, which cannot have been made much later than A.D. 80, though it may have been buried some years later. The two cups Nos. 5 and 6, imitating Claudian forms, must actually be dated rather later.

GROUP III. A.D. 70-100. (Fig. 4, top.)

This group was found close to the fence ; the vessels are shown in the photograph in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, Vol. XXI, p. 226, Fig. 5.

1. Cinerary urn containing calcined human bones. The jar is of similar type to the urns of groups I and II but rather larger. It has a rounded shoulder and a cordon at the base of the neck, below which is a burnished, zig-zag pattern. The body of the jar is decorated with a burnished pattern of wavy lines, separated by narrow, incised grooves. The shoulder and lower part of the jar have traces of a black coating. (Type 19. Flavian.)

2. Small jar of hard, grey ware, ridged at the shoulder and with a cordon at the base of the neck. (Type 21. Flavian.)

3. A similar but slightly wider jar of the same ware. The shoulder is carinated and there is a narrow, incised groove encircling the lower part of the jar. The centre of the base is raised and the underside lacks the usual groove. (Type 21. Flavian.)

4. Small shallow bowl of hard, dark grey ware. The side is shouldered and both the upper edge of the rim and the underside of the base are grooved. (Type 22. Flavian.)

All the vessels in this group are of Flavian date.

GROUPS IV-XIII. A.D. 80-120. (Fig. 4, bottom.)

Other cinerary urns and accessory vessels were found near to group II in the positions indicated on the plan (*Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, Vol. XXI, p. 219, Fig. 2). These vessels were all incomplete, mostly fragments ; they cannot be placed in separate burial groups and only the larger pieces are figured.

1. Rim of a large jar of coarse, brown ware with a grey surface; probably used as a cinerary urn. (Type 34. A.D. 80-120.)

2. Rim and lower part of a large jar of dark ware. The shoulder is missing, but the rim form is similar to No. 1 ; the underside of the base is grooved. Probably used as a cinerary urn. (Type 34. A.D. 80-120.)

3. Base of an urn of hard, coarse, grey ware, repaired with a lead plug where the thin base has broken through.

4. Small jar of coarse, sandy ware, reddish in colour, with traces of a grey slip. The high shoulder is rounded and decorated with a cordon. The base is raised and grooved on the underside. The missing rim was possibly similar to that of the large urn III.1. (Type 19. Flavian.)

5. Small jar of hard, grey ware, with a high, slightly carinated shoulder. The rim is missing, but there is the trace of a cordon at the broken edge. The jar is almost identical with I.10. (Type 21. Flavian.)

6. Bowl of brick-red ware. It is decorated with burnished grooves above and below the cordon and just above the carination ; it has a raised, hollow base. The exact shape of the upper part of this bowl is a little uncertain owing to its fragmentary condition and the absence of the rim. (Type 2. Flavian.)

7. Base of a cinerary urn of hard, grey ware. It contained calcined human bones, including pieces of skull. Many fragments of the sides were found with it, but not enough to restore the form.

8. Small bulbous beaker of hard, grey ware. The rim is missing and it has a raised base. (Type 24. A.D. 80-120.)

9. Small beaker of hard, grey ware with a reddish core. It is decorated with a lattice pattern of burnished lines on a rough body ; the band below the rim is coated a darker grey and burnished. The rim is missing. (Type 33. A.D. 80-120.)

The above vessels belong principally to the period A.D. 80-100 and some may be as late as A.D. 120.

Two cinerary urns and some accessory vessels had been disturbed

and broken up by the road-makers, who had cut through a circle of interments.

10. Rim of a jar, probably used as a cinerary urn. (Type 19. Flavian.)
11. Rim of a bead-rim jar, probably used as a cinerary urn. (Type 18. A.D. 50-80.)
12. Fragments of a bowl with shouldered sides. (Type 22. Flavian.)
13. Fragments of another similar bowl. (Type 22. Flavian.)
14. Fragments of a small jar. (Probably type 21. Flavian.)
15. Fragments of a cordoned jar. (Probably type 25. Flavian.)

These vessels form a group, possibly two groups, of Flavian date.

Fragments of a cinerary urn, with two flints and a piece of burnt bronze, were found on the other side of the fence.

16. Fragments of a jar in hard, coarse, grey ware. (Type 19. Flavian.)

A total of 13 interments (cinerary urns) and 46 accessory vessels was discovered during the excavations.

17. Fragments of a bead-rim urn. (Type 18. A.D. 50-80.)
18. Fragments of a jar of rough, brown ware with a grey surface and traces of black, burnished lines decorating it. (Probably type 19. Flavian.)
19. Base of an urn of brown ware with a grey surface.
- 20-26. Fragments not identified.

The part of the cemetery excavated in 1905 was thus in use up to A.D. 100 and probably as late as A.D. 120. It is not likely that any of the groups were buried before about A.D. 80, and it seems, therefore, that this part of the cemetery was the successor of the older part excavated in 1903.

THE CHARTERHOUSE CEMETERY

The site of the burials at Charterhouse is on a promontory south of Charterhouse School and is marked on the 6 inch Ordnance

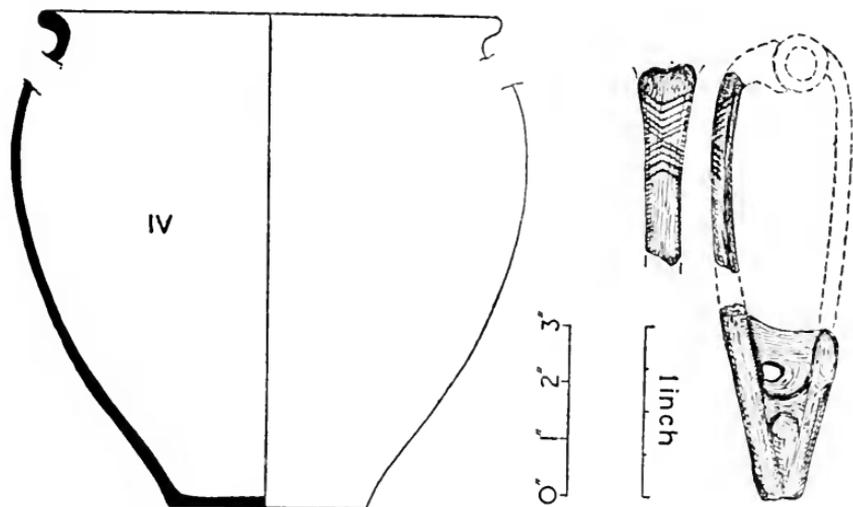


FIG. 2.—BURIAL URN FROM THE HASLEMERE CEMETERY, 1903. FRAGMENTS OF BRONZE BROOCH FOUND INSIDE THE URN OF GROUP I OF THE HASLEMERE CEMETERY, 1905 (see p.5).

Survey map of Surrey, Sheet XXXI S.E. Four urns were discovered when planting an oak tree in 1903; as a result of this discovery excavations were carried out early in 1904, and the remainder of the pottery was found. There is no published account of the excavations and no plan was kept; the pottery, however, is in the Charterhouse School Museum, where a few details about the excavations are recorded on the museum labels. The oak tree which led to the discovery of this cemetery is now growing at the south-east corner of the Green, and the site of the other burials is partly overlaid by hard tennis-courts; the digging of air-raid shelters during the recent war did not lead to any further discoveries, but there is still plenty of open ground where further burials might be found.

The pottery consists of the urns from five burials, each accompanied by accessory vessels, and ranges in date from the Roman conquest up to not later than A.D. 100; it is thus about contemporary with the earlier part of the Haslemere cemetery.

The following burials were excavated from the Charterhouse cemetery:

GROUP I. A.D. 70-80. (Fig. 5, top.)

This group was discovered near the newly planted oak tree.

