A LATE ROMAN TOWN HOUSE AND ITS ENVIRONS
THE EXCAVATIONS OF C.D. DREW AND K.C. COLLINGWOOD SELBY IN COLLITON PARK, DORCHESTER, DORSET 1937–8

A LATE ROMAN TOWN HOUSE AND ITS ENVIRONS

THE EXCAVATIONS OF C.D. DREW AND K.C. COLLINGWOOD SELBY IN COLLITON PARK, DORCHESTER, DORSET 1937–8

By Emma Durham and Michael Fulford

With contributions by
Denise Allen, John R.L. Allen, Joanna Bird, Roly Cobbett, Stephen R. Cosh, Nina Crummy, Brenda Dickinson, Janet Firth, Stephen Greep, Martin Henig, Virginia Hudson, William H. Manning, Graham Morgan, Jennifer Price, Richard Reece, Bruce Sellwood†, Jane Timby

Illustrators: Alison Wilkins and Brian Williams with Sarah Lucas

Britannia Monograph Series
No. 26

Published by the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies
Senate House Malet Street London WC1E 7HU
2014

BRITANNIA MONOGRAPH SERIES NO. 26

Published by the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies
Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU

The excavations at Colliton Park were conducted by the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society

Post-excavation analysis was funded by grants from the British Academy, the Society of Antiquaries of London, Dorset County Council and the University of Reading

This monograph was published with the aid of a grant from English Heritage

British Library Catalogue in Publication Data
A catalogue record of this book is available from the British Library

ISBN 978 0 907764 39 7

Cover illustration: The discovery of the Roman buildings at Colliton Park, Dorchester (© *Dominic Andrews*)

Produced by Short Run Press Ltd, Exeter

Printed in Great Britain

CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

SUMMARY

In 1937 and 1938, Lt Col C.D. Drew and K.C. Collingwood Selby conducted excavations at Colliton Park in the north-west corner of the Roman town of *Durnovaria*. They uncovered a number of late Roman buildings and enclosures, a road and a water conduit. Of particular note was a town house, *Building 182*, comprised of three wings. These wings were originally separate and formed of three rooms, but in later phases were joined and extended and mosaics added to all of the rooms in the two western wings. Other buildings in the complex include another, very fragmentary building, *Building 186*, which also contained tessellated pavements, as well as two further three-roomed buildings. One of these, Building III, formed part of *Monument 184*, which comprised an enclosure, Building III and a small single-celled building, Building IIIa. Building III, at some 48 m long, is the longest private urban structure in Roman Britain. A second enclosure, *Monument 183*, contained the remains of a forge, from which a large collection of iron objects was recovered. The examination of earlier Roman levels was inhibited by the quality of the surviving remains, but there is evidence for low-level activity in the form of pits, quarries and ditches. A large lime kiln in the far north-west of the site, just to the rear of the town's defensive rampart, was probably dug to provide material for the construction of the town wall in the late third century.

This volume provides a summary of the development of Roman occupation at Colliton Park, but the primary focus is to publish the large and varied finds assemblage from the site. While the coarse pottery was beyond the scope of this project, the samian has been reported upon, as have the plaster, glass, coins, copper alloy, iron, lead, ceramic, shale, worked bone and stone objects. The coarse pottery collection, much of it comprised of products of the Dorset black-burnished industries, would be worthy of a separate study itself. Individual finds of note are a late Roman engraved glass bowl, Kimmeridge shale table leg and two silver *miliarenses*, coins which are apparently unique in Britain. In addition, the level of consumption and production of shale products in the town is further highlighted by the large collection from Colliton Park. Also reported upon are nine infant burials, eight of which were found within or near *Building 182* and one from *Building 185*.

RÉSUMÉ

En 1937 et 1938, le Lieutenant Colonel C.D. Drew et K.C. Collingwood Selby réalisèrent des fouilles à Colliton Park, dans l'angle nord-ouest de la ville romaine de *Durnovaria*. Ils mirent au jour des bâtiments et enclos du Bas Empire, une route et une conduite d'eau. Le *Bâtiment 182*, une maison de ville constituée de trois ailes, est particulièrement remarquable. Les ailes originellement séparées et formées de trois pièces furent jointes et étendues au cours de phases ultérieures qui virent aussi l'adjonction de mosaïques à toutes les pièces des deux ailes occidentales. Les autres édifices de cet ensemble incluent un bâtiment très fragmentaire, le *Bâtiment 186*, qui présentait également des sols en *opus tessellatum*, ainsi que deux bâtiments tripartites. L'un d'eux, le Bâtiment III, faisait partie du *Monument 184* comprenant un enclos, le Bâtiment III et un petit bâtiment à pièce unique, le Bâtiment IIIa. Avec ses 48 mètres de longueur, le Bâtiment III constitue la plus longue structure urbaine privée de la Grande-Bretagne romaine. Un second enclos, *le Monument 183*, contenait les vestiges d'une forge, au sein

desquels une importante collection d'objets en fer fut recueillie. Si l'étude des niveaux romains antérieurs fut limitée par la qualité des vestiges conservés, des indices d'activité mineure existent toutefois sous la forme de fosses, de structures d'extraction et de fossés. Un grand four à chaux situé à l'extrémité nord-ouest du site, à l'arrière du rempart de la ville, fut probablement creusé afin de fournir des matériaux de construction pour cette muraille à la fin du troisième siècle de notre ère.

Ce volume fournit un résumé du développement de l'occupation romaine de Colliton Park, mais il a pour objectif principal de publier l'assemblage vaste et varié des découvertes provenant de ce site. À l'exception de la céramique à pâte grossière qui dépassait le champ d'étude du projet, le volume présente la sigillée ainsi que les enduits, le verre, les monnaies, le mobilier en alliage cuivreux, en plomb, en terre cuite, en lignite, en tabletterie et en pierre. La collection de céramique à pâte grossière, dont une grande partie comprend des productions des ateliers de "*black-burnished*" du Dorset, mériterait à elle seule une étude séparée. Les objets notables comprennent un récipient en verre gravé, un pied de table en lignite de Kimmeridge et deux *miliarenses* en argent — des monnaies apparemment uniques en Grande-Bretagne. En outre, l'importante collection de Colliton Park renforce la mise en évidence de la consommation et de la production d'objets en lignite dans la ville. Enfin, le rapport décrit neuf sépultures d'enfants, dont huit furent découvertes à l'intérieur ou aux alentours du *Bâtiment 182*, la neuvième provenant du *Bâtiment 185*.

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Zwischen 1937 and 1938 leiteten Lt Col C. D. Drew und K. C. Collingwood Selby Ausgrabungen in Colliton Park, im Nord-Westen der römischen Stadt *Durnovaria*. Sie entdeckten mehrere spätrömische Gebäude und Einfriedungen sowie eine Straße und eine Wasserleitung. Besonders bemerkenswert ist *Gebäude 182*, ein Stadthaus, das aus drei Flügeln besteht. Diese Gebäudeflügel waren ursprünglich einzelstehende Häuser, die aus jeweils drei Räumen bestanden. In der spätrömischen Periode wurden sie zusammengelegt und erweitert. In den Räumen der beiden westlichen Flügeln wurden Mosaiken verlegt. Im selben Gebäudekomplex fand sich auch ein schlecht erhaltenes Haus mit tesseliertem Fussboden, *Gebäude 186*, sowie zwei weitere Gebäude mit je drei Räumen. Eines dieser Häuser, *Gebäude III*, gehört zu *Monument 184*, das aus einer Einfriedung, Gebäude III und einem einzelligen Haus, Gebäude IIIa besteht. Gebäude IIIa ist mit einer Länge von 48 m das längste Privatgebäude, das aus einer Romano-Britischen Stadt bekannt ist. Eine zweite Einfriedung, *Monument 183*, enthielt eine Schmiede, in der eine große Anzahl eiserner Objekte gefunden wurde. Die frührömischen Schichten waren schlecht erhalten, die Reste von Gruben, Steinbrüchen und Gräben deuten aber auf verschieden Aktivitäten hin. Ein großer Ofen zum Kalkbrennen im nord-westlichen Stadtgebiet direkt neben dem Schutzwall der Stadt wurde wahrscheinlich gebaut, um im 3. Jahrhundert n. Chr. Material für die Stadtmauer herzustellen.

Dieses Buch faßt die baulichen Entwicklungen der römischen Zeit in Colliton Park zusammen, aber im Mittelpunkt steht die Publikation des reichhaltigen Fundmaterials. Die Grobkeramik konnte nicht bearbeitet werden, aber Terra Sigillata, Putzreste, Glass, Münzen, sowie Objekte aus Bronze, Eisen, Blei, Keramik, Schiefer, Knochen und Stein werden hier vorgelegt. Die Grobkeramik besteht weitgehend aus den Produkten der Werkstätten für schwarzpolierte Keramik in Dorset, und sollte in Zukunft noch einmal ausführlich behandelt werden. Bemerkenswerte Einzelfunde sind eine spätrömische gravierte Glasschale, ein Tischbein aus Kimmeridge-Schiefer und zwei *miliarenses*, Münzen, die scheinbar ohne Parallele in Britannien sind. Die zahlreichen Schiefererzeugnisse in Colliton Park unterstreichen noch einmal die große Bedeutung des Schieferkonsums und der Schieferproduktion in der Stadt Dorchester. Der Bericht beschreibt schließlich neun Kindergräber, von denen acht in oder nahe bei *Gebäude 182* gefunden wurden, und eines in *Gebäude 185*.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors gratefully acknowledge the help and encouragement of past and present curators and Directors of the Dorset County Museum, particularly Roger Peers, Peter Woodward and Jon Murden, the current Director. Volunteer staff at the Museum, particularly Richard Breward, have also given the project great practical assistance. We also owe a particular debt of gratitude to Dr Jane Timby who has contributed so much to the project over the last 30 years. We also thank Laurence Keen, former County Archaeologist for Dorset, and Jon Lowe, Historic Environment Manager, Dorset County Council for all their support and encouragement to see the project to completion.

Without the grants from The British Academy, Dorset County Council, and the Society of Antiquaries of London, and the support of the University of Reading over 30 years, this report could not have been accomplished. Finally, we thank English Heritage for their grant which has ensured the publication of the research.

Janet Firth would like to thank Dr Mary Lewis (University of Reading) very warmly for her up-to-date advice.

Jennifer Price is very grateful to Sally Cottam (Kings College London), Sylvia Fünfschilling (Augst), Ralph Jackson (British Museum), Dimitar Nikolovski (Skopje, Macedonia), Lisa Pilosi (Metropolitan Museum, New York), Lucia Saguí (Rome), Renate Thomas (Köln) and Peter and Ann Woodward (Dorchester, Dorset) for helpful discussion and information. In 2006, the glass bowl (FIG. 109) was displayed in the exhibition commemorating 1,700 years since the accession of the emperor Constantine in York, and was exhibited upside down showing a straight cut running from rim edge to rim edge, passing across the centre of the base and through the eye of the male bust. Dr Price is particularly indebted to Ralph Jackson for noticing this and drawing it to her attention, and to the Woodwards who noticed the cut across the bowl from Carthage on a visit to the Bardo Museum in Tunis in 2010.

Many of the original site photographs were taken by Frederick G. Masters. The finds were illustrated by Brian Williams and the site drawings prepared by Alison Wilkins. The glass bowl was photographed by Jonathan Gooding, and Sarah Lucas of the University of Reading helped prepare final illustrations and photographs.

PREFACE

INTRODUCTION

The first excavations at Colliton Park, Dorchester, Dorset, in the north-west corner of the Roman town of *Durnovaria*, were undertaken by Lt Col C.D. Drew and K.C. Collingwood Selby from 1937 to 1938 (centred on SY 6898 9091; FIG. 2). They were prompted by the purchase of the Park by Dorset County Council in 1933 in order to build a County Hall in the grounds. The County Council agreed to the need for excavations which commenced on 20th May 1937. The discovery of the Town House in a location of the Park which was not due to be built on was occasioned by the need to find space for the dumping of the spoil from the areas which were to be affected by the development. Investigation of the designated area resulted in the discovery later in 1937 of the first remains of what was to become the Town House, *Building 182*. The importance of the Town House and its state of preservation were soon realised and Dorset County Council responded to a request from the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society to preserve the site. The intention at the time was to provide a permanent structure over the west range and to repoint the walls in the south range.

Unfortunately, while Drew and Selby produced interim reports (1938; 1939), war intervened and the excavations were never fully published. However, a detailed summary of the work was undertaken in the 1960s and can be found in the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments inventory for Dorset (RCHME 1970, 553–61). Prior to the report presented here, the RCHME volume has represented the primary publication of the excavations at Colliton Park, thus the building numbers (translated to monument numbers in the HER) assigned by the Royal Commission have been used wherever possible in this report. The building/monument numbers are printed in italics in order to distinguish them from feature numbers assigned by subsequent excavators. A summary of the excavations from 1937 onwards and a short description of the development of Romano-British occupation at Colliton Park, bringing together the results of excavations conducted since 1938, are presented here. These include the results of a re-examination of the Town House (*Building 182*) by Corney and Cox (2007) prior to its rehousing and redisplay in 2007. While the discussion of the Town House builds substantially on the original pre-WWII investigation, a major objective of this volume is to bring to publication the varied and important finds assemblage from the original excavations. This includes putting in context some of the celebrated finds from the excavations, such as the Kimmeridge Shale table leg (Section 4.12.7, no. 115), the engraved glass bowl (Section 4.7.10) and the mosaics (Chapter 3), all of which have developed publication histories of their own.

HISTORY AND NATURE OF THE PROJECT

In the early 1980s Roger Peers, then Curator of the Dorset County Museum, approached Professor M.G. Fulford of the University of Reading to undertake and co-ordinate a programme of post-excavation work on the 1937–8 excavations with the aim of publishing the results as a monograph. A series of small grants, totalling £8070, was obtained from the British Academy between 1984 and 1989 as well as a small grant from the Society of Antiquaries of London in 1984. The limited extent of the funding meant prioritising reports on the principal structures

and features and their stratigraphy, and the material culture other than pottery, with the exception of the samian. The excavation records, including site and finds notebooks, plans and sections, were reasonably good for their time but the archive is limited by the lack of a full stratigraphic narrative and the passage of time (see further below, pp. 1–6). However, it was carefully examined in order to produce as full a record of the excavations as possible. In line with practice at the time faunal remains were not routinely retained, nor had all the pottery been kept. Only the fine wares, particularly the samian, had been stored within the Museum. The other coarse pottery, dominated by South-East Dorset black-burnished ware (DOR BB1), had been kept in damp conditions in the basement of Colliton House and the paper bags with context information had decayed. Since the vast majority of this incomplete assemblage derives from contexts either superficial or whose significance cannot easily be determined from the records, its value is limited. Nevertheless, it remains a resource that would repay assessment and further research in the future. Flotation and the systematic recovery of seeds and plant remains was unknown at the time of the excavation and the only botanical remains retained, notably charcoal, were those recovered in hand excavation.

However, the stratigraphic report had not been completed when funds were exhausted in the early 1990s. At this point finds catalogues had been produced, but there was no discussion of either individual finds categories or an overview of the whole collection. In addition, the artefact catalogues were compiled with no stratigraphic information and sometimes the original contextual annotations accompanying the finds were not intelligible, thus leaving the finds without context. This situation greatly impeded the identification of some finds, and in particular the ironwork, where it is extremely difficult to distinguish Roman from medieval or later artefacts (Timby 1996, 3–4). A further, unsuccessful bid for funding to complete the report was made in the late 1990s by Dorset County Council. This was at the time the mosaics were re-excavated and a protective structure built with some basic interpretation of the Town House (*Building 182*).

There matters rested until 2007 when Dorset County Council commissioned a report on the Town House (*Building 182*) as part of a project to rehouse and redisplay the remains to the public (FIG. 1; Corney and Cox 2007). The Corney and Cox report completed the stratigraphic report for the house begun in the 1980s, along with a full analysis of the phasing and a description of the house structure. Dorset County Council then made available further funding which has enabled the completion of the excavation, finds reports and illustrations led by Dr Emma Durham, University of Reading. Despite a chequered history, largely driven by inadequate resourcing, and now some 30 years on since the initial discussions with Roger Peers, the project as conceived in the 1980s is complete.

IMPORTANCE OF THE SITE

The 1937–8 excavations at Colliton Park remain the largest area examined within the north-west part of the walled Roman town of Dorchester. These have been complemented by subsequent, smaller investigations in the Park and its immediate vicinity whose results are integrated in this report. Four other area excavations have been undertaken elsewhere within the Roman town in recent times (FIG. 2): the as yet unpublished baths at Wollaston House (Batchelor 1980a; 1980b), Greyhound Yard, including the site of the Methodist Chapel (Woodward, Davies and Graham 1993), and the area around Dorchester Hospital/Somerleigh Court which is only partially published (RCHME 1970, 561–2; Greene 1994; Trevarthen 2008).

The quality of the preservation at Colliton Park with its complete footprint of a wealthy, late Roman town house is unrivalled both in Dorchester and, indeed, in most other Roman towns where there has been a modern successor. The preservation of the foundations and mosaics of the Town House, *Building 182*, not only serve as an important, public amenity for Dorchester, where they are the only extant, *in situ*, visible Roman remains within the town walls, but also for England as a whole. Elsewhere in England only more fragmentary remains of town houses can be found on display, as in Canterbury, London and *Verulamium* (St Albans). Other high class

FIG. 1. *Building 182* as it is today (© *Edward Parker*)

Roman houses which are open to the public, such as Chedworth villa in Gloucestershire and Lullingstone villa in Kent, are all in rural settings.

In addition, the window embrasure in Room 10 of *Building 182* was the first of its kind in a domestic residence recognised in Britain and the fallen wall with its wall-plaster in Room 14 is rare. The juxtaposition of an extremely well-appointed town house with industrial buildings within the town walls is unusual and of extreme importance for furthering our understanding of Roman towns and how they functioned in Britain.

At the time the excavations took place there had been very limited stratigraphic excavation in Roman towns adopting the approaches pioneered by Mortimer Wheeler. Indeed his and his first wife's work at *Verulamium* had just been published (Wheeler and Wheeler 1936) and the last season of Wheeler's excavation (1934–7) at Maiden Castle just outside Dorchester overlapped with the first season's work at Colliton Park. Both projects were models for Drew and Selby, as can be seen in the excavation methodology which they adopted, with Wheeler himself a great source of advice and support. Thus the grid, or box method of excavation was adopted (below, p. 1).

The finds and paper archive are deposited with the Dorset County Museum, Dorchester under the accession number 1937.70.

Emma Durham and Michael Fulford
Department of Archaeology
University of Reading
April 2014

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

By Emma Durham and Michael Fulford

1.1 HISTORY OF THE SITE

Colliton Park was an area of parkland in the north-west corner of the Roman town of Dorchester (FIG. 2). The associated house (Colliton House), former home of the Churchills, was built towards the south-east corner of the Park in the seventeenth century and then extensively remodelled in the eighteenth (RCHME 1970, 117 *Monument 23*). A brewhouse and stables to the south and west of the house were also built in the eighteenth century, although the brewhouse was demolished in 1947 to make way for the Dorset County Museum (ibid.). However, Colliton House may not have been the first building on this site, but was preceded by the fourteenth-century Hospital of St John the Baptist and associated buildings (Bridges 1993, 2). In addition, by the fifteenth century houses were built along Colliton Row, as the central part of Glyde Path Road was then known (ibid., 4).

The area around Colliton House survived as parkland until Dorset County Council bought the property in 1933 in order to build a County Hall in the grounds. This proposal prompted the first archaeological investigations of the Roman buildings in Colliton Park from 1937–8 by Drew and Selby (FIG. 3). In 1937 Drew and Selby (1938, 4; 1939, 53) dug a number of trial trenches which were then extended to completely uncover Buildings I and II (*Monuments 182* and *183*). Later work uncovered the remains of Buildings III to VII (*Monuments 183–187*), several sections of metalled street (*Monument 180*) and a water conduit (*Monument 227b*; Drew and Selby 1939). In fact, the area investigated covered some ten acres of parkland which represented *c.* 12 per cent of the area enclosed within the Roman town walls (Corney and Cox 2007, 1).

While the excavations by Drew and Selby concentrated on the Town House in the north-west corner, subsequent excavations have been undertaken in and around the other buildings within the Park (FIG. 4). These include investigations at the Library Site in 1961–3 (Aitken and Aitken 1983, *Monuments 181* and *188*), Merchant's Garage, just south of Colliton Park, in 1983 (Bellamy 1992), the Magistrates Court and the new Fire Headquarters in 1984 (Cox 1993, W68a and W68b) and the County Hall computer wing and car park in 1988 (Smith 1993, W247).

All of these investigations, although some more successful than others, combine to provide a picture of the development of the Roman settlement at Colliton Park from the first to fourth centuries A.D. Unfortunately, the excavations conducted by Drew and Selby were limited by their methodology. Their first trench (Site A) was dug in the area to be covered by the County Hall and part of Building II was soon uncovered (Drew and Selby 1938, 1). Site B then extended this excavation to the west (FIG. 5). Meanwhile, following the suggestion that excavated soil be dumped in the north-west corner of the site, Drew and Selby decided to turn their attention to that area, and *Building 182* (Site C) was soon discovered (ibid.). Initially each site had its own grid but, once the scale of the remains became evident, a single grid very quickly replaced these three sites. The single grid utilised a box-trenching system in which the whole site was divided into 25 foot (7.62 m) squares separated by a 2.5 foot (0.762 m) baulk. From Figure 5 it can be seen that many grids remained completely unexcavated, while others were trenched along one or

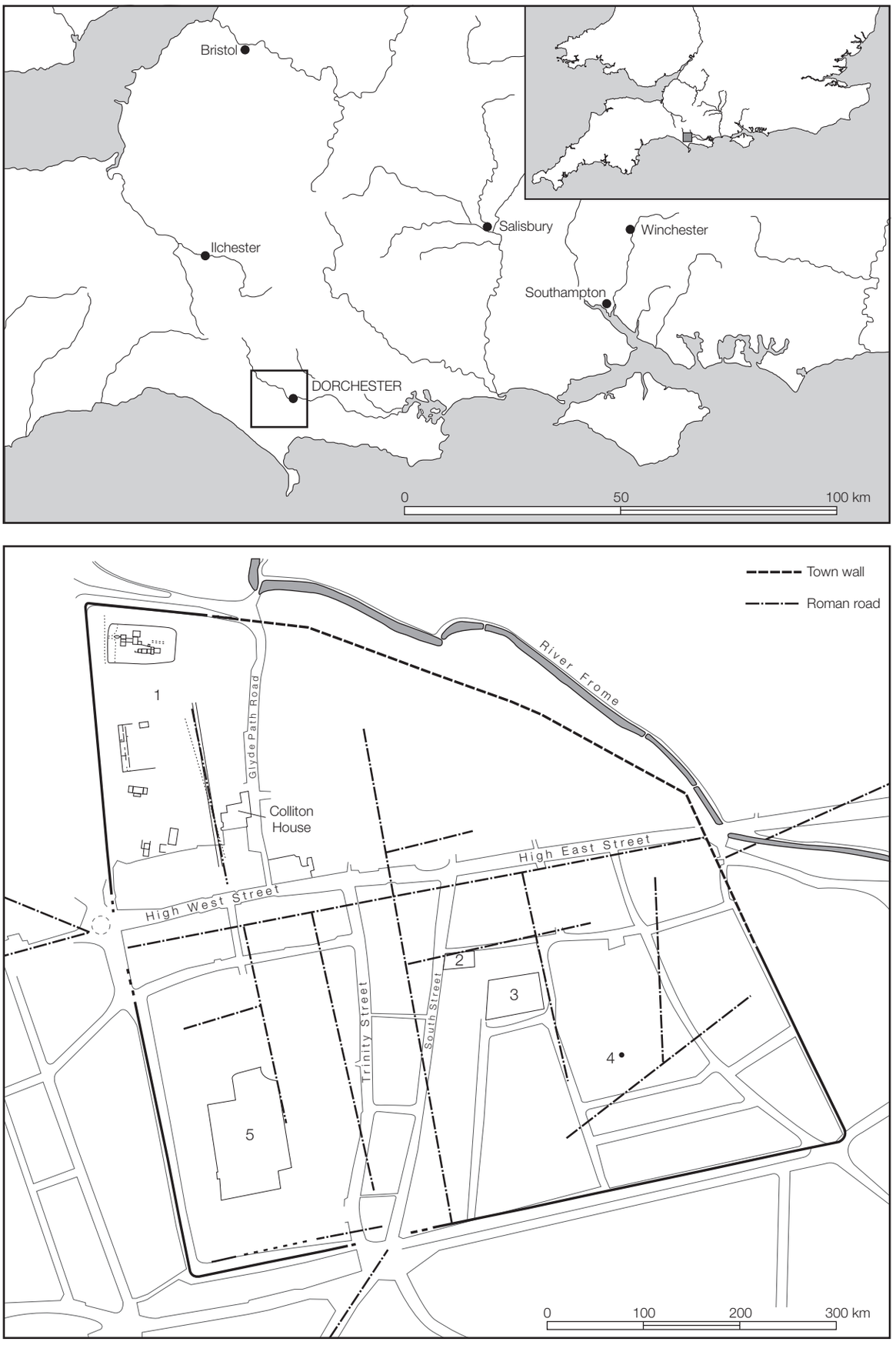


FIG. 2. Location of Colliton Park and other major excavations in Dorchester (after Woodward, Davies and Graham 1993, fig. 1 with additions). 1. Colliton Park; 2. Old Methodist Chapel; 3. Greyhound Yard; 4. Wollaston House; 5. County Hospital and Somerleigh Court

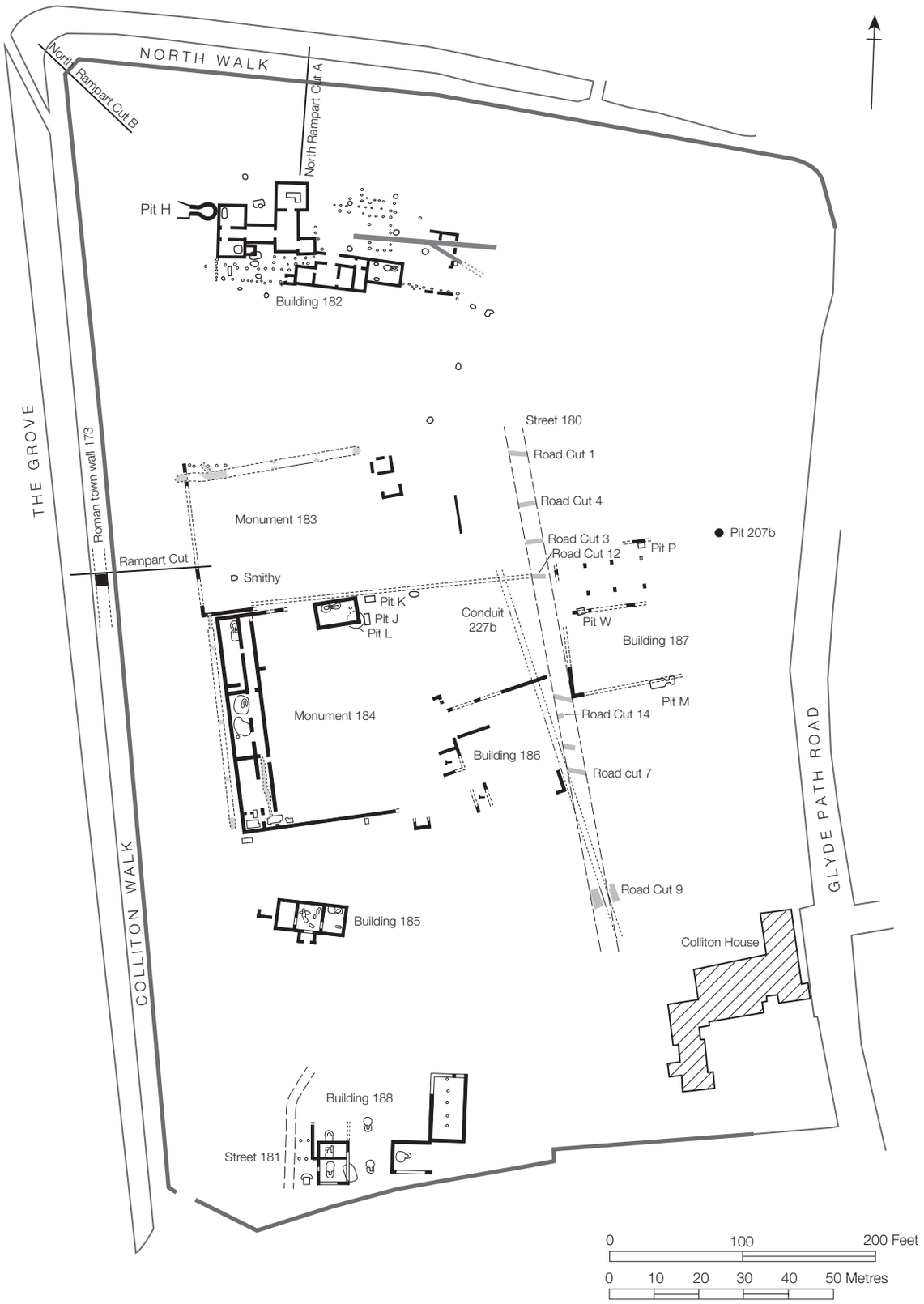


FIG. 3. Location of buildings uncovered by Drew and Selby and the Aitkens (after RCHME 1970, figure on p. 554 with additions). The features excavated by the Aitkens are *Building 188* and *Street 181*

FIG. 4. Location of all the sites discussed (after Smith 1993, fig. 2). The Roman numerals indicate Drew and Selby building numbers; the Arabic numerals Aitken and Aitken (1983) building numbers; W247 indicates the building dug in the computer wing and car park trench by Wessex Archaeology. Buildings indicated in grey are County Hall and other current buildings

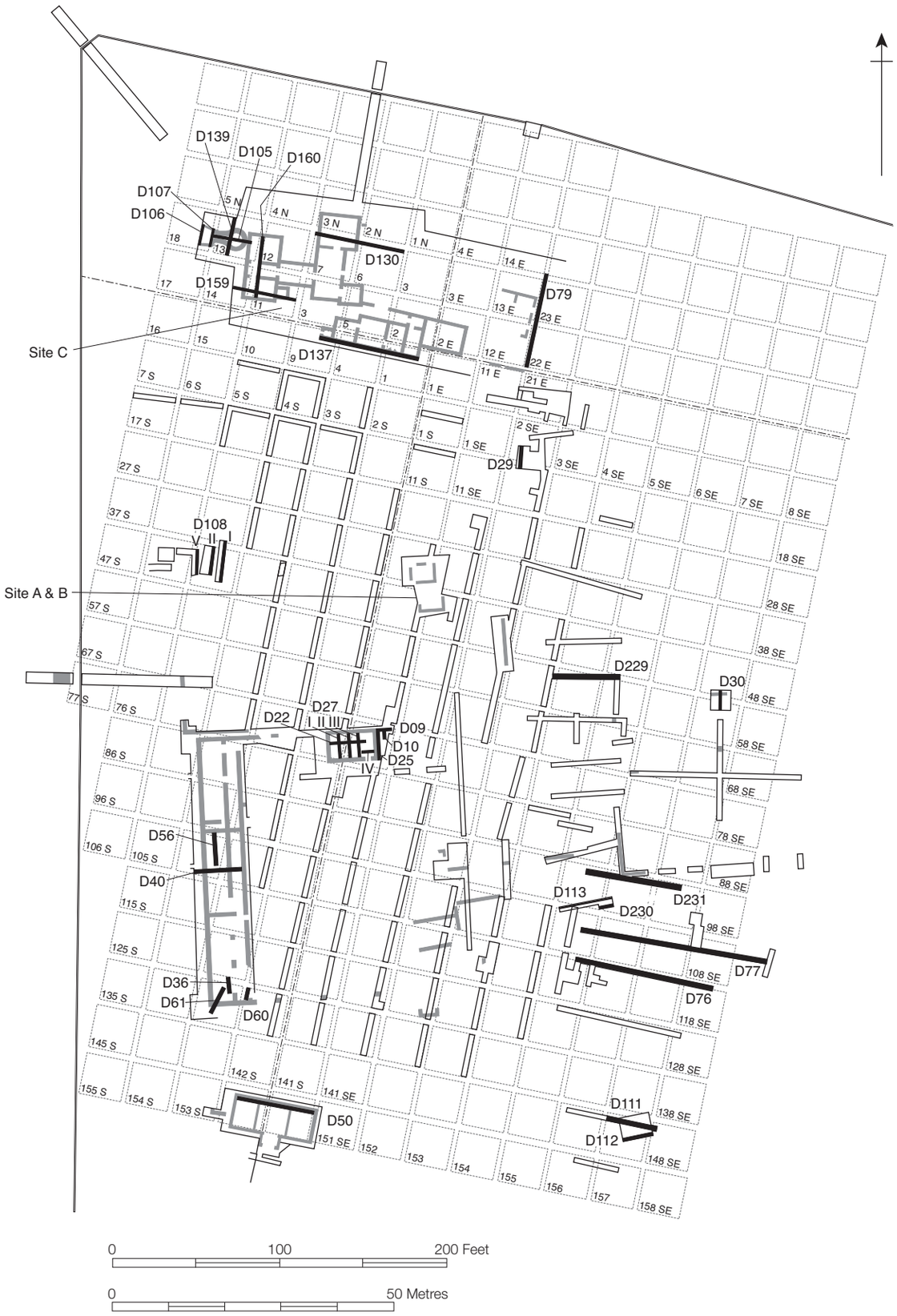


FIG. 5. Plan of Drew and Selby excavations (as drawn by the excavators) showing the site grid and extent of excavation. The D numbers show the location of the sections illustrated in the text

more sides. When walls were located the trench was extended to uncover any buildings present. By concentrating on uncovering walls and buildings much of the area was left unexplored and evidence for earlier occupation around or beneath the buildings was only sparsely investigated. The use of the grid system also means that linear features which appear in more than one grid cannot easily be identified across grid squares.

With no records or concordance to link contexts from one box trench to its neighbours, it has not been possible to produce a stratigraphic matrix across boxes in the areas investigated; each box has had to be considered as an island of stratigraphy, distinct from its neighbours. The greatest value to have been derived from the records as far as stratigraphy is concerned is in relation to individual negative features such as pits and ditches, for example the conduit (*Monument 227b*). This means that, essentially, and paradoxically, the vast majority of finds have to be considered as 'unstratified', with the box trench merely providing important locational information.

Analysis of the finds has also been affected by the initial differentiation of the three sites and the use of three separate small find registers. Each small find was identified by a letter indicating the site as well as a number (thus there are three small finds 1: 1A, 1B and 1C). The locations of the finds from Sites A and B were initially recorded as measurements from a datum, but later they were given grid numbers. However, it has not been possible to accurately locate finds within Sites A and B from the surviving records. A third grid, Site C, was placed over the south-east area of the Town House and finds from Site C were recorded by grid reference from the start. Mark Corney was able to roughly locate the initial Site C grid, thus it has been possible to assign many of the finds from this grid to a room in the Town House. In the catalogue published here, finds using the Site C grid are identified by the prefix 'Area' in their grid reference (thus Area 1 means grid square 1 on the initial Site C grid). When the single grid replaced Sites A–C, small find registers A and B were discontinued and all subsequent finds recorded in the Site C register. Unfortunately, the switch from the use of three sites to the single grid is not noted in the small find register. It is clear that approximately the first 300 small finds in the Site C register were located on the initial Site C grid, but there are a few finds for which it is not possible to tell which grid system was used to record them, thus they can only be assigned a general location within *Building 182*. Finally, it must be noted that the majority of the finds, especially the coins, were recovered from superficial layers. Thus their contribution to the dating of the site is limited.

Meanwhile, many of the excavations carried out from the 1980s onwards were hampered by previous excavation, levelling or construction. In particular, the investigation at Merchant's Garage was extremely limited by time and financial constraints and consisted largely of planning the site and recording sections dug across features which were uncovered in the foundation trenches (Bellamy 1992, 41). No archaeological features remained in the area of the extension to the Magistrates' Court (W68a) due to clearance of the site during the initial construction of County Hall (Cox 1993, 89).

1.2 LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

Colliton Park is bounded to the east by Glyde Path Road and to the south by High West Street (FIG. 2). The site slopes from approximately 75 m OD at the north end to 61 m at the south and is close to a steep scarp at the end of a chalk spur overlooking the valley of the River Frome. A detailed survey of the site, undertaken by AC Archaeology in 1996, shows that an artificial platform, measuring approximately 40 m east–west and 30 m north–south, was cut into the chalk bedrock in order to house *Building 182* (FIGS 2 and 6; Corney and Cox 2007, 4). *Building 182* is some 5 m lower than *Monuments 183* and *184*, the industrial buildings located to the south of the Town House. The location, with the additional protection provided by the western and northern defences, would have been a very sheltered position.

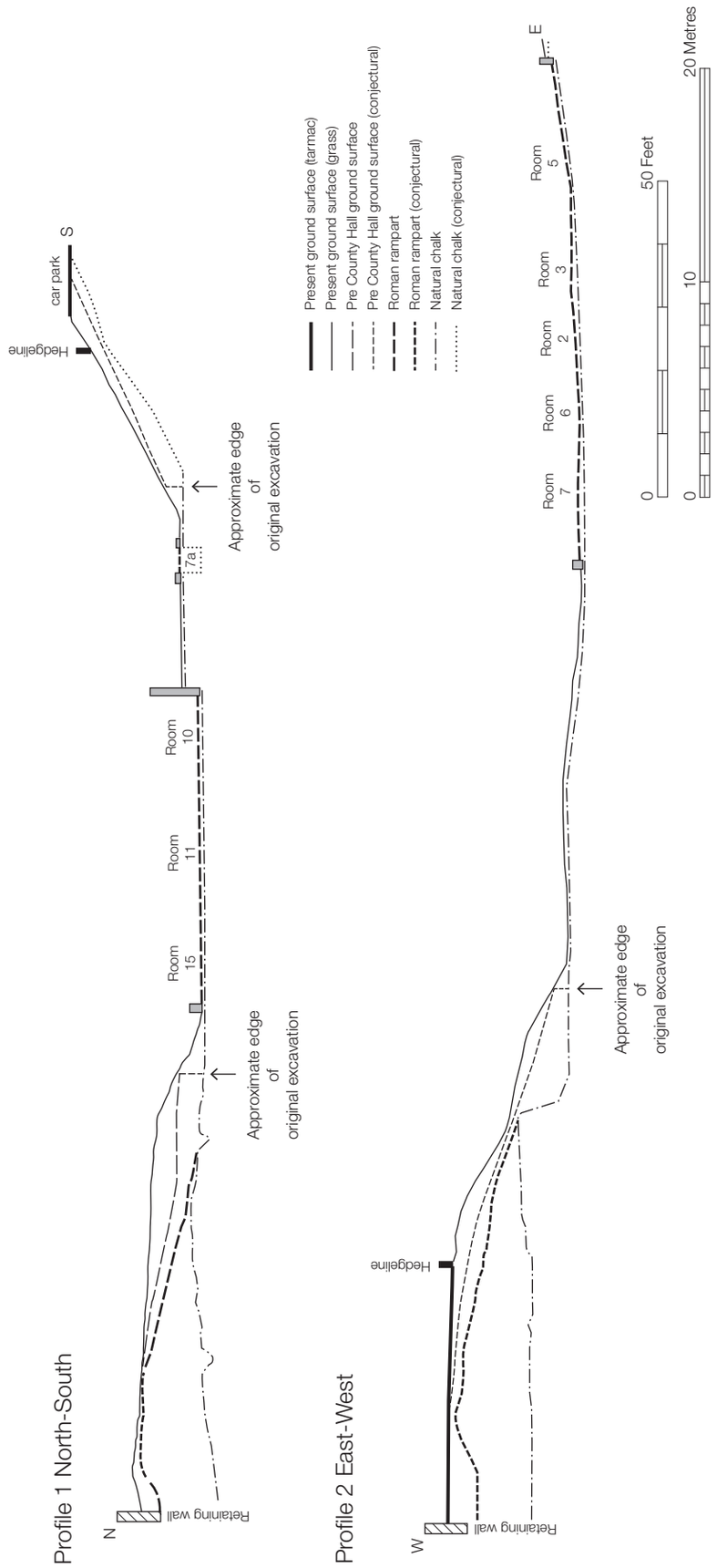


FIG. 6. Profiles across the town house site (after Corney and Cox 2007, fig. 4)

1.3 SUMMARY OF THE CHRONOLOGY AND PHASING

While the reporting of the finds from the Drew and Selby excavation occupies the major part of this volume, it is hoped that by considering the data in light of information from more recent investigations a fuller picture of the development of the area during the Roman period is presented.

The site has been divided into five phases which are summarised below. Evidence for both pre- and post-Roman activity is sparse, thus consideration of these phases is limited to the summaries. The development of the site during Roman phases 2 and 3 is fully examined. For the purposes of describing this development, the site is divided into three areas:

- the southern area containing *Building 188* and *Street 181* includes excavations at Wadham House (Draper and Chaplin 1982), Merchant's Garage (Bellamy 1992) and the Library Site (Aitken and Aitken 1983).
- the central area contains *Monuments 183* to *187* and excavations at the Fire Headquarters (Cox 1993) and County Hall (Smith 1993).
- the northern area is the site of the Town House (*Building 182*).

PHASE 1 PRE-ROMAN

The evidence for pre-Roman activity at Colliton Park is primarily limited to flint, either residual in Roman levels or occasionally in prehistoric soils (Bellamy 1992, 44; Cox 1993, 89). A few sherds of possible Bronze Age pottery were found at the County Hall site W247 (Smith 1993, 8). The only feature which possibly dates to this phase was Boundary ditch 240 at Merchant's Garage (FIG. 7; Bellamy 1992, 44). Nothing of prehistoric date was found at Wadham House (Draper and Chaplin 1982, 25).

PHASE 2 EARLY ROMAN (FIRST AND SECOND CENTURIES)

The majority of features of early Roman date are pits and quarries which have been found in small numbers across the whole area including Merchant's Garage (Bellamy 1992, 44), the Library Site (Aitken and Aitken 1983, 95), County Hall (Smith 1993, 11, 16), and Pit W under *Building 187* (RCHME 1970, 560). Some of the quarries may have been dug to provide material to build the first phase of the town defences, an earthen bank and ditch, in the second half of the second century (RCHME 1970, 542). This rampart formed the northern and western borders of the sites.

Several structures were found in the southern area including beam-slot buildings and a stone-walled building at Merchant's Garage (Bellamy 1992, 46, 52) and Buildings 1 and 2 at the Library Site (Aitken and Aitken 1983, 95). Ditches representing property or field boundaries were also found at these sites.

Streets were located at four sites including *Street 181* at the Library Site (Aitken and Aitken 1983, 99). *Street 180* was first uncovered by Drew and Selby (1939, 64) and further sections were excavated at Wadham House (Draper and Chaplin 1982, 25 Street B) and County Hall (Smith 1993, 11). *Water Conduit 227b*, which was built in the late first century, was also uncovered at Wadham House (Draper and Chaplin 1982, 25) as well as by Drew and Selby (1939, 64).

PHASE 3 LATER ROMAN (THIRD AND FOURTH CENTURIES)

Phase 3 is the principal phase of activity at Colliton Park and it was during this phase that the majority of the stone-walled buildings were constructed, although some of the early Roman buildings at the southern end of the site continued to be used into the third century. The stone-walled building at Merchant's Garage was realigned to run parallel with the Roman street and had a mosaic floor laid (Bellamy 1992, 48–9). At the Library Site Buildings 1 and 2 continued to be used and an additional three, possibly four, buildings were constructed (Aitken and Aitken

1983). At Wadham House a stone-walled building and a timber building were both built and demolished during this phase (Draper and Chaplin 1982, 25–6).

In the central area, the Phase 2 quarries were filled in. *Monuments 183* to *187*, Building 250 at the Fire Headquarters and Building 572 at County Hall were constructed and *Street 180* was remetalled. However, the most important development in this phase was the construction of the Town House (*Building 182*) at the northern end of the site.

Finally it was late in the third century that the town wall was built in front of the rampart, while the rear of the rampart was also extended (RCHME 1970, 543). This extension of the rampart was uncovered in a trench through the defences to the west of *Monument 183* in the central area.

PHASE 4 POST-ROMAN AND MEDIEVAL

A high proportion of late coins (A.D. 388–402+) were found at Colliton Park, a number of which came from *Building 182* (Corney and Cox 2007, 5). This contributes to the evidence for the continued use of the Town House into the fifth century, but it is uncertain when the building was finally abandoned. A cobbled path which led towards the building may have been built very late in Phase 3 or early in Phase 4.

Much of the site appears to have been under cultivation during the medieval period, and finds of this date from many of the excavations are limited to a few sherds of pottery (Draper and Chaplin 1982, 26; Bellamy 1992, 49; Cox 1993, 91; Smith 1993, 8; Robinson and Laidlaw 2001, 5). However, the examination of the finds from Colliton Park has revealed a number of Anglo-Saxon and medieval finds including a hooked tag, pin, brooch, mounts and other household objects.

Features of medieval date in the southern area include a small gully at Wadham House (Draper and Chaplin 1982, 26) and two possible boundary ditches at Merchant's Garage (Bellamy 1992, 49). In the central area several postholes containing medieval pottery were found at the Fire Headquarters site (Cox 1993, 91). *Pit 207b* (FIG. 3) was first uncovered by Drew and Selby in 1937 but then further investigated by Farrar in 1962. The feature is a stone-lined well and, although it contained fragments of wall plaster, tesserae and other Roman finds within the fill, it is thought to be medieval or later in date (Farrar 1963, 113; RCHME 1970, 567–8).

PHASE 5 POST-MEDIEVAL

As in the medieval period, there is little structural evidence of post-medieval date, apart from buildings associated with Colliton House itself. This is largely due to the use of the site as parkland from the seventeenth century onwards.

In the southern area several pits of mid-sixteenth- and late seventeenth- to early eighteenth-century date and an outhouse of eighteenth-century date were associated with houses on High West Street (Bellamy 1992, 49; Draper and Chaplin 1982, 26). In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries the area was used as gardens (Draper and Chaplin 1982, 26). Unfortunately, the Library Site was partially stripped of all post-Roman layers before excavation started, but a small quantity of post-medieval pottery and a few traces of a wooden building and a brick wall were found (Aitken and Aitken 1983, 94).

Finds of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century date were recovered from soils above the Roman deposits in the central area. Several seventeenth-century pits and a possible well were perhaps associated with houses on Glyde Path Road (Smith 1993, 8).

Finally, an infant burial found south-east of *Building 182* which was originally thought to be of Roman date has now been identified as belonging to the seventeenth or eighteenth century (Fulford *et al.* 2011).

CHAPTER 2

THE DEVELOPMENT OF OCCUPATION AT COLLITON PARK

By Emma Durham and Michael Fulford

2.1 SOUTHERN AREA (*STREET 181* AND *BUILDING 188*; FIG. 7)

2.1.1 PHASE 2

The earliest Roman features at Merchant's Garage consisted of at least three buildings with beam-slot foundations, one of which (demarcated by Slots 209 and 212) had a chalk floor. Bronze-working debris from a feature within the building could indicate an industrial use for this building and an early Roman crucible was also found in Feature 379 to the east of this building (Bayley 1992, 52). Other features attributed to this phase are four pits (54, 56, 62 and 65) and Ditch 269, a probable property boundary, which runs north–south from the north-east corner of the building. The ditch extends beyond the northern edge of the site but, since no evidence for it was found to the north at the Library Site, it must terminate somewhere between the two sites. Large parts of a Dorset black-burnished ware jar of first-century date were found in the ditch (Bellamy 1992, 44–5).

The timber buildings were then replaced by another building with its eastern wall along the same alignment as Ditch 269. The walls of the western half of the building (52 and 112) were of drystone build. Perhaps extra stability was required by these walls as they were built over the infill of pits and other features from the previous phase (Bellamy 1992, 46).

Several ovens or furnaces were found within and around this building. Although it is uncertain whether the building had a domestic or industrial function, the presence of several well-made mortar floors may indicate a domestic use. Pottery found on the floors and within the destruction layers indicate a second-century date for the construction and use of this building (ibid., 47).

The Library site, just to the north of Merchant's Garage, lies within Colliton Park itself. Excavations here uncovered several Phase 2 pits at the eastern end of the site which contained pottery, brooches and coins of first-century date as well as demolition rubble from a flint-walled building (Aitken and Aitken 1983, 95). However, there is no evidence for a building of this date on the site and Draper (1984, 158) suggests an early second-century date for the pits. In addition to the pits found by the Aitkens, Drew and Selby partially excavated a pit in this area (the location was recorded as in 'Mr. White's garden'). The finds from this pit include coins, samian sherds, glass, copper alloy, shale and stone objects but, unfortunately, only some of these items are reported on in this volume.

At the western end of the site the earliest features are Roads 1 (*Street 181*) and 2. Road 1 runs north–south, although at its northern end turns east (see FIG. 3), and a construction date in the first century has been suggested. Although no artefactual evidence was recovered to support this construction date, a coin of Faustina I dating to the mid-second century was found in a repair to the road (Aitken and Aitken 1983, 99; Draper 1984, 157). The first phase of Road 2, which lies to the west of Road 1, could have been contemporary with the use of Road 1, although the relationship is unclear. Two coins of late second-century date are associated with the second

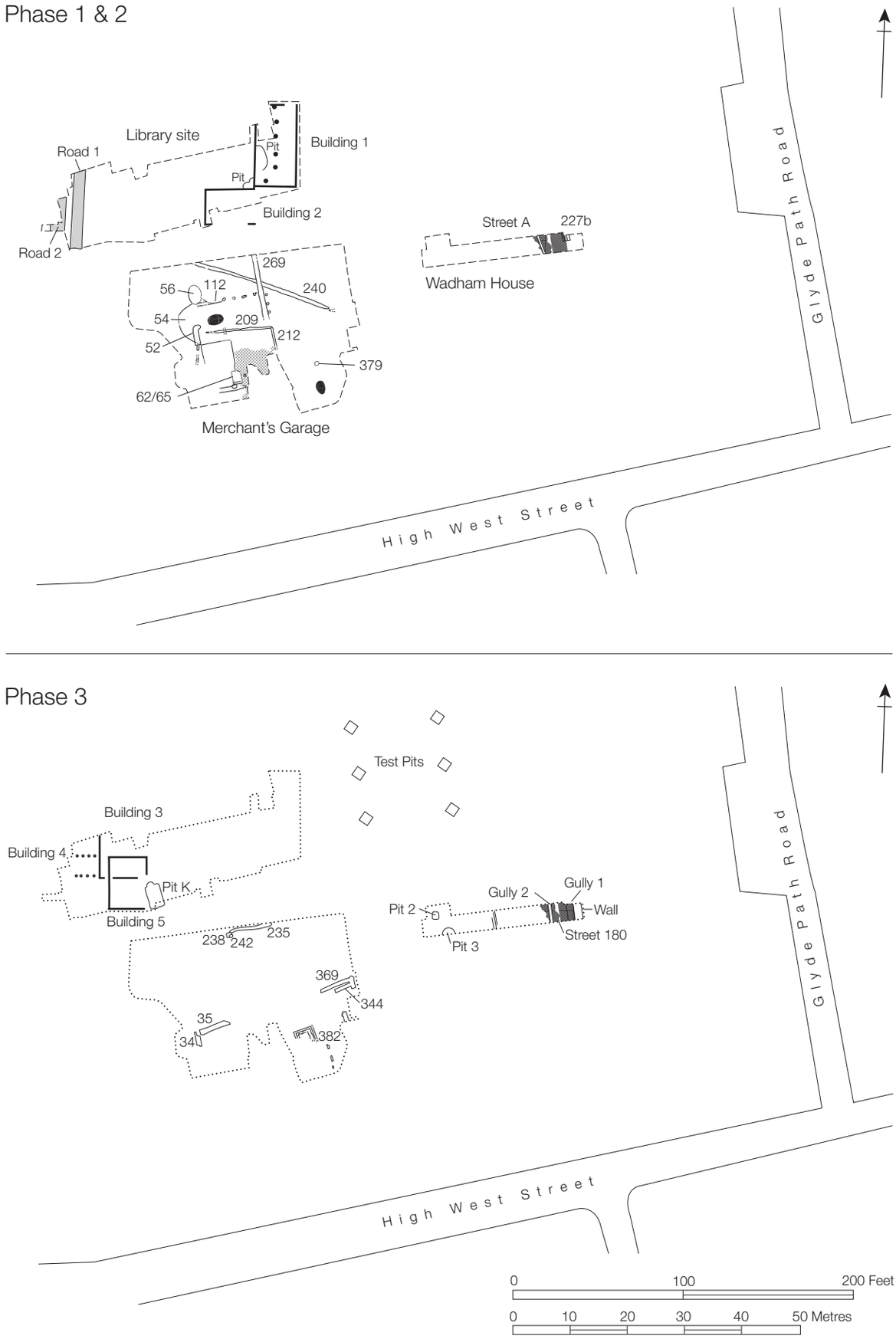


FIG. 7. Plan of southern area with details of the Library Site, Wadham House and Merchant's Garage

phase of Road 2: a very worn sestertius of Commodus and a second of Faustina II (Aitken and Aitken 1983, 101; Draper 1984, 158).

Monument 188 at the Library site comprises five buildings, two of which were constructed in Phase 2. Building 1 was partially built over the earlier pits. It had mortared flint walls and a line of postholes down the centre, perhaps to support roof/tie beams. Samian found sealed beneath the floor suggests a construction date in the late second century (Aitken and Aitken 1983, 95, fig. 2). The lack of internal divisions within this building led Draper (1984, 158) to suggest that it may have been used a warehouse. Meanwhile Building 2, which butted up against the southern wall of Building 1 at right angles, also had flint walls. There is no evidence for the date of its construction, but both buildings appear to have continued in use until the late third or early fourth century (Aitken and Aitken 1983, 97; Draper 1984, 158).

To the east of Merchant's Garage, excavations at Wadham House in 1968 uncovered a metalled road (Street A) and a stone-lined conduit (*Monument 227b*), both of which are thought to have been built no earlier than the late first century (below and Draper and Chaplin 1982, 25, fig. 2). On the basis of finds of Antonine samian and coarse wares from the lower fills, the conduit, which continues north into Colliton Park, was considered to have gone out of use by about the mid-second century (ibid.). The conduit base was lined with ceramic tiles and the sides with mortared limestone slabs (FIG. 15; Drew and Selby 1939, 64). Draper and Chaplin believed that the conduit was lined with limestone slabs to almost its full depth of 4 m (1982, 25), but there is no evidence of a lining above that of the channel itself. At Wadham House the feature was further infilled with layers of ash, chalk and domestic rubbish including more samian and coarse wares of Antonine date and a second metalled road *Street 180* (Street B) was then built over it, no earlier than the mid- to late second century (Draper and Chaplin 1982, 25). *Street 180* also continues north into Colliton Park.

2.1.2 PHASE 3

During Phase 3 the buildings at Merchant's Garage were realigned to run parallel with the east–west Roman street which follows the line of High West Street (see FIG. 2). Once again only a small part of the main building remained (walls 344 and 369), and it extended beyond the limits of the excavation to both the south and east. The walls that did remain consisted of both mortared and unmortared flint while the floors included an area of mosaic (Bellamy 1992, 48). This fragment was part of a coarse border with five bands in three colours which, working from the outside edge in, were grey, white, red, grey and red. Nothing remained of a finer internal panel (ibid., 48–9; II, 105 Mosaic 165.22).

The size of the building and the presence of a tessellated floor indicate that this was a substantial house, possibly part of the third- and fourth-century development seen within Colliton Park. Pottery found in the demolition layers indicate that the building ceased to be used no earlier than the late fourth or early fifth century.

At the northern edge of the trench were a hearth (238) and shallow ditch (235) which extended eastward from the hearth and curved northwards before reaching the trench edge. The ditch contained a mould fragment which may have been used to cast a strap hinge (Bayley 1992, 52).

Thus the earliest phase of Roman occupation at Merchant's Garage appears to predate most of the buildings in Colliton Park (Bellamy 1992, 52). The industrial activity that took place in the first and second centuries seems to shift northwards onto the Library site following the construction of the final town house at Merchant's Garage.

New buildings were also constructed at the Library Site during Phase 3. Building 3, to the west of Buildings 1 and 2, appears to have been built and in use in the third century, although the date of construction is uncertain (Aitken and Aitken 1983, 101; Draper 1984, 158). Building 5 was then built partially over Building 3 and storage Pit K. This pit contained rubble which was probably derived from the demolition of Building 3 and Draper (1984, 158) suggests that it was backfilled *c.* A.D. 350 on the basis of New Forest wares found at the base of the pit.

Timber Building 4 also post-dates Building 3 as it was partly built over Building 3 and *Street 181*. However, its relationship to Building 5 is uncertain (Aitken and Aitken 1983, 105; Draper 1984, 158).

An industrial use has been suggested for the buildings on the Library Site. The evidence is sparse but includes the non-domestic character of the buildings, the ovens found in the central and western area of the site and various tools. However, no industrial debris was found in or around the ovens themselves (Aitken and Aitken 1983, 125; Draper 1984, 158).

In 2000 the excavation of six tree pits immediately to the east of the buildings at the Library Site revealed further walls, floors and pits (Robinson and Laidlaw 2001). The building foundations

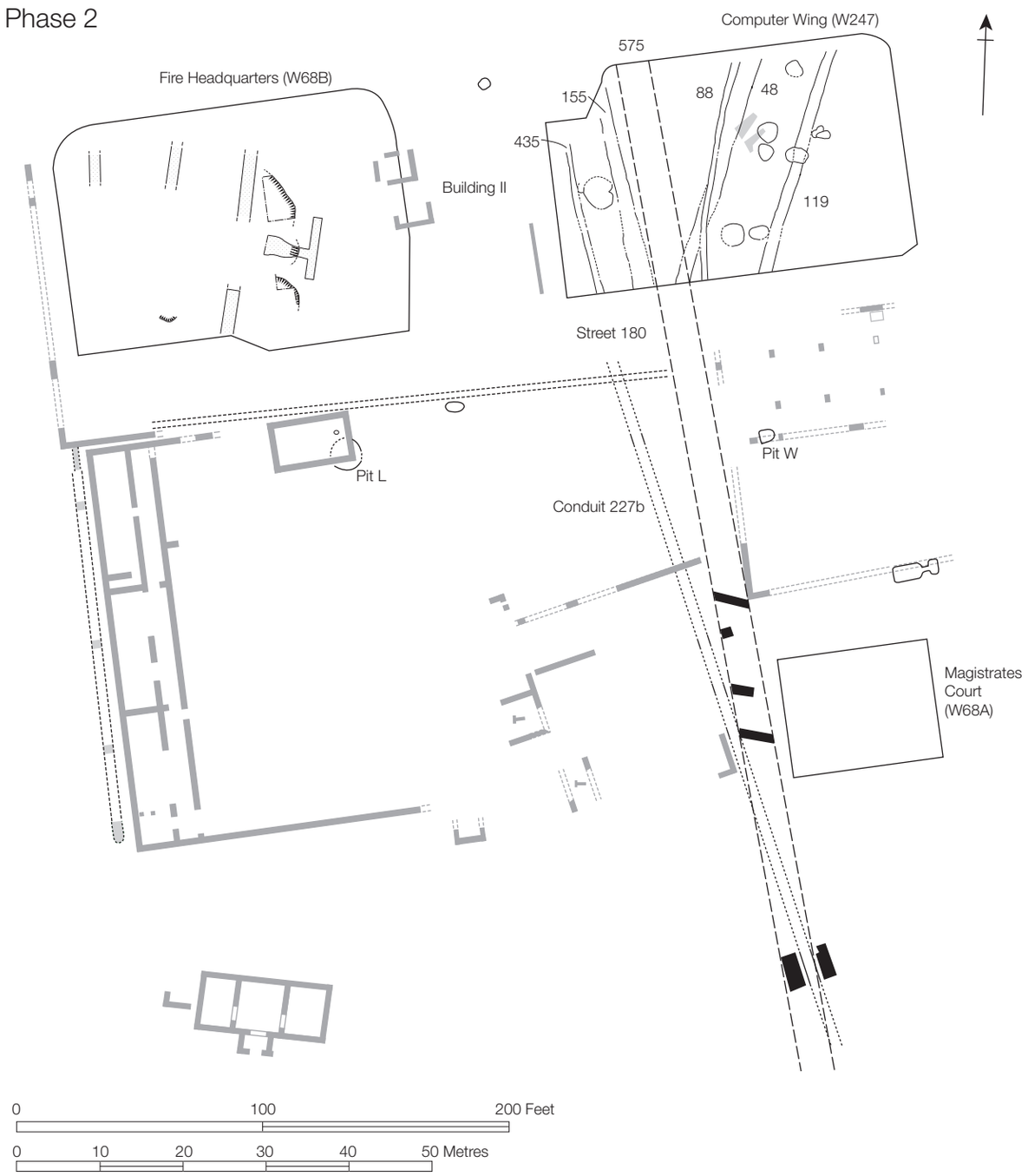


FIG. 8. Plan of central area with details of trenches W68b and W247 – Phase 2. The dotted features in W68b show the location of Drew and Selby's trial trenches

appear to be on the same alignment as those at the Library Site, although the restricted size of the trenches means that they cannot definitely be associated. The pottery, which is primarily of third- and fourth-century date, indicates that these buildings were also in use at the same time. No evidence was found to indicate an industrial function.

Just as substantial masonry buildings were constructed during Phase 3 on the Library Site, another building was raised at the east end of the Wadham House trench in the third century (Draper and Chaplin 1982, 25). Other third-century features on the site include gullies along the sides of *Street 180* (Street B) and various pits at the west end of the trench. The building was demolished early in the fourth century and a timber building or fence constructed, then demolished and covered with masonry rubble in the late fourth century (ibid., 26, fig. 2).

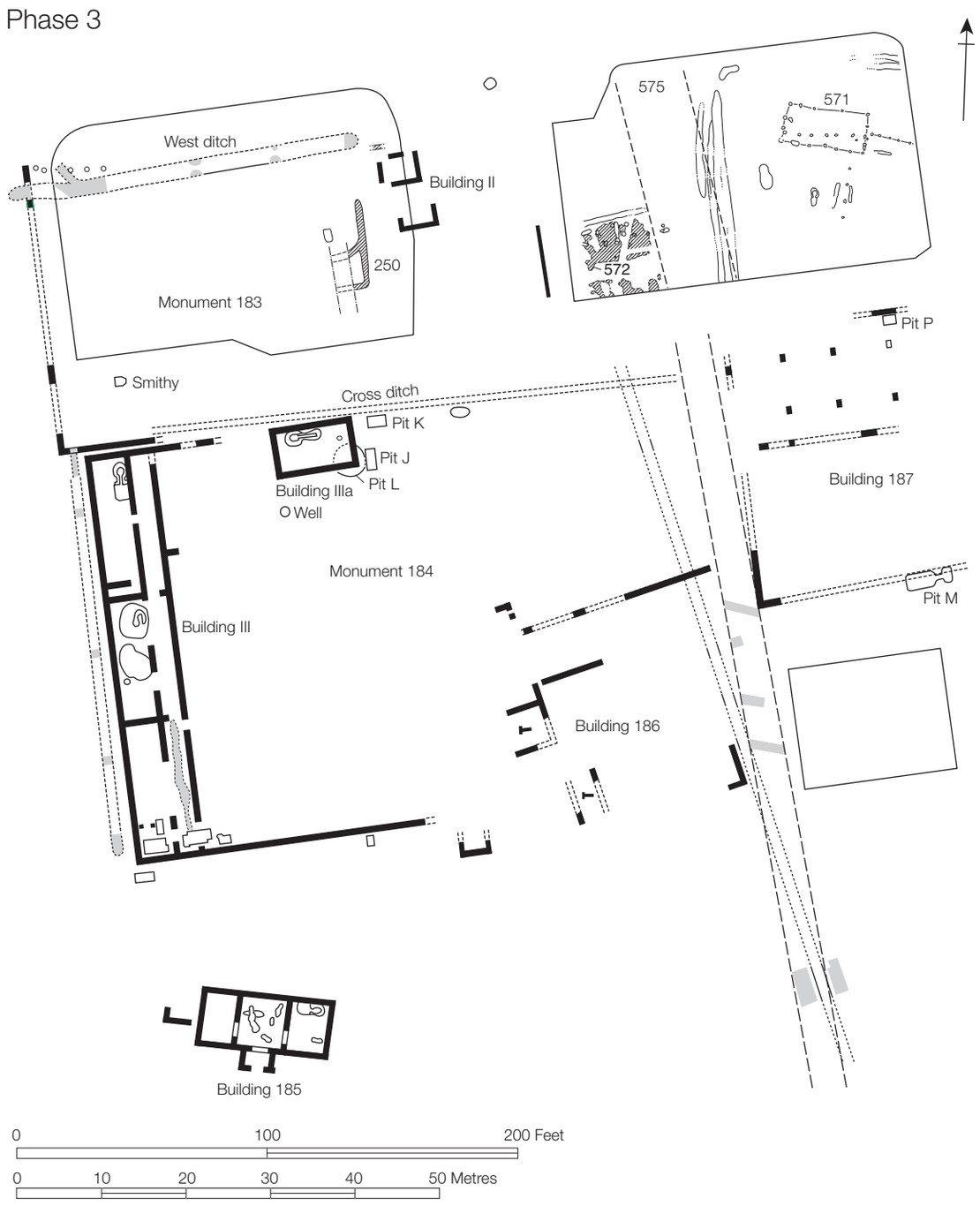


FIG. 9. Plan of central area with details of *Monuments 183, 184, 185, 186, 187* and trenches W68b and W247 – Phase 3. In *Building 186* rooms, 'T' indicates a mosaic

2.2 CENTRAL AREA (*BUILDINGS 183* TO *187* AND *STREET 180*, FIGS 8–9)

2.2.1 PHASE 2

The earliest Phase 2 features in the central area were uncovered by Wessex Archaeology during their excavations for the County Council computer wing and car park in trench W247 (FIG. 8; Smith 1993, fig. 2). They consisted of a series of ditches, probable field boundaries, of first-century date. Two parallel ditches (48 and 119) run south-west/north-east and may define a trackway, while a third ditch (88) cuts Ditch 48. This alignment is different to that of later streets and buildings in the area. Pottery from the fills of Ditches 48 and 119 suggests that they were infilled by the end of the first century and Ditch 88 by the early second century (Smith 1993, 9–10, 16).

To the south of trench W247, and possibly related to the activity revealed there, Drew and Selby found Pit W under the south wall of *Building 187* (FIG. 10). This pit contained pottery of mid-first- to mid-second-century date (Drew and Selby 1939, pl. VI).

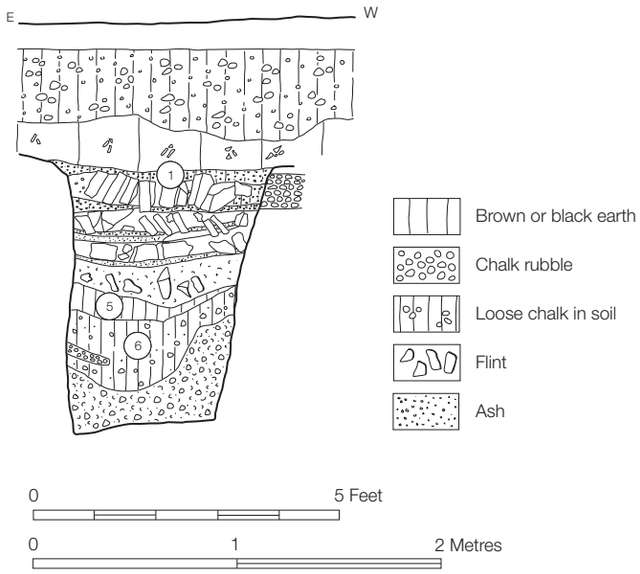


FIG. 10. Section of Pit W (D30)

Conduit 227b and *Street 180*, small sections of which were uncovered at Wadham House in the southern area, continue to run roughly north–south throughout the central area where they pass between *Buildings 186* and *187*. At some point *Building 186* was extended or built over the conduit (RCHME 1970, 588–9), which had probably gone out of use by the mid-second century (above, and Draper and Chaplin 1982, 25). *Street 180* (Street B at Wadham House) was first discovered by Drew and Selby (1939, 64; RCHME 1970, 552) and further sections were uncovered in trench W247 (Smith 1993, Street 575). *Street 180* was metalled twice, the first time in the late first or early second century. Both surfaces consisted of a thin layer of flint and stones, the earlier laid on the natural chalk (RCHME 1970, 552–3). While only a small portion of metalling survived in trench W247, the extent and alignment of the street could be seen as ruts in the natural chalk. Ditch 155 to the west of the street may have functioned as a gutter. Pits and quarries were found on either side of the street, but no buildings (Smith 1993, 11, 16).

While *Street 180* runs almost directly north–south, *Conduit 227b* runs slightly north–west/south–east and is crossed by *Street 180* just to the east of *Building 186*. Drew and Selby dug a number of sections through both the road and conduit, including the intersection of the two in Road cut 9 (FIGS 3, 11–14). They found evidence of similar character to that recorded at the section at Wadham House: the square-cut channel at the base was paved with ceramic roof-tiles

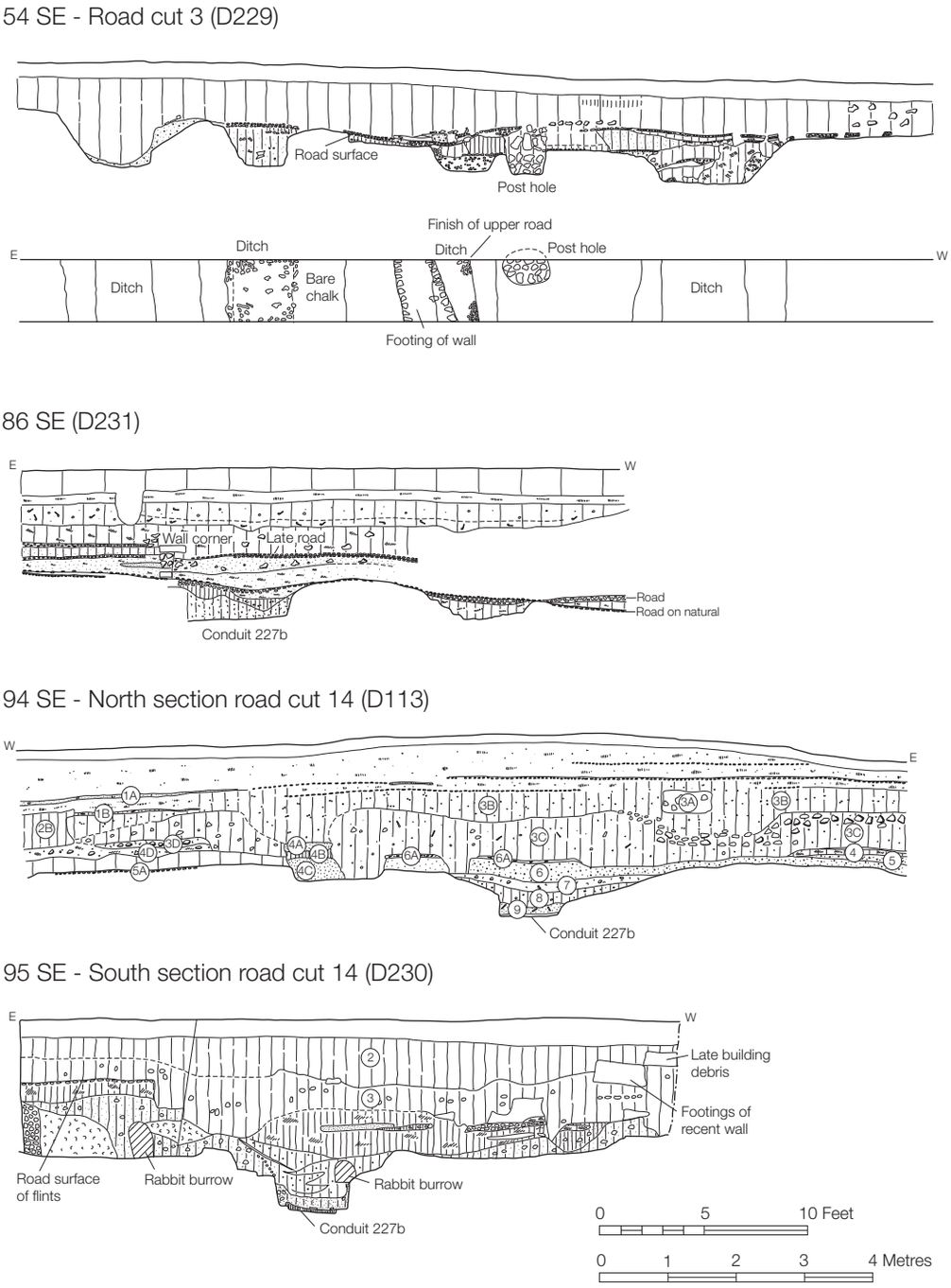


FIG. 11. Sections across *Street 180* and *Conduit 227b* (D113, D229, D230, D231)

and walled with mortared limestone over a thin layer of clay which contained a slightly worn silver coin of Vespasian, the degree of wear suggesting loss no earlier than the end of the first century A.D. (FIGS 14 and 15; Drew and Selby 1939, 64). As at Wadham House there was no evidence for a stone lining above the channel itself in any of the sections. The subsequent filling of the channel contained much Antonine material, as at Wadham House, but the RCHME also noted some BB1 pottery of third-century date, including a flanged bowl dating from *c.* A.D. 250, from relatively low in the fill of the channel (1970, 589). Even if the cut for the channel began to fill with material soon after construction, it could have continued to have carried water as long as the capping of, presumably, wooden boards remained sound. The material from the Colliton

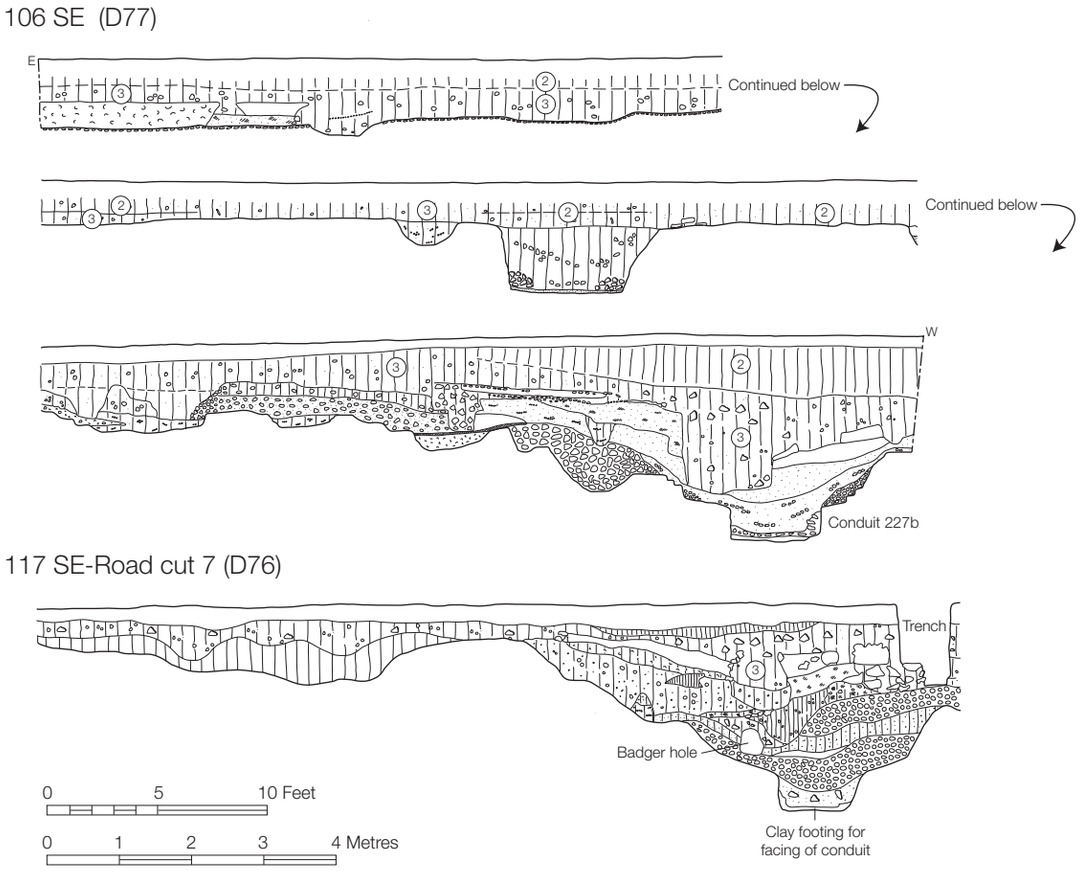


FIG. 12. Sections across *Street 180* (D76 and D77)

Park sections of the conduit compared with that from Wadham House gives a later, i.e. a late third-/early fourth-century *terminus post quem* for the late phase of *Street 180*.

The latest Phase 2 features in the central area were found within *Monument 183*. This enclosure was only partially explored by Drew and Selby (1939, Building VII), but in 1984 a trench was dug by Wessex Archaeology on the site which was to become the new Fire Headquarters (Cox 1993, 90; Smith 1993, fig. 2 site W68b). A number of large quarry pits were found, although these were only partially excavated by both Drew and Selby (1938, 4–5) and Cox (1993, 89). Some residual pottery of first- and second-century date was found within the quarries, but the majority dates to the third and fourth centuries. A date in the late second or third century is suggested for the quarrying, as this was also the time at which chalk may have been needed both for the construction of the nearby town ramparts and the construction of buildings within Colliton Park (Cox 1993, 90).

2.2.2 PHASE 3

Building 185

The majority of the structures in the central area were built during Phase 3 (FIG. 9). *Building 185* was located at the southern end of the area (FIGS 16 and 17; Drew and Selby 1939, Building IV). This small, three-roomed house, 15.5 m in length, is aligned roughly east–west and on the same alignment as *Building 182* in the northern area. There was a porch off the southern wall of the central room, although only the lowest course of the walls remained. A rectangular slab on each side of the porch had a socket to hold the door frame (FIG. 18; Drew and Selby 1939, 57). The flint and limestone walls survived to a height of 0.76 m and were perhaps topped by a

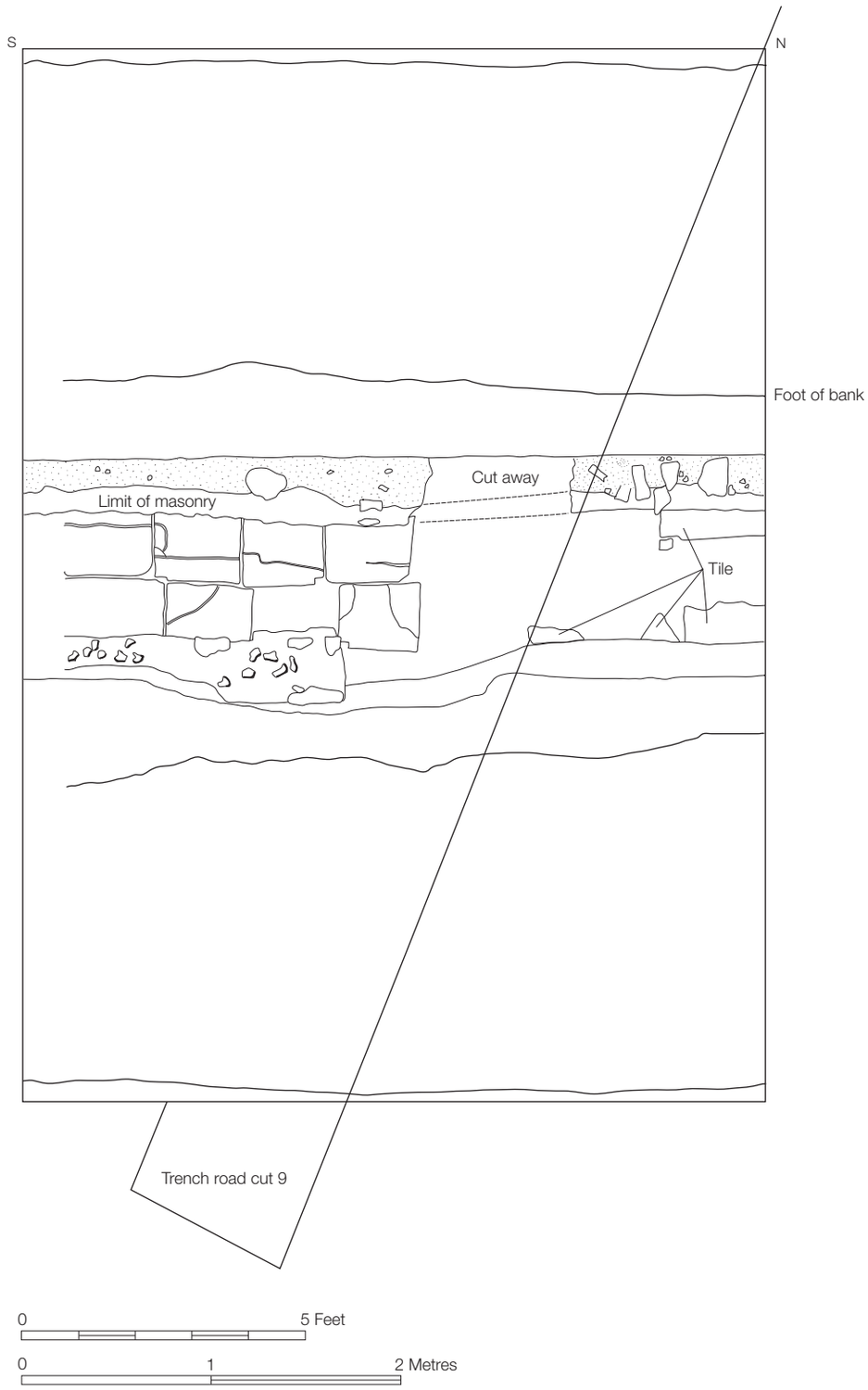


FIG. 13. Plan of *Conduit 227b* in Road cut 9. The plan shows the line of the original trial trench of Road cut 9 and the extension across the road and conduit

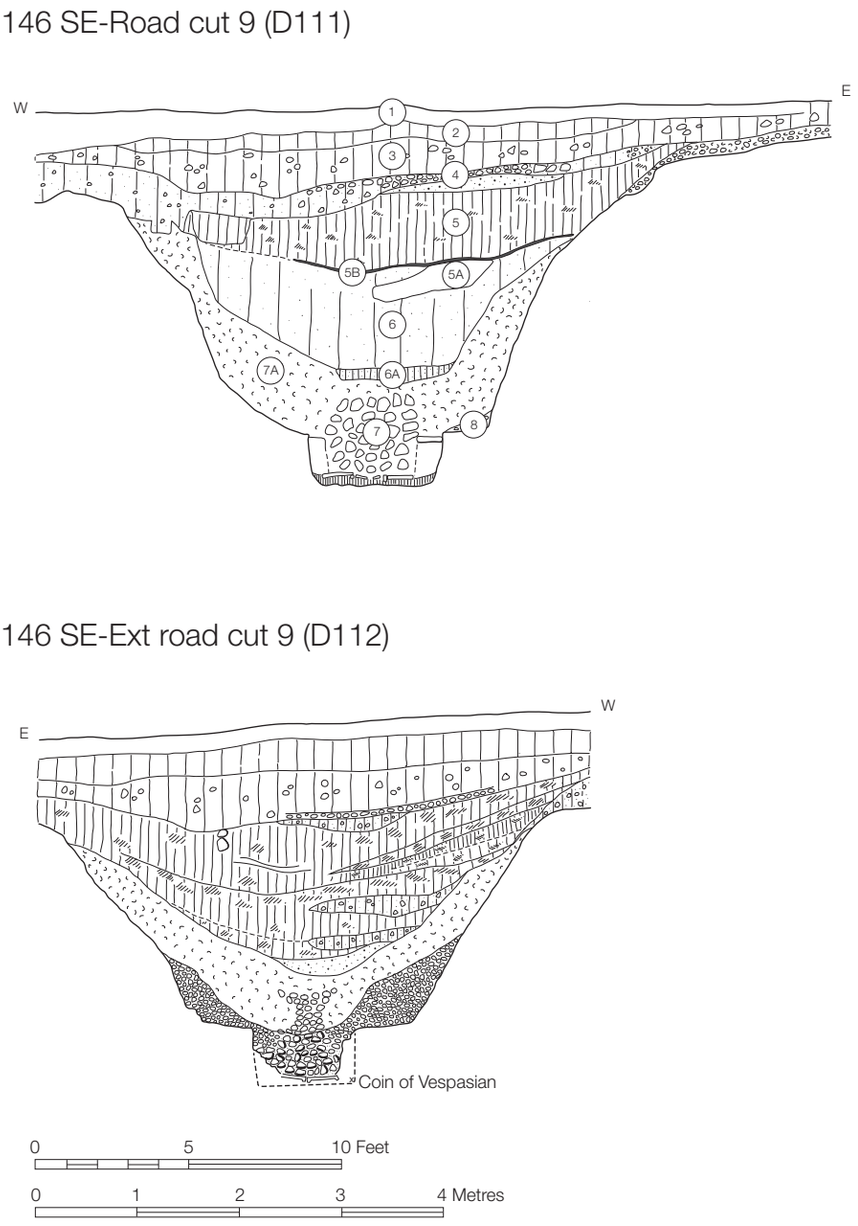


FIG. 14. Sections of *Conduit 227b* in Road cut 9 (D111, D112)

timber frame. Infant burial 6 was found buried with a South-east Dorset black-burnished ware (BB1) jar of mid-third-century or later date beneath the wall between Rooms 1 and 2 (Drew and Selby 1939, 58; RCHME 1970, 573). *Building 185* is thought to have been in use in the third and fourth centuries, but a number of features within Room 2 and an oven within Room 3 may predate the construction of the building (Drew and Selby 1939, 57–9; RCHME 1970, 560).