1. Small bead-rim urn of grey ware with a light brown, sandy core. The urn contained burnt bones. (Type 18. A.D. 50-80.)
2. Small jar of thick, rough, dark grey ware with a light brown, sandy core. It has a cordon at the base of the neck, a sharply carinated shoulder, and the underside of the base is grooved. (Type 20. Flavian.)
3. Small jar of dark grey ware, very similar to No. 2. (Type 20. Flavian.)

The bead-rim jar could be of Claudian date, but the two small jars make an early Flavian date more probable for the group.

GROUP II. A.D. 50-70. (Fig. 5, centre.)

The vessels of this group were found at the base of the newly planted oak tree and a foot or two to the south-west.

1. Bead-rim urn of hard, light brown, sandy ware. (Type 18. A.D. 50-80.)
2. Jar of hard, light grey, sandy ware. The rim has been broken off, leaving the remains of a cordon. (Type 30. 1st century.)
3. Carinated and cordoned jar of hard, grey ware with a light brown, sandy core; it has a high, hollow, pedestal base. (Type 27. A.D. 40-70.)

GROUP III. A.D. 43-55. (Fig. 6, bottom.)

This is the largest group found and the ashes were contained in two vessels. The group was about 8 ft. north-east of group II.

1. Jar of hard, grey ware with a light brown, sandy core; it contained burnt bones. The shoulder is decorated with a pattern of burnished diagonal lines. There is a narrow cordon at the base of the neck, but the rim is missing. (Type 31. 1st century.)
2. Base of another urn, of the same grey ware, containing more burnt bones. It was most probably a bead-rim urn, but none of the rim is preserved. (Probably type 18. A.D. 50-80.)
3. Tall barrel-shaped jar of the same grey ware. (Type 11. Claudian.)
4. Small bowl of hard, black, sandy ware. (Type 26. c. A.D. 50.)

5. Dish of hard, black, sandy ware, with several grooves on the under-side of the base and one round the lower part of the side. (Type 10. Claudian.)

6. Another exactly similar dish. (Not figured.)

7. Dish of dark grey, sandy ware. (Type 5. Claudian.)

All the vessels of this group are of very early types and the group cannot be much later than mid 1st century.

GROUP IV. A.D. 43-60. (Fig. 6, top.)

These three vessels were found about 12 ft. north-east of group III.

1. Bead-rim urn of dark grey ware, containing burnt bones. (Type 18. A.D. 50-80.)

2. Bulbous beaker of hard, grey ware with a light brown, sandy core. The rim is missing. (Type 23. A.D. 50-100.)

3. High-shouldered jug of hard, grey ware. (Type 17. Claudian.)

The jug cannot be much later than mid 1st century in date, though the other two vessels might be a little later.

GROUP V. A.D. 70-100. (Fig. 5, bottom.)

These two vessels were found about 6 ft. east of group IV.

1. Urn of hard, grey ware with a light brown, sandy core. It is similar in form to I.3, but is rather larger. (Type 20. Flavian.)

2. Globular urn of thin, hard, red ware decorated with a wide, shallow groove just above the widest part of the body. (Type 4. Flavian.)

Both the vessels of this group are of Flavian date.

Of the five groups recovered during the excavation of this cemetery, group III is probably the earliest and may date from very soon after the Roman conquest. Group V may be the latest burial, but the cemetery (or this part of it, if it extends farther than these discoveries) cannot have been in use later than about A.D. 100.

THE POTTERY

The pottery includes two vessels of terra sigillata, which have been dated on their own merits; all the rest is of coarse ware. Nevertheless, the coarse wares can be grouped into those types which are direct imitations of contemporary imported pottery of various kinds, terra sigillata, Belgic wares, flagons, and those types which, although obviously influenced by Belgic work, are really developments of native pottery traditions; the imitations can be dated by reference to the dating evidence available for the originals.

Thus, ultimately, the dating of both cemeteries is made to depend on terra sigillata and on dated Belgic sites. The native types ought then to be datable by the groups in which they occur, but it does not happen that every group contains closely datable pots; it has, of course, been necessary to take into account the dating of comparable native vessels from other sites. The local character of the pottery must here be emphasized; for these native vessels represent a process of romanization of

several different tribal traditions. The Charterhouse pottery will be seen to contrast strongly in its details with the contemporary Haslemere pottery ; yet it has a certain family resemblance, due to the common Belgic origin of both and the same romanization process influencing both. The Charterhouse pots are hard and angular in outline, wholly undecorated, but with carefully moulded cordons, typical of Belgic fashions ; the Haslemere vessels have a rounder outline, still obviously Belgic, but mixed with the Celtic traditions of the Wessex of earlier times, and they are sometimes decorated with linear patterns, in the old Celtic manner. Hence, close parallels for these pottery types will be found only over a certain region. This regional character of the pottery has an important bearing on the cultural and historical background of the Haslemere and Charterhouse people, which will be discussed below.

TERRA SIGILLATA.

Form 18. (Haslemere, 1905 ; I.2.)

This dish may be compared with one from Silchester (May, *Silchester Pottery*, p. 91 and Plate XXXII, 30 ; Oswald and Pryce, *Terra Sigillata*, Plate XLV, 10). Its features are a rudimentary lip, a continuous, low base, shallow depth, and a foot-stand of early shape ; it is thus not a late example of its type. The Silchester dish was stamped OF LICIN, a well-attested pre-Flavian potter. A Claudian date has therefore been given to the Haslemere example.

Form 27. (Haslemere, 1905 ; II.9.)

A cup of this form, of almost exactly the same size, though slightly taller, was found at Silchester (May, *Silchester Pottery*, p. 88 and Plate XXXI, 18 ; Oswald and Pryce, *Terra Sigillata*, Plate XLIX, 14). It has a groove encircling the foot-stand (a pre-Flavian feature), and a narrow groove on the internal surface just below the lip—again characteristic of early work. It is of large size for this type of cup, though the larger sizes occur both early and late. The Silchester cup is stamped MEMORIS M and dated Nero-Vespasian ; this dating has been given to the Haslemere example.

IMITATIONS OF TERRA SIGILLATA FORMS.

Several of the coarse ware vessels in both cemeteries were made in imitation of terra sigillata forms, often in red ware to imitate the colour, but sometimes in grey ware. In date, these copies cannot be earlier than the forms they imitate, and may be later, especially when copied at second hand from foreign imitations in terra rubra or terra nigra ; these Belgic wares were quite common at Silchester and were often copied in coarse-ware by local potters.

Type 1. Imitation of form 27. (Haslemere, 1903 ; I.8, I.9, I.11, all in red ware.)

These cups are quoted by May (*Silchester Pottery*, p. 174, under type 176) as "cup 27 Drag, rudely imitated in Late Celtic technique." It is not possible from so rude an imitation to recognize any

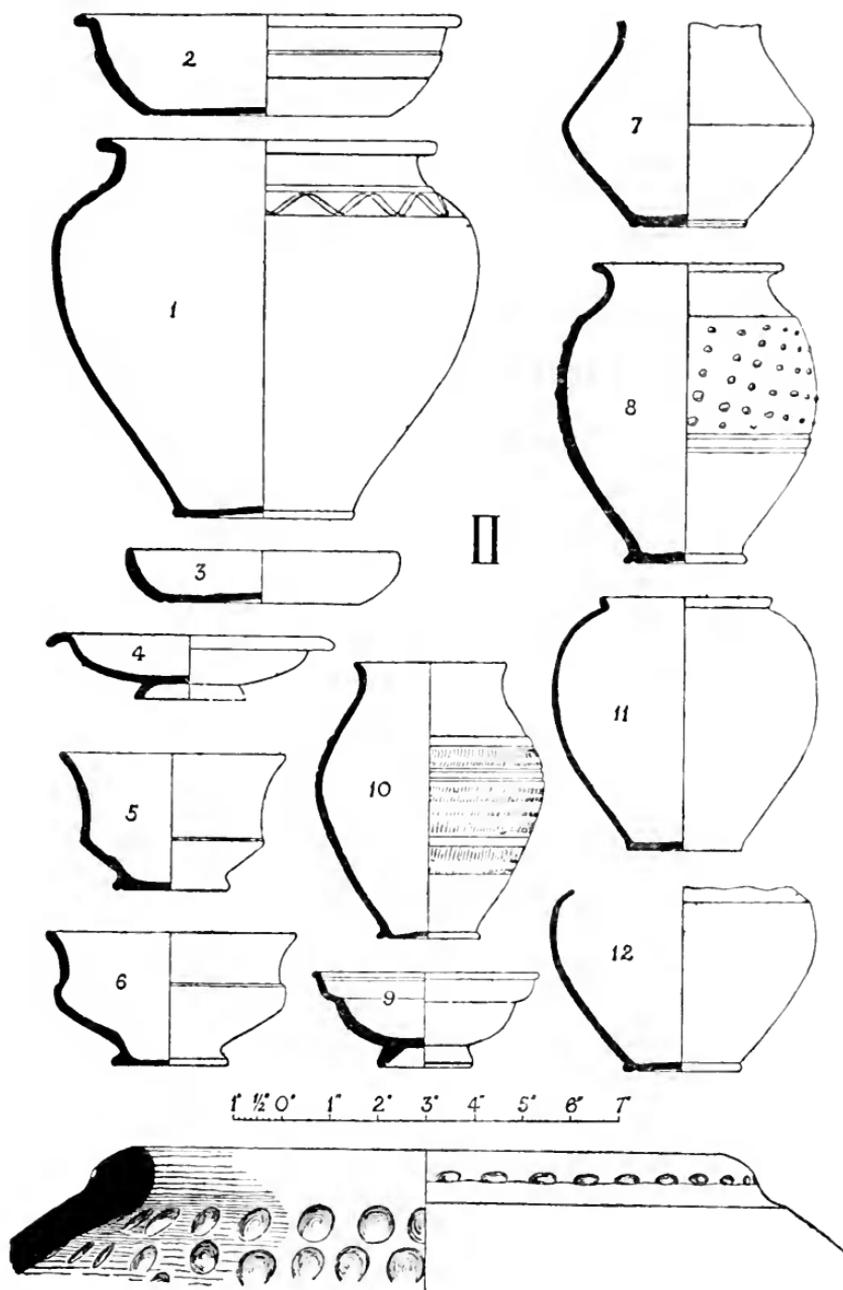


FIG. 3.—POTTERY FROM THE HASLEMERE CEMETERY, 1905 (*top*); RIM OF LARGE STORE-JAR FROM THE HASLEMERE CEMETERY, 1903 (*bottom*).

features which might determine its date precisely, but the form was in use abundantly in the Claudian period and survived up to about A.D. 140. The example I.8 looks like a copy of the more markedly constricted early form.

Type 2. Imitation of form 29. (Haslemere, 1905; IV-XIII.6, in red ware.)

This form, in terra sigillata, becomes more definitely carinated, and the rim decidedly everted, as it develops; the present imitation might therefore be expected to belong to the Flavian period. May (*Silchester Pottery*, p. 115 and Plate XLVIII, 56) shows a rather similar bowl of soft, brown clay, finished in "bronzed" technique. Pieces of bowls of rather similar form were found at Ashted villa (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXVIII (ii), p. 145, Fig. 7, 2, in coarse, reddish ware with black surfacing; *S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXVII (ii), p. 160, 11, and Fig. 3, in hard, grey ware coated with white slip); these were not closely dated, but are likely to be Flavian. The upper part of a more elaborate bowl, in brownish-grey ware, was found with the "Mavins" kiln, near Farnham (*Farnham Survey*, p. 245, R.87); this kiln was in use during the first half of the 2nd century. The type may also owe something to the Gallo-Belgic pedestal beakers in terra rubra, such as Camulodunum, form 78.

Type 3. Imitation of form 36. (Haslemere, 1905; II.4, in red ware.)

This form, in terra sigillata, was abundant in the Flavian period and in the 2nd century up to about A.D. 160. May (*Silchester Pottery*, p. 115 and Plate XLVIII, 57) illustrates a similar dish in brown ware, with a varnished, "bronzed" finish. The characteristic leaf ornament is absent from these imitations.

Type 4. Imitation of form 67. (Charterhouse; V.2, in red ware.)

This variety of form 67 is illustrated by Oswald and Pryce, *Terra Sigillata*, Plate XXI, 9, from Lezoux (?), or 12, from the first period at Newstead. Girth grooves near the greatest diameter of the vessel are a constant feature of these terra sigillata beakers, imitated on the copy by the wide, shallow groove. The form belongs exclusively to the Flavian period. The proportions of the imitation, 74 : 120 : 54, may be compared with those of an example in terra sigillata from Silchester, 82 : 115 : 51 (May, *Silchester Pottery*, p. 87 and Plate XXX, 2).

Type 5. Imitation of form 18. (Charterhouse; III.7, in grey ware.)

This dish has the low, curved sides and flat internal base characteristic of the Claudian period for form 18 in terra sigillata.

Type 6. Imitation of form Ritterling 5. (Haslemere, 1905; I.4, in grey ware.)

Although Ritterling 5 is a comparatively rare form in Britain in terra sigillata, it was common at Colchester in Belgic terra rubra

and native copies (*Camulodunum*, 56, 57). It is not surprising to find it copied at Haslemere, for the form was known at Silchester in both terra sigillata and Belgic wares (May, *Silchester Pottery*, p. 11 and Plate IV, 2; p. 174 and Plate LXXIII, 174 in terra nigra). The cup-shaped mouth and the high foot-stand are features strikingly copied in the Haslemere cup, while the burnished upper part may represent the rouletting on the original. The form belongs to the Tiberio-Claudian period and the copy has, therefore, been dated Claudian.

Type 7. Imitation of form Ritterling 9. (Haslemere, 1903; I.6, in red ware.)

This cup probably represents a crude copy of the smaller variety of Ritterling 9 in terra sigillata, a form known at both Silchester and London. A similar cup in even more crude technique, from Pitland Farm, Thursley, is in Guildford Museum. Three others were found at Yateley, Hants (photograph in *Berks. Arch. Journ.*, Vol. XXXII (1928), p. 73, group II, 3, 4, and possibly 5).

Type 8. Imitation of form Ritterling 9. (Haslemere, 1903; I.3. Haslemere, 1905; II.5, II.6. All in grey ware.)

These cups may be compared with examples from Silchester (May, *Silchester Pottery*, p. 174 and Plate LXXIII, 176, 177); May suggests imitation of the form Drag. 24 25, but he was evidently judging from photographs and actually they more closely resemble Ritterling 9. Four similar cups were found at Tilford (*Farnham Survey*, p. 260). Another, associated with 1st century pottery, is recorded from Richborough (*Richborough I*, p. 100 and Plate XXVI, 74). Ritterling 9 is a Claudian form, though it may have been made as late as the beginning of the Flavian period. The imitations should thus be Claudian or a little later.

IMITATIONS OF GALLO-BELGIC POTTERY.

Type 9. Grey pedestal bowl. (Haslemere, 1905; I.11.)