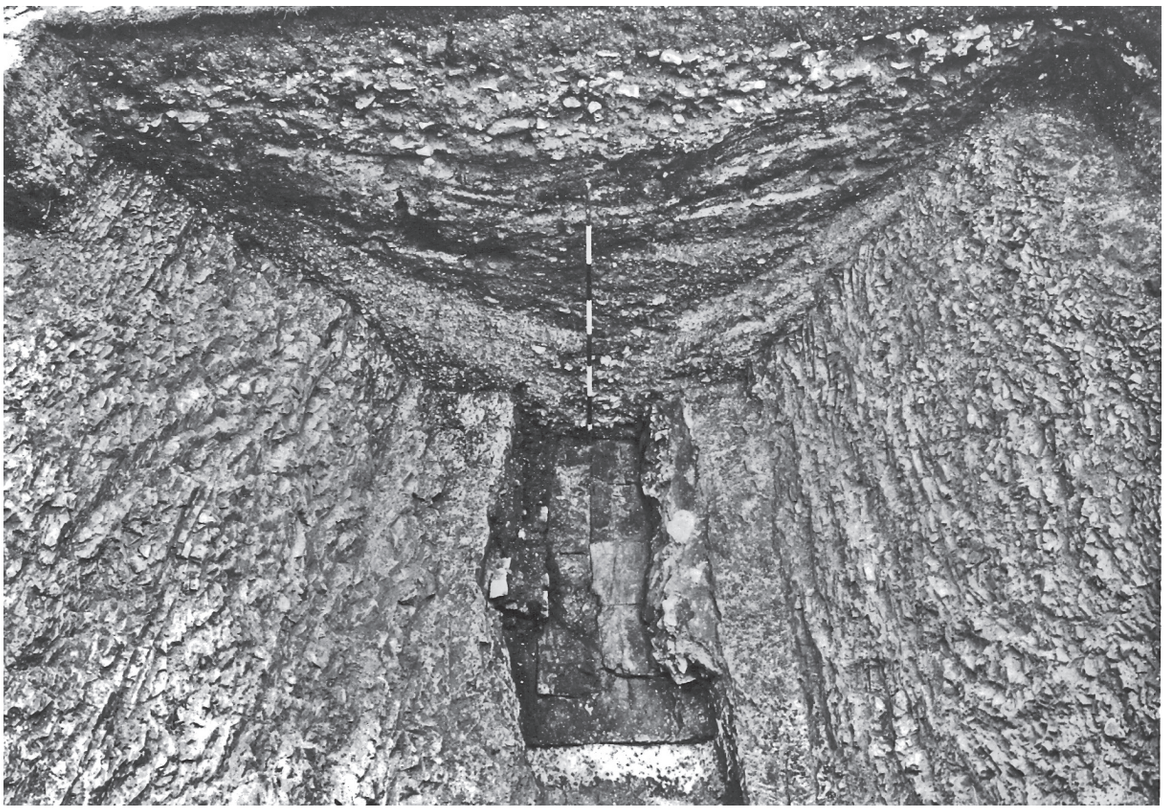


FIG. 15. *Conduit 227b* showing the tile lining the base. North facing section

Monument 183 (including trenches W68b and W247)

To the north of *Building 185* are *Monuments 183, 184, 186* and *187* (Drew and Selby 1939). Fragmentary building remains were found on the eastern edge of *Monument 183* by both Cox and Drew and Selby. Cox (1993, 91) uncovered the robbed-out foundation trenches of a small building (250) with an internal east–west partition and two hearths containing ash and burnt limestone (FIG. 9). To the north-east of Building 250, Cox (ibid.) also found a small section of wall which lies close to the wall footings of two rooms uncovered by Drew and Selby (1939, Building II; RCHME 1970, 558).

Just outside the south-west corner of trench W68b, but within *Monument 183*, Drew and Selby found what they termed a forge with a platform of limestone slabs measuring 1.2 m by 0.6–0.95 m (FIGS 19 and 20). A kerb of slabs edged three sides of the platform. The feature was burnt and contained ash deposits, as did some of the quarries just to the north (Drew and Selby 1938, 4–5; 1939, 61; Cox 1993, 90). A second, unburnt platform was found 1.2 m to the south-east with a large vessel, possibly to hold water, and to the west of this second platform was an area of flagstones and flint cobbling. The presence of the hearths, burnt deposits and associated iron objects indicate that this was an ironsmithing area, and Cox suggests that his Building 250 was a simple shelter for the ironworkers (Cox 1993, 91; Drew and Selby 1939, 61).

The final part of *Monument 183* (Drew and Selby 1939, 60–1 Building VII; RCHME 1970, 558) is the enclosure aligned with *Street 180*, within which the ironsmithing area is contained (Cox 1993, 91). Small sections of wall forming the south-west corner of the enclosure and two sections of the west wall were uncovered. An isolated section of wall to the east of Building II may have formed the eastern boundary. The northern side of the enclosure was not discovered

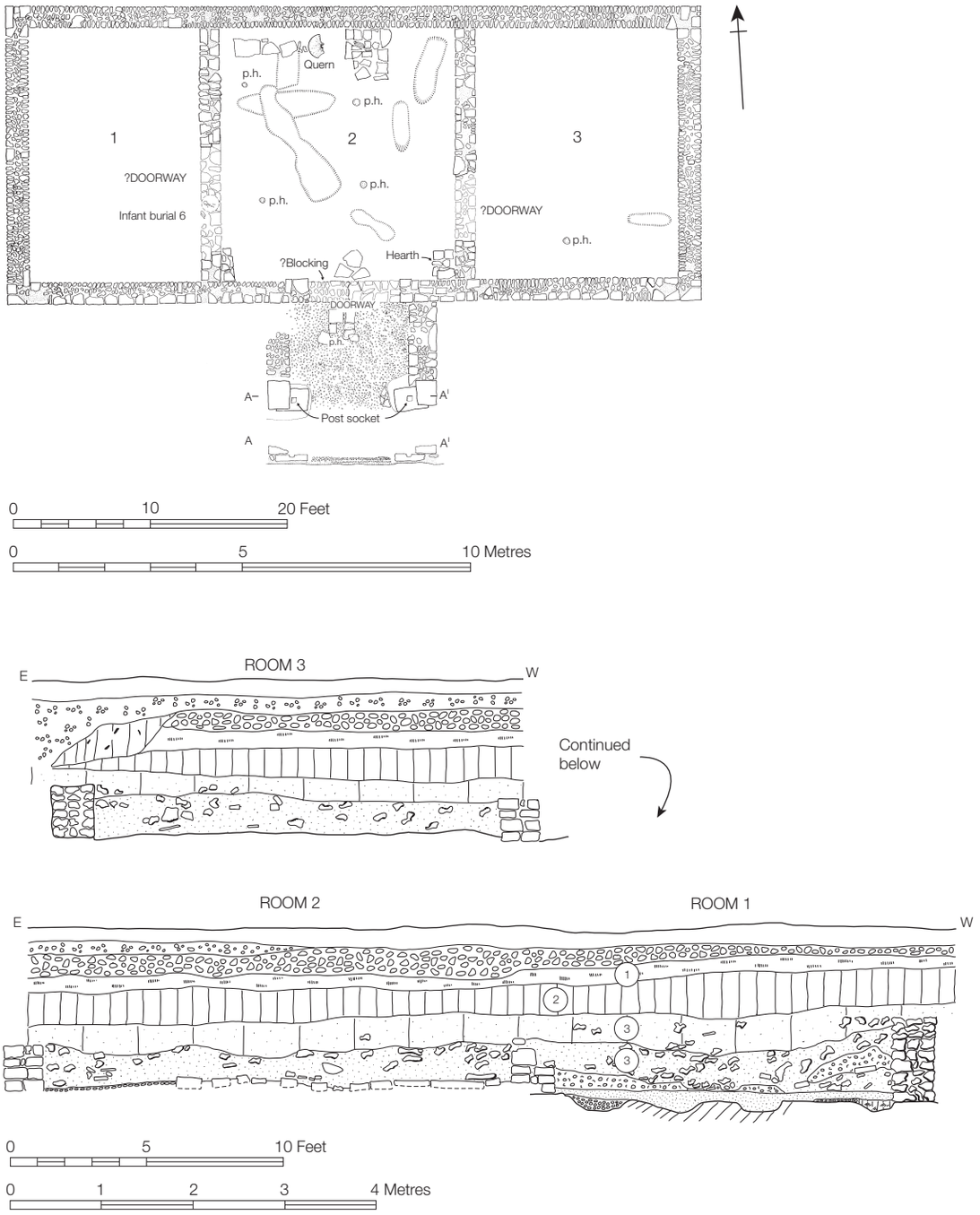


FIG. 16. Plan and section (D50) of *Building 185*

and the West Ditch, the east–west boundary ditch associated with *Building 182* to the north (described below, p. 39), cuts across the most northerly section of the west wall. The presence of New Forest colour-coated ware sherds give a date post *c.* A.D. 270 for this ditch, while a number of late Roman bone pins were found within the enclosure (Section 4.13.1). In addition, the west enclosure wall footings were covered by the second phase of construction of the town rampart

FIG. 17. *Building 185*, view to the east

FIG. 18. The porch of *Building 185* showing sockets for the door frame

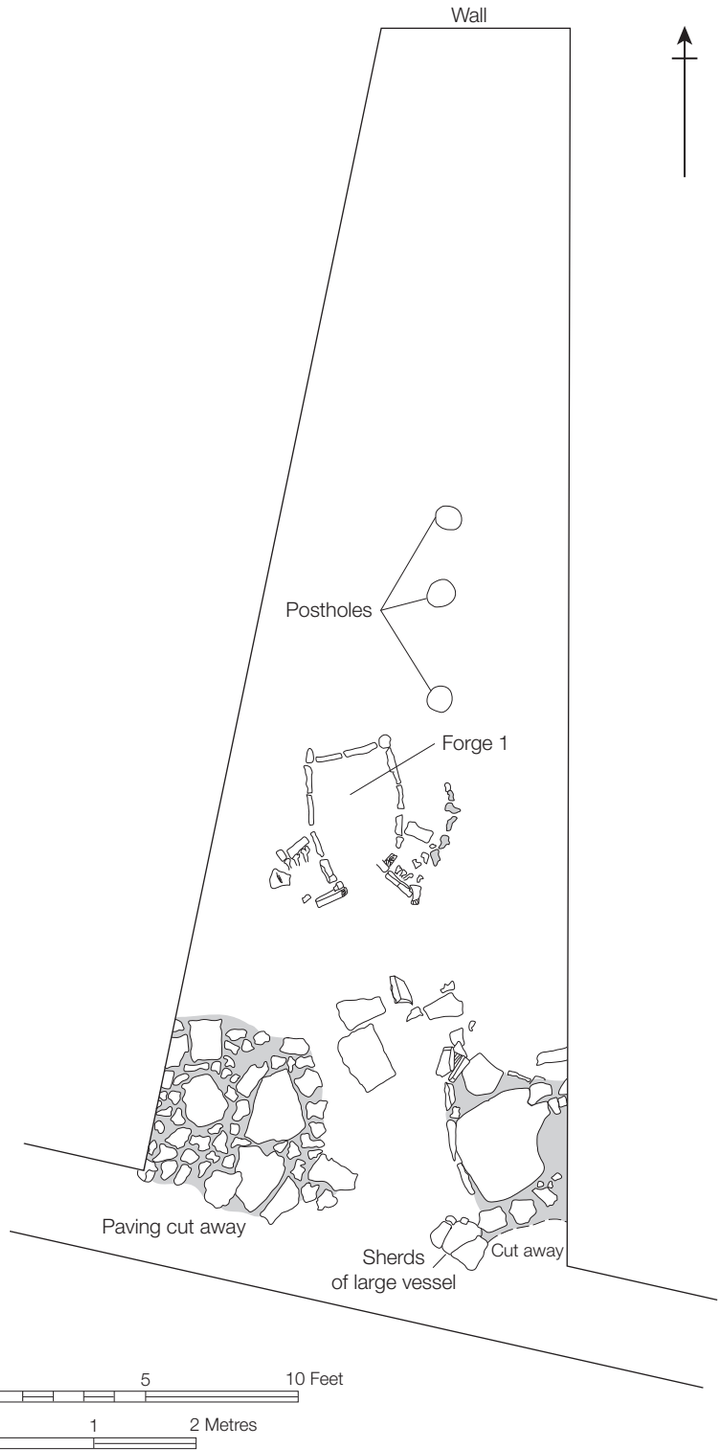


FIG. 19. Plan of the Smithy in *Monument 183*

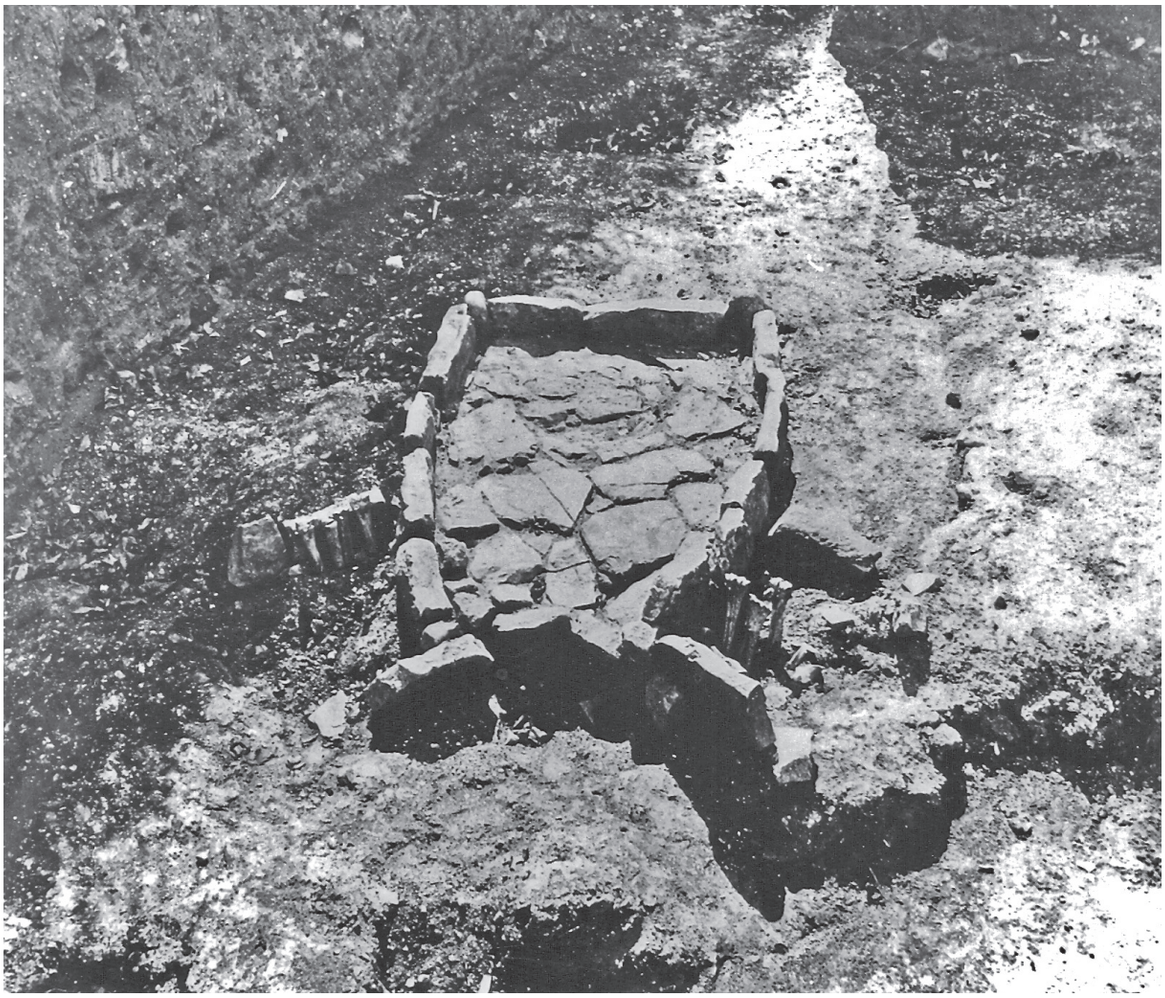


FIG. 20. The Forge in *Monument 183*

following the addition of the town wall late in the third century (RCHME 1970, 543).

Building II lies within the enclosure laid out by *Monument 183*, but as the remains were very fragmentary it is not possible to say much about this building. Partial wall footings of two rooms were uncovered but no floors remained. The West Ditch may have formed a property boundary to the north (Drew and Selby 1939, 53; RCHME 1970, 558).

Street 180 (Smith 1993, Street 575) was remetalled in the late third or fourth century. At this time flint-walled Building 572 in Trench W247 was constructed immediately to the west of the street, partially covering the earlier Ditch 155. Other features of fourth-century date to the east of *Street 180* were a ditched enclosure and a grain-drier. No industrial tools or residues were associated with the building or other features and it is suggested that the enclosure was a farmyard (ibid., 16–22).

Finally, in the fourth century timber Building 571 was built towards the eastern end of Trench W247. A simple post-built structure with a possible aisle defined by a line of postholes adjacent to the south wall, this may have been a barn or warehouse. Several fence lines, the remains of possible outbuildings and an oven may also have been associated with Building 571 (ibid., 22–4).

Monument 184

To the south of, and on the same alignment as, *Monument 183* is *Monument 184*. This structure comprises Drew and Selby's Buildings III and IIIa (1939, 53–7). Building III was some 48 m

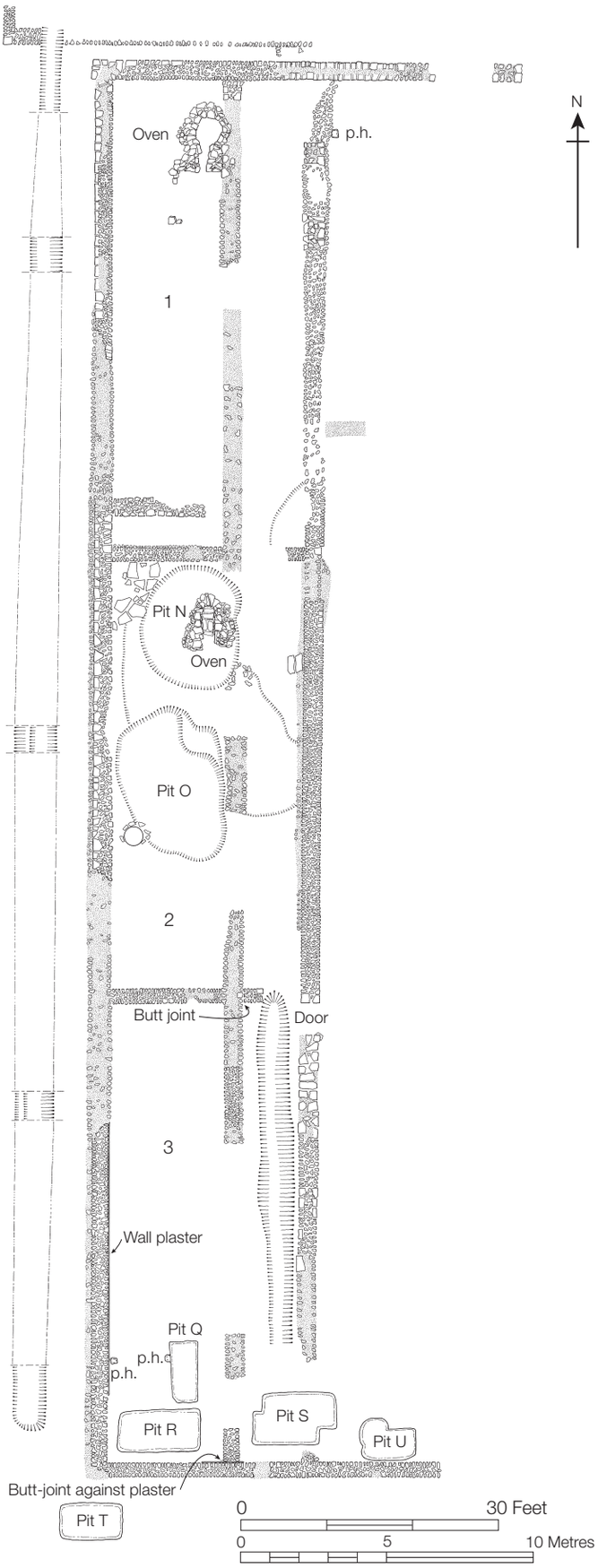


FIG. 21. Plan of Building III in *Monument 184*

FIG. 22. Building III in *Monument 184*, view looking south

FIG. 23. Building III in *Monument 184*, view looking north

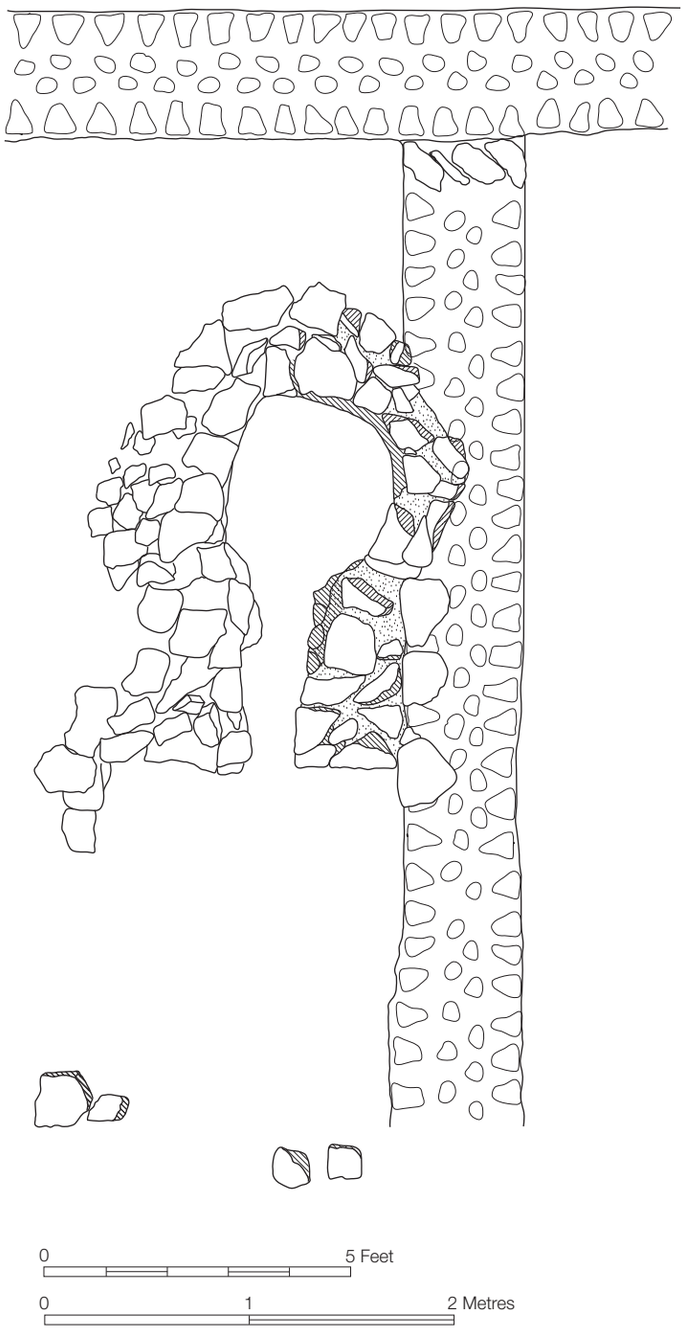
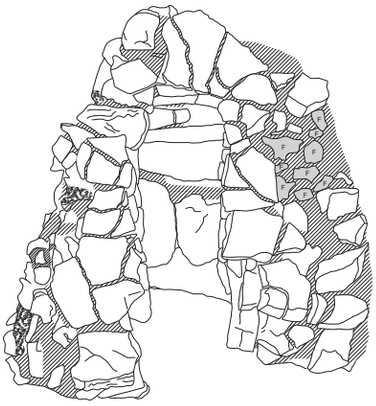


FIG. 24. Plan of oven in Room 1 of Building III

long and 7.6 m wide and comprised a range of three rooms aligned north–south, each of which was entered from a corridor along the eastern edge of the range (FIGS 21–23). The rooms were 3.6 m wide; Rooms 1 and 2 were some 14.5 m long while at 15.5 m Room 3 was slightly longer (RCHME 1970, 558). The large size of this building is emphasised by the fact that the length of Room 3 alone is the same as that of *Building 185*. A courtyard was located to the east of Building III, and while traces of courtyard walls were found to the north and south, no eastern wall was found but the courtyard extended for at least 26 m east of Building III. Just over 1 m to the west of Building III a gully, probably functioning as a drain, ran parallel to the west wall. It cut through the wall of *Monument 183* at its northern end but was not traced further (Drew and Selby 1939, 54).

Ovens in Room 1 (FIGS 24–25) and Room 2 (FIGS 26–27) of Building III were built over the

FIG. 25. The oven in Room 1 of Building III, view looking north



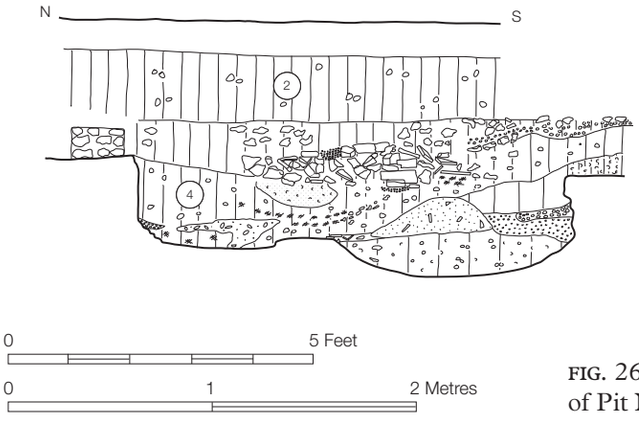


FIG. 26. Plan of oven and section (D56) of Pit N in Room 2 of Building III

FIG. 27. The oven and Pit N in Room 2 of Building III, view looking north

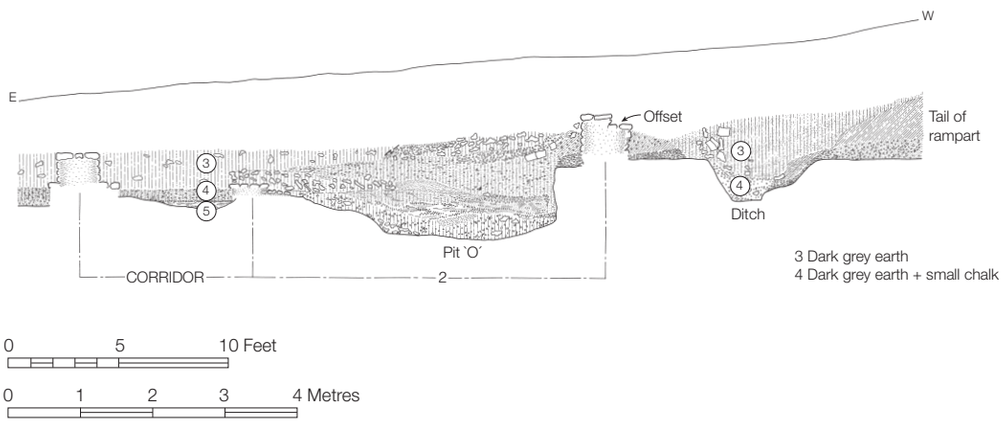


FIG. 28. Section across Room 2 of Building III, including Pit O (D40)

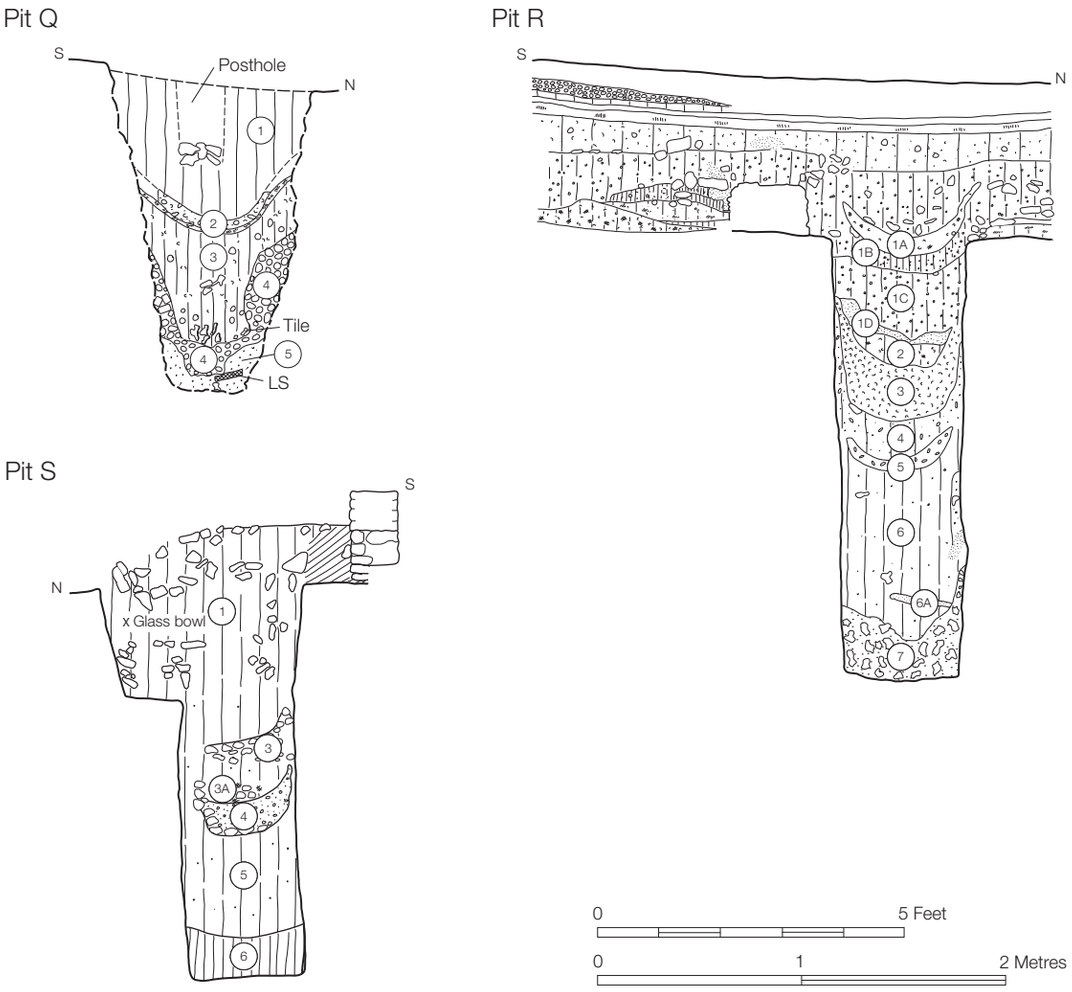


FIG. 29. Sections of Pit Q (D36), Pit R (D61), Pit S (D60)

large, shallow Pit O which was filled with ash and beach shingle (FIG. 28). A few dateable finds were recovered from the upper fills including a late Roman bone pin (Section 4.13.1 no. 86) and a Bacchic mount from a finger ring of second- or third-century date (Section 4.9.8.4 no. 309). Two postholes in Room 3 may have supported a partition just north of the doorway (Drew and Selby 1939, 55). Two late pits (Pits Q and R) were found south of this partition, and a third sump pit (Pit S) out in the corridor (FIG. 29). A coin of Gallienus (A.D. 260–8) was found under the floor in Room 3 (RCHME 1970, 558). A fourth-century glass bowl engraved with Bacchic dancers was recovered from the top fill of Pit S (see Section 4.7.10). Pit R contained seven late Roman bone pins (Section 4.13.1 nos 18, 85, 108–111 and 127) and fragments from two shale vessels (Section 4.12.6 nos 92 and 106). A final pit, Pit T, was located just outside Building III to the south. The presence of these pits at the southern end of the building, along with the ovens in Rooms 1 and 2, might suggest a second, non-domestic phase of activity.

Building IIIa consisted of a single room measuring 9.35 m by 5.6 m on the northern edge of the courtyard (FIGS 30-33). An oven with a long flue was built along the northern wall. The south-east corner of the building was built over large, shallow Pit L which contained no dateable finds but was filled with chalk rubble (FIGS 31–32; Drew and Selby 1939, 56). Meanwhile Pit J, at the eastern edge of Pit L, contained pottery of fourth-century date (FIG. 34; RCHME 1970, 560) and a fourth-century finger ring, as well as eleven bone pins, five stone roundels and 26 ceramic counters, many of which came from the upper layers. Pit K was a small pit located just

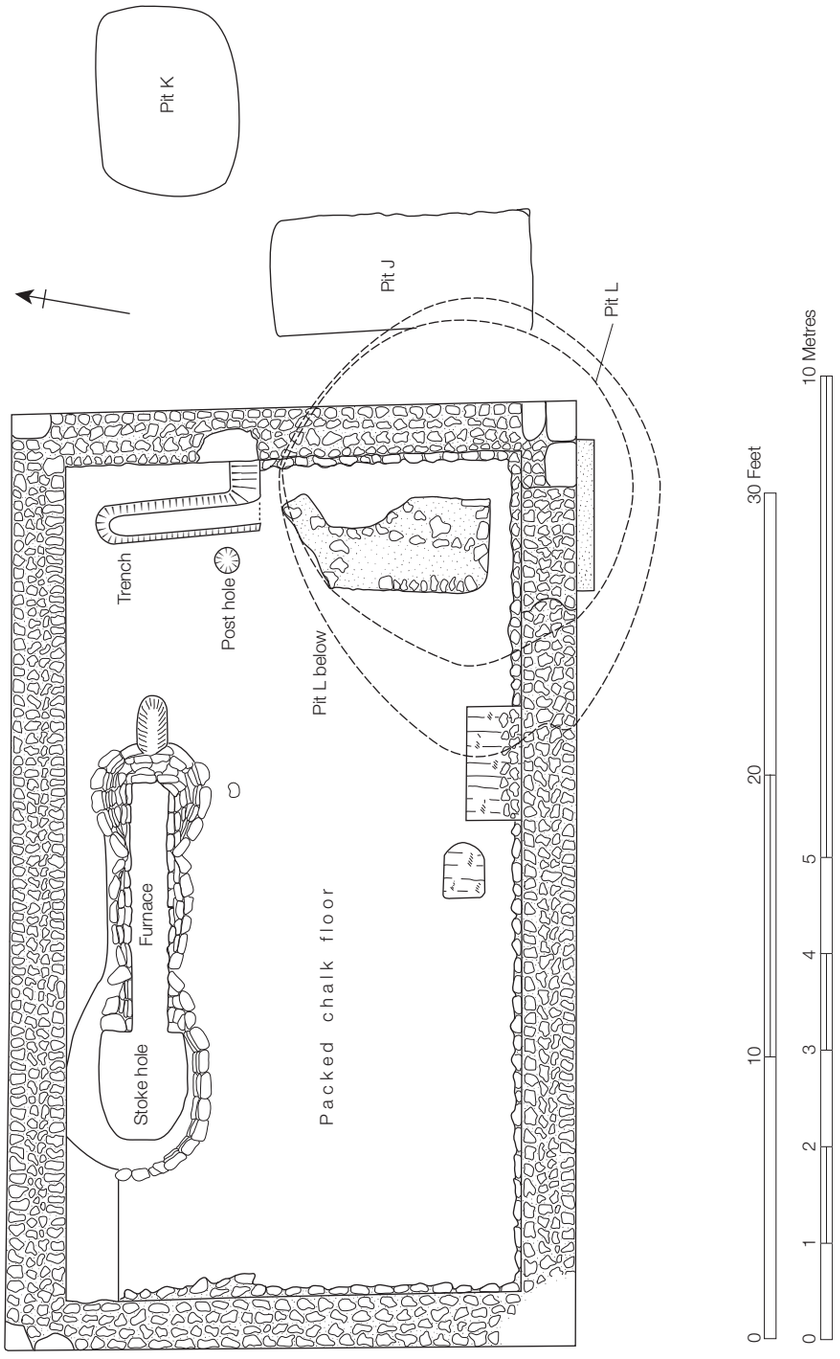


FIG. 30. Plan of Building IIIa in *Monument 184*

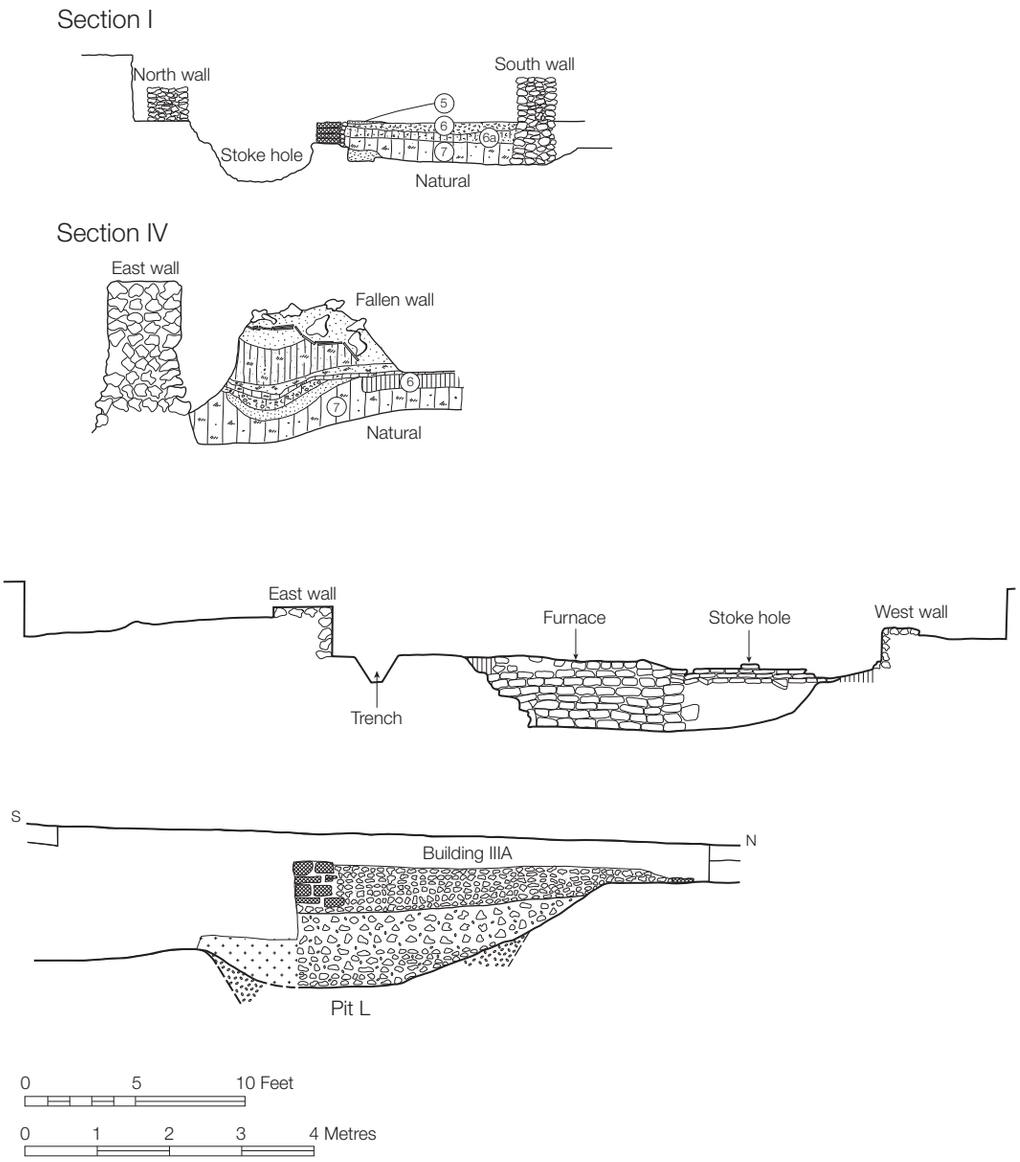


FIG. 31. Building IIIa in *Monument 184*: N–S sections across Building (D27, I and IV), E–W profile across Building (D22), section along E wall of Building and Pit L (D25)

to the east of Building IIIa (FIG. 34). Few dateable finds were recovered from Pit K but they do include residual sherds from a samian mortarium and decorated bowl, both of late second-century date (SF 2867), a fragment of window glass, a rim fragment from a blue-green bowl or cup (Section 4.7.3 no. 3), a glass long bead (Section 4.8.1 no. 32) and an iron drop-hinge bracket (Section 4.10.14.2 no. 289). Finally, a well over 16 m deep was located some 6 m to the south of Building IIIa. *Monument 184* was in use in the fourth century, and the ovens suggest an industrial function.

Between *Monuments 183* and *184* was a shallow ditch running east–west (FIG. 8). Although several sections were dug across the ditch by Drew and Selby they do not mention it in their text and its relationship to the two monuments is unclear.

FIG. 32. East facing section of Pit L

FIG. 33. Building IIIa, view looking east

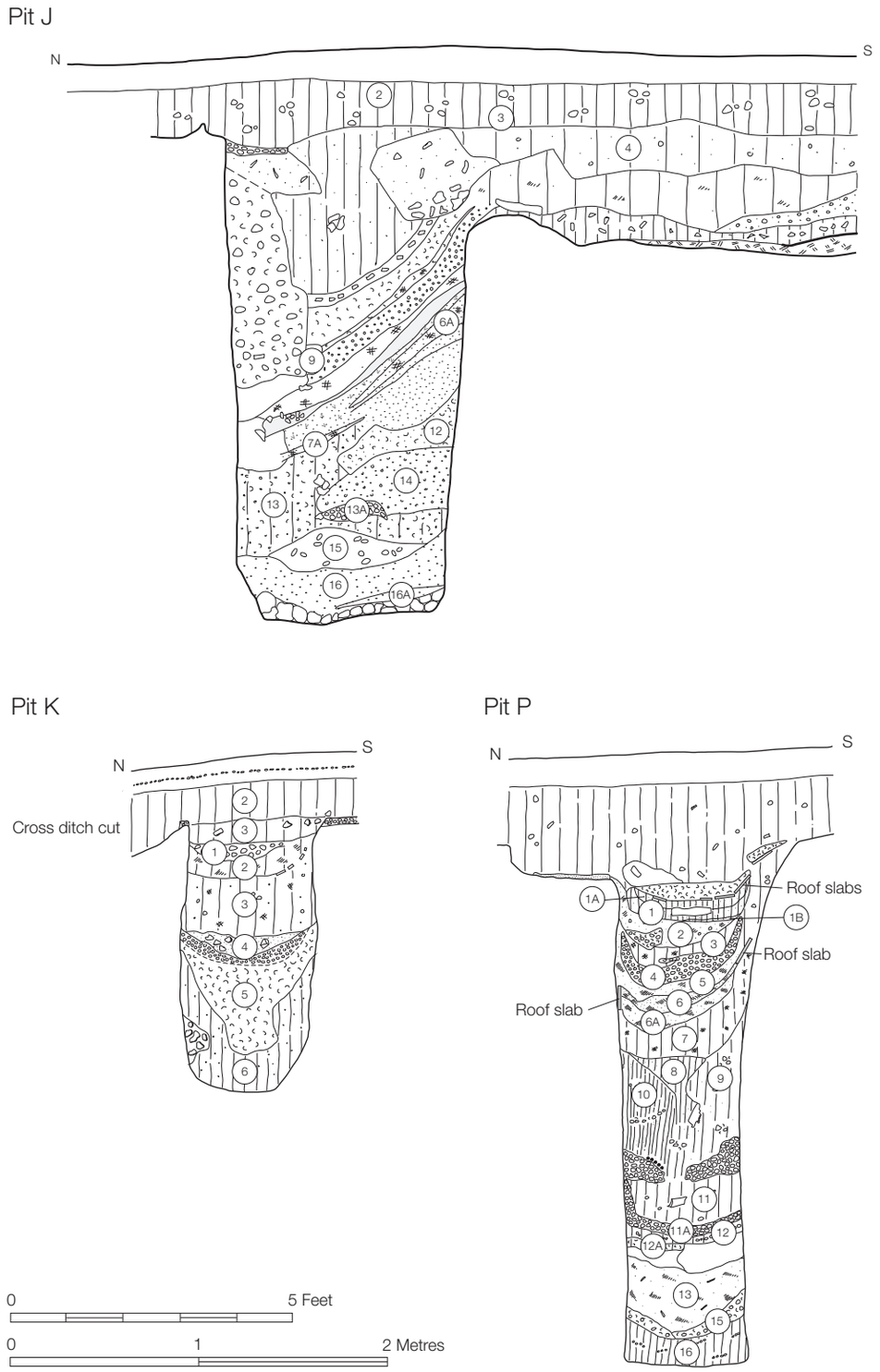


FIG. 34. Sections of Pit J (D9), Pit K (D10) and Pit P (D30) in *Monument 184*

Building 186

At the eastern edge of the courtyard associated with *Monument 184* is the town house *Building 186* (FIG. 9). The fragmentary remains of *Building 186* included rooms on at least two sides of a courtyard (Drew and Selby 1939, 59–60 Building VI; RCHME 1970, 560). *Building 186* partially covered the early metalling of *Street 180*, but was associated with the later metalling, and is therefore of fourth-century date. The orientation of *Building 186* raises interesting questions over its relationship with *Monument 184* and Building III. Although the lack of an eastern side to *Monument 184* means that there is no evidence to determine their stratigraphic relationship, perhaps *Building 186* post-dated Building III and was functioning once Building III went out of use.

Two rooms on the west side of the courtyard of *Building 186* contained mosaics, and, although neither is now extant, it is thought that both were of fourth-century date. Cosh and Neal (Section 3.2.2; II, 98 Mosaic 165.10, figs 77–78) suggest that the scheme of the fragmentary first mosaic had a central square panel with a central circle, lateral semicircles and quadrants in the corners. Surviving motifs include an outward-pointing pelta surmounted by a large bud and a calyx urn. Surrounding the finer central panel was a band of guilloche in larger tesserae which formed part of a spaced swastika-meander. The scheme of nine tangent circles is also found on Mosaic 165.1 in *Building 182* at Colliton Park. The guilloche is rare, but does occur on mosaics from Pit Meads (II, Mosaic 254.6) and Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts. (II, Mosaic 234.1), and Woodchester, Glos. (IV, Mosaic 456.9).

The second mosaic (FIG. 35; Section 3.2.1; II, 97–8 Mosaic 165.9) is from the southern end of the corridor or *porticus*. It had a long rectangular panel of intersecting octagons surrounded by bands of super-posed isosceles triangles, simple guilloche and unusual outward-pointing elongated stepped-triangles and a coarse white border.

FIG. 35. The mosaic in the corridor of *Building 186*

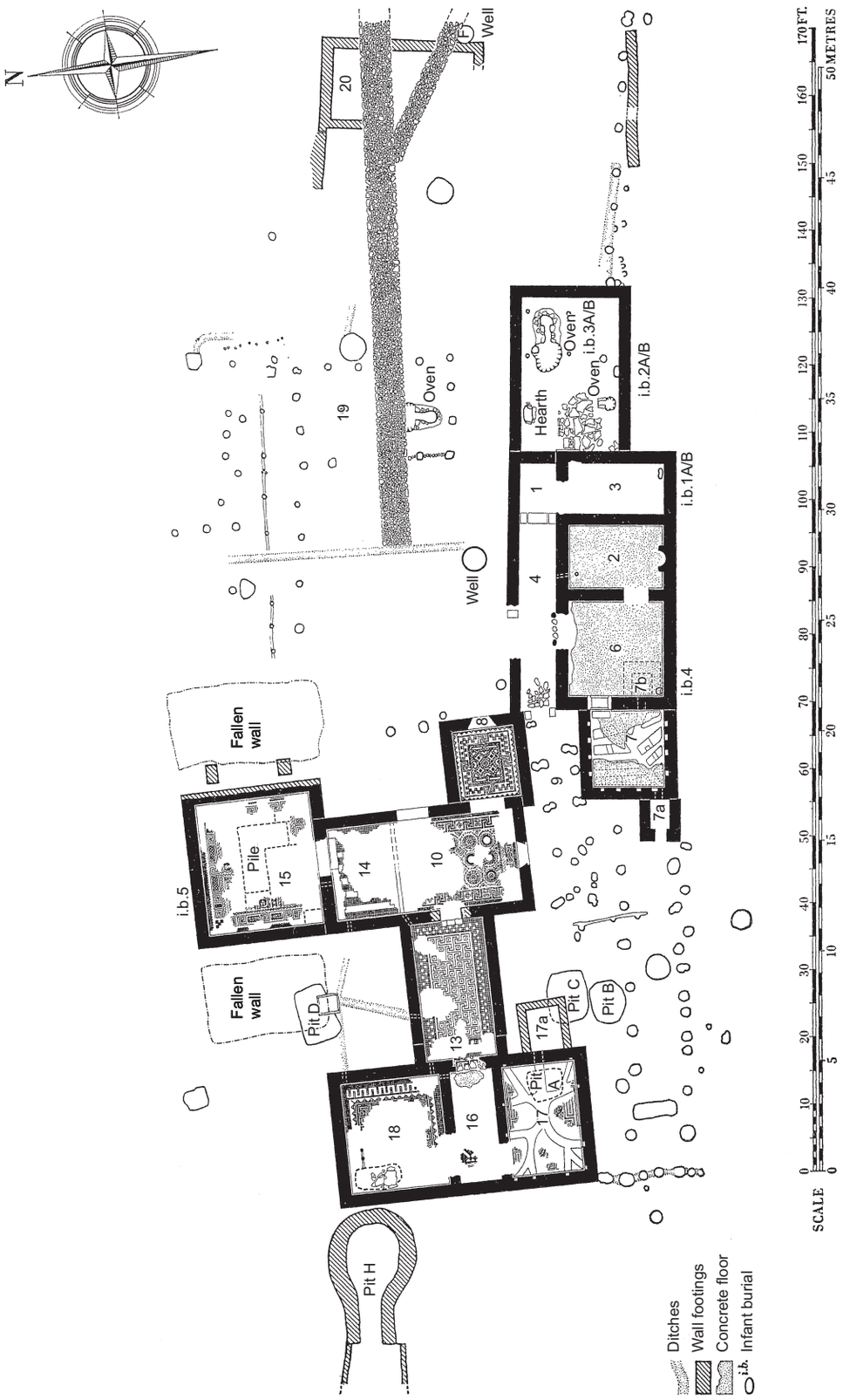


FIG. 36. Original plan of *Building 182* by Drew and Selby (after RCHME 1970, figure on p. 556)

Building 187

Building 187 lies between excavations W247 and W68a, just to the east of *Street 180* with which it is roughly aligned (FIG. 9). The partial remains of walls and two rows of stone bases in Ham Hill stone indicate that this was an aisled building *c.* 13.7 m wide and over 19.8 m long (Drew and Selby 1939, 59 Building V; RCHME 1970, 560). Unfortunately there is insufficient evidence to determine whether the building was a domestic residence or functioned as a barn. The yard to the south of the building overlay the first metalling of *Street 180*. Pit W was found under the south wall of the building. In order to prevent the building from collapsing, this pit had been partially dug out and four courses of limestone blocks, alternating with layers of packed chalk, were placed in the pit before the walls were built (FIGS 8 and 10; Drew and Selby 1939, 59). Pit M, which underlay the southern wall of the probable courtyard to the south of *Building 187*, contained pottery of fourth-century date (FIG. 9; RCHME 1970, 560). Meanwhile, Pit P was found inside the north wall of *Building 187* (FIGS 9 and 34). Unfortunately, the relationship between the pit and the building was not recorded, but it contained a number of finds of late Roman date.

2.3 NORTHERN AREA (*BUILDING 182*, FIGS 36 AND 38)

The Town House (*Building 182*) is the best preserved and best known of the buildings not only within Colliton Park but Dorchester itself. It remains on display to the general public with the mosaics of the West Range under a cover building (FIG. 1). *Building 182* occupies the northern end of the extreme north-western *insula* of *Durnovaria*, within the angle formed by the northern and western lines of the town defences, and the alignment of the town house reflects that of the defences rather than the street grid (FIG. 3). The house was comprised initially of three units, each containing three rooms. These were arranged in two adjoining, but separate, ranges aligned north–south (the West Range, comprising two of the three room units) and east–west (the South Range) in an L-shape around a small courtyard. The walls were constructed from roughly dressed flint nodules which were often laid in herringbone courses with limestone slabs or blocks as bonding courses and quoins (FIG. 37). Both ranges were roofed with hexagonal limestone slabs, with the exception of the stokeholes which appear to have been tiled.

FIG. 37. Wall section from *Building 182*

FIG. 38. Phase plan of *Building 182* (after Corney and Cox 2007, fig. 5)

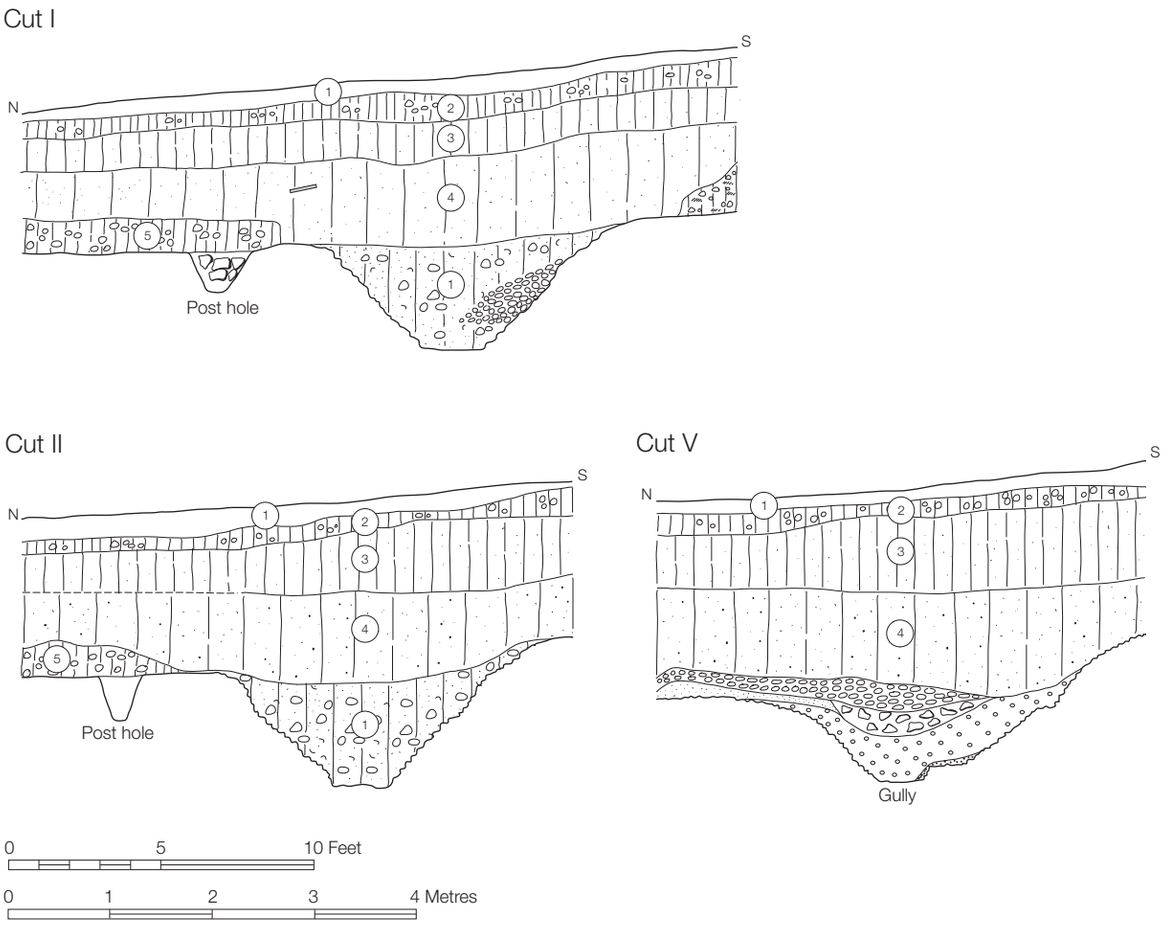


FIG. 39. Sections of the West Ditch (D108)

Numerous postholes, particularly to the east and south of the structure, indicate the presence of related timber buildings and property boundaries (FIG. 38). Room 19 formed part of the East Range while to the west of the South Range there was a wooden corridor and later an outbuilding.

Other features which have been linked to *Building 182* include an east–west ditch, with a line of postholes along its northern edge, just north of *Monument 183* (FIGS 9 and 39). This may have formed a southern property boundary for *Building 182*. The western end of the ditch was cut into the town rampart while the eastern end respects the boundary created by Building II (Drew and Selby 1939, 53; RCHME 1970, 558). The ditch contained both coins and pottery of fourth-century date.

A well was found within the courtyard, to the north of Room 4. The diameter was 1.07 m and it was cut into the natural chalk to a depth 9.9 m. The upper 6 m were filled with debris from the demolition of *Building 182*, but below that the remains of nine Portland stone columns were recovered, probably to be associated with the north wall of corridor Room 4 (FIG. 51; Drew and Selby 1938, 13).

The footings of another building (Room 20) were found to the east of *Building 182* (FIG. 40). This building underlies the east–west cobbled path which also crosses Room 19. A well (Pit F) was also found at the south-east corner of Room 20.

The description of *Building 182* given below was written initially by Mark Corney using the site notebooks produced by Drew and Selby (Drew and Selby 1938, Building I) but has been revised and expanded in light of the phasing devised by Corney and Cox (2007). The phasing is utilised here with their permission.

FIG. 40. Room 20 adjacent to *Building 182*, view looking west

2.3.1 FEATURES PRE-DATING *BUILDING 182*

A number of features around the West Range pre-date the construction of *Building 182* and, while the majority still appear to belong to Phase 3, some may date to the end of Phase 2. Pit H (FIGS 36, 41–43) was located less than 0.25 m west of the western wall of Room 18. It was a large stone-lined, keyhole-shaped pit, 4.26 m across at its widest point, up to 4.87 m deep, and appears to have had a corbelled roof. Much of the stone facing was severely reddened by intense heat. A basin-shaped hollow 1.21 m deep in the centre of the pit was connected to a narrow channel or flue leading from a roughly square stone-lined chamber on the west side of the pit. The full western extent of this chamber was not determined.

The lower fill of the pit and the western chamber contained considerable quantities of ash. The structure had been demolished and backfilled with limestone blocks taken from the upper lining and roof, chalk rubble and brown earth. At the top of this fill a coin of Tetricus I minted *c.* A.D. 270–73 (SF 2386) was recovered.

The primary fill settled and a large hollow formed over the deepest part of the pit. The hollow was then levelled off with further chalk rubble. Above this a layer of black earth, which had mortar splashes on its surface, accumulated. These are most likely to be associated with the construction of the West Range of *Building 182*.

There seems little doubt that Pit H was a large, well-built lime-kiln. Its position, immediately to the rear of the town's defensive rampart, strongly suggests that it was built to supply lime for the construction of the town wall, sometime late in the third century A.D. It was presumably deliberately demolished soon after, and coin 2386 incorporated in the fill. The close proximity of the pit to *Building 182* makes it unlikely that they were contemporaneous, and suggests a date after *c.* A.D. 270/80 for the construction of the western range of *Building 182*.

To the north of Pit H and Room 18 of the Town House were a series of regular slots, up to 0.3

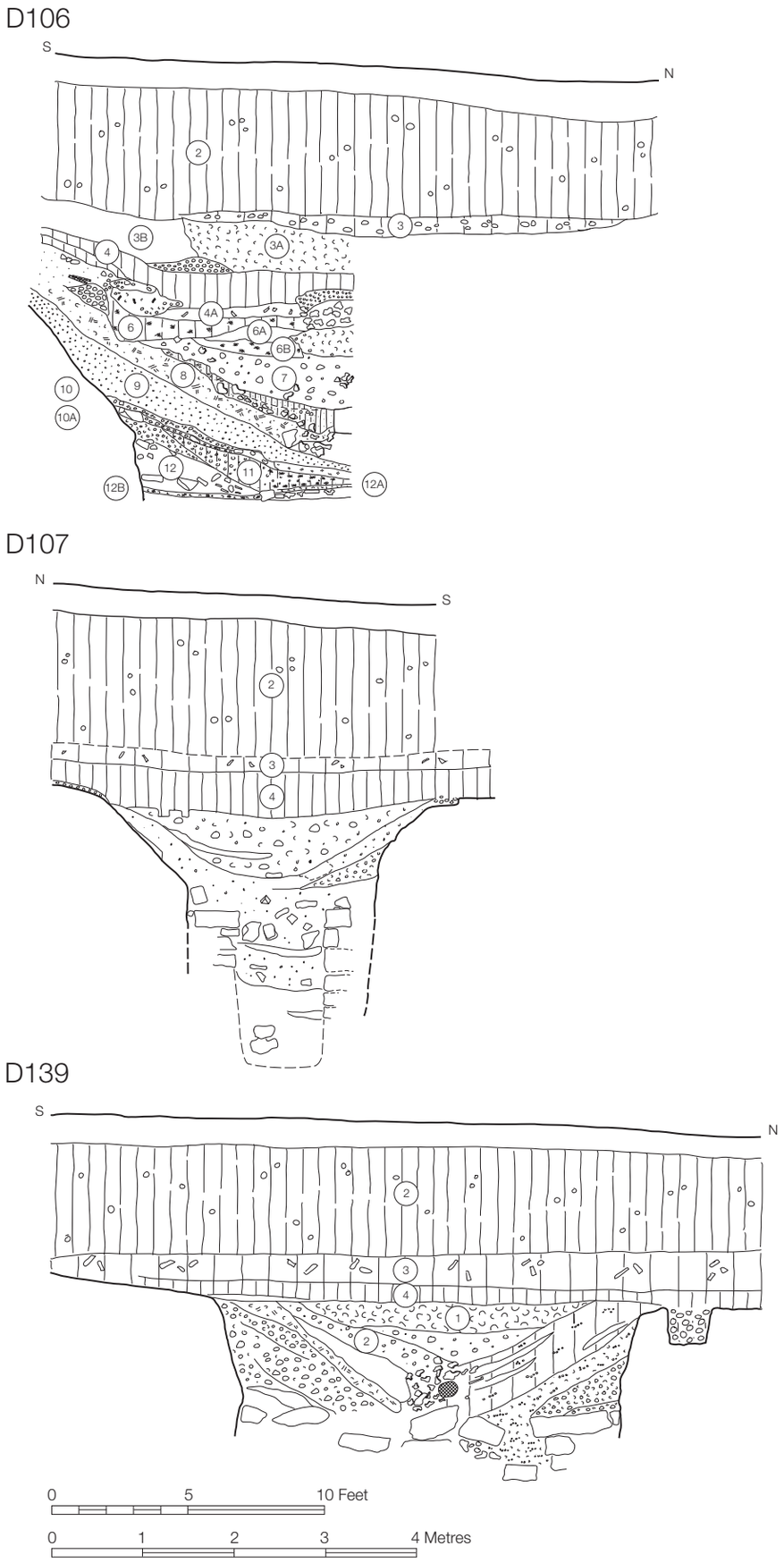


FIG. 41. Sections of lime kiln Pit H (D106, 107 and 139)

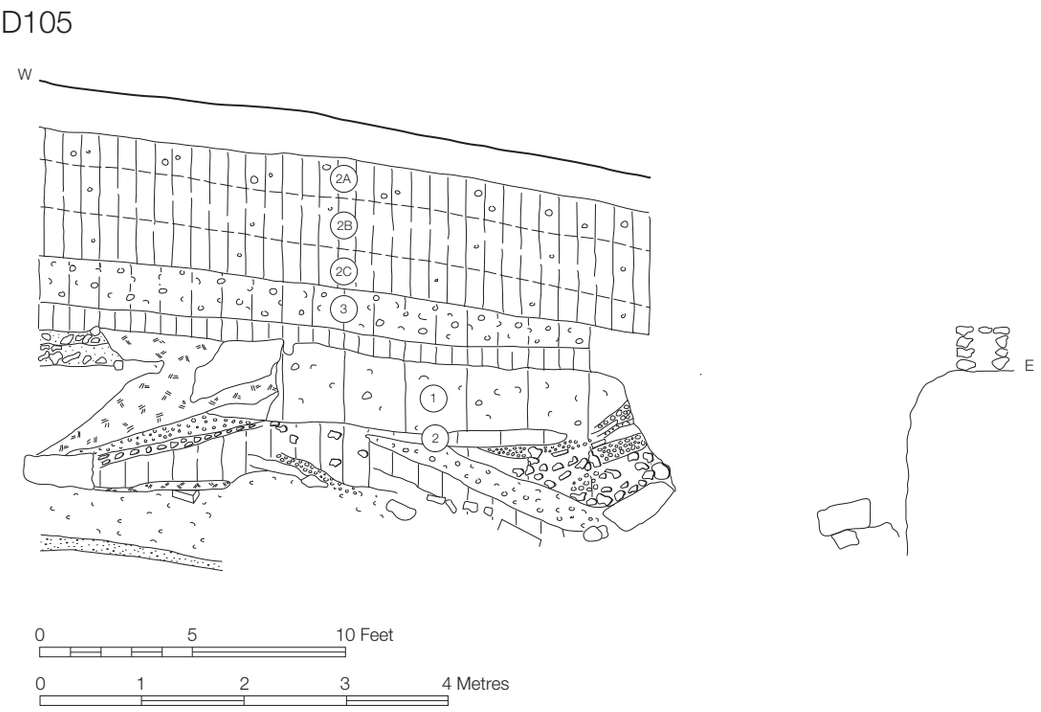


FIG. 42. Section of Pit H (D105)

FIG. 43. Pit H during excavation

FIG. 44. Pit A and hypocaust in Room 17, *Building 182*

FIG. 45. Pit C

m deep and 0.3 m wide (FIG. 38). Two parallel east–west slots were 2.6 m apart. Between these were a curving slot and another, longer slot which ran at a right angle to the east–west slots and extended beyond them to the north and south. A number of small postholes, up to 0.3 m deep, were also on the same alignment as the slots. These slots were interpreted by the excavators as drains, but more probably belong to timber structures of beam-slot and post construction. One of the slots was cut by Pit H indicating that they predated the construction of the lime-kiln. These structures, like the Town House, were in alignment with the defences rather than the street grid, thus they may have been built in the early third century after the first phase of the defences was constructed (Corney and Cox 2007, 4).

Pit A (FIGS 38 and 44) was sealed by the eastern piers of the hypocaust in Room 17, and was dug to a depth of 4.26 m into the natural chalk. Notable finds include a shale furniture leg (FIG. 174) and sherds of New Forest ware in fabric 1a, suggesting infill after *c.* A.D. 270 (Fulford 1975).

Pit C (FIGS 38 and 45) was located beyond the south-east corner of Room 17, and was dug to a depth of 3.6 m. The upper layers had been disturbed by the construction of Stokehole 17a, whose collapse the soft pit fill ultimately caused.

The lower, undisturbed fill of the pit contained a group of complete or near complete vessels, ranging from a samian mortarium of form Drag. 45, to folded beakers of probably mid- to late third-century date (FIG. 206). Two coins were found in the same level: an illegible bronze of first- or second-century date (SF 1023) and a denarius (SF 1030) of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138–161). The pottery and coin of Antoninus Pius suggest that the pit was dug and filled after the mid- to late second century. In fact both Pits A and C may be associated with the earlier

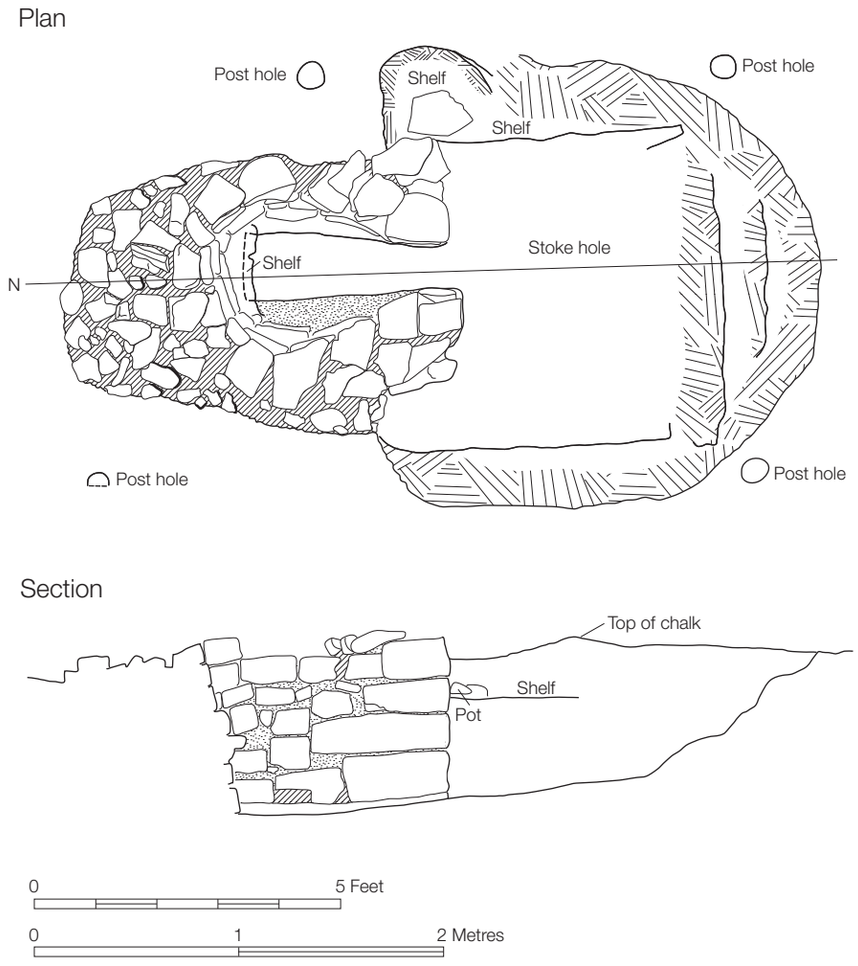


FIG. 46. Plan and section of oven in grid square 2SE (D29)

timber structures just north of Pit H and the Town House. The level from which Stokehole 17a had been inserted (Pit C layer 4), yielded eight coins: SF 658, 672, 673, 805, 806, 807a, 807b and 891. The latest of the series, dating to *c.* A.D. 325–30, was of Constantine I (SF 672).

There may be no direct structural evidence around the Town House dating to the first and second centuries, but there are some artefacts of this date. However, the lack of evidence may in part be due to the size of the Town House complex itself, along with the mosaic floors in the main wing which prevented examination of the underlying levels (Corney and Cox 2007, 6).

2.3.2 OTHER FEATURES IN THE VICINITY OF *BUILDING 182*

A number of isolated features were found near *Building 182*, generally to the south of the building. One is an oven in grid square 2SE (FIGS 5 and 46). Within the fill of the stokehole were found a copper alloy ring of third- or fourth-century date (Section 4.9.1.4 no. 178) and an iron bolthead (Section 4.10.1.1 no. 10). Three small pits were also found in grid square 21E. Pit 1 contained a late Roman bone pin (Section 4.13.1 no. 37), while no small finds were recorded from the intercutting pits 2A and 2B. Their lack of direct association with other structures makes it difficult to date these features and although late Roman finds were recovered from two of the features, they appear to have come from upper fills.

2.3.3 *BUILDING 182* — SOUTH AND EAST RANGES

The South Range was originally detached from the main house and, rather than being set at a right angle to the western wing, shared an alignment with the northern defences of the town. In its initial form this range was a three-roomed unit comprising Rooms 2, 3 and 6 (FIG. 70). Rooms 3 and 6 were entered from the north, while Room 2 was entered from Room 6, but did not connect to Room 3. Room 3 measured 4.27 m by 2.29 m and contained no features, although Infant burial 1A/B was placed in the south-east corner late in the building's use (FIG. 36;

FIG. 47. Room 2, *Building 182* showing the plastered niche, view looking south

FIG. 48. The plastered niche in Room 2 of *Building 182*

FIG. 49. *Building 182*, South Range from the west with the mosaic floor of Room 8 in the foreground. The pillars flanking the entrance to Room 6 can be seen in the centre of the photograph

FIG. 50. *Building 182*, South Range: Stokehole 7b in Room 6, view looking west

FIG. 51. The columns from the well in *Building 182*

FIG. 52. *Building 182*, South Range: the entrance to Room 4

FIG. 53. *Building 182*, South Range: Room 5 showing the oven in the north-east corner, view looking east

RCHME 1970, 557). Room 2 measured 4.27 m by 3.2 m and had a well-preserved mortar floor with a quarter-round moulding and a plastered semicircular niche partially recessed into the centre of the southern wall (FIGS 47–48). Boon (1983, 38) suggested that this niche probably housed a domestic shrine and would have been surmounted by a rounded head or shell-canopy. A pipe in the north wall may well have provided water for use with rituals conducted at the shrine (RCHME 1970, 557).

The largest room in the range, Room 6, was 4.27 m square and was entered from the north through a doorway flanked by two stone pillars and like Room 2 had a mortar floor (FIG. 49). Stokehole 7b was placed in the south-west corner following the addition of Room 7 (discussed below) and two limestone slabs projecting from the sides of the furnace in front on the stokehole probably functioned as furnace cheeks rather than supporting a water tank as suggested by Drew and Selby (FIG. 50; Drew and Selby 1938, 10).

This three-roomed unit was then linked to the main house when Room 8 was added to the south-eastern corner of the West Range. A wall, running eastwards from the south-east corner of Room 8 and of one build with it, created a corridor (Rooms 1 and 4) 1.68 m wide along the northern façade of the range (FIG. 49). The corridor floor was lower than the floors in the rooms to the south and the wall of Room 2 had to be underpinned with broken roof tiles. This corridor was an open-fronted verandah, the roof of which was supported by a colonnade of dwarf columns. A number of columns were recovered from close by and from the well immediately to the north (FIG. 51). The western entrance was flanked by limestone blocks that could have acted as pedestals for small columns or door jambs, and just within this doorway was an area of limestone paving (FIG. 52). At the eastern end of Room 4 a doorway gave access to a small chamber, Room 1, 2.2 m long which marked the extent of this addition, its east wall turning south to form a butt-joint with the north-east corner of Room 3.

FIG. 54. *Building 182*, South Range: Room 5 showing the limestone flag flooring, view looking west

FIG. 55. *Building 182*, South Range: the hypocaust in Room 7, view looking north

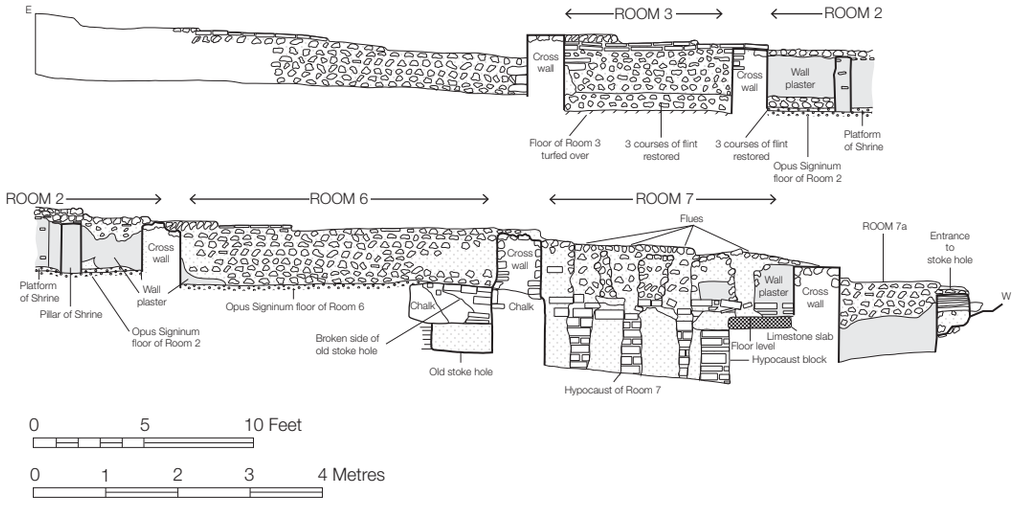


FIG. 56. *Building 182*, South Range: section along south range Rooms 7a, 7, 6, 2 and 3 (D137)

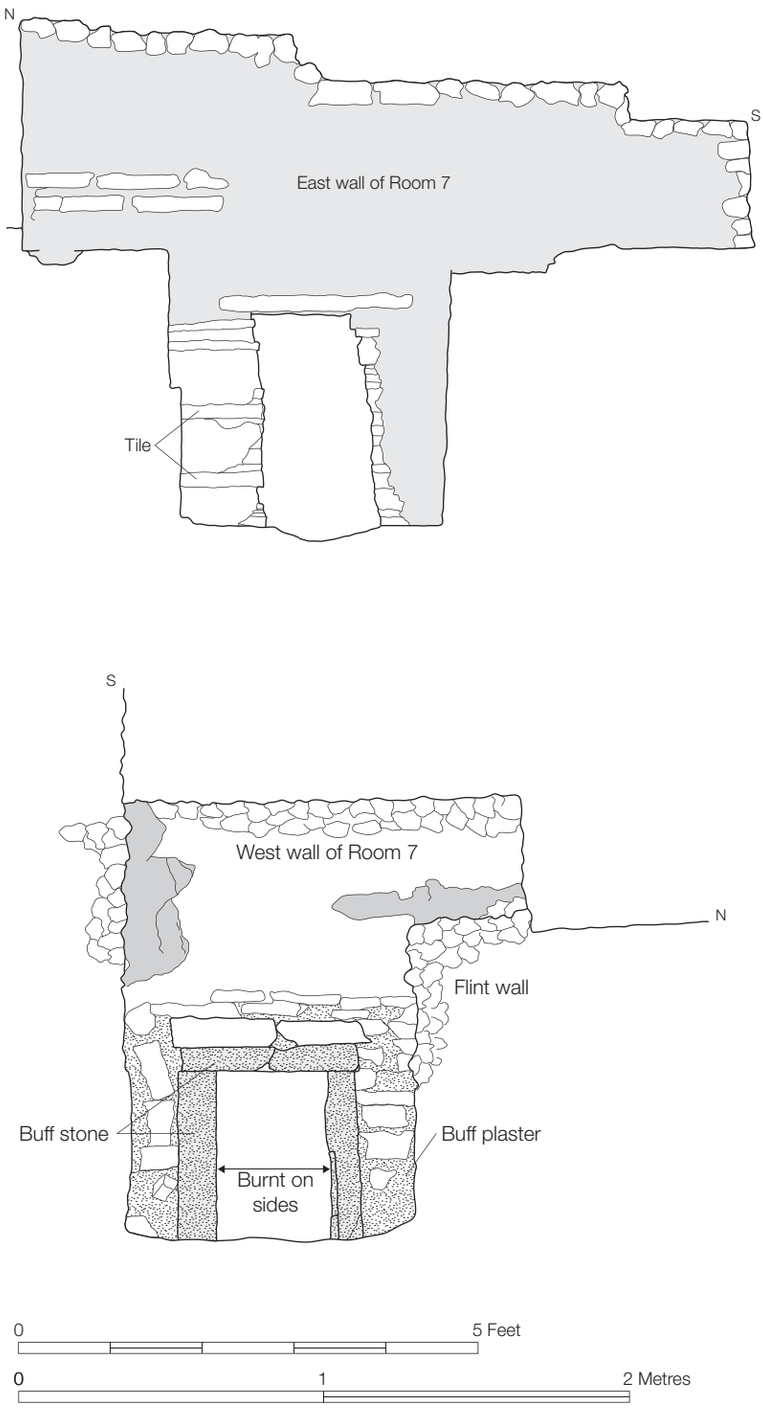


FIG. 57. *Building 182*, South Range: Room 7, elevations of stokeholes

The corridor gave access to the courtyard to the north and to another corridor west of the South Range, but did not give direct access to the West Range. The timber corridor leading west from Room 4 and running along the south of Rooms 8 and 10 in the West Range was identified by two lines of postholes and numbered Room 9 by Drew and Selby (FIGS 36 and 38). It would have given sheltered access to Stokehole 17a. Some of the postholes were partially overlain by Room 7, and so pre-date the addition of this room (Corney and Cox 2007, 9).

Subsequent to these alterations, a further series of additions were made to the range. Room 5, abutting Rooms 1 and 3, was added to the east and measured 7.01 m by 4.42 m. This room

FIG. 58. *Building 182*, South Range: Stokehole 7a, view looking east

contained two ovens, a hearth and limestone flag flooring and probably served as a kitchen or bakehouse (FIGS 53–54). One oven, in the north-east corner of the room, was of horseshoe shape and lined with limestone blocks, while a small hearth built of broken tile and roof slabs was placed against the north wall. A second small oven was built close to the southern wall. The limestone paving was between the hearth and the small oven. Coins of A.D. 341–6 sealed by this flooring indicate that the paving was not laid before this date and could provide a *terminus post quem* for the room itself (RCHME 1970, 558).

At the western end of the range, abutting Room 6, a channelled hypocaust (Room 7) was added (FIG. 55). Room 7 was 3.35 m square and was accessed via a doorway towards the northern corner of the west wall in Room 6, with a stone step down into the room. The original Stokehole 7b in the south-west corner of Room 6 was subsequently filled in and new Stokehole 7a built against the west wall of Room 7 (FIGS 56–58). Rooms 2, 6 and 7 had *opus signinum* floors, probably laid after Stokehole 7a had been added, as the new floor sealed the earlier Stokehole 7b.