A degenerate copy of bowls of the type *Hofheim*, 127, dated A.D. 40-51. The Haslemere bowl may be compared with one from the ditch of the Roman enclosure at Ram's Hill, Uffington, Berks., of mid 1st century date (*Antiq. Journ.*, Vol. XX (1940), p. 478 and Fig. 7, 6). Two bowls from Silchester are closer to the Belgic prototype (May, *Silchester Pottery*, p. 171 and Plate LXXI, 166). A fine grey bowl in this series was imported to the coastal site of Angmering, Sussex, and found in the earliest, mid 1st century, ditch (report forthcoming). The Haslemere bowl might be of any 1st century date after about A.D. 50. Other bowls made in the same tradition have been recorded from Swarling, Richborough, Verulamium, Welwyn (Lockleys Estate), but belong to the eastern Belgic area of Britain and differ somewhat from the present examples.

Type 10. Plate with moulded side. (Charterhouse; III.5 and III.6.)

A copy in coarse ware of a common form of Belgic plate. The prototype is represented by Loescheke's type 72, from Haltern, and is derived ultimately from an Arretine plate form. The Charterhouse plates have two concentric grooves on the underside, which are all that remain of the footing on the original Belgic plates. Varieties of the type occur sparingly in the western Belgic area, for example, at Arundel, Sussex, at the "Shepherd's Garden" site (*Sussex Arch. Collns.*, Vol. LXXVII, p. 230, 3, 4, 5, 6), and at Silchester (May, *Silchester Pottery*, p. 176 and Plate LXXIV, 186), where a crude variety was also made at the kilns (May, *Silchester Pottery*, p. 194 and Plate LXXIX, 9); it was even found at Hengistbury Head with La Tène style decoration on the inside (*Hengistbury Head*, Plate XXVII, Class L, 39).

The type is, however, much more abundant in the eastern Belgic area and is common at Colchester (*Camulodunum*, Plate L); it occurs at Richborough (*Richborough I*, p. 93 and Plate XX, 9, 10) and at Verulamium (*Verulamium*, p. 175 and Fig. 23, 9); at all these sites it is of Claudian date. It occurs also in London, for example from London Wall (Wheeler, *London in Roman Times*, p. 143 and Fig. 53), and is likely to have reached Charterhouse by contacts from this direction up the River Wey. A similar, but smaller, example, from a site at Bourne, near Farnham, is also in the Charterhouse School Museum. A larger example was found at Leigh Hill, Cobham (above the River Mole) (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XXII, Fig. 35, figured upside down as a lid). A fragment was found with bead-rim pottery in a post hole at the Farnham Gravel Company's pit, Green Lane, near Farnham (*Farnham Survey*, p. 230, R.68 on Fig. 103). The Charterhouse plates are thus Claudian in date and the type is more common in the eastern Belgic area.

Type 11. Tall jar with ovoid body. (Charterhouse; III.3.)

This tall jar may be compared with *Hofheim*, 125B, which is of almost exactly the same size and proportions (Charterhouse 47 : 86 : 34, *Hofheim* 54 : 86 : 35). The type has been found also at Colchester, where it is common both before and after the conquest (*Camulodunum*, 232Aa), and at Richborough, in pit 14, dated Claudian (*Richborough I*, p. 92 and Plate XX, 4). The Charterhouse vessel must, therefore, be of Claudian date. A smaller example was found at Silchester (May, *Silchester Pottery*, p. 165 and Plate LXVIII, 143), but the type seems more common in the eastern Belgic area of Britain.

Type 12. Globular beaker. (Haslemere, 1905; II.11.)

This beaker, of a fine, buff-coloured ware, is clearly not of local manufacture. The form is of Belgic origin, and it forms a pre-Flavian local type at Colchester (*Hofheim*, 118; *Camulodunum*, p. 237 and Plate LVI, 108); it was found in Belgic terra nigra at Silchester (May, *Silchester Pottery*, p. 169 and Plate LXX, 156). In a thoroughly romanized form it is common on military sites,

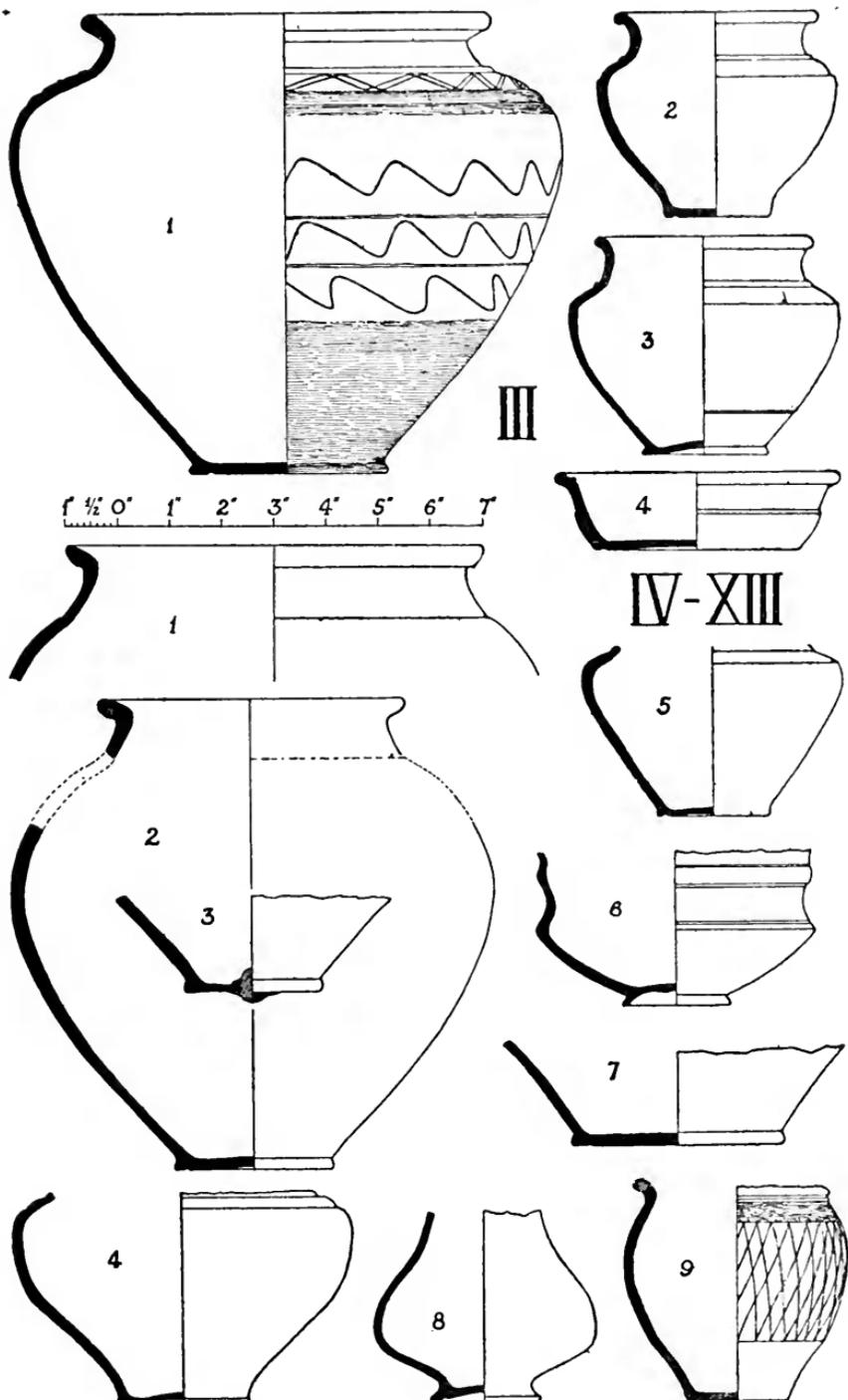


FIG. 4.—POTTERY FROM THE HASLEMERE CEMETERY, 1905.

such as Richborough and Newstead, in the Flavian period and later. But the only close parallel to the Haslemere beaker comes from London, from the Midland Bank site in Princes Street, which was dated by terra sigillata to the Flavian period; this beaker, also, was in fine, light brown ware (*Antiq. Journ.*, Vol. IX, p. 227, 2). Another similar vessel was found at Woodmansterne, Surrey (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XLVIII, p. 153, Fig. 2).¹ The proportions of these vessels are of interest:

Haslemere	A.D. 80-90	67 : 104 : 45
London	Flavian	69 : 103 : 46
Silchester	1st century	61 : 100 : 37
Hofheim	A.D. 40-83	79 : 110 : 38
Camulodunum	Pre-Flavian	77 : 106 : 36
Woodmansterne	1st century	79 : 109 : 42

These proportions suggest that a Flavian date for the Haslemere beaker is correct, while the Woodmansterne example may be pre-Flavian.

Type 13. Red plate with flat base and curved wall. (Haslemere, 1903; I.4, I.15.)

The Belgic type is seen in *Camulodunum*, 17, where the cruder examples are post-Claudian. An example from Richborough, in red ware, was dated "second half of the 1st century" (*Richborough I* p. 100 and Plate XXVII, 87). Plates of this type have been found with burials at Shackleford (Guildford Museum) and at Yateley Hants (*Berks. Arch. Journ.*, Vol. XXXII, p. 72, Photo. II.6). The associations of the type are thus consistent with a date about A.D. 60.

Type 14. Plate with curved side and raised base. (Haslemere, 1905; I.6, II.3, in greyish-brown ware.)

A native rendering of a series of Belgic plates with moulded side and foot-ring (*Hofheim*, 98, 99), in which grooves represent the foot-ring and moulding of the original. Similar plates have been found in the Farnham district, one in a burial group at Farnham Fair Field, and a group of eight at Tilford (*Farnham Survey*, p. 228, R.52, and p. 260); both these finds were associated with pottery of Flavian date. An example was found at Silchester (May, *Silchester Pottery*, p. 177 and Plate LXXIV, 191).

FLAGONS.

Type 15. Small flagon with cup-shaped mouth. (Haslemere, 1903; I.1.)

The features of this flagon are the cup-shaped mouth with three rings externally; the tapering neck, wider at the bottom; the foot-ring; the handle, shown by the stumps to have been of the high, early shape. It is of native coarse ware. Except for the widely bulged body (which may be due to inexperience in

¹ There are some sherds of hard, pink ware, from vessels of this type, decorated with "circles" similarly to the London and Woodmansterne beakers, in Richborough Museum (from pit 125, Flavian).

turning flagon bodies) the form is similar to *Camulodunum*, 155A (A.D. 48-65). A burial group from Folkestone included a closely similar flagon, associated with a terra sigillata cup of form 27, dated mid or late 1st century (*Swarling*, Plate V, Fig. 1). An example dated mid or late 1st century was found at Richborough.

Type 16. Small square-lipped flagon. (*Haslemere*, 1905; I.8.)

In this flagon the handle is fixed to the lower edge of the squarish lip. The external form is closely similar to *Camulodunum* 141B, a flagon of about the same size in brittle, brown-buff ware, and dated A.D. 43-65. The thick rim and unusual thickness of the body may be due to an attempt to copy the externals of a form unfamiliar to the potter.

Type 17. Flagon with cordoned neck. (*Charterhouse*; IV.3.)

The form of this flagon is very similar to that of the two-handled Gallo-Belgic jugs, such as *Camulodunum*, 161-163, which were imported to Britain during the early 1st century; it is, however, in native, dark grey ware, and has only one handle. The Gallo-Belgic jugs did not long survive the Roman conquest, and this copy in native ware is not likely to be later than about A.D. 60.

NATIVE WARES.

Type 18. Bead-rim jar. (*Haslemere*, 1903; I.5, II.1, III.1, and possibly V.1, VI.1, VII.1. *Haslemere*, 1905; IV-XIII.11, IV-XIII.17. *Charterhouse*; I.1, II.1, IV.1, and possibly III.2.)

The development of the bead-rim pot has been discussed by Hawkes ("Belgae of Gaul and Britain," in *Arch. Journ.*, Vol. LXXXVII). In Surrey it scarcely occurs before the Roman period, by which time it has developed into a distinctive, high-shouldered jar, common in London, recorded from more than a score of sites in Surrey, and distributed sporadically in the neighbouring counties. It has generally been given a date A.D. 50-100, most examples being found without more closely datable associations. It is certainly more abundant in the Claudian period than later; at the Ashted villa it was found mainly below the floors of the first building, erected about A.D. 70-80, and it has not been recorded in any deposit closely dated to the Flavian period. It has, however, been found in association with other coarse wares to which a Flavian date has been given, and it is likely that it survived, although being superseded, up to about A.D. 80.

At Haslemere, of the seven identified burial urns in the early cemetery, three were bead-rim jars and three probably were; only two fragments of bead-rim jars came from the later cemetery. At Charterhouse, out of five urns, three were bead-rim jars and one was possibly of this type. All the six undoubted bead-rim jars were found in groups which have been dated within the period A.D. 50-80.

Type 19. Jar with high, rounded shoulder. (Haslemere, 1905; I.1, II.1, III.1, IV-XIII.4, IV-XIII.10, IV-XIII.16, and probably IV-XIII.18.)

This type supersedes the bead-rim jar as the standard, native jar-type of the Flavian period in Surrey. At Haslemere it is not found in the early cemetery, and the three whole examples occur in groups dated A.D. 70-100. It has been found on a number of sites in Surrey and occurs in graves in London, but seems to be rare elsewhere. The following examples have been found in Surrey :

Byfleet	S.A.C., Vol. XLVI, p. 134, 4, 19.
Cobham, Leigh Hill	S.A.C., Vol. XXII, Fig. 16.
Cobham	S.A.C., Vol. XLII, p. 112, 1.
Farnham Fair Field	S.A.C., "Farnham Survey," p. 228, R.51.
Wotton	S.A.C., Vol. XXXVII, p. 222, photo.
Frimley, Yorktown	Guildford Museum.
St. Martha's, Tyting Farm	Guildford Museum.

Type 20. Jar with high, carinated shoulder. (Charterhouse; I.2, I.3, V.1.)

This is similar to the preceding type, though usually rather smaller ; the shoulder is angular, instead of rounded, and lacks the distinctive decoration. It does not occur in the three Charterhouse groups that have been dated early, but must certainly be dated early Flavian in group V ; this makes it probable that, in group I, where it is associated only with a bead-rim urn, it is also of this date. The following examples have been found in Surrey :

Byfleet	S.A.C., Vol. XLVI, p. 134, 11, 12.
Cobham	S.A.C., Vol. XLII, p. 112, 2.
Thorpe	Unpublished.

These may be compared with examples from Silchester (May, *Silchester Pottery*, Plate LXXIX, 13) and Worthy Down (*Hants Field Club*, Vol. X (ii), Plate V, 75) ; they evidently represent earlier stages of the type, which is of Belgic origin.

Type 21. Small jar with high, carinated shoulder. (Haslemere, 1905; I.5, I.10, II.12, III.2, III.3, IV-XIII.5, and possibly IV-XIII.14.)

This may be regarded as a smaller size of the preceding type, 3-4 inches high. It is clearly a Flavian type at Haslemere. It appears to belong exclusively to the western part of Surrey ; an example from Wrecclesham was found with a cremation burial (*Farnham Survey*, p. 230 and Fig. 96, R.62), while others were found at Puttenham and in making the by-pass road at Compton (Guildford Museum).