Post alignments to the west of Room 7 indicate a roofed area (FIG. 38). The postholes, which ranged from 0.4 m to 0.6 m in depth, suggest that this was a substantial structure. The first two postholes at the southwest corner of Room 17 and the more northerly of the two lines extending east to Room 7 could have provided the initial covering, which was then extended to the south once Stokehole 7a was built. This would not only give covered access to the stokehole, but would also provide an area to store fuel and form a boundary for the south-west corner of the property. At the other end of the range this southern boundary was continued with another line of postholes which extended east from the south-east corner of Room 5 (Corney and Cox 2007, 11).

A posthole complex to the north of the South Range formed an East Range (FIG. 38). Room 19, arranged around the north-east corner of the courtyard, was originally identified by Drew and Selby (1938, 12) as an oblong post-built structure (FIG. 59), but is actually an L-shaped building comprised of two rooms (RCHME 1970, 558). The south room measured some 6.5 m by 4 m and the floor was sunk to *c.* 0.3 m below the natural chalk. The small oven built at the

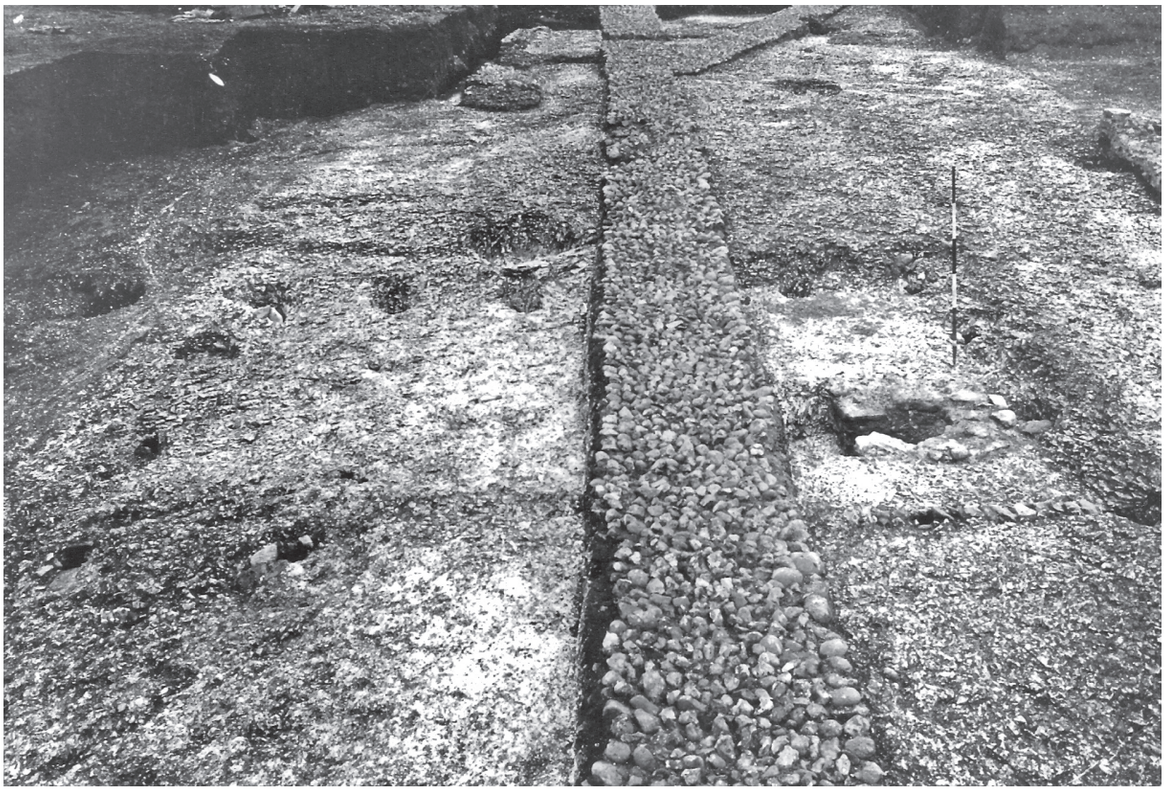


FIG. 59. *Building 182*, West Range: the postholes making up Room 19, view looking east

southern end of the room suggests that it may have functioned as a kitchen for the Town House (Drew and Selby 1938, 12). Room 19 was overlain by the cobbled path which runs eastwards from the Town House.

Further postholes indicate that there was at least one more room to the north of Room 19, although its extent is not known. A line of postholes formed a fence which may have linked the East Range to the east wall of Room 15 and functioned as the northern boundary of the courtyard (Corney and Cox 2007, 9).

Just to the east of Room 19 is Room 20, part of another stone building which was set at a right angle to the South Range and like Room 19 was overlain by the cobbled path. This room is of fourth-century date, but the relationship between it and the South Range is not clear (Corney and Cox 2007, 11).

2.3.4 *BUILDING 182* — INTRODUCTION TO THE WEST RANGE

The larger element of *Building 182*, the West Range, is made up of two blocks — Rooms 16, 17, 18 and Rooms 8, 10, 14 and 15 — which are linked by corridor Room 13 (FIG. 38). These two elements are aligned north–south, roughly parallel to the western defences of the town. Room 17 at the south end of the western range contains a channelled hypocaust, the only such appointed room in the main house. Rooms 10 and 14 in the eastern range were only separated by a wooden screen or folding partition represented by a shallow slot between the mosaics. Every room in the house in its final form contained a polychrome mosaic.

The walls of both blocks were laid straight onto the underlying chalk bedrock. They are approximately 0.6 m thick and comprised of roughly dressed flints, sometimes laid in herringbone fashion. Limestone was used for quoins, door jambs and bonding courses. Walls were plastered on both sides and painted Pompeian red externally.

Preservation of structural detail was generally good, with the walls often standing in excess of 1 m. Both the east and west walls of Room 15 had collapsed outwards, and the debris surviving

FIG. 60. *Building 182*, West Range: the *imbrices* used as drains in the West Range

FIG. 61. *Building 182*, West Range: Pit D with stone-lined sump, view looking north

in situ indicated an original height in excess of 4.5 m. The evidence for this room having more than one storey is discussed below. In addition, a collapsed window embrasure was found inside the south wall of Room 8 and evidence for other windows was found in Rooms 10 and 17.

Butt-joints in the masonry were noted between Room 13 and the western block (Room 16), and in the eastern block between Rooms 14 and 15, and Rooms 10 and 8. Rooms 8 and 15 are clearly later additions, the latter marking an enlargement of its predecessor. The whole structural sequence is clearly quite complex, and is discussed in more detail below.

The walls dividing Rooms 14 and 15, 10/14 and 13, and 16 and 18 were pierced at contemporary floor level by drains made from *imbrices* which were no doubt intended to facilitate the washing down of the mosaic floors (FIG. 60). Drains issuing from Rooms 13, 14 and 18 give out to channels which led to a soak-away, Pit D, located to the north of Room 13 (FIGS 38 and 61). The soak-away was comprised of a large pit within which was set a stone-lined sump (Drew and Selby 1939, 10).

2.3.5 *BUILDING 182* — WESTERN RANGE

Rooms 16, 17 and 18 form the westernmost range of the complex (FIGS 38 and 62). Projecting from the east wall, for a distance of 1 m, are two walls, 3.25 m apart, which flank the doorway into Room 16 (FIG. 38). These walls make a butt-joint with the walls of Room 13 (the southern one also being slightly offset, see below), and suggest that the westernmost range may originally

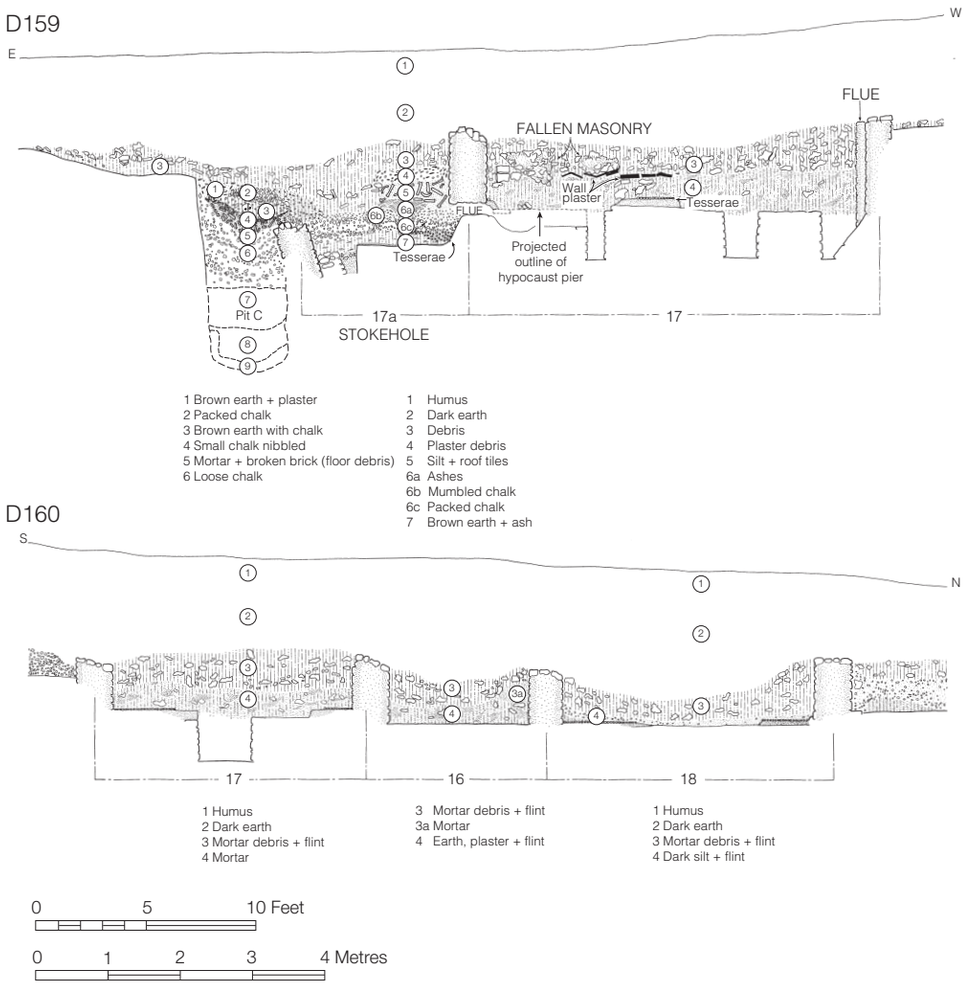


FIG. 62. *Building 182*, West Range: sections across Rooms 17, 16, 18 (D160) and Pit C, Rooms 17a, 17 (D159)

have been a free-standing three-roomed unit with a projecting porch on its eastern side. If this is so, then the evidence for Stokehole 17a being a secondary feature is of significance, and may further suggest that the hypocaust in Room 17 is also secondary. This is discussed in further detail below.

Room 18

The largest of the three rooms in this range, Room 18 measured 5.0 m by 4.57 m internally and contained the fragmentary remains of a mosaic in the eastern part of the room (FIG. 63; Section 3.1.8; II, Mosaic 165.8). Only the border of coarse red and pale grey tesserae remains and is comprised of bands of outward-pointing stepped triangles and a swastika-meander enclosing concentric rectangles.

The mosaic was laid on a mortar base, which in turn rested directly on the natural chalk. Quarter moulding in *opus signinum* survived along the base of the north wall. Drains made from *imbrices* pierced the east wall near the north-east corner, as well as through the walls separating Room 18 from Rooms 13 and 16.

Access to Room 18 was via a door in the south wall from Room 16. The door opening was approximately 1.75 m wide, exact dimensions were difficult to gauge due to the robbing of the limestone quoins.

In the north-west corner of the room a rectangular pit, measuring 2.13 m by 1.06 m and 0.9 m deep, had been cut through the mosaic (FIG. 36). The pit fill consisted of packed chalk with charcoal above, this being sealed by a layer of limestone flags, one of which bears a fragmentary inscription:]VAL[…| …]NO[… (*RIB* 190). A residual coin (SF 1264) of Carausius (A.D. 286–93) was found beneath the flags. The pit was perhaps a hearth or oven which was covered with the flagstones when it had ceased to function.

FIG. 63. *Building 182*, West Range: the mosaic in Room 18

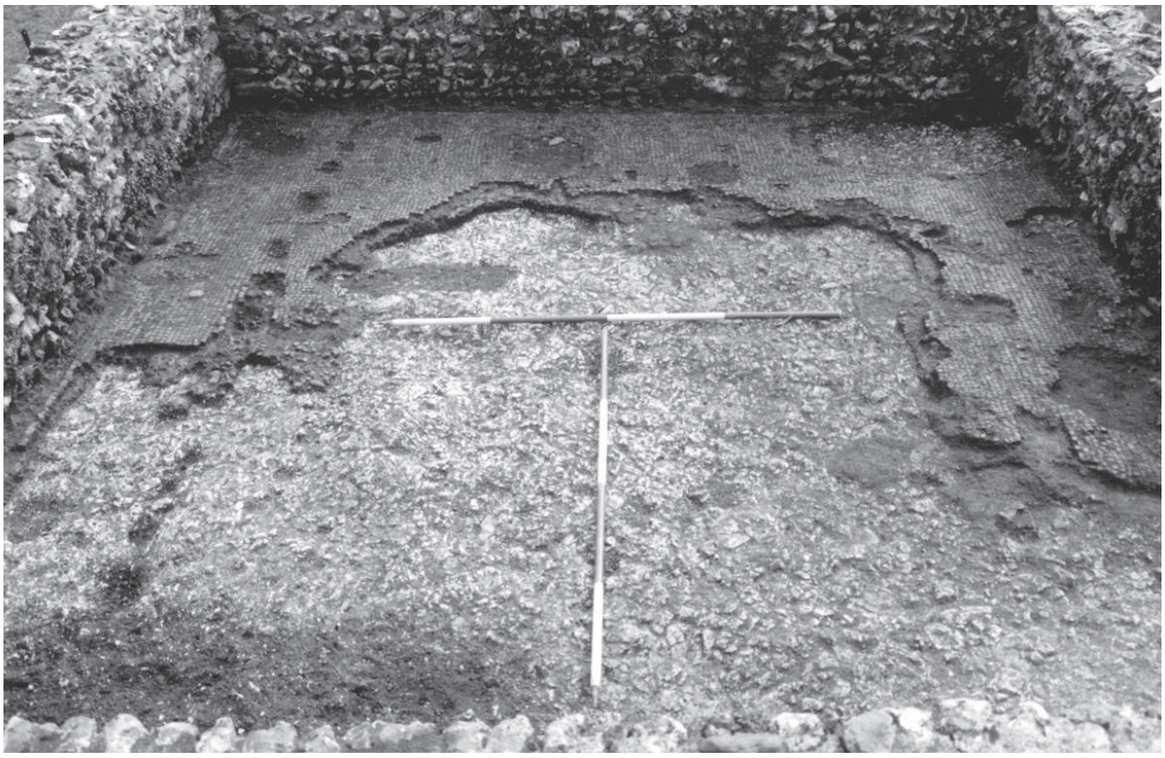


FIG. 64. *Building 182*, West Range: the stakeholes in Room 18, view looking east (*Courtesy of AC Archaeology*)

In addition, a line of stakeholes runs east from the pit, 0.4 m south of the north wall. Drew and Selby found only two stakeholes joined by a shallow slot, but re-excavation by AC Archaeology in 1996 showed that the stakeholes ran the full width of the room (FIG. 64). Corney and Cox (2007, 13) suggest that this line may represent the construction of shelving or a storage unit.

The insertion of the hearth and stakeholes through the mosaic suggests a radical change in the attitude of the occupiers to the appointments within the room. This and similar actions elsewhere in the complex are discussed in more detail below. Dating evidence was meagre, represented by two coins (SF 1043 and 1047) of Constantinian date (*c.* A.D. 330–40) in the debris above the floor.

Room 16

Little more than an access way into Rooms 17 and 18, Room 16 measures 5.0 m by 1.82 m. Only a fragment of the mosaic floor survived close to the western wall but it appears to have been executed in coarse red and pale grey tesserae (Section 3.1.6; II, Mosaic 165.6). A plain red border surrounded pale grey and red bands which enclosed a grid of white on a red ground. At a later date the room was re-paved with limestone flagstones laid on rammed chalk. This flagstone floor survives only in the eastern half of the room. Room 16 was entered from Room 13 via two steps, only the chalk bases of which survive.

A single posthole, not located on any surviving plan, was supposedly located below the level of the mosaic floor.

As with Room 18, little dating material was recorded, apart from two coins on the chalk step bases: SF 793 an 'Urbs Roma' (A.D. 330–40) and SF 789 of Constantine I (A.D. 330–7). However, neither of these coins can be regarded as being securely stratified. A further coin (SF 1045) of Constantine II as Caesar (A.D. 330–7) was recovered from within the rubble overlying the floor.

Room 17

Room 17, measuring 5.0 m by 3.2 m, was the only room within the main range with underfloor heating (FIG. 65). The hypocaust had eleven channels circulating between the piers of either masonry or stone-faced natural chalk. Ten wall flues, some still containing box-tiles, carried the warm air to outlets above the level of the surviving walls. The system was fed through a brick-lined and stone-capped flue by way of Stokehole 17a which was built against the east wall of the room.

Earlier writers have noted that the spacing of the channels and wall flues against the south wall may point to the position of a window, no trace of which has survived (RCHME 1970, 555). The two easternmost piers had partially slumped into the fill of underlying Pit C (see above, pp. 44–5).

Limestone slabs covered the hypocaust channels and were in turn covered by a bed of mortar 0.127 m thick, onto which a mosaic had been laid (Section 3.1.7; II, Mosaic 165.7). Along the north, south and west walls were fragments of a coarse red and pale grey border of a swastika-meander enclosing concentric rectangles. Two remaining *in situ* fragments from the central panel show parts of circles and stylised flowers. These fragments, along with a loose fragment found in Room 18, allow reconstruction of the mosaic as a scheme of interlacing circles alternately of simple guilloche and stepped-triangles.

The original excavators and the RCHME both stated that the floor had been deliberately smashed and thrown into the underlying channels. While this may be the case, it is possible that the initial collapse was accelerated by the subsidence of the eastern piers into Pit A. What little remained of the mosaic was subsequently lost when the room was opened for display.

Painted plaster survived on the inner face of the east wall, rising above an *opus signinum* quarter moulding, for a height of 0.45 m. The surviving scheme shows a lower border of dark red, above which is a pair of narrow horizontal lines, also in red, painted onto a white

FIG. 65. *Building 182*, West Range: Room 17, view looking east

background. Other fragments of plaster indicate panels with blue flowers and green leaves. One white piece bore the cursive grafitto *paternus scr[…]* | *paternus scripsit* (FIG. 99). The style of the lettering has been dated to the later second or third century (*RIB* II 2447.22). However, if this fragment is associated with the building it cannot predate it, thus it indicates that this style of lettering continued into the later third (the earliest date for the building) or fourth century.

Two coins were recovered from the tumble and debris above the floor: SF 815 is unidentified and SF 963 of Tetricus I (A.D. 270–3). The hypocaust flues produced a further two coins: SF 1007 of Constantine II (*c.* A.D. 330) and SF 1008 of Constantius II (A.D. 337–50).

Stokehole 17a was in a poor state of preservation due to subsidence into the underlying Pit C. However, enough survived to suggest that the structure was secondary as its walls were not bonded to the main house, a feature which no doubt prevented damage occurring to the east wall of Room 17 when the subsidence into Pit C took place. The stokehole seems to have been inserted from the level of Pit C layer 4, a packed chalk and plaster surface which yielded a group of coins, the latest being of Constantine I (*c.* A.D. 325–30).

The furnace was evidently roofed with tiles, which, after the structure's collapse, were deposited in layers 4 and 5 (FIG. 62). At the bottom of the chamber, resting on a thick deposit of ash and charcoal, close to the flue leading into Room 17, was a mass of tesserae, derived from the collapsed floor of the room. The deposits of fine chalk and earth, layers 6b and c, above the tesserae and below the collapsed roof tiles, suggest that the hypocaust in Room 17 had gone out of use before the collapse of the furnace structure.

2.3.6 *BUILDING 182* — EASTERN RANGE

Room 13

Essentially a corridor linking the eastern and western ranges of the main house, Room 13 measures 6.25 m by 3.35 m. The room was created by adding onto the original projecting porch fronting Room 16; the butt joins are clearly visible (FIGS 38 and 66). The southern wall is slightly misaligned and was offset to the south by 0.1 m.

A step of limestone blocks led down into Room 13 from the east by a door from Room 10. This room has a well-preserved mosaic floor in coarse red and pale grey tesserae (Section 3.1.3; II, Mosaic 165.3). The rectangular panel consists of an all-over spaced swastika-meander with single returns enclosing concentric squares and is bordered by two rows of chequers and a red band next to the wall, interrupted along the eastern side by a step leading to Room 10.

Nine coins were found scattered over the mosaic floor (SF 411, 415, 416, 418, 419, 617 and 619), the latest being issues of Constans dating to A.D. 337–50 (SF 415 and 418).

At a later date, probably after the middle of the fourth century on the basis of the two coins of Constans, the mosaic was covered by a new surface made of rammed chalk. This change may be contemporary with the laying of the limestone flags in Rooms 16 and 18. Flagstones were also laid over the mosaic in the threshold of Rooms 13 and 16, again a red and white swastika enclosing concentric rectangles (II, 93, fig. 66).

The north wall was pierced by a drain fashioned from *imbrices*, opening into a channel leading to soakaway Pit D 3 m to the north. A similar drain in the north-east corner connected with the higher floor level of Rooms 10/14.

While a group of nine coins found near the east door was claimed as a small hoard (SF 422), this interpretation presents problems as the latest coin is of Crispus (A.D. 317–26). Re-examination of the records indicates that these coins were from layer 4, stratified between the mosaic and the chalk floor which was laid above it. This indicates that their deposition was considerably later than the construction of the house and the laying of the mosaic. While it remains possible that a group of early fourth-century coins was retained and eventually deposited as such, it is more likely that the finds represent a residual scatter similar to those found over the mosaic floor and listed above.

A human skull was found 0.33 m above the lowest mosaic floor, in the general debris which

FIG. 66. *Building 182*, West Range: Room 13 showing butt joins of wall to adjoining rooms, view looking south

covered the whole complex. There was no evidence recorded which would indicate that the skull had come from a formal burial.

Rooms 10/14

Rooms 10/14, which together measure 8.53 m by 4.26 m were divided by a slot *c.* 0.15 m wide between their respective mosaics. The depth of the slot was not recorded. The feature was clearest in the western half of the room and was disturbed further east. This slot may have carried a wooden or plaster partition, or even a folding wooden screen.

The entrance to the house, which is in the eastern wall, opens into Room 10 and is 1.52 m wide. Room 10 also contained a rare survival from Roman Britain — a window embrasure (FIGS 67–68). This had been set in the south wall, and when the building was in a ruinous state, had slipped down the inner face of the wall to rest on the debris sealing the mosaic floor. The sill was *c.* 0.76 m above floor level and the opening, which was splayed, narrowed from *c.* 1.22 m wide internally to *c.* 0.91 m externally. A recess for a wooden window frame could be seen on the interior face. The window was subsequently restored and re-erected in its original position. Fragments of window glass were found within Room 10. The splay was plastered and painted red with traces of blue and grey also appearing.

The room contained a fine and complex mosaic, the northern part of which was destroyed before excavation (Section 3.1.2; II, Mosaic 165.2). The mosaic has a border of coarse red and pale grey spaced swastika-meander which encloses the central rectangular panel of a three-by-four grid of octagons. Within the octagons were circles, two of which contained stylised flowers, while a third has the remains of another flower. Along the southern side the central panel is extended with a row of red and grey stepped-triangles and a band of guilloche. The mosaic is

FIG. 67. *Building 182*, West Range: the window embrasure in Room 10

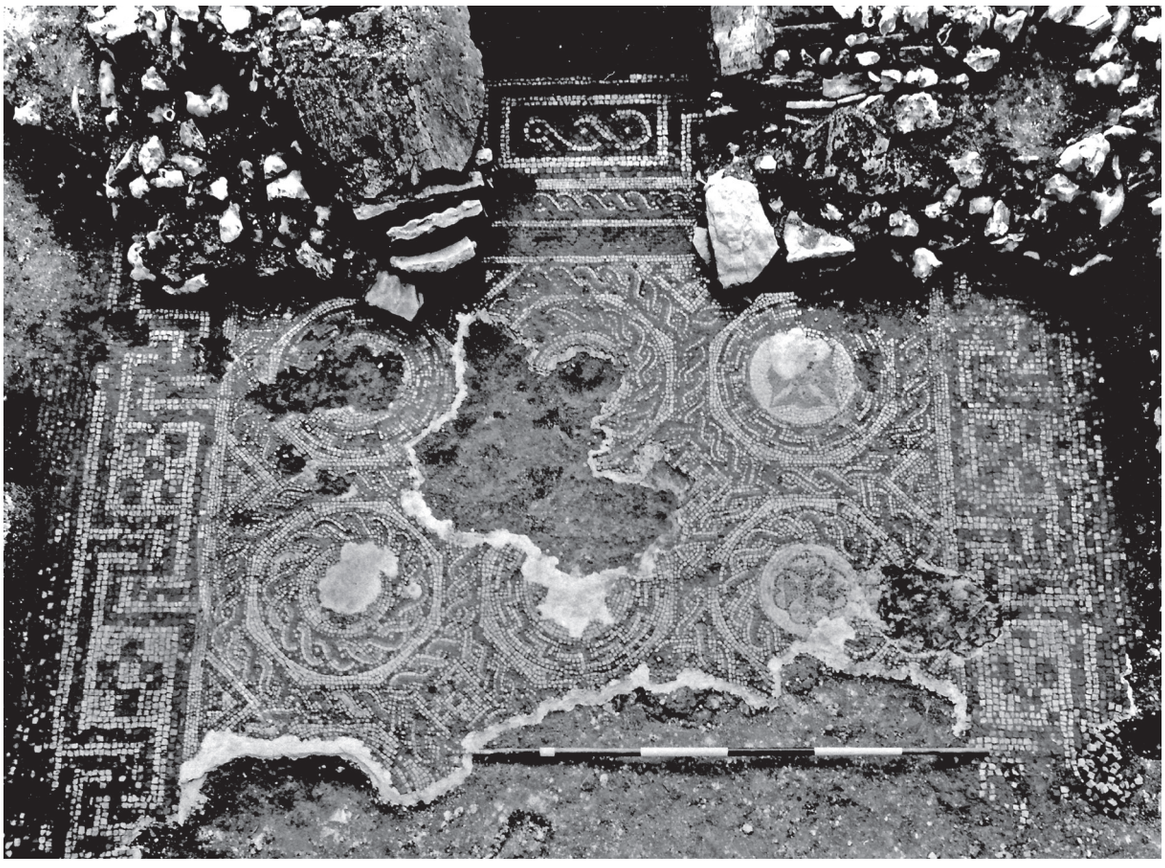


FIG. 68. *Building 182*, West Range: Room 10 showing the mosaics and window embrasure, view looking south

similar in character to that in the adjoining Room 8 and particularly the mosaic in Room 17.

Room 14 contained the fragmentary remains of a simple mosaic of red and blue-grey bands in coarse tesserae (Section 3.1.4). It is the simplest design in *Building 182*, and is found elsewhere in Dorchester (II, Mosaics 165.14 and 165.41). The simplicity of the mosaics in Rooms 14 and 16 suggests a role as anterooms perhaps not appropriate for more elaborate mosaics (II, 93 Mosaic 165.4).

Within Room 10 a burnt deposit was recorded (but not its extent), resting on the mosaic floor. It is not clear whether this may represent a late hearth or more extensive burning.

Eleven coins were recorded from the floor surfaces in the two rooms (SF 362, 485, 486, 513, 514, 520, 521, 522, 524 and 527). The latest (SF 486 and 513) were issues of the House of Constantine, *c.* A.D. 325–40.

Room 15a

This room, which was not recognised by the original excavators or later writers, is represented by robbed out wall trench Pit E (FIGS 36 and 38). The L-shaped trench, which was found beneath the make-up layers for the mosaic floor of the later Room 15, is 0.91 m wide and 0.91 m deep. The lower fill was comprised of flint, limestone, mortar flecks and charcoal lenses (FIG. 69). Part of a similar feature, with identical dimensions, was found in the south-west corner of Room 15. The room (here numbered 15a to distinguish it from its larger successor) had internal dimensions of approximately 2.7 m by 4.26 m. Thus, in its original form, the eastern range of Rooms 10, 14 and 15a would have been a standard three-roomed unit, very close in overall dimensions to the western range of Rooms 16, 17 and 18.

The recognition of the robbed wall and its associated trench is of some interest as it implies that Room 15a had a substantial construction trench. Elsewhere on the site all the records point to the walls resting directly on the natural chalk bedrock. The successor to Room 15a, Room 15 (see below), was at least two storeys high. Perhaps this was also the case with Room 15a.

Below the flint nodule bedding course for the later mosaic floor, which sealed the robbed-out wall, is a layer of rammed chalk which the section drawings would suggest is the level from which the robbing had occurred (FIG. 69). It is possible that the rammed chalk represents the original floor of Room 15a. Although extrapolation from such evidence may be a little unwise, it is possible that Rooms 10 and 14 also originally had packed chalk floors. The surface of the rammed chalk in Room 15a is approximately 0.46 m below the level of the later mosaic floor, but approximately 0.15 m below the level of the mosaic in Room 14. If the mosaic in Room 14 was laid directly onto an earlier chalk surface, that earlier surface would be at the same level as the rammed chalk in Room 15. The higher level of the mosaic in Room 15, when compared to the mosaic in Room 14 is most likely due to the levelling of debris associated with the demolition of Room 15a.

Finds associated with Room 15a are few, but the small group of pottery from Pit E includes Dorset black-burnished ware of third-century date. Site notebook volume II (p. 53) records that coin 598 of Claudius II (A.D. 268–70) came from Pit E, even though it was actually found on the spoil heap. Obviously the coin cannot be considered as securely provenanced. The pottery points to a date probably in the late third century or early fourth. Thus, the eastern range is probably close in date to the western three-roomed unit. Coin 541 of Constans (*c.* A.D. 341) which was found in the make-up for the mosaic in Room 15 suggests a date of demolition for Room 15a before the middle of the fourth century.

Room 15

Added to the north end of Room 14, probably in the mid-fourth century, Room 15 measured 5.94 m by 5.33 m and was clearly a room of some importance. Projecting to the east of Rooms 10 and 14 by some 1.83 m, the mass of rubble from the collapsed east wall indicates that Room 15 had walls of flint and limestone standing at least 4.5 m high. Two masonry blocks found to the east of the east wall rubble could be from the base of an external staircase or buttresses. Little further can be determined about this collapse, or the less well preserved collapsed west

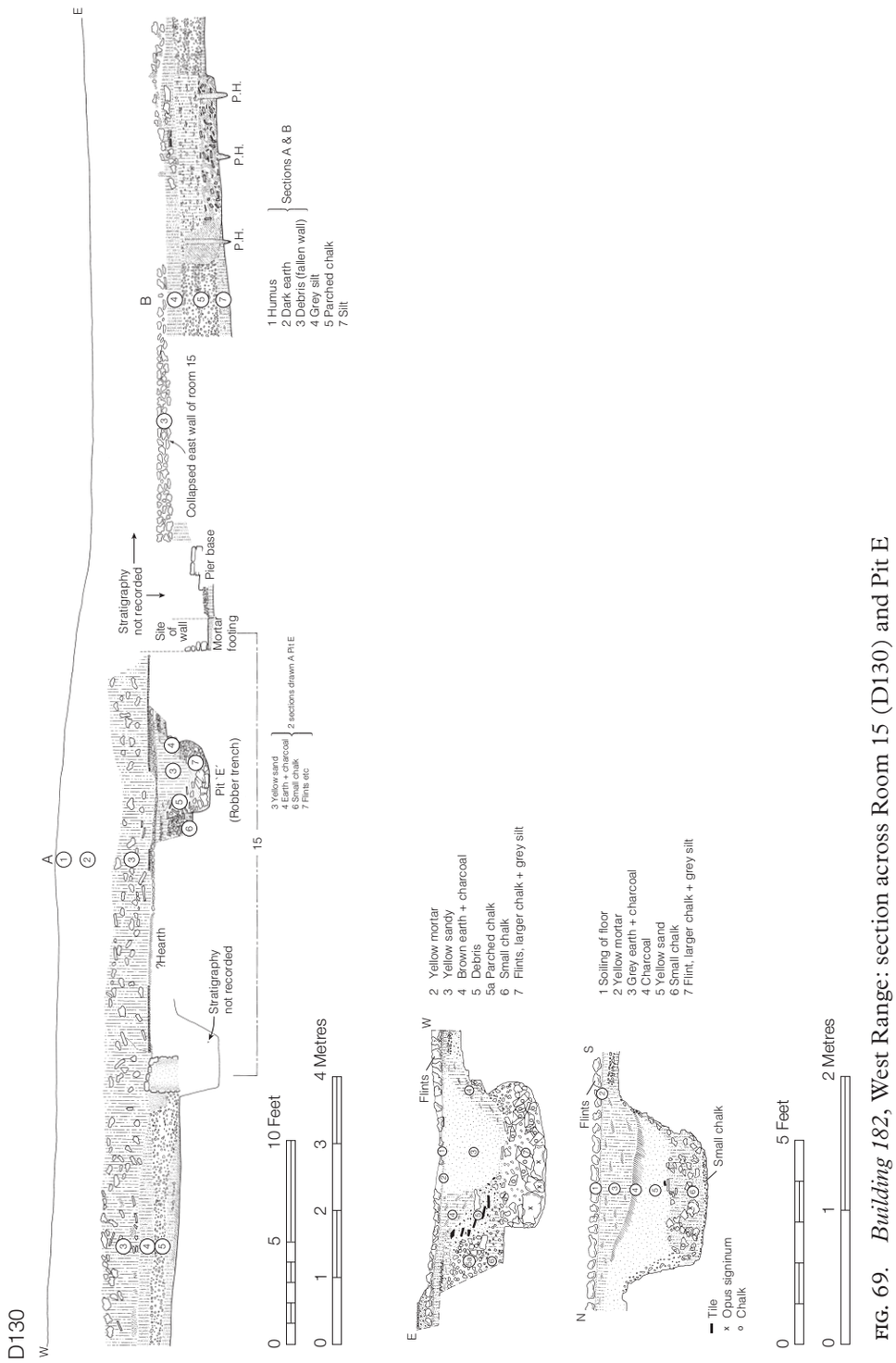


FIG. 69. *Building 182*, West Range: section across Room 15 (D130) and Pit E

wall, from the surviving records. The room was entered by a doorway placed centrally in the south wall and had a step of Purbeck stone leading down into Room 14.

Within the room were the badly fragmented remains of a very fine mosaic pavement (Section 3.1.5; II Mosaic 165.5). The elaborate borders, which remain only on the north and west sides, framed a rectangular panel of fine tesserae, very little of which remains. The outer border was of stepped-triangle and the inner border a spaced swastika-meander. Meanwhile, the central panel was surrounded by two, possibly three, borders of simple guilloche.

Rectangular panels surrounded a medallion which contained portraits of the seasons, although they only remain midway along the north and west sides. The portrait on the northern side is now lost but represents Winter while that on the west is Spring or possibly Autumn. Cosh and Neal (II, 95) state that the workmanship is exceptionally fine and that the range of colours used is the greatest on any one mosaic in the region. It has a similar character to the others in *Building 182*, but is far superior.

2.3.7 THE DEVELOPMENT OF *BUILDING 182*

The phasing utilised here in the discussion of the development of *Building 182* is that developed by Corney and Cox (2007) in their re-evaluation of the building for Dorset County Council.

Pits A, C and H all predate the construction of *Building 182* and give the only firm indication of the date of that event. Lime-kiln Pit H is so close to the west wall of the range that it would have posed a threat to the stability of the building if the two had co-existed. The kiln was deliberately filled in after *c.* A.D. 270/80, while Pit A, below the hypocaust in Room 17, was open long enough for New Forest wares in fabric 1a to be deposited, suggesting infilling after *c.* A.D. 270. Thus the construction of this building was conducted in Phase 3 of the site.

Phase 3a (*c.* A.D. 300–320)

Despite the lack of closely dateable material directly associated with the construction of the range, Corney and Cox (2007, 6) suggest a date in the first two decades of the fourth century for the initial construction of the Town House.

During this first phase of construction, the building consisted of three individual three-

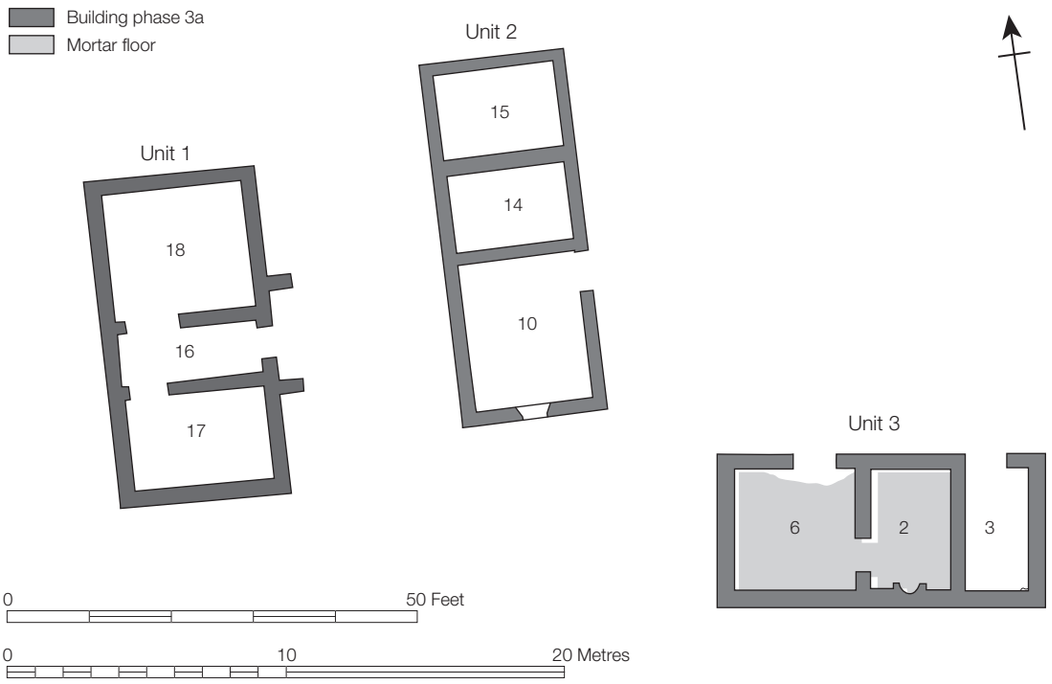


FIG. 70. Phase 3a of *Building 182* (after Corney and Cox 2007, fig. 6)

roomed units (FIG. 70). The West Range comprised Units 1 (Rooms 16, 17 and 18) and 2 (Rooms 10, 14 and 15a), while the South Range comprised Unit 3 (Rooms 2, 3 and 6). The short projecting walls on either side of the entrance to the central room in Unit 1 (Room 16) suggest the presence of a porch, much like that seen on *Building 185* to the south.

All three units are similar in size: Unit 1 is 11.5 m by 6 m, Unit 2 is 12.5 m by 5.5 m and Unit 3 is 11.5 m by 5.8 m. They are slightly smaller than the similarly three-roomed *Building 185* which is 15 m by 6 m.

The hypocaust in Room 17 was clearly an original feature of the range, being provided with flues in the walls, a feature which, if secondary, would have required a total rebuild, for which there is no evidence.

Phase 3b (*c.* A.D. 350)

This phase saw the joining of Units 1 and 2 into a single West Range with the addition of the connecting corridor Room 13. In order to access Unit 2 from this corridor, a new doorway was inserted into the west wall of Room 10 (FIG. 71).

A new stokehole (Stokehole 17a) was built onto the east wall of Room 17 in Unit 1. The furnace may have replaced a simple 'open' stoking area, or a less substantial structure, any trace of which would most likely have been removed during the construction of 17a. The date of this addition is difficult to assess, although the coin of *c.* A.D. 325–30 at the level of construction may suggest that it did not take place before the second quarter of the fourth century.

Provision of mosaics within the rooms may not have taken place until after the two elements which constitute the west wing of the complex were linked by Room 13. Only Room 17 may have been the exception. It must, however, be stated that mosaics within three-roomed buildings are very rare, which could support the suggestion that they were later additions in this case.

In Unit 2, the north wall of Room 15a was demolished and the larger Room 15 created and a timber or plaster partition divided Room 14 from Room 10. Finally Room 8 was added onto the south-east corner of Room 10.

The South Range (Unit 3) was linked to the West Range by the addition of a corridor (Rooms 1 and 4). However, no door was added as in Room 10 of Unit 2, thus there was still no direct access from the South to West Range. Beyond the west end of this verandah was a timber corridor (Room 9).

The East Range (Room 19) and the fence which formed a northern boundary to the courtyard may also belong to this phase. Although there is no direct stratigraphic link, finds from the Range suggest a construction date in the mid-fourth century. The presence of the East Range may explain why the main house was extended to the west instead of around the other sides of the courtyard (RCHME 1970, 553).

Phase 3c (*c.* A.D. 350+)

In this final phase of construction, Room 5 was added to the eastern end of the South Range and at the western end Room 7 with its hypocaust (FIG. 72). Stokehole 7b was inserted into Room 6, but this was then replaced by Stokehole 7a which was built onto the western wall of Room 7.

Postholes to the west of Room 7 may have provided a covered area which also functioned as a fuel store for Stokehole 7a and as a boundary at the south-west corner of the property. Similarly, a fence line extending east from Room 5 formed a southern boundary.

It is possible that at this time Room 19 in the East Range, was replaced by Room 5 in the South Range as a kitchen. Meanwhile another stone range to the east (Room 20) may also belong to this phase.

Phase 3d

Building 182 probably continued in use into the fifth century, although dating evidence for the decline of the building is sparse. Certainly, the presence of the dwarf columns from the South Range verandah in a well just to the north and in Room 7 suggest deliberate abandonment/filling of the well and demolition of at least part of the range.

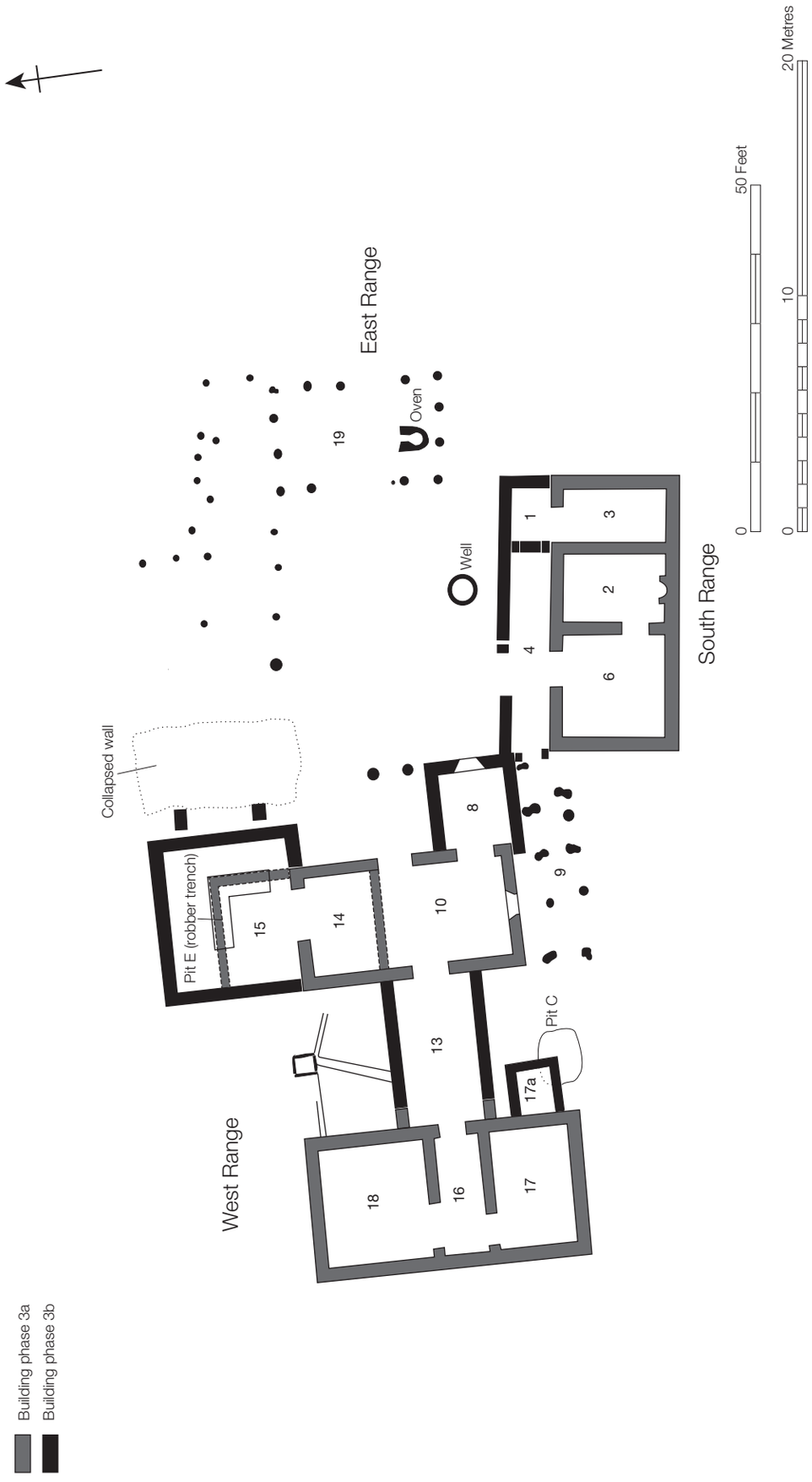


FIG. 71. Phase 3b of *Building 182* (after Corney and Cox 2007, fig. 7)

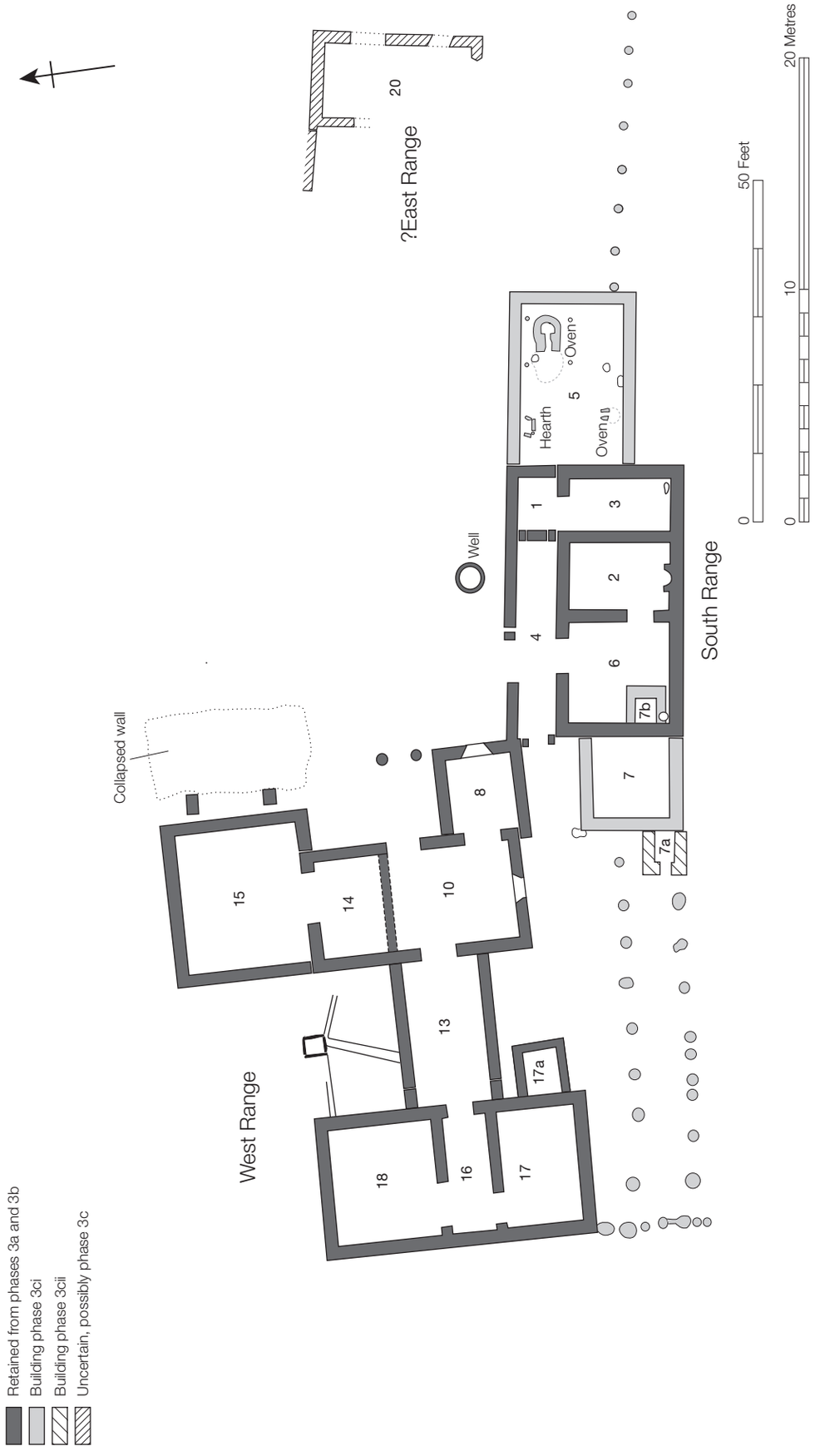


FIG. 72. Phase 3c of *Building 182* (after Corney and Cox 2007, fig. 8)

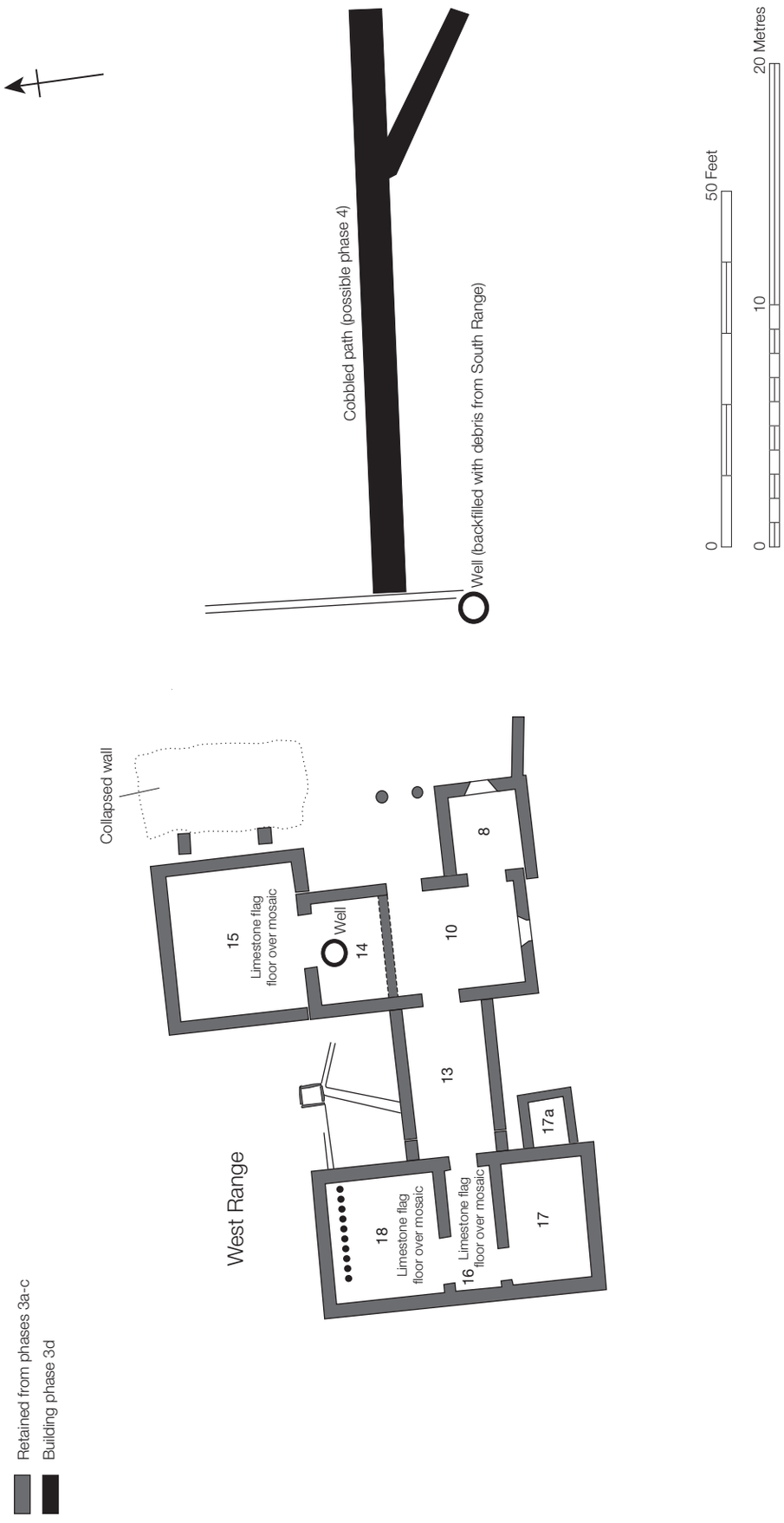


FIG. 73. Phase 3d of *Building 182* (after Corney and Cox 2007, fig. 9)

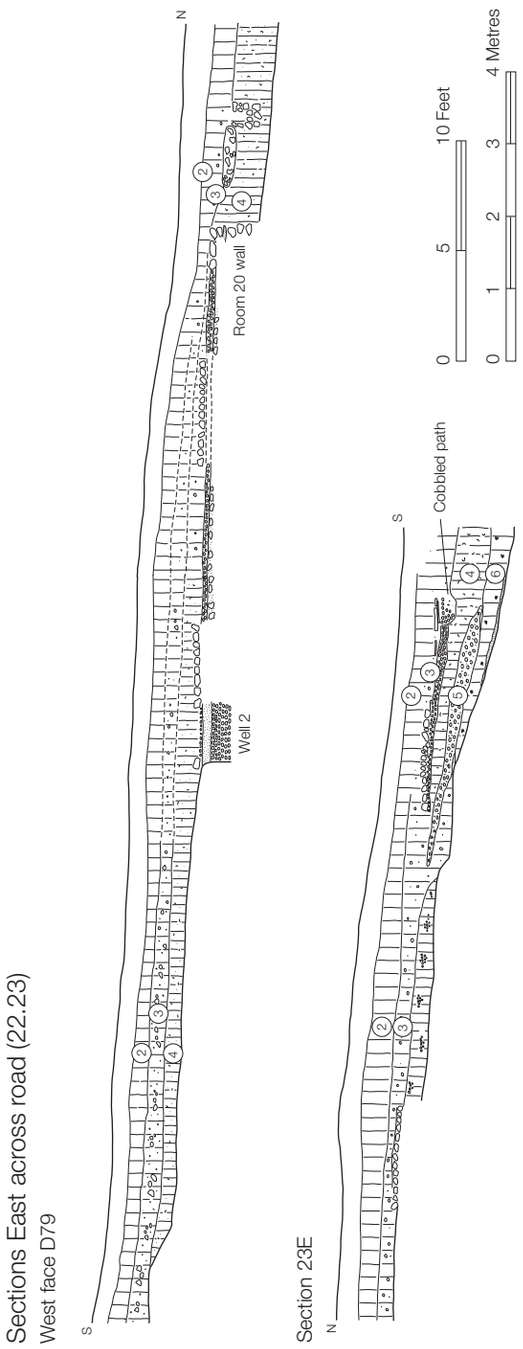


FIG. 74. Sections along eastern edge of *Building 182* and across cobbled path (D79)

Meanwhile in the West Range the limestone flag floors laid over the mosaics in Rooms 16, 18 and part of Room 13, the construction of the hearth or oven in Room 18 and the line of stakeholes across the room strongly suggest a marked change in the character of the occupation in this range in the late fourth or fifth century (FIG. 73). A rough limestone floor was laid over the worn mosaic in Room 15, and a section drawn across the room shows a worn patch in the mosaic in which a hearth was built (FIG. 69). However, the relationship between the flagstones and the hearth was not recorded by Drew and Selby (Corney and Cox 2007, 13).

The walls of the range were not substantially robbed. The south wall of Room 10 collapsed inwards, while parts of the east and west walls of Room 15 fell outwards. Stone roof tiles were also found in large numbers on the floors of Rooms 8 and 10. All of these factors suggest a gradual decay of the building. Coins both sealed by and found within the collapse of the Room 15 walls are dated to A.D. 388–402 and indicate that the walls could not have fallen before the beginning of the fifth century (Corney and Cox 2007, 13). In addition there are significant quantities of late Roman finds from the house.

An unexcavated well was dug through the mosaic in Room 14 (FIG. 73). While Drew and Selby thought it was post-medieval in date, the well may also belong to this phase. Finally a cobbled path, aligned with the main entrance to the West Range, terminates at a shallow ditch which is on the same alignment as the range (FIG. 74). The ditch contained later Roman pottery and a coin of A.D. 364–378, and coins of the same date were sealed by the path. Drew and Selby (1938, 6) believed that this path, which heads straight towards the entrance to the house, was the main approach to *Building 182*, while Draper (1980, 120) suggests that it was more likely to have been later in date, and perhaps associated with medieval structures on the site which are known from documentary evidence but have yet to be found during excavation (FIGS 40 and 59). However, Corney and Cox (2007, 14) believe that a late Roman or early post-Roman date is more likely and provisionally placed it in Phase 3d. The fact that the path passes across Rooms 19 and 20, which were demolished and levelled before its construction, means that it must be very late in the Town House sequence.

The peripheral location of *Building 182*, some distance from the heart of both the Anglo-Saxon and medieval towns, and the area's subsequent use primarily for horticultural activities and finally as the core of Colliton Park must have been an important factor in the preservation of the Town House.

CHAPTER 3

THE MOSAICS

By Stephen R. Cosh

Note: The numbers following a mosaic refer to the volume, site and mosaic number in Roman Mosaics of Britain *by Cosh and Neal/Neal and Cosh (see bibliography, I–IV) where full references are given. Dorchester is given the site prefix 165.*

3.1 *BUILDING 182*

The mosaics in *Building 182* belong to the phase when the separate buildings of the south and west ranges were linked and integrated, and Room 8 added; Room 15 was probably also enlarged at that stage. The resultant southern range did not have direct access to the rest of the building and lacked mosaics, whereas every room of the H-shaped western range was paved in mosaic (FIG. 75). Two Constantinian coins in the underlying levels of Room 15 date these alterations and mosaics to post A.D. 341. Subsequent to the excavations, the walls were left exposed and the mosaics reburied with the exception of Room 8's, which was provided with a small cover building; the very fragmentary mosaic in Room 17 was lost as a consequence of displaying the channelled hypocaust. The mosaics were re-exposed in September 1996 for assessment and consolidation prior to the construction of a new and larger cover building, in which all the mosaics are currently on public view. The mosaics had survived in much the same state as when they were first uncovered with the exception of the finer parts of Room 15, notably the two small busts of Seasons, the only known figures on the mosaics. Apart from the coarse banded tessellated pavement in Room 14, the mosaics have so many features in common that they are probably contemporary and laid by the same craftsmen, although the workmanship in Room 15 is superior. The finer panels display a wide range of colour and some are elaborate workings of familiar repertoire: particularly in Room 17.

3.1.1 ROOM 8

Mosaic 165.1. Dimensions: room 3.3 m by 2.8 m; panel 1.8 m by 1.4 m. Tesserae: dark grey, white, red, yellow, blue-grey and pale blue-grey, 12 mm; border: red and pale grey, 25 mm. FIG. 76: painting by SRC from original.

This mosaic survives almost in its entirety. It has a central rectangular panel with a scheme based on nine tangent circles, here truncated to form a central circle, lateral semicircles and quadrants in the corners. These are worked in simple guilloche outlined dark grey with alternating strands of red, yellow and white, and blue-grey, pale grey and white. Each semicircle and quadrant contains a dark grey stepped-triangle, while the central medallion holds a stylised flower with four longitudinally shaded lentoid petals with red bilobed petals between. The four concave square interspaces contain guilloche knots with alternately shaded strands as in the simple guilloche. The panel is completed by the addition, on opposite sides, of a pair of narrow rectangles defined by simple guilloche and containing a single dark grey fillet. The mosaic has a border of coarse red and pale grey tesserae consisting of a spaced swastika-meander, the swastika element being midway along each side with chequers filling the L-shaped spaces at

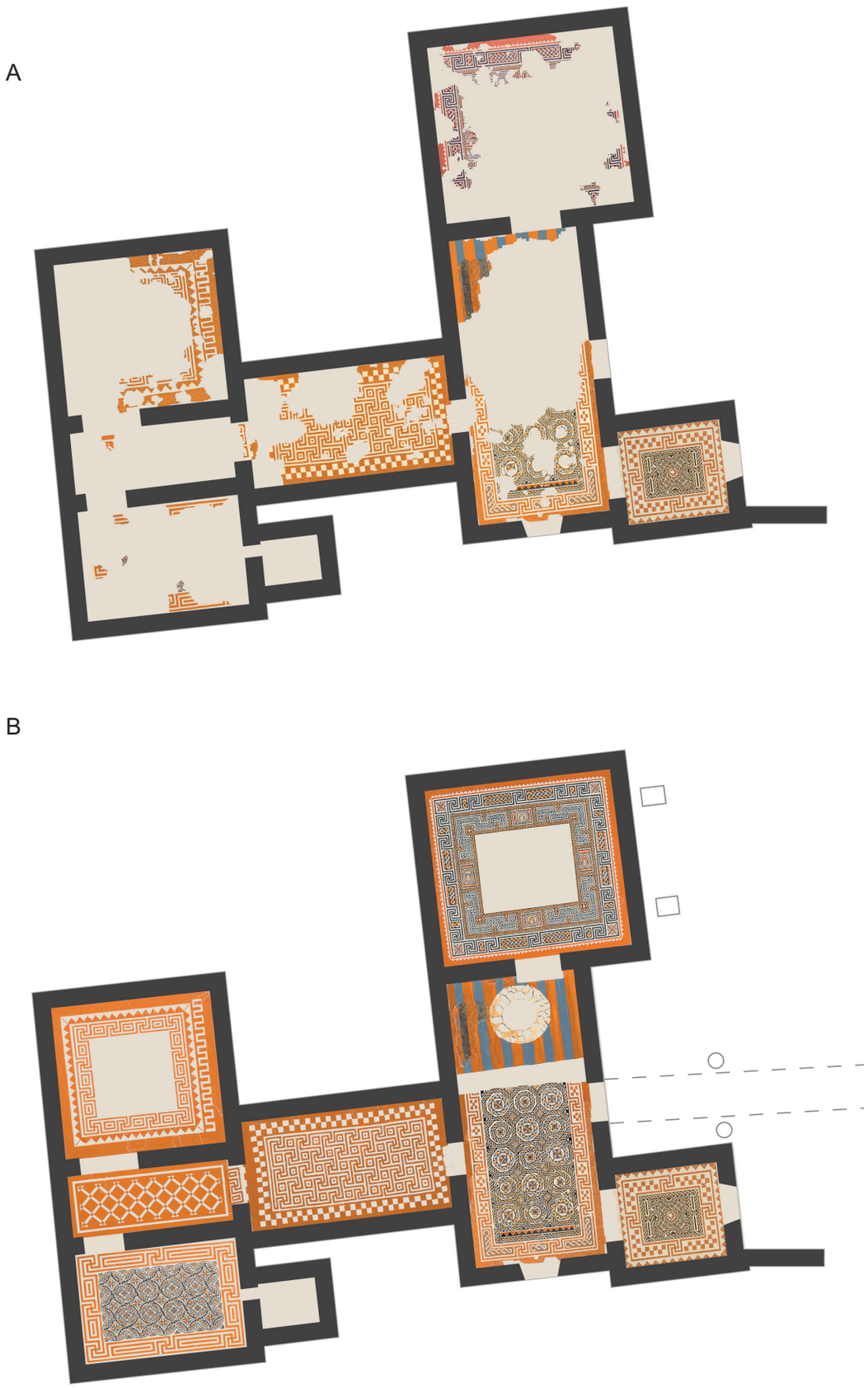


FIG. 75. The mosaics in *Building 182*: the mosaics a) as uncovered and b) reconstructed

FIG. 76. Mosaic in *Building 182*, Room 8

each corner. This is surrounded by a band of inward-pointing red stepped-triangles on a pale grey ground.

The scheme of this mosaic is fairly common in both the second and fourth centuries. Indeed, one was found in *Building 186* at Colliton Park (see below), but apart from the basic geometry the two mosaics have little in common. Here the scheme is on a small scale with, perforce, relatively unimaginative filling motifs in the semicircles and quadrants. It cannot be compared closely with the highly elaborate Durnovarian Group examples in Dorset from Fifehead Neville (II, 167.2), Frampton (II, 168.2) and Hinton St Mary (II, 172.1). Closer parallels, also with guilloche knots in the concave squares, are found at Lufton, Somerset (II, 208.8), Yatton, Somerset (II, 226.5), and Building XXVII, 1 at Silchester (IV, 321.96). However none of these share other affinities with this mosaic, and the Silchester example probably dates to the second century. The mosaic from Lufton also has features in common with Room 15's and is dated to the mid-fourth century.

References: Drew and Selby 1938, 8, pl. VII; RCHME 1970, 557 no. 182, pl. 220; II, 90–1, fig. 63.

3.1.2 ROOM 10

Mosaic 165.2. Dimensions: room 4 m by 5.5 m; panel 2.6 m by about 3.8 m. Tesserae: dark grey, white, red, yellow, blue-grey and pale blue-grey, 13 mm; border red and pale grey, 25 mm. FIG. 77: painting by SRC from original.

Most of the northern half of this mosaic had perished before excavation and prior to its re-excavation in 1996 was mainly known from oblique monochrome photographs. During the 1996 re-exposure, the fallen masonry left covering the southern corners in 1937 was removed.

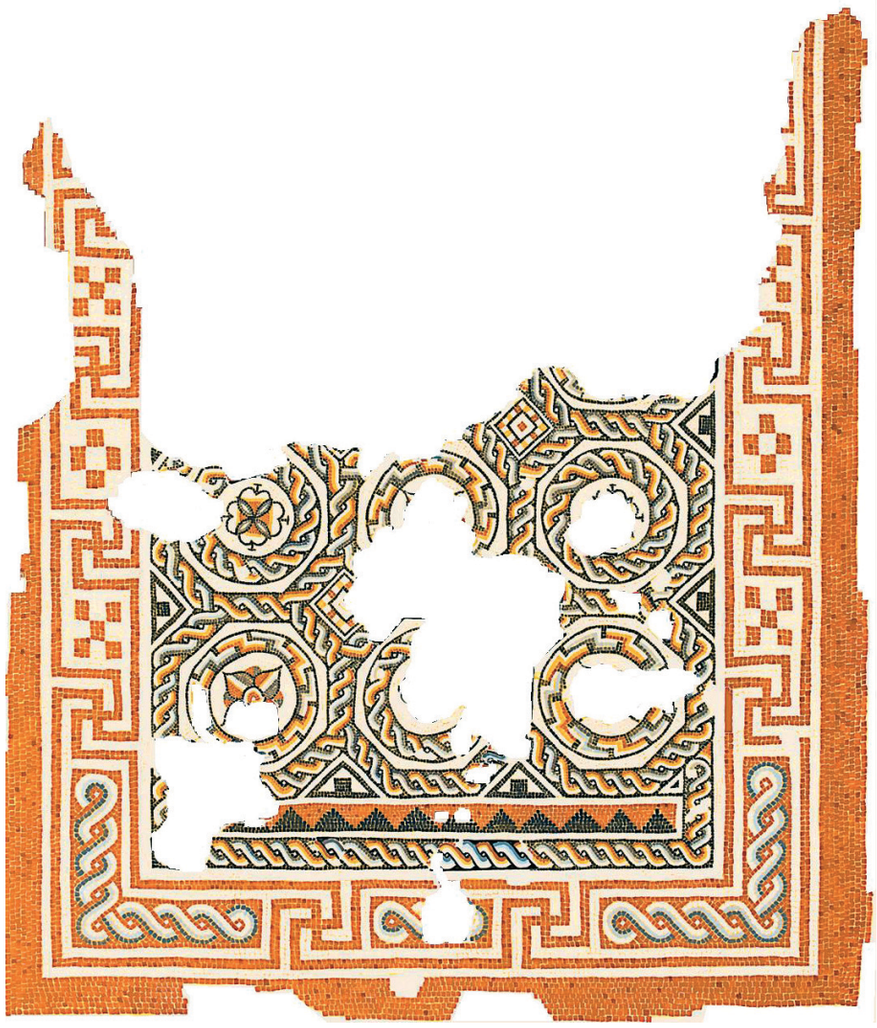


FIG. 77. Mosaic in *Building 182*, Room 10

The mosaic has a central rectangular panel of indeterminate length, with a decorated border in larger tesserae.

The central rectangular panel is a grid of octagons, of which at least parts of seven survived, outlined in simple guilloche with alternately shaded strands, as in Room 8. Within the octagons were circles formed alternately of simple guilloche and right-angled Z-pattern, both showing alternately shaded strands or elements. Most of the centres of these medallions are lost, but the two most complete contain different stylised flowers. The one in the corner, within a circle of right-angled Z-pattern, has a flower with four pointed petals around a circular corolla, outlined in dark grey. The petals are longitudinally shaded (blue-grey, pale blue-grey, white, yellow and red) between which are excrescences parti-coloured red and light blue-grey, all around a small concentrically shaded circle (white, yellow, two rows of red and white at the centre). The other flower within the guilloche medallion is formed of four tangent inward-pointing and stalked heart-shaped leaves, conventionally shaded red, yellow and white; these create spindle-shaped petals shaded blue-grey and pale blue-grey. Although there is scant evidence it appears that the same or similar flowers occupied the other medallions. The square interspaces contain two dark grey concentric linear squares enclosing chequers in red, white and yellow, and with a small central red square. The triangular spaces along the edge hold triangles outlined in dark grey and containing a dark grey tangent square.

On the southern side of the floor the central panel is extended with a row of stepped-triangles, in red and dark grey, and a band of simple guilloche shaded as before. The guilloche turns at

right angles to meet, but not interlink with, the corner octagons and the resulting triangular gap is filled with a shaded leaf-like motif as also occurs on the otherwise unrelated mid-fourth-century mosaics at Halstock, Dorset (II, 170.2–170.3).

The whole rectangular panel is surrounded by a border in coarse red and pale grey spaced swastika-meander enclosing rectangles of red chequers on a pale grey ground forming quincunxes alternating with red chequers creating crosses. On the shorter southern end, under the window, a length of simple guilloche in large tesserae fills the space in the swastika-meander; similar lengths of simple guilloche occupy the L-shaped spaces in the corners. Unusually this guilloche in coarser tesserae is outlined in red with the strands shaded blue-grey, pale blue-grey and pale grey. Close to the wall is a band of red, which also extends, with traces of patterned work (now lost), into the threshold between this room and Room 8. The whole mosaic is close in character to that in Room 8, notably in its coarse border and the similarity of the laterally shaded four-petalled flower; the latter is even more closely matched with that in Room 17.

The reconstruction of the overall scheme is problematic. A line of red tesserae near the north-east corner of Room 10 could be part of an L-shaped band of guilloche matching the surviving corners. However, a three-by-four grid of octagons, with the additional band of guilloche and stepped-triangles, will not comfortably fit into the available space. Perhaps the mosaic originally extended through Room 14 as a gallery/reception room about 8.5 m in length; this was later subdivided by a flimsy wall and the northern part (Room 14) replaced by an inferior floor. Then the entrance in the east wall would have been more-or-less central to the room instead of being awkwardly positioned in one corner, and the reconstruction of the overall design becomes possible as an eight-by-three grid of octagons. The single fillet of red near the north-east corner of Room 10 could then indicate a length of guilloche at the midpoint of the pavement which would not be unusual and would match that in the centre of the southern end. This would imply that the inferior 'mosaic' in Room 14 was of a different phase.

Grids of octagons are not uncommon on Romano-British mosaics. Mostly they are thought to belong to the second century (Smith 1975, 281–5), and a fine example was found at Fordington High Street, Dorchester, now displayed in the Dorset County Museum (II, 165, 13). However, fourth-century examples have been found, for instance at Bancroft, Bucks. (III, 275.4) and Keynsham, Somerset (II, 204.4), and it is the style of these that this mosaic most resembles. A scheme of octagons in guilloche with alternating strands was found at Somerleigh Court, Dorchester (II, 165.40), and bearing in mind some features which that mosaic shares with Room 15's, it is a more significant parallel. The example at Bancroft also has a red and pale grey swastika-meander border enclosing chequers — albeit of the Corinian Orpheus Group type. The Keynsham pavement is similar in that the octagons are not enclosed in the normal rectangular frame of guilloche. However, these mosaics differ in character and perhaps these affinities show that they are broadly contemporary rather than by the same hand; the Bancroft mosaic is dated to *c.* A.D. 350. Smith (1986, 89) has also noted a similarity in the spaced swastika-meander with that from Building XII, 2, Beeches Road, Cirencester, also belonging to the last half of the fourth century, and tentatively suggests a 'Durnovarian' influence on this and other mosaics at Beeches Road, but admits that this border is not within the known repertoire of the Durnovarian Group.

References: Drew and Selby, 1938, 7, pl. II; RCHME 1970, 555–7, pl. 220; II, 91–2, fig. 64.

3.1.3 ROOM 13

Mosaic 165.3. Dimensions: room 6.3 m by 3.4 m; threshold panel about 0.5 m by 1 m. Tesserae: red and pale grey, 25 mm. FIG. 78: painting by SRC from photographs; FIG. 79: reconstruction drawing by SRC of threshold panel.

Paving a room linking the west with the east wing, this mosaic largely survived except along its western border. It is executed entirely in coarse red and pale grey tesserae, and consists of a rectangular panel of an all-over spaced swastika-meander with single returns enclosing

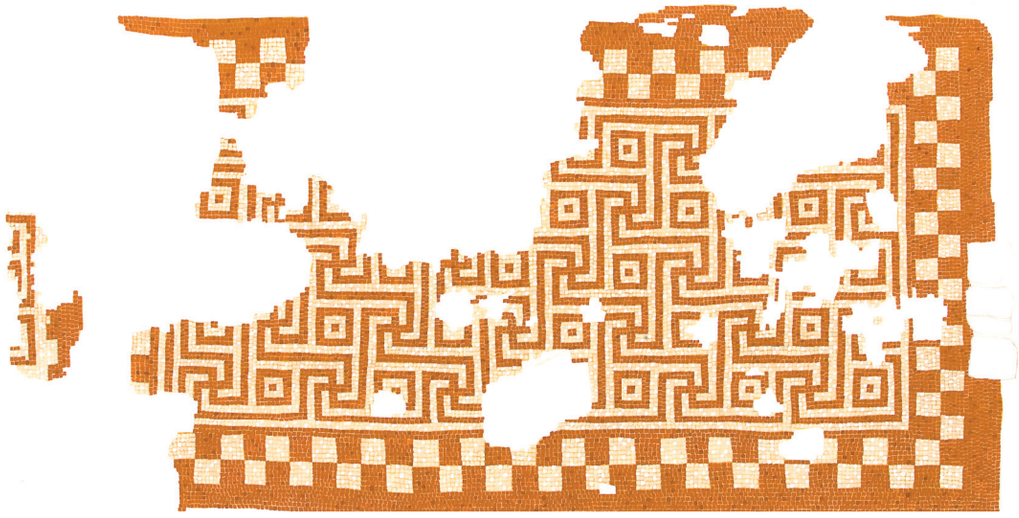


FIG. 78. Mosaic in *Building 182*, Room 13

concentric squares. This panel is bordered by two rows of chequers and a red band next to the wall, interrupted along the eastern side by a step leading to Room 10. Its design occurs quite frequently, often in corridors — more usually in blue or dark grey rather than red — enclosing a variety of motifs. Concentric squares are employed in similar floors; for example in Wollaston Field, Dorchester (II, 165.55), the north corridor of Bignor, Sussex (III, 396.5) and, although less similar, the earlier floor of Room 25 at Dewlish, Dorset (II, 164.12). The design is commonplace and is employed throughout the Roman era — a 'black and white' version was laid in the baths at Wingham, Kent (III, 369.1) in the late first or early second century.

Over the threshold linking Rooms 13 and 16 is a small panel of coarse red and pale grey tesserae, overlain by flagstones in antiquity. Only part survived, but enough is left to enable a reconstruction to be made with confidence (FIG. 79). The arms of the central swastika enclose concentric rectangles — a design reflecting the general scheme of Room 13.

References: Drew and Selby, 1938, 8; RCHME 1970, 555, pl. 219; II, 92–3, figs 65–66.

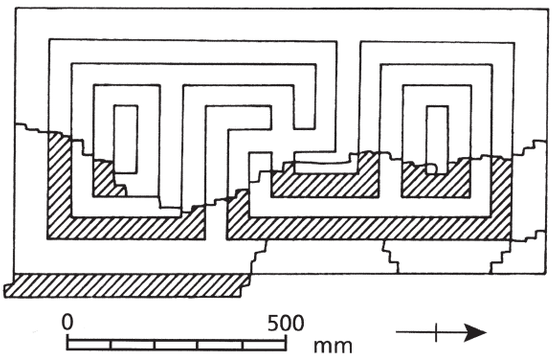


FIG. 79. Mosaic in *Building 182*, Room 13 threshold, reconstructed

3.1.4 ROOM 14

Mosaic 165.4. Dimensions: room 4.3 m by 3 m. Tesserae: red and blue-grey, 25 mm. FIG. 80: reconstruction painting by SRC (surviving area outlined in white).

This much-damaged mosaic is the simplest of all the mosaics in the building, consisting of broad bands of red and blue-grey in coarse tesserae, displaying mediocre workmanship. Such a design is commonplace, and occurs elsewhere in Dorchester (for example, Glyde Path Road (II, 165.14) and Somerleigh Court (II, 165.41), both passages and corridors). Its position between far more elegant mosaics is odd, but not unusual, and banded floors occur, for example, at West Dean, on the Hampshire/Wiltshire border (II, 265.2), and on a similar 'gallery' mosaic

in Building XIV, 2 at Silchester (II, 321.49). The position of the room and the simplicity of the design is much like Room 16. Both seem to be anterooms considered unworthy of more elaborate mosaics. However, its coarse nature and the use of blue-grey tesserae distinguish this from the other mosaics, and it may have been a replacement or repair (see above under Room 10) and is therefore later, together with the flimsy partition wall on its south side. The reason for this is obscure — and presumably the well was cut through it at later date.

References: Drew and Selby, 1938, 6–7; RCHME 1970, 555; II, 93, fig. 67.

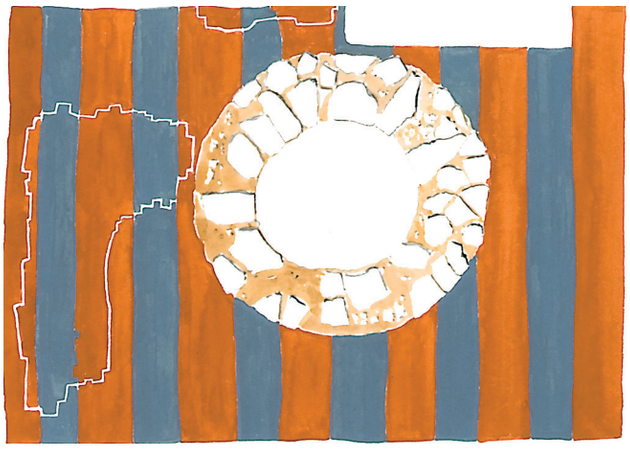


FIG. 80. Mosaic in *Building 182*, Room 14, reconstructed

3.1.5 ROOM 15

Mosaic 165.5. Dimensions: room 6 m by 5.4 m. Tesserae: dark grey, white, red, yellow, blue-grey, pale grey, pinkish beige (in busts only: brown, dark green, blue and pale yellow) 10–15 mm; border: red and pale grey, 20 mm. FIG. 81: painting by SRC from coloured tracings (1937); FIG. 82: reconstruction drawing by SRC; FIG. 83a and b: coloured tracings of the Seasons (Dorset County Museum).

FIG. 81. Mosaic in *Building 182*, Room 15

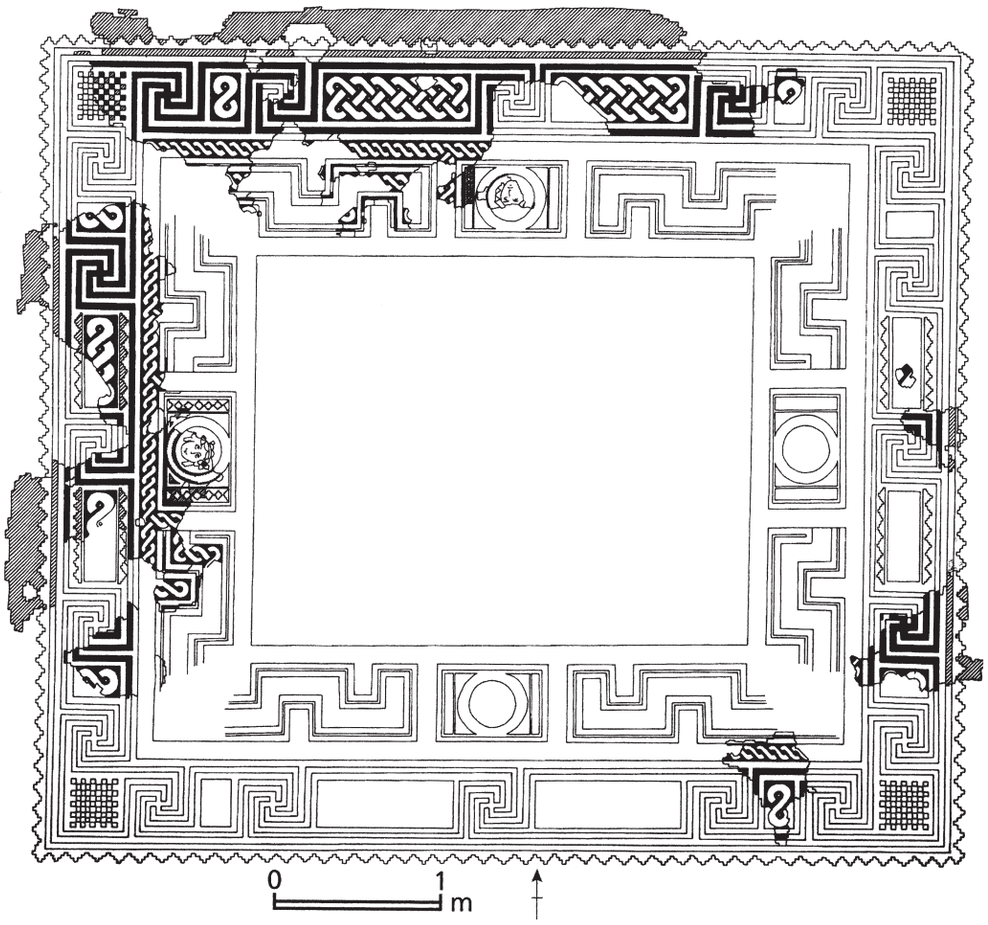


FIG. 82. Mosaic in *Building 182*, Room 15, reconstructed

Room 15 was the largest room in the building and had the finest mosaic. Unfortunately only the north and west sides survive, and on re-exposure in 1996 some further loss was noted particularly in the coarse border close to the wall and the busts. What remains appears to be elaborate borders framing a rectangular panel, approximately 3 m by 2.3 m, entirely lost. The innermost border in fine tesserae is externally about 4.45 m by 3.85 m, of which very little remained. It is clear, however, that it was formed by simple guilloche in dark grey, red, yellow and white, with projections (a form of embattled band) extending at right angles 0.2 m into the design. Within this a band of simple guilloche in dark grey, blue-grey, pale grey and white, flanked by parallel dark grey lines, appears to meander round each of these projections. There were presumably originally opposing 'spurs' in dark grey, red, yellow and white guilloche set midway between the outer 'spurs', but only the tip of one was found. (See reconstruction drawing, FIG. 82).

Midway along the northern and western side — and presumably the other two sides — the meandering guilloche is interrupted by rectangular panels 0.6 m by 0.4 m, with narrow rectangles flanking a medallion containing a portrait; on the shorter western side the meander is truncated awkwardly to allow for this panel. The western medallion is the most complete (FIG. 83a) and has a circular shaded band in dark grey, blue-grey, pale blue-grey (missing), white, yellow, red and dark grey around a circle only 0.26 m in diameter, featuring an expressionless female face with upward looking large brown eyes and red hair parted in the middle and arranged in long tresses; sadly her chin alone now survives. She wears a diadem with a central jewel and in her hair on either side of her forehead is a flower with four petals, two dark green and two blue, with a circular centre in dark grey, yellow, blue and white. As the other portrait clearly represents Winter, this figure, if arranged in conventional order, should be either a

FIG. 83. Mosaic in *Building 182*, Room 15, a) Spring, b) Winter

personification of Spring or Autumn but Spring seems more likely. The flower might suggest Spring, but the odd blue and green petals may be intended to represent bunches of grapes and leaves, with another fruit in the foreground, meaning the figure could conceivably be Autumn. Flanking the medallion are narrow rectangles of red with poised-squares with serrated sides. These are coloured with alternate white and yellow tesserae forming a small yellow cross with a white centre. In the spandrels are small triangles, half red, and half dark grey.

The design of the northern portrait, part of which survived in 1937 but has since been lost, is ostensibly similar except that the medallion is flanked by narrow rectangles of red and white tesserae arranged to form chequers with the central red tesserae replaced by white to form white crosses separated by quincunxes. The facial features of the female portrait (FIG. 83b) are very similar to the western portrait; she wears a skilfully shaded hood arranged in V-shaped folds alternately shaded blue and brown and yellow and brown and clearly represents Winter (cf. the bust of Winter in Room 12, Brading, Isle of Wight (III, 331.6, fig. 254f).

Surrounding this elaborate inner border is another of medium-sized tesserae, consisting of spaced swastika-meander in dark grey and white, the spaces being of various sizes. The short spaces are filled by a single twist of guilloche in dark grey, red, pinkish beige and white. On the northern, and presumably the southern, side, the longer rectangular spaces are filled with four-strand guilloche in the same colours, with blue-grey and pale grey employed in the central elements. On the shorter western and eastern sides the slightly shorter rectangles are filled with lengths of simple guilloche in dark grey, red, pinkish beige and white, except for the central strand which is blue-grey, pale grey and white. Parallel to the simple guilloche are rows of stepped-triangles in red on a white ground. In the one surviving corner square there is a nine-by-nine chequer pattern of red and white with dark grey replacing the red on the diagonals and midway along each side. The outer border nearest the wall is approximately 0.3 m wide and is composed of coarse red and white tesserae. It is basically plain red interrupted by a band of pale grey stepped-triangles.

The workmanship is exceptionally fine. Three sizes of tesserae are used in the three borders, averaging 20 mm, 15 mm and 10 mm, with even smaller tesserae in the heads. The basic colours are dark, white, red, yellow, blue-grey, pale grey and pinkish beige; additional colours are employed in the portraits; this represents the greatest range of colours on any single mosaic from the region. It has the same general character as other mosaics in the building but this represents the most superior work. Its general scheme is reminiscent of a mosaic from Halstock, Dorset (II, 170.1b). The circular shaded band with a portrait and the meander in simple guilloche are both found on a fourth-century mosaic from Lufton, Somerset (II, 208.8) but the workmanship does not appear to be the same and there are no other close affinities, although Johnson (1982, 45–7) has suggested that they are both products of his *Lindinis Officina*. However, the spaced swastika-meander enclosing four-strand guilloche with the central bars shaded differently (a feature commonly found on second-century mosaics but not encountered outside Dorchester on fourth-century examples) is closely matched at Somerleigh Court (II, 165.40), perhaps indicating the same local craftsmanship.

References: Drew and Selby, 1938, 7–8; Toynbee 1964, 250; RCHME 1970, 555, pl. 218; Smith 1977, 130; Ling 1983, 17; II, 93–5, figs 68–70.

3.1.6 ROOM 16

Mosaic 165.6. Dimensions: room 5 m by 1.85 m. Fragment 0.65 m by 0.4 m. Tesserae: red and pale grey, 25 mm. FIG 84: painting by SRC from coloured tracing (1937) and original. FIG. 85: reconstruction by SRC.

Only a small fragment of this mosaic survived close to the western wall; it was again uncovered in 1996 showing only a little further loss from what is shown on a coloured tracing made about 1937. The mosaic appears to have been executed entirely in coarse red and pale grey tesserae. Although other interpretations are possible, it seems most likely that this fragment is part of a grid

FIG. 84. Mosaic in *Building 182*, Room 16, fragment

of white on a red ground with small red squares at the intersections, set at 45 degrees within framing bands of red, pale grey and red, with a plain red border. The overall effect would have been that of a trellis. Grids, though coloured differently and set at right-angles to the wall, are known in Dorchester, for example from between South Street and Trinity Street (II, 165.44), and at East Creech, Dorset (II, 166.1), all of which may date from the mid–fourth century.

References: Drew and Selby, 1938, 8; RCHME 1970, 555; II, 95–6, fig. 71.

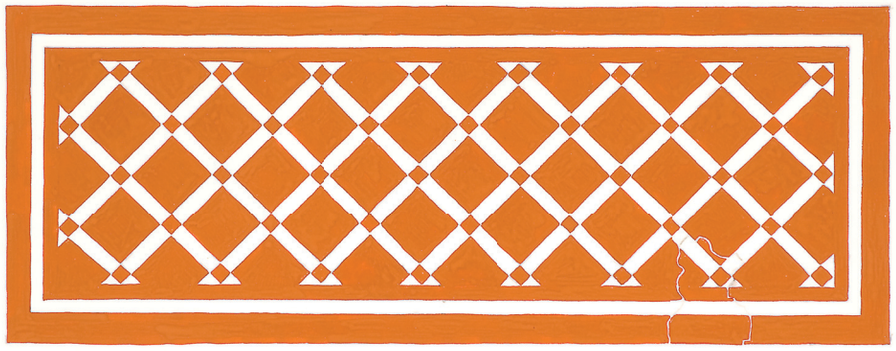


FIG. 85. Mosaic in *Building 182*, Room 16, reconstructed

3.1.7 ROOM 17

Mosaic 165.7. Dimensions: room 5 m by 3.23 m. Tesserae: dark grey, white, red, yellow, blue-grey and pale grey, 13 mm; border: red and pale grey, 25 mm. FIG. 86: reconstruction drawing by SRC from photographs; FIGS 87 and 88a: paintings of fragments by SRC; FIG. 88b: photograph.

This mosaic overlay a channelled hypocaust but was extensively damaged in antiquity by robbing. What little survived in 1937 was lost when the hypocaust was exposed for display. Fragments of the coarse border were found along the north, south and west walls and only

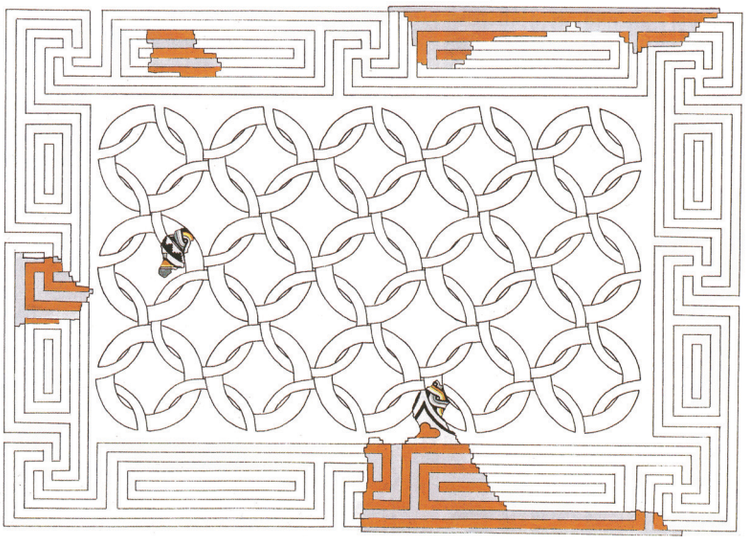


FIG. 86. Mosaic in *Building 182*, Room 17, reconstructed

FIG. 87. Mosaic in *Building 182*, Room 17, fragment

two small fragments of a more elaborate central rectangular remained *in situ*. The border, in coarse red and pale grey tesserae, is a spaced swastika–meander enclosing concentric rectangles. The two fragments from the central panel show parts of circles formed of simple guilloche and stepped-triangles, and parts of stylised flowers. However, this evidence can probably be supplemented by a loose fragment found in Room 18 (FIG. 87) with features identical to those on the westernmost fragment found *in situ* and which would seem to have become displaced during the robbing operations. It shows part of a circle in simple guilloche outlined dark grey with strands alternately shaded red, yellow and white, and blue-grey, pale blue-grey and white. Bisecting this is part of another circle composed of a row of dark grey stepped-triangles on a white ground. The guilloche circle encloses part of a stylised flower with longitudinally shaded petals in red, yellow, white, pale grey and blue-grey, with blue-grey excrescences between, and a small circular centre. From this and the two other fragments it is possible to reconstruct the mosaic as a scheme of interlacing circles alternately of simple guilloche and stepped-triangles. The circles of stepped-triangles are narrower than those of simple guilloche, having the effect of forming slightly differently sized cushion-shapes. Although identical stylised flowers are known from two cushions bordered by stepped-triangles, only half of one bordered by simple guilloche survived on the edge of the panel. It held a dark grey linear frame containing a trilobate motif. In 2008 a small fragment was found in the store of Dorset County Museum which helps elucidate the trilobate feature at the panel's edge, although it may well have come from elsewhere in the pavement (FIG. 88). It has particoloured petals in blue-grey and red separated by pale blue spindle-shaped petals, closely matched in Room 10.

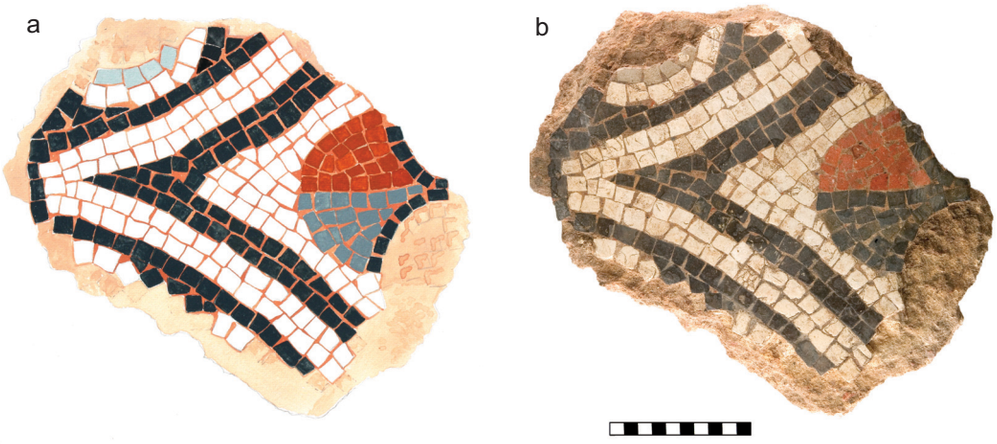


FIG. 88. Mosaic in *Building 182*, Room 17, a) drawing and b) photograph of fragment

Although intersecting linear circles are fairly commonplace, this larger and more elaborate scheme of interlacing circles is unique in Britain although the idea of intersecting circles in guilloche or other motifs is known from elsewhere in the Empire, particularly Tunisia. The character of the floor is similar to those of the more easterly wing, and unusual features of both flower forms (spindle shapes, longitudinal shading and particoloured excrescences) are matched in Room 10. The distinctive shading, but no other feature, is reminiscent of the petals on a mosaic at Halstock, Dorset (II, 170.3) datable to the third quarter of the fourth century. The border is very similar to Room 18's.

References: Drew and Selby, 1938, 8, pl. III; RCHME 1970, 555, pl. 219; II, 96, figs 72–73; IV, 397, fig. 412.

3.1.8 ROOM 18

Mosaic 165.8. Dimensions: room 5 m by 4.6 m. Tesserae: red and pale grey, 25 mm. FIG. 89: painting from photographs.

This mosaic survived only in the eastern part of the room close to the walls. It is part of the border of coarse red and pale grey tesserae. Within the outer band of red is a row of outward-pointing red stepped-triangles on a pale grey ground, presumably framing a square. Inside this is a spaced swastika-meander enclosing concentric rectangles. At the east end of the room a band of simple meander in pale grey on a red ground lies between the stepped-triangles and the plain surround and enlivens an otherwise wider border on this side. The mosaic possibly had a square panel of finer tesserae originally, of which no trace remains. At least two loose fragments of finer work were found in the room but, unless its centre was almost identical to the one in

FIG. 89. Mosaic in *Building 182*, Room 18

Room 17, which is unlikely, at least one fragment was probably displaced from that room. The inclusion of rectangles rather than squares in the spaced swastika-meander precludes the idea that this mosaic had an all-over swastika-meander pattern, as in Room 13. If the reconstruction is correct, this is the only mosaic in the building with a make–up panel of coarse tesserae in the outer border in order to make a square central panel — in the other mosaics the outer border is the same width on all sides and the adjustment made in the fine panel. Conceivably this could indicate that the design was of coarse tesserae throughout or it might indicate the position of furniture.

References: Drew and Selby, 1938, 8; RCHME, 555, pl. 219; II, 97, fig. 74.

3.1.9 DISCUSSION OF *BUILDING 182*

This part of the building was of much higher status than the southern range — which may have been the service wing — and it is unusual that at least parts of mosaics in every room survive to give a fair idea of their overall design, with the exception of Room 18 where its border alone remains. Rooms 13 and 16 were passages paved in simple but elegant pavements, while the others have colourful panels with every part of the room decorated in a typically 'busy' late style. Room 14's apart, the mosaics have much in common and were laid at the same time; the mosaic in Room 15 is particularly elaborate and of a higher standard than most in Roman Britain and reflects the status of this large room. Although it is in the same general style as the others, its superiority may indicate different craftsmen working on that floor, perhaps not at the same time. The standard of workmanship elsewhere is good. Except in Room 18, the fine panels are rectangular, with adjustments made in the finer work rather than the coarse border which was the norm. Johnson (1983, 7) draws attention to the rainbow-shaded medallion in Room 15, noting that the technique is employed at sites in Somerset at Lufton, Keynsham and Combe St Nicholas, which he attributes to his *Lindinis Officina* (Ilchester workshop) of his Durotrigan Group (or Durnovarian School). However, there is nothing more to substantiate the surmise that Colliton Park was the product of this postulated *officina*. Nevertheless a version of Room 15's complex interlocking meander in guilloche also occurs at Lufton, so that some form of link between these pavements is possible. However, none of the pavements at Colliton Park can be attributed to the Durnovarian School as defined by Smith (1965, 99–105; 1969, 109–13). The use of alternating coloured strands in the guilloche, the patterned coarse borders, the flower forms and other features are not characteristic of that group.

There are many features which the various mosaics share with other mid-fourth-century examples, reflecting styles and motifs in vogue at the time rather than identifying them with any particular group.

The most significant parallels occur at Somerleigh Court, Dorchester (III, 112–3, nos 165.39/40). The mosaics from both sites employ the same colour scheme in the alternately shaded strands of guilloche and share some schemes and motifs: notably the octagonal scheme in Room 10 (except there the octagons are not bound by a frame) and the spaced swastika-meander border with lengths of distinctive four-strand guilloche in Room 15. It is interesting to note that these two features on these (i.e. Colliton Park) and the Somerleigh Court pavements are more typical of second-century pavements: the scheme of octagons, and the differently coloured central 'bar' in the four-strand guilloche (the more normal second-century coloration is employed in Room 15 at Colliton Park). However, the mosaics are almost certainly fourth-century and this phenomenon is probably further evidence for the eclecticism on the part of the mosaicists, although it is far from certain that the same craftsmen were working at both sites.

Despite our knowledge of the mosaics in every room of this part of the building, there is little in the designs to suggest function, other than that Rooms 13 and 16 were passages giving access to more important rooms. Room 15 is clearly larger and with a superior mosaic and probably represents the main reception room, but it should also be noted that the furniture of a dining room would obscure what are quite elaborate borders. Room 10 was the first room entered and may have been the equivalent of the *porticus* (corridor/veranda) so familiar in villas. The entry

into the *porticus* is normally midway along its length, and if the mosaic in Room 10 originally extended through into Room 14, so it would here and would create a particularly fine gallery/reception room. The one heated chamber (Room 18) could have acted as a dining room for winter use, but again the design does not confirm this.

3.2 *Building 186*

Only very fragmentary remains of this building (see Section 2.2.2) were found by Drew and Selby in 1938. It probably had a range of rooms running north to south with a *porticus* to the east, and possibly another range on the north side of the courtyard. Two mosaics were discovered, both of which were probably primary features.

3.2.1 *PORTICUS*

Mosaic 165.9. Dimensions: room 2.5 m by over 5.5 m. Tesserae: dark blue-grey, white and red, 13 mm; border: white (pale grey), 28 mm. FIG. 90: painting by SRC from coloured tracing and photographs.

FIG. 90. Mosaic in *Building 186*, corridor

This mosaic comes from the southern end of the corridor or *porticus* of which about 4.5 m was lifted, but subsequently lost; it is known only from a partially coloured tracing and monochrome photographs. It has a long rectangular panel comprising intersecting octagons developing irregular (oblong) hexagons and squares. The hexagons are concentrically shaded variously in red, dark blue-grey and white; the squares alternately contain a guilloche knot or are divided diagonally by staggered dark blue-grey lines and shaded red and white. This panel is surrounded by bands of superposed isosceles triangles in dark blue-grey, simple guilloche and unusual outward-pointing elongated stepped-triangles in dark blue-grey on a white ground. A double fillet separates the panel from the coarse 'white' border.

Schemes of intersecting octagons are not infrequent in Britain, especially in the Midlands and the north where they are associated with the Midland Group (I, 24–6) of the late fourth century. Closest geographically are mosaics from Wellow (II, 219.3) and Newton St Loe (II, 209.7) both close to Bath, but the similarities are not sufficiently great to suggest the same craftsmen at all three sites. Those mosaics are dated to the fourth century, which is the suggested date for this pavement. The fact that the tesserae were laid on the natural chalk and a thin scrim of mortar is more characteristic of fourth-century method.

References: Drew and Selby 1939, 59–60 pl. VI b; RCHME 1970, 560 no. 186, pl. 222; II, 97–8, fig. 76.

FIG. 91. Mosaic in *Building 186*, room fragment

3.2.2 ROOM

Mosaic 165.10. Dimensions: room 4.5 m wide, panel (in finer tesserae) about 2 m square. Tesserae: dark blue-grey, white, red, yellow and pale blue-grey, 13 mm; border: white/pale grey, 28 mm. Reburied. FIG. 91: painting by SRC from monochrome photographs, with colours based on an inaccurate contemporary reconstruction watercolour in Dorset County Museum; FIG. 92: reconstruction drawing by SRC.

Fragmentary remains were found in the southern part of the room and were apparently reburied, so that the mosaic is known only from monochrome photographs and inaccurate coloured drawings in the Dorset County Museum; a tracing referred to on one of the drawings is missing. Sufficient remained to enable a confident reconstruction of the panel and a more tentative attempt at the decorative border (FIG. 92). A presumably central square panel consists of a scheme of nine tangent linear circles here truncated to form a probable central circle, lateral semicircles and quadrants in the corners, creating concave squares in the interspaces; each compartment contains a linear frame of the same shape. The one surviving semicircle features an unusual motif: an outward-pointing pelta with convolutes springing from the outer points,

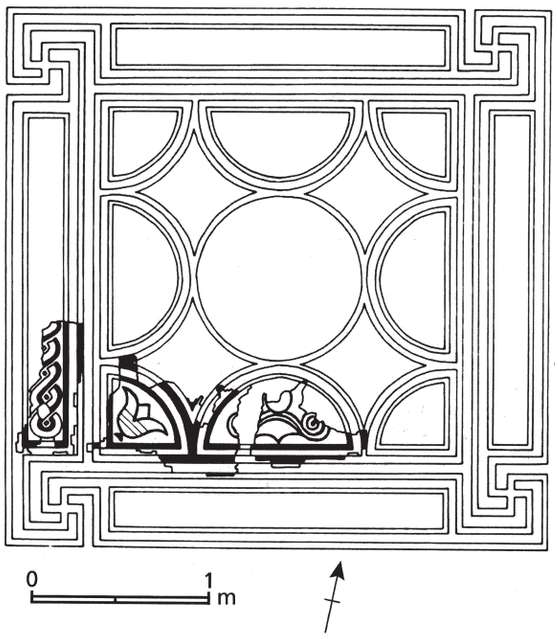


FIG. 92. Mosaic in *Building 186*, reconstructed

and surmounted by a large, probably teardrop-shaped, bud shaded red, yellow, pale blue-grey and white. Between the bud and the pelta is a red and white 'jewelled' band. The sole surviving quadrant contains a calyx urn. On the west side is a band of simple guilloche in larger tesserae, unusually outlined in white with red 'eyes' and strands shaded dark blue-grey, red and pale blue-grey. This is edged by a double fillet of dark blue-grey. Part of a line of dark blue-grey parallel to this, and a trace of a line 'below' the surviving semicircle, suggest that this band of guilloche formed part of a spaced swastika-meander, the swastikas being in each corner, which formerly surrounded the finer panel. The mosaic was said to have a coarse white border. The scheme is common and examples date from the second to the fourth century; the scheme is also found in Room 8 of *Building 182* but the workmanship differs. Although its pelta motif cannot be matched closely, the calyx urn is fairly commonplace, often being found on mosaics assigned to the Saltire Group, although this is almost certainly not one of its products. The rare form of guilloche outlined white occurs on three other mosaics in Britain: from Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts. (II, Mosaic 234.1), Pit Meads, Wilts. (II, 254.6) and Woodchester, Glos. (IV, 456.9). The first, and more tentatively the other two, have been attributed to the South-Western Group, mostly from the Avon valley near Bath, and broadly datable to the mid-fourth century. However, the coloration is not exact and no further comparisons can be drawn. A fourth-century date seems likely.

References: Drew and Selby, 1939, 60; RCHME 1970a, 560, pl. 224; II, 98, figs 77–78.

CHAPTER 4

THE ROMAN FINDS

By Jane Timby and Emma Durham with contributions by D. Allen, J. Bird, R. Cobbett, N. Crummy, B. Dickinson, S. Greep, M. Henig, V. Hudson, W.H. Manning, G.C. Morgan, J. Price, R. Reece and B. Sellwood†

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The recorded small finds from the 1937–1938 Colliton Park excavations include a mixture of items of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval date. For most of the finds the contextual information is of little use in determining the date of many of the less distinctive items. Where possible the approximate date and function of objects have been established by typological comparison with other published material.

The small find (SF) number follows the catalogue number. Not all items are numbered (No SF) and occasionally groups of small finds were assigned a single small find number, in these cases the numbers are followed by a lower case a, b, c, etc. Some of the small find numbers now attached to objects do not match the description in the small finds register. While attempts have been made to rectify this and reunite objects with their correct small find number this was not always possible. In these cases the small find number is given in italics. As explained in Section 1.1, initially, there were three sites (A–C), each with its own small finds register. This system was quickly replaced with a single register for the entire site and small find numbers from Sites A and B are followed by an upper case A or B. Contextual information follows the small find number and the first number is the grid square (e.g. 3N, 12S, S23, etc.). Small finds from the initial Site C grid over part of *Building 182* are prefixed by 'Area'. Over the years a number of items have been placed on display and unfortunately the majority of these have lost their labels and their context is now unknown beyond that they came from Colliton Park.

The majority of the finds reports (plaster, non-ferrous metal finds, ceramic objects, shale and stone) were written by Jane Timby, with reports on the samian, coins, iron and bone objects by other authors, in *c.* 1990. In 2012 the initial reports by Dr Timby were updated and expanded by Emma Durham and Nina Crummy, and other authors similarly updated their own reports.

In the catalogues that follow, n.i. = not illustrated. TTA or B = trial trench A or B.

4.2 ARCHITECTURAL STONE

By Jane Timby and Emma Durham with geological identifications by Virginia Hudson and Bruce Sellwood†

A full examination of the architectural stone from the site was beyond the scope of this project, but the small fragments that were given small find numbers are illustrated here (FIG. 94).

Among the larger pieces are a number of column fragments including five column bases. These are typical of Romano-British column bases which are decorated with two half-round mouldings (*tori*) separated by a hollow moulding (*scotia*), although the Dorchester examples have rather squared mouldings (Blagg 2002, 106, 120–2 type III, fig. 29). There are also two column capitals of Blagg type IV with shallow mouldings and one of type VIII with a single

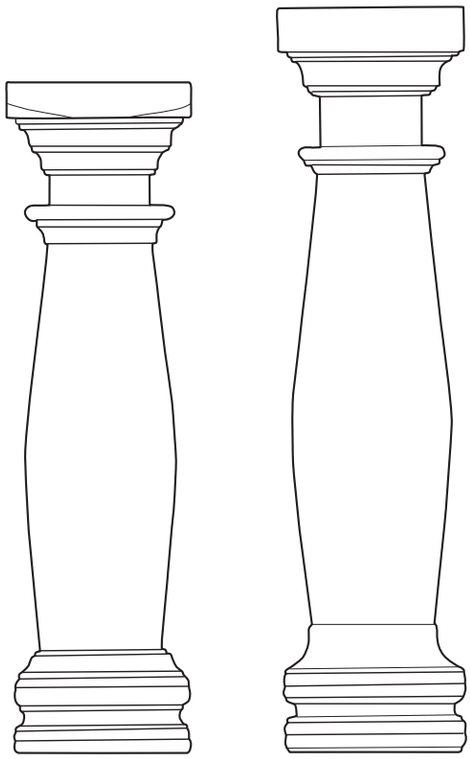


FIG. 93. Column types from *Building 182*, scale 1:12 (after RCHME 1970, figure on p. 557)

moulding (ibid., 129, fig. 34; 142, fig. 40). Ten dwarf columns were found (FIGS 51 and 93), nine from the well in the courtyard of *Building 182* and one from the hypocaust in Room 7 (RCHME 1970, 557). The dwarf columns from Colliton Park fall within the slightly larger of the two diameter groups identified by Blagg (2002, 145–6).

1. SF 201. 3N: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Broken fragment of oolitic limestone architectural moulding.

2. SF 2250. 12E: *Building 182*, layer 5.
Slab of fine grained arkose with a straight squared groove on both the front and back faces. One of these is filled with a hard, brick red powdery substance. Wedge-shaped section. Thickness ranges from 15 to 28 mm.

3. (n.i.) SF 91A. S23: layer 2.
Fragment of Campan Vert marble with white quartz veining. Imported from the Pyrenees. Two opposing flat faces with four broken edges. Possibly veneer.

4. SF 1398. 104SE: TTA, layer 3.
Fragment of Campan Vert marble with quartz veining. Smooth polished flat face and edge. The back has a rounded peg hole drilled into it parallel to the polished face. Length 40 mm; width 50 mm; thickness 21 mm.

Tesserae

5. (n.i.) SF 113A. S33: layer 2.
Group of four tesserae set in mortar, three of light brown coloured limestone, one of red tile.

6. SF 1200. 102SE: *Building 186*, TTA, layer 3.
Group of sixteen tesserae set in a crescentic pattern. From the outermost line the tesserae are composed of a line of dark grey limestone, a row of white limestone, a row of fawn limestone, a row of red tile and a second row of dark grey limestone. Average size 11 mm by 13 mm by 8 mm deep.

7. (n.i.) SF 2749. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 9.
Fragment of tessellated pavement composed of seven tesserae set in mortar. A double row of dark grey tesserae bordered on each side by at least one row of white. Average size 18 mm by 18 mm by 16 mm deep.

8. SF 3626. 133S: *Monument 184*, Building III, Pit R, layer 4.
A block of 29 tesserae set in mortar composed of alternating rows of grey and white in a concentric pattern. Average size 12 mm by 10 mm by 12 mm deep.

9. No SF. *Building 182*, Room 18.
Small fragment, possibly part of a knot in black, white, yellow-ochre, red, light grey and dark grey tesserae.

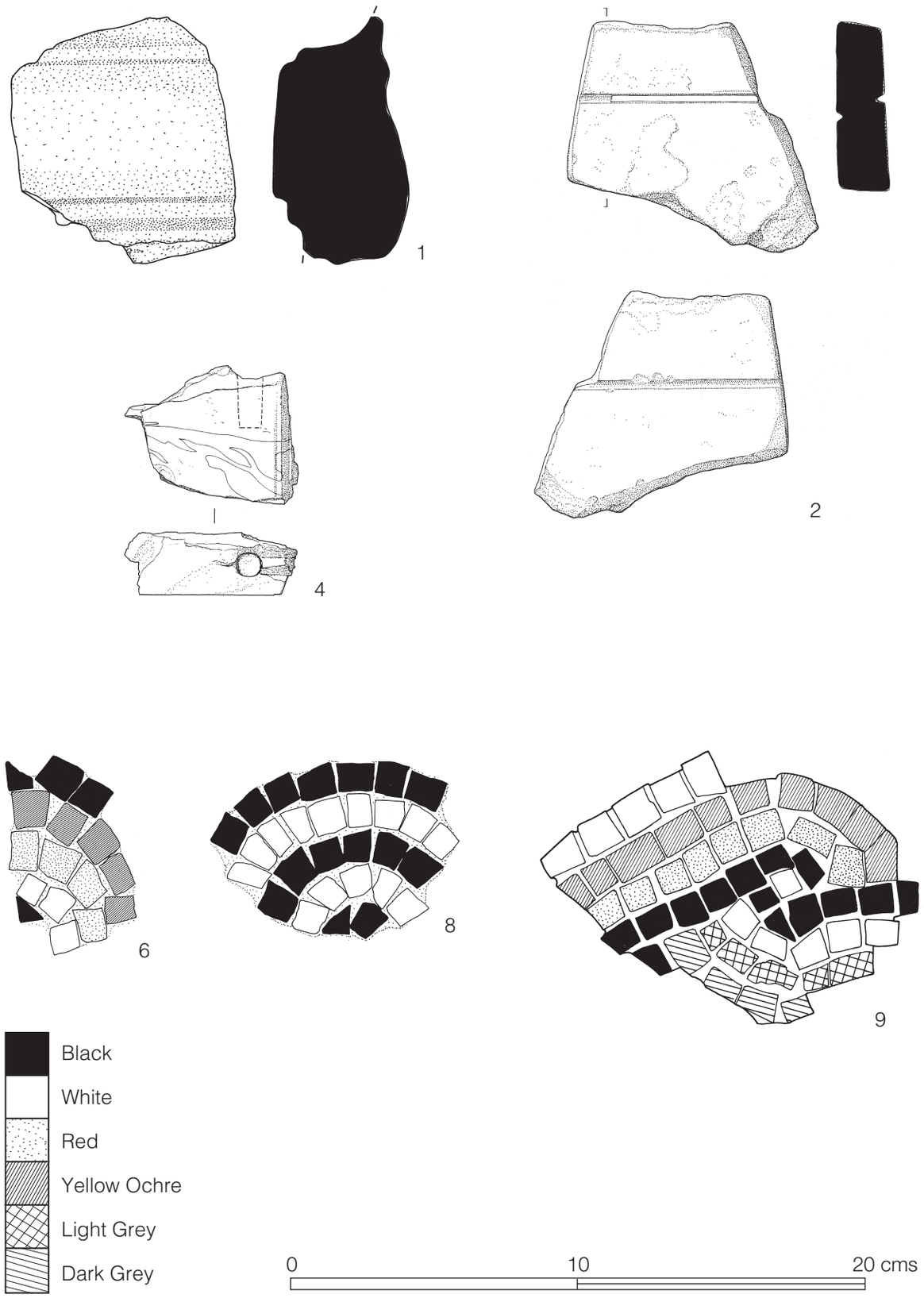


FIG. 94. Architectural stone fragments

Tesserae of tile and stone were also recovered from the following contexts:

3	*Building 182*, Pit BB, layer 2.
7	*Building 182*, Room 10/14, layer 4 on floor.
10	*Building 182*, Pit A, packed chalk.
12	*Building 182*, near main drain, layer 4.
16	*Building 182*, Room 7, in hypocaust flue.
2N	Layer 2.
2N	*Building 182*, near NE corner of Room 15, layer 3.
2N	*Building 182*, near N end wall, layer 2 debris.
2N	*Building 182*, NE outside corner of Room 15, layer 3 debris.
2N	*Building 182*, near E wall of Room 15, layer 4.
2N	Near buttress, layer 4.
2N	*Building 182* near wall of Room 15, layer 5.
3N	*Building 182*, Room 15, layer 4 on floor (*c.* 170 pieces).
3N	*Building 182*, to west of Room 15, layer 4.
3N	Layer 3 debris (*c.* 70 pieces).
3N	Layer 4.
3N	*Building 182*, east of Room 14.
	Building 182, Room 15, layer 3.
18	Layer 3B.
4E	Layer 4.
4E	Humus.
14E	Layer 4.
14E	Layer 2.
64SE	TTA, layer 3.
71S	*Monument 184*, Pit J, layers 1, 2 and 5.
71SE	*Monument 184*, layer 2.
113S	Building III.
132S	Building III, Pit S, layer 2.
132S	Building III, Pit S, layer 3.
1S	Building IIIA, below fallen wall, layer 7.
113SE	*Building 186*, layer 3.
113 SE	*Building 186*, TTA, layer 1.
	Building 186 (several hundred examples).
	Building 5, layer 6
	Cross ditch 4, layer 4.
44SE	Road cut 4 extension, layer 5.
65SE	Road cut 12A extension, layer 3.
22SE	TTA, layer 2.
64SE	Cross ditch 2, layer 2.
124 SE	Layer 3.
Site 2.	Layer 2.
Grid?	TTA, layer 2.
Grid?	TTA, layer 3.
Grid?	TTA, South end, layer 5.

4.3 WINDOW GLASS

By Denise Allen

Window glass fragments total 57, and these can be divided into two groups. The first is comprised of 40 cast matt–glossy window glass fragments. Cast window glass was in use to *c.* A.D. 300 (Boon 1966; Allen 2002, 102–9, figs 8.1–6 on experiments by Mark Taylor and David Hill). A typical fragment is catalogued as no. 1 (FIG. 95), and there are a further 39 pieces. Most are blue/green in colour, but three are colourless, and two pale green. Fifteen are edge pieces, like no. 1.

The rest of the window glass is typified by the eight yellow/green fragments catalogued as no. 2 (FIG. 95), produced by cylinder-blowing. Such panes are thinner, with two glossy surfaces and often with elongated bubbles within the glass (Allen 2002, 109–10, fig 8.9). A further nine fragments were found, all of them pale green in colour. This type of window glass belongs, in the main, to the fourth century.

1. SF 3148. *Building 187*, N wall cut 1, layer 4.
Fragment of cast blue/green window glass; upper side glossy, underside pitted from contact with the mould-tray. Characteristic thickened 'thumb' edge extant, with triangular tool mark depressions in upper surface. Thickness *c.* 3 mm.

2. SF 3722. 113SE: *Building 186*, W gully, layer 4.
Eight fragments of blown pale yellow/green window glass; both surfaces glossy, many small elongated bubbles within the metal. One fragment has a short length of a rounded edge surviving; three fragments have grozed edges, in one case a right-angled corner. Thickness *c.* 1.5 mm.

Not illustrated:
Matt–glossy

SF 3185. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit K, layer 3.
1 frag., blue/green.

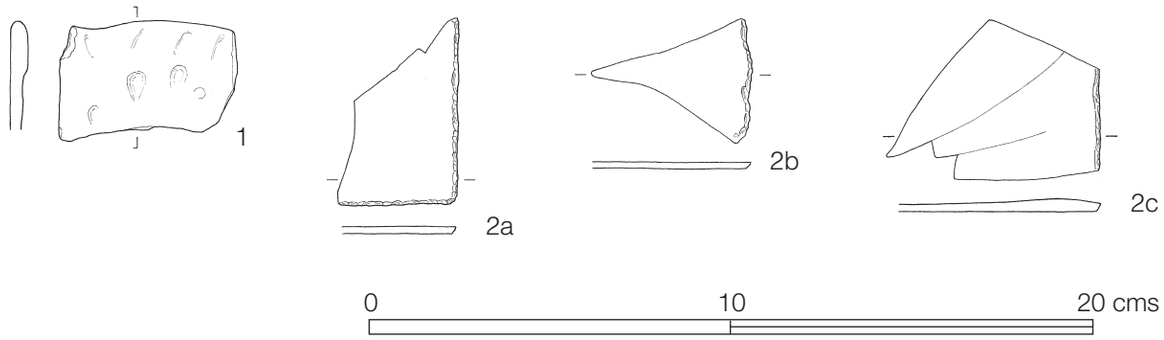


FIG. 95. Window glass

SF 1683. 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, layer 4.
1 frag., blue/green.
SF 2282. 4N: layer 5.
1 frag., blue/green.
1 frag., colourless.
SF 1346. 121SE: TTA, S of wall, layer 4.
1 frag., blue/green.
SF 2323. 4N: layer 3.
1 frag., blue/green.
SF 1444. 2N: *Building 182*, near NE corner Room 15.
1 frag., blue/green.
SF 3273. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 6.
1 frag., blue/green.
SF 1115. 12: *Building 182*, E of Room l8, layer 4.
1 frag., blue/green, 'thumb' edge piece.
SF 1317. 9: layer 3.
1 frag., blue/green.
SF 858. 6: *Building 182*, layer 4.
1 frag., blue/green, 'thumb' edge piece.
No SF. 82S: *Monument 184*, layer 7.
1 frag., blue/green.
SF 2822. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 12.
1 frag., blue/green, 'thumb' edge piece.
SF 2940. 88SE: Pit M, layer 1.
1 frag., blue/green.
SF 2858. 71S: Building IIIa, layer 4 under fallen wall.
1 frag., blue/green.
SF 3164. 104S: Building III, Room 2, Pit N.
1 frag., pale green.
SF 3388. 88SE: Pit M, layer 3.
3 frags, blue/green, including one 'thumb' edge piece.
SF 2607. 94S: Building III, Room 1, layer 3.
2 frags, blue/green, both 'thumb' edge pieces.
SF 2633. 94S: Building III, Room 1, layer 3.
1 frag., blue/green, 'thumb' edge piece.
SF 2765. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 12.
1 frag., blue/green, 'thumb' edge piece.
SF 2969. 71S: Building IIIa, layer 7.
1 frag., blue/green.
SF 1907. 2N: layer 6.
2 frags, blue/green.
SF 1520. 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, layer 3.
1 frag., blue/green, 'thumb' edge piece.
SF 2510. 14E: layer 3.
1 frag., pale green, 'thumb' edge piece.
SF 2341. 4N: Pit G, layer 1.
1 frag., blue/green.
SF 2336. 4N: layer 3.
1 frag., blue/green.
SF 2256. 22E: layer 3.
1 frag., colourless, 'thumb' edge piece.
SF 1962. 3E: *Building 182*, Room 19, layer 1.
1 frag., blue/green, 'thumb' edge piece.
SF 1784. *Pit 207b.*
2 frags, blue/green, including one 'thumb' edge piece.
SF 1612. 53SE: TTA, layer 2.
1 frag., blue/green.
SF 4269. 3N: *Building 182*, W of Room 15, layer 5.
1 frag., colourless.
SF 3668. 132S: S of Building III, layer 2.
1 frag., blue/green, 'thumb' edge piece.
SF 3649. 132S: Building III, Room 3, layer 3.
1 frag., blue/green, 'thumb' edge piece.
SF 4103. 86SE: layer 3.
1 frag., blue/green, 'thumb' edge piece.

Double glossy

SF 126A. 34: flints at N end.
1 frag., pale green.
SF 678. 11: *Building 182*, Room 12.
3 frags, pale green.
SF 3724. 113SE: *Building 186*, S gully, layer 4.
1 frag. pale green.
SF 3780. 122SE: Building III, S wall cut, layer 3.
1 frag., pale green, including one edge piece.
No SF. 7: *Building 182*, layer 4.
3 frags, pale green.

4.4 WALL PLASTER

By Jane Timby and Graham C. Morgan

4.4.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE WALL PLASTER

By Jane Timby

A considerable quantity of wall plaster was retained from the site although, unfortunately, several of the bags are now unprovenanced. A number of observations were made by the excavators in the interim reports and this information is incorporated into the discussion of the site above (see pp. 58–60). The largest group of material was recovered from Room 17 in *Building 182* and a number of pieces have been illustrated from here. The remaining material was examined for pieces of intrinsic interest and these are also discussed briefly below.

Building 182

Room 17

Room 17 produced a considerable quantity of wall plaster. This came from both the debris filling the room and from material still *in situ* on the walls. The excavators record a dark red painted plaster existing to a height of 18 inches above the floor when it became white with two narrow horizontal lines, one at 2 foot 10 inches and the other 2 inches higher (Drew and Selby 1939, 9).

Material retained from this room showed the use of a variety of colours (nos 1–9). In the majority of examples the background colour consisted of a light yellowish cream. Superimposed on this were a number of stripes or bands either singly or with several successive lines in different colours and of differing widths. Most of these probably formed the framework for a series of rectangular panels. In some examples the lines meet at an oblique angle suggesting a diamond or polygonal arrangement possibly from a ceiling. The colours used for the stripes include a dark red, a lighter scarlet red, a light brown or fawn, a dark bluish-green, yellow, turquoise, orange, dark brown, olive green, leaf green and black. The bands or stripes vary in width from 50 mm down to 7 mm with the majority falling in between these two extremes. The fragments are generally of insufficient size to deduce whether the panels within the frames were plain or carried further designs. Fragment 12 would suggest that at least some parts were further decorated with some sort of freestyle painting.

The plaster exhibits at least two impressions on the back; one of irregular form suggesting attachment to the rough flint-cobbled wall known to exist for the lower wall levels. Other pieces show flat lath impressions which led the excavators to postulate a timber super-structure to the building (Drew and Selby 1939, 9). In fact Morgan (see Section 4.4.2) has identified these impressions as reed bundles and suggests they could indicate that this is ceiling plaster. The striped pieces appear to show both forms of impression. A number of fragments showing a floral or garland type decoration (no. 9) only appear to have the former type of attachment suggesting that they may have formed part of a dado.

Many of the fragments show a series of stab marks over the painted surface suggesting keying for a second coat of plaster (e.g. no. 2).

In addition to the striped pieces mentioned above a number of other fragments of note were recovered from this room. These included one fragment bearing a cursive inscription (no. 16) scratched into the top surface.

A further piece showed a design based on squares divided into two triangles of different colour (no. 5). The back of the piece suggests flint wall attachment. Several pieces show a floral design with bluish–green loops with projecting brushstroke tendrils (nos 3, 4 and 9).

Room 13

Five pieces, four of which join, were recovered from Room 13. Together these present a concave surface and possibly came from a corner or from the wall/ceiling junction where a rounded rather than angular surface was required. The back shows lath impressions. The background is

dark red in colour. Superimposed on this is a green stripe bordered by two thin creamy white stripes (no. 10).

Room 15

A single fragment of particular interest was recovered from the floor of Room 15 (no. 12). This shows part of a free-style design which may be interpreted as the fluted head of a column. The column is painted in light brown with the fluting picked out in white. The background is red. This small fragment may suggest a scene with a portico or similar structure.

Unknown context

Small fragment (no. 14) with a cream background shows a red petalled flower with a green leaf. It is possible that this is the same piece referred to in the interim report as coming from Room 17 but there it is described as having a blue flower (Drew and Selby 1939, 9).

Description of illustrated pieces

(FIGS 96–98)

1. *Building 182*, Room 17.
Cream background with a brownish-green stripe bordered by a narrow bluish-green line on one side and curvilinear lines of the same green over the remainder.

2. *Building 182*, Room 17, layer 3.
Cream background with a series of parallel olive green stripes and one bluish-green stripe. The surface is damaged by a series of stab marks.

3. *Building 182*, Room 17, layer 3.
Fragment with a cream background with some orange mottling. Painted on to this is a design in bluish-green with brush stroke tendrils. This is partially obscured by further swathes of olive green.

4. 11/14: *Building 182*, Room 17, layer 3.
Fragment showing part of a similar design to no. 3 above, adjacent to an olive green stripe.

5. 11/14: *Building 182*, Room 17, layer 1.
Single fragment showing a geometric design with triangular blocks of colour set as squares in a cream frame. The triangles are bright leaf green and brownish-orange in colour.

6. *Building 182*, Room 17, layer 3.
A plain cream fragment forming an oblique angle. Lath impressions on the back.

7. 11/14: *Building 182*, Room 17, layer 3.
Fragment with a cream background divided by a double stripe in black bordered by bluish-green. On one side there is a swirling pattern of dark brown and olive green.

8. 11/14: *Building 182*, Room 17, layer 3.
Fragment with red, orange and olive green stripes on a cream background.

9. *Building 182*, Room 17, layer 3.
Decorated piece with olive green curves above a blue-green garland bordered on one side by a wide band of olive green. Cream background. ?Part of a dado.

10. *Building 182*, Room 13.
Five fragments, four joining with a concave surface. Dark red background with a green stripe bordered on each side by thinner cream stripes.

11. 3: *Building 182*, layer 3a, fall of house plaster.
Small fragment showing a blue-green design on a cream background.

12. 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, layer 4 on floor.
Small fragment showing the top of a fluted column on a red background. The column, painted in pale brown, is highlighted in white.

13. Unknown context.
Scheme from a slightly concave fragment with dark red, blue-green and light brown parallel stripes on a cream background.

14. Unknown context.
Small fragment showing a red petalled flower with a projecting green leaf on a cream background.

15. Unknown context.
Large fragment with a stabbed surface. The decoration consists of a polygonal arrangement composed of a red stripe in one direction and an olive green/blue-green band in the opposite direction. The background colour is cream.

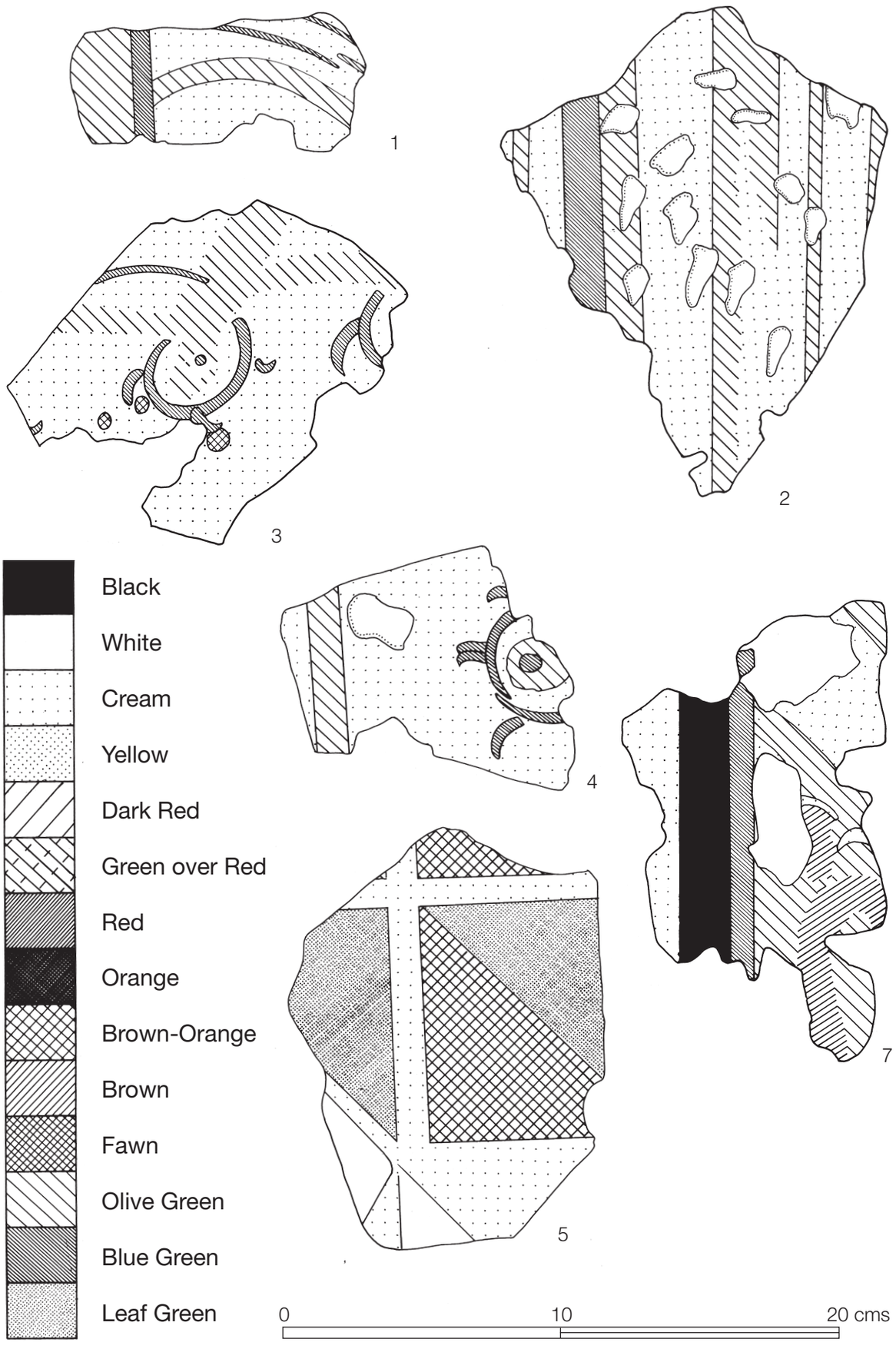


FIG. 96. Painted plaster fragments 1–5

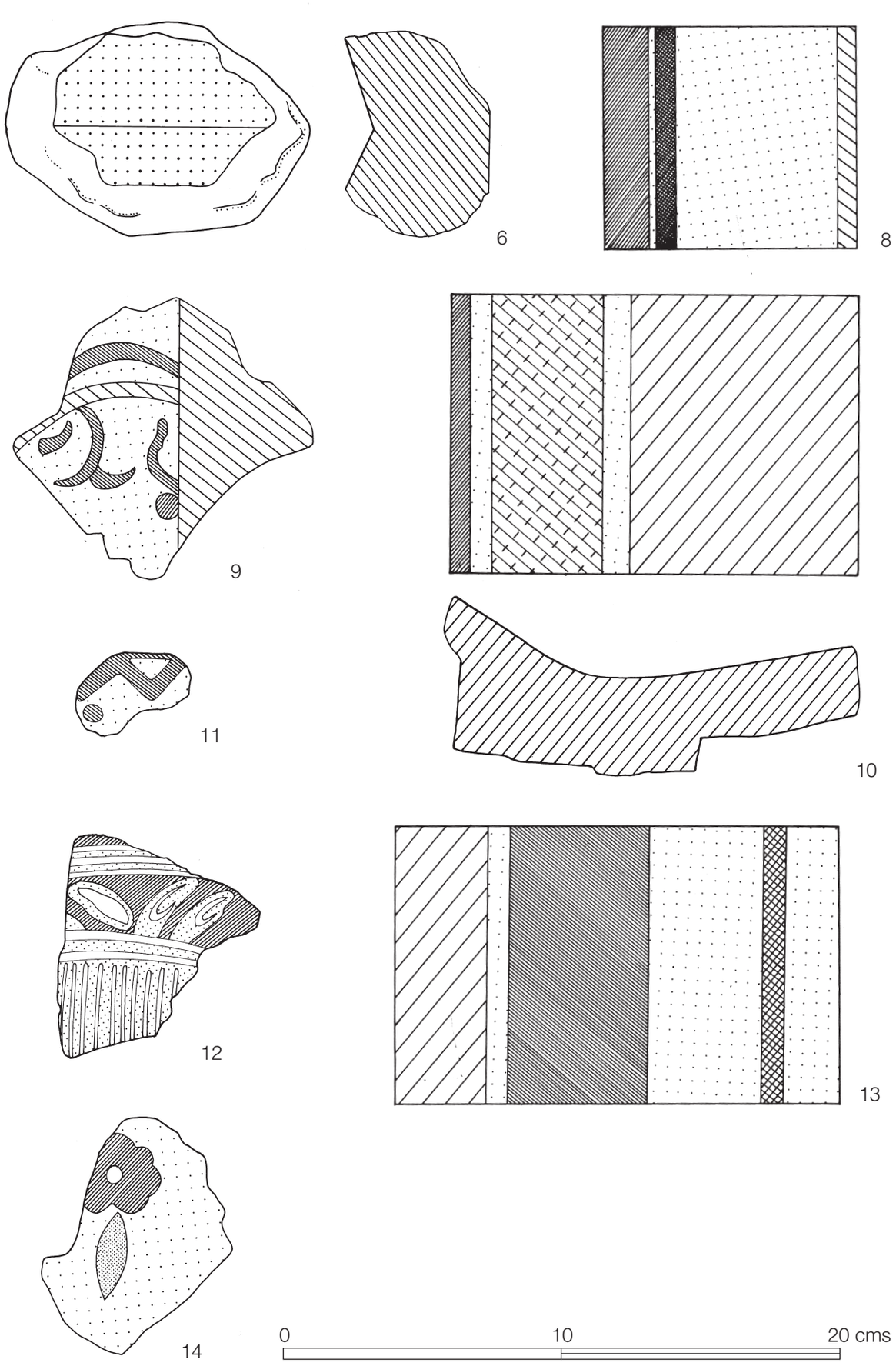


FIG. 97. Painted plaster fragments 6–14

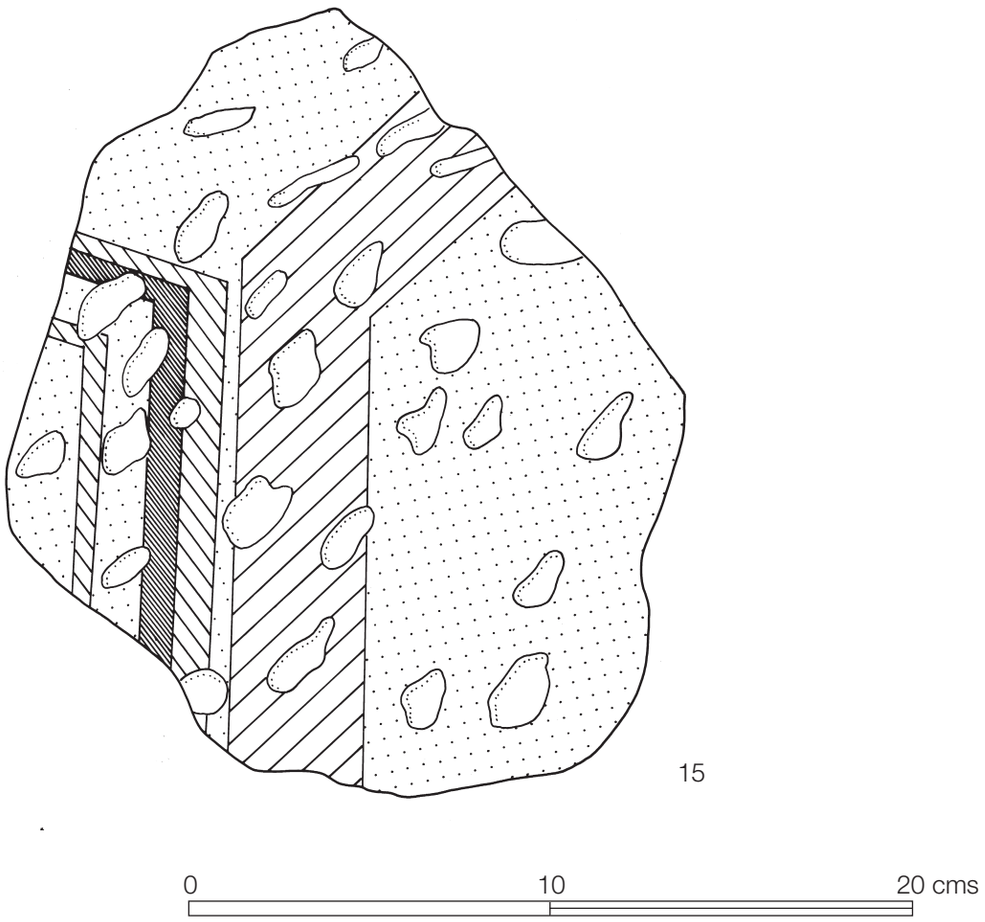


FIG. 98. Painted plaster fragment 15

16. *Building 182*, Room 17 (FIG. 99).
Fragment of wall plaster bearing an inscription scratched on to the surface in a cursive script. This reads '*paternus scripsit*' [Paternus wrote this]. The line appears to be repeated (*RIB* II.4, 2447.22).

FIG. 99. Plaster fragment 16

4.4.2 ANALYSIS OF WALL PLASTER AND MORTAR

By Graham C. Morgan

The following comments should be read in conjunction with the wall plaster report by Jane Timby. Various fragments from Colliton Park were examined from a technical point of view using physical and chemical methods. Microscopic examination gave details on the pigment and plaster layers (FIG. 100), micro-chemical analysis and X-ray diffraction analysis was used to identify the pigments and compare the aggregates. The composition of the Egyptian blue pigment was examined by X-ray fluorescence analysis.

1. (n.i.) Area 26N: *Building 182*, Pit 1.
Mortar 1: tile bonding mortar or 'torching' from imbrex; grey sandy mortar with flint and grass or straw impressions.

2. (n.i.) *Building 182*, wall of Stokehole 17a.
Mortar B1: fragment of coarse sandy yellow mortar with flint and chalk.

3, 4. (n.i.) Context unknown.
This sample is part of plaster fragment no. 15. Yellow-buff sandy mortar/plaster with red tile or brick traces, in two or three layers; 23 mm and 15 mm (8 + 7) mm. The lower layer(s) contains more tile. Also present in this sample was some painted plaster; brushed dark red on brown, total 0.05 mm thick, on white, 0.05 mm, on a sandy off-white *intonaco*, 0.5 mm, on buff-yellow sandy mortar in two layers, 15 mm total (8 + 7), with tile traces mainly in the lower layer. Of particular note is the red which is cinnabar, the brown is ochre.

5, 6. (n.i.) 2N: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Mortar 1. Painted plaster: orange red (brick dust) on off-white cream, 0.5 mm, on buff sandy mortar with tile, 10 mm, on buff sandy mortar, possibly in two layers, total 35 mm.

7. (n.i.) *Building 182*, Room 15, layer 4 on floor.
Painted plaster: pink stripe on orange–red–white interface on white, total 0.1 mm thick, on buff sandy mortar with tile, 16 mm, possibly in two layers (10 + 6) mm.

8, 9. 101S: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 2.
Painted plaster; red band over white–yellow interface and red on white on sandy mortar, 0–1.5 mm, on yellow on white on sandy mortar, 11 mm, on very coarse sand-gravel mortar traces to 8 mm. This may be a *giornata di lavoro* join.

10–12. Context unknown.
This sample is part of plaster fragment no. 15. Lath impressed painted plaster; a regular geometric design of octagons, hexagons or a similar pattern. Two different colour schemes are used for adjoining devices in this sample; red on pink bands, adjoining; dark green, light green and dark blue/grey bands. The red is cinnabar. The colour sequence is: red on red, 0.05 mm, on white, 0.1 mm, on sandy mortar, 8 mm, on sandy mortar, 13 mm, on sandy mortar with a lattice of lath impressions to 10–15 mm thick. Similar geometric ceiling designs are known from several Roman sites, and an almost identical lattice lath impression was found from a ceiling at Wall, Staffs. (Morgan 1992, 304–8).

13–15. *Building 182*, Room 17, layer 3.
Painted plaster: white stripe on pink on white and green on white *intonaco* on buff sandy mortar in two layers, 10 + 12 mm, on pecked white-painted sandy mortar traces to 8 mm. The lower white appears to be layered, this may be a pale grey limewash bonding coat prior to re-plastering. There is no sign of application marks such as brushing or floating. There are minute charcoal specks in the grey limewash coating over the white *intonaco*, this may be a lime kiln residue and may possibly be hydraulic in nature. Aggregate analysis of small samples shows that this fragment of over plastering was originally attached to the peck-marked wall or ceiling samples noted from the site. Old plaster was pecked with a pick hammer or similar tool to provide a key for new plaster.

16–18. *Building 182*, Room 17, layer 1.
Painted (wall) plaster; pecked surface with drab green band and blue on black band on white, 0.1 mm, on pale buff *intonaco*, 0.1–0.5 mm, on sandy mortar, 8 mm, on sandy mortar, 18–30 mm (10 + 8–20) mm, variable with stone impressions and traces of a yellow sand and gravel mortar. The blue band masks an *intonaco* overlap, possibly a *giornata* division; blue on black, blue on white on sandy mortar, 0.15 mm, on white *intonaco*.

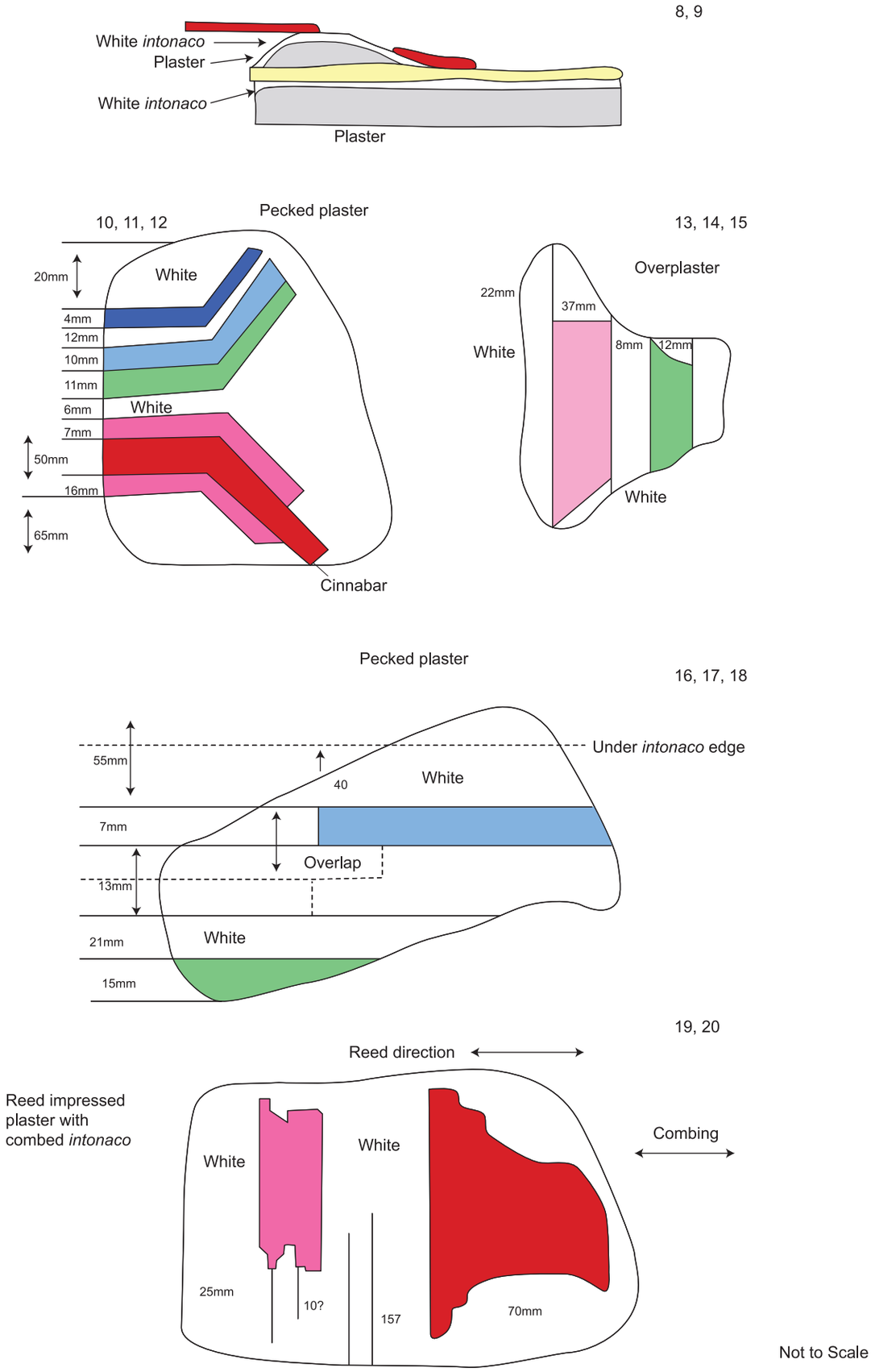


FIG. 100. Plaster fragments showing the thickness of the layers

19, 20. C.P. 1936. -50 ft, on Floor 1
Painted plaster with reed impressions; pink on white on red on a combed off-white *intonaco*, 0.1–0.2 mm, on buff sandy mortar, 12 mm, on buff sandy mortar, in possibly two layers with tied reed bundle impressions, 10 + 2–10 mm (12–20 mm), total. The combed grooves are about 0.1–0.2 mm deep, possibly from floating. The aggregate grading is similar to that from Poundbury (see below), although this plaster had a higher lime content.

Reed bundle impressed plaster has been found at Binchester and other sites, probably from ceilings. The presence of quantities of lattice work lath impressed plaster does suggest a ceiling. Further work might show that it represents a typical geometric design surrounded by a border.

Among the samples examined were fragments of pink tile mortar or *opus signinum*, this may be from damp areas, such as the lower parts of walls, or possibly from a bath-house structure.

21. (n.i.) *Building 182*, Room 17, layer 3 (box 4).
Painted plaster; red brown on red, 0.2–0.5 mm, on multilayer white 0.1 mm (whitewash?) on pale buff sandy mortar, 6 mm, on pale buff sandy mortar with red tile traces to 14 mm. This may be similar to the red plaster fragment 15 in Section 4.4.1. The red is cinnabar.

General comments

Aggregate analysis was carried out on small samples and should therefore be treated as tentative (FIG. 101). Full scale mortar analysis would have destroyed the samples. This showed that in many of the samples the sand-sized component consisted of poorly sorted sub-angular quartz with flint, with very little rounded sand. The lime component was fairly constant for all the samples, whether they were plasters or mortars, ranging from 21 to 29 per cent soluble component (lime). The pecked plaster had a much more closely graded sand component, suggesting a different source. The particle size distribution curves clearly show this difference. The poorly graded material may be derived from crushed or weathered deposits, the finely graded perhaps from water-sorted deposits.

The colours were mainly natural earth colours, such as red and yellow — ochre, brown being a variation of red ochre, black — charcoal or soot, green — green earth or glauconite, white being pure lime. The blue colour is the imported material Egyptian blue, being prepared by crushing the blue balls of crude pigment to a suitable grade for the colour required. The particle size is important since the colour is observed by light refraction. The finer the pigment the lighter the shade of blue.

A collection of Egyptian blue balls was found in Pit M underlying *Building 187* (Section 4.8.3 no. 69). X–ray fluorescence analysis showed that they were not made according to Pliny's (*HN* 33, 57) recommendation with pure copper, but with a leaded tin bronze. Analysis of Egyptian blue balls from around Britain suggests that both pure copper and bronze were used in their manufacture.

The brilliant red colour of cinnabar is also of note. It was apparently mined in Spain, sent to Rome for refining and then transported around the Empire. It was considered to be expensive (Plin., *HN* 35, 12). Cinnabar has now been found on some twenty other sites around Britain (Morgan 1988).

The painting technique is mainly that of *buon fresco*, being painting on wet plaster or the *intonaco* layer. Over painting is probably in *fresco secco*, being pigment mixed with lime water.

Samples of plaster from Poundbury Camp were also examined. Some also showed reed bundle impressions. The plaster was particularly friable, the aggregate composition being apparently poorly sorted round to sub-angular sand, fairly similar to that from one sample from Colliton Park.

Of some interest are the peck marks on some of the ceiling plaster samples (e.g. FIG. 98, no. 15) which indicate that it was probably over-plastered. This fragment weighed 1.5 kg, which means that the plaster would have weighed a very heavy 53 kg/m^2 (Morgan 1992, 56).

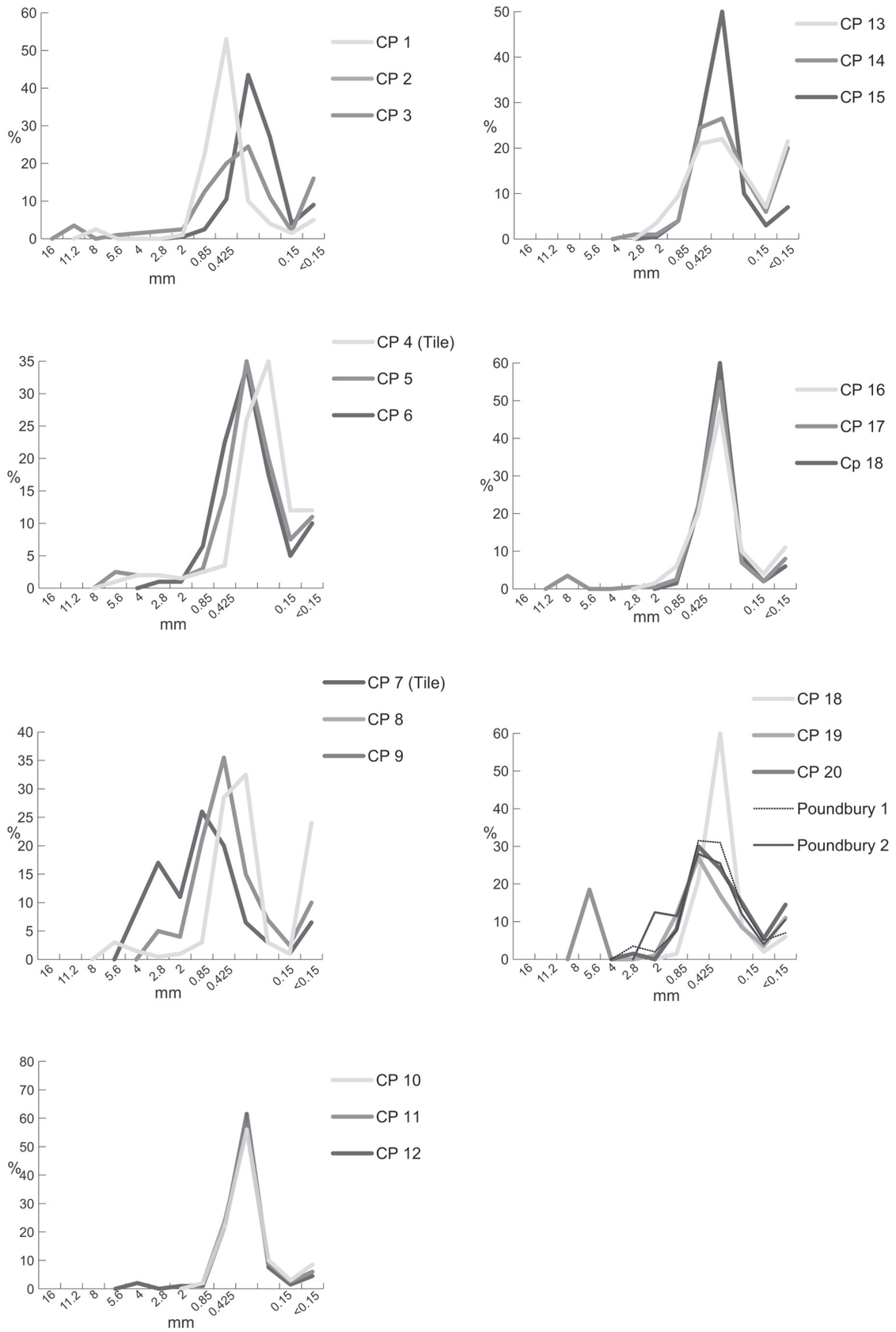


FIG. 101. Aggregate charts of plaster and mortar showing the size of the components of the samples and comparison with two samples from Poundbury

The general composition of the plasters/mortars is shown in Table 1. The gradings refer to the size not the composition; the lime percentage is in fact the acid soluble component and approximates to the lime content.

TABLE 1. GENERAL COMPOSITION OF PLASTERS/MORTARS FROM COLLITON PARK AND POUNDBURY

No	Gravel (>2 mm)	Sand (2-0.15 mm)	Silt (<0.15 mm)	% Lime	Comments
1	3	92	5	28	Torching
2	11	73	16	24	Wall mortar
3	1	90	9	25	Upper layer
4	8	80	12	27	Lower layer, with tile
5	–	–	–	62	Intonaco
5	8	81	11	27	Upper layer (tile)
6	2	87	11	21	Lower layer
7	7	69	24	29	Plaster with tile
8	9	81	10	24	Upper layer
9	36	57	7	25	Lower layer
10	0	92	8	25	Pecked plaster (ceiling)
11	0	94	6	23	Middle layer
12	2	94	4	23	Lower layer with lath impressions
13	4	75	21	22	Upper layer, secondary plaster
14	2	78	20	23	Lower layer
15	1	92	7	32	Pecked under-layer
16	1	88	11	24	Pecked plaster (wall)
17	4	88	8	22	Middle layer
18	0	94	6	20	Lower layer
19	19	70	11	35	Upper layer (ceiling)
20	1	84	15	35	Lower layer, reed impressed
Poundbury samples					
1	6	87	7	19	Upper layer (ceiling)
2	12	77	11	15	Lower layer, reed impressed

It can be seen from the particle size distribution graphs (FIG. 101) and Table 1 that there are distinctive groups of aggregates and lime compositions. The following are tentative sample groupings based on aggregate grading:

1 1 includes crushed flint
1a 8, (19, 20) includes crushed flint (similar to Poundbury)
2 9 includes crushed flint
3 3, 5, 6, (2)
4 (4), (7) tile present in quantity
5 13, 14 over plaster
6 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 pecked plaster, fine grading

The mortar materials are coarser than the plasters but have a similar lime content. The *intonaco* layers are high in lime as are most finishing layers which were to be painted. The lime content of the reed impressed plaster from Colliton Park and the aggregate grading suggest that this sample is significantly different in construction from all other material. It may represent a different phase or building.

4.5 THE COINS

By Richard Reece

One small hoard was recovered from Room 13 of *Building 182* during the excavation. It contained nine coins, the latest of which was an issue of Crispus. In addition, five possible hoards were identified by Mark Corney. Two near the forge within *Monument 183* (grid square 74S) contained coins of first- to third-century date. Other coins of this date were also found within *Monument 183* and to the north in and around *Building 182*. Two possible hoards containing coins of the House of Theodosius were found within *Building 186* (grid square 113SE) and a third in the corridor alongside Room 2 of Building III. Coins from these possible hoards are identified in the lists below by an asterisk.

4.5.1 EARLY

2	British Durotriges as Mack 322ff., as Mack 326ff.
3	Claudian Copies *RIC* (I rev.) Gaius as 58, Claudius as 100 poor, as 100 very assured.

These coins can be found in hoards in the second century A.D., but, since they are rare on sites not established until after A.D. 80, they probably dropped out of circulation before the end of the first century. Together they suggest some activity in the area between about A.D. 43 and 75.

4.5.2 FIRST- AND SECOND-CENTURY SILVER (*RIC*)

2	Vespasian	10, 43
1	Antoninus Pius	as 230
1	Marcus Aurelius	Heavily corroded denarius

Of the two denarii of Vespasian one is very worn (*RIC* 43), the other is not. The one unworn coin is associated with the good Claudian copy in Pit P and therefore probably belongs to the early occupation. The other three coins could well have been lost in the period A.D. 150–200.

4.5.3 FIRST- AND SECOND-CENTURY BRONZE (*RIC*)

5	Trajan	651, Sestertii – worn and uncertain reverses (4)
6	Hadrian	as 697, Sestertii – worn and uncertain reverses (4), Dupondius – worn
4*		Sestertii – worn and uncertain reverses (4)
7	Antoninus Pius	as 871, 932, 934(?cast?), Sestertii reverses uncertain (3), As – reverse uncertain
7	Marcus Aurelius	as 801, 969, 1147, Sestertii – reverses uncertain (3), As – reverse illegible
2*		as Caesar – Sestertius reverse uncertain, as Augustus – Sestertius reverse of Victoria
3	Faustina I	(Ant Pius) 1116, 1155, As – reverse illegible
1	Faustina II	(M Aurel) 1655
1*		(M Aurel) 1710
1	Lucius Verus	(M Aurel) 1511
1	Lucilla	(M Aurel) 1769
1*		(M Aurel) 1728
3	Commodus	as 331, as 479, halved Sestertius – reverse uncertain
2*		as 469, Greek Imperial AE 30 BMC Greek Coins Cilicia, Tarsus 169
1*	Crispina	672
2	1st–2nd century	Sestertius – corroded, As – corroded

There is a complete absence of coins of Nero, Titus and Domitian and of bronze coins of Vespasian. Since such coins commonly occur on other sites throughout the province this strongly suggests an absence of coin-using occupation on the site during the later years of the first century. The fifteen coins of Trajan and Hadrian are all very worn and all but one are Sestertii. Since such worn sestertii occur in hoards of the mid-third century, and are commonly overstruck by Postumus (A.D. 259–68), they do not form good evidence of coin using on the site before the middle of the second century. Changes are seen in the coinage of Antoninus Pius for more coins are legible, and a higher proportion

consists of the smaller denominations of Dupondii and Asses, both of which are characteristics of coins in current use when lost. This trend continues through the coinage of Marcus Aurelius and Commodus.

4.5.4 SEVERAN AND EARLY THIRD-CENTURY DENARII (*RIC*)

3	Septimius Severus	64, as 74 (fragment), 107
3	Julia Domna	(Sept Sev) as 546 plated, 554, as 574 but legend PIAETAS and plated
1	Elagabalus	106
1	Julia Maesa	268
1	Julia Mamaea	348 (fragment)
1*		360
1	Early 3rd century	Corroded fragment of Denarius

The absence of bronze coins at this period is to be expected in Britain. Except for the plated coins they are all in good condition which suggests that, as usual for such coins, they were lost within the early years of the third century.

4.5.5 REGULAR AND IRREGULAR COINS BEFORE A.D. 238

Particular attention has not been drawn to the fact that several of the coins listed so far are certainly irregular issues. For most of the period up to A.D. 238 the great majority of regular coins circulating in the western Empire were minted in the mint at Rome. The coin of Commodus from Tarsus is an excellent reminder that the coinage circulating in the East was much more diverse. But together with the regular Rome coins there circulated, quite normally, a series of copies and imitations.

Three coins have been labelled as Claudian copies because they copy the Rome issues with more (1), or less (2) assurance. The rarity of regular Claudian coins has become much more obvious through the work of Robert Kenyon whose study of Claudian copies is nearing completion. One As of Antoninus Pius (*RIC* 934) appears perfectly normal in its legend and its type — Britannia — but if, as appears, it is cast, then it must be a British copy of this type. The two plated denarii of Julia Domna must be irregular, but since they are of normal style they presumably come from outside the province; some of the other fragments might be irregular, but what remains of them shows no obvious signs.

4.5.6 RADIATE ISSUES (*RIC*)

I) A.D. 238–259; regular coins with recognisable silver content

1	Trebonianus Gallus	79
1*	Valerian I	Reverse illegible
1	Valerian II	9
2	Gallienus	(Joint reign) 279, 143

II) A.D. 259–296; clearly regular coins of the Central Empire with low silver content

34	Gallienus	(Sole reign) 157(2), 160, 172, 178, 180, 193(3), as 193, as 197, 207, 219, 229, 244. 245, as 256, 267, 280(2), as 280, as 282(2), 287(2), 297, 330, 481, reverses uncertain (6)
1*		215
3	Salonina	13, 16, 31
30	Claudius II	as 15, 20, 36, 45(2), as 53, as 61, as 65, 66(2), 67, 79, as 79, 81, 98, as 103, 105, 107, 109, 168, 172, 225, 261, 266, reverses uncertain (6)
2	Quintillus	30, 35
1	Aurelian	152
2	Tacitus	65, 92
1	Probus	348
1*		37
1	Numerian	446
1*	Carinus	156
1*	Diocletian	*RIC* 5 Ticinum 244

III) A.D. 259–296; probably regular coins of the Gallic and British Empires (*RIC*)

5	Postumus	309, 317, 318, reverses uncertain (2)
14	Victorinus	40, 51(2), 57(2), 61(2), 67, 78, 110, 114(2), 118, 122
5	Tetricus I	56(2), 90, 101, 123
4	Tetricus II	270(3), 271
19	Carausius	Class A: diameter of dies 21–22 mm across letters, good portraiture, lettering and centring. 13, 98(3), as 98(2), as 98 but bust left with sceptre,

101(3), 149, 346, 498, 519, as 738, 1010, reverse Pax, reverse illegible, reverse blank

1★ (Hoards) Class A 484

13 Class B: diameter of die 18–19 mm across letters, rough portraiture, usually poor centring. as 878(2), 879, as 880, 895(2), as 926, 929, as 986, 1043, reverses uncertain (2), reverse illegible

4 Allectus Class A: die diameter 21 mm. 22, 28, 33(2)

5 Class B: die diameter 17.5 mm. 55, 128(2), as 128, 129

IV) Radiate issues not clearly regular; diameter greater than 14 mm

IVA) With a portrait resembling Gallienus

4 Copy of Gallienus 207, status uncertain and reverse uncertain (2), blurred designs and casting flange round edge

IVB) With a portrait resembling Claudius II; issues of his reign

7 Uncertain status: as 14, 15(2), 18, 80, reverses uncertain (2)

5 Probably or certainly irregular: as 44, copy of 69, as 75, reverse of Mars Ultor, reverse of Sacrificial Implements

IVC) With a portrait resembling Claudius II: posthumous issues

23 Altar reverse as 261: status uncertain (11) probably or certainly irregular (12)

7 Eagle reverse as 266: status uncertain (3), probably or certainly irregular (4)

IVD) With a portrait resembling Aurelian

1 Reverse from Oriens certainly irregular

IVE) With a portrait resembling Postumus

2 Copy as 73, reverse illegible

IVF) With a portrait resembling Victorinus

6 Status uncertain: 61, 78(2), 123, Invictus, reverse uncertain

4 Probably or certainly irregular: as 67, Pax, Salus, reverse uncertain

IVG) With a portrait resembling Tetricus I

35 Status uncertain: 56(4), as 70, as 79, 80(2), as 80, as 86, as 87(2), 89, 100(2), as 100(5), 101, as 101, as 116, 126, as 135, 142(2), 145, 148(3), reverses uncertain (4)

4★ as 101(3), reverse uncertain

45 Probably or certainly irregular: Reverses from Comes, Hilaritas, Invictus(2), Laetitia (2), Pax(12), Pax with palm, Pax with transverse sceptre, Princ Iuvent, Providentia, Sacrificial Implements, Salus with Altar(3), Salus snake in arms (2), Spes(7), Victoria, Virtus, uncertain(8)

1★ Reverse from Pax

IVH) With a portrait resembling Tetricus II

7 Status uncertain: as 254, 255, as 255, 270, 272, as 272(2)

20 Probably or certainly irregular: Reverses from Comes, Pax(6), Sacrificial Implements, Salus, Spes(5), uncertain(6)

IVI) Irregular portraits

53 Reverses from Doe, Hilaritas, Invictus(7), Pax(6), Sacrificial Implements, Salus(4), Spes(4), Victoria, Virtus(3), figures: with staff(3), with cornucopiae right(3), uncertain(19)

3★ Reverses from Altar, Invictus, Victory

IVJ) Uncertain portraits, mostly irregular

51 Reverses from Aequitas, Fides, Laetitia(3), Pax(2), Providentia, Sacrificial Implements(2), Salus(2), Spes(3), standing figure (6), Virtus(2), uncertain(28)

V) Radiate issues of diameter less than 14 mm — irregular

VA) Die-linked obverses with good portraits

5★ Obverses all from the same die — attempts at the legend for Tetricus I
Reverses all from the same die — Salus with snake round altar

VB) Diameters 7 mm

3 Obverses well engraved, reverses standing figures

VC) Brilliantly cut obverses resembling Claudius II

4 Reverses: brilliant eagle, standing figure(2), obverse brockage

VD) Excellently cut obverses with prominent spikes to the crown

18 Reverses: brilliant Salus (not linked to VA), good Salus(4), Sacrificial Implements, standing figures(12)

VE) Good obverses with chunky faces

11 Reverses standing figures(11)

1★ Reverse Pax

VF) Competent obverses in different styles

7 Reverses standing figures(7)

1★ Reverse Pax

VG) Obverses ranging from competent to barbarous
105 Reverses: Sacrificial Implements(5), standing figures(80), illegible(20)
2* Reverses standing figure(2)

4.5.7 RADIATE ISSUES AND IRREGULAR COPIES

The coinage used and lost between the years A.D. 238 and 296 ranges from immaculate issues from the official mints to rough lumps of metal struck with a few lines including a representation of a radiate crown, and from irregular flans with splayed lettering and poorly struck portraits from the official mints to brilliantly struck miniatures on which full obverse and reverse types are clearly presented on a flan of 10 mm diameter and less. The official mints have no monopoly of engraving technique and metal-working, neither are the irregular workers limited to the second best. Any divisions between regular and irregular issues has at present to be a personal and subjective exercise which cannot be fully documented. It is to be hoped that John Davies's work on Barbarous Radiates will inject some formality into the subject when it is fully published.