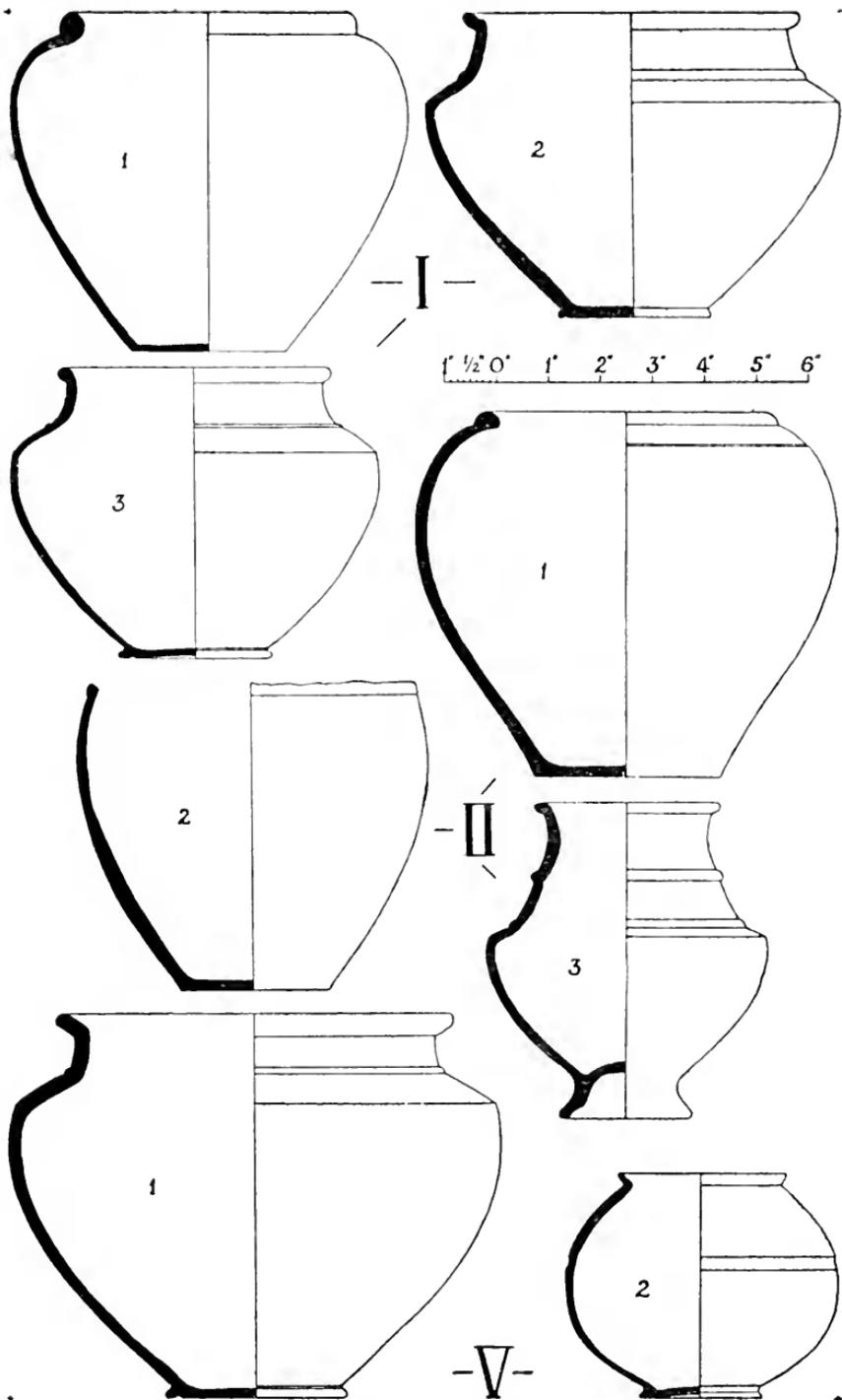


FIG. 5.—POTTERY FROM THE CHARTERHOUSE CEMETERY.

Type 22. Bowl with shouldered side. (Haslemere, 1903; I.2. Haslemere, 1905; II.2, III.4, IV-XIII.12, IV-XIII.13.)

This bowl, with its distinctive shouldered side and grooved rim, is common on 1st century sites in Surrey, and several examples have been found in London. At Ashted villa it was dated Flavian or later, but at Haslemere is found in one group dated possibly as early as A.D. 60; it does not occur, however, at Charterhouse. A crude example was found at Silchester and a more normal example was excavated there in 1939 (May, *Silchester Pottery*, p. 184 and Plate LXXV, 12; *Arch.*, Vol. XCII, p. 153, Fig. 11, 22.) Several of these bowls have been found in neighbouring counties, but usually in a cruder technique than the Surrey bowls; one at Alfoldean, on Stane Street, just over the Surrey border, is of the Surrey type and was dated A.D. 70-120 (*Sussex Arch. Collns.*, Vol. LV, p. 151, Fig. 20).

These bowls appear to be a local type, developed during the Claudian period in the western Belgic area, and in common use all over Surrey during the Flavian period. The footnote in *Arch.*, Vol. XCII, p. 154, refers to them as a "typical Surrey type," and states that they were "much commoner during Period II" at Silchester (A.D. 65-120).

Type 23. Developed carinated beaker. (Haslemere, 1905; I.3, II.7 and the very small example I.9. Charterhouse; IV.2.)

Although the carinated beaker is found throughout the Belgic areas, it did not long survive the Roman conquest; in this developed form, however, with the rounded carination, it is a common 1st century type in west Surrey and the parts of Hampshire and Berkshire adjoining; the form has also been found in London and at Ashted villa. At Charterhouse it was associated with Claudian pottery, while at Haslemere it occurred in Flavian groups. The more angular examples such as the one from Ashted villa, dated pre-Flavian, are likely to be earlier (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XXXVII (ii), p. 160, Fig. 3, 15; May, *Silchester Pottery*, p. 173 and Plate LXXII, 173); while the more rounded examples such as that from Hogwood Shaw, Finchampstead, and from a burial group at Yateley, Darby Green, Hants (*Berks. Arch. Journ.*, Vol. XLI (1937), photo, p. 36; Vol. XXXII (1928), photo, p. 71) also others, unpublished, from "Over Compton," near Farnham, and Alice Holt, Hants, are likely to be of Flavian dates. Degenerate examples occur even later.

Type 24. Degenerate carinated beaker. (Haslemere, 1905; IV-XIII.8.)

The rounded carination of the previous type has degenerated, in this beaker, into a low, sagging bulge, while the neck is weakly formed; the foot-ring characteristic of 1st century vessels is retained, but the beaker should probably be placed late in the series, perhaps as late as A.D. 120.

Type 25. Devolved butt-beaker. (Haslemere, 1905; I.7, I.12, II.10, IV-XIII.15.)

These beakers, all in brick-red ware, are late and highly devolved variations of the Belgic butt-beaker. On all these examples the bulge of the body bears two cordons on the upper part, and a groove on the lower part, while in II.10 the two zones into which the body is thus divided are decorated with a "roulette" pattern. The type is discussed under *Camulodunum*, 119. The Haslemere beakers are not earlier than A.D. 50 and are not out of place in these groups, dated A.D. 70-90. An example was found at Richborough in pit 34, dated A.D. 80-120 (*Richborough III*, p. 175 and Plate XXXVII, 271). A similar beaker in red ware was found at West Wickham (*Antiq. Journ.*, Vol. XIII, p. 306, Fig. 3).

Type 26. Squat bowl. (*Charterhouse; III.4.*)

An unusually squat variation of a common Belgic bowl. A rather similar vessel of about the same size, from Tong, Kent, was found in the same clay pit as pottery of about A.D. 50 and is probably about this date (*Antiq. Journ.*, Vol. VI, p. 310, Fig. 8.) The more normal form is shown by *Camulodunum*, 221.