By convention all the coins of Carausius and Allectus have been listed as clearly regular; present practice probably agrees that when an irregular portrait can be recognised as Carausius it ceases, by that fact, to be irregular. Conversely there are no Consecratio issues of Claudius II which I feel are clearly official coins. At that point in time it seems likely that regular and irregular issues had much the same standards. These two points will serve well as the origin and destination of irregular radiates in Britain and allow a theory by which the irregular coins followed the low standards of coinage around A.D. 271–3. When the regular coinage was reformed by Aurelian in A.D. 274 the irregular coinage continued the downward trend of all coinage to that date. When Carausius wanted to produce coinage in his own name from A.D. 286 he may well have taken the irregular coiners in hand and had them trained in more uniform production. The rough issues of Carausius would then be the latest barbarous radiates which developed a uniform style and standard by about A.D. 290.

It will be seen from the lists that I have classed relatively few coins as 'clearly regular'; this means that I have taken a line harder than usual, and harder than most other coin students at present. To soften this I have admitted a category 'status uncertain' between the coins which are clearly regular and those that are probably or certainly irregular. The feature of this intermediate group is mediocrity. The coins that are clearly regular have a style and precision of their own; the coins that are clearly irregular have a style and sureness, but not always precision, that is quite different: in between come the unimpressive bunch which are neither one thing nor the other. In a sense the decision to list them separately from the regular coins consigns them to the status of competent, feeble, copies which have not even the individuality to go their own, irregular way.

In general the best of the irregular coins are less than 14 mm in diameter. On the basis of my suggestions this fits neatly into place. The competent feeble copies may well be just that, replacements for, or additions to, the current regular coinage. When the needed small change fails to reach Britain because the central mints are producing only high value coins, copying ceases and independent production begins, with the freedom to create which had formerly been inhibited. Three of the irregular coins have diameters of 7 mm and the dies that struck those coins included the whole of well engraved portraits. The reverses, involving whole figures or scenes are not up to the same standard. Four coins have superb, and instantly recognisable, portraits of Claudius II, with some attempts at a legend, and their reverses are reasonable. The continuation of recognisable imperial portraits may seem to be in opposition to my suggestion of the freedom to create which the cessation of regular supplies gave. On the contrary, it fits totally with the later coinage of Carausius which constantly makes the point that it is being struck in a fully integrated province of the Empire which just happens to have an emperor unrecognised by the people in Rome. From A.D. 274 to 286 the north-western provinces did not have a local emperor, so their coins copied those already in circulation. In a sense this pre-

figures the Carausian episode of self-help in unwanted conditions of central ostracism. The men producing irregular radiates in Britain (and the north of Gaul) were very able craftsmen working in controlled surroundings. This is very far from the idea of each farmer knocking up a batch of barbarous radiates for next market day.

Two additional points need to be made. These remarks were written solely with respect to the Colliton Park radiate coins and may, or may not, be applicable to other groups. This report was written before John Davies', intensive research on barbarous radiates was completed, and may have been superseded. He discussed his work with me many times during the course of his research, and some of his ideas may have been incorporated here and should be duly acknowledged.

4.5.8 THE FOURTH CENTURY

VI) A.D. 294–330 (*RIC* 6 and 7)

VIA) Large module A.D. 294–305

3	Maximian	6 London 17; Trier 277.b.; Ticinum 29.b

VIB) Reduced module

i) larger and halves A.D. 310–315

6	Constantine I	6 London 121.a., as London 121.a.(2); Trier as 366, 899(2)
1	Maximinus II	6 Trier 845.a

ii) A.D. smaller 310–315

3	Constantine I	7 as London⋆; Trier 102; Arles 40

VIC) Smaller module A.D. 315–318

3	Constantine I	7 London 251; Trier 102; Arles 40
1	Constantius I	7 Rome 105
1	Licinius I	7 Nicomedia 44
1	Crispus	7 Arles 143

VID) A.D. 318–324 (RIC 7)

i) Vict Laet Princ Perp

2	Constantine I	London 157; Trier 303
1	Crispus	London 177
1	Irregular	as London 154

ii) Virtus Exercit

1	Constantine I	Trier 291

iii) Beata Tranquillitas

2	Constantine I	Trier 348, 368
4	Irregular	London copy as 222; Trier copy of 303, copy as 303; Lyon copy as 125

iv) Votae

2	Constantine I	Arles 252; Rome 237
4	Crispus	Trier 440; Lyon 220; Arles 235; Siscia 161
2	Constantine II	London 292; Trier 433

v) Sarmatia Devicta

1	Constantine I	Trier 435

VIE) A.D. 324–330 (RIC 7)

1	Constantine I	Rome 287
1	Constantine II	Arles 302
1	Constantius II	Trier 514
1	Fausta (irregular)	copy of London 300

VII) A.D. 330–348 (HK)

VIIA) Gloria Exercitus, two standards, probably regular

9	Constantine I	as 54, 60, 197(2), 352(2), as 352, 378, as 548
6	Constantine II	as 49, 56(2), as 73, 379(2)
2	Constantius II	199, 370
1	Uncertain	as 48

VIIB) Gloria Exercitus, two standards, excellent copies

3	Constantine I	copies of 54, 60, 207
7	Constantine II	copies as 49(2), of 56(2), as 81, of 187, of 198
1	Constantius II	copy of 64
2	Uncertain	copies as 48, as 186

VIIC) Gloria Exercitus, two standards, irregular

26	House of Constantine	copies as 48(22), copies as 49(2), copy of 180(1), copy of 48 but m.m. T.R.P as 626 for Rome
2⋆		copy as 48, copy as 49

VIID) G1oria Exercitus, one standard, probably regular

2	Constantine I	as 87, as 222
6	Constantine II	93(2), 222.a., 226(2), 232
5	Constantius II	as 89, 94(2), 242, 252
6	Constans	95, as 102, 133(2), 243, 610
3	Delmatius	96, 402, 402.a.
5	Uncertain	as 87(2), as 88, as 226, as 228

VIIE) Gloria Exercitus, one standard, status uncertain

2	Constantine I	as 222, as 674
4	Constantine II	as 88(3), as 241
11	Constantius II	as 100(2), as 108, as 116, as 126(4), as 234, as 436, as 441
10	Constans	as 95, as 102(2), as 133, as 134, as 136, as 243(2), as 251, as 418

20	Uncertain	as 87(11), as 100(2), as 222, as 226, as 238, as 239(3), as 669

VIIF) Gloria Exercitus, one standard, irregular

31	House of Constantine	copies as 87(24), copies as 89(2), copy as 124, copy as 132, copy of 239, copy as 252(2)

VIIG) Urbs Roma possibly regular

17	Wolf and twins	as 51(2), 58(3), as 58, 65(3), as 65, 85(2), as 85, 190(2), 200, 371

VIIH) Urbs Roma irregular

38	Wolf and Twins	copy as 51(20), copy of 58, copy of 65(2), copy of 76, copy of 85, copy of 184(5), copy of 190(4), copy of 200(2), copy as 355, copy of 360

VIII) Constantinopolis probably regular

7	Victory on prow	as 52, 59(2), 71(2), 377, as 536 but .RFE.

VIIJ) Constantinopolis irregular

38	Victory on prow	copy as 52(26), copy of 59(2), copy of 66, copy of 86, copy as 86, copy of 185(3), copy of 191 (3) , copy of 196
4*		copies as 52(2), copy of 71, copy of 185

VIIK) Hybrids

3	House of Constantine	Obverse as 52 / Reverse as 51(2), uncertain

VIIL) Occasional issues, A.D. 330–345

3	Populus Romanus (330)	1066, 1072(2)
3	Quadriga (337–40)	as 106, 114(2)
1	Constantine II (337–40)	589
1	Constans (337–40)	117
1	Uncertain (337–40)	as 109
9	Helena (337–40)	as 112(4), copy as 112(2), 119, 128(2)
14	Theodora (337–40)	113, as 113(7), copies as 113(3), 129(2), obverse brockage
1	Constantius II (341–5)	785

VIIM) Victoriae DD Augg Q NN, A.D. 345–348

16	Constantius II	139, 141, 145(2), 147, 152, 161.a., 260(2), 266(2), 447, 449, 455(3)
1*		151
53	Constans	138(4), 140(5), 142(2), 148(12), 150(7), 155(3), 158(4), 160(7), 162, 164(3), 168, 262, 265, 274.a., 638
24	Irregular	copy of 137, copies as 137(2), copies of 138(2), copies as 138(2), copies of 140(2), copy as 145, copy of 148, copies as 148(2), copy of 150(2), copy of 155, copy of 158, copies as 158(3), copy of 260, copy of 274.a., copy of 447, copy of 455
5	Uncertain	as 137(5)
1*		as 137

VIII A.D. 348–364 (A — silver *RIC* 8, all others, bronze — CK)

VIIIA) Si1ver

2	Constans	*RIC* 8 Siscia 158 (SF 3719); Thessalonika 92 (SF 3718)

VIIIB) Phoenix, Hut and Galley, A.D. 348–350

3	Constantius II	CK 28, 32, 40
6	Constans	40, 43(2), 604, 607, 888

VIIIC) Fallen horseman, A.D. 350–360

5	Constantius II	as 253, 455(2), as 455, as 2300
3	Uncertain	as 256(3)
55	Irregular	Over 10 mm diameter (25), under 10 mm diameter (30)
22*		Over 10 mm diameter (4), under 10 mm diameter (18)

VIIID) Spes Reipublice, A.D. 356–360

1	Constantius II	as 77

VIIIE) Magnentius, A.D. 350–360

9	Regular	8(3), 13, 54, 58, 211, 415, 421
14	Irregular	copy as 6 (Decentius), copies as 8(4), copy as 8 but cut down, copy of 50(2), copy as 53, copy of 58, copy of 62, copy of 217 very like as HK 273, copy as 229, copy of 415

IX House of Valentinian, A.D. 364–378

17	Valentinian I	as 96, as 275, 317(2), as 317(2), as 321, as 334, 498, 512, 514, 712, as 965, 1390, 1409, 1415.a., 1426
1*		273
28	Valens	as 97(2), as 282, 291, as 301, 309, as 309, as 319, as 322, 332, 483, as 483, as 507, as 513, 516, 523(2), 528(2), as 532, 713, 966, 999, 1015(2), 1036, as 1707, as 2326 but m.m.-/ /SHA
12	Gratian	as 299, 316, 333, 345, 364, as 503(2), as 517, 529(2), 533(2)

15	House of Valentinian	as 96(8), as 275(2), as 319, as 512(2), reverses illegible(2)
1*		as 96(2)

X House of Theodosius

XA A.D. 378–388

1	Gratian	371
1	Valentinian II	1091
4	Theodosius I	as 370, 767, as 787, 790
1*		790
1*	Arcadius	as 788

XB A.D. 388–402

3	Valentinian II	562, 799, as 799
3*		as 162(2), as 799
6	Theodosius I	163, as 163, 797, 800, 1106(2)
3*		as 163(2), 565
11	Arcadius	as 164(2), 167, as 392, 566(2), 798, as 798, 1107(3)
14*		as 164(5), 167, as 167, 392(2), as 392, 566, as 798(3)
2	Honorius	70(2)
4*		as 174(2), as 396, 1111
31	House of Theodosius	as 162(17), as 389, as 562, as 565, as 796(4), reverses illegible (7)
53*		as 162(25), as 562, as 796(15), reverses illegible (12)

Uncertain Roman

111	Corroded and illegible	3rd century (1), 3rd–4th century (84), 4th century (21), fragments (5)
19*		3rd–4th century (2), 4th century (16), fragment (1)

4.5.9 FOURTH-CENTURY COMMENTARY

Considerable attention was given, during the identification of the coins, to trying to sort out the regular coins of the fourth century, issued by the official mints, from copies produced unofficially. The various classifications and degrees of certainty admitted in the lists will make it clear that total success was not achieved. Some readers may feel that the job has not been properly done, especially compared with other lists, even my own, where there is much firmer decision, and greater certainty of the results. The coins from Colliton Park were unusual only in that they were all available to be examined at the same time, in the same good condition, and to be compared each one with another. Such favourable circumstances are the main reason for declaring that most previous lists show only specious certainty.

Yet the degree of refinement, or indecision, in this list cannot be made a standard in coin reporting for two reasons. Firstly, most coins are available in smaller numbers, a few at a time, and in much worse state of preservation or conservation. If the coins are not all equally legible and available at the same time, it is impossible to create so many categories and snap decisions as to regularity or irregularity have to be made. Secondly, all the coins in each category in this list were examined on the same day, in the same place, with roughly the same light and in the same subjective mood. In the deplorable absence of less subjective criteria for classification it has to be admitted that there can never be certainty about re-creating the criteria used. This is not as disastrous as it sounds, for the coins which will move from group to group at the whim of another worker, or the same worker in a different mood, are those on the borderlines. The majority of each group will stay put in all but the most exceptional circumstances.

Even worse, the certainty, such as it is, of regularity or copy in different groups and at different dates varies. No one has ever doubted that a high proportion of Fallen Horseman (Fel Temp Reparatio, A.D. 350–360) coins from site-finds in Britain are copies, and Richard Brickstock's (1987) work clearly demonstrates this commonly held view. In the same way, there is virtually no doubt about whether any individual coin of this type is a regular issue or a copy for the two are widely different, and borderline examples scarcely exist.

The picture is quite different for Gloria Exercitus, two soldiers holding one standard, coins, where there is, in spite of or almost because of Mike Hammerson's excellent thesis (1980), a gradation from the clearly regular to the starkly irregular. Cathy King (1978) has suggested that the difference between regular and copy in the fourth century can be demonstrated by the presence and absence of silver, but as yet this only applies to the coins from one site, and such information is not available by analysis for these Dorchester coins. The development of some criteria dependent only on chemical analysis is greatly to be wished for.

Meanwhile a comment on the prevalence of copying can be made. Copies seem to become more obvious in the 320s, especially in the Altar (Beata Tranquillitas) issues of *c.* A.D. 322. The point at which copying becomes obvious is in the perspective of the Altar which is seen obliquely. Regular coins cope well with the perspective, many copyists make a mess of it. The irregular coin of Fausta is unusual and, perhaps accidentally, perhaps not, improves on the regular reverse by showing the empress carrying two children in her arms forming a heart shape. Doubt arises in the 330s not because of reversed letters or faults in the type, but because of a poor standard of die-cutting which is below that obtainable in most mints at the time. The fact that I have taken a hard line here, and, as with radiates, softened it with an uncertain category, demonstrates the peril of ever using such categorisation for any secondary research. Any who wish to base any further work on regular coins and copies in the fourth century must construct their own criteria and examine the coins afresh at first hand.

The issues of Rome (Urbs Roma, A.D. 330–5) and Constantinople (Constantinopolis A.D. 330–5) show different trends. I thought that I could distinguish between regular and copy for Constantinopolis, but not for Urbs Roma. It is possible that in a last analysis all of these coins will prove to be copies, for they were all to some extent lacking in precision. The two Victories (Vict DD, A.D. 345–348) are even worse than preceding coins, but that is probably true both for originals and copies. This gives a most uncomfortable sliding scale of relativism in which standards of copying change for each issue.

The copying of the 340s continues, almost without a break into the 350s, though Colliton Park lacks the copies of the Hut and Galley (Fel Temp Reparatio, A.D. 348–50) which are fairly common elsewhere. It makes up for these by a crop of Magnentian copies and the usual Fallen Horseman, already mentioned.

Since these copies of A.D. 350 to 360 are the last, certainly from this site, but also more commonly throughout Britain, the main spate of fourth-century copying runs from *c.* A.D. 325 to *c.* A.D. 360. It may be no accident that copying stops at almost the exact moment when silver is withdrawn from the base coinage (A.D. 357–363), and unenriched copper is issued once

FIG. 102. The *miliarenses* from *Building 186*, a) SF 3718, b) SF 3719 (© *Jonathan Gooding Photography*)

again (A.D. 363) after a century of absence. Coins of the House of Valentinian are issued to a reasonable, if unexciting, standard which prevails throughout the Empire, and copies are very rare. A few copies of coins of the House of Theodosius are known, but the remarkably low standard of production of the regular coins often makes them hard to spot.

Two coins stand out from the general run of fourth-century issues in a startling way, not only for this site, but for the whole of Britain. These are the two *miliarenses* of Constans (FIG. 102; SF 3718 and 3719), silver coins of a high metal standard, which, to my knowledge, have never been seen as site finds in Britain before. The coins were found beneath the floor of *Building 186* in grid square 113SE. They appear to have been in close association, although the exact details of the context from which they were recovered is unclear. I have never before handled such coins, nor have I seen them in continental site museums, so that I suspect they are only known from a small number of hoards. Their unique nature makes them impossible to interpret for, in the absence of any other such finds, there is no control of any kind on any suggestion which might be made to explain or interpret this occurrence. Since two coins were found they clearly form a deposit, however accidental, rather than a simple loss.

In date the coins continue as far as the coins in every other town in Roman Britain, but end at exactly the same point, with coins of Honorius. These are probably to be dated between A.D. 395 and 402, so that there is nothing which belongs firmly in the fifth century. The absence of fifth-century coins is due to a total absence of supply to the whole Diocese of Britain and says nothing about continued activity on the site, or desertion. The coins cannot decide between these two debated possibilities.

4.5.10 SUMMARY BY PERIODS

Period	**Hoards**	**Site**
British	–	2
43–54	–	3
54–69	–	–
69–96	–	2
96–117	–	5
117–138	4	6
138–161	1	11
161–180	3	11
180–192	3	3
1st–2nd C	–	2
193–222	–	8
222–238	1	2
238–259	1	4
259–275	1	98
275–296	21	460
296–317	–	16
317–330	–	27
330–348	8	395
348–364	22	98
364–378	3	72
378–388	2	6
388–403	77	53
Uncertain	19	111
Post–Roman	–	18
Total	166	1413

Additional coin identifications by R. Reece:

167 5N: layer 2.
3rd–4th century illegible.

198 3N: *Building 182*, layer 4.
?frag. of 3rd-century denarius, A.D. 194–238.

296 3N: *Building 182*, layer 3.
4th-century illegible.

412 7: *Building 182*, Room 13, layer 4 on floor.
Barbarous radiate. A.D. 270–90.

414 7: *Building 182*, Room 13, layer 4 on floor.
Constantine II. A.D. 330–5. HK 56

506 43S: *Monument 183*, layer 5 hearth.
Tetricus I. A.D. 270–3. Rev. illegible.

568 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, 4 on level of floor.
Magnentius. A.D. 350–3. CK 50

3735 121S: Pit V, layer 1.
House of Constantine. A.D. 330–60. Rev. uncertain.

4010 151S: *Building 185*, Room 2, layer 2.
House of Constantine. A.D. 330–45. HIC as 87.

4.6 THE SAMIAN WARES

By Joanna Bird with a report on the stamps by Brenda Dickinson

The samian from Colliton Park forms a large group of material, including 55 potters' stamps on plain ware and a maximum of 234 decorated vessels, eight of them with mould stamps and one stamped on the rim. There is a relatively small amount of first-century samian, which could indicate a low level of occupation on the site during the second half of the first century, but probably also reflects the incomplete excavation of the earlier levels (see p. 6). The samian increases during the first half of the second century, with an unusually large amount of mid- to late Antonine pottery, suggesting a very much more intense level of samian use *c.* A.D. 150–200. As is usual, the quantities fall away sharply during the first half of the third century.

The first-century wares are all South Gaulish, and probably all products of La Graufesenque; they include 32 decorated vessels and three plain ware stamps. There is only a very small amount of pre-Flavian material, including decorated forms Drag. 29 and 30 and a possible lagena, and contemporary plain types such as Ritt. 12 and Drag. 24/25. Most of the South Gaulish samian is of early to mid-Flavian date, with stamps of Virtus i and Iucundus iii, and decorated bowls in the styles of Germanus, Frontinus and the M Crestio group, and perhaps of the Flavian Sabinus. As well as the bowl forms, there is a single cup of form Knorr 78.

The early second-century potters of Les Martres-de-Veyre are very sparsely represented, with no stamps and only nine decorated vessels: two each by Drusus I, X–13 and X–9 (FIG. 104, no. 13), one by X–12 or X–13, and one by Igocatus. A third bowl of X–9 is in Lezoux ware, and is probably a result of the migration of potters between the two factories which took place *c.* A.D. 120.

The bulk of the samian consists of Lezoux wares dating to the Hadrianic and Antonine periods. There are fewer of the Hadrianic–early Antonine wares than usual: the large Sacer–Attianus–Cinnamus group is represented by only four bowls, and the Quintilianus group by only one (FIG. 103, no. 2). The earlier potters represented are Butrio (four bowls), X–6 (two) and, with single bowls, Arcanus, the Large–S Potter, Geminus/P–9, and (with a mould–stamp) Tittius (FIG. 104, no. 8). In the Antonine period, the Cinnamus group, including bowls attributed to Pugnus and Secundus I, is represented by 25 bowls (three with Cinnamus mould stamps (FIG. 105, no. 15)), while there are up to 21 bowls of Paternus II (two with mould-stamps (FIG. 103, no. 5)) and three by Criciro and Divixtus. The contemporary plain-ware stamps date mainly into the Antonine period rather than the Hadrianic.

The remaining Central Gaulish wares are Lezoux products of mid- to late Antonine date, i.e. between *c.* A.D. 160 and the end of the century; they form a higher proportion of the total than usual, with around half of all the identified stamps. The decorated wares include 23 bowls by the Doeccus–Casurius group (FIGS 104, no. 9 and 105, no. 14) and sixteen in the style of Iullinus and the associated potter Servus II (FIGS 104, no. 11 and 105, no. 17), two by Mercator II (one with a mould stamp (FIG. 104, no. 12)), and single bowls of Advocisus (FIG. 105, no. 16), Atillus, Censorinus, Iustus (FIG. 105, no. 19), Priscus, and Severus. There are two bowls of Caletus and a third which has stylistic links with his work but carries a mould-stamp that cannot be identified (FIGS 104, no. 7 and 105, no. 18). Caletus' decorated ware is relatively rare in Britain, probably reflecting his date range, *c.* A.D. 180–220 (*NOTS* 2, 168–9). Another potter who began work *c.* A.D. 175 is Banvus, represented here by a single bowl. The terminal date of his workshop is now placed *c.* A.D. 250, and again this probably explains why his work is commoner in France than in Britain (*NOTS* 2, 10–13). A third late bowl, unattributed, is in a very coarse fabric but a Central Gaulish origin seems the most likely (FIG. 104, no. 6). A high proportion of such forms as Drag. 31R, Curle 21, the mortarium Drag. 45 and the Walters 79 series, supports the evidence for heavy use of samian at this period.

Second-century East Gaulish wares are rare, comprising single decorated bowls from Trier Werkstatt I and La Madeleine and a stamped Drag. 31 by Petrullus of Blickweiler, all of Hadrianic to early Antonine date, two Antonine bowls from the Argonne, including one by Gesatus of Lavoye, and a stamped dish of Fidelis ii of Rheinzabern. From the late second century onwards there is an increase in East Gaulish wares, some of them definitely of third-

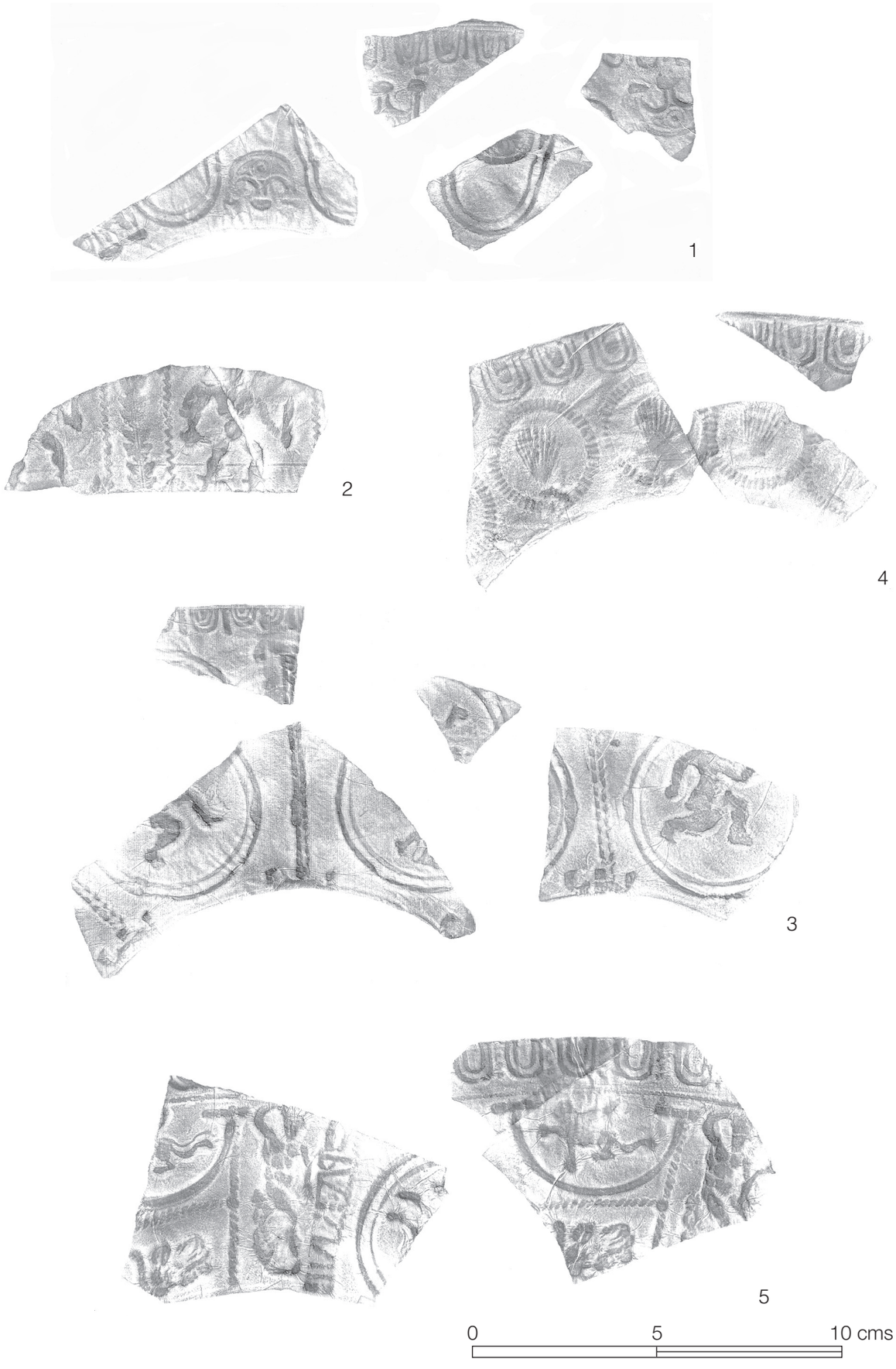


FIG. 103. Samian sherds, nos 1–5

century date; although these do not form a large proportion of the overall samian, they are of some significance, since the later East Gaulish wares do not seem to have been particularly common in the south-western part of the province. The Trier products include three decorated bowls by Afer (FIG. 103, no. 4), at least one by Dexter, one by Comitialis or Cocus (FIG. 103, no. 1) and one that is not attributable to a specific potter, together with a stamped Drag. 31R by Patruitus iv. The Rheinzabern wares include decorated bowls by Janu(arius) II, Julius I, and Victor I (FIG. 103, no. 3), as well as four that cannot be assigned to an individual potter (FIG. 104, no. 10), and there are stamps of Firminus ii, Perpetus ii and Primanus iv on Drag. 31 and 31R. There are a number of late forms to support this dating, including three examples of Trier Drag. 45 mortaria with the edges of large-eared lion-head spouts, the mortarium Drag. 43 and bowl Lud. SMc with barbotine foliage, several beaker forms with barbotine decoration, a late lid-like version of Drag. 38 (Lud. Ti') and a mid-third-century flagon form with conical neck.

Some 24 sherds bear lead repairs or the holes for repairs; most of those that can be identified are round drilled holes for lead wire, but there are examples of cut dovetail repairs as well. The repaired vessels range in date from the first century to the middle of the third, and include both decorated and plain forms. Marsh (1981, 227) has discussed the repair of samian, and concluded that repairs were made throughout the period of samian supply, rather than as a result of shortage in the third century, and that they reflect the relative, and stable, value of samian compared with other wares. In addition, there are two sherds with graffiti, two or three which have been cut down to form counters, and a Drag. 33 base apparently cut down to make a tiny dish.

The catalogue below presents a detailed report on the decorated ware, and is followed by a separate report on the stamps by Brenda Dickinson. A complete catalogue listing the samian recovered from Colliton Park can be found in Appendix 1.

CG — Central Gaul; EG — East Gaul; SG — South Gaul

4.6.1 DECORATED SAMIAN
(FIGS 103–105)

SF 15A. Drag. 37, SG. Wreath of chevrons over scrollery, which includes a corded tendril or binding. Flavian.

SF 22A. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Iullinus. The ovolo is on S&S pl. 125.1. *c.* A.D. 160–190. Burnt.

Drag. 37, CG. The sea-horse is probably O.33, used by several potters of whom the squareish beads would suggest Paternus II. Mid–late Antonine.

SF 49A. Drag. 37, CG. The triton or sea-beast is not illustrated by O.; the other figure was used by Doeccus (S&S pl. 150.53). A similar corded motif was used by Caletus and Severus (pl. 128) and by Iullinus (pl. 127.27), while the rather angular square beads are perhaps closer to Paternus II's than to Doeccus'. Mid–late Antonine.

SF 63A. Drag. 37, SG. The cupid in triple medallion, tendrils and saltire with pointed leaves are all characteristic Flavian motifs — cf. Hermet 1934, pl. 82.7, by C I Sa... Worn inside.

Drag. 37, CG. The ovolo is probably Rogers B12, mainly used by the Sacer–Criciro–Cinnamus group, but it has apparently been smudged in the finishing. The fine ovoid beads would suggest one of the earlier users, such as Sacer. Hadrianic–early Antonine.

SF 85A. Decorated ware noted in catalogue: see unnumbered sherds at foot.

SF 11B. Drag. 37, SG. The ovolo is close to one used by M Crestio and C V Albanus, except that the tongue terminates in a somewhat larger trident. The boar (Hermet 1934, pl. 27.42) was assigned by Knorr to M Crestio's associate Crucuro (K19, Taf. 29.11), while similar tendrils are found in M Crestio's work (K19, Taf. 28.A). *c.* A.D. 75–95.

Drag. 37, CG, probably by Paternus II. The stag is probably O.1770, which is recorded for him, while the hound is probably that on S&S pl. 106.22. *c.* A.D. 150–185.

Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Igocatus. The rosette and border are on S&S pl. 19.238, the arcade on pl. 18.228 and the tier of cups on pl. 19.248. Burnt. *c.* A.D. 100–125.

SF 20B. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Cinnamus. Ovolo and beads as S&S pl. 157.1, astragalus

and festoon as pl. 157.8, bird as pl. 157.10. The motif at left is not identifiable. *c.* A.D. 135–180.

SF 35B. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Iullinus. Ovolo and corded border as S&S pl. 125.1. *c.* A.D. 160–200.

SF 44B. Drag. 37, SG. The details are rather blurred, but the ovolo is one used by Frontinus (cf. Hermet 1934, pl. 85.2). Below is a scroll with frilled leaves and small triangular leaves. Flavian.

SF 45B. Drag. 37, SG. Neat double-bordered ovolo, probably with rosette tongue. Early–mid-Flavian. White slip beneath the red.

SF 188. Drag. 37, CG. Broken ovolo (cf. Rogers B16) used by the Sacer–Attianus group. Fine wavy line border; the Bacchus is a smaller version of O.571. Hadrianic–early Antonine, probably.

SF 222. Drag. 37, SG. Rosette–tongued ovolo, chevron wreath: cf. Atkinson 1914, pl. 8.43, for example. *c.* A.D. 70–85.

SF 264. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Iullinus. Ovolo and border as S&S pl. 127.22. *c.* A.D. 160–200.

SF 273. Drag. 37, CG. Ovolo, Rogers B105, shared by several potters, mainly of mid–later Antonine date. Ovoid beads beneath.

SF 313, 726, 1228, 2038. FIG. 103, no. 1. Drag. 37, EG, in the style of Comitialis or Cocus of Trier. Both potters used the ovolo (Gard 1937, R24) and the pelta (V40); the scrollery is composed of small double festoons. Late second – first half third century.

SF 354. Drag. 37, CG. The trophy, Rogers Q43, was shared by several potters, but the ovoid beads make Cinnamus or Pugnus the most likely. Antonine. Worn or abraded.

SF 410. Drag. 37, SG. Basal band of triple poppyhead motifs. Flavian.

SF 444. Drag. 37, CG. Beaded panel with single medallion or festoon, above ?animal. Antonine. Repair hole present.

Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Cinnamus. The ovolo and beads are on S&S pl. 159.26, the festoon on pl. 159.33. The sea-bull is a variant of O.46, which is recorded for Cinnamus (pl. 164 top. 3); here the bull has a different head and a fin from the left elbow. Repair hole present. *c.* A.D. 135–180.

SF 491. Drag. 29, SG. Basal band with small griffon (Hermet 1934, pl. 25.7) and formal bush motifs — both were shared by a number of Flavian potters. Above is a wreath of fat corded motifs: cf. those on Hermet 1934, pl. 50.9 and 11. Early–mid-Flavian.

Drag. 37, CG. Small stag beneath astragalus beads: cf. S&S pl. 103.20, by Censorinus. Mid–later Antonine.

Drag. 37, CG. Beaded panel, double medallion. Antonine.

SF 532. Drag. 37, SG. Basal band of short pointed gadroons. Flavian.

SF 564. Drag. 37, CG. The medallion, Rogers E7, is only recorded for Caletus, and he also used the large corded upright (S&S pl. 128.10). The motif to left is probably a leaf; the figure is not certainly identifiable. *c.* A.D. 180–220.

SF 573. FIG. 103, no. 2. Drag. 30, CG, by a potter of the Quintilianus group, as indicated by the wavy line border and the basal guideline. The gladiator is on S&S pl. 69.9, signed by the associated potter Ianuaris I. The rosette has been partially removed in finishing, but is probably Quintilianus' (pl. 70.21). The leaf is Rogers H141, recorded for P–8, who used it as a tendril terminal (Rogers 1999, fig. 69.10). Repair hole present. *c.* A.D. 125–155.

SF 602. Drag. 37, EG, in the style of Afer of Trier. Ovolo and medallion as Gard 1937, Taf. 14.18. The pale fabric and pale matt slip indicate a date in the second quarter of the third century (cf. Bird 1986, 143).

SF 651. Drag. 37, CG. Leg of animal, possibly a deer. Hadrianic–Antonine.

SF 674. (Two sherds) Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Iullinus. The ovolo and pediment are on S&S pl. 125.1. *c.* A.D. 160–200.

SF 726. See 313 above.

SF 728. Drag. 37, CG in the style of Servus II. The wavy line, arcade, wide astragalus and corded column are on S&S pl. 131.6. *c.* A.D. 160–200.

SF 734. Drag. 37, EG. Very smudged in finishing; the only identifiable motif is a leaf (Ricken and Fischer 1963, P47) shared by a number of Rheinzabern potters. Late second–early third century.

SF 759. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Doeccus. The ovolo, beads and festoon are on S&S pl. 147.10. *c.* A.D. 170–200.

SF 761. Drag. 37, CG, probably by Doeccus: the rosette and beads are on S&S pl. 148.17. Mid–late Antonine.

SF 765, 1239, 2539. FIG. 103, no. 3. Four sherds, probably one vessel. Drag. 37, EG, in the style of Victor I of Rheinzabern. The tall palmleaf and ramshorn leaf terminal are on Ludowici and Ricken 1948, Taf. 232.5 and the ovolo (Ricken and Fischer 1963, E52) is recorded for 'Art der Victor I'. The figures are not shown on his bowls and include the warrior M212a, and perhaps the cupid M121 and Minerva M29a. Early–mid-third century.

SF 770. Drag. 37, EG. Broken figure, not certainly identifiable. Late second–mid-third century.

SF 786. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Criciro. The ovolo, Rogers B12, and snake and rocks, O.2155, were regularly used by him. *c.* A.D. 135–170.

Drag. 37, CG. The ovolo is a little blurred but is probably Rogers B159, used by Banvus, who also used round beads (S&S pl. 139.1). Banvus was active from *c.* A.D. 175 to perhaps as late as 250, but his third-century wares are mainly confined to Gaul.

Drag. 37, EG, in the style of Gesatus of Lavoye. The festoon, stag and rosette are on Müller 1968, Taf. 17.449, with what is probably the same basal band of rosettes; the leaf is on Taf. 17.455. Early–mid-Antonine.

SF 824. Drag. 37, CG. Horse and rider, probably O.249, used by Sacer and Attianus. Hadrianic–early Antonine.

SF 827. Drag. 37, CG. Double medallion containing a bird, probably. Antonine.

SF 827, 1952. Two sherds, probably one vessel. Drag. 30, CG, in the style of Paternus II. The ovolo and fine beads are on S&S pl. 105.12, the astragalus border on pl. 105.15, the rosette, medallions and heads on pl. 104.4. The leaf cross, Rogers L1, is not noted for Paternus. *c.* A.D. 150–185.

SF 833. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Cinnamus. The naked man, O.644, is recorded for him; for the foot in the next panel, cf. the Venus on pl. 159.34. The medallion and beads are on pl. 157.1, the leaf on pl. 158.14, and the lozenge on pl. 148.16. *c.* A.D. 135–180.

SF 846. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of X–6. He is recorded for the ovolo, Rogers B32, and the bifid terminal, G297. The beads and ring are on S&S pl. 74.5. *c.* A.D. 130–155.

SF 933. Drag. 37, EG, in the style of Afer of Trier. The ovolo and hare are on Gard 1937, Taf. 14.20. Early third century, probably.

SF 948. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Criciro. The ovolo is probably that on S&S pl. 118.17 with this border; for the terminal, cf. pl. 117.4. The festoon is Rogers F56, recorded for Criciro, and the little goat, O.1836, was used by the associated Sacer–Attianus group. *c.* A.D. 135–170.

SF 950. Drag. 37, CG. ?Legs of figure. Antonine.

SF 956, 984, 4043. FIG. 103, no. 4. Three sherds; 984 and 4043 join. Drag. 37, EG, in the style of Afer of Trier. His ovolo, shell and medallion: cf. Gard 1937, Taf. 14.9 and 13. Small bowl, with a shallow rim, in late pale fabric with a pale matt slip (cf. Bird 1986, 143); second quarter of third century, probably. Repair hole present.

SF 957. Drag. 37, CG. The figure is not certainly identifiable; ovoid beads, large fine double medallion. Antonine.

SF 984. See 956 above.

SF 993. Drag. 30, CG, with mould stamp of Paternus II (stamp report no. 32). The stamp and lattice motif are on S&S pl. 105.17, the rosette on pl. 104.4. *c.* A.D. 150–185.

SF 1010. Drag. 37, CG. Probable tree at base; the type is not illustrated by Rogers. Antonine.

SF 1018. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Iullinus or perhaps of Servus II. The leaf (probably Rogers H67) and trifid motfif (G107) are recorded for Iullinus. The acorn is closest to U87, also recorded for him, but Rogers does not show the same stem; the same acorn and stem are however on a Servus II bowl (Sauvaget 1970, pl. 3.12). The scroll arrangement is unusual for Iullinus, but is found more regularly on bowls of Servus II. *c.* A.D. 160–200.

SF 1032. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Paternus II. The ovolo and fine beads are on S&S pl. 104.9, the festoon and corded border on pl. 105.12, and the ring on pl. 105.15. The sphinx, O.857, is recorded for him. *c.* A.D. 150–185.

SF 1049. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Doeccus. The medallion, rosette, beads and astragalus are on S&S pl. 148.25, the dolphin basket and sphinx on pl. 149.35. The figure is not certainly identifiable. *c.* A.D. 170–200.

SF 1050. Drag. 37, CG. Apollo statue, cf. O.91, and corded border; the other figure is too fragmentary to identify. Mid–late Antonine.

SF 1067. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Iullinus. The ovolo, corded border and deer are on S&S pl. 125.1, the square beads and astragalus on pl.

126.11. The single festoon and figure are not shown in S&S. *c.* A.D. 160–200. Pale blotchy finish.

SF 1069. Drag. 37, CG, probably in the style of Cinnamus. The heavy beads are on S&S pl. 159, the rosette on pl. 161.55; the astragalus is smaller than his usual ones. *c.* A.D. 135–180.

SF 1071, 4274. Two sherds, probably one vessel. Drag. 37, SG. The frieze of triple festoons hanging from long rods, the spurred leaf and the bud pendant are on a stamped 29 of Sabinus from Mainz (Kl9, Taf. 69.B); the rosette flanking the pendant here is detail 23 on Taf. 69. The ovolo is close to one used by Sabinus, but the trident tongue hangs straight instead of bending slightly to the right. *c.* A.D. 75–90.

SF 1082, 1210. FIG. 103, no. 5. Three sherds, two from 1082 joining. Drag. 37, CG, with mould stamp of Paternus II (stamp report no. 33). The ovolo is probably Rogers B172, assigned to an unidentified late potter, but its closeness to B139, recorded for Paternus, suggests that B172 may be a later version of B139. The fine beads, corded borders, terminals, stamp, festoon and medallion are on S&S pl. 105.12, the sea-horse on pl. 104.4 and the mask on pl. 108.39. The Apollo, O.94A, and sphinx, O.857, are recorded for Paternus. *c.* A.D. 150–185.

SF 1097. Drag. 37, CG. Basal wreath of bifid leaves, similar to Rogers G303, bordered with beads on both sides. Hadrianic–early Antonine date.

SF 1138. Drag. 37, CG. The ovolo is too blurred to identify; the wavy line and neat trifid terminal suggest a Hadrianic–early Antonine date.

SF 1148. Drag. 30, SG. The ovolo, single bordered with a large rosette tongue, occurs on unpublished 30s in the Museum of London (acc. nos 11734G and 11743G); here it is above two broken frilly leaves with a small corded motif. Pre-Flavian.

Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Casurius. The ovolo, beads, festoon and astragalus are on S&S pl. 134.24. *c.* A.D. 155–190.

SF 1151, 2823, 2982. Three sherds, probably one vessel. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Pugnus or Secundus I, with their characteristic use of Cinnamus ovolo 1 over a straight line, as S&S pl. 155.20–21 and 25. The details are very abraded, but the hunter is close to O.188, assigned to Cinnamus' style, and the animals are all recorded for Cinnamus — large lion O.1450, lion O.1421, leopards O.1507 (also assigned to Secundus) and O.1570. Heavily abraded. *c.* A.D. 135–175.

SF 1164. Drag. 37, CG. The rosette, Rogers C293, was used by X–12 and X–13, but its use in a wreath is more characteristic of X–12 (S&S pl. 40.468). The Hercules, O.757, is recorded for X-13. *c.* A.D. 100–125.

SF 1174. Drag. 37, CG, probably in the style of Cinnamus. The mask and beads are on S&S pl. 158.16, the small vine scroll, Rogers M31, on pl. 157.7. The motif above the mask is not identifiable. *c.* A.D. 135–180.

SF 1196. Drag. 37, CG. Apparently a freestyle bowl, with animals and a small human figure. Antonine probably.

SF 1208, 2502. Two sherds, probably one vessel. Drag. 37, SG; rather smudged. Scroll with large leaves, of which only fragments survive but cf. the leaf used by Germanus (Hermet 1934, pl. 102.50). The arcades of the scroll are divided, with a spectacle scroll surmounted by a trifid motif at the top, and an ?animal below (cf. Hermet 1934, pl. 81.1, 4 and 7). There is a small bird in the scroll. *c.* A.D. 70–90.

SF 1208. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Iullinus. Ovolo, corded border and arcade as S&S pl. 125.1. *c.* A.D. 160–200.

SF 1209. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Butrio. The ovolo and rectangular beads are on S&S pl. 58.659, the rosette on pl. 60.679. *c.* A.D. 115–145.

SF 1210. See 1082 above.

SF 1228. See 313 above.

SF 1239. See 765 above.

SF 1273, 3516. Two sherds, probably one vessel. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Cinnamus. The tall ornament, beads and terminal are on S&S pl. 158.14, the leaf on pl. 159.27, the medallion on pl. 160.35. *c.* A.D. 135–180.

SF 1287. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Paternus II. He is recorded for the ovolo, Rogers B114; the wavy line border and rosette are on S&S pl. 104.4, the rhomboid beads and dolphin (O.2384) on pl. 105.12. *c.* A.D. 150–185.

SF 1310, 4214. FIG. 104, no. 6. Two joining sherds. Drag. 37. The fabric is of the normal Antonine Lezoux colour, but the inclusions are generally larger and coarser than usual; the slip is rough, not very glossy, and brownish in colour with greyish mottling. The design consists of a

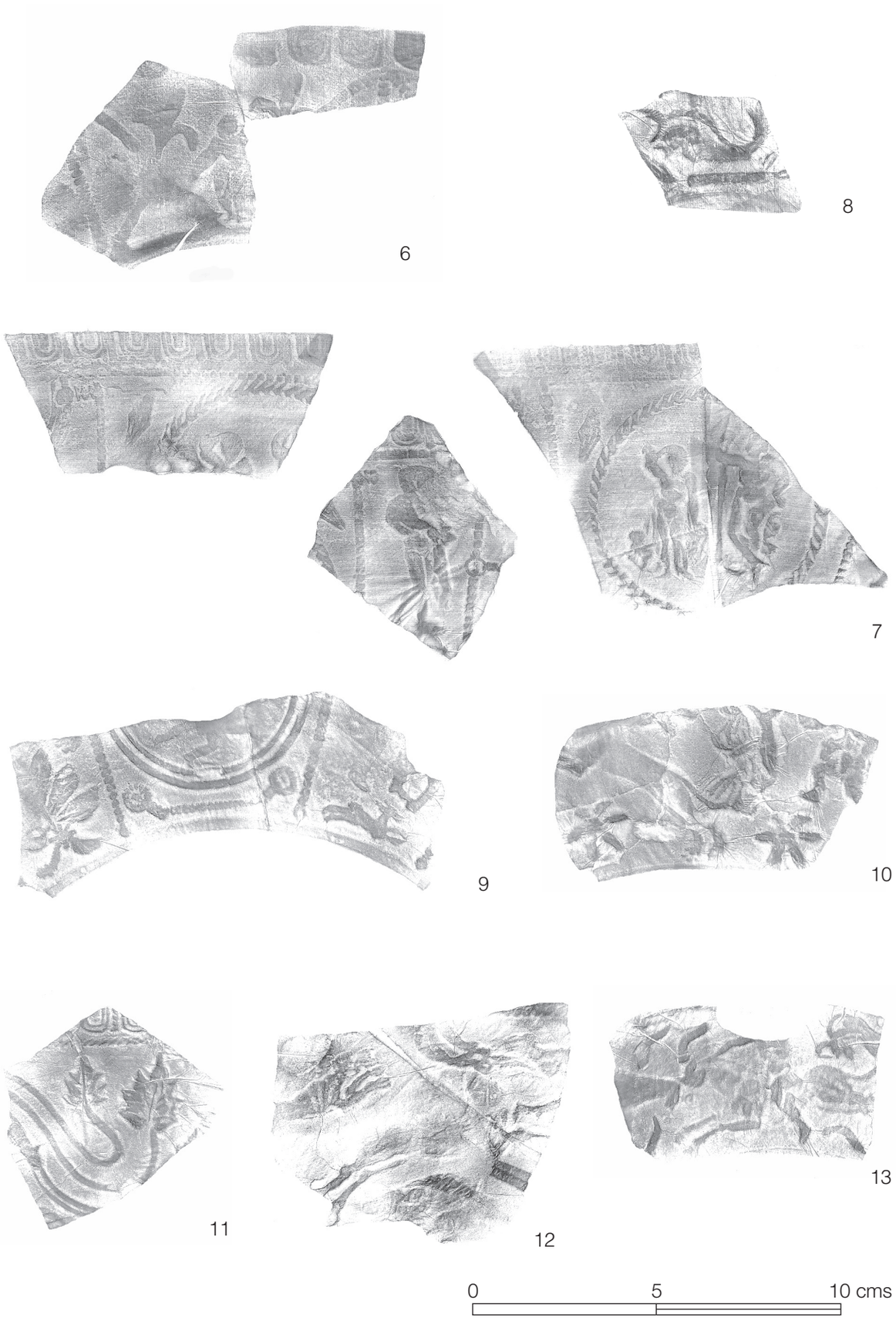


FIG. 104. Samian sherds, nos 6–13

large panel, probably repeated at either side, containing a pair of divided triangles flanking trifid leaves and a central cupid. None of the motifs has a precise parallel. The ovolo, with indications of an attached tongue at the right side, is closest to Rogers B260, but B260 has a more defined attached tongue. The irregular rectangular beads bear some relation to the large square beads used by the Doeccus group, and there is an indistinct rosette at the junction. The trifid leaf is similar to G156, but much bigger; the mask is generally similar to O.1338; and the seated cupid is a variant of O.443–446, a type particularly popular with such later potters as Doeccus and Paternus II. The crude design and modelling, together with the fabric and slip, indicate a probable date *c.* A.D. 180–220. (I am grateful to Richard Delage, Brenda Dickinson and Brian Hartley for discussing this bowl and its date.)

SF 1315. Drag. 37, CG. Broken leaf, closest to Rogers J58, for which the recorded users include Cinnamus, who used similar large ovoid beads (e.g. S&S pl. 159.23). The figure is not certainly identifiable. Antonine.

SF 1326, 1331. Two joining sherds. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Cinnamus. The beads and ornament are on S&S pl. 158.16, the Bacchus on pl. 159.28. *c.* A.D. 135–180.

SF 1331. See 1326 above.

SF 1375. Drag. 37, EG (Trier). The ovolo is Gard (1937) R22, shared by Dexter, Atillus and Dubitatus–Dubitus. The beadrow suggests Dexter rather than the other, later, potters. Antonine–first half third century.

Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Servus II. Faun (O.710) and Servus II's characteristic wavy line, as Sauvaget 1970, pl. 2.6; the motif in the next panel is probably the 'grass' motif (a partially impressed leaf) on that bowl. The corded motif is on pl. 1.1. *c.* A.D. 160–200.

SF 1392. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Cinnamus. The mask, beads, festoon and medallion are on S&S pl. 158.16. *c.* A.D. 135–180.

SF 1394. A joining, freshly-broken (i.e. through the site number) sherd was found in bag 1483. Drag. 37, CG. The trophy, Rogers Q42, is probably the slightly smaller version used by Cinnamus. The row of rings suggests Cinnamus' earlier associates Sacer–Attianus. Probably *c.* A.D. 120–160.

Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Doeccus. The medallion and beads are on S&S pl. 148.15 and the animal is probably the sea bull on pl. 150.41. *c.* A.D. 170–200.

SF 1410. Drag. 37, CG. The dolphin is probably O.2393. The heavy double medallion suggests a mid–late Antonine date.

SF 1451. Drag. 37, CG. The horn motif, Rogers U247, here in a group of at least three, was shared by several potters. Antonine.

SF 1483, 1672. Two sherds, probably one vessel. Drag. 37, CG. The ovolo, Rogers B153, was shared by several mid–late Antonine potters, some of whom occasionally used similar round beads.

SF 1483. See 1394 above.

SF 1522. Drag. 37, CG. ?Animal. Hadrianic–Antonine.

Drag. 37, EG, probably by Comitialis VI of Rheinzabern. The motifs — leaf Ricken and Fischer 1963, P58, medallion K20a and ring 0142 — were shared by Comitialis VI and Belsus II, but a bowl of Comitialis VI has them in this arrangement (Ludowici and Ricken 1948, Taf. 106.18). Late second–early third century.

SF 1525. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Doeccus–Casurius. Their characteristic square beads; the figure is not identifiable. *c.* A.D. 155–200.

SF 1543. Drag. 37, CG. The ovolo, Rogers B107, was used by Paternus II; he also used similar round and square beads, though these are not his usual rather rhomboid 'square' beads. Mid–late Antonine.

SF 1553. Drag. 37, CG. Broken and overlapping ovolo, probably Rogers B143. Antonine.

SF 1554. Drag. 30, CG, probably by Paternus II. The cupid, medallion and border are on S&S pl. 105.12, the small ring on pl. 105.16. The rectangular motif is not certainly identifiable; it may be the end of his mould stamp, as pl. 105.16. *c.* A.D. 150–185.

SF 1555. Drag. 37, CG. Small ?figure at base, with astragalus motifs. Antonine.

Drag. 37, CG. The ovolo, Rogers B138, was used by Censorinus and on bowls in the styles of Laxtucissa and Paternus II. The ring and medallion are not diagnostic. Mid–late Antonine.

SF 1558. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Paternus II. The peacock is on S&S pl. 107.26, the border on pl. 105.12. *c.* A.D. 150–185.

SF 1578. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Doeccus. His usual beads; the cupid is on S&S pl. 148.18, the medallion on pl. 148.123. The small rings are unusual in his work. *c.* A.D. 170–200.

SF 1592. Drag. 37, CG. Stag, a small version of O.1704 (probably O.1704A), in a beaded panel. Antonine.

SF 1599. Drag. 37, CG. Cinnamus ovolo 3 over a plain line, as used by Pugnus and Secundus I (S&S pl. 155.22); below is a hare. *c.* A.D. 135–175.

SF 1605. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Cinnamus. The vase is on S&S pl. 161.55, the small medallion, borders and terminals on pl. 157.6, the medallion and similar use of a leaf tip on pl. 159.33, and the dolphin on pl. 158.22. The leaf above the dolphin may be a larger version of the one on pl. 160.35. Very abraded. A.D. 135–180.

SF 1643. Drag. 37, EG, in the style of Julius I of Rheinzabern. The ovolo, horseshoe motif and beadrow are in the same arrangement on Ludowici and Ricken 1948, Taf. 153.15. Early–mid-third century.

SF 1653. Drag. 37, EG, in the style of Dexter of Trier. The ovolo, the smaller of his characteristic vase ovolos, wreath swag and fruit basket are on Fölzer 1913, Taf. 15.14 and 16, and the fine beadrow separating the swags is on Taf. 15.25. The ware is thick and rather coarse, with a matt slip, indicating later use of a Dexter mould (cf. Bird 1986, 143); a date in the second quarter of the third century is likely. Very worn.

SF 1671. Drag. 37, CG, probably by Paternus II. The blurred ovolo is probably Rogers B105, shown, with similar fine beads, the medallion and horseman, on S&S pl. 105.12. The other motif is not identifiable. *c.* A.D. 150–185.

SF 1672. See 1483 above.

SF 1676. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Cinnamus. The lozenge, Rogers U33, is shown in a similar group, but vertically, on S&S pl. 157.11. *c.* A.D. 135–180.

SF 1718. Drag. 37, CG. Hoofed animal above corded motif: cf. the boar and motif on S&S pl. 128.5, by Severus. Mid–late Antonine.

Drag. 37, CG, probably by Doeccus. For the beads and leaf, cf. S&S pl. 147.6. *c.* A.D. 170–200.

SF 1722. Drag. 37, CG. The ovolo is Rogers B52, used by Criciro and Divixtus; the absence of a border would suggest Criciro, but the medallion is more typical of Divixtus. The figure in the medallion is not identifiable. *c.* A.D. 135–175.

SF 1726. Two sherds. Drag. 37, EG. The three-banded ovolo is characteristic of the Argonne potters, but neither Chenet and Gaudron (1955) nor Oswald (1945) shows a precise parallel. Antonine, perhaps to early third century.

SF 1728. Two sherds, one burnt. Drag. 30, CG, in the style of Doeccus, with ovolo Rogers B160. *c.* A.D. 170–200.

SF 1732, 1735, 4100. FIG. 104, no. 7. Four sherds; one sherd from 1735 and that from 4100 are burnt. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Caletus. The ovolo, astragalus, festoon, beads, ring and lozenge are all on Rogers 1999, pl. 18.3, the Apollo on pl. 18.5, the Bacchus on pl. 19.19, and the wreath medallion on pl. 20. 31. The third figure, a standing man, is a smaller version of O.638. *c.* A.D. 180–220.

SF 1735. See 1732 above.

SF 1862. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Paternus II. The roundel and bird are on S&S pl. 104.10; the rosette, Rogers C200, is recorded for him. *c.* A.D. 150–185.

SF 1906. Drag. 37, CG. Ovoid beads, large double medallion with legs of figure and ?leaf; the details of the figure are smudged. Antonine.

SF 1952(7). See 827 above.

SF 2038. See 313 above.

SF 2216. Drag. 37, CG, probably in the style of Arcanus. The lion is O.1421, shown with similar wavy lines on S&S pl. 78.5; for a similar ring motif, cf. pl. 78.1. *c.* A.D. 120–140.

SF 2261. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Drusus I of Les Martres-de-Veyre. Shallow scroll with acanthus, above basal wreath of rosettes: cf. S&S pl. 14.179. *c.* A.D. 100–125.

SF 2288. FIG. 104, no. 8. Drag. 37, CG, stamped in the mould by Tittius (stamp report no. 47). The dolphin is not illustrated by O.; the bifid fern is Rogers G365, the other motif probably a formal trifid foliage motif. *c.* A.D. 130–160.

SF 2296. Drag. 37, CG, probably by Iullinus. The broken ovolo is probably that shown with the same corded border and double arcading on S&S pl. 127.22. *c.* A.D. 160–200.

SF 2302. Drag. 37, CG, probably by Paternus II. The animals are probably the bear and horse on S&S pl. 106.22. *c.* A.D. 150–185.

Drag. 37, EG, in the style of Janu(arius) II of Rheinzabern. Ludowici and Ricken 1948, Taf.

19.15, has the ovolo and squarish narrow beads with a similar arcade. Late second–early third century.

SF 2317. FIG. 104, no. 9. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Doeccus or an associated potter. The medallion and small naked figure are on S&S pl. 149.27, the beaded circle on pl. 151.55, the beads and the rosette below the leaf on pl. 149. 32. The leaf is a smaller version of Rogers H59, recorded for Doeccus and his associate Casurius. The short band of beads is similar to that on pl. 149.27. The Diana and hind or hare group is not exactly paralleled in O.; the little stag below was used by a number of mid–late Antonine potters, including Mercator II (pl. 146.13). *c.* A.D. 170–200.

SF 2370. Drag. 37, CG. The ovolo is too damaged to identify certainly; below is a neat wavy line. Hadrianic–early Antonine, probably.

SF 2372. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Butrio. The warrior and tier of cups are on S&S pl. 57.651, the leaf on pl. 57.653, and the cups, Bacchus and basal beads on pl. 61.688. The other motif is not certainly identifiable. *c.* A.D. 115–140.

SF 2376. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Doeccus. The ovolo, beads, lion and freestyle arrangement are on S&S pl. 148.21. A.D. 170–200.

Drag. 37, CG. The ovolo is Rogers B105, shared by several potters. Any border below is too faint to identify. Mid–late Antonine.

SF 2469. Two joining sherds. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Cinnamus. The Perseus, beads and terminal are on S&S pl. 157.2, the lattice column and warrior on pl. 158.14, and the mask on pl. 158.16. *c.* A.D. 135–180.

SF 2475. Drag. 37, CG. Acanthus, Rogers K7, and corded column, probably P37, in panels of ovoid beads. The figure and other motif are not certainly identifiable. Antonine.

SF 2488. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Iullinus. The ovolo, beads, terminal and a similar row of leaves (four instead of the three here) are on S&S pl. 126.12, the vase on pl. 126.13. Burnt. *c.* A.D. 160–200.

SF 2502. See 1208 above.

Drag. 29, SG. Smudged lower zone, with festoon containing a small hare below imbrication. Early–mid-Flavian.

SF 2509. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Paternus II. S&S pl. 107.26 has the ovolo, beadrow, peacock, scroll and leaf in a similar arrangement. *c.* A.D. 150–185.

SF 2539. See 765 above.

SF 2564. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Paternus II. The ovolo, bead and corded borders, astragalus and festoon are on S&S pl. 105.12, the cupid on pl. 104.8, the small ring on pl. 105.16, and the rosette on pl. 104.4. The figure is rather blurred: cf. that on pl. 105.17. *c.* A.D. 150–185.

SF 2583. Drag. 37, CG. Pan, O.711A, in panel of ovoid beads; double medallion. Antonine.

SF 2589. Drag. 37, CG, probably by Paternus II. The ovolo is Rogers B139/B172 (see 1082, 1210 above, which is a separate vessel). The cupid and fine beads are on S&S pl. 104.8. *c.* A.D. 150–185.

SF 2612. Drag. 30, SG. Small single-bordered ovolo with straight tongue, similar to that on K19, Taf. 71.C. Claudio–Neronian.

SF 2664. Drag. 37, CG. The cow, O.1886, was regularly used by Casurius, but the ovoid beads and neat medallion are more characteristic of the Cinnamus group. Antonine.

Drag. 37, CG. Tall tapering corded motif between borders of ovoid beads. Antonine.

Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Paternus II. The leaf is on S&S pl. 104.3, the fine beads, ring and medallion on pl. 105.12, the dancer on pl. 105.14, and the rhomboid beads on pl. 105.16. The motif in the medallion may be the panther on pl. 105.13. *c.* A.D. 150–185.

Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Atillus (Caratillus). The pediment Rogers U268 and corded motif are on S&S pl. 96 lower, 3 and 5. The figure is blurred, probably a pair of lovers. *c.* A.D. 160–200.

FIG. 104, no. 10. Drag. 37, EG (Rheinzabern). No individual potter can be suggested for this bowl. There are links with Comitialis V, who used the female figure (Ricken and Fischer 1963, M246) and a similar rosette (O36), and with Primitivus: the cupid (M111a) was used by Primitivus IV, the lioness (T27a) by Primitivus I and III, and M246 by his associate Attillus. Early–mid-third century.

SF 2807. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Paternus II. Paternus is the only recorded user of this ovolo (Rogers B178), and he is also recorded for the sphinx, O.857. For the fine beads, of S&S pl. 104.9. *c.* A.D. 150–185.

SF 2823. See 1151 above.

SF 2825. Drag. 37, CG. Corded borders, used by such potters as Iullinus, Paternus II and Mercator II. The corded festoon is probably too small to be Rogers F2, which is assigned to Caletus and Mercator II. The cupid is O.440. Mid–late Antonine.

SF 2836. Drag. 37, SG. Basal band of short gadroons, impressed from a single poinçon. Tendril or scrollery above, with trifid terminal. Early–mid-Flavian.

Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Paternus II. He used this ovolo, Rogers B114; the fine beads and heavy festoon are on S&S pl. 105.12, the dolphin on pl. 105.17. *c.* A.D. 150–185.

SF 2841. Drag. 30, SG. Panel design, including one with a tendril, a narrow band of vertical palmettes, and a group of leaf-tips. For a similar palmette band, cf. Hermet 1934, pl. 76.5, and for the leaf panel, pl. 76.7. The palmettes are unusually finely detailed. Pre-Flavian.

SF 2857. Drag. 29, SG. Upper zone panels, including groups of horizontal leaves and a small animal; pointed leaves in lower zone. Early–mid-Flavian. Repair hole present.

SF 2867, 4072. Two sherds, probably one vessel. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Casurius. The ovolo, beads and figure are on S&S pl. 133.14, the astragalus on pl. 137.55, and the festoon on pl. 137.58. The motif in the festoon is not identifiable. *c.* A.D. 155–190.

SF 2891. Drag. 30, CG. Apollo statue, cf. O.91, and corded border. Mid–late Antonine.

SF 2967. Drag. 37, CG, with Cinnamus' large mould-stamp (stamp report no. 9). The leopard is on S&S pl. 163.65. *c.* A.D. 135–180.

Drag. 37, CG. Victory, O.809, recorded for several potters; here in a neat double medallion. Antonine.

FIG. 104, no. 11. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Iullinus. The ovolo and corded border are on S&S pl. 125.1, the leaf on pl. 126.18; the small leaf is not shown by S&S or Rogers. The scroll design is relatively unusual for Iullinus. *c.* A.D. 160–200.

SF 2982. See 1151 above.

SF 2994. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Iullinus. The ovolo, beads and a similar medallion are on S&S pl. 126.11. *c.* A.D. 160–200.

SF 3008. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of X–9, who is recorded for the ovolo, Rogers B39; the Minerva and wavy line are on S&S pl. 31.373. *c.* A.D. 110–130.

SF 3108. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Mercator II. The ovolo and border are on S&S pl. 145.9; the hare is probably O.2116. *c.* A.D. 160–200.

SF 3129. Drag. 37, CG. There is no complete impression of the ovolo and tongue, but it is probably Rogers B16, used by Sacer–Attianus, and the beadrow would fit their work. Hadrianic–early Antonine.

SF 3132. Drag. 37, CG, probably by Sacer–Attianus. The ovolo and beads are on S&S pl. 86.12; the sphinx, O.853, was regularly used by their later associate Cinnamus. *c.* A.D. 115–140.

SF 3177. Drag. 37, CG, probably by Cinnamus. He is recorded for the four-beaded rosette, Rogers C274, and used the woman (S&S pl. 161.55). The Venus and column is O.323. *c.* A.D. 135–180.

SF 3221. Drag. 37, CG. The caryatid is probably O.1199B; the other motifs are not identifiable. Antonine probably.

SF 3226. Drag. 37, CG. Ovolo, beads and gladiator used by the Large–S Potter (S&S pl. 76.32). Burnt; repair hole present. *c.* A.D. 125–150.

Drag. 37, CG. Dolphin, similar to O.2382 but not identical; heavy beads and double festoon. Mid–late Antonine, probably.

SF 3239. Drag. 37, CG. Broken ovolo, perhaps Rogers B153, used by several potters, some of whom used similar beads. The boar is O.1696I, the next motif probably a leaf. Mid–late Antonine.

SF 3290. Drag. 37, CG. Caryatid, probably O.1199B. Antonine.

SF 3315. Drag. 37, SG. Trident-tongued ovolo, probably one recorded for Masculus' style. Flavian.

SF 3330. Drag. 37, CG, probably by X–l3. The ovolo and beads are on S&S pl. 46. 538; the faun is O.711, the lion not illustrated in O. *c.* A.D. 100–125.

SF 3336. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Doeccus. The dolphin and the horn motif are on S&S pl. 149.34, the beads, terminal, festoon and four-beaded rosette on pl. 149.35. The motif above the horn is probably an animal (cf. the panther on pl. 149.28). The dancer is O.362. *c.* A.D. 170–200.

SF 3350. Drag. 30 probably, CG. Wavy line borders, small six-beaded rosette (cf. Rogers C277); the festoon and figure are too broken to identify. Hadrianic–early Antonine.

SF 3356. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Doeccus. The ovolo and beads are on S&S pl. 149.32, the sea bull on pl. 150.41, the medallion on pl. 150.44. *c.* A.D. 170–200.

SF 3389. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Drusus I of Les Martres-de-Veyre. Rosette and fine round beads, as S&S pl. 12.144. *c.* A.D. 100–125.

SF 3394. Drag. 37, EG (La Madeleine). Ricken's ovolo K3, shown in the same arrangement with the beads, festoon and pendant on Müller 1968, Taf. 12.310–311. Hadrianic–early Antonine.

Drag. 37, CG, probably by Casurius. Bird and heavy beads, as S&S pl. 132.13. *c.* A.D. 155–190.

SF 3411. Drag. 37, CG, probably by Doeccus. The medallion is on S&S pl. 149.32, the fish on pl. 151.57; the motif above the fish is not identifiable. *c.* A.D. 170–200.

SF 3426. Drag. 37, CG. The leaf, Rogers H95, is recorded for Illixo, Carantinus and the Quintilianus group. The fabric and finish suggest an Antonine date.

SF 3432. Drag. 37, SG. Blurred ovolo, with rosette or trident tongue. Flavian.

Drag. 37, CG. Ovolo Rogers B234, most commonly associated with Iustus but also used by Paternus II and other potters; the fine beads would sugest Paternus rather than Iustus. Mid–late Antonine.

SF 3443. Drag. 37, CG, style of Casurius. Heavy beads and figure, as S&S pl. 133.14. *c.* A.D. 155–190.

SF 3503. FIG. 104, no. 12. Drag. 37, CG, stamped in the mould by Mercator II (stamp report no. 27). The stamp and border are on S&S pl. 145.9, the bear on pl. 145.8, and the hound on pl. l46.13. The large stag is O.l822o; the broken hound to left is not certainly identifiable. *c.* A.D. 160–200.

SF 3516. See 1273 above.

Drag. 37, SG. Panel, containing triple leaf (Hermet 1934, pl. 14.80) perched on a rosette and chevron with side tendrils ending in a pinnate leaf. The basal wreath consists of small chevrons. Flavian.

SF 3540. Drag. 37, CG. Neither leaf nor figure can be certainly identified; for the leaf, cf. perhaps Rogers H187–188. Antonine.

No SF (in box 3404–3562) Three joining sherds. Drag. 37, CG. Satyr, a smaller version of O.591–592. The acanthus spray was used by such potters as Criciro; the corded medallion/festoon is too fragmentary to identify. Hadrianic–early Antonine, probably.

SF 3571. Drag. 37, CG. Figure O.638, shared by several potters. Hadrianic–Antonine.

SF 3574. Drag. 30 probably, CG, style of Cinnamus. Ovolo, beads and astragalus festoon, as S&S pl. 158.15. *c.* A.D. 135–180.

SF 3580. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Doeccus. The ovolo is Rogers B160; the beads, astragalus and festoon are on S&S pl. 149.35, the figure on pl. 150.51, the bird on pl. 151.60. *c.* A.D. 170–200.

SF 3587. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of X–6. Ovolo Rogers B35, with flat rectangular beads — S&S pl. 74.5. *c.* A.D. 130–155.

SF 3621. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Cinnamus. Beads and terminal as S&S pl. 159.26; the figure is not certainly identifiable: cf. the larger one on pl. 160.46. *c.* A.D. 135–180.

Drag. 37, CG. Unidentifiable motif at base. Hadrianic–Antonine.

SF 3660. FIG. 104, no.13. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of X–9 of Les Martres-de-Veyre. The leopard is on S&S pl. 31.37, the bear on pl 30.360, and the horn motif on pl. 30.365; the wavy line is X–9's usual border. The horseman is not in O. *c.* A.D. 110–130.

SF 3675. Drag. 37, CG. Corded borders were used by such potters as Iullinus, Paternus II and Mercator II; here with a heavy medallion. Mid–late Antonine.

SF 3691. Drag. 37, CG, probably by Butrio, who is recorded for the ovolo, Rogers B114, and for the horse, O.1894; the beads are on S&S pl. 61.684. *c.* A.D. 115–145.

SF 3707. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Doeccus. Ovolo Rogers B160, with Doeccus' usual beads and the medallion on S&S pl. 148.13; the astragalus is on pl. 148.25. *c.* A.D. 170–200.

FIG. 105, no. 14. Three joining sherds. Drag. 30, CG, in the style of Doeccus. The ovolo is Rogers B160; the beads and terminal are on S&S pl. 148.17, the medallion and partial leaf impressions on pl. 148.22, the festoon on pl. 148.15, the leaf and panther on pl. 151.55, and the mask on pl. 151.62. The dancer is O.362. *c.* A.D. 170–200.

SF 3754. Drag. 37, EG (Rheinzabern). The ovolo is broken, but is probably one of the group Ricken and Fischer 1963, E25–28. Early–mid-third century.

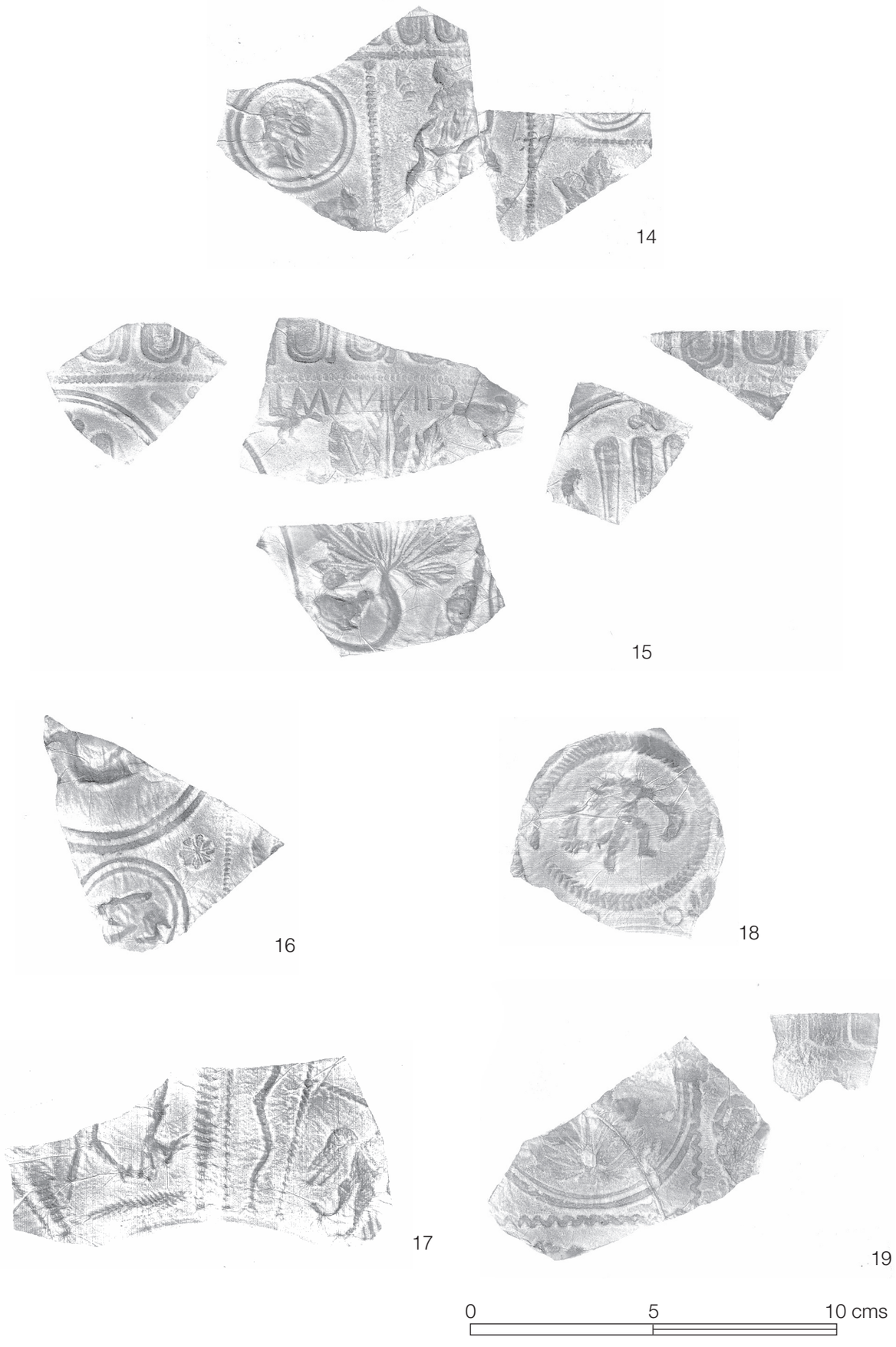


FIG. 105. Samian sherds, nos 14–19

SF 3770. Drag. 37, CG. Leopard, O.1520, used by several potters. Hadrianic–Antonine.

Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Iullinus. The ovolo, border and terminal are on S&S pl. 127.22. The incomplete trifid ornament is close to Rogers G64. *c.* A.D. 160–200.

SF 3781. Decorated sherd, SG, perhaps from a lagena but the interior is too damaged to be certain. The figure may be a Minerva (cf. Hermet 1934, pl. 18.9). Neronian.

Drag. 29, SG. Palmette in upper zone. Probably Neronian.

Drag. 29, SG. Small palmette in lower zone. Probably Neronian.

Drag. 29, SG. Scroll with small spirals in upper zone. Probably Neronian.

SF 3795. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of X–9. S&S pl. 30.365 has the ovolo, border and the same saltire of corded rods. The fabric of this sherd is clearly from Lezoux; although X–9 worked at Les Martres-de-Veyre, the potter Medetus, with whom this style is linked, is among those who moved to Lezoux *c.* A.D. 120 (Hartley 1977, 254). A date *c.* A.D. 120–130 is likely for this bowl.

SF 4040. Drag. 37, SG, in the style of Germanus. His tassel ovolo and berries on a tree, as K19, Taf. 36.C; he usually only used the head of this stag (Hermet 1934, pl. 101.38). The motifs are all shown in this arrangement on Hermet pl. 78.1, a form 30. *c.* A.D. 70–90.

SF 4043. See 956 above.

SF 4058. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Cinnamus. The ovolo and beads are on S&S pl. 157.1, the astragalus, rings and single festoon on pl. 157.13, and the rosette on pl. 157.12. The rosette is here set in a vertical group of four, an arrangement Cinnamus used with a lozenge motif: pl. 157.11. *c.* A.D. 135–180. Lead repair present.

SF 4061. Drag. 37, CG, probably by Casurius. The ovolo is probably that on S&S pl. 137.65; the statue and beads are on pl. 137.55. *c.* A.D. 155–190.

SF 4061, 4122. FIG. 105, no. 15. Five sherds, two of them joining; probably all one bowl. Drag. 37, CG, with Cinnamus' smaller mould-stamp (stamp report no. 11). The ovolo, medallion, beads and trefoil motif are on S&S pl. 158.15, the leaf and astragalus on pl. 162.58, the stamp and fluttering bird on pl. 162.61, the bird looking back on pl. 157.2, the third bird on pl. 162.57, and the horn motif on pl. 161.51. The gadroon is probably Rogers U153, noted for the associated potter Pugnus. Round repair hole present. *c.* A.D. 135–180.

SF 4072. See 2867 above.

SF 4073. Drag. 37, CG, with Cinnamus' large mould stamp (stamp report no. 10). Stamp and beads as S&S pl. 158.15. *c.* A.D. 135–180.

SF 4100. See 1732 above.

SF 4122. See 4061 above.

SF 4144, 4407, 4413. Three sherds, probably one bowl. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Pugnus–Secundus I. Cinnamus ovolo 1 over a straight line, as used by these potters (S&S pl. 155.20 and 21). The sphinx was regularly used by Cinnamus (pl. 157.12). *c.* A.D. 135–180.

SF 4155. Drag. 37, CG. Ovolo Rogers B28, shared by several potters; here above a beadrow. Hadrianic–early Antonine.

SF 4166. Drag. 37, CG, probably by Paternus II or an associated potter. Hound as S&S pl. 106.22; the other animals are too incomplete to identify certainly. Round repair hole present; worn foot. Mid–late Antonine.

SF 4169. FIG. 105, no. 16. Drag. 37, CG, probably by Advocisus. The dolphin is not illustrated by O., while the hare, O.2116, was used by a number of potters and the caryatid is too incomplete to identify. The rosette is not shown by Rogers, but is on a sherd in Advocisus style from Silchester (Reading Museum RDMG.1995.81.1117). *c.* A.D. 160–200.

SF 4173. Drag. 29, SG. Shallow basal scroll with beaded bindings, winding over one or more rows of arrowheads. Neronian–early Flavian.

SF 4200. FIG. 105, no. 17. Drag. 37, CG, a bowl which demonstrates the links between Iullinus and Servus II. The corded border with eyelet junctions was used by both (S&S pl. 127.22; Sauvaget 1970, pl. 2.10), though is more typical of Iullinus. Both used a tall corded rod (S&S pl. 125.1; Sauvaget 1970, pl. 4.20), vertical tendril (S&S pl. 126.12; Sauvaget 1970, pl. 2.10) and corded motif (S&S pl. 127.27; Sauvaget 1970, pl. 1.3), while the faun, O.710, was used on several bowls by Servus II (e.g. Sauvaget 1970, pl. 4.21). The eagle is O.2167, the stag O.l732A. *c.* A.D. 160–200.

SF 4214. See 1310 above.

Drag. 37, CG. The twig, Rogers L22, leaf and stag, O.1732A, were used by Butrio (S&S pl. 61.686, pl. 57.653). Similar large bears were used by a number of potters though none is

illustrated for Butrio in S&S. The broken arrow motif at lower left is probably a small dart or arrowhead. Hadrianic–early Antonine.

SF 4274. See 1071 above.

SF 4289. Knorr 78, SG. There may have been an ovolo or other band above the main frieze, but if so it has been removed in finishing. For the plain vertical lines, cf. Hermet 1934, pl. 92.2. Flavian.

SF 4312. Drag. 37, CG. Ovolo Rogers B103, shared by several potters but notably Advocisus. Mid–late Antonine.

SF 4347. FIG. 105, no. 18. Drag. 37, CG, stamped in the mould (stamp report no. 64). The stamp is not identified, and is very fragmentary. There are links with the work of Caletus, who used similar but larger wreath medallions. The leaf at the base may be Rogers G204, recorded for Caletus, while the leaf in the medallions, H167, is recorded for Caletus, Casurius, Doeccus and Servus II. The figure is a smaller version of O.628. *c.* A.D. 165–200, perhaps as late as 220.

Drag. 37, CG. Heavy double medallion, wavy line border, and warrior O.188; the other broken motif is not identifiable. Mid–late Antonine probably.

SF 4362. Drag. 37, EG (Trier). The ovolo is Huld–Zetsche 1972, E6a or E6b, used by potters of Werkstatt I, A, and I, B and C, respectively. It has been grooved in the finishing. Hadrianic–early Antonine.

SF 4366. Drag. 37, CG. Tier of cups, Rogers Q48 and Victory, O.809, shared by Cinnamus and Advocisus, both of whom also used ovoid beads. *c.* A.D. 140–190.

SF 4407. See 4144 above.

SF 4413. See 4144 above.

Drag. 37, SG. The design probably includes a pair of gladiators, of which only part of a helmet survives (cf. O.1007 and 1008). Flavian.

SF 4415. Drag. 37, CG. Heavy beads (cf. Doeccus and Casurius); the other motifs are not identifiable. Mid–late Antonine.

SF 4417. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Servus II. The ovolo is Rogers B153, which he used with his usual coarse wavy line; beneath is probably a leaf. *c.* A.D. 160–200.

SF 4437. Three sherds, two of them joining. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Cinnamus. The ovolo, leaf cross and medallion are on S&S pl. 160.41, the festoon on pl. 160.35; the other motifs are not certainly identifiable. *c.* A.D. 135–180.

SF 4441. FIG. 105, no. 19. Three sherds, two of them joining. Drag. 37, CG, probably in the style of Iustus. He used this ovolo, Rogers B177 (S&S pl. 110.4), and heavy wavy line (pl. 110.7). The leaf is a larger version of Rogers H18, the figure probably O.1207. *c.* A.D. 160–200.

SF 4442. Drag. 37, CG. The bear and small figure are shown on bowls of Severus (S&S pl. 128.5, pl 128.2); the third figure is probably a running stag. *c.* A.D. 165–210.

SF 4465. Drag. 30 probably, CG. Heavy single festoon, wavy line border (Rogers A26); the leopard is not exactly paralleled in O. Mid–late Antonine.

Drag. 29, SG. Upper zone scroll with berries. Neronian probably.

Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Paternus II. The ovolo and fine beadrow are on S&S pl. 105.12, the bird and medallion on pl. 104.10, the tripod, rhomboid beads festoon and ring on pl. 105.16, and the astragalus on pl. 105.13. The motif in the festoon may be the mask on pl. 108.36. *c.* A.D. 150–185.

Drag. 37, CG. Ovolo Rogers B206, shared by a number of potters. Antonine.

SF 4485. Drag. 37, CG. Freestyle bowl, with ?lion. Antonine.

SF 4498. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Cinnamus. Ovolo and beads as S&S pl. 159.27. *c.* A.D. 135–180.

SF 4501. Drag. 29, SG. The lower zone probably consists of medallions flanked by tendrils, and saltires or stands with formal leaf tendrils. Neronian–early Flavian.

Drag. 30, CG, Fine wavy line borders, the other details rather damaged in finishing. The cushion is closest to Rogers U3, used by P–9; the large rosette is closest to C56, recorded for Geminus; and the junction motif is a small rosette, probably of six beads. The hare is similar to O.2119. Trajanic–Hadrianic.

Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Doeccus. The medallion and beads are on S&S pl. 150.39. The cupid, O.445, is recorded for him, and the other figure is probably the naked man on pl. 148.25. *c.* A.D. 170–200.

SF 4503. Drag. 37, CG. The ovolo was used by X–13 of Les Martres-de-Veyre: S&S pl. 46.530. *c.* A.D. 100–125.

Drag. 37, CG. Two of the figures, the woman O.926 and the hare O.2061, were shared by Paternus II and Laxtucissa. The cupid is a small version of another figure they shared,

O.440. The general design and small rings (cf. S&S pl. 105.16) would suggest Paternus II rather than Laxtucissa, but both potters are of mid–late Antonine date.

SF 4515. Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Casurius. The ovolo, beads, festoon, sea horse and acanthus are all on S&S pl. 135.35. *c.* A.D. 155–190.

Drag. 37, CG, in the style of Priscus. The ovolo, Rogers B174, is on S&S pl. 129.3, which also has the medallion; the rectangular beads are on pl. 129.5. *c.* A.D. 155–200.

Three unnumbered sherds. Presumably including the missing sherd from 85A:

Drag. 37, CG. Foot of figure in beaded panel: cf. S&S pl. 158, no 16, by Cinnamus for the cupid, beads and terminal. Antonine.

Drag. 37, SG. Broken ovolo, rosette below. Flavian.

Drag. 37, CG. Leaf at base: only the lower portion survives, for which cf. Rogers J68. Hadrianic–Antonine.

Sherd recorded on the Leeds index of stamps, but no longer present among the samian in the boxes:

Drag. 37, CG, stamped on the rim by Martinus iii (stamp report no. 25). The ovolo is too incomplete to identify. The stamp is dated *c.* A.D. 160–200.

4.6.2 POTTER'S STAMPS

By Brenda Dickinson

Each entry gives: excavation number, potter (i, ii, etc., where homonyms are involved), die number, form, reading of the stamp, pottery of origin, date.

(a), (b) and (c) indicate:

(a) Stamp attested at the pottery in question.

(b) Potter, but not the particular stamp, attested at the pottery in question.

(c) Assigned to the pottery on the evidence of fabric, distribution and, or, form.

1. SF 4487. Advocisus 2a 79 or Ludowici Tg [A]DVOCISI·O (Habert 1893, no. 15) Lezoux (a). *c.* A.D. 160–200.

2. SF 1559. Albucius ii 6c 33 ALBV[CI] Lezoux (b). *c.* A.D. 150–170.

3. SF 4463. Arncus 1a 31 A[RⱯCIMA) (Pollard 1907–9, 405) Lezoux (c). *c.* A.D. 160–200.

4. SF 1074. Bellicus ii 2a 33 BIILLICCIM (Juhász 1935, pl. XLIV.41) Lezoux (c). *c.* A.D. 150–180.

5. No SF. Carussa i 3a 33 CARVSSAF (Dickinson 1986, 188, 3.28) Lezoux (a). *c.* A.D. 160–200.

6–7. SF 779. SF 1905. Catianus ii 1a 33 (2) CⱭTIANIMN Lezoux (b). *c.* A.D. 155–190.

8. SF 1096. Celsianus 8a 33 (burnt) CELSIANIF Lezoux (a). *c.* A.D. 160–190.

9–10. SF 2967, 4073. Cinnamus ii 1a 37 (2) CIN[AMIC];]NAMIC (S&S 1958, pl. 169) Lezoux (a). *c.* A.D. 150–180.

11. SF 4122. Cinnamus ii 5b 37 CINNAMI, retrograde (S&S 1958, pl. 169) Lezoux (a). *c.* A.D. 150–180.

12. SF 4426. Cintusmus i 2b 31 [CINT]VSMIM (Durand-Lefebvre 1963, no. 226) Lezoux (a). *c.* A.D. 160–180.

13. SF 2947. Cintusmus i 5a 31 CINTVSM (Dickinson 1986, 188, 3.37) Lezoux (a). *c.* A.D. 160–180.

14. SF 4365. Clemens iii 1b 31 CL[EMEN'S] Lezoux (b). *c.* A.D. 170–200.

15. SF 1345. Cracissa 4a 31 CR[·AC·IS·M] Lezoux (a). *c.* A.D. 130–160.

16. SF 1607. Cucalus 2d 31 [C]VCⱭLIM (Durand-Lefebvre 1963, no. 263) Lezoux (a). *c.* A.D.150–170.

17. SF 729. Doeccus i (Do(v)eccus) 11b 30 or 37 rim [D]OVIICCVS (Dickinson 1986, 189, 3.47) Lezoux (b). *c.* A.D. 170–200.

18–19. SF 1863, 3103. Escusius 2a 33 (2)]ᔕI·M; EᔕCVᔕI·M (Vatin 1967, 303, no. 322). Lezoux (c). *c.* A.D. 160–200.

20. SF 4047. Escusius 2a or 2a' 33 Eᔕ[CVᔕI·M] or Eᔕ[CVᔕI], more probably 2a', on the length, Lezoux (c). *c.* A.D. 160–200.

21. SF 1633. Fidelis ii Φ2 dish FIDELI[?Rheinzabern (b). *c.* A.D. 160–220?

22. SF 1010b. Firminus ii 5b 31 [FIRMIN]VS (Ludowici 1927, 215, c) Rheinzabern (a). *c.* A.D. 160–220?

23. SF 3033. Iucundus iii 5a 15/17 or 18 OF·IVCV[N] (Knorr 1907, Taf. XXX, 127) La Graufesenque (b). *c.* A.D. 70–90.

24. SF 3284. Marcellinus ii 2a 31R MARCELLIИIF (Dickinson 1986, 191, 3.93) Lezoux (a). *c.* A.D. 160–200.

25. No SF. Martinus iii 1a 37 rim MⱭRTINIM (Dickinson 1986, 191, 3.102, mistakenly assigned to Die 3d) Lezoux (b). *c.* A.D. 160–200.

26. SF 1800. Mascellio i 4b 31R [MASCII]LLIO (Dickinson 1986, 192, 3.111) Lezoux (a). *c.* A.D. 160–200.

27. SF 3503. Mercator iv 3a 37 MER[CATOR·M], retrograde (S&S 1958, pl. 145.4) Lezoux (a). *c.* A.D. 160–200.

28. SF 4025a. Mossius ii 3a 33 MOSSIL Lezoux (b). *c.* A.D. 150–180.

29. SF 3107. Namilianus 1a 38 NA[MILIANIM] Lezoux (b). *c.* A.D. 160–200.

30. SF 2565. Nobilianus 2b 33 [NOB]ILIVI Lezoux (b). *c.* A.D. 150–200.

31. SF 4055. Osbimanus 2d 31 O*S*BIMAN*V*V*S* Lezoux (a). *c.* A.D. 155–185.

32–33. SF 993, 1210. Paternus v 7a 30; 37 PATR[NI:]; PATR[NI:], retrograde (S&S 1958, pl. 169) Lezoux (a). *c.* A.D. 150–185.

34. SF 1374. Patruitus iv 1a 31R PATR/[TVS) (Steiner 1911, Taf. XX, 155) Trier (c). *c.* A.D. 160–260?

35. SF 2091. Perpetus ii 4d 31R [P]IIRPIITVsF Rheinzabern (b). *c.* A.D. 230–275?

36. SF 4391. Petrullus 4a 31 PETRVLLVSF (Knorr and Sprater 1927, 109, 20a) Blickweiler (a). *c.* A.D. 145–160?

37. SF 1744. Primanus iii 6e 33 PRIMANI Lezoux (b). *c.* A.D. 160–200.

38. SF 2085. Primanus iv 1a 31R [PRIM]AMVSFE (Ludowici 1927, 226, a) Rheinzabern (a). *c.* A.D. 160–260.

39. SF 4126. Priscus iii 4d 33 PRISC·I·M Lezoux (a). *c.* A.D. 155–200.

40. SF 764. Quintus v Sb QVINT·I·M Lezoux (a). *c.* A.D. 160–200.

41. SF 1032a. Reburrus ii 3b 31 REBVRRI·OFF Lezoux (b). *c.* A.D. 140–170.

42. SF 4393. Sacrillus 3a 31 SACRILI·I·M (Dickinson 1986, 195, 3.180) Lezoux (a). *c.* A.D. 165–200.

43. SF 4345. Secundianus 33 SECVNDIAN*I* (Dickinson 1986, 195, 3.188) Lezoux (c). *c.* A.D. 170–200.

44–45. SF 4009, 4187. Sulpicianus 1a 33; 31 SVLPICINI; SVLPICI[(Habert 1893, 1350) Lezoux (a). *c.* A.D. 150–190.

46. SF 4144. Suobnillus 4a 80 or Lud. Tx *S*VOBNILLI Lezoux (a). *c.* A.D. 160–180.

47. SF 2288. Tittius 4c 37 TITTIVS, retrograde (Karnitsch 1959, Taf. 40, 7) Lezoux (b). *c.* A.D. 130–160.

48. SF 49A. Tituro 5b 80 or Lud. Tx TITVR[ONIS] Lezoux (b). *c.* A.D. 170–200.

49. SF 1404. Victor iv 1c 31 VICTO[RIM] Lezoux (a). *c.* A.D. 165–200.

50. SF 1642. Virtus i 1a 29 [OF]VIRTVTIS (Knorr 1907, Taf. XXXII, 292) La Graufesenque (b). *c.* A.D. 70–85.

51. SF 1019. An eight-petalled rosette on form 46 or 80, CG. Antonine.

52. SF 1359. An eight(?)-petalled rosette on a bowl, EG. Antonine or third century.

53. SF 2578. A five-petalled rosette on a dish, Lezoux (a). Mid- to late Antonine.

54. SF 1846. NAII*N*? on form 27, SG. First century.

55. SF 736.]L[? on form 31, CG. Antonine.

56. SF 1062. TLHISH? on form 31, CG. Antonine.

57. SF 1518.]IF? on form 33, CG. Antonine.

58. SF 2217. MELLL[? on form 31, CG. Antonine.

59. SF 2948. ML[on a cup, broken at the beginning as well as at the end? CG. Antonine.

60. SF 3515.]CCI·M? on form 31, CG. Antonine.

61. SF 4313.]LIIM on form 31, CG. Antonine.

62. SF 1692. D[? on form 31R, CG. Mid- to late Antonine.

63. SF 2005.]A? on form 31R, CG. Mid- to late Antonine.

64. SF 4347.]\\W[on form 37, CG. The decoration suggests Caletus, but the lettering does not fit the only stamp which he is known to have used on decorated ware. *c.* A.D. 165–200.

4.7 VESSEL GLASS

By Denise Allen with a contribution by Jennifer Price

There are just over 300 vessel glass fragments, more than half of which (174 fragments) are colourless. The remainder is nearly all blue/green (120 fragments, of which 38 are from common mould-blown bottles). There are, in addition, seven pale green and seven yellow/green fragments. The bright colours characteristic of first-century tableware are not represented.

Cast and ground vessel glass is present only in its most common form: one fragment of a blue/green pillar-moulded bowl (no. 1). These popular vessels were made until some point within the Flavian period, but occasionally survived into the early second century (Price and Cottam 1998, 44–46, fig. 7).

Mould-blown glass, with the exception of bottles, is also sparsely represented, by only two fragments, almost certainly from the same vessel. The concentric circles on the base, and vertical fluting around the sides of these pieces were devices commonly employed on the wide range of mould-blown vessels produced during the first century. Specific vessel identification is difficult on the surviving evidence. One possibility is the hemispherical ribbed bowl, in use from the Tiberian or early Claudian period to the Flavian period. British finds are quite common (Charlesworth 1972, 196, no. 1, fig. 74.2; Cool and Price 1989, 32, nos 12–14; Price and Cottam 1998, 60–1, fig. 14).

Blown vessel glass can be considered in two broad categories: tableware and containers. In this assemblage the former is dominated by a good range of open vessels, defined as bowls, cups or beakers on the basis of their overall dimensions and probable use (cf. van Lith and Randsborg 1986, 417–20). Thus a bowl has a diameter always greater than its height, and may be used for food or drink; a beaker is higher than it is wide, and is usually a drinking vessel; a cup is also used for drinking, and is about as high as it is wide.

Only one rim fragment (no. 3) is from a blue/green bowl or cup, and is insufficiently diagnostic to identify with certainty. Colourless bowl fragments number three in total (nos 4, 36 and 103), and there are colourless cup and/or beaker fragments from at least 42 vessels (nos 5–35), making this the best represented category, outnumbering even the bottles. Some of the indeterminate base fragments (nos 94–102) may also be from vessels of this type. An examination of the forms shows that most belong to the second and third centuries, when the widest range of colourless drinking vessels was in circulation. There are, in addition, three typically late Roman bowl, beaker or cup rims of poor quality yellow/green glass (nos. 37–39).

Rim fragment no. 4 is from a bowl with outsplayed sides (Isings 1957, 96, form 80; Price and Cottam 1998, 53–5, fig. 12b). Some vessels of this form are likely to have been produced by 'casting' (i.e. sagging over a former) rather than blowing, and indeed there are signs of rotary-polishing both inside and outside this fragment, often an indication that it was formed in this way. However, the inner surface appears otherwise to have the characteristic 'bloom' found on blown vessels, and this is the likely method of manufacture here. Isings dates the type to the second half of the second century, and a fragment from an Antonine context from *Segontium* would seem to support this (Allen 1993, 220, no. 10, fig. 13.1). At Esch, in the Netherlands, for example, a grave of the late second/early third century contained eight of these bowls of various sizes (van den Hurk 1975, 82–3, nos IV; 17–24, figs 20–25). Some of the other vessels in the burial were, however, considered to be heirlooms from an earlier period. An earlier introduction of the general form is suggested by a rim fragment with internal horizontal wheel-cut line from a context of A.D. 80–110 at the Caerleon fortress baths (Allen 1986a, 101, no. 18, fig. 40). Another relatively early example is a rim fragment with relief-cut papyrus sprays from a pit closed *c.* A.D. 150 at Park Street Roman Villa, Herts. (Harden 1947, 70, no. 1. fig. 11, pl. IXa), and it seems that this simple form may have spanned most of the second century.

The most popular cup found on the site, and indeed elsewhere during the later second and earlier third centuries, is the cylindrical form with fire-rounded rim, and usually a double base-ring (Isings 1957, form 85b; Price and Cottam 1998, 101–3, fig. 38a). Examples here number about 26 (nos 5–19), echoing the relatively high numbers from other sites: about 60, for example, from *Verulamium* (e.g. Wheeler and Wheeler 1936, 186, fig. 29.24, from a well deposit dated A.D. 160–190), and about 40 from Caerleon (e.g. Allen 1986a, 111–3, nos 68–9, fig. 43, from a

drain deposit of A.D. 160–230 in the fortress baths). Base fragment no. 18 is worthy of particular note, as it has been reworked into a gaming piece or counter by systematically removing the broken vessel walls from the base-ring itself. This technique was quite commonly employed, and occurs elsewhere in this report (no. 97 below), and on other sites (Harden and Price 1971, 352, fig. 141, no. 77 from Fishbourne; Cool and Price 1989, 39, no. 33, fig. 20 from Caersws).

The remaining colourless beaker/cup rims (nos 20–35) represent a good range of drinking vessels, some from the Flavian period, but most of second- and third-century date. Rims are fire-rounded or ground smooth, and bodies cylindrical, hemispherical, carinated or indented, variously decorated with trails, wheel-cutting, engraving or pinched-out 'nipples'. Those with features sufficiently diagnostic to allow close identification are discussed below.

The opaque white trails surviving on no. 20 suggest that it belongs to the group of 'snake-thread' glasses produced during the later second and earlier third centuries, much of it in the Cologne glasshouses. British finds are widespread and not uncommon, but occur as occasional fragments on settlement sites, rather than in burials, as on the Continent. Another example is catalogued as no. 53, in this case a jug or flask neck with opaque yellow spiral trail. The most likely form for fragment no. 20 is a stemmed goblet, popular amongst the Cologne snake-thread vessels (Fremersdorf 1959, 40ff., pls 14–15, 17–18, 22, 42, 44–45, 47), and represented in Britain by rim fragments from *Verulamium* (*Verulamium* Museum acc. nos 81.1122, 81.669) and base fragments from Silchester (Thorpe 1949, 37, fig. 2k), Aldborough (Charlesworth 1959, 54, pl. III.4) and Cirencester (Charlesworth 1971, 85, no. 15, fig. 11).

Rim fragment no. 23, with its slightly out-turned rim, and fine applied trail beneath, is probably from a cup of a type closely associated with the cylindrical vessels (nos 5–19) discussed above. It, too, often had a double base-ring, and is sometimes called the 'Baldock' type after a complete example found in a grave at that site (Westell 1931, 275–6, no. 4828, fig. 6; Price and Cottam 1998, 102, fig. 38b).

The profile of fragment no. 25 suggests that it was a carinated beaker. It may originally have had a blown pad base, like examples from a pit of *c.* A.D. 160–170 from Felmongers, Harlow, Essex (Price 1987, 189–91, nos 8–10, fig. 2), or a tubular pushed-in base-ring, as on a vessel from a late first/early second-century pit in Doncaster (Allen 1986b, 107–8, no. 10, fig. 24).

Fragment no. 29 is most interesting because of the engraved letter 'C' surviving beneath the rim. If there were originally more letters, the small diameter of the rim (*c.* 57 mm) means that the inscription must have been short. Beakers and bowls with engraved inscriptions around their rims occur at many different periods: a beaker with figure-cut chariot scene and a Greek inscription came from a Flavian context in the Caerleon amphitheatre (Boon 1967, 98, fig. 3), a small number of the common cylindrical cups discussed above with reference to nos 5–19, of later second-/earlier third-century date have engraved inscriptions (Fremersdorf 1970, 59ff., lists A and B), and the Wint Hill group of bowls, belonging to the first half of the fourth century bears engraved hunting and biblical scenes together with inscriptions (Harden 1960). Clearly no. 29 belongs to none of these by vessel form. A closer parallel may be provided by a rim fragment of the same general shape, albeit of slightly larger diameter (*c.* 110 mm), with a roughly engraved letter L, and the upright of another letter (H, I or L), from Wickham Bushes, Berks. (unpublished, Cambridge Museum of Arch. and Anth. acc. no. z.21157).

Indented beakers of colourless glass occur in a variety of forms from the Flavian period to the third century (e.g. Radford 1932, 85, no. 61, pl. XV from a context of A.D. 50–80 at Richborough; Harden 1962, 140, pl. 66.HG180, from a third-century burial at York). Both nos 32 and 33 belong to this general type, but are too fragmentary for close identification.

Fragment nos 34 and 35, and also body fragment no. 86, all bear decoration pinched-out or tooled whilst the glass was still warm and pliable. The technique was used variously to produce 'nipples' or spikes, arranged in groups or in vertical rows of two or three, or randomly scattered over the vessel, sometimes alternating with indents or short vertical ribs. The vessel form most often decorated thus was a small hemispherical cup with out-turned, fire-rounded rim, and no. 33 was almost certainly originally of this type. Two parallels for no. 33, but with short vertical ribs alternating with vertical pairs of nipples, have come from third-century contexts in Britain: one from a grave of A.D. 220–270 at Brougham, Cumbria (Price and Cool 1989a, 3) and one

from a context with a *terminus ante quem* of A.D. 270–95 in a latrine pit at Sparsholt Roman Villa, Hampshire (Allen 2014, 156–7, fig. 111). Hilary Cool has argued that this was the common cup form of the mid- to late third century, replacing the cylindrical vessels with double base-ring discussed above (Cool 1990a). Other vessels with this type of decoration include a tall beaker from a well of *c.* A.D. 160–190 from *Verulamium* (Wheeler and Wheeler 1936, 186–7, fig. 29.26), and a variety of flasks and sprinkler bottles (e.g. La Baume and Salomonson 1976, nos 147, 148, 178, pls. 19 and 24, from the Löffler Collection in Cologne). Fragments like no. 86, which could be from any of these forms, are not uncommon on British sites.

Fragment no. 35, with its horizontal triple-headed rib and applied handle, is much more unusual, and I know of no parallel for it. In shape, what remains of the handle is reminiscent of that of a *scyphos*, or two-handled cup, copied in glass from the metal form. Most colourless glass examples, though, are cast and ground rather than blown, and belong to the first century (cf. Nöel Hume 1950, pl. VII from a Flavian pit in the Walbrook). This piece seems more likely to belong to the decorative tradition of the later second and third centuries, but its original form remains a mystery.

There are two bowls with good quality cut decoration, nos 36 and 103; the latter, being one of the most complete cut figured bowls found in Britain, is discussed by Jennifer Price in Section 4.7.10. Both are likely to be of fourth-century date.

No. 36 comprises one or probably two fragments of a shallow bowl with wheel-cut decoration formed from short, wheel cut lines in geometric patterns. Elements of this decoration can be seen on both deep hemispherical and shallow convex bowls of fourth-century date from other sites in Britain — for example a group of deep bowls from *Verulamium* (Charlesworth 1972, 206 (xiii) nos 8–13, 208–10 fig. 78.48–53), King William Street, London (Wheeler 1930, 121–2 no. 1, fig. 42) and Bancroft Roman Villa (Allen 1994, 357–8, no. 368, fig. 182), but I know of no exact parallels for the design.

The yellow/green colour, bubbly and impure metal, and cracked-off, unfinished rims of nos 37–39 are all typical of fourth-century glass (e.g. Price and Cottam 1998 126–30, figs 52–4). A range of truncated-conical beakers, and hemispherical and shallow bowls was produced at this late period, sometimes decorated with applied blobs of coloured glass (cf. no. 90), applied self-coloured trails and/or indentations (e.g. Harden 1979, 211–15, fig. 27, forms I, IIA and IIB, from fourth-century graves at Lankhills Roman cemetery, Winchester).

Jugs and flasks are grouped together in the catalogue since fragments can be difficult to distinguish. Both may be defined as vessels with relatively narrow rims and necks. Jugs have one handle, whereas flasks may be without handles, or have two or occasionally more. Most come into the category of tableware, although it is possible that some may have also served as containers.

There are at least two examples (nos 40–41) of the very common long-necked jug form produced during the second half of the first and first half of the second centuries. Fragments 42–44 are also likely to belong to this group. They have been much discussed elsewhere (Harden 1967, 138–40; Price 1978, 74; 1980, 66, nos 7–9, fig. 15; Price and Cottam 1998, 150–7, figs 66–8). Both nos 40 and 41 belong to the conical-bodied variants, the latter with a pushed-in tubular base-ring.

The rim form, spirally-trailed neck, and ring-fold in the upper handle of no. 45 are all characteristic of third- and fourth-century jugs. The most likely form is the ovoid jug (Isings form 120; Price and Cottam 1998, 161–3, fig. 71), which seems to have been one of the later Roman replacements for the long-necked vessels discussed above. It was made both in blue/green and, more often, in colourless glass. Rim fragments nos 48–51 may represent further examples of the type, but the rim is typical of a range of flask, jug and bottle forms introduced towards the end of the second century and widespread during the third and fourth centuries (e.g. Isings forms 102, 126 and 127).

Of the remaining neck fragments, nos 52 and 53 must both be from vessels of quite high quality, the opaque yellow trail on the latter almost certainly putting it with the snake-thread glasses discussed above with reference to no. 20. In neither case can the vessel form be identified.

'Miscellaneous handle fragments' number four of blue/green (nos 55–58) and seven of

colourless glass (nos 59–65). Little more can be surmised from them than that there was a good range of jugs/flasks once present on the site. It is possible that four examples (nos 62–65), now comprising only small pieces of narrow round- or oval-sectioned strands, came originally from chain handles. These were made by applying two separate strands of glass at the vessel shoulder, nipping them together at intervals to form a chain-like pattern, then attaching them together at the rim. Occasionally the strands would be twisted instead, to form a rope. Handles of this type were popular from the late second century, throughout the third, and into the early fourth century, and were applied to a variety of jug forms. Complete vessels include an ovoid jug from Colchester (Harden *et al.* 1968, 84, no. 111), and a globular jug from *Verulamium* (*Verulamium* Museum), and chain handle fragments have come from Caerleon (Boon 1978, 14, no. 4, fig. 10.4, together with late second- and third-century material), Corbridge, Piercebridge (Charlesworth 1959, 52), Birrens (Thorpe 1949, 31, fig. 1), Housesteads, Chesters, Silchester, *Verulamium* and York (all unpublished).

Fragments from vessels used primarily as containers include only one recognisable unguent bottle (no. 66). None of the common first- and second-century forms, made in blue/green glass, have been identified. Colourless unguent bottles, like no. 66, were never particularly common, and were often decorated with indents. This piece appears to have had a simple tubular body, and the pontil mark on the base suggests that the rim was finished by folding or fire-rounding. It perhaps belongs to the late second or third century. There is a similar vessel from Colchester in the Pollexfen Collection at the British Museum.

Common blue/green bottle fragments total 38, of which four (nos 67–70) have been catalogued. These vessels usually make up the bulk of the glass from sites occupied during the first two centuries A.D., and the fact that they are here outnumbered by colourless tablewares is probably significant as to overall date of the assemblage. Twenty-six fragments can be identified as having come from prismatic bottles (i.e. with square, hexagonal, rectangular or octagonal bodies), and eleven of these were certainly from square vessels. This was the longest-lived, and the commonest variety, remaining popular from the second half of the first century, throughout the second century and possibly into the third (Price and Cottam 1998, 194–8, fig. 89). Cylindrical bottles, which ceased to be used after the Trajanic period, do not seem to be represented (Price and Cottam 1998, 191–3, fig. 88). Other variants which were less common, and had a shorter life-span, were also not recognised.

Fragment no. 77 and probably also no. 71 are from mould-blown barrel-shaped bottles. This was one of the glass containers that replaced the earlier blue/green bottles, but although finds occur quite regularly it was nothing like as common. The distribution of finds suggests a manufacturing centre or centres in north-west France (Price 1978, 76–7), and most belong to the third and fourth centuries, although late first- and second-century finds do occur. Many examples of the form have been listed by Chaissaing (1961). The maker's name most commonly found on the bases of these bottles is 'Frontinus', often, as here, abbreviated to FRO. British finds with letters have been listed with reference to an example from Towcester (Price and Cool 1983, 117). The pale green glass of no. 77 is usual for the form, but blue/green barrel-shaped bottles do occur, and this is the most likely identification for fragment no. 71. British finds have been listed with reference to a fragment from Chichester (Price and Cool 1989b, 135, no. CM56; Price and Cottam 1998, 209–11, fig. 96).

Further container forms to replace, in part, the first- to second-century blue/green bottles were made of colourless glass. Fragments nos 72-75 are likely to be representative of these, but, like the barrel-shaped bottles, were never as common. Fragment no. 72 is a multi-ribbed handle fragment, from a one- or two-handled cylindrical bottle (Isings forms 126 or 127). These most often occur in late third- and fourth-century contexts, as at Lankhills Cemetery, Winchester (Harden 1979, 219, Class VIII, fig. 27.549). However, there is evidence to suggest that the one-handled variety, at least, did appear during the first half of the third, or even the late second century. One such relatively early find is from a grave of *c.* A.D. 150–250 at Hauxton Mill, Cambridge (Harden 1957, no. 2, fig. 6, pl. IIIb).

The cylindrical vessel base fragments, nos 73–75, could come from a variety of later Roman container forms. Their relatively small diameters mean likely identification as handleless bottle

flasks (Isings form 102b; Price and Cottam 1998, 184–5, fig. 84), possibly, but more rarely, without a neck (Isings form 130). Bottles with dolphin handles, too, occur in quite small sizes (Isings form 100a; Price and Cottam 1998, 206–7, fig. 94).

A larger cylindrical vessel, of yellow/green glass, is represented by fragment no. 78. A possible parallel for this is a cylindrical bottle of typical late first-/early second-century form, but yellow/green in colour and decorated with well-executed wheel-cut lines and grooves, from a late first-/early second-century burial at Arbury Road, Cambridge (Liversidge 1977, 14, pl. 1). Another cylindrical bottle, this time blue/green in colour, also decorated with wheel-cut lines, has come from Pentre Farm, Flint (Price 1989, 79, no. 24, fig. 30, but this decorated variant is not common.

Fragment nos 79–93 are all worthy of note because of their decoration, but none can be assigned with certainty to a specific vessel type. They comprise four with facet- or linear-cutting (nos 79–82), five with ribbing (nos 83–87), five with applied blobs and trails (nos 88–92), and one with ?moulded bands (no. 93).

Of the cut fragments, nos 79 and 80 both bear evidence of circular or oval facets, the latter having, in addition, some linear cutting. Both are most likely to be from bowls or cups, although flasks were also sometimes thus decorated. They could date anywhere within the second, third and early fourth centuries. The profile of fragment no. 82, suggesting a cylindrical-bodied vessel, could indicate either a straight-sided bowl or cup, as at York (Harden 1962, 137, no. H.G.210, fig. 88) or a bottle-flask (cf. Fremersdorf 1967, pls. 121, 148–62 from Cologne). The cutting is most reminiscent of third-century work. No. 82 is probably from a shallow bowl.

The ribbed fragments, all of colourless glass, cannot be identified or closely dated. One, no. 85, bears, in addition, pinched-out decoration of the type discussed above with reference to no. 34.

The application of trails and blobs of glass was one of the commonest fourth-century decorative techniques, but it occurs at other periods as well. Most characteristic of the late Roman period was the addition to the vessel wall of flattened blobs of coloured glass, often arranged in simple geometric groups. It is to this decorative group that fragment 92 belongs. Many vessel forms were treated in this way (cf. Fremersdorf 1962 from Cologne). Finds in Britain tend to survive only as small fragments, as here, but one substantially complete rounded-conical beaker with blue blobs came from a cenotaph burial at Chignall St James, Essex (Allen 1998, 96, pl. X). Fragments have come from many British sites, and are listed with reference to fragments from Berkeley Street, Gloucester (personal observation). Most have blue or green blobs. Purple, or wine-coloured, blobs, as here, are less common, but occur on a fragment from Barnsley Park (Price 1982, fig. 59.2).

The fragment with horizontal moulded bands (no. 93) may be from a barrel-shaped bottle, as discussed above with reference to nos 71 and 77. However, the cordons are very faint, one appears to be interrupted, and they may have been impressed into the glass rather than mould-blown. The identification of this piece remains uncertain.

None of base fragment nos 94–102 can be identified with certainty, but many are likely to have come from beakers or cups. No. 95 has been re-worked into a gaming piece or counter.

In summary, therefore, the assemblage comprises a range of tableware and containers typical of the second to fourth centuries A.D. Exclusively first-century wares are absent, with the exception of one blue/green pillar-moulded bowl fragment, and two mould-blown fragments of uncertain form. The relatively low proportion of blue/green bottle fragments, and the fact that all those whose body shape could be identified were from square vessels, could also indicate an assemblage formed largely after the first century.

The tableware includes an exceptionally good range of colourless drinking vessels. Common cup types of the second and third centuries are well represented, and small fragments show that facet- and linear-cut wares, and probably snake-thread glasses were also present. Most notable are the fourth-century bowls with wheel-cut and engraved decoration, showing that best-quality vessels were reaching the site at that date. Late Roman glassware is also represented by jug and flask rims, cracked-off and unworked cup rims, and a fragment with applied coloured blob.

Containers of later as well as earlier Roman types were found, including fragments from at least one Frontinus bottle, and from colourless bottle-jugs and flasks.

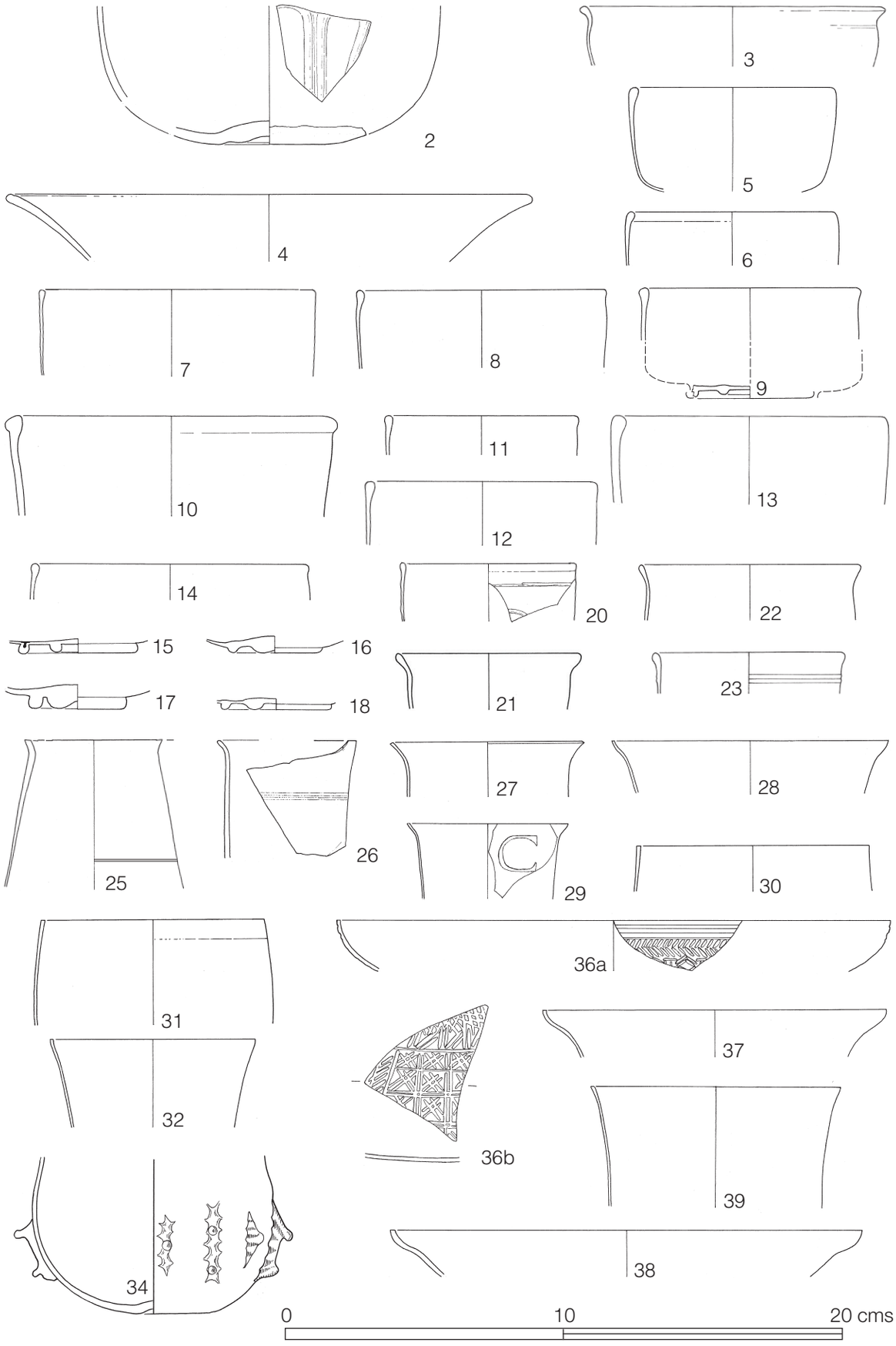


FIG. 106. Vessel glass, nos 2–39

4.7.1 CAST AND GROUND

1. (n.i.) SF 3173. 85S: Building III, layer 4.
Body fragment of a pillar-moulded bowl of blue/green glass. Cast; inside surface rotary-polished, outer surface, with one rib extant, fire-polished.

4.7.2 MOULD-BLOWN (EXCLUDING BOTTLES) (FIG. 106)

2. SF 1910. 2N: layer 3.
Base fragment of pale green glass; surfaces dulled and slightly iridescent. Two concentric circles on base, with vertical fluting radiating from the outer; central pontil mark. Diameter of base at outer circle *c.* 43 mm.

SF 1492c. 2N: layer 4.
Also, not joining, but almost certainly from the same vessel, a lower body fragment with vertical paired fluting.

4.7.3 BLOWN BOWLS, BEAKERS AND CUPS (FIG. 106)

Blue/green

3. SF 3185. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit K, layer 3.
Rim fragment of a bowl or cup of blue/green glass; flaking iridescence. Rim fire-rounded and thickened and outflared. Diameter *c.* 110 mm.

Colourless

4. SF 3249. 94S: Building III, Room 1, layer 3.
Rim fragment of a bowl of colourless glass; surfaces pitted and iridescent. Widely flaring rim, rotary-polished, with some evidence of rotary-polishing on both inner and outer surfaces. Diameter of rim *c.* 190 mm.

5. SF 1683. 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, layer 4.
Three joining rim fragments, and one side fragment, of a cup of colourless glass; surfaces faintly iridescent. Rim fire-rounded and thickened and turned inward very slightly; body cylindrical. Diameter of rim 75 mm.

6. SF 1683. 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, layer 4.
Two joining rim fragments of a cup of colourless glass; surfaces dulled and pitted, with whitish iridescence. Rim similar to no. 5 above. Diameter 75 mm.

7. SF 2553. 18: above Pit H, layer 4.
Rim fragment of a cup of colourless glass; surfaces dulled. Rim similar to nos 5 and 6 above, vertical, thin-walled sides. Diameter of rim *c.* 100 mm.

8. SF 2360. 4N: Pit G, layer 6.
Three rim fragments of a cup of colourless glass; surfaces dulled, with pitted horizontal weathering stain (?caused by contents) from *c.* 8 mm below rim. Rim similar to no. 5 above. Diameter *c.* 90 mm.

9. SF 2360. 4N: Pit G, layer 6.
Rim, body and base fragment of a cup of colourless glass; surfaces pitted and dulled with golden iridescence. Rim as no. 5 above, body cylindrical. Base comprises two concentric base-rings, the inner of which is an applied coil, with a central pontil mark. Diameter of rim *c.* 80 mm; diameter of outer base-ring *c.* 46 mm.

10. *SF 4755*. Pit BB, layer 2.
Rim fragment of a cup of colourless glass; surfaces iridescent. Heavy rim, similar to no. 5 above. Diameter *c.* 120 mm.

11. *SF 4755*. Pit BB, layer 2.
Rim fragment of a cup of colourless glass surfaces iridescent. Shape as no. 5 above. Diameter *c.* 70 mm.

12. SF 2662. 84S: Building III, Room 1, layer 3.
Rim fragment similar to no. 5 above, surfaces streaky. Diameter *c.* 84 mm.

13. SF 2504. 14E: layer 4.
Rim fragment of a cup similar to no. 5 above. Thick-walled, heavy rim. Diameter *c.* 100 mm.

14. SF 2929. 94S: Building III, Room 1, layer 2B.
Rim fragment of a cup similar to no. 5 above. Diameter *c.* 100 mm.

15. SF 2617. 94S: Building III corridor, layer 3.
Base fragment of a cup of colourless glass. Two concentric base-rings, the outer pushed-in, tubular, the inner an applied coil. Diameter of outer ring 42 mm.

16. SF 3010. 104S: Building III, Room 2, Pit N, layer 5.
Base fragment of a cup similar to no. 15 above; surfaces dulled with patchy whitish weathering. Pushed-in solid outer base-

ring. Diameter *c.* 35 mm, applied inner base-ring.

17. SF 3185. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit K, layer 3.
Base fragment of a cup similar to no. 15 above; surfaces pitted and iridescent. Diameter of outer base-ring 35 mm.

18. SF 2282. 4N: layer 4.
Base fragment of a cup similar to no. 15 above; golden iridescent surfaces. Diameter of outer base-ring *c.* 40 mm.

19. (n.i.) SF 1667. 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, layer 4A.
Base fragment of a cup similar to no. 15 above; surfaces pitted and iridescent. Base itself is complete, and lower body walls have been systematically removed by chipping to edge of outer base-ring, presumably to enable re-use as a gaming piece or counter. Diameter of outer base-ring 41 mm.

Not illustrated:

SF 1094. 104S: TTA, Pit N, layer 1.
Rim fragment. Diameter *c.* 80 mm.

SF 1149. 124S: TTA, layer 2.
Rim fragment. Diameter *c.* 80 mm.

SF 1907. 2N: *Building 182*, layer 6
Rim fragment. Diameter *c.* 100 mm.

SF 2363. 4N: Pit G, layer 7.
Rim fragment as no. 5. Diameter *c.* 90 mm.

SF 2393. 13: layer 3.
Rim and side fragment. Diameter *c.* 80 mm.

SF 2684. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 3.
Rim fragment. Diameter *c.* 90 mm.

SF 2872. 71S: Building IIIa, layer 3, under fallen wall.
Rim fragment. Diameter *c.* 80 mm.

SF 3159. 103S: Building III, Room 2, Pit O, layer 3.
Rim fragment. Diameter *c.* 80 mm.

SF 3396. 94S: Building III, Room 1, layer 4.
Rim fragment. Diameter *c.* 90 mm.

SF 4484. 91S: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 4.
Rim and side fragments. Diameter *c.* 100 mm.

SF 1348. 9: layer 2.
Fragment of inner coil base-ring. Diameter *c.* 30 mm.

20. SF 2254. 12E: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Rim fragment of a beaker or cup of colourless glass; some flaking iridescence. Rim fire-rounded and thickened, and turned outward very slightly. Fine opaque white horizontal trail applied beneath rim, and part of another curving trail extant further down side. Diameter of rim *c.* 65 mm.

21. SF 1551. 2N: *Building 182*, near fallen wall of Room 15, layer 5.
Rim fragment of a beaker or cup of colourless glass; streaky and iridescent. Rim fire-rounded and thickened and turned slightly outward. Diameter *c.* 65 mm.

22. SF 3344. 88SE: Pit M, layer 2.
Rim fragment of a beaker or cup of colourless glass; somewhat cloudy, streaky and iridescent. Rim fire-rounded and thickened and turned slightly outward. Diameter *c.* 80 mm.

23. SF 2652. 94S: Building III corridor, layers 2–3.
Rim fragment of a beaker or cup of colourless glass. Rim fire-rounded and thickened and turned slightly outward. Diameter *c.* 70 mm. Two very fine, self-coloured horizontal trails applied beneath rim.

24. (n.i.) SF 1021. 11: *Building 182*, Pit C, layer 8.
Rim fragment of a cup of colourless glass; some flaking iridescence. Rim broken off flat and ground smooth, body hemispherical. Diameter of rim *c.* 100 mm.

25. SF 2553. 18: above Pit H, layer 4.
Rim fragment of a beaker or cup of colourless glass. Rim outflared, broken off flat and ground smooth. Sides expand downward; one pair of horizontal wheel-incised lines extant. Diameter of rim *c.* 50 mm.

26. SF 4021. 151S: *Building 185*, Room 1, layer 5.
Rim fragment of a beaker or cup of greenish/colourless glass; pinhead bubbles within the metal, outer surface dulled. Rim outflared, broken off flat and ground smooth. Sides are vertical, with one pair of horizontal wheel-incised lines extant. Diameter of rim *c.* 90 mm.

27. SF 2709. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 4.
Rim fragment of a beaker or cup of colourless glass. Rim outflared, broken off

flat and roughly ground. Diameter of rim *c.* 70 mm.

28. SF 1346. 121SE: TTA S of wall, layer 4.
Rim fragment of a beaker or cup of colourless glass; dulled and opaque. Rim outflared, cut off flat and ground smooth. Diameter of rim *c.* 100 mm.

29. SF 543. 7: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Rim fragment of a beaker or cup of colourless glass, now opaque and whitish. Rim outflared, broken off flat and ground smooth; sides taper slightly downward. Beneath rim is an engraved serifed letter 'C'. Diameter of rim *c.* 57 mm.

30. SF 3439. 123S: Building III, Room 3, layer 3.
Rim fragment of a beaker or cup of colourless glass; iridescent surfaces. Vertical rim, ground smooth; sides expand slightly downward. Diameter of rim *c.* 82.5 mm.

31. SF 1683. 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, layer 4.
Rim fragment of a beaker or cup of colourless glass, now opaque and whitish. Rim inturned very slightly, broken off flat and ground smooth; sides expand very slightly downward. One faint horizontal wheel-incised line extant beneath rim. Diameter of rim *c.* 80 mm.

32. SF 3724. 113SE: *Building 186*, S gully, layer 4.
Rim fragment of a beaker or cup of greenish/colourless glass. Rim outflared, cracked off and left unworked. Diameter *c.* 75 mm. Horizontal curvature suggests vessel was originally indented.

33. (n.i.) SF 2972. 13: Pit H, layer 2.
Many very small body fragments of thin-walled, colourless glass; surfaces pitted, with thick flaking patches of iridescent weathering. Curvature of fragments indicates that they represent an indented beaker, but reconstruction and illustration not possible.

34. On display. SF No and context information lost.
Body and base fragments of a bowl or cup of greenish/colourless glass. Globular body, with slightly concave base. Widest part of body decorated with vertical pairs of pinched-out nipples, alternating with single pinched-out nipples, originally 12 in all. Surviving height 55 mm; max. body diameter *c.* 85 mm.

35. (n.i.) SF 72A. 30S: layer 2.
Upper handle fragment of greenish/colourless glass; surfaces streaky and iridescent. Applied horizontal rib, pulled into three heads or nipples, with upper part of oval-sectioned handle attached to underside. Diameter of vessel body *c.* 100 mm.

36. a. SF 3722. 113SE: *Building 186*, layer 4.
Rim fragment of a shallow bowl of greenish/colourless glass. Vertical rim, broken off flat and ground smooth, with three horizontal wheel-cut lines beneath. Outer surface below this, as shallow side curves into base, decorated with wheel-cutting: a horizontal band of herringbone pattern, with part of a lozenge formed by pairs of short cut lines beneath. Diameter of rim *c.* 200 mm.

b. SF 3724. 113SE: *Building 186,* S gully, layer 4.
Almost certainly part of the same bowl: greenish/colourless fragment from base of vessel. Underside decorated with series of short wheel-cut lines, part of design comprising a grid, each square containing a double diagonal cross. Other zones contain cross-hatching, and a diamond grid.

Yellow/green (late)

37. SF 1248. 112SE: *Building 186*, TTA, layer 2.
Rim fragment of a beaker or cup of yellow/green glass; many pinhead bubbles within the metal, surfaces iridescent. Rim outflared, cracked off and left unworked; sides taper downward. Diameter of rim *c.* 125 mm.

38. SF 1364. 113SE: *Building 186*, TTA, layer 3.
Rim fragment of a bowl or beaker of yellow/green glass; pinhead bubbles within the metal, surfaces iridescent. Rim outflared, cracked off and unworked; sides taper sharply downward. Diameter of rim *c.* 170 mm.

39. SF 191. Area 5N: *Building 182*, layer 6.
Rim fragment of a beaker or cup of pale yellow/green glass; many pinhead bubbles and impurities within the metal, somewhat cloudy. Rim outflared, cracked off and left unworked. Diameter *c.* 90 mm.

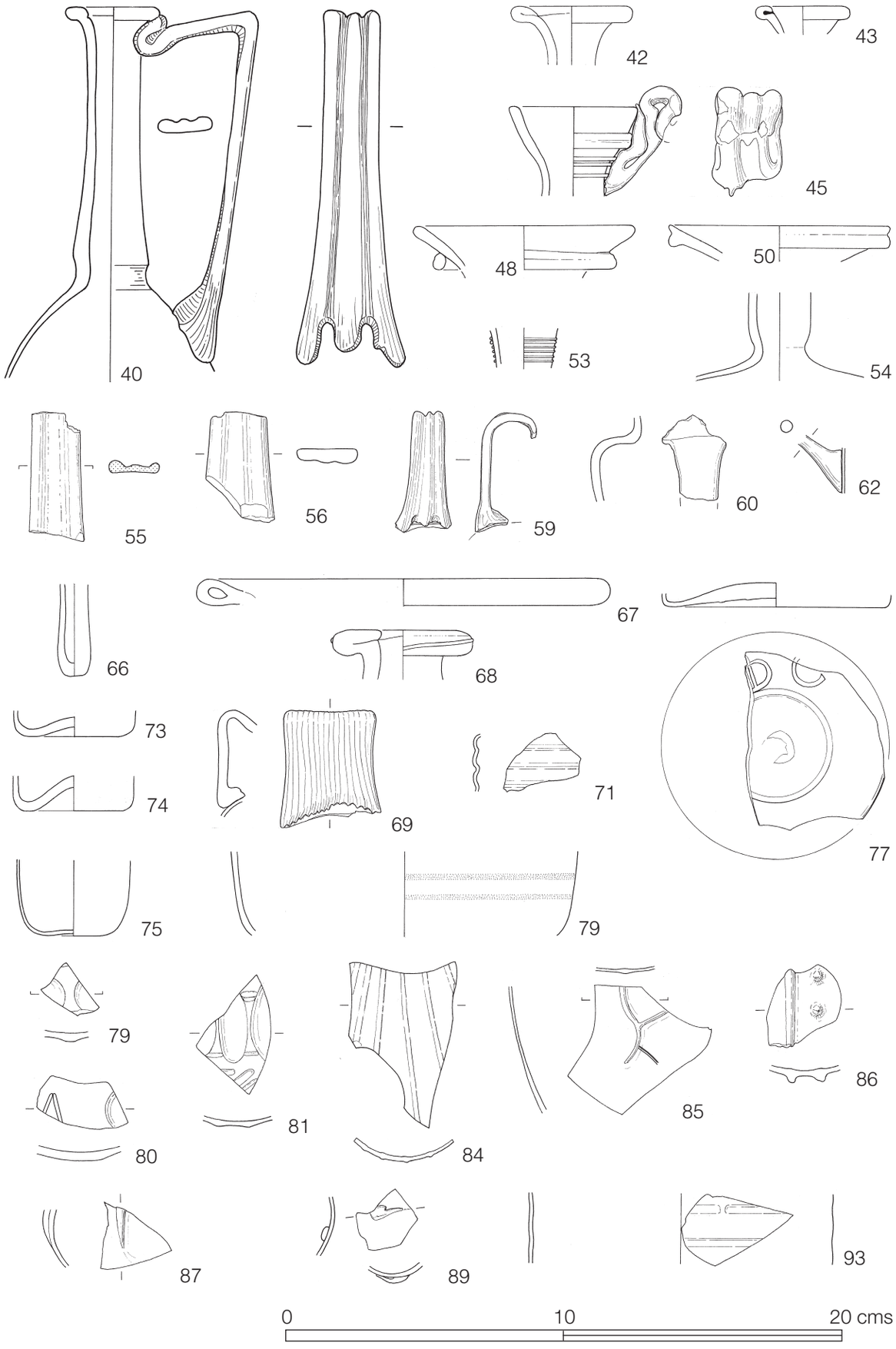


FIG. 107. Vessel glass, nos 40–93

4.7.4 JUGS AND FLASKS (INCLUDING MISCELLANEOUS HANDLE FRAGMENTS) (FIG. 107)

Blue/green

40. On display. SF No and context information lost.
Rim, neck, handle and upper body of a jug of pale green glass. Rim folded outward, upward and inward; long cylindrical neck with constriction at its base; body apparently rounded-conical. Angular, three-ribbed handle applied at shoulder and drawn up and folded beneath rim. Diameter of rim 34 mm; surviving height 135 mm.

41. (n.i.) SF 2363. 4N: Pit G, layer 7.
Many body and base fragments of a jug of blue/green glass; some flaking iridescence. Part of narrow cylindrical neck extant, diam. *c.* 20 mm. Thin-walled rounded-conical body; pushed-in tubular base-ring, centre base rising to thickened dome, with pontil mark on underside. Diameter of base-ring 63 mm.

42. SF 3475. 88SE: Pit M, layer 4.
Rim fragment of a jug of blue/green glass; some flaking iridescence. Rim folded outward, upward and inward. Diameter 44 mm. Narrow cylindrical neck, with handle attachment scar just below rim.

43. SF 1551. 2N: *Building 182*, near Room 15, layer 5.
Rim fragment of a jug (or flask or bottle) of blue/green glass. Rim folded outward, upward and inward. Diameter 34 mm.

44. (n.i.) SF 509. 43S: *Monument 183*, layer 5.
Rim and handle attachment, as no. 41. Diameter of rim *c.* 36 mm.

45. SF 3769. 152SE: spoil heap.
Rim fragment of a jug of blue/green glass. Rim outflared and fire-rounded and thickened, with self-coloured spiral trail applied beneath: one thick and three fine trails extant. Upper handle attachment still adheres, with a 'ring-fold' above the rim. Diameter of rim *c.* 46 mm.

46. (n.i.) SF 2751. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 9.
Rim fragment of a jug of blue/green glass; some flaking whitish iridescence. Rim folded outward, upward and inward. Diameter *c.* 30 mm. Upper handle attachment still adheres, folded above rim and pinched flat into a 'thumb-rest'.

47. (n.i.) No SF. White's garden pit, layer 2.
Two joining rim fragments of a flask, or possibly a small jar, of blue/green glass; flaking iridescent surfaces. Rim widely flared, and folded outward, upward and inward. Diameter *c.* 70 mm.

Colourless

48. SF 3648. 133S: Building III, Pit R, layer 7.
Rim fragment of a jug, flask or bottle of colourless glass; now cloudy and opaque, with iridescent surfaces. Rim outflared and fire-rounded and thickened, with applied self-coloured trail beneath. Diameter of rim *c.* 80 mm.

49. (n.i.) No SF. 121S, TTA, layer 4.
Rim fragment similar to no. 48 above; greenish/colourless glass, with many pinhead bubbles within the metal, and flaking iridescent surfaces. Diameter of rim *c.* 65 mm.

50. SF 1436. 2N: Buttress, layer 4.
Rim fragment similar to no. 48 above, colourless glass. Diameter *c.* 60 mm.

51. (n.i.) SF 161. Area 5: outside *Building 182*, layer 3.
Fragment of trail beneath rim, as no. 48.

52. (n.i.) No SF. 4E.
Lower neck fragment of a jug or flask of colourless glass, now whitish and opaque. Cylindrical neck, diameter *c.* 55 mm, with vertical optic-blown ribbing. Fine self-coloured spiral trail applied to vessel shoulder, six strands now surviving.

53. SF 1548. 71S: Building IIIa, layer 3.
Neck fragment of a jug or flask of colourless glass. Extant part tapers downward, and has a fine applied spiral trail of opaque yellow glass, six strands surviving. Max. diameter of neck 24 mm.

54. SF 3241. 113S: Building III, Room 2, layer 3.
Lower neck fragment of a jug or flask of greenish/colourless glass; iridescent surfaces. Narrow cylindrical neck with constriction at its base; body apparently globular. Diameter of neck 21 mm.

4.7.5 MISCELLANEOUS HANDLE FRAGMENTS (FIG. 107)

Blue/green

55. SF 965. 64S: *Monument 183*, TTA1, layer 4.
Fragment of a flat, three-ribbed handle of blue/green glass. Width *c.* 19 mm.

56. SF 2323. 4N: layer 3.
Fragment of a flat, three-ribbed handle of blue/green glass; some flaking whitish iridescence. Width 20–25 mm.

57. (n.i.) SF 2659. 94S: Building III corridor, layer 2.
Fragment of a three-ribbed handle of blue/green glass, formed into a sharply angled corner, Width 21–27 mm.

58. (n.i.) SF 285. Area 16N/17N: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Rim fragment of a ?jug with upper handle attachment, blue/green glass. Rim outflared and fire-rounded and thickened. Apparently flat-sectioned handle applied at rim, surviving edge decorated with one vertical, semi-circular pinch.

Colourless

59. SF 2282. 4N: layer 5.
Fragment of a curved, three-ribbed handle of colourless glass; now opaque white with iridescent surfaces. Width *c.* 12 mm.

60. SF 2374. 23E: *Building 182*, Room 20 debris, layer 4.
Fragment of a curved, flat-sectioned handle of greenish/colourless glass; iridescent surfaces. Width 13–20 mm.

61. (n.i.) SF 856. 6: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Fragment of a curved, oval-sectioned handle of greenish/colourless glass. Width *c.* 11 mm.

62. SF 4238. 3N: *Building 182*, W of Room 15, layer 4.
Fragment of a handle of colourless glass. Lower, shoulder attachment extant, pulled up into a fine round-sectioned strand. Width 5 mm.

63. (n.i.) SF 3423. 75S: TTB, layer 3.
Fragment of a handle of colourless glass, similar to no. 54 above. Longer strand surviving, apparently nipped into oval at broken end. Width *c.* 6 mm.

64. (n.i.) SF 2107. 1N: layer 4.
Fragment of a handle of colourless glass, similar to no. 55 above, but curved. Width 6 mm.

65. (n.i.) SF 3189. 88SE: Pit M, layer 2
Fragment of a handle of colourless glass, similar to no. 55 above, but curved, and thicker at one end. Width 6–10 mm.

4.7.6 UNGUENT BOTTLE (FIG. 107)

66. SF 921. 54S: *Monument 183*, TTA1, layer 3.
Base of an unguent bottle of greenish/colourless glass; streaky and iridescent. Very narrow, cylindrical body, thickening slightly towards rounded base. Flat pontil scar slightly off-centre on underside of base. Diameter of body 10 mm.

4.7.7 BOTTLES AND BOTTLE-FLASKS (FIG. 107)

Blue/green

67. SF 1057. 12: *Building 182*, Room 18, posthole under floor.
Rim fragment of a large bottle of blue/green glass. Rim folded outward, upward and inward. Diameter *c.* 150 mm.

68. SF 2526. 18: layer 4
Rim fragment of a bottle of blue/green glass. Rim folded outward, upward and inward, and flattened. Diameter *c.* 50 mm.

69. SF 4394. Building III, Room 2, Oven 1, layer 3.
Fragment of a bottle handle of blue/green glass. Angular, multi-ribbed handle. Width 32 mm.

70. (n.i.) SF 3018. 88SE: Pit M, layer 2.
Base fragment of a square bottle of blue/green glass; some flaking whitish iridescence. Blown into square-sectioned body-mould, design in relief on base comprising a dot in each corner, and a large circle enclosing a concave-sided ?hexagon, with faint pairs of lines joining each side of the ?hexagon to the inside of the circle. Width of bottle sides 84 mm.

71. SF 3324. 113S: Building III, Room 2, layer 3.
Body fragment, probably of a mould-blown barrel-shaped bottle of blue/green glass. Part of three horizontal moulded cordons extant. Diameter of body *c.* 70 mm.

Bottle fragments (all blue/green), not illustrated.

SF 2360. 4N: Pit G, layer 6.
1 body fragment, square bottle.

SF 2282. 4N: layer 5.
1 handle fragment.

SF 3439. 123S: Building III, Room 3, layer 3.
1 body fragment, prismatic bottle.

SF 4260. 3N: *Building 182*, W of Room 15, layer 5.
1 body fragment, prismatic bottle.

SF 1153. 104S: Building III, TTA, layer 3.
1 handle fragment.

SF 1245. 112SE: *Building 186*, TTA, layer 2.
1 rim fragment.

SF 1508. 82S: *Monument 184*, Well, layer 8.
1 shoulder fragment, prismatic bottle.

SF 25B. 58: layer 2.
1 body fragment, prismatic bottle.

SF 420. 7: *Building 182*, Room 13, layer 4 on floor.
1 body fragment, square bottle.

SF 39B. 69: layer 3.
1 body fragment, square bottle.

SF 493. 7: *Building 182*, Room 14, layer 4 on floor.
1 handle fragment.

SF 1283. 13: *Building 182*, Room 18, pit 1, layer 4.
1 body fragment, square bottle.

SF 826. 12: *Building 183*, layer 3.
1 base fragment, prismatic bottle, one circle extant.

SF 3467. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 13.
1 body fragment, square bottle.

SF 2714. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 2.
1 handle fragment.

SF 2858. 71S: Building IIIa, layer 4 under fallen wall.
1 shoulder fragment, prismatic bottle.

SF 3161. 104S: Building III, Room 2, Pit N, layer 4.
1 body fragment, prismatic bottle.

SF 3402. 103S: Building III, Room 2, layer 3.
1 handle fragment.

SF 3482. 122S: *Monument 184*, layer 3.
1 body fragment, square bottle.

SF 2765. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 12.
1 body fragment, square bottle.
2 body fragments, prismatic bottles.

SF 3142. 54SE: Road cut 3, layer 5.
1 base fragment, prismatic bottle.

SF 2969. 73S: Building IIIa, layer 7.
1 handle fragment.
1 body fragment, square bottle.

SF 2393. 13: layer 3
1 base fragment, prismatic bottle.

SF 1784. *Pit 207b.*
1 body fragment, prismatic bottle.

SF 1737. 152S: *Building 185*, TTA2, layer 5.
1 rim fragment.

SF 1729. 152S: *Building 185*, TTA2, layer 4.
1 body fragment, prismatic bottle.

SF 1625. 12SE: Pit 1, layer 4.
1 body fragment, prismatic bottle.

SF 3526. 132S: E of Building III, layer 3.
1 body fragment, prismatic bottle.

SF 4320. 103S: Building III, room 2, layer 3.
1 body fragment, square bottle.

SF 4410. 65SE: Extension of Road cut 12, layer 4.
1 rim fragment.

SF 4418. 106SE: TTB1, layer 6.
1 body fragment, square bottle.

Colourless

72. (n.i.) SF 1132. Baulk S of 31S, Building II, layer 2.
Handle fragment of a bottle of colourless glass. Angular, multi-ribbed handle, complete width not surviving.

73. SF 2662. 84S: Building III, Room 1, layer 3.
Base of a cylindrical vessel, probably a bottle-flask, of greenish/colourless glass; many pinhead bubbles within the metal. Slightly concave base, diameter *c.* 45 mm, central pontil mark on underside.

74. SF 33B. 69: layer 2.
Base of a cylindrical vessel, probably a bottle-flask, of greenish/colourless glass. Base pushed in to central pointed kick, pontil mark on underside. Diameter of base *c.* 42 mm.

75. SF 4263. 113SE: near lotus room, unstratified.
Base of a cylindrical vessel, possibly a bottle-flask, of colourless glass; pinhead bubbles within the metal, surfaces iridescent. Base slightly concave. Diameter of body *c.* 40 mm.

76. (n.i.) SF 83A. 30: layer 2.
Base fragment, as nos. 73–5. Diameter *c.* 40 mm.

Pale green and yellow/green

77. SF 3722. 113SE: *Building 186*, W gully, layer 4.
Base fragment of a bottle of pale green glass; many pinhead bubbles within the metal. Mould-blown; design in relief on base comprises a circle, outside which part of the letters (retrograde) RO survive. Pontil mark slightly off-centre. Diameter of base *c.* 82 mm.

78. SF 3722. 113SE: *Building 186*, W gully, layer 4.
Lower body fragment of a cylindrical vessel, probably a bottle, of yellow/green glass. Part of two horizontal wheel-abraded grooves extant. Diameter of body *c.* 125 mm.

4.7.8 DECORATED BODY FRAGMENTS, VESSEL FORMS UNCERTAIN (FIG. 107)

Facet-cut

79. SF 4260. 3N: *Building 182*, W of Room 15, layer 5.
Fragment of colourless glass, now whitish and opaque. Part of three circular wheel-cut facets extant on outer surface.

80. SF 1364. 113SE: *Building 186,* TTA, layer 3 in gully.
Fragment of greenish/colourless glass. Part of one circular or oval wheel-cut facet and two converging broad cut lines extant.

81. SF 660. 11: *Building 182*, Room 12, layer 4.
Fragment of greenish/colourless glass; iridescent surfaces. Part of a row of vertical, oval wheel-cut facets extant, with short, horizontal wheel-cut lines between them, and a further design of broad cut lines below. Vessel body apparently cylindrical. Diameter *c.* 90 mm.

82. (n.i.) SF 2929. 94S: Building III, Room 1, layer 2.
Fragment of greenish/colourless glass, flat outer surface and domed profile suggesting it is part of a base. Outer surface decorated with a series of broad wheel-cut lines.

Ribbed

83. (n.i.) SF 990. 11: *Building 182*, Room 12, layer 3.
Two fragments of colourless glass, decorated with diagonal optic-blown ribs. Diameter of body *c.* 80 mm.

84. SF 3258. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 1.
Fragment of colourless glass, surfaces iridescent, decorated with vertical optic-blown ribs, which expand downward as the vessel body (or neck) expands. Min. diameter *c.* 45 mm.

85. SF 2044. 15: layer 4.
Fragment of colourless glass decorated with nipped optic-blown ribs. Max. body diameter *c.* 130 mm.

86. SF 2963. 74S: *Building 183*, Smithy, layer 4.
Fragment of colourless glass, now whitish and opaque, with iridescent surfaces. One vertical tooled rib extant, and a vertical pair of pinched-out 'nipples'. Diameter of vessel body *c.* 90 mm.

87. SF 3365. 122S: *Monument 184*, layer 3.
Fragment of colourless glass, with one vertical tooled rib extant.

Applied blobs and trails

88. (n.i.) SF 1444. 2N: *Building 182*, near NE corner of Room 15, layer 4.
Two joining fragments of colourless glass, now whitish and opaque. Part of two applied self-coloured trails extant, converging at edge of fragment. Diameter of vessel body *c.* 70 mm.

89. SF 1656. 13: *Building 182*, W of Room 18, layer 2.
Fragment of colourless glass; many pinhead bubbles within the metal, surfaces iridescent. Vessel wall concave, with the start of a fine applied self-coloured trail extant. Smallest diameter of vessel *c.* 30 mm.

90. (n.i.) No SF. White's Garden pit, layer 2
Fragment of greenish/colourless glass; flaking iridescent surfaces. Neat circular self-coloured blob applied to outer surface, formed as a coil, with radiating impressions.

91. (n.i.) SF 97. Area 5: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Fragment of colourless glass; applied blob extant, with gridded pattern impressed whilst the glass was still warm and pliable. Small part of vessel wall still adheres, pushed in by domed back of blob.

92. (n.i.) SF 4238. 3N: *Building 182*, W of Room 15, layer 4.
Fragment of colourless glass with applied oval blob of wine-coloured glass — very little of vessel wall survives beyond the edge of the blob.

Moulded

93. SF 3722. 113SE: *Building 186*, layer 4.
Fragment of pale green glass; many pinhead bubbles within the metal. Two faint horizontal moulded bands visible possibly mould-blown, one of them interrupted. Diameter of vessel body *c.* 110 mm.

4.7.9 MISCELLANEOUS BASE FRAGMENTS, VESSEL FORMS UNCERTAIN (FIG. 108)

Blue-green

94. SF 2200. 23E: layer 6.
Base fragment of blue/green glass; flaking whitish iridescence. Pushed-in tubular base-ring, diameter *c.* 85 mm, base rises to central dome.

Colourless

95. SF 1667. 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, layer 4A.
Complete base of a vessel of colourless glass, now whitish and opaque. Pushed-in solid base-ring, diameter 57 mm, central pontil mark on underside. Broken vessel walls have been carefully chipped away above base-ring, presumably to allow re-use as a gaming piece or counter.

96. SF 2307. 2SE: layer 3.
Base fragment of colourless glass; surfaces iridescent. Pushed-in tubular base-ring. Diameter *c.* 40 mm. Only half base remains, but vessel walls appear to have been chipped away in similar fashion to no. 95 above.

97. SF 938. 8: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Base fragment of colourless glass; surfaces highly iridescent. Pushed-in tubular base-ring. Diameter *c.* 40 mm.

98. SF 1061. 12: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Base fragment of colourless glass, now whitish and opaque, surfaces iridescent. Applied cylindrical base-ring, with diagonal tool-marks visible. Base rises to central dome. Diameter of base ring *c.* 60 mm.

99. SF 2963. 74S: *Building 183*, Smithy, layer 4.
Base fragment of colourless glass; surfaces pitted and iridescent. Irregular, applied coil base-ring. Diameter *c.* 33 mm. Base rises to low central point, faint pontil mark on underside.

100. SF 251. Area 16: *Building 182*, Stokehole 7/7a, layer 4.
Base fragment of colourless glass; flaking whitish iridescence. Base flattened and thickened into base-ring, diameter *c.* 40 mm, rising to low central dome with pontil mark on underside.

101. SF 3582. 132S: S of Building III, layer 2.
Base fragment of colourless glass. Lower part of body extant, tapering downward, with horizontal thickened ridge above foot. Applied pad foot, blown from another paraison, lower part missing.

102. *SF 1456*. 13: Pit H, layer 2.
Base fragment of colourless glass; flaking iridescent surfaces. Pushed-in tubular base-ring, diameter *c.* 40 mm, centre base pushed in to low point, faint pontil mark on underside.

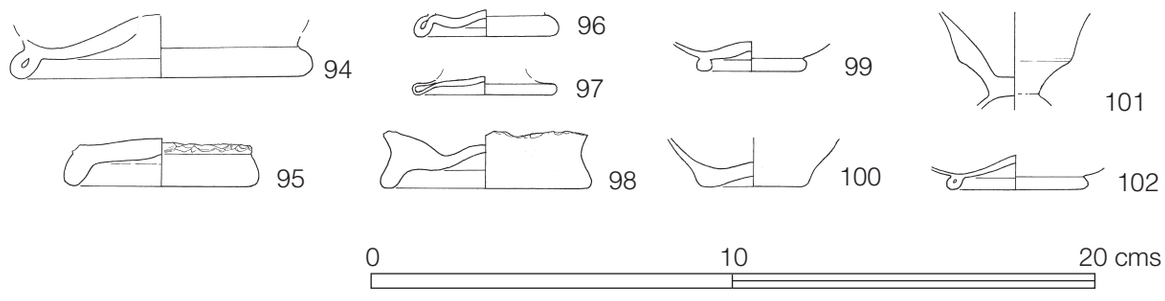


FIG. 108. Vessel glass, nos 94–102

4.7.10 HEMISPHERICAL FIGURED WHEEL-CUT BOWL DECORATED WITH BACCHIC SCENE

By Jennifer Price

4.7.10.1 Context

103. 132S: Building III, Pit S, layer 1.

The glass bowl (FIGS 109 and 110) was found in the upper fill of Pit S at the southern end of the corridor of Building III (FIGS 21 and 29; Drew and Selby 1939, 5, pls II, X). Building III had a range of three long narrow rectangular rooms (two containing furnaces) that were linked by a corridor, with a large courtyard to the east. The pit containing the glass bowl was close to and may have blocked the doorway of the south room (p. 30).

4.7.10.2 Description

Nearly hemispherical bowl (height 85.5 mm, rim diameter 191 mm), reconstructed from 29+ fragments, substantially complete, some parts of rim and body missing. Good quality colourless glass with pale greenish tinge, some small bubbles. Vertical rim, edge cracked off and carefully ground, convex body, slightly flattened base. Two shallow horizontal wheel-cut lines with band of abraded lines between them below the rim, ring of abraded lines at the base edge. Frieze of five dancing figures (three male, two female) on the body between the wheel-cut lines and the abraded ring, male bust inside the ring on the base. The outlines and major details of the figures and background features are defined by narrow, short, shallow wheel cuts, and other decorative details are shown by areas of light dulling or patches of abrasion.

Viewed from outside, the two female figures and at least one of the male figures face left (the head of another male figure is missing but the position of the feet suggests that it also faced left) and one male figure faces right. The two female figures (maenads) are very similar, with upturned heads and short hair (shown as a small circular dulled area above the forehead, a row of short diagonal lines across the top of the head and a ribbon at the nape of the neck), an outstretched right arm and hand holding three branches bunched together with tendrils and ribbons above a large oval object with loops round the edge and a bent left arm carrying a long staff with a pointed head in the shape of a pine cone and ribbons tied below the head (*thyrsus*). Each wears a short pleated garment draped over the left shoulder and gathered at the waist and a long pleated skirt, leaving the left leg exposed. The two most complete male figures (satyrs) are also generally similar, although the one facing left has an upturned head while the one facing right looks forward. They have short hair (shown as three rows of short lines), an outstretched right arm and hand holding three branches and curved tendrils bunched together above a beribboned large triangular object and a bent left arm holding a staff with a curved terminal (*pedum*), and they appear to be naked. Too little survives of the third male figure for details of the posture to be certain. The feet of the five dancing figures rest on or above the abraded ring at the base edge, and they are more or less evenly spaced round the bowl, although the male facing right has the most space around him. The bust on the base is a male figure facing left, with short hair (shown as four rows of short lines), a tunic or cloak over the shoulders and a staff with curved terminal (*pedum*) behind the right shoulder and in front of the face. All the figures are shown in profile and all have a diamond-shaped eye formed from six or more short lines. The areas of skin on the figures are dulled, and the finish of the surfaces of the objects carried in the right hand suggests that they are woven. The background to the principal figures and their attributes includes seven curved bands of short wheel cuts and two small circular abraded patches, and there is one circular abraded patch behind the head of the bust on the base.

No usage scratches or patches of wear are visible on the bowl which was broken as a result of an unsuccessful attempt to divide it into two parts of equal size. The bowl fragments were deposited together in a pit, and they do not appear to have been collected with other broken glass for recycling.

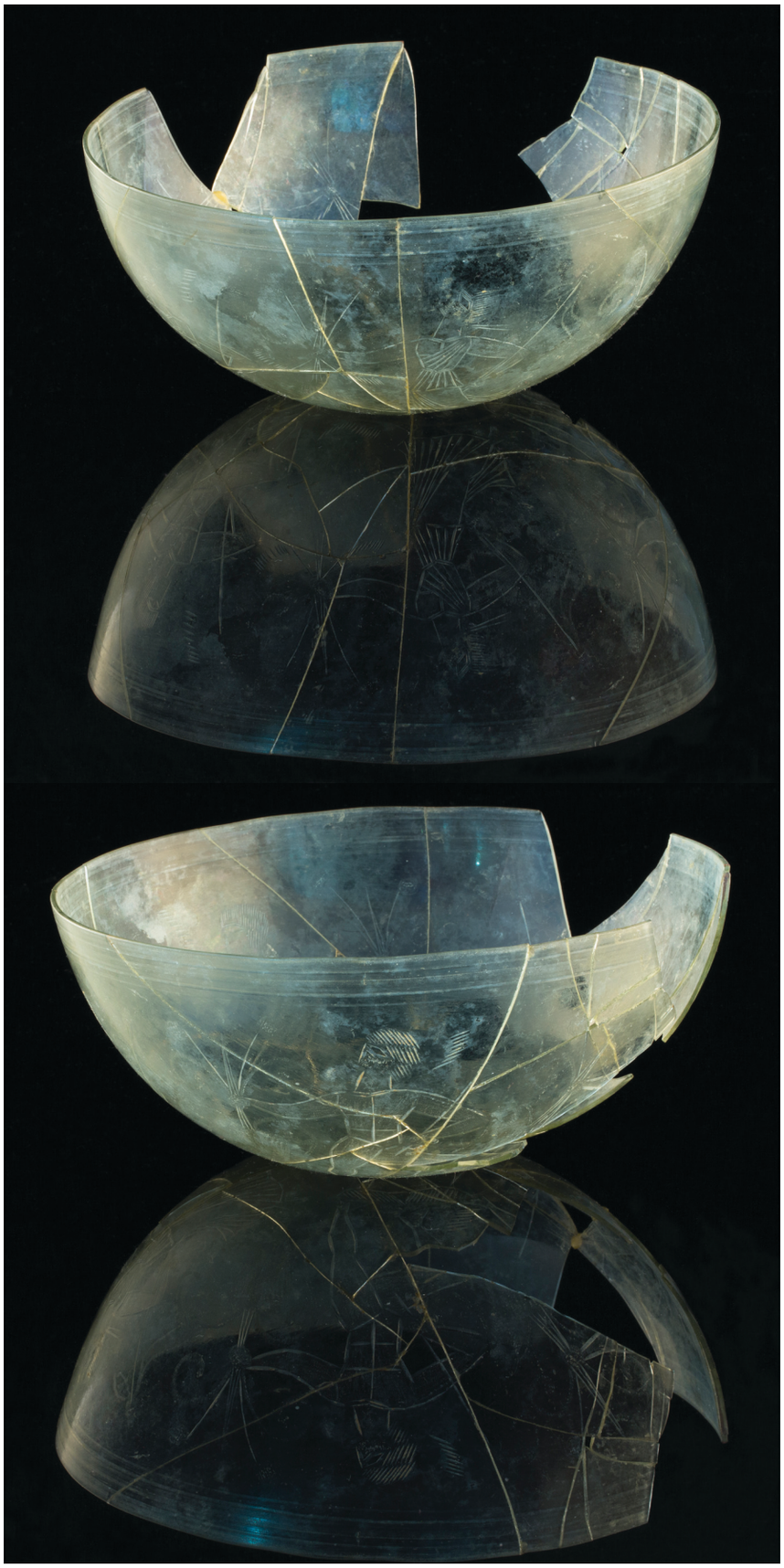


FIG. 109. The figured wheel-cut glass bowl (© *Jonathan Gooding Photography*)

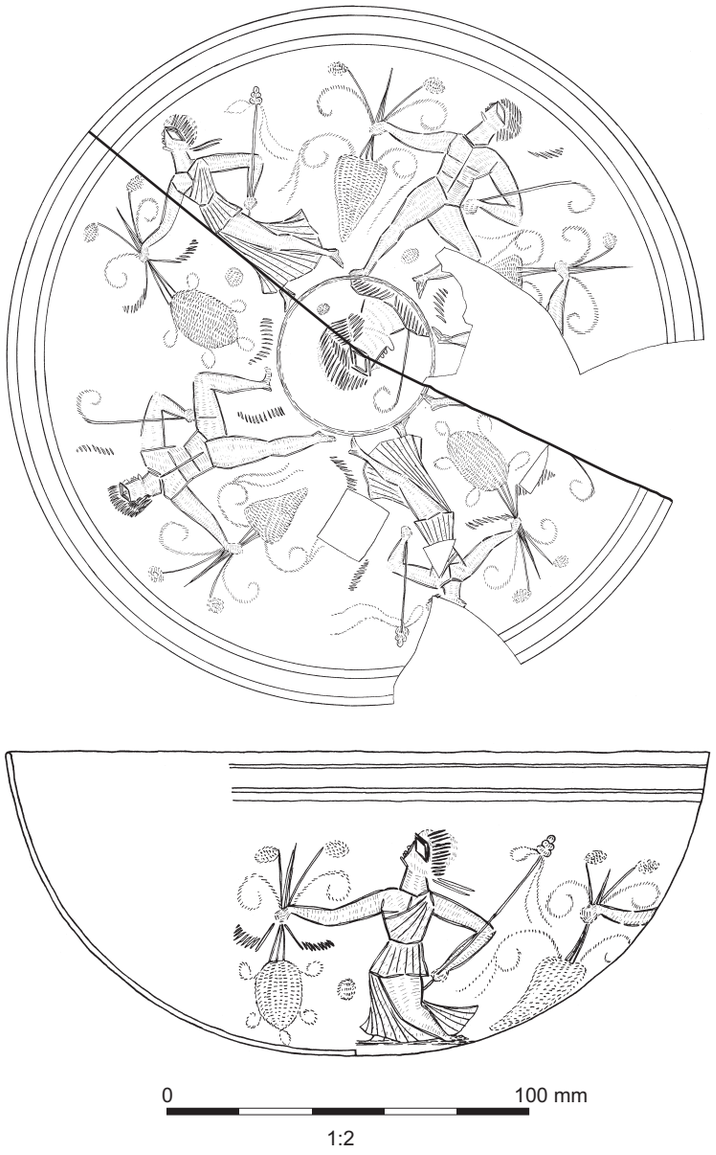


FIG. 110. The figured wheel-cut glass bowl (© *Dorset County Museum*)

4.7.10.3 Discussion

The Colliton Park bowl has been illustrated in numerous publications (e.g. Drew and Selby 1939; Anon 1939, 219, pl. 32; Toynbee 1962, 185, pl. 159; Fremersdorf 1967, 177, Tafn 242–3; Harden 1969, 64, fig. 8; Painter 1971, 47, pl. xix; Price 1995a, 27, figs 3, 10; Cool 2006, 174 no. 135). It belongs to a large group of colourless and nearly colourless late Roman glass vessels of high quality which has a very distinctive style of figured decoration achieved by light wheel-cutting with dulled and abraded details, but without the use of facet-cutting. Both open and closed vessel forms, principally ones associated with display, serving and drinking, were decorated with this style of cutting. The majority are hemispherical and shallow convex dishes with a figured scene in a broad zone on the body and a bust or figures within a ring on the base. The one globular flask known is also decorated in these two areas, whereas conical beakers and cylindrical bottles have figured scenes only on the body.