Type 27. Jar with tall, cordoned neck. (*Charterhouse; II.3.*)

The high pedestal, carinated shoulder, and cordons are typical of Belgic pots of about A.D. 50, but no closely dated parallels are available for this form. Fragments of the necks of two similar jars have recently been found among the first century pottery from "Over Compton," near Farnham. Two unusual rim and base fragments from Colchester may be from a vessel of this form (*Camulodunum*, Plate LXXIV, sub 204). The pedestal type of base did not long survive the Roman conquest.

Type 28. Globular beaker with studded body. (Haslemere, 1905; II.8.)

This vessel is referred to by May, *Silchester Pottery*, p. 293, Table IV, among "funed ollae, with Late Celtic concave profile, ribbed and ridged *en barbotine*." He there dates it "Late Celtic," or pre-Roman, and regards it as the prototype of his series. It may be compared with a Belgic example from Urmitz, but is much less globular in its proportions (63 : 86 : 41), besides being in coarse, native ware (*Camulodunum*, p. 235, form 95, and Plate LVI, 95A). This weakening of the form, together with the rim, which is turned over to a much flatter angle than on similar Belgic vessels, suggests that it is, in fact, much later in the series. The form is commoner under Nero (*Camulodunum*, p. 235), so that the Haslemere pot need not be earlier than A.D. 70-80, which is about the date of the group in which it occurs.

Type 29. High-shouldered jar. (Haslemere, 1903; IV.1.)

The upper part of this jar is uncertain, but the complete jar was probably similar to one from the bottom of well I at Richborough,

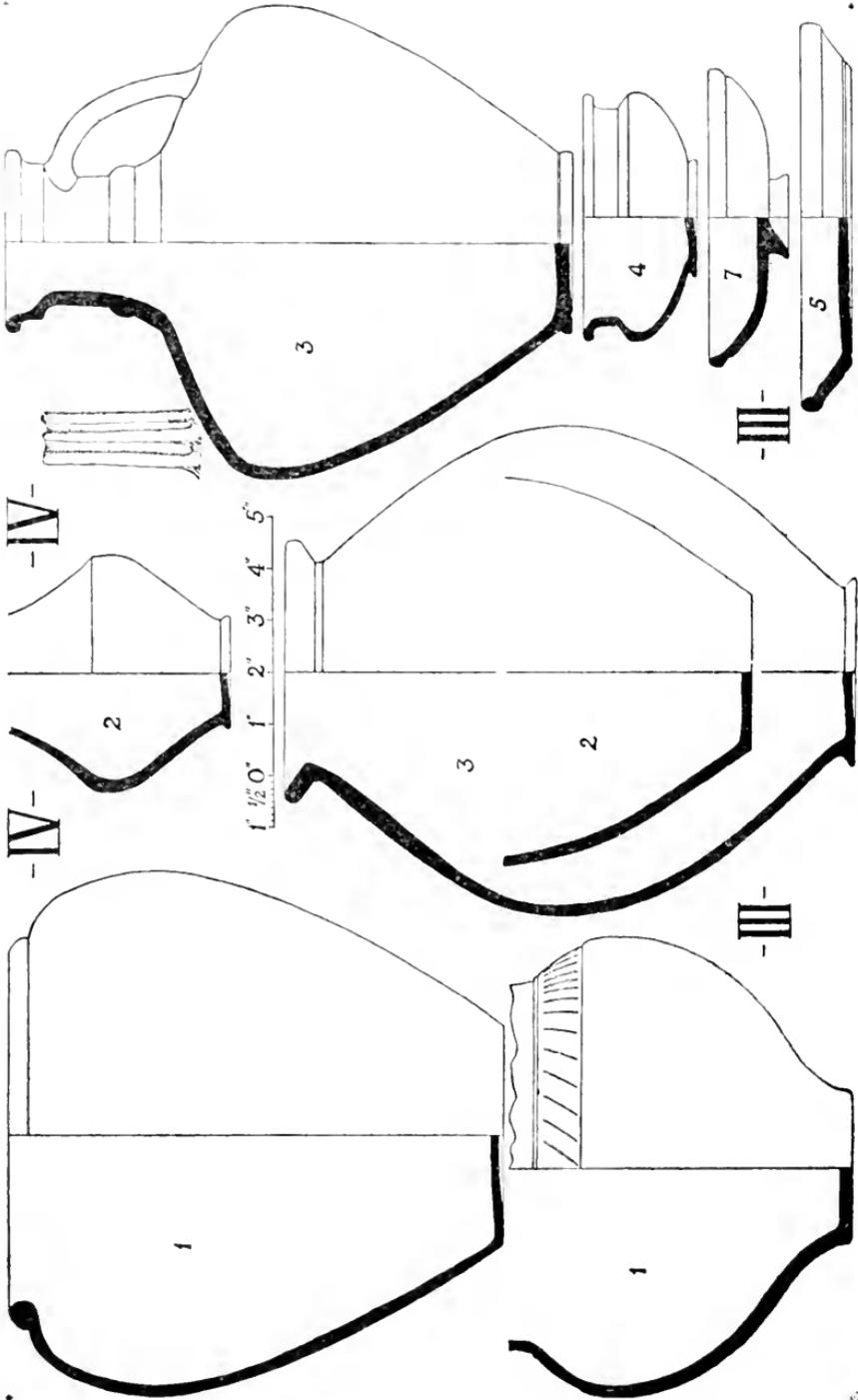


FIG. 6.—POTTERY FROM THE CHARTERHOUSE CEMETERY.

dated mid 1st century (*Richborough I*, p. 95 and Plate XXII, 26). Whether the rim belongs to the jar or not, the form of the body indicates a date about A.D. 50.

Type 30. Jar with beaded rim. (Charterhouse; II.2.)

This jar is comparable to one from Richborough dated A.D. 80-120 (*Richborough III*, p. 172 and Plate XXXV, 245).

Type 31. Jar with wide, bulged body. (Charterhouse; III.1.)

This jar may be compared with a smaller jar found in a 1st century deposit at Richborough (*Richborough III*, p. 172 and Plate XXXV, 249); such jars are stated to have been common in Flavian deposits at Richborough, but the present example is earlier, as it was found with other pottery of Claudian date.

Type 32. Large jar with thumb-marked rim and internal finger-marks. (Haslemere, 1903; VIII.1.)

Large jars of a rather similar appearance have been discussed in connection with the Roman ditches excavated at Ewell Council School (*S.A.C.*, Vol. XLVIII, pp. 51-3, and Fig. 6, 12); the Haslemere rim, however, is not quite of the same form as these 3rd century jars. The rim is that of a large store-jar of bead-rim form, while the thumb-mark decoration and internal finger-marks are a fairly natural result of finishing by hand the heavy rim of such a large jar. No other pottery has been found on, or anywhere near, the site which can be demonstrated to be later than A.D. 120; hence this rim is best regarded as that of a large, bead-rim store-jar of mid-1st-century date.

Type 33. Jar with lattice decoration. (Haslemere, 1905; IV-XIII. 9.)

This form is intermediate between the ovoid beakers of the Flavian period and the normal cooking pot of the first half of the 2nd century. It has not lost the incurving of the sides just above the base, but it has the trellis pattern normal on 2nd century pots. It may be compared with a slightly larger jar from Richborough, found in pit 34, dated A.D. 80-120 (*Richborough III*, p. 181 and Plate XL, 319).

Type 34. Round-shouldered jar with tapering neck and everted rim. (Haslemere, 1905; IV-XIII.1, IV-XIII.2.)

These jars may be compared with one found at Blackheath, Surrey, and now in Guildford Museum. The tapering neck and sloping rim are similar to those of the high-shouldered jars discussed under type 19; the body form, also, is rather similar, but the shoulder is lower and more rounded; they are more roughly made and of thicker ware. No parallels can be traced outside West Surrey, and they may represent a late, local development of the type. In date, therefore, they are probably late 1st or early 2nd century.