Various subjects are depicted on the vessels, including pagan cult scenes, biblical and mythological episodes, funerary banquets, animal hunts, maritime scenes and chariot races; many of these also occur on contemporary decorated metalwork and glass vessels decorated

with different styles of cutting. Curved lines are difficult to achieve by this method of wheel-cutting, and the figures are characteristically rather angular and schematic, their heads always being shown in profile. The hair, diamond-shaped eye and other facial features, body outlines and garments are carefully delineated, while the secondary and background features are often less distinct. Despite the homogeneity of the style of cutting, there are noticeable differences in quality among the vessels; a few have very carefully worked and individual designs while many of the others are more formulaic and repetitive with less detail. A common feature of many decorative schemes is a very crowded background, sometimes described as *horror vacui*, with features such as colonnaded buildings, bunches of grapes, trees and other vegetation, lozenges, snakes, spirals, curved bands and circular patches filling the spaces between the main figures.

Their state of preservation varies greatly. Vessels from burials and some settlement deposits are often complete or nearly so, but many others are represented by a single or small group of fragments, and in these cases the subject of the scene and quality of the cut decoration are difficult to recognise.

This style of figured decoration has received a considerable amount of scholarly attention during the past 50 years. Initially, it was classified by Fremersdorf (1967, 21, 171–9) as Group IV, *schwach eingetiefte Umrisslinie und gerauhte Innenfläche* (faintly incised contours and roughened inner surfaces), in his series of figured cut groups, although this description has been refined by later researchers. He studied ten items (shallow dishes, conical beakers and hemispherical bowls), all from Cologne and elsewhere in the Rhine/Moselle region except for the Colliton Park bowl (1967, 171–9, pls 230–245), and he argued that they were produced in a workshop in Cologne; three of the ten are not now thought to belong to this group (ibid., pls 233–4, 240–1). Pieces decorated in this style, such as a tall conical beaker from Sepino (Molise) in Italy (Maiuri 1928) and a fragmentary cylindrical bottle from Timgad in Algeria (D'Escurac-Doisy 1959; 1962–65), were already known in other regions, but the apparent predominance of finds in the north-west provinces, such as a fragment at Traprain Law, Scotland (Curle 1932, 294 fig. 6; Charlesworth 1959, 46, pl. 1.5), three vessels from Amiens, northern France (Painter 1968, 75–6 nos 78–9; 1971) and numerous fragments from Trier and Konz (Goethert-Polaschek 1977, 26–8, 32–3, 60, 72–3, nos 60, 62, 83–4, 227, 303, 306, figs 6, 8, 21, 26) ensured that the Rhineland origin for the group was widely accepted for many years. The *Glass of the Caesars* exhibition shown in Corning (New York), London, Cologne and Rome in 1987–88 (Harden *et al.* 1987) included five vessels cut in this style (nos 117, 120, 129, 130, 132) of which only no. 120, from Ostia, came from outside the north-west provinces.

Nonetheless, the publication of new finds in the last decades of the twentieth century, particularly from excavations and museums in Italy (e.g. Fremersdorf 1975; De Tommaso 1989; 2000; Paolucci 1997; 2002; Saguí 1993; 1996), and in connection with pieces in the Metropolitan Museum, New York Caron (1993; 1997) showed that vessels with this style of figured cutting were both more numerous and more widely distributed within the western provinces than had previously been recognised. In particular, Saguí (1996) made a major contribution to the expansion of this study. In discussing a dish found under the basilica of St John and St Paul on the Caelian Hill in Rome she listed 66 pieces and noted others (351–2, fig. 10, 355 Addendum), of which eighteen were found in the north-western provinces, 32 in and around Rome, and twelve elsewhere in mainland Italy and Sicily. Caron (1997, 30–4), Paolucci (2002, 65) and Oliver (2005, 750) added further provenanced and unprovenanced examples, and others have been recognised since then (e.g. Moratello 2008; Saguí 2009, 206, fig. 2). More than 100 pieces in this group have now been recorded; they occur in varying numbers in Britain, the Rhineland, northern and southern France, Spain, Algeria, Switzerland, Hungary and Italy, the greatest concentration being in Rome and the adjacent region.

It is generally assumed that this style of cutting was produced by a single workshop of *diatretarii* (or perhaps a group of closely associated contemporary workshops sharing designs and skills) working closely with the glass-blowers (*vitriarii*) who produced the blanks of appropriate size and quality, and the pattern of distribution now indicates that this was based in Rome (Saguí 1996, 349–54; Oliver 2005, 749). Paolucci (2002, 76–7) thought that the workshop might have started in the Rhineland in Cologne and then moved to Rome, while Oliver also wondered

whether there could have been at least two distinct workshops, one in Rome and the other in the Rhineland, but the similarity of the forms, designs and workmanship of vessels found in different regions suggests a common origin.

The period of activity of the workshop is not easy to pinpoint, as many of the finds are not closely dated. A few are known from burials also containing coins which provide a *terminus post quem* for their deposition. Three from villas around Cologne range in date from A.D. 317–346 for the large dish with chariot racing scenes from Köln-Braunsfeld (Fremersdorf 1967, 171–2, pls 230–1; Harden *et al.* 1987, no 117), *c.* A.D. 370 for the dish with a hare hunt from the villa at Köln-Mungersdorf (Fremersdorf 1967, 177–8, pl. 244), to A.D. 367–383 for the dish showing Apollo and Marsyas from Köln-Rodenkirchen (ibid., 178–9, pl. 245). In addition, the *terminus post quem* of a dish from Sambuca in Sicily is A.D. 350–360 (Saguí 1996, 352). The majority, however, are either not from dated contexts or come from burials and settlement deposits of the late fourth and first half of the fifth century, as at Acqui, in northern Italy (grave goods dated to the end of the fourth century: Paolucci 1997, 165–8), excavations in Rome at Crypta Balbi and the Palatine (deposits formed in the first half of the fifth century: Saguí 1993, 187; 2009, 206) and at the villa at Milhaud (Gard) in southern France (first two decades of the fifth century: Foy and Michel 2003, 319–20).

One rather anomalous piece has a precise date of production rather than of deposition. This, a fragment from a dish from excavations in the basilica Hilariana on the Caelian in Rome, is unusual in several respects. It is covered in gold leaf, shows parts of two figures, an adult male and a child who occupy much of the surface of the vessel, and preserves parts of two inscriptions . . . SYMMACHUS CONSULO . . . and . . . QMSIU IOR. . . . This vessel is thought to celebrate the consulship of Quintus Aurelius Symmachus in A.D. 391 (Paolucci 2002, 67–8 fig. 94; Oliver 2005, 749), which must mean that the workshop was operating in the last decade of the fourth century. It may also have been active for a considerable part of the second half of the fourth century, but it is perhaps less likely to have begun in the first half of the fourth century, as was suggested by Harden *et al.* (1987, 183–5).

The Colliton Park bowl is one of several bowls, dishes, beakers and bottles decorated with Bacchic images and it is closely comparable with some of these. It is almost identical in height and rim diameter to a bowl from Amiens, northern France now in the British Museum (Painter 1968, 75 no. 97; 1971, 47 no. 2, fig. 2, pl. 17a; Harden *et al.* 1987, 230–1 no. 129) and the two vessels illustrate very similar processions, although there are also clear differences between them. Five figures, two maenads and three satyrs, are present on the Colliton Park bowl compared with the six, three of each, on the Amiens bowl so that they are more widely, but not quite evenly, spaced. There is also less background detail between the figures on the Colliton Park bowl, so that they appear to be more prominent and the composition less cluttered than that of the Amiens bowl, where two colonnaded buildings, bunches of grapes, crescents, rocks, a stool and other motifs are shown between the figures.

It is unclear whether the slightly uneven spacing of the figures on the Colliton Park bowl was intended rather than a miscalculation of the lay-out by the *diatretarius*, but the figures themselves are noticeably more formulaic than those on the Amiens bowl. The maenads (head back, left leg exposed) and the satyrs (standing, left leg raised) are very similar in their postures and dress and in the attributes they carry, whereas the maenads and satyrs on the Amiens bowl are shown in various postures and carry a wider range of objects. For example, only one of the maenads has an exposed left leg and holds an oval object with loops round the edge while another carries a *thyrsus*, and two of the satyrs are partially clothed while only one carries a *pedum*. Overall, the Colliton Park bowl does not have the variety of detail of the piece from Amiens, although it is a lively and well-executed piece.

The commonality of some of the Bacchic scenes is also shown by a close link between the Colliton Park bowl and a body fragment from another hemispherical bowl, found in Rome in the Crypta Balbi excavations (Saguí 1993, 193, fig. 4.35; 1996, fig. 3). This shows the lower body of a maenad with a bare left leg and pleated skirt standing on the abraded ring at the edge of the base which is almost identical in posture and detail to the maenads on the Colliton Park bowl. A further link exists between the Amiens bowl and a fragment from a cylindrical bottle found

at Milhaud (Gard) which shows a figure holding an oval object with a lozenge at the centre and loops at the edges (Foy and Michel 2003, 329, fig. 36). Additional vessels with Bacchic scenes in this style of cutting include a bowl or dish from Fiesole, central Italy (Paolucci 2002, fig. 106), the large conical beaker with figures in two registers from Sepino (Maiuri 1928) and a fragmentary cylindrical bottle with figures between columns from the Palatine, Rome (Saguí 2009, 206, fig. 2.4), as well as a fragment from Lyons mentioned by Foy and Michel (2003, 330–1), but these are not so closely comparable with the Colliton Park bowl. Two more conical beakers also show elaborate Bacchic processions but they may not have been cut in this style. The details of one found at Coblenz on the Moselle, now lost, with two female and two male figures, one holding an object with loops at the edges (Fremersdorf 1967, 171, fig. 14, pl. 232) are not very clear, and the second, from the temple of Cybele at Vienne near Lyons, with figured cutting of very high quality, shows three female and two male figures, plus one, probably male, of which only one foot has survived (Pelletier 1967; Foy and Nenna 2001, 225 no. 406) but the details of the hair and eyes suggest that it belongs to a different group of figured cutting.

By the later fourth century, glass vessels in Britain were used almost exclusively for drinking and serving food and liquids, but apparently not by all sections of the population as they are scarce or absent in many settlements. The majority of these vessels were quite simple, with little or no decoration, and were probably produced locally or in the north-western provinces. Only a small percentage is comparable with contemporary material in Italy and the western Mediterranean. Vessels of high quality decorated with figured cutting are exceptional in Britain and they are principally found in high-status settlements such as wealthy rural residences, some towns and the residences of officers in forts in the northern frontier region; they have not been recorded from burials.

Two groups with concentrations of finds in the Rhineland have been recorded quite widely in Britain (see Price 1995a for a brief survey), but pieces cut in the style of the Colliton Park bowl are rare. Apart from the Colliton Park bowl, two others certainly belong to this group as the head in profile with a lozenge-shaped eye can be seen on the surviving fragments. The rim fragment from Traprain Law, from a shallow convex bowl with figured cutting of excellent quality showing a female facing right, is well-known (e.g. Curle 1932, fig. 6; Charlesworth 1959, pl. 1.5; Price 2010, fig. 5.8), and a very small body fragment from a conical or cylindrical vessel with a horizontal band of lozenges above a male facing left has come from the *colonia* in York (Stakis site, 1988, unpublished). Four other very small fragments may belong to the same group, but too little survives for this to be certain. Two are from convex bowls, one with short wheel-cut lines outlining a human limb with a dulled surface from the legionary fortress in York (Price 1995b, 348, fig. 142.18) and the second showing the lower part of a figure in a short tunic from the villa at Bancroft, Milton Keynes (Allen 1994, 358, fig. 182.368), and two are from conical beakers, one with a lozenge and fine diagonal lines below the rim from the villa at Lullingstone, Kent (Cool and Price 1987, 118, fig. 54.341) and the other with short wheel-cut lines and an abraded ring from Flaxengate, Lincoln (unpublished).

Nothing is known about how these vessels arrived in Britain or how they were acquired, but while they may have been traded freely in the locality of the workshop in Rome, it is less clear that they would have been readily available in the open market in Britain. Here they were probably the possessions of individuals of high status, such as villa owners, high-ranking military personnel, state officials and the chief of an important settlement beyond the northern frontier, many of whom may well have received them through mechanisms outside the ordinary course of commerce, such as gift exchange.

Gift-giving, by emperors and other powerful men in Rome to honour influential friends and allies on the occasion of anniversaries, political appointments and other events, was a practice widely attested in the late Roman world. Precious metals, gemstones, clothing, equipment and other desirable objects were distributed on these occasions and it is possible that some glass vessels of very high quality may have also been part of the hierarchy of gift-giving, as Painter (1989) has argued in the case of a glass dish celebrating the *vicennalia* of an emperor (perhaps Constantius II) which is closely comparable with some silver presentation plates. It is less certain whether glass vessels such as the Colliton Park bowl would also have been official gifts,

but they may well have been, and the dish cut in the same style from the Basilica Hilariana which celebrates the consulship of Quintus Aurelius Symmachus in A.D. 391 must surely be a presentation vessel (Paolucci 2002, 67–8).

Whatever the circumstances of its acquisition, the Colliton Park bowl is likely to have been regarded as more remarkable in southern Britain than it would have been in Rome. It appears to have had an owner or owners who appreciated it and looked after it carefully, and a considerable time may have elapsed between the date of its production in the mid to later fourth century and its deposition in the pit following an attempt to divide it into two pieces. It is difficult to comprehend exactly how this was done, as the outside surface does not show any signs of cutting except for some very small flakes missing along the line of the cut, but it seems possible that a copper wire and a fine abrasive may have been used to separate one part with two of the figures and the forehead and half the eye and scalp of the bust on the base from the other part with three figures (minus the right arm of a maenad and the lower left leg of a satyr) and the lower part of the head and the shoulder of the bust on the base (FIG. 110). The procedure almost certainly took place at Colliton Park, probably in Building III, but the bowl broke before it was completed, since both parts were found in the same pit.

The reason for this attempt to divide the bowl seems unknowable, but it is unlikely to have been undertaken simply to 'kill' the vessel, as this could have been achieved more efficiently by dropping it or hitting it hard. Some late Roman silver vessels were divided into two parts by folding or cutting, such as the Theodosius plate from near Mérida, Spain (Toynbee and Painter 1986, pl. 10.16), and the plate and the bowl with the head of Hercules from Traprain Law (Painter 2006, 230, bottom left and 237–8 no. 245), but these, unlike glass, would have retained much of their intrinsic value in their divided state. It is of course possible to hypothesise that the division might have taken place at a time when vessels with this style of cutting were no longer available and that this particular bowl had become symbolically significant to two people with an equal claim to it, as in an inheritance dispute, but this is only speculation.

The procedure must have been both hazardous and highly unusual, but it was not completely unique in late Antiquity, as evidence of similar attempts at division have recently been recognised on three other bowls found in other parts of the Roman world. The presence of one half of a shallow bowl in a sarcophagus at a suburban villa in Barbarossaplatz, Cologne (Thomas 1992, figs 5–6) confirms that such divisions were sometimes successful. This bowl has the same style of cutting as the Colliton Park bowl and the surviving piece shows two armed males and two females and the lower part of a bust on the base. The two others, with different styles of figured cutting, illustrate unsuccessful attempts. One, a broken but complete shallow bowl from the Antonine Baths at Carthage in Tunisia showing and naming the apostles Peter and Paul (Philippe 1970, 44–5, fig. 20, Yacoub 2005, fig. on p. 99), has a cut line dividing it into two pieces of equal size that runs from rim to rim across the centre of the base. The second, a hemispherical bowl from a deposit dated to the second half of the fourth or first half of the fifth century in a building complex near the Temple of Isis at Stobi in Macedonia, illustrates episodes from the life of Achilles, and appears to have a long straight cut across one side separating about one-third of the figured frieze from the main part of the bowl (Nikolovski forthcoming).

There is no evidence for the date of the deposition of the bowl at Colliton Park (*contra* Paolucci 1997, 168) but it is perhaps unlikely to have taken place before the end of the fourth century, and if the bowl had become an heirloom it may not have occurred until the final stages of life in the Roman town in Dorchester. The pit in which it was found effectively blocks the doorway at the southern end of Building III, and no attempt appears to have been made to recycle the broken glass.

4.8 GLASS OBJECTS

By Jane Timby, Denise Allen and Nina Crummy

The glass objects consist chiefly of beads, the majority of which come from in and around *Building 182*. Other items include five counters (nos 60–4), part of a pin (no. 65), a blue glass tessera (no. 67), a possible crucible fragment (no. 68), and a fragment of Egyptian blue (no. 69).

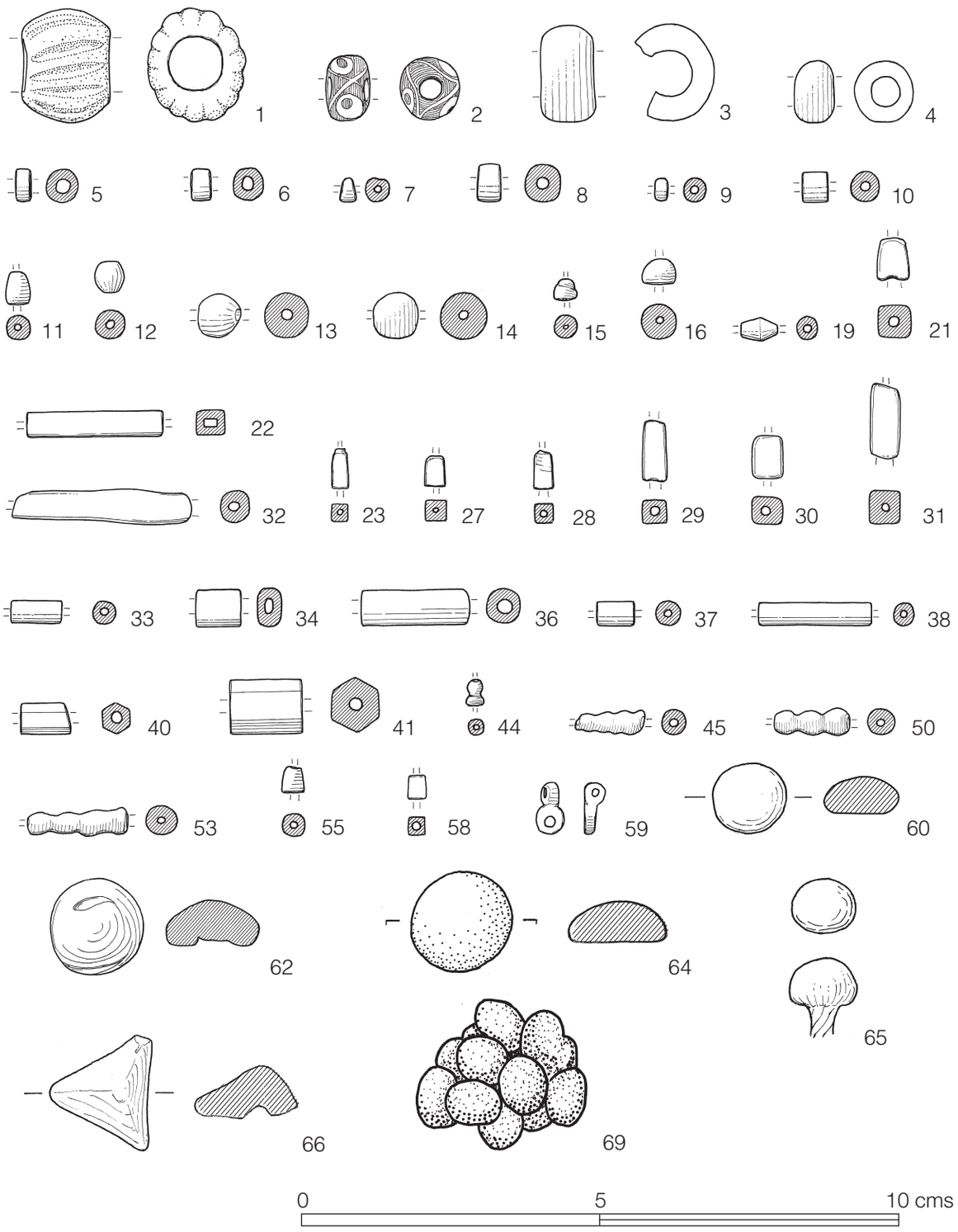


FIG. 111. Glass objects

4.8.1 BEADS (FIG. 111)

A total of 64 beads (nos 1–59, with some SF numbers containing more than one bead) came from a range of buildings across the site. Nearly half (28), are associated with *Building 182*, but perhaps a more significant assemblage came from Building II, which produced twelve beads, the majority of them segmented.

The beads from *Building 182* were found scattered both inside and outside the building. None can be closely dated, but many could well be contemporary with the use of the building. In the South Range there were beads in Room 3 (nos 5, 24), Room 6 (nos 43, 55), and Room 7 (no. 33). While all five beads need not be directly associated with the use of these rooms (bead 43, for example, is from layer 1), this distribution makes a marked contrast to the absence of beads from the working environment of the kitchen or bakehouse (Room 5), the possible ritual nature of Room 2 with its shrine, and the communal area of the corridor (Rooms 1 and 4). The latter rooms may all have been swept clean more regularly, while occupation of Rooms 3, 6 and 7 may have been of a more cluttered and personal nature. In the West Range, with its mosaic floors, beads only came from Room 13 (nos 34, 44) and Room 15 (no. 41). In the corridor, Room 13, a small blue segmented bead, popular in the fourth century, came from above the mosaic floor but below the chalk floor. Other beads found outside the building and in the overlying layers range in date from the first to fourth century. They include a large turquoise frit melon bead (no. 1) and a green double bead (no. 59) reminiscent of an amber bottle-shaped bead from a necklace found in a fourth-century inhumation at Fordington Hill, Dorchester (Henig 1984, 244). From Pit C beneath Stokehole 17a came a gold-in-glass bead (no. 19), a long-lived type with an Empire-wide distribution, indicative of good trade links with the Continent and of moderate to high economic status (Boon 1977; Guido 1978, 93–4; 1999, 78–9). A dark blue bead with white trail and yellow eyes from layer 2 may be early Anglo-Saxon, but such a date cannot be certain given the rarity of other objects of this date in the assemblage (no. 2; cf. Guido 1999, group 6x).

The beads from Building II mainly come from layer 2, the exceptions being two from Room 1 (no. 13.1, green globular, and 13.2, turquoise discoid). Many of the layer 2 beads are segmented and in a variety of shades of green/turquoise (nos 47–53), and two of the three non-segmented beads are also green (nos 12, 35), the exception being blue (no. 11). The presence of so many segmented beads suggests that the whole group may come from a single necklace, but given the range in shade and size of the beads and the evidence for industry in this part of the site, there is a possibility that they were made here.

Two of the board game counters (nos 60, 62) come from *Building 182*. One, at least, is well stratified, providing evidence that the high status inhabitants of the Town House enjoyed leisure pursuits. Counters of glass and bone occur on many urban and military sites, but where they occur as complete sets in civilian burials they emphasise that board games were an elite pastime (Schädler 2007, 374, table 55). Also evidence of status is a fragment of a fourth-century glass hairpin (no. 65) from *Building 185*, but even though its date agrees with the use of the building, coming from layer 3 it is almost certainly residual. The concretion of pellets of Egyptian blue (frit) is also likely to be residual. Vitruvius gives a recipe for Egyptian blue, which originated in Alexandria, and describes its manufacture in pelleted form in the first century B.C. at Puteoli in a factory owned by the banker and entrepreneur C. Vestorius (Davidovits 2007, 367; see Section 4.4.2 for further comment on the composition of Egyptian blue). Used as a pigment in wall painting, the substance was presumably marketed by weight, as similar concretions have been found in Mediterranean shipwrecks (ibid., 369; Ling 1991, 208–9).

Melon bead

1. SF 1917. 3E: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Gadrooned bead made of turquoise frit. Length 14 mm. Diameter 20 mm. Probably second-century.

Annular beads

2. SF 552. 3N: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Dark blue glass annular bead. Decorated with a white marvered trail dividing the bead into three sections. Each section is decorated with a yellowish opaque circle with a black centre. Height 8 mm. Diameter 10 mm.

3. SF 2224. 13E: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Broken annular bead in pale green translucent glass with several air bubbles. Length 9 mm. Diameter 1.5 mm.

4. SF 4439. 113S: Building III, layer 3.
Annular bead in plain deep blue translucent glass. Length 7 mm. Diameter 10.5.

Short standard beads

5. SF 124. Area 21: *Building 182*, Room 3, layer 3.
Short barrel bead in opaque olive green glass. Length 2.5 mm. Diameter 5.5 mm.

6. SF 1266. 113SE: Building III, layer 3.
Short barrel bead in opaque mid-green glass. Length 3.5 mm. Diameter 5 mm.

7. SF 2451; 4E: layer 4.
Short barrel bead in opaque mid-green glass. Length 2 mm. Diameter 4 mm.

8. SF 2155. 3: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Short barrel bead in mid-green opaque glass. Length 4 mm. Diameter 6 mm.

9. SF 3150. *Building 185*, N. wall cut 1, layer 4.
Small barrel bead in opaque, bright turquoise glass. Length 2 mm. Diameter 4 mm.

10. SF 4398. 116SE: Road cut 7, on road surface.
Short barrel bead in opaque mid-blue glass. Length 4 mm. Diameter 5 mm.

11. SF 1286. 31S: Building II, room, layer 2.
Standard blue glass barrel bead. Length 5 mm. Diameter 4 mm.

12. SF 941. 62S: *Monument 183*, layer 2.
Small standard oval bead in dark blue translucent glass. Length 5mm. Diameter 4.5 mm.

13. SF 1606. 31SE: Building II, room.
Two beads. 1. Round standard bead in pale translucent green glass. Length 7 mm. Diameter 8 mm. 2. (n.i.) Small standard bead in translucent turquoise glass. Length 4.5 mm. Diameter 4 mm.

14. SF 4475. 124SE: layer 3.
Standard round bead in opaque turquoise glass. Length 8 mm. Diameter 8 mm.

15. SF 3536. 133S: Building III, Pit R, layer 1.
Small, slightly tapered bead in opaque dark blue glass. Length 4.5 mm. Maximum diameter 4 mm.

16. SF 725. 3N: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Small standard bead in dark blue translucent glass. Length 4.5 mm. Diameter 6 mm.

17. (n.i.) SF 2465. 14E: layer 2.
Small slightly asymmetrical barrel bead in opaque turquoise glass. Length 4 mm. Diameter 4 mm.

18. (n.i.) SF 1005. 41S: Building II, layer 2.
Small barrel bead, slightly asymmetrical, in mid-green semi-translucent glass. Length 4.5 mm. Diameter 4 mm.

Biconical beads

19. SF 1024a. 11: *Building 182*, Pit C, layer 8.
Biconical bead in a clearish silvery glass with trace of ?gold foil on surface. Length 6 mm. Maximum diameter 3 mm.

20. (n.i.) White's Garden Pit
Small biconical bead of blue glass; surfaces whitish and iridescent. Slightly chipped at both ends. Length 11 mm. Maximum diameter 5 mm.

Long beads of:

a) rectangular section

21. SF 110A. S34: from flints at N. end (-4 ft.).
Long bead of rectangular section in opaque turquoise glass. Slightly tapered. Length 7 mm. Section 5 mm by 5 mm.

22. SF 255. Area 3N: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Long bead with a rectangular section, in translucent blue glass. Length 23 mm. Width 4 mm.

23. SF 234. Area 16N: *Building 182*, layer 5.
Long bead of rectangular section slightly tapered to one end where it becomes of more circular section. Length 8.5 mm. Maximum diameter 2.5 mm.

24. (n.i.) SF 279. Area 21: *Building 182*, Room 3, layer 3 debris on floor.
Long bead of square section in opaque mid-blue glass. Length 3.5 mm. Section 2.3 mm by 2.5 mm.

25. (n.i.) SF 627. 3N: *Building 182*, E of Room 14 and S of Room 15, layer 4.
Small square section long bead tapered to one end. Opaque light blue glass. Length 3 mm. Maximum section 2.5 mm by 2.5 mm.

26. (n.i.) SF 787. 11: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Incomplete long bead of rectangular section. Opaque mid-blue glass. Length 4.5 mm. Section 3 mm by 2.5 mm.

27. SF 852. 6: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Incomplete long bead of square section in mid-blue opaque glass. Length 5 mm. Width 3 mm.

28. SF 2127. Spoil heap.
Long square-sectioned bead in semi-translucent dark blue glass. Length 6 mm. Section 3 mm by 2.5 mm.

29. SF 4071. *Building 185*, Room 3, layer 4.
Long, slightly tapered bead of square section. Dark blue translucent glass. Length 10.5 mm. Section 2.5 mm to 4 mm.

30. SF 4201. Building III, S wall cut, layer 6.
Long bead of rectangular section in pale translucent yellow glass. Remains of copper alloy wire still present. Length 7 mm. Width 5 mm by 5.5 mm.

31. No SF. Unstratified.
Long bead of rectangular section in opaque pale turquoise glass. Slightly thinner at one end. Length 12 mm. Width 5 mm.

32. SF 3179. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit K, layer 6.
Long bead, approximately rectangular in section in pale green translucent glass. Slightly irregular shape. Length 30 mm. Diameter 5 mm.

b) circular section

33. SF 138. Area 5: *Building 182*, Room 7, layer 3.
Long bead broken at one end in bluish-green translucent glass. Length 8 mm. Maximum diameter 3.3 mm.

34. SF 772. 11: *Building 182*, Room 13, layer 3.
Long cylindrical bead slightly flattened forming an oval section. Heavily patinated turquoise glass. Length 7 mm. Section 6 mm by 4 mm.

35. (n.i.) SF 1005. 41S: Building II, layer 2.
Cylindrical long bead in mid-green semi-translucent glass. Length 17 mm. Diameter 5 mm.

36. SF 1416. 95SE: TTB2, layer 2.
Long cylindrical bead, broken at one end, in translucent, dark greenish-turquoise glass. Length 18 mm. Diameter 6 mm.

37. SF 2252. 12E: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Long cylindrical bead with a circular section in translucent green glass. Length 6 mm. Diameter 3.5 mm.

38. SF 4158. North rampart, baulk VII–VIII, layer 3.
Long cylindrical bead in translucent turquoise glass. Length 18 mm. Diameter 3 mm.

39. (n.i.) SF 4326. S of *Building 185*, layer 4.
Long tubular bead in bluish-green translucent glass. Length 19 mm. Diameter 4 mm.

c) Hexagonal section

40. SF 2057. 3E: *Building 182*, layer 3
Long bead of hexagonal section in opaque olive green glass. Length 8 mm. Diameter 4 mm.

41. SF 1160. 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, layer 5.
Long bead of hexagonal section in opaque pale green glass. Length 12 mm. Width 8 mm.

Segmented beads

42. (n.i.) SF 208. Area 6N: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Segmented bead with three segments in a mid-bluish-green translucent glass. Length 15 mm. Maximum diameter 4 mm.

43. (n.i.) SF 375. *Building 182*, Room 6, layer 1.
Segmented bead broken at one end. Two segments in pale blue bubbly glass. Length 9.5 mm. Maximum diameter 4.5 mm.

44. SF 413. 7: *Building 182*, Room 13, layer 4 on floor.
Segmented bead of just two segments in opaque mid-blue glass. Length 4 mm. Diameter 2.5 mm.

45. SF 534. 7: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Long segmented bead of four segments, slightly tapered. Broken at one end. Dark turquoise blue translucent glass. Length 11 mm. Maximum diameter 3 mm.

46. (n.i.) SF 804. 12: *Building 182*, N of Room 13, layer 3.
Long segmented bead broken at one end. At least five segments in mid-green translucent glass. Length 7 mm. Section 6 mm by 4 mm.

47. (n.i.) SF 1065. 41SE: Building II, wall, layer 2.
Long segmented bead composed of three segments in dark bluish-green translucent glass. Length 10.5 mm. Maximum diameter 4 mm.

48. (n.i.) SF 1162. 31S: Building II, layer 2.
Segmented bead composed of three segments in dark greenish-turquoise translucent glass. Length 11 mm. Maximum diameter 4 mm. Second bead with two unequal segments in pale green translucent glass. Length 8.5 mm. Maximum diameter 5 mm.

49. (n.i.) SF 1192. 31S: Building II, layer 2.
Broken segmented bead with only one segment extant. Translucent turquoise glass. Length 6 mm. Diameter 3 mm.

50. SF 1286. 31S: Building II, room, layer 2.
Three circular section segmented long beads in a greenish-turquoise glass. 1. Length 11 mm. Diameter 3.5 mm. 2. Length 12 mm. Diameter 3.5 mm. 3. Length 13 mm. Diameter 3.5 mm.

51. (n.i.) SF 1306. 31S: Building II, room, layer 2.
Segmented bead composed of two segments in translucent turquoise bubbly glass. Length 6 mm. Diameter 3 mm.

52. (n.i.) SF 1333. 31S: Building II, room, layer 2.
Double segmented bead in translucent turquoise glass. Length 7 mm. Diameter 3 mm.

53. SF 1606. 31SE: Building II, room.
Slightly tapered segmented bead composed of four segments. Pale green semi-translucent glass. Length 17 mm. Diameter 2.5 to 4.5 mm.

54. (n.i.) SF 3664. 132S: S of Building III, layer 2
Double segmented bead, asymmetrical, in pale green translucent glass. Length 9 mm. Diameter 4.5 mm.

Other

55. SF 144. Area 13: *Building 182*, Room 6, layer 3 on floor in NE corner.
Small conical bead in mid-blue opaque glass. Length 4 mm. Diameter 3 mm.

56. (n.i.) SF 224. Area 16N: *Building 182*, layer.
Short bead of square section in translucent turquoise glass. Found with another bead attached to copper alloy wire (Section 4.9.1.5, no. 207). Length 4 mm. Width 2.5 mm.

57. (n.i.) SF 1329. 122SE: TTA S end, layer 2.
Short bead of rectangular section in opaque turquoise glass Length 5 mm. Section 3 mm by 3.5 mm.

58. SF 4034. *Building 182*, fallen wall W of Room 15, layer 3.
Short square-section bead in opaque mid-blue glass. Length 9 mm. Section 2.5 mm by 2.5 mm.

59. SF 4531. *Building 182*, courtyard layer 4.
Double bead composed of two segments set at right angles to one another each with a central perforation. Opaque green glass. Length 8 mm.

4.8.2 GLASS COUNTERS (FIG. 111)

60. SF 236. Area 16N: *Building 182*, layer 5.
Plano-convex disc of dark glass, appearing black. Diameter 12 mm.

61. (n.i.) SF 3780. 122SE: Building III, S wall cut, layer 3.
Slightly irregular plano-convex disc of dark glass, appearing black. Maximum diameter 14 mm. Minimum diameter 125 mm. Height. 6 mm.

62. SF 69. Areas 4 and 5: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Plano-convex disc. Dark green translucent glass, well patinated with a slight flaw on the top. The underside has a spiral led finish. Maximum diameter 16 mm. Height 7 mm.

63. (n.i.) SF 1105. 31S: Baulk to S, layer 2.
Plano-convex disc. Opaque white glass. Diameter 15 mm. Height 6 mm.

64. SF 2114. 1N: layer 3.
Opaque white glass counter. Diameter 17 mm. Height 7 mm.

4.8.3 MISCELLANEOUS (FIG. 111)

65. SF 4019. 151S: *Building 185*, Room 2, layer 3.
Rounded head of a hairpin of blue/green glass; upper part of twisted shank remains. Diameter of head 11 mm.

66. SF 224. Area 24: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Triangular pyramid of blue/green glass; one corner chipped, apparently slightly distorted by fire. Underside has a central, hollow depression, presumably a scar left by an attachment snapping off. Width of pyramid 19 mm. Height *c.* 8 mm.

67. (n.i.) SF 267. Area 1E/2E: Posthole layer 4.
Small tessera of opaque blue glass. Upper surface appears to be bevelled. 10 mm x 7 mm x 5 mm deep.

68. (n.i.) No SF. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 6.
Crucible? Fragment of coarse dark grey pottery with what appears to be convoluted and pitted green glass slag adhering to outer surface. Thickness of pottery *c.* 4 mm; thickness of glass slag up to 20 mm.

69. SF 2955. 88SE: Pit M, layer 1.
A concretion of small pellets of 'Egyptian blue'. A synthetic pigment widely used in Roman wall paintings. The pellets consist of a fusion of lime and silica with copper as a colourant (Hodges 1976, 157).

4.9 NON-FERROUS METAL FINDS

By Jane Timby and Emma Durham with brooches by Nina Crummy and comments on the intaglios by Martin Henig

The original report was written by Jane Timby and updated by Emma Durham and Nina Crummy. All objects are of copper alloy unless otherwise stated. While the majority of objects in this section have been identified as Roman, it is possible that some of the fragmentary pieces listed in Section 11 could be of later date.

4.9.1 OBJECTS OF PERSONAL ADORNMENT OR DRESS

4.9.1.1 Iron Age and Roman brooches (FIGS 112–115)

By Nina Crummy

The brooches from Colliton Park range in date from Middle Iron Age to late Roman. As this catalogue was prepared from the illustrations, the descriptions of several brooches are enhanced by details from the work of the late M.R. Hull (forthcoming), who visited Dorchester Museum in the late 1960s or early 70s and catalogued many of them, in some cases in detail, in others with no description other than a note of the museum number. References to his catalogue are given where appropriate. All the brooches are of copper alloy.

The two Middle Iron Age items (nos 1–2) are the large spring of a La Tène IA brooch, dating broadly from the mid-fifth to early fourth century B.C., and a La Tène 1Ba brooch that dates to within the fourth century B.C., possibly to the early part of the century (Haselgrove 1997, fig. 8.1). The bow appears flatter and more leaf-shaped than is usual with most 1Ba brooches, without achieving the clear leaf shape of Type 1Bc brooches. The zigzag decoration on the bow is matched on Type 1Ba brooches from Melbury, Somerset and Bapton, Wiltshire (Hull and Hawkes 1987, 100, pl. 28.3103, pl. 29.5952).

Three early sprung brooches are all Late Iron Age types, at least two being continental imports. The first is a one-piece Nauheim brooch with tapering bow and open catchplate (no. 3). Both Stead (1984, 59) and Mackreth (1986, 63) have suggested that at least some of the British Nauheims are of insular manufacture. In the south-west examples occur on sites such as Glastonbury, the Meare villages, Rotherley, Danebury and Maiden Castle (Bulleid and Gray 1911, pl. 40.E79, E185–6; 1953, pl. 45.EE12, EE16, EE24; Pitt-Rivers 1888, pl. 94.4; Coles 1987, figs 3.14–3.16; Jope 1984, fig. 71.125 and 127; Wheeler 1943, fig. 83.11–12). Mackreth (1993, 11) dates Nauheims in Britain to *c.* 60–25 B.C.

The second early sprung brooch is a Simple Gallic brooch (also known as a continental Colchester), with a forward hook, a sharp angle at the head and a wide upper bow that place it in the first part of the first century A.D. (no. 4). Simple Gallics are not frequently found in Britain, even less so in the west, but there is an example from Cadbury Castle, Somerset (Olivier 2000, fig. 64.4). The third early sprung brooch (no. 5) is what appears to be a damaged disc from a

Kragenfibel, the Gaulish precursor of Rosette (Thistle) brooches that dates to the end of the first century B.C. and the beginning of the first century A.D. (Feugère 1985, 269; Hattatt 1989, 31).

Three early Roman hinged brooches represent the decades immediately after the conquest. Two are British-made strip-bow brooches (also called Aucissa derivatives) on which the head is rolled downwards to grasp an iron axial bar for the hinged pin (nos 6–7). Distribution of the form is concentrated in the south-west, with closely similar examples to these coming from Poundbury, Hengistbury Head, Maiden Castle and Tarrant Hinton in Dorset, and from Camerton and Cadbury Castle in Somerset (Davies 1987, fig. 66.13; Mackreth 1987, Ill. 108, 12–13 ; Wheeler 1943, fig. 84, esp. 22–5; Butcher 2006, 94, fig. 29.7; Jackson 1990, pl. 10.101; Olivier 2000, fig. 67.28–9, fig. 101.16–17). The third is the head of a Hod Hill brooch with strong transverse mouldings typical of many brooches in that series (no. 8). Examples from the south-west come from, for example, Hod Hill, Dorset; Nettleton, Wilts. and Cadbury Castle (Brailsford 1962, fig. 9, esp. C66–7; Wedlake 1982, fig. 51.19 and 21; Olivier 2000, fig. 66.20).

A large proportion of the assemblage consists of brooches from the large T-shaped series. They are grouped below in two sections: those with an applied hook-plate, and a wide variety of other forms. The brooches with a hook-plate fixed to the upper bow (nos 9–13) are almost certainly of Durotrigian manufacture and probably date to the end of the first century A.D. Hattatt (1989, 75), using data from Hull forthcoming, listed the provenances of 36 examples, of which seventeen are from Dorset and Wiltshire (at least nine being from Dorchester) and a further five from Somerset and Avon; to these can be added an example from Cadbury Castle (Olivier 2000, fig. 68.37–8). The remainder are from the neighbouring areas of south-west Britain, apart from one from Leicestershire and two from London.

Most of the remaining T-shaped brooches are also south-western types that date either to the late first century or early second century. A very plain example (no. 14) is similar to brooches from Dorchester and Rotherley; the Dorchester brooch comes from a context dated *c.* A.D. 150–70 but is almost certainly earlier (Draper and Chaplin 1982, fig. 12.2; Hull forthcoming, Type 121, nos. 2627, 2644). Of two with triangular crests on the upper bow and head (nos 15–16), the more complete is close to brooches from Mount Batten at Plymouth, Devon, and from Wookey Hole, Somerset (Mackreth 1988, fig. 34.72–3; Balch and Troup 1911, 578, fig. 8). A heavy brooch with damaged head (no. 17) is particularly close in form to examples from Rushmore, Tarrant Crawford, Tarrant Hinton and Ilchester (Pitt-Rivers 1887, pl. 11.9; British Museum acc. nos 92.9–1.1594 and 92.9–1.1522; Mackreth 1982, fig. 116.16). Brooches comparable to no. 18, with a stud on the bow and foot and usually with a fixed head-loop, come principally from the shrine on Nornour, Isles of Scilly (Hull 1967, fig. 16.84–92). Two brooches with the long crossbar of the T-shaped series are unparalleled (nos 19–20). One also has a large bulbous button and decorated foot, features that link it to the Backworth series (e.g. Hattatt 1989, fig. 186).

Four further brooches are also of late first- or early second-century date. One is a Lamberton Moor brooch with headstud and fixed head-loop (no. 21). Its enamelled decoration is obscured by decay but probably consists of triangles, as on brooches from Nettleton (Wedlake 1982, fig. 53.59–60). The other three are all trumpet-headed brooches. Two belong to Hull's Type 158A but are very devolved versions and more likely to be of second-century date (nos 22–23). The almost rectangular head of no. 24 also places it late in the series and it belongs to a small group found only in the south-west at Cold Kitchen Hill, Fonthill Bishop, Rotherley and Stockton in Wiltshire and Nornour in the Isles of Scilly (Pitt-Rivers 1888, pl. 97.9, 11; Hull 1967, fig. 17.109; forthcoming, Type 158F).

Five other unparalleled brooches or small fragments belong within the main first- or early second-century body of the assemblage (nos 25–29) and one brooch fragment is late Roman (no. 30). The latter is the head of a crossbow brooch, dating to the fourth century. Of the earlier pieces no. 25 is probably an unusual Aucissa derivative in the same tradition as strip-bow brooches, and no. 26 is a head fragment much in the style of Lamberton Moors with fixed head-loop.

Perhaps the most important brooch in the assemblage is a miscasting that provides evidence for brooch manufacture on the site or in the immediate vicinity (no. 27). Waste from brooch

manufacture in Britain is scarce, making this a valuable addition to the few pieces found in this region. Moulds from T-shaped brooches and an unfinished casting have been found at Compton Dando, Somerset, and moulds for two types of brooches at Dymock, Glos.; there may be other unfinished brooches from Catsgore, Somerset and Wanborough, Wiltshire (Bayley and Butcher 2004, 35–7). The upper part of the Colliton Park piece is severely misshapen but the form of the lower part is clear. It consists of a short, plain, upright foot topped by a moulding and ending in a large solid toe-knob, with a horizontal lower edge to the catchplate. The short foot is not readily matched, but the toe-knob and catchplate are features consistent with those of brooch types within the western T-shaped series. Reasonably close stylistic associations are provided by various enamelled brooches from Nornour and by three large brooches from Woodcuts, Dorset (Hull 1967, fig. 18.118–19, 122, 124–6; Pitt-Rivers 1887, 8–10).

A substantial number of plate brooches of varied style date to the same later first- to second-century period as the majority of the bow brooches, but with greater emphasis on the second century. The enamelled hare brooch (FIG. 114, no. 31) is a widespread type probably of second-century date and the frequent occurrence of hare brooches and zoomorphic brooches in general on sanctuary sites raises the question of whether or not this example should also be considered as a votive (Johns 1996a; Simpson and Blance 1998). The whole field of the lunula brooch (no. 32) would originally have been filled with enamel, but all is now missing. Like the hare this probably belongs within the second century and may also have been used as a votive, the crescent moon being a general prophylactic device. The small enamelled disc brooch (no. 33) is a second-century type with a wide distribution; another example from the south-west comes from Pagan's Hill, Somerset, and there are two from Caerleon (Hull forthcoming, Type 252B). A brooch with concentric mouldings may date to the late first century (no. 34). The plain back-plate from a small disc brooch cannot be closely dated but is likely to belong with the enamelled disc brooch within the second-century (no. 35). The large ten-petalled floret brooch (no. 36) is probably also second-century; there are similar brooches from Heddernheim and the Saalburg in Germany (Exner 1939, Taf. 15.2). The lozenge-shaped brooch with small head-loop and zoomorphic terminal is unparalleled (no. 37), but it belongs within a series of second-century brooches with similar terminals, such as equal-ended brooches and multi-featured plate brooches (Hull 1967, fig. 19.143, 147, 152; fig. 20.170, 173; Hattatt 1989, fig. 211, top; fig. 212.559, 1595, 583; fig. 214.145, 1125, 1421). The complete fusiform brooch with bent pin (no. 38) belongs to a type that occurs chiefly in south-west Britain, with most examples coming from Caerleon in Gwent and from the shrine on Nornour, and one was found at the shrine of Apollo at Nettleton (Hull 1967, fig. 23.212–15, fig. 25.250; forthcoming, Type 273, nos 8030–1, 8800; Wedlake 1982, fig. 54.75;). Their presence at Nornour and Nettleton again suggests a votive use for this Colliton Park brooch.

Four penannular brooches are generally consistent with the early–mid-Roman date of the bow and plate brooches. The complete large Fowler Type C brooch may perhaps be Late Iron Age (no. 39). Large examples of the type occur widely across southern Britain in first-century A.D. contexts, both before and after the conquest. Examples from the Dorchester region come from Maiden Castle, Hod Hill, Poundbury and Ilchester (Wheeler 1943, 264, fig. 86.6; Brailsford 1962, fig. 11.E8; Davies 1987, fig. 676.21; Mackreth 1982, fig. 117.27). A brooch with blunt terminals decorated with lattice work is more unusual (no. 40), but the use of lattice work on other small personalia such as hairpins and nail-cleaners was popular among the Durotriges and Dobunni and its appearance here may point to western manufacture for the piece (Cool 1990b, 170, Group 23, fig. 12.1-5; Crummy and Eckardt 2003, 54–5, Illus. 3). Both this brooch and two fragments (nos 41–42) probably date to the late first or second century. The final brooch (apart from a few pin fragments) is an *ad hoc* item made by forming a rough hoop of copper alloy wire and fitting it with a pin (no. 43). Without corroborative stratigraphic evidence a Roman date for this piece cannot be taken as certain, and it hints at a poverty that is not otherwise evident within such a varied group of brooches.

The contexts of many of the brooches cannot be determined from the original excavation notes and others are unstratified. Many of those that can be assigned a context are from either

in and around Buildings III and IIIa (*Monument 184*) or from in and around the town house *Building 182*. All those from Building III pre-date it and are residual in their contexts. One of the Middle Iron Age brooches is from Room 3, layer 2 (no. 2), three are from general layers (nos 3, 18, 32–33), and one from spoil (no. 19). Brooch 34 was residual in sump Pit S, which contained the late Roman engraved glass bowl (Section 4.7.10). One applied hook-plate brooch (no. 11) came from outside Building IIIa, and another from Pit K, which lay close to its north-east corner (no. 12); again neither is directly related to the building. As with Building III, the brooches from *Building 182* all pre-date its construction and are residual, apart perhaps from the undated brooch pin no. 44, which came from Pit A in Room 17 that also contained the shale table leg (Section 4.12.7 no. 115). Trumpet brooch 24 came from Pit P, near *Building 187*, which also contained part of a fourth-century bracelet (no. 142). Brooches 7, 17, 27, 35 and 43 are from general layers, brooch 16 came from near the fallen wall in Room 15 and brooch 4 was also from Room 15. Of the remaining brooches, the La Tène 1A brooch (no. 1) came from layer 4 in the smithy (*Monument 183*); the road cuts produced brooches ranging in date from the later first to the fourth century (nos 13-14, 28, 30). Only two brooches may be contemporary with their context: a T-shaped brooch (no. 15) from the street surface near *Building 187* may be an example of casual loss, although it is equally possible that it was part of the material brought in to re-metal the street, and a fourth-century crossbow brooch (no. 30) comes from Road cut 9.

Despite being almost entirely residual, the Middle and Late Iron Age brooches from Colliton Park hint at continuous or successive occupations of the site. The Romano-British brooches are too few in number to provide a valid graph defining a brooch-use profile in the manner used by Plouviez (2008, 172–6), yet it is clear that the emphasis on the T-shaped series conforms to the peak for these brooches that she noted for south-west Britain, and other types such as the strip-bow and fusiform brooches were also made in the area. This regional consumption lays emphasis on the role of *civitas* capitals as markets, and the general, if not precise, uniformity of the Colliton Park brooch assemblage with those from elsewhere in Dorchester and neighbouring sites such as Poundbury and Tarrant Hinton also points to the wide and changing range of brooches available to the consumer. Limited evidence for brooch manufacture on the site also suggests that individual smiths as well as large workshops helped to form the diversity of styles evident within the T-shaped series. Contact with wider trade networks is also in evidence among the plate and penannular brooches, few of which are of types concentrated solely within the south-west of Britain.

Middle Iron Age brooches

1. SF 2897. 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy, layer 4.
   Part of the large spring and pin of a La Tène 1A brooch. Diameter of coils 12.5 mm.

2. SF 3442. 123S: Building III, Room 3, layer 2.
   La Tène 1Ba brooch, missing part of the spring, the pin and the foot. The bow has a zigzag line down the centre. Length 25.5 mm.

Early sprung brooches

3. SF 1084. 94S: Building III, TTA1, layer 2.
   Nauheim brooch with tapering bow marked by knurling on the margins. The pin is missing and most of the foot and the open catchplate are missing. Length 46 mm. Hull forthcoming, Type 9, no. 9063.

4. SF 742. 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, layer 4.
   A Simple Gallic brooch with damaged catchplate, missing the spring and pin. The two wings are thin and flat. Part of a forward hook to hold the chord is all that remains of the spring mechanism. The bow makes a sharp angle near the head and is grooved. The catchplate is damaged. Length 49 mm. Hull forthcoming, unclassified bow brooch, no. 9065.

5. *SF 1557T.* Context unknown.
   Probably the damaged disc from a composite *Kragenfibel*, with fragments of the bow fixed in the centre. The disc would have been slotted onto the base of the curved element of a P-shaped bow. Diameter 21 mm.

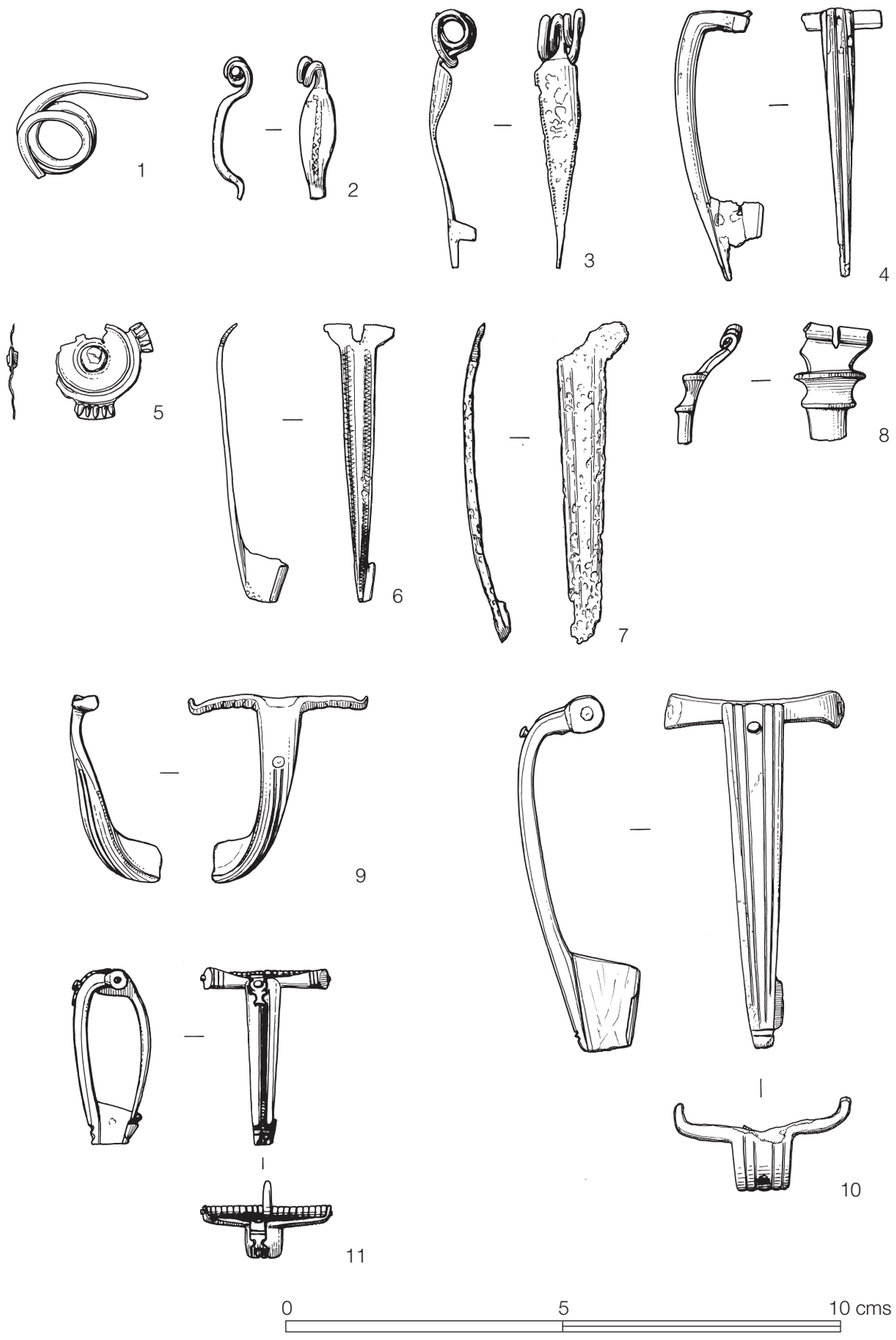


FIG. 112. Copper alloy, nos 1–11

Early hinged brooches

6. SF 2014. Unstratified.
Strip-bow brooch with a straight bow decorated with grooves containing incised zigzags. The damaged head was originally turned down to house an axial rod on which the missing pin was hinged. The foot is knife-edged; the catchplate is small and solid. Length 50 mm. Hull forthcoming, Type 17A, no. 9036.

7. SF 1958. 3: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Strip-bow brooch, with damaged head and foot. The catchplate and the pin, which was hinged as no. 6 above, are missing. The bow is flat and straight with two lateral grooves each side. Length 57 mm. Hull forthcoming, Type 17B, no. 9080.

8. SF 2105. 1N: layer 4.
The head of a Hod Hill brooch, with prominent transverse mouldings and traces of tinning. The head is turned upwards to house an axial rod for the missing hinged pin. Length 21 mm. Hull forthcoming, Type 79+, no. 9078.

T-shaped brooches with an applied hook-plate

9. *SF 1153T*. Context unknown.
A brooch missing the spring and pin with the applied hook-plate that secured the spring. The lower part of the brooch is bent and the solid catchplate is damaged. The crossbar is thin and slender, the ends returned, and the front marked with curved lines to imitate the spring. The bow is moderately wide, convex and hollow behind. It is decorated with a wavy line between grooves down the middle. Length 33 mm. Hull forthcoming, Type 113, no. 9026.

10. *SF 468*. Context unknown.
A brooch with short, plain crossbar with returned ends. The spring and pin are missing. The applied hook-plate is missing but the rivet remains. The bow is broad and heavy, flat behind, and is decorated with engraved longitudinal lines. The toe is marked by two transverse lines. The catchplate is solid. Length 64.5 mm. Hull forthcoming, Type 117+, no. 9024.

11. SF 2033. 71S: outside Building IIIa.
A short brooch with a mock spring, possibly a repair. The crossbar and hook-plate are typical, but the hook is missing and the spring has been replaced by a bar that has been grooved to imitate a spring. The pin is hinged on an axial rod passing through the bar. The bow has a corded ridge down the middle. Length 32 mm. Hull forthcoming, Type 117+, no. 9052.

12. SF 2802. 71S: Building IIIa, by Pit K.
The upper half of an unusual brooch with the rivet from an applied hook-plate in the bow. The crossbar is a plain half-cylinder. The bow is a hollow, oval tube made from rolled sheet, with the junction down the back. Two projections at the top of the bow pass through the crossbar to attach the two elements. Length 40 mm. Hull forthcoming, Type 117+, no. 9055.

13. SF 4496. 147SE: Road cut 9, layer 6.
A small brooch, missing the pin. The crossbar has a central lug to hold an axial rod that passes through the spring, which has about eighteen turns. The bow is plain apart from the hook-plate. The catchplate is solid. Length 26 mm. Hull forthcoming, Type 117+, no. 9056.

Other T-shaped brooches

14. SF 3787. 95SE: Road cut 14, layer 5.
A hinged brooch, missing the pin. The crossbar is plain and one end is missing. The bow is plain and tapers down to a knife-edge foot. The catchplate is solid. Length 66 mm.

15. SF 3680. 85SE: road surface near *Building 187*.
A brooch missing its hinged pin. The long crossbar has grooved ends. There is a triangular crest with heavy ridging at the top of the bow. The toe is marked by two transverse grooves. The catchplate is solid. Length 52 mm. Hull forthcoming, Type 135, no. 9025.

16. SF 1526. 2N: near fallen wall of *Building 182*, Room 15, layer 5.
The upper part of a brooch of the same type as no. 15, but with less prominent crest. Length 18 mm.

17. SF 1883. 2N: *Building 182*, layer 6.
A brooch with damaged head, missing the pin and its mechanism. The upper part of the bow has grooved margins and a cabled crest; the lower part is plain and terminates in a slight toe-knob. The catchplate is solid. Length 55 mm. Hull forthcoming, Type 139, no. 9051.

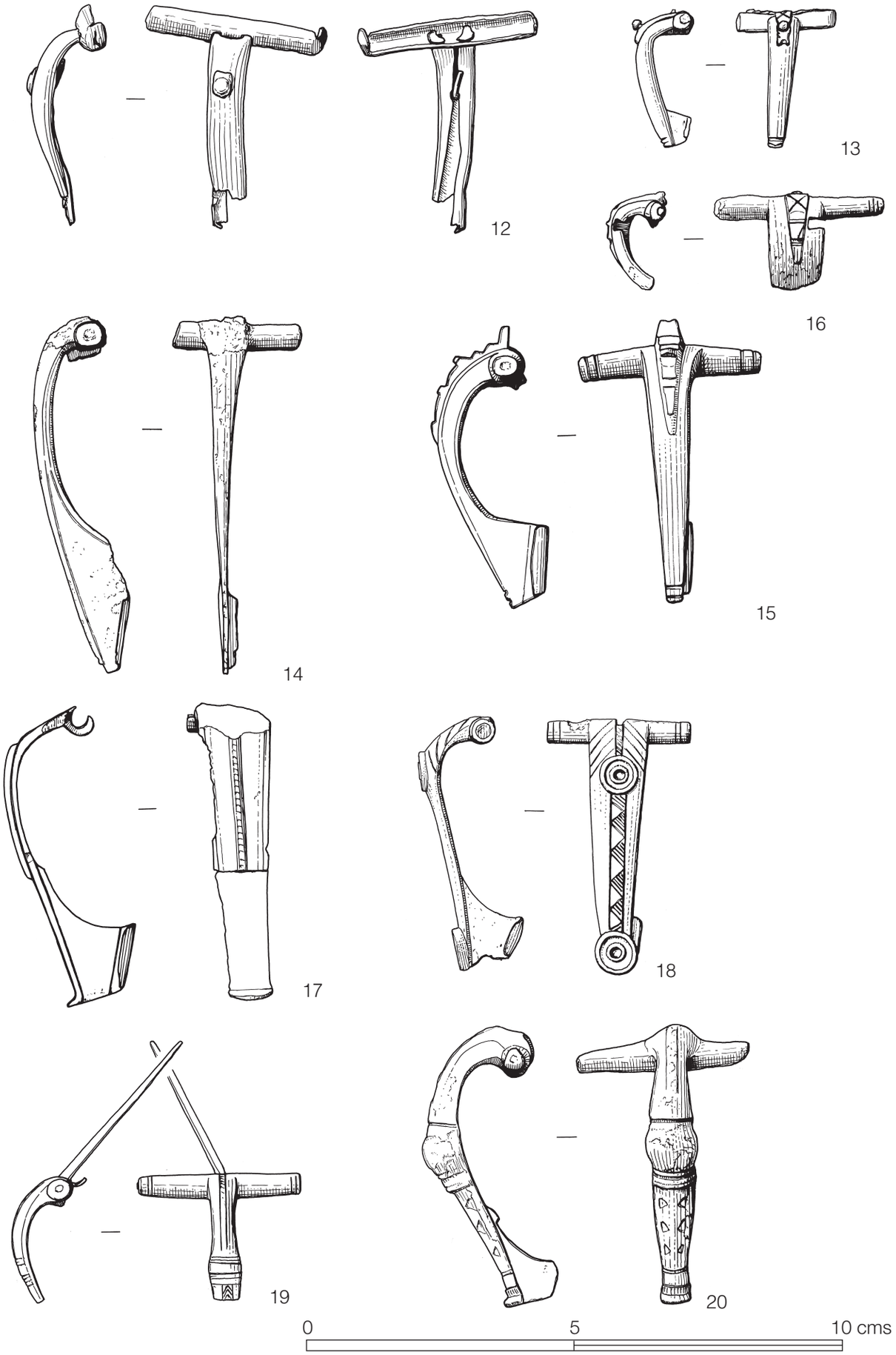


FIG. 113. Copper alloy, nos 12–20

18. SF 3455. 123S: *Monument 184*, layer 2.
A brooch missing its hinged pin. The tapering bow is hollow behind the head. The crossbar is round and has grooved ends. The centre of the head is grooved and is flanked by finely incised diagonal lines. There is a stud below the groove that matches another on the foot; they are linked by a line of incised and plain triangles. Both studs had an enamel ring-and-dot but the enamel is now missing. The catchplate is solid. Length 47 mm. Hull forthcoming, Type 132, no. 9066.

19. SF 4035. Building III, spoil heap.
The upper part of a brooch with a long round crossbar, grooved at the ends and pierced to take an axial rod on which the pin is hinged. The bow is rounded, with two light grooves down the centre. The junction of bow and foot is marked by small cross-mouldings. The foot has a row of incised chevrons between grooves. Length 23 mm; length of pin 37.5 mm. Hull forthcoming, unclassified T-shaped brooch, no. 9021.

20. SF 4527. 116SE: Road cut 7, layer 2.
A brooch combining features of the T-shaped series and the Backworth trumpet-headed types. The pin is missing and the catchplate is damaged. The long round crossbar is plain. As with no. 19 above, the missing pin was hinged on an axial rod passing through the crossbar. There are traces of a decorated ridge running down the bow to a large button, probably originally with vegetal decoration. The bow is hollow behind from the base of the button almost up to the hinge. Below the button the foot has a line of triangles on each side; they contain no enamel and are not recessed to hold any. There is a knurled moulding above the toe. Length 52 mm. Hull forthcoming, unclassified T-shaped brooch, no. 9023.

Headstud and trumpet-headed brooches

21. *SF 1601.* Context unknown.
A Lamberton Moor brooch with fixed head-loop, missing the hinged pin. The short side-wings are grooved. The enamelling on the harp-shaped bow is obscure, but probably consisted of enamelled triangles in two contrasting colours. The catchplate is solid. Length 44 mm. Hull forthcoming, Type 149B, no. 9067.

22. *SF 1433.* Context unknown.
A brooch missing its sprung pin and with the edge of the catchplate damaged. The spring for the pin is housed behind a wide trumpet head. Only the stump of the head-loop remains. The head and upper bow are plain. The button has angular projections derived from vegetal decoration. Below it there is a knurled band above the plain foot, which ends in a large toe-knob. The catchplate has a single round perforation. Length 56 mm. Hull forthcoming, Type 158A, no. 9018.

23. *SF 1156.* Context unknown.
A brooch missing the spring with the pin. The spring would have been fixed to an axial bar passing through a lug behind the head. The trumpet element of the head is small but sits in the centre of a large round plate. Both the head and the upper bow are plain. The button is a large disc with wavy lines derived from vegetal ornament at top and bottom and is flanked by knurled mouldings. The plain foot ends in a large toe-knob surmounted by an angular moulding. The catchplate is solid. Length 49 mm. Hull forthcoming, Type 158A, no. 9028.

24. SF 3464a. 57SE: Pit P, layer 11.
A brooch missing the lower part of the pin, which was hinged to an axial rod passing through the returned ends of the head. The head-loop sits on a prominent panel on top of the trumpet head, which is almost rectangular in plan. The plain bow sweeps down to a button that consists of a series of mouldings, flat behind, with notching derived from vegetal ornament. The foot is ridged and ends in a moulded toe-knob. The catchplate is solid. Length 45 mm. Hull forthcoming, Type 158F, no. 9017.

Unclassified bow brooches

25. SF 4434. Unstratified.
A poorly-preserved brooch with a curved bow and straight foot; possibly an Aucissa derivative of the mid-first century A.D. The head is missing together with the pin and its mechanism. The rectangular-section bow is fairly wide on the upper part, which has slight longitudinal reeding and rows of punched decoration. It tapers slightly to just below the mid-point, after which it is narrower and plain, apart from pairs of side notches at the junction of the two elements. The foot is plain and expands

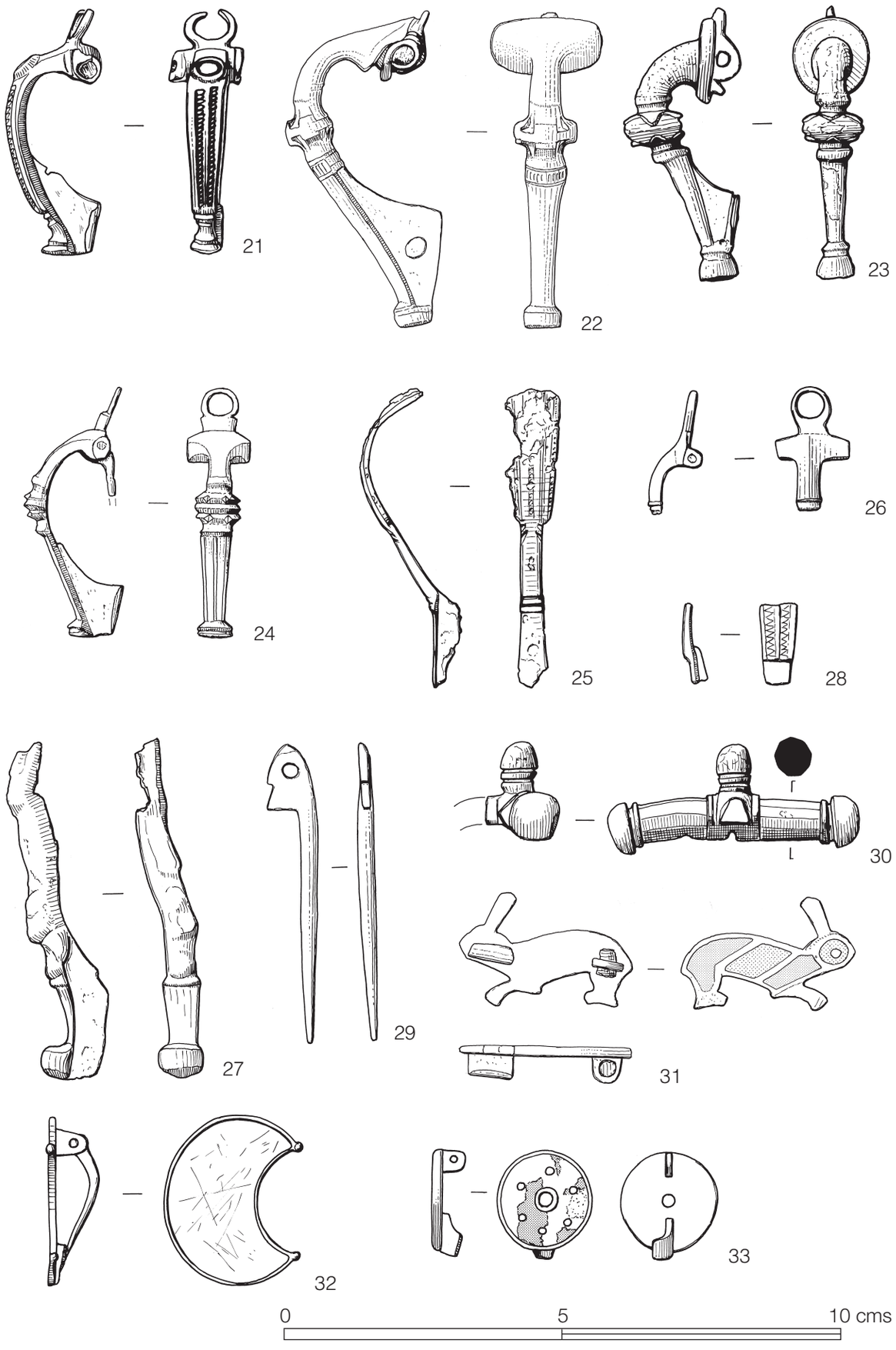


FIG. 114. Copper alloy, nos 21–33

towards the missing toe. The junction with the bow is marked by two transverse ridges. The catchplate is damaged but was probably solid. Length 54 mm. Hull forthcoming, unclassified bow brooch, no. 9050.

26. SF 4414a. 93SE: layer 5.
The head of a brooch with fixed head-loop and short flat wings, similar to Lamberton Moor brooches (see no. 21 above). Length 22 mm.

27. SF 131. Area 24: *Building 182*, layer 1.
The miscast bow and foot of a brooch, probably of either T-shaped or trumpet form. The head is missing and the bow blundered. The bulging shapes in the metal above the foot may be the remains of a button. The short foot is plain and ends in a large toe-knob. The catchplate is solid. Length 60 mm. Hull forthcoming, unclassified bow brooch, no. 9019.

28. SF 3037. Road cut 6, layer 2.
A small fragment with the junction of the bow and foot. The bow tapers and has two longitudinal lines of incised zigzag decoration. The foot is slightly rebated and probably tapers towards the toe. Length 14 mm.

29. SF 43A. 50-60 ft.
The pin of a hinged bow brooch, probably of T-shaped form. Length 54 mm.

Crossbow brooch

30. SF 4520. 147SE: Road cut 9, layer 4 on road surface.
The crossbar of a crossbow brooch with solid knobs. Width 44 mm.

Plate brooches

31. SF 1537. 84S: NW corner of Building III, layer 3.
Plate brooch in the form of a hare, with alternating panels of blue enamel and another colour, probably red. The pin is missing; it was sprung and attached to a single lug by an axial bar, which still survives. Length 31 mm. Hull forthcoming, Type 211, no. 9037.

32. SF 575. 2: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Complete lunula plate brooch with small knobbed terminals. The upper surface is recessed for enamel, now missing. The pin is hinged between two lugs. Length 30 mm. Hull forthcoming, Type 237, 9038.

33. SF 925. Baulk west of 8.
Small enamelled disc brooch missing the pin, which was sprung on a single lug as no. 31. Six small copper alloy spots are set in a field of blue enamel around a central open annulet. Diameter 18 mm. Hull forthcoming, Type 252B, no. 9040.

34. SF 3605. 132S: Building III, Pit S, layer 5.
Small disc brooch with marginal moulding, inner concentric moulding and central hole for a missing stud. The hinged pin is missing. Diameter 19 mm. Hull forthcoming, Type 248, no. 9022.

35. SF 451. 2E: *Building 182*, layer 1.
Plain backplate from a disc brooch with the stump of the hinged pin and a small central hole for a stud that would have secured a decorative applied plate. Diameter 19 mm.

36. SF 4250. W ditch, cut II, layer 4.
Large disc brooch in the form of a ten-petalled floret. The petals were probably enamelled and the centre has a band of knurling around a sunken centre that would have held a small stud. The hinged pin is missing. Diameter 32 mm. Hull forthcoming, Type 265, no. 9034.

37. SF 2431. 4E: layer 3.
Lozenge-shaped plate brooch with the loop for a chain at the top, a zoomorphic terminal at the base, and round lugs with concentric rings on the side terminals and in the centre of each side. Four motifs similar to the lugs are set at each angle. In the centre is a raised square panel filled with blue enamel set with five eyes of red enamel within a white circle. Length 39 mm, width 37 mm. Hull forthcoming, unclassified plate brooch, no. 9039.

38. SF 4433. Unstratified.
Complete fusiform brooch with a bent pin, which is hinged between two lugs. There is an enamelled stud on each terminal (enamel now missing) and the centre is marked by a double transverse moulding. The catchplate is transverse. Length 39 mm. Hull forthcoming, Type 273, no. 9079.

Penannular and 'annular' brooches

39. SF 4128. Unstratified.
Complete penannular brooch of Fowler Type C (1960, 152), with the terminals rolled up and back. The hoop is of flattened elliptical section, changing to

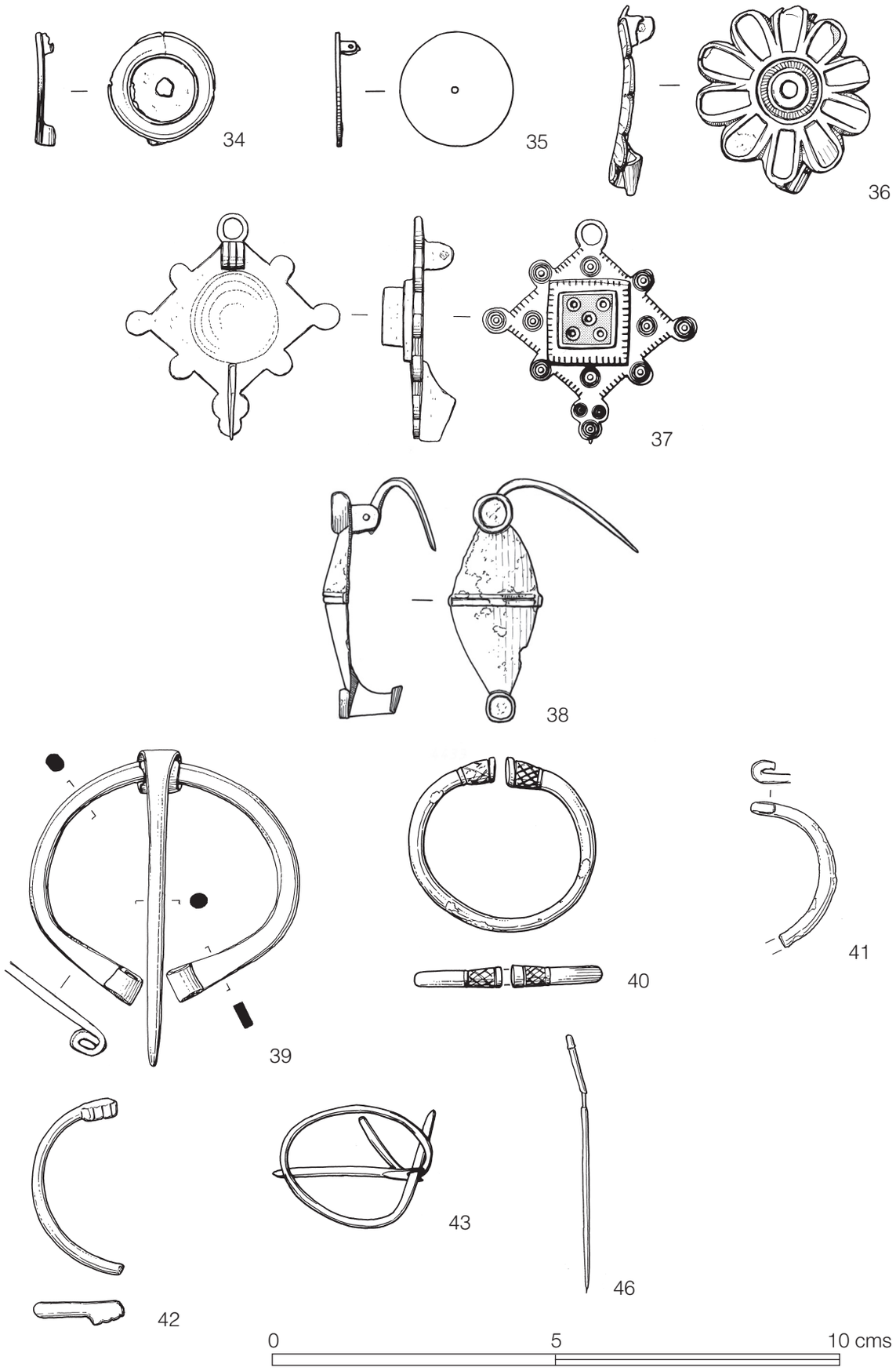


FIG. 115. Copper alloy, nos 34–46

rectangular for some distance before the terminals. Diameter 47 mm. Hull forthcoming, Type P3, no. 9035.

40. SF 2485. 18: layer 6.
Penannular brooch, missing the pin. The hoop is of round section. The slightly expanded butt-ended terminals have a band of lattice between slight mouldings. Diameter 33 mm. Hull forthcoming, Type P7, no. 9090.

41. SF 2065. 4E: layer 3.
Fragment of a penannular brooch of Fowler Type D (1960, 152), with the surviving terminal folded back on top of the hoop. Diameter 26 mm.

42. SF 4414b. 93SE: layer 5.
Fragment of a penannular brooch of Fowler Type D6 (1960, 153). The hoop is of round section. The surviving terminal is solid cast rather than formed by folding the metal back and clinching it. Diameter 30 mm.

43. SF 4404. North rampart, cut B, unstratified.
Crude 'annular' brooch made from a piece of wire with one end hooked around the other and a second piece of wire used as a pin. Maximum diameter 26 mm.

44. (n.i.) SF 1873. 2N: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Brooch pin. Length 56 mm.

45. (n.i.) SF 1205. 11: *Building 182*, Room 17, Pit A, layer 3.
Brooch pin. Length 66 mm.

46. SF 2016. 14-15: layer 2 (bank).
Brooch pin? Length 47 mm.

4.9.1.2 Hairpins (FIGS 116–117)

The hairpins have been organised according to the types published by Cool (1990b). A total of 31 pins were identified, fifteen of which are shafts only (nos 63–76). While most of these shafts are probably from headed hairpins, some could be brooch pins.

Five of the hairpins have simple spherical heads with either a groove at the junction of the head and shaft (Group 1B, no. 47) or a cordon (Group 2A, nos 49-52). Group 1B hairpins are concentrated in the region of Somerset, Dorset and Devon, and although hairpins with spherical heads were very common in the Late Roman period, pins of Group 1B type may have first been produced in the late second century (Cool 1990b, 151). The distribution and date of Group 2A hairpins is similar to that of Group 1B (ibid., 154). Similar hairpins have been recorded from Poundbury (Cool 1987, fig. 68.6), Ilchester (Leach 1982, fig. 122.138–9), Gadebridge Park (Neal and Butcher 1974, fig. 64.218–223) and Baldock (Stead 1986, fig. 54.207–9).

No. 53 is a Group 4 hairpin with a decorated, flat circular head. Group 4 hairpins are uncommon and have a broad date range (Cool 1990b, 154, 157). A broadly similar hairpin, although with fewer radiating lines, comes from a late third-/fourth-century context at *Verulamium* (Wheeler and Wheeler 1936, fig. 46.63), while a closer example was found at Frocester in a late Roman context (Gracie 1970, fig. 56.113).

There are two examples of Group 5 hairpins (nos 54 and 55) with cone-shaped heads above reels or mouldings. The sub-group 5B (no. 54), come from contexts of a variety of dates but were most popular in the second century (Cool 1990b, 157). Similar examples come from Caerwent (ibid., fig. 4.11) and, in silver, Baldock (Stead 1986, fig. 54.206). Meanwhile, a similar example to no. 55 came from a late third-century context at Colchester (Crummy 1983, fig. 31.504).

No. 56, with a semi-spherical head is slightly unusual and may be a variant of Group 6 hairpins which have button-shaped knob heads and one or more cordons at the top of the shaft (Cool 1990b, 157). They were in use in the later first and second centuries.

Apart from Group 2A pins, the only type to appear in any numbers is Group 15 with a faceted cuboid head (nos 57–59). Of some interest is hairpin no. 59 which has a shale head on a copper alloy shaft. Jet and bone pins of Group 15 are common (Cool 1990b, 164) and there is a shale pin of this type from Colliton Park (Section 4.12.2 no. 4). Composite hairpins with a copper alloy shaft and glass head, some of which are cuboid, comprise Cool's Group 16, and a hairpin of this type comes from Colchester (Crummy 1983, 29 no. 486). There is a single example of a Group 16 hairpin with a conical blue glass head (no. 60) from Colliton Park. Similar hairpins are known from the Lankhills cemetery, Winchester (Clarke 1979, gr. 351, 397) and from Cirencester with a green glass head (Viner 1986, 106, fig. 78.11).