THE BACKGROUND

The existence of a cemetery necessarily implies the existence of a community, and it remains to be shown to what extent the furnishings of their graves will throw light on the nature of these communities who inhabited West Surrey in the 1st century A.D. No community had inhabited either site before; it is true that flints from the hunting and food-gathering ages have been found in the neighbourhood, but no earlier food-producing community had settled in this area. Moreover, none of the pottery in either cemetery can be shown to date earlier than A.D. 43. The sudden appearance of village communities here, at the time of the Roman conquest, must be part of the process, begun under the Belgic rulers but quickened under Roman influence, of penetrating the hitherto impenetrable forest and cultivating more and more land hitherto considered unfit for cultivation. The pottery from the cemeteries, together with an inspection of the map, shows that in the case of Haslemere the penetration was from the territory of the Atrebatas of Hampshire, while in the case of Charterhouse it came by the River Wey from the Thames valley and the eastern Belgic area. Although the general direction of this expansion seems thus established, the detailed steps of the process have not yet been traced in the archaeological record of either area.

The process is bound up with the growth of London, for Prof. C. F. C. Hawkes has shown, on the evidence of bead-rim and pedestal jars, that artisans were brought to the growing town from both Wessex and Kent¹; the evidence of other coarse-ware pottery types is in agreement with this. South of the Thames, Surrey had long been settled by Early Iron Age communities who had penetrated up the river valleys, chiefly those of the Mole and Wey; this penetration was intensified by the growth of London and aided by the building of Stane Street, so that both the eastern (Charterhouse) and the western (Haslemere) pottery types fused together in the Flavian period to form several distinctive Surrey coarse-ware types, such as are found in the later part of the Haslemere cemetery.

No trace of any building has been found at either Charterhouse or Haslemere; at Charterhouse, the most likely ground has never been searched and may well be now occupied by playing-fields and school buildings, while at Haslemere, the ground has been so thoroughly ploughed and afterwards built upon that nothing is likely to remain. In any case, the traces would be slight, consisting only of a few post-holes, some pits and perhaps some shallow ditches, for the buildings would have been of timber, and the sandy surface soil would be easily washed away, leaving little trace of any occupation. In Whimster's book, *The Archaeology of Surrey*, there is a suggestion that a "villa" once existed at Haslemere, but this is an error resting on a misunderstanding. During the 1903

¹ "Belgae of Gaul and Britain," *Arch. Journ.*, Vol. LXXXVIII, p. 253 and p. 287.

excavations, a "pavement of flat stones" was found "three feet or more below the surface, arranged to resemble a huge shallow saucer about six feet across." This was interpreted at the time as the remains of a kiln, as it was "filled with a great quantity of fine sand and charcoal and small fragments of pottery," and it is so recorded in the *Archæological Gazetteer* of Whimster's book. The author has, however, misinterpreted the word "pavement" to mean "tesselated pavement" and concluded that a building formerly existed here; in fact, no tesserae were found. The excavators' interpretation of this "pavement" as a kiln is equally unacceptable when the description quoted above is compared with that of a typical Romano-British pottery kiln, such as those found in the Farnham district, or at Silchester. These kilns were commonly about three feet in diameter, and substantially constructed of clay, baked hard and blackened by the heat of firing. The flat stones could, however, have been the bottom of one of the storage pits common on Romano-British sites of the period, and into which rubbish and ashes had been thrown when it ceased to be used. If so, it represents the only clue as to the direction in which the farmstead or village lay, but the excavations were not carried far enough to the south to prove or disprove the existence of other such pits.

Close to the last burial group excavated in 1903 there was discovered a "large mass of burnt bones, charcoal and sand, resting on a layer of rough stones." This was interpreted by the excavators as probably the site of a funeral pyre.

An examination of the plan of the Haslemere cemetery shows that the burials are arranged in two groups, each of a long and narrow shape, with a third group indicated in another place. It is likely that cemeteries of the Romano-British period would occupy strips and patches of waste land, between the cultivated fields, and that the grouping of the Haslemere burials was determined by the existence of such patches. When the original burial patch was full, about A.D. 70, a new patch would be found for the next burials. All the area not occupied by burials, therefore, must represent the space taken up by the squarish Celtic fields belonging to these first inhabitants of Haslemere. The site is one of the few fairly level pieces of ground in the neighbourhood, besides being situated well above the damp and wooded valleys, and would have been well suited to Celtic agriculture. The promontory on which the Charterhouse burials were found is similarly a piece of fairly level ground well above the river, and might also have been the site of Celtic fields, though the pattern is not so convincing.

Thus the picture of these early Romano-British settlements is completed in outline, and if some of it is speculation, at least it is no more than the evidence will bear. It is part of the larger picture of the romanization of the countryside, together with the growth of London and an increase in the population of Surrey. By the first quarter of the 2nd century the picture has changed and

the old sites have ceased to be occupied; from what causes this change proceeded can only be decided by building up a complementary picture of Surrey in the 2nd century A.D., but they are probably not unrelated to the growth of the villa system and the great increase in the size and prosperity of London soon after its recovery from the Boudiccan disaster. The common pots of the Haslemere and Charterhouse people can tell us no more.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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ABBREVIATIONS used in the foregoing article:

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| Oswald and Pryce,
<i>Terra Sigillata</i> | <i>An Introduction to the Study of Terra Sigillata</i> , by F. Oswald and T. D. Pryce; Longmans, Green & Co., 1920. |
| <i>Hofheim</i> | <i>Das frühromische Lager bei Hofheim im Taunus</i> . Annalen des Vereins f. nassauische Altertumskunde xl. Wiesbaden, 1913. |
| May, <i>Silchester Pottery</i> | <i>The Pottery found at Silchester</i> , by T. May; Reading, 1916. |
| <i>Camulodunum</i> | <i>Camulodunum</i> , by C. F. C. Hawkes and M. R. Hull; Society of Antiquaries, 1947. |
| <i>Richborough I (II) (III)</i> | <i>Excavations of the Roman Fort at Richborough, Kent</i> , First (Second) (Third) Report, by J. P. Bushe-Fox; Society of Antiquaries, 1926-32. |
| <i>Verulamium</i> | <i>Verulamium, a Belgic and two Roman Cities</i> , by R. E. M. and T. V. Wheeler; Society of Antiquaries, 1936. |
| <i>Swarling</i> | <i>Excavation of the Late Celtic Urnfield at Swarling, Kent</i> , by J. P. Bushe-Fox; Society of Antiquaries, 1925. |
| <i>Hengistbury Head</i> | <i>Excavations at Hengistbury Head, Hampshire, in 1911-12</i> , by J. P. Bushe-Fox; Society of Antiquaries, 1915. |
| <i>Farnham Survey</i> | <i>A Survey of the Prehistory of the Farnham District</i> ; Surrey Archaeological Society, 1939. |
| Wheeler, <i>London in Roman Times</i> | <i>London in Roman Times</i> , by R. E. M. Wheeler; London Museum Catalogue, No. 3, 1930. |
| <i>Arch.</i> | <i>Archæologia</i> . |
| <i>Proc. Soc. Antiq.</i> | <i>Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London</i> . (New Series.) |
| <i>Antiq. Journ.</i> | <i>Antiquaries Journal</i> . |
| <i>Arch. Journ.</i> | <i>Archæological Journal</i> . |
| <i>S.A.C.</i> | <i>Surrey Archæological Collections</i> . |
| <i>Sussex Arch. Collns.</i> | <i>Sussex Archæological Collections</i> . |
| <i>Berks. Arch. Journ.</i> | <i>Berkshire Archæological Journal</i> . |
| <i>Hants Field Club</i> | <i>Hampshire Field Club and Archæological Society</i> , Papers and Proceedings. |