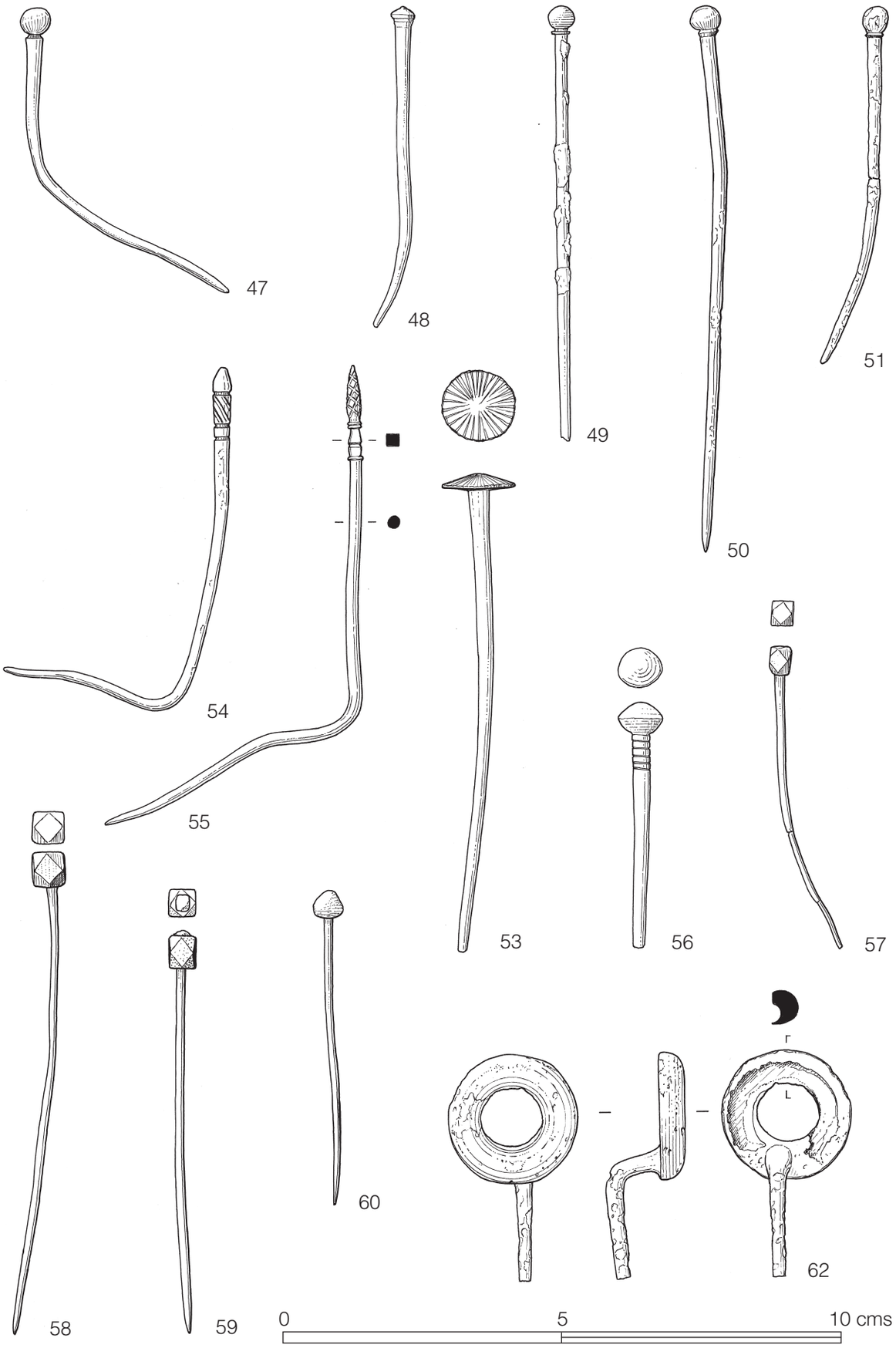


FIG. 116. Copper alloy, nos 47–60, 62

There are two examples of Group 17 ring-headed pins from Colliton Park. These pins are late Roman in date (Cool 1990b, 165). While the heads are usually decorated, a simple example similar to no. 61 was recovered from Ilchester (Leach 1982, fig. 122.126). Pin no. 62 has a moulded ring with a hollow back which is also unusual. Cool (1990b, 165) suggests that no. 61 could be a local copy of the Group 17 style which is found at sites near the Bristol Channel and no. 62 may be another example. Pins from Lydney (Wheeler and Wheeler 1932, fig. 18.64) and Frocester (Price 2000, fig. 2.9.219) also have a wide sub-circular head but one which is broader at the base.

47. SF 2911. 71S: Building IIIA, below fallen wall.
Pin with a plain spherical head and a groove at the junction of the head and shaft. Cool Group 1B. The shaft of circular cross-section has been bent. Length 70 mm. Late Roman.

48. SF 122. Area 21: layer 2 on wall.
Slightly bent pin. A conical, pointed head above a cordon. Cool Group 1. Length 56 mm. Late Roman.

49. SF 4117. 147SE: Road cut 9, layer 5A.
Pin with a spherical head above a small cordon. Cool Group 2A. The shaft is in four fragments and the tip missing. Length 78 mm. Late Roman.

50. No SF. Unstratified.
Pin, Cool Group 2A. Length 98 mm. Late Roman.

51. SF 1397. 121SE: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 4.
Pin, Cool Group 2A. In two pieces with a missing tip. Length 67 mm. Late Roman.

52. (n.i.) SF 4453. 112SE: *Monument 184*, layer 4.
Corroded pin, Cool Group 2A. Incomplete, broken shaft. Length 37 mm. Late Roman.

53. SF 2500. 2N: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Pin with a flat circular head decorated with a series of incised radiating lines. Cool Group 4. Diameter of head 14 mm. Length 86 mm.

54. SF 3494. 122S: *Monument 184*, layer 2.
Bent pin, Cool Group 5B. The head consists of a single circular-section reel, surmounted by a wide circular-section reel with incised diagonal line decoration, followed by a circular-section cone. Length 98 mm.

55. No SF. Unstratified.
Bent pin. Cool Group 5D. The head is composed of a series of square-section mouldings surmounted by an elongated cone with incised lattice decoration. Length 114 mm.

56. SF 2444. 13: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Pin with a semi-spherical head. The upper part of the shaft is decorated with an incised spiral line. The circular cross-section shaft is incomplete. Length 45 mm. Later first or second century.

57. SF 3016. 44SE: Road cut 4, layer 4.
Pin with a faceted cuboid head. Cool Group 15. The shaft is in two pieces. Length 57 mm. Similar examples from Colchester occur in contexts dated post A.D. 250 (Crummy 1983, 29).

58. *SF 1650*. Unstratified.
Pin with faceted cuboid head. Cool Group 15. Length 87 mm.

59. No SF. Unstratified.
Pin with a faceted cuboid head fashioned from shale. Group 15 or 16 variant. Length 72.5 mm. Later Roman, and the Group 16 pins in particular date to the later fourth century.

60. No SF. Unstratified.
Pin with a dark blue glass conical shaped head. Round section shaft. Cool Group 16. Length 56 mm. Fourth century.

61. SF 715. 73S: *Monument 183*/*184*, layer 3.
Ring-headed pin. The incomplete ring is offset from the main shaft of the pin. Round in cross-section. Length of shaft 95 mm. Fourth century.

62. SF 63. Area 32/33: near *Building 182*, layer 2.
Ring-headed pin. The shaft is bent to a right-angle at the top with the ring fixed to the end. The ring takes the form of a moulded ring with a hollow back with rough untrimmed edges. The shaft, round in section is broken. Diameter of head 23 mm. Late Roman.

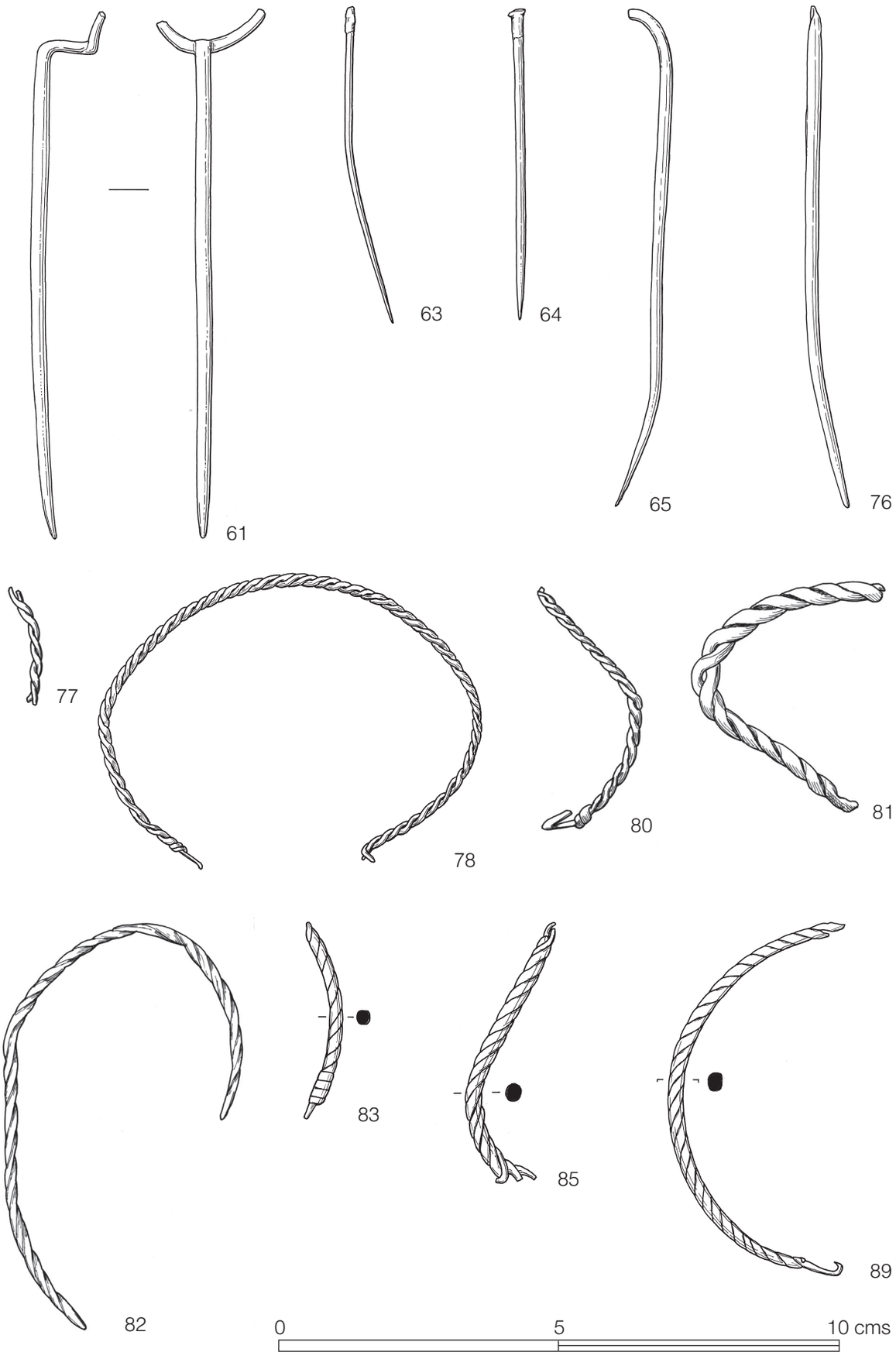


FIG. 117. Copper alloy, nos 61, 63–89

63. SF 1491. 2N: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Pin shaft with traces of solder at the head end. The head is missing. Length 57 mm.

64. SF 322. 2E: *Building 182*, Room 5, on chalk.
Pin shaft with traces of solder at the head end. Length 56 mm.

65. SF 1896. 9: layer 5 (bank).
Pin shaft, slightly bent at the top end. Circular section shaft. Length 95 mm.

66. (n.i.) SF 650. 11: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Pin shaft. Length 59 mm.

67. (n.i.) SF 1334. 31S: Building II, layer 2.
Pin shaft. Length 46mm.

68. (n.i.) SF 1112. 114S: TTA, layer 2.
Pin shaft. Length 60 mm.

69. (n.i.) SF 946. *Building 182*, baulk to west of 8, layer 4.
Pin shaft. Length 60 mm.

70. (n.i.) SF 900. 34S: TTA2. layer 2.
Pin shaft. Length 49 mm.

71. (n.i.) SF 4406. 106SE: TTB1, layer 8.
Pin shaft. Length 62 mm.

72. (n.i.) SF 2154. 3: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Pin shaft. Length 55 mm.

73. (n.i.) SF 2399. 5N: layer 3.
Two pin shafts, length 42 mm and 27 mm.

74. (n.i.) SF 1559. Pit I.
Pin shaft. Length 72 mm.

75. (n.i.) SF 1497. 2N: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Pin shaft. Length 24 mm.

76. SF 1884. 2N: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Pin shaft. Length 91 mm.

4.9.1.3 Bracelets (FIGS 117–123)

The bracelets from Colliton Park form quite a rich and varied collection. They have been arranged broadly following the classification formed by Clarke (1979, 302) from the Lankhills cemetery material. These can be summarised as follows:

Type A:	Cable bracelets
Type B:	Single-strand bracelets of uniform cross-section
Type C:	Solid bracelets with variable cross-sections.
Type D:	Strip bracelets with uniform cross-section and continuous repetitive decoration.
Type E:	Bracelets with a variable D-shaped cross-section and panelled decoration leading up to a centre-piece.

Within these categories, use has been made of the detailed analysis of decorative types summarised in Swift (2000). Many of the bracelets from Colliton Park belong to types common in southern or south-west Britain and closely parallel other published types dating to the fourth century, notably the collections from Lydney, Colchester and the Lankhills cemetery, Winchester. Following the chronological pattern indicated by the Lankhills cemetery it would seem that the emphasis for the Colliton Park material is towards the earlier part of the fourth century rather than the later.

Cable bracelets are a fairly common late Roman type. Swift (2000, 124, figs 145–150) catalogued cable bracelets by both the number of strands and the form of the terminals. Two- and three-strand bracelets with hook and eye or two-hook terminals all occur in Britain, including Lankhills where Clarke (1979, 309) suggests that three-strand bracelets were more common in the early fourth century while two-strand bracelets were commoner in the later fourth century. Unfortunately, only two bracelets from Colliton Park have both terminals present, although a number of fragments with hooks were found. No. 78 is a two-strand bracelet with what appears to be hook and eye terminals. Swift (2000, 124) found that two- and three-strand bracelets with two-hook terminals, some of which had cuffs, were confined to the extreme south of Britain and *Gallia Belgica*. No. 100 is a three-strand bracelet with a single cuff around one terminal. Four-strand bracelets are most common in the Danubian provinces, with scattered examples

elsewhere. Examples in Britain come from Greyhound Yard (Henig 1993a, fig. 120.12), Halstock (Henig 1993b, fig. 15.25), Lankhills (Clarke 1979, 303) and Colchester (Swift 2000, 124). Two small fragments without terminals were found at Colliton Park (nos 101 and 102). Finally, the five-strand bracelet (nos 103 and 104) is rare in Britain and no immediate parallels have been identified. The type was not present at the Lankhills cemetery.

Type B bracelets occur in two forms: solid penannular and twisted square section. The two penannular bracelets are undecorated (nos 107 and 108). Swift (2000, 127) found that bracelets with twisted square section from fourth-century contexts form a strong cluster in the province of Britannia. Of the three examples from Colliton Park, no. 110 is incomplete, no. 109 has an unusual hook terminal and no. 111 has flattened, decorated terminals.

The strip bracelets (type D) are decorated in a variety of styles which were popular in Britain. These include notched, faceted and cog-wheel decoration. While bracelets with alternate notches (no. 118) along the edges are very common throughout Britain, those with facets along the edge creating a zigzag pattern (nos 122 and 123) are found primarily in the east and south-west of Britain (Swift 2000, 129). Comparable examples have been published from Colchester (Crummy 1983, 41, no. 1654), and Portchester (Webster 1975, fig. 112.41) dated to the late third century A.D. Bracelets with faceted decoration and transverse grooves (no. 125) have a similar distribution (Swift 2000, 129). Cog-wheel decoration (nos 126–132) was very common in Britain, but not on the Continent and groups have been found at sites such as Colchester, Canterbury, Silchester, Uley and Lankhills (Swift 2000, 127, 310) and on sites in Dorset such as Halstock (Henig 1993b, fig. 15.17). Examples with toothing between the cogs date to the very late fourth and early fifth centuries (Crummy 2006, 128).

Strip bracelets decorated with continuous transverse grooves may be wide (no. 133) or narrow (nos 134 and 135) and were another popular British type. Examples from fourth-century contexts occur at Baldock (Stead 1986, 125) and Portchester (Webster 1975, fig. 112.40–42). Bracelets decorated with groups of transverse lines (no. 137) cluster in the south-west and East Anglia (Swift 2000, 129).

Bracelets decorated with punched circle and dot decoration are also a popular type in Britain, particularly in the south-west (ibid., 136). Various forms of this style of decoration occur at Colliton Park including a simple line of ring and dots (no. 139), ring and dots or punched dots with side notches (nos 140 and 141), as well as more complicated arrangements (nos 142 and 143); the latter multiple-motif bracelets date to the very late fourth and early fifth centuries (Crummy 2006, 122). Two bracelets (nos 144 and 145) have punched dot decoration.

The remaining bracelets exhibit a variety of decorative styles, many of which are paralleled by other examples in southern Britain. These include the final type, strip bracelets with panel decoration (150–155). In particular, no. 151 is very similar to examples from Lankhills and Chessel Down, Isle of Wight and Clarke (1979, 304, fig. 37.303 and 394) suggests they are the product of a single workshop.

Type A: Cable bracelets

Two-strand bracelets

77. SF 570. 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, layer 4 on level of floor.
Length 22 mm. Diameter 2 mm.

78. SF 801. 12: *Building 182*, north of Room 13, layer 3.
The catch is broken but would appear to be a hook and loop type. Internal diameter 66 mm. Diameter 1.5 mm.

79. (n.i.) SF 1290. 9: *Building 182*, west of Stokehole 7a, layer 3.
Length 114 mm. Diameter 1 mm.

80. SF 2279. 4N: layer 4 garden silt.
Two fragments, one with a hook at one end. Length 83 mm. Diameter 1.5 mm.

81. SF 4039. 147SE: Road cut 9 extension to S, layer 2.
Incomplete. Length 72 mm. Width 3 mm.

82. SF 4315. South of *Building 185*, layer 3.
Almost complete, broken at one end. Tapered terminal at the other. Length 132 mm. Diameter 2 mm.

83. SF 4462. Building III, S wall cut, layer 3.
Incomplete. Length 36 mm. Diameter *c.* 2 mm.

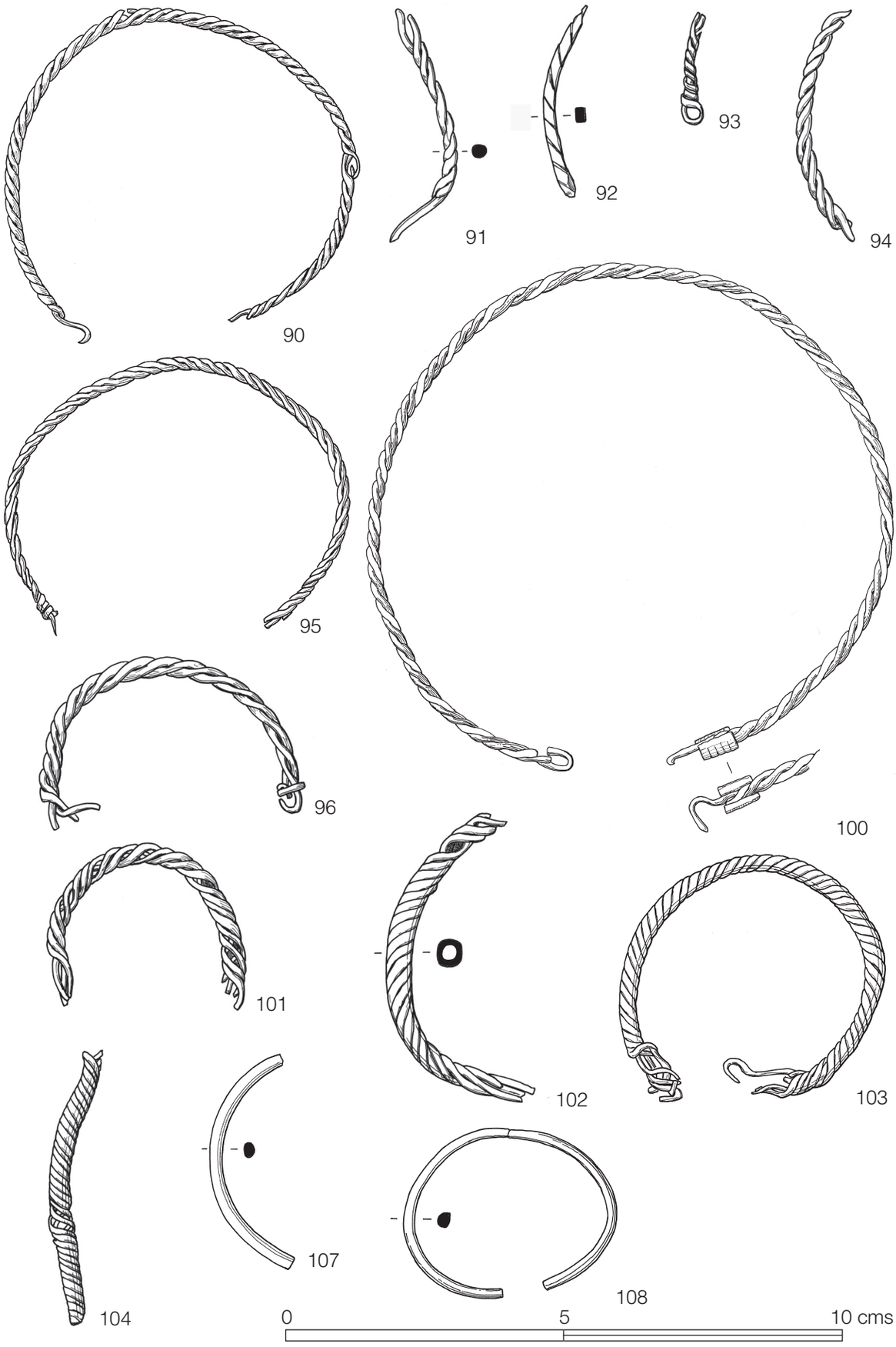


FIG. 118. Copper alloy, nos 90–108

84. (n.i.) SF 4483. 133S: Building III, layer 4.
Half a bracelet. Length 90 mm. Width 2 mm.

Three-strand bracelets

85. SF 402. Spoil heap 2.
Incomplete fragment. Length 52 mm. Width 3 mm.

86. (n.i.) SF 449. 33S: TTA, layer 4.
Incomplete fragment. Length 28 mm. Width 2 mm.

87. (n.i.) SF 505. 43S: *Monument 183*, layer 5 hearth.
Four fragments. Length 51 mm. Width 2 mm.

88. (n.i.) SF 605. 33S: layer 3.
Three fragments. Total length 60 mm. Width 2 mm.

89. SF 795. 11: *Building 182*, Room 12, layer 4.
Cable bracelet with a fastening hook at one end, damaged at the other. Composed of three twisted oval section strands which after twisting have been flattened to form a squarish section cable. Length 100 mm. Width 2.5 mm.

90. SF 1159. 12: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Almost complete bracelet, with a fastening hook at one end, missing on the opposing end. Internal diameter 59 mm. Width 2 mm.

91. SF 1832. 6: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Incomplete. Length 50 mm. Width 2.5 mm.

92. SF 1843. 2N: *Building 182*, layer 2A.
Incomplete fragment. Rectangular section strands. Length 35 mm. Width/thickness 2mm.

93. SF 1899. 2N: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Incomplete fragment, with fastening loop at one end. Length 20 mm. Width 1.5 mm.

94. SF 1900. 2N: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Incomplete. Length 20 mm. Width 1.5 mm.

95. SF 2040. 3: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Almost complete bracelet broken at both terminals. Internal diameter 59 mm. Width 2 mm.

96. SF 2103. 1: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Incomplete bracelet with a fastening hook at one end. Length 100 mm. Width 3 mm.

97. (n.i.) SF 3092. 104S: Building III, Room 2, layer 3.
Short fragment, loosely twisted. Length *c.* 55 mm.

98. (n.i.) SF 3376. 103S: Building III, Room 2, layer 3.
Incomplete. Length 20 mm. Width 2.5 mm.

99. (n.i.) SF 4373. S of *Building 185*, S cut, layer 4.
Incomplete. Length 60 mm. Width 2 mm.

100. On display: SF number and context lost.
Large bracelet or necklet composed of three twisted strands, two of copper alloy and one of white metal. The object, although in two pieces, is probably complete. It is fastened through two hooks, one on each terminal. One hook is enclosed in a small cuff. Internal diameter *c.* 90 mm.

Four-strand bracelets

101. SF 2145. 12E: *Building 182*, TTB2, layer 3.
Incomplete bracelet with a hollow core. Length 77 mm. Diameter 3.5 mm.

102. SF 3457. 123S: Building III, Room 3, layer 3.
Incomplete bracelet made from four rectangular section strands. Hollow core. Length 76 mm. Diameter 4.5 mm.

Five-strand bracelets

103. SF 2980. 84S: Building III, Room 1, layer 2.
Bracelet with a hollow core and damaged ends. Internal diameter 43 mm. Diameter 3 mm.

104. SF 4102. 152S: S of *Building 185*, layer 4.
Incomplete. Length 50 mm. Diameter 4 mm.

Incomplete cable bracelets

105. (n.i.) SF 4211. North rampart, baulk VIII, layer 4.
A single strand of loosely twisted wire, probably detached from a cable bracelet. Length *c.* 90 mm. Diameter 1.5 mm.

106. (n.i.) SF 3122. 103S: Building III, corridor, layer 2.
Three strands partially untwisted and bent probably from a cable bracelet, plus two separate broken strands.

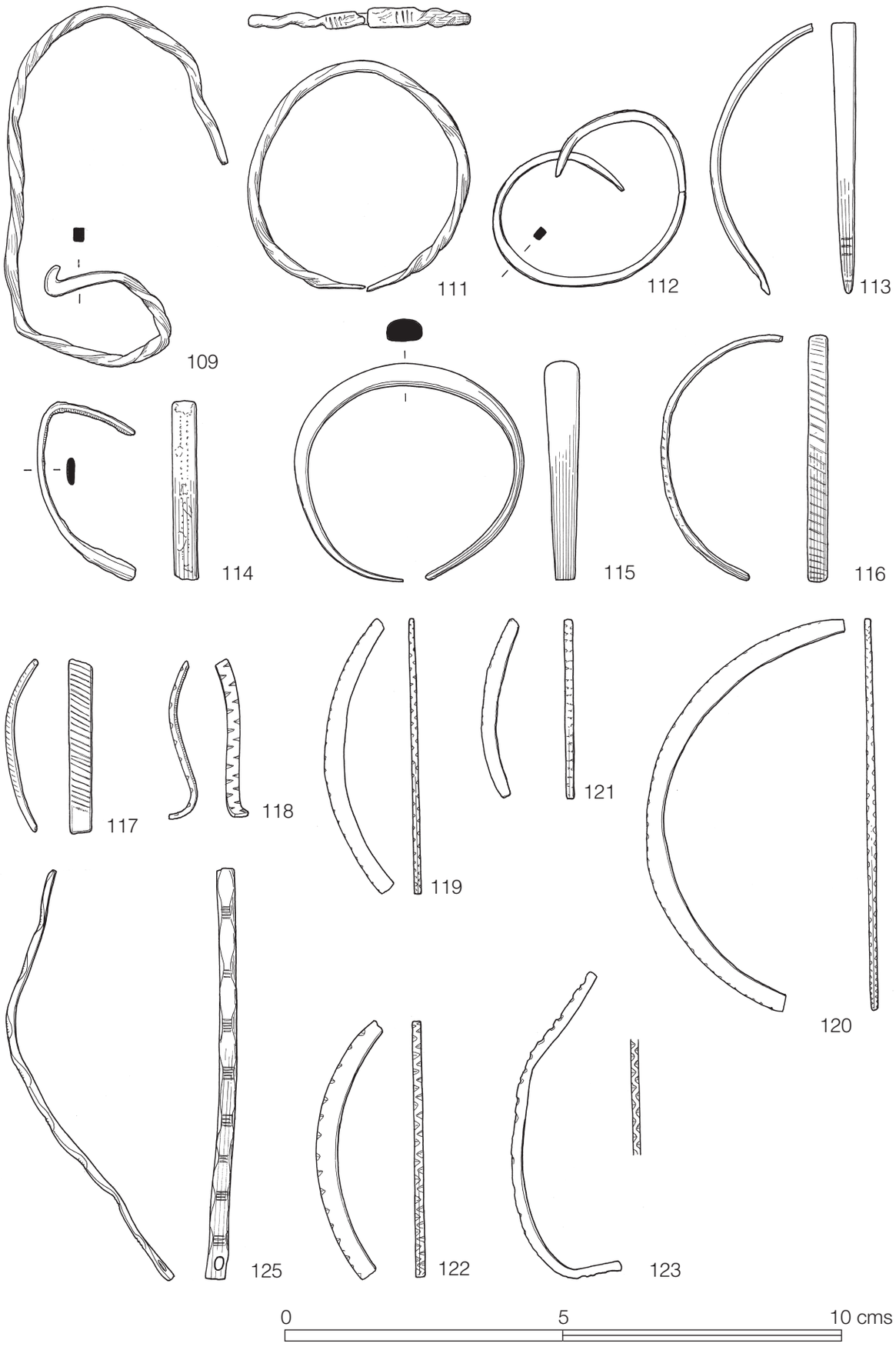


FIG. 119. Copper alloy, nos 109–125

Type B: Single-strand bracelet of uniform thickness

107. SF 742. 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, layer 4 on floor.
Curved piece of circular section wire. Possibly from a solid penannular bracelet. Length 30 mm. Diameter 2.5 mm.

108. SF 331. 6: *Building 182*, humus.
Two joining pieces from a complete solid penannular bracelet with rounded D-shape section. Undecorated. Slightly distorted but internal diameter *c.* 30 mm. Thickness 2 mm.

109. SF 642. 44S: *Monument 183*, layer 3.
Bent piece of rectangular section twisted wire with a hook at one end. Probably a bracelet. Length 177 mm. Width 2 mm.

110. (n.i.) SF 2077. 1N: layer 3.
Incomplete bracelet, formed from a twisted strand. Length 22 mm.

111. SF 3567. 133S: W of Building III, layer 3.
Complete bracelet formed from a piece of twisted wire of circular section. The terminals are beaten flat to form two butt ends and are marked by sets of transverse lines. Internal diameter 37 mm. Diameter *c.* 2–2.5 mm. A very similar bracelet with plain terminals came from a late Roman feature associated with Building 572 at the new computer wing site at County Hall in Colliton Park (Mills 1993a, 31, fig. 17.4)

112. SF 936. 21E: TTA1, layer 2.
Thin plain strip with tapered butt ends and rectangular section. Length 122 mm. Width 2 mm. Possibly a bracelet.

Type C: Solid bracelets with a variable square, circular or D-shaped cross-section

113. SF 2978. Vicinity of Building III spoil heap.
Part of a bracelet, elliptical in section. Tapered towards the terminal which has a thickened stepped tip forming a stud for fastening. The only decoration is three transverse lines at the terminal. Length 58 mm. Maximum width 4.5 mm.

114. SF 3635. 133S: Building III, Pit R, layer 5.
Incomplete bracelet with an elliptical section. Decorated with two lines of lightly punched dots. Length 63 mm. Width 4 mm.

115. SF 4392. 116SE: unstratified near road.
Small, plain, complete penannular bracelet with tapered ends which have been slightly flattened. D-shape section. Internal diameter 38 mm. Width 3–7 mm.

Type D: Strip bracelets with a uniform cross-section and continuous repetitive decoration

Decorated strip bracelets of D-shaped section

116. SF 12A. Site A: 20–30 ft, layer 3.
Incomplete bracelet broken at both ends. Decorated with incised diagonal lines. Length 66 mm.

117. SF 3593. 132S: Building III, Pit S, layer 2.
Short length of bracelet of D-shaped section. Decorated with diagonal incised lines. One butt end terminal. Length 34 mm. Width 4 mm.

Notched and faceted decoration

118. SF 340. 6: *Building 182*, layer 5.
Incomplete. Slightly tapered to one end. Length 32 mm. Width 2–2.5 mm.

119. SF 380. 8: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Incomplete. Length 50 mm. Width 3 mm.

120. SF 402. Spoil heap 2.
Incomplete. Length 95 mm. Width 3 mm.

121. SF 4141. North rampart, baulk IV, layer 3.
Incomplete. Length 46 mm. Width 2/2.5 mm.

122. SF 3677. 142S: TTA, layer 2.
Incomplete. Length 30 mm. Width 2/2.5 mm.

123. SF 3788. 96SE: Extension of Road cut 14, layer 5.
Incomplete with rectangular section. Length 75 mm; width 2 mm.

124. (n.i.) SF 4373. S of *Building 185*, S cut, layer 4.
Small fragment. Length 24 mm. Width 1.5 mm.

125. SF 4400. 116SE: Road cut 7, on road surface.
Incomplete bracelet with an eye at one end. Decorated with groups of deep grooves alternating with plain faceted panels. Length 87 mm. Width 3 mm. Other examples from fourth-century contexts have been published from Greyhound Yard (Henig 1993a, fig. 60.18), Portchester (Webster 1975, fig. 111.29) and Lydney (Wheeler and Wheeler 1932, fig. 17.58).

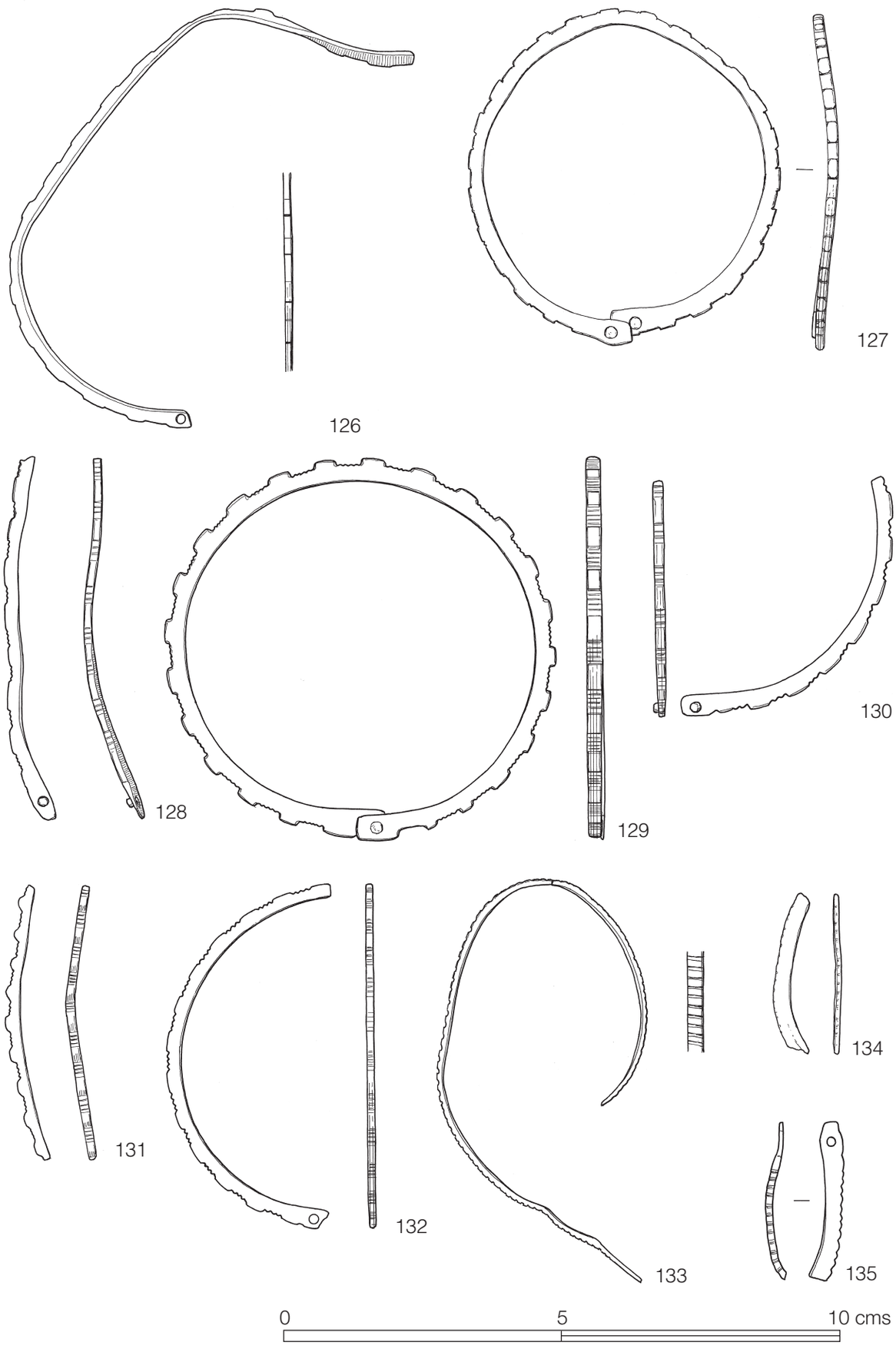


FIG. 120. Copper alloy, nos 126–135

Cog-wheel decoration

126. SF 1564. 12: *Building 182* (near drain), layer 3.
Almost complete bracelet broken at one end. The complete end has an eye type fastening for a hook or stud. Length 152 mm. Width 2/2.5 mm.

127. SF 3791b. 151S: *Building 185*, Room 1, Oven 3.
Complete bracelet with a stud fastening. Internal diameter 51 mm.

128. SF 3089. 104S: W of Building III, layer 3.
Part of a bracelet, including one terminal with a copper alloy rivet for fastening. Rectangular section. Length 66 mm. Width 2.5 mm.

129. No SF. Unstratified.
Complete rectangular section bracelet. The fastening consists of a lap joint fixed by a single copper alloy rivet. Internal diameter 64 mm. Width 2.5/3 mm. Thickness 2.5 mm.

130. SF 3508. 133S: layer 2.
Incomplete bracelet with a small rivet through the terminal. Length 65 mm. Width 2.5/3 mm.

131. SF 4182. North rampart, baulk V–VIII, layer 3.
Incomplete. Length 52 mm. Width 2–2.5 mm.

132. SF 4297. Unstratified.
Incomplete bracelet, with an eye at one end for fastening. Length 94 mm. Width 2–2.5 mm.

Decorated with transverse grooves

133. SF 1408. 95SE: TTB, layer 3.
Two fragments of wide rectangular section. Decorated with continuous transverse lines. One end with a butt or lap joint. Length 150 mm. Width 2.5 mm.

134. SF 3054. 103S: Building III, Room 2 corridor, layer 2.
Narrow strip bracelet decorated with continuous transverse grooves. Incomplete. Length 30 mm. Width 2.5–3 mm.

135. SF 4508. Unstratified.
Part of a narrow bracelet with one terminal pierced by an eye. Decorated with continuous transverse grooves. Length 27 mm. Width 3 mm.

136. SF 2513. 4E: layer 2.
Complete, slightly distorted bracelet of rectangular section tapers towards the terminals. One terminal is twisted round the arm of the bracelet to form an expanding fastening. The other arm has become detached. Decorated with groups of transverse lines. Length 172 mm. Maximum width 2.5 mm. A similar example dated to the late fourth century is published from Lydney (Wheeler and Wheeler 1932, fig. 17.5).

137. SF 12B. Site B: -3 ft., layer 2.
Narrow bracelet fragment decorated with crenellations. Length 52 mm. Width *c.* 2 mm.

138. SF 1885. 2N: layer 4.
Narrow bracelet fragment decorated with crenellations Incomplete with one terminal. Length 55 mm. Width 2.5 mm.

Punched circle and dot decoration

139. SF 1340. 121SE: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 3.
Complete bracelet in two pieces. Decorated with a single line of punched circles. Hook and eye type fastening. Length 138 mm. Width 2.5 mm. Similar examples come from Portchester (Webster 1975, fig. 111.32) and Lydney (Wheeler and Wheeler 1932, fig. 17E).

140. SF 3891T. Conduit 2, layer 5.
Short length of rectangular section bracelet. Decorated with notching along the edges and a central 1ine of ring and dot impressions. Length 12 mm. Width 4 mm. A bracelet of similar design was recovered from Marshfield, Glos. (Barford 1985, fig. 47.1).

141. SF 1267. 11: *Building 182*, W of stokehole, layer 2.
Short length of rectangular section. Decorated with a single zigzag line forming alternating triangles each with a single ring and dot impression. Length 55 mm. Width 4 mm.

142. SF 3187. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 1.
Bracelet broken at both ends. The decoration consists of a multiple zigzag line dividing the band into alternate triangles. The triangles are filled with small ring and dot impressions ranging from four to six in number. D-shaped cross-section. Length 106 mm. Width 5 mm. Internal diameter 57 mm.

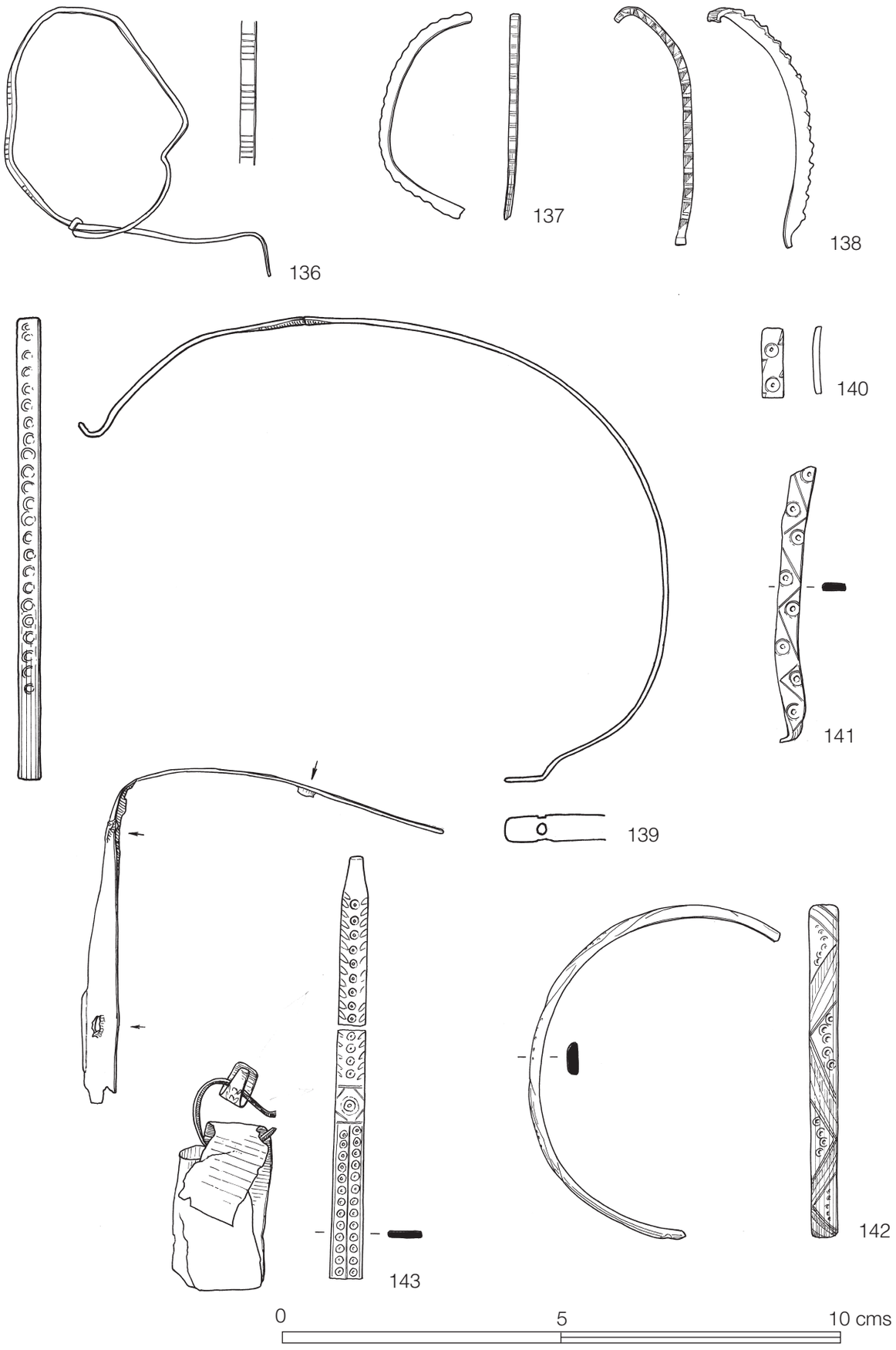


FIG. 121. Copper alloy, nos 136–143

143. SF 2313. 4N: layer 4.
Two fragments from a multiple-motif bracelet bent round with one piece looped to the other. This second piece is looped to a strip of folded copper alloy sheet. The pieces may thus represent scrap destined for re-use. The bracelet is decorated with panels of different designs involving ring and dot impressions. Width 5.5 mm. A fourth-century example with a comparable design is published from Lydney (Wheeler and Wheeler 1932, fig. 17H).

144. SF 1947. 3E: *Building 182*, layer 3, left of path.
Bracelet fragment with a pointed terminal pierced by an eye. Decorated with a central line of punched dots and side notched. The band is widest at the terminal, tapering slightly towards the centre. Decoration as 145. Length 68 mm. Width 2–4.5 mm.

145. (n.i.) SF 180. 5N: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Length of very corroded decorated bracelet with a terminal at one end. Rectangular section. Decoration includes notching and ?punched dots but details are obscured. Length 54 mm. Width 3 mm.

146. SF 1754. 152S: *Building 185*, TTB.
Part of a strip bracelet decorated with two parallel lines of sub-rectangular punch marks. One end has a slightly unusual double hook form of fastening. Length 90 mm. Width 4 mm.

Other styles of decoration

147. SF 855. 6: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Small tapered strip bent around at the end to form a small loop. A single transverse line is visible at the broken end probably marking the beginning of some decoration. Length 30 mm. Width 1–2 mm.

148. SF 3757. 132S: *Monument 184*, Pit U, layer 2.
Distorted bracelet in two pieces. Rectangular in section becoming slightly flared towards the terminals which are of the butt joint variety. Each terminal is decorated by a cross bordered by a double transverse line. The rest of the bracelet is undecorated. Length 120 mm. Width 3–4 mm.

149. SF 3106. 2SE: Road ditch, layer 3.
Two joining pieces from a rectangular section, decorated bracelet with a hook at one end. The decoration is carved out. Length 114 mm. Width 2.5 mm.

Type E: Strip bracelets with panelled decoration

150. SF 11A. Site A: 20–30 ft., layer 2.
Two joining fragments from a decorated bracelet of rectangular section. Decorated with groups of transverse lines, blank zones and running wave pattern. Length 44 mm. Width 3.5 mm.

151. SF 580. 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, layer 4.
Part of a bracelet with a slightly tapered terminal ending in a small stud-like hook. The decoration is worn and consists of a band of diagonal lines at the end followed by two panels separated by a small group of transverse lines. The panels are crossed by a diagonal line(s) with rows of parallel punched dots on either side. Length 85 mm. Width 6–2.5 mm.

152. SF 580. 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, layer 4.
Three fragments from a decorated bracelet which include the fastening, a stud and eye type still fixed together. Decorated with transverse lines at the ends followed by a zone decorated with a central lateral groove with deep notching or feathering either side. Length 60 mm. Width 4.5 mm. Similar examples come from Ilchester (Leach 1982, fig. 117.44) and Uley (Woodward and Leach 1993, fig. 128.13).

153. SF 721. 3N: *Building 182*, layer 4 north of Room 15.
Short fragment of decorated strip bracelet of rectangular section. Decorated with a central lateral groove with a parallel incised zigzag line along one half. Length 16 mm. Width 4 mm.

154. SF 1699. 12: *Building 182*, NE of sump, layer 4.
Two pieces of rectangular section. The decoration consists of groups of transverse lines with at least one, possibly two sections divided by a central horizontal indented groove and notched along the edges. Length 135 mm. Width 3.5 mm. Similar examples are known from Ilchester (Leach 1982, fig. 117.37) and Portchester (Webster 1975, fig. 112.38).

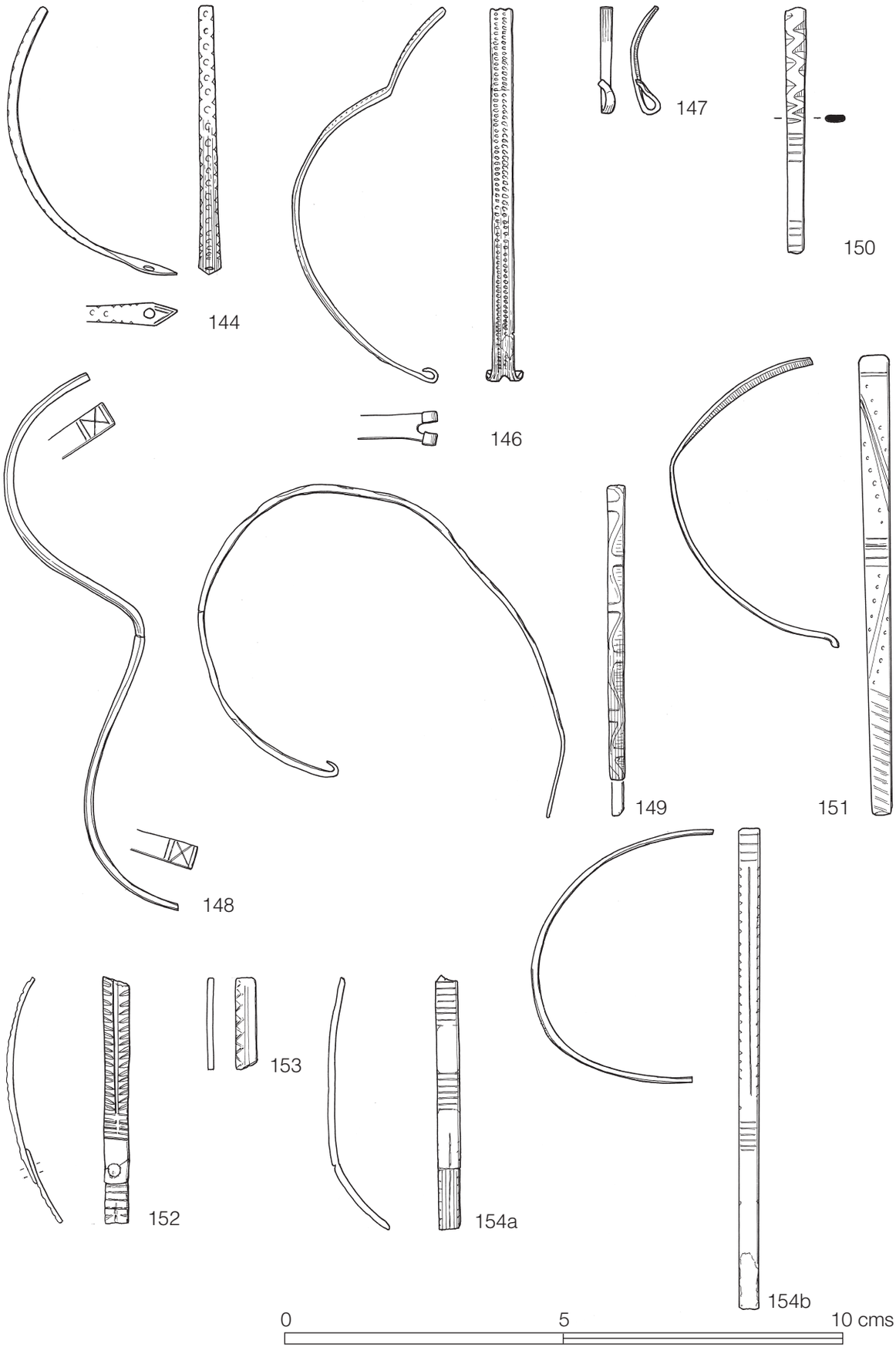


FIG. 122. Copper alloy, nos 144–154

155. SF 1490. 2N: *Building 182*, below Room 15 wall.
Incomplete bracelet with an eye at one end. Decorated with a zone of incised diagonal lines leading to a panel decorated with numerous small ring and dot impressions. The edge of the bracelet has also been shaped on one side above this panel. Length 60 mm. Width 5.5 mm.

156. No SF. Unstratified.
Complete bracelet, with a D-shaped cross section. The band is widest in the central section, tapering slightly towards the terminals which have a hook and eye type fastening. The surface is worn very smooth with only slight traces of decoration towards the ends. A number of transverse lines mark the ends followed by a panel on either side marked by a central lateral groove ending with a small punched dot. Further decoration, if ever present, is not discernible. Internal diameter 61 mm. Width 3.5–6.5 mm.

157. SF 1799. 106SE: TTB, on road surface.
Short length, thickened to one end with a notch cut in the terminal. The opposing end is broken but shows the beginning of diagonal line decoration. D-shaped section. Length 45 mm. Possibly part of a bracelet. Thickened terminals such as this are known on examples from Cirencester (L. Viner pers. comm.).

4.9.1.4 Finger rings (FIGS 123–124)

A variety of ring types have been recovered from Colliton Park. Where easily dateable, the majority are likely to belong to the third century. The ring typologies developed by Martin Henig (1978) and Hélène Guiraud (1989) have been used to identify rings with settings, as well as some of the more common third- and fourth-century types. However, many of the simpler rings could have been in use throughout the Roman period.

Only rings that can be definitely recognised as finger rings are included here. Other rings of uncertain date and function are catalogued in the miscellaneous Section 4.9.12.1. It is possible that these may include finger rings, as evidenced by a plain D-shaped example found on a late Roman skeleton at Colchester (Crummy 1983, 45). It is also possible that some of the items classified as finger rings below may in fact be earrings similar to those described by Allason-Jones (1989).

Three signet rings containing real or imitation gem settings and two unset intaglios from rings have been found at Colliton Park. All have been published by Martin Henig (1972, nos 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9; 1978, nos 75, 84 and 578) and his comments are incorporated here. One complete ring is now missing but, according to the record card on which a wax impression from the gem was impressed, it was found in the garden of Colliton House in 1823. The engraved gem was evidently a cornelian and shows a nude Mars standing to the front and looking right, wearing a plumed helmet, and holding a spear in his left hand and supporting a shield with his right. The hilt of his *parazonium* (sword of command) is visible behind his right shoulder (Henig 1972, no. 3; 1978, no. 75, pl. xxxiv). The intaglio probably dates to the end of the second century or early third century AD. The second intaglio, moulded in glass imitative of nicolo (an onyx with an upper blue layer), also shows Mars, this time standing to the front and looking left, wearing a tunic and cuirass and holding a spear in front of him in his right hand and supporting a shield on the ground with his left hand (Henig 1972, no. 4; 1978, no. 84, pl. iii). Although said to have come from Colliton Park the details of its discovery are unknown. It can probably be dated to the third century.

Three glass intaglios belong to a very large group of settings moulded in blue or green glass which Henig characterises as Romano-British imitations as very few are recorded outside the British Isles. The majority have been found in the southern half of Britain in third-century contexts, the period in which they were produced. They were probably manufactured in this region, the province of *Britannia Superior* (see Henig 1978, 132–3, fig. 2. Many other examples could now be added). The best of the ones from Colliton looks like a standing figure of Cupid, in profile to the right, although whether it was understood as such cannot be known. It is moulded in blue glass (Henig 1972, no. 5; 1978, no. 578, pl. xviii). This intaglio was recovered during the excavations at Colliton Park and came from Room 3 of Building III (SF 3320). Another possible intaglio moulded in a now very corroded blue glass was also found during the

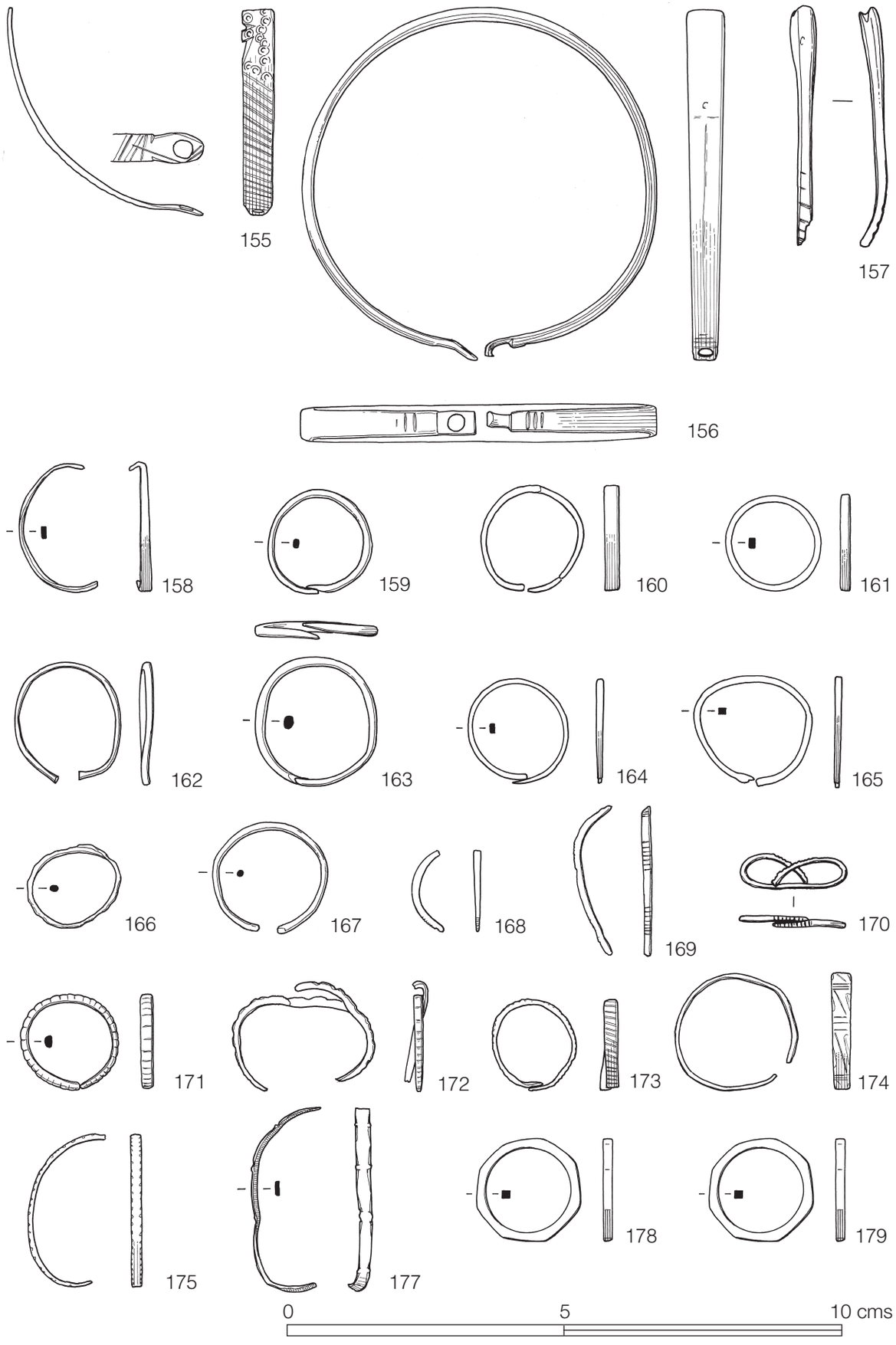


FIG. 123. Copper alloy, nos 155–179

excavation of *Building 182* in 1937 (Henig 1972, no. 8; SF 1881c). Finally, there is a very small blue glass intaglio set in a fragmentary ring that was recovered from *Pit 207b* (Henig 1972, no. 9). This intaglio does not bear a recognisable design but only irregular markings.

Many of the rings are simple bands which are either undecorated (nos 158–167) or decorated with transverse grooves (nos 168–173) or notches (nos 175 and 176).

There are two examples of simple octagonal rings of Henig type IX (nos 178 and 179). While octagonal rings of this type are fairly common, a more unusual heptagonal ring was found at Dorchester Hospital (Henig 1994b, 91, fig. 12.26).

Rings dating to the third century include two keeled rings (nos 181 and 182) and a ring with hunched shoulders (184). There are also fourth-century rings which fall within Guiraud's type 4 (185-187), a diverse group with a setting or flat bezel and often thinner bands (Guiraud 1989, 188). Three rings which have bands decorated with transverse grooves are missing their bezels (nos 188–190).

Among the other fairly common ring types are two, possibly three, cable rings of second- or third-century date (nos 191–193) and a ring key of rotary type (no. 194). Ring-keys were in use throughout the Roman period but Crummy (1983, 84) dates this type to the third or fourth century at Colchester.

Thin undecorated rings

158. SF 105. Area 21: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Incomplete band, wider at the centre. Rectangular section. Width 0.5–2.5 mm.

159. SF 528. 7: *Building 182*, Rooms 10 and 14, layer 4 on floor.
Complete ring fixed with a lap joint. Oval section. Internal diameter 17 mm. Thickness 1.5 mm.

160. SF 562. 63S: *Monument 183*, TTA, layer 3.
Three fragments from a plain, corroded ring of uniform thickness. D-shaped section. Internal diameter 15 mm. Thickness 1 mm.

161. SF 713. 3N: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Thin plain ring with a rectangular section. Internal diameter 15 mm. Width 1.5 mm. Thickness 1 mm.

162. SF 1048. 9 and baulk to N, layer 2.
Penannular ring with slightly thickened butt terminals. Slightly distorted. Internal diameter *c.* 17 mm.

163. SF 1996. 1N: layer 2.
Plain ring formed from a circular section piece of wire with slightly flattened terminals presumably to form a lap joint, now unsoldered. Internal diameter *c.* 20–22 mm.

164. SF 3247. 94S: Building III, Room 1, layer 3.
Corroded ring with an unsoldered lap joint. Possibly originally nicked along the edges. Internal diameter 16.5 mm. Thickness 1.5 mm.

165. SF 4010. 151S: *Building 185*, Room 2, layer 2.
Circular section wire bent round to form a ring. Flattened at the terminals to form a lap joint. Internal diameter *c.* 19 mm.

166. SF 4199. 64SE: fall of trench.
Small ring of oval section fixed with a soldered lap joint. Slightly distorted and corroded. Possibly originally decorated with ribbed decoration. Internal measurements 16 mm by 13 mm.

167. SF 4213. North rampart, baulk VIII, layer 4.
Circular section wire ring. Internal diameter 19 mm.

Thin decorated rings

168. SF 68. *Area* 32/33: near *Building 182*, layer 2.
Incomplete fragment of a ring decorated with transverse lines at the terminal. A similar example comes from Portchester (Webster 1975, fig. 112.47).

169. SF 288. Area 16N/17N: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Part of a ring with a flattened terminal, probably part of a lap joint. Decorated with discontinuous groups of transverse lines. Length 30 mm. Width 1.5 mm.

170. SF 1325. 122SE: TTA, layer 2.
Slightly compressed ring of circular section. The terminals, which overlap, are marked by a number of transverse lines. Length *c.* 60 mm.

171. SF 2979. Vicinity of Building III, spoil heap.
Complete ring decorated with deeply incised transverse lines creating a ribbed effect. The two ends meet but are of different size. The lines become closer together at the thinner terminal but not the other, suggesting that the ring has been cut down from a larger example or even a small bracelet. D-shaped section. Internal diameter 15 mm. Thickness 2.5 mm. Parallels for this type of decoration can be cited from Lankhills (Clarke 1979, 401, gr. 326) dated A.D. 350–80 and from Camerton (Wedlake 1958, fig. 57.1R).

172. SF 3702. 132S: Building III, Room 3 corridor, layer 3.
Distorted, damaged ring decorated with transverse lines.

173. SF 1942. 3E: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Ring decorated around its outer circumference with incised diagonal lines. Fixed with a lap joint. Internal diameter 14 mm. Thickness 2 mm.

174. SF 3246. 64/65SE: Road cut 12, layer 3.
Rectangular section ring decorated with an incised line pattern. Part of the ring, presumably that at the back, is worn smooth. Internal diameter 21 mm. Thickness 3–3.5 mm.

175. SF 392a. 8: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Distorted ring decorated along the edges with opposing notches. Length 40 mm.

176. (n.i.) SF 1296. 122SE: TTA, layer 2.
Two fragments from a ring with alternate notched decoration along the edges. Length 23 mm. Width 1 mm.

177. SF 2464. 14E: layer 2.
Ring pulled out of shape. Decorated with a short and long beaded design. Length 50 mm. Width 2.5 mm.

Polygonal rings

178. SF 2422. 2SE: Stokehole, layer 2.
Rectangular section ring. Internal diameter 1.4 mm by 16 mm. Thickness 1.5 mm. Third/fourth century.

179. SF 3278. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 10.
Rectangular section. Internal diameter 15 mm. Thickness 1.5 mm. Third/fourth century.

Finger rings with a setting or bezel

180. SF 1794. *Building 185*, Room 2, layer 1.
Rectangular section ring in two pieces. Broad decorative central panel composed of a central circle flanked on each side by two smaller concentric rings. The shoulders are marked by two lateral lines along the band, at the end of which are three transverse lines across the band. Internal diameter 19 mm. Thickness 1–5 mm.

181. No SF. Unstratified.
Silver keeled ring with a central elliptical bezel flanked by two broad chamfered shoulders. The back of the hoop is triangular in section. Internal diameter 19 mm. A very similar example, but in copper alloy, was found at Dorchester Hospital (Henig 1994b, 90, fig. 12.24), while one in silver is published from Richborough (Bushe-Fox 1949, pl. CXXXV.92). Third century.

182. *SF 30*. Unstratified.
Keeled ring with a central white glass setting. Henig type VIII. The setting is flanked by two triangular shoulders. Internal diameter 17–18 mm. Comparable examples are known from Marshfield, Glos. (Barford 1985, fig. 49.27) and Richborough (Bushe-Fox 1949, pl. XXXV.95). Third century.

183. SF 811. 12: *Building 182*, north of Room 13, layer 3.
Incomplete ring with low, rounded shoulders. Central rectangular plain bezel surrounded by a frame and flanked by transverse incised lines. Variable thickness and width. Internal diameter 13 mm.

184. SF 4480. 22E: *Building 182*, Well 2, layer 2.
Ring with hunched shoulders and a large elliptical bezel which possibly held an intaglio. Henig type Xb. The ring is slightly distorted and the bezel bent. The hoop is triangular in section either side of the centre becoming D-shaped towards the back. The setting measures 15 mm by 10 mm. Third century.

185. SF 2727. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 5B.
Incomplete ring in three pieces. Guiraud type 4b. Plain corroded band tapering either side of a central setting. This contains an oval bead of pale green glass. Internal diameter *c.* 14 mm. Fourth century.

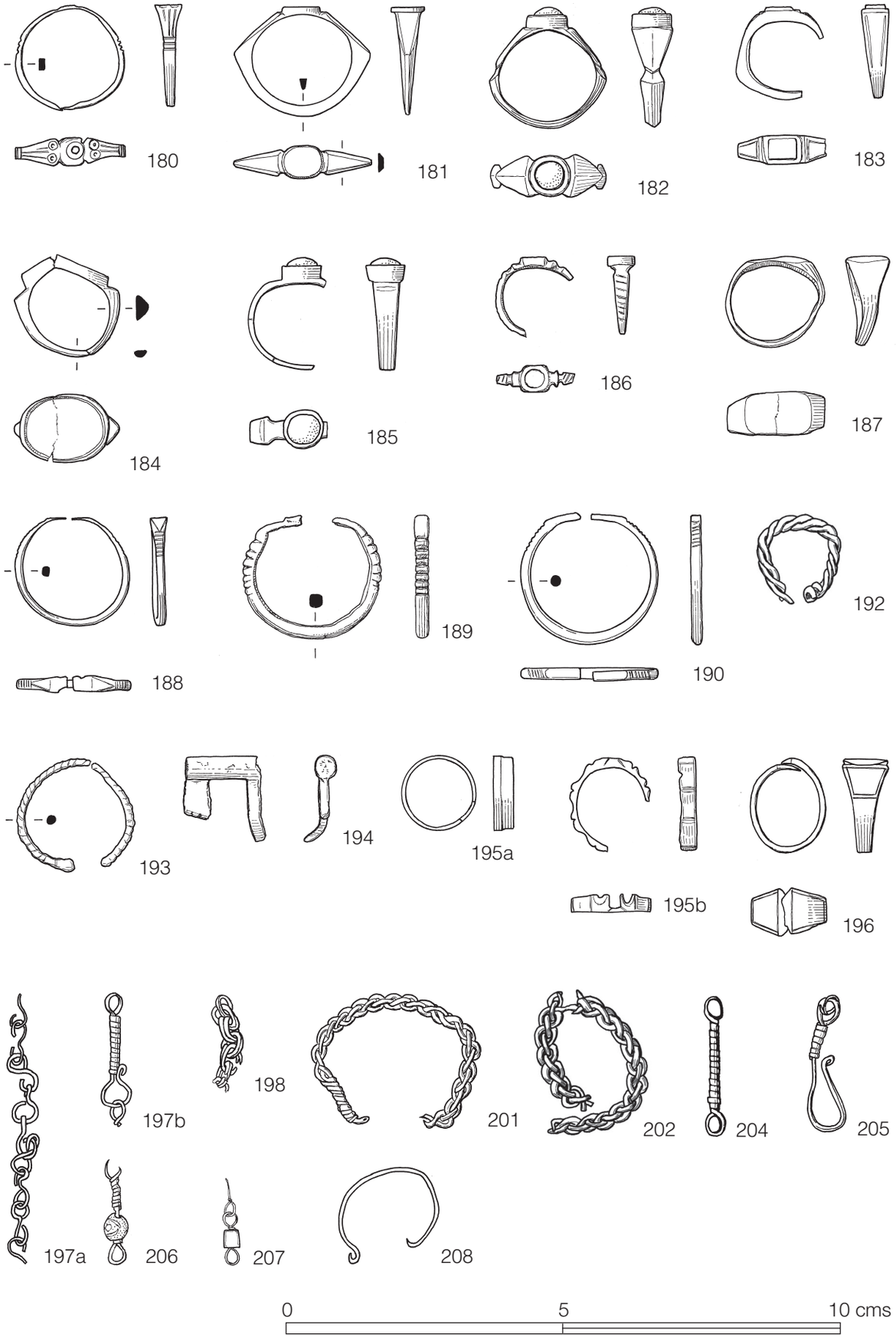


FIG. 124. Copper alloy, nos 180–208

186. SF 2817. 81S: *Monument 184*, S of Building IIIa, layer 7.
Small incomplete ring with a tapered band decorated with incised diagonal lines. Central setting flanked by decorative mouldings. The setting contains traces of an infill of glass or paste. Internal diameter 12.5 mm. The mouldings give the ring a slightly hunched profile, but it might be better placed with fourth-century types, such as those seen at Thetford (Johns and Potter 1983, pl. 3).

187. SF 2900. 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy, layer 3.
Ring with a broad, flattened plain bezel of rectangular shape with rounded corners. Guiraud type 4e. D-shaped section. Internal diameter *c.* 16 mm. Thickness varies from 1.5–8 mm. Fourth century.

188. SF 185. Area 22: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Oval section ring. The terminals are beaten flat with a small gap between which probably supported a central setting. The band each side of the bezel is decorated with incised lines. Internal diameter 19 mm. Thickness 1.5 mm.

189. SF 656. *Building 182*, Well, layer 6.
Ring with flattened terminals. Traces of solder on these suggest that they originally supported a central setting. The hoop is decorated with deep incised lines either side of this missing setting. D-shaped section. Internal diameter 22 mm. Thickness 21 mm.

190. SF 822. 6: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Round section ring. The ends are beaten flat with a small gap between and probably originally supported a setting. Either side of this the hoop is decorated by a zone of incised transverse lines. Internal diameter 22 mm.

Cable rings

191. (n.i.) SF 3092. 104S: Building III, Room 2, layer 3.
Two joining pieces from a two-strand cable bent into a small ring-sized loop. Possibly a ring, perhaps cut down from a bracelet. Similar hoops have also been designated earrings (cf. Allason-Jones 1989, fig.1).

192. SF 3233. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 1.
Short length of three-wire twisted cable bent into a small loop. Part of a bracelet or a finger ring. Internal diameter *c.* 11 mm. Diameter 2 mm.

193. SF 4235. North rampart, cut B, on natural chalk.
Ring in two pieces formed from a ?twisted strand of wire finished with two knobbed terminals. Circular section. Internal diameter *c.* 21 mm. Second or third century.

Ring-key

194. SF 1552. 2N: *Building 182*, layer 5.
Fragment of a small ring-key of rotary type. Late Roman.

Other types

195. SF 350. 2E: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Ring composed of two components now separated. These consist of two rings, one partially fitting over the other. The inner ring (a) is plain. The outer ring (b) fitting over the upper half of the inner ring has a scalloped face, with transverse grooves across the ridges between each scallop. Both rings are damaged. Internal diameter of the inner ring 12.5 mm. Outer ring 14 mm.

196. SF 969. 22S: TTA1, layer 1.
Ring with the two terminals forming the widest part of the band. These are slightly overlapping and are defined by incised lines. Internal diameter 14 mm. Maximum width 8 mm. Similar rings, often with slightly more decoration on the bands or terminals, come from Augst and are dated to the fourth century (Riha 1990, 37, Taf. 8 nos 141–143).

4.9.1.5 Other jewellery (FIG. 124)

197. SF 1445. 2N: *Building 182*, near NE corner of Room 15, layer 4.
a. Small length of chain composed of nine S-shaped links. Length 55 mm. b. Also from the same context and possibly associated with the chain is a small wire suspension hook with a link attached. This has a wound wire shank with a hook at one end and a loop at the other.

198. SF 4435. 132S: layer 3.
Short length of double strand wire chain composed of six and a half links of oval shape.

199. (n.i.) SF 860. 6: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Several broken links from a fine copper alloy wire chain.

200. (n.i.) SF 1022. 11: *Building 182*, Pit C, layer 8.
Several fragments of very corroded wire links of 'S' shape. Possibly from a necklace or similar. Length of one link *c.* 1.5 mm.

201. SF 692. 3N: *Building 182*, W of Room 15, layer 4 on chalk.
Small open hoop made from three intertwined strands of wire of circular section. One end has a small hook, the opposing end is damaged. Possibly an earring.

202. SF 2278. 4N: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Short length of chain composed of four interwoven strands of round section copper alloy wire. Length 75 mm. Width 3 mm.

203. (n.i.) SF 2603. 94S: W of Building III.
Short length of chain formed from four interwoven strands of round section copper alloy wire. Length 26 mm.

204. SF 1188. 11: *Building 182*, Room 17, Pit A, layer 3.
Wire fastener with a loop at each end linked by a twisted wire shank. Probably part of a necklace. Length 25 mm.

205. SF 2001. 3: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Wire hook with a loop at the opposite end joined by a wound wire shank. A single wire link is attached to the loop. Probably part of a necklace.

206. SF 4247. 13: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Blue glass bead decorated with white marvering, suspended on a length of copper alloy wire. This is formed into a loop at one end and is then twisted round, possibly to form a second loop. A second dark blue glass bead and four loose fragments of wire links from the same context are possibly part of the same object. Either from a necklace or possibly an earring.

207. SF 224. Area 16N: *Building 182*, layer.
Short square bead with translucent turquoise glass with thin copper alloy wire threaded through to form two loops on each side. One loop has a second fragment of wire attached.

208. SF 1851. 2N: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Thin wire hoop with a hook at one end and a curled loop at the other. Possibly an earring. Maximum internal diameter 18 mm. Thickness 0.8 mm.

4.9.1.6 Buckles and other fittings (FIG. 125)

209. (n.i.) SF 12. Area 1: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Short tongue of D-shaped section and with a curved hook at the end. The tongue is shaped with two side facets and two notches at the pointed tip. The back is marked by two incised transverse lines. Length 22 mm. Width 3 mm. This type of tongue probably comes from a late Roman buckle.

210. SF 1060. 9: layer 4.
Round section pin with a broken, flattened hook at one end. Probably the tongue from a buckle. Length 48 mm.

211. SF 612. 12: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Rectangular plate with a rivet hole at each end. Originally folded but now flattened out. Length 35 mm. Width 13–15 mm.

212. SF 45. Area 11: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Strap-end of late Roman date with one set of transverse grooves above, and two sets below, a plain panel with faceted sides. There is a rivet hole between the two lower sets of grooves, with angled notches pointing towards it. A pendant was probably fitted into the narrow loop. Length 37 mm. Maximum width 11.5 mm. The overall appearance of the object places it within the transitional very late Roman to early Migration period, with the faceted sides, for example, occurring on both developed Crossbow brooches and early Anglo-Saxon tweezers (Swift 2000, figs 38, 48; Hills and Penn 1981, fig. 59.1806). It is comparable to a late Roman tweezers strap-end from Chelmsford that parallels the more frequently found nail-cleaner strap-ends (Wickenden 1992, fig. 39.6; Eckardt and Crummy 2008, 156, fig. 99.1183). In its general, but not specific, form, the piece can also be compared to the looped shackles on a belt-set from grave 1 at Dyke Hills, Dorchester-on-Thames (Hawkes and Dunning 1961, fig. 1.6, 10; MacGregor and Bolick 1993, 192, 213, no. 36.13).

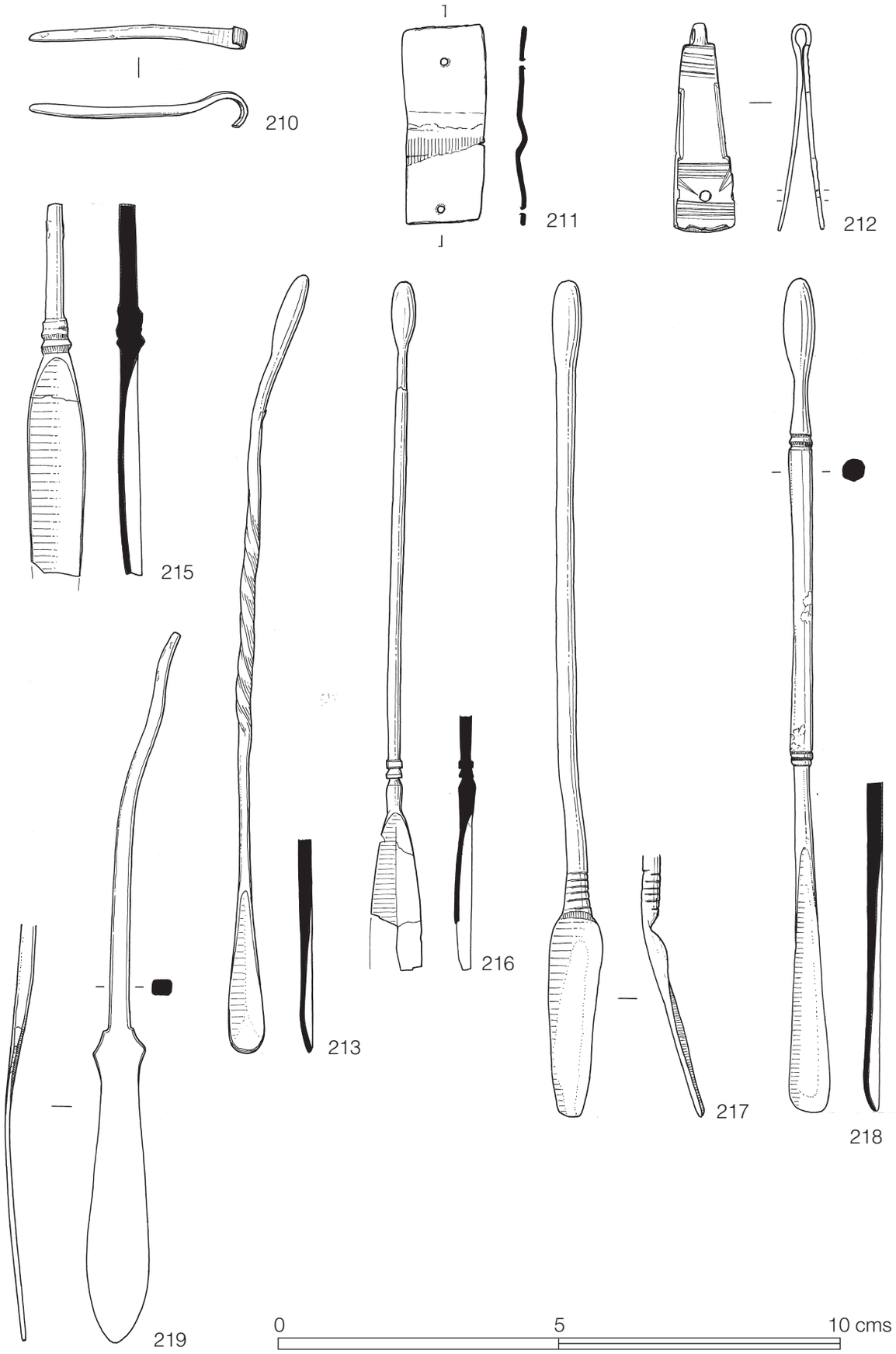


FIG. 125. Copper alloy, nos 210–219

4.9.2 TOILET, SURGICAL OR PHARMACEUTICAL INSTRUMENTS (FIGS 125–127)

4.9.2.1 Spoon-probes

213. SF 286. Area 16N/17N: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Silver spoon-probe, slightly bent. The central length of the shaft is twisted. The spoon is long and tapered and is quite narrow. Overall length 135 mm. Similar examples occur from Richborough (Wilson 1968, 100, pl. XLIII.172) and *Verulamium* (Wheeler and Wheeler 1936, fig. 45.51). An incomplete example in copper alloy came from an early second-century context at the latter.

214. (n.i.) No SF. 94S: Building III, Room 1, layer 3.
Probe, probably from the end of a spoon-probe or similar instrument. Similar to nos 213 and 216. Length 30 mm.

215. SF 3125. 75S/85S: *Monument 184*, TTA, along revetment wall, layer 3.
Part of a spoon-probe consisting of the spoon and probe (probe n.i.). The main part of the handle is missing. The junction between the spoon and the shaft is marked by concentric mouldings. Length of probe 24 mm. Surviving length of spoon 44 mm.

216. SF 4014. 151S: *Building 185*, Room 1, layer 4.
Several fragments from a spoon-probe; a double ended instrument with a narrow spoon at one end and a rounded probe at the opposite end. The spoon is incomplete. Immediately above this the shaft has a short length of decorative moulding. Similar examples have been published from Colchester (Crummy 1983, fig. 65). Remaining length 117 mm.

217. SF 4387. Unstratified.
Spoon-probe with a plain round section shaft. The junction of the shaft with the spoon is marked by six incised rings. Length 151 mm.

218. SF 411. 7: *Building 182*, Room 13, layer 4 on floor.
Spoon-probe, slightly bent at the spoon end (drawn as straight). The spoon is elongated with a blunt rounded end. The central handle is septagonal in section, marked at each end with a cordon, single at the probe end and double at the spoon end. Length 148 mm.

4.9.2.2 Spatula

219. SF 4508. Unstratified.
Spatula with a bent shaft (drawn as straightened). The handle, sub-rectangular in section, tapers away to just 1 mm square at the top end which is broken. Waisted, leaf-shaped blade. Length 124 mm. A similar shaped blade occurs on examples from Colchester (Crummy 1983, fig 68.1947), London (Wheeler 1930, pl. XXXVII) and Gadebridge Park in a second-century context (Neal and Butcher 1974, fig. 63.194).

4.9.2.3 Tweezers

A relatively large number of tweezers were recovered from the site, perhaps indicating local manufacture. The form of tweezers appears to change very little from the Roman period through to the medieval. However, whilst nearly all Roman sites produce at least one example, well-dated medieval types seem rare. It would seem reasonable to assume that most, if not all, of the examples below are of Roman date. All the tweezers here are formed from a beaten strip of copper alloy which has been folded into shape and bent in at the ends.

Two types of tweezers were recovered: plain with straight or flared blades and straight blades with a simple line of decoration along the centre. Eckardt and Crummy (2008, 146) date plain tweezers from the first century onwards and found that the straight type is slightly more common in south and south-east Britain. Tweezers decorated with a line of dots also have a generally southern distribution but are more often found in contexts of third- and fourth-century date (ibid., 151). It is interesting to note that the Colliton Park tweezers lack the marginal grooves usually found on similarly decorated examples.

220. SF 1426. 2N: near buttress, layer 3.
One incomplete blade from a pair of plain tweezers with a straight blade. Length 39 mm. Width 4 mm.

221. SF 2750. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 9.
Plain, straight blades which taper very slightly at the tip. Length 47 mm. Maximum width 6.5 mm.

222. SF 2897. 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy, layer 4.
One blade from a pair of plain tweezers with a straight blade.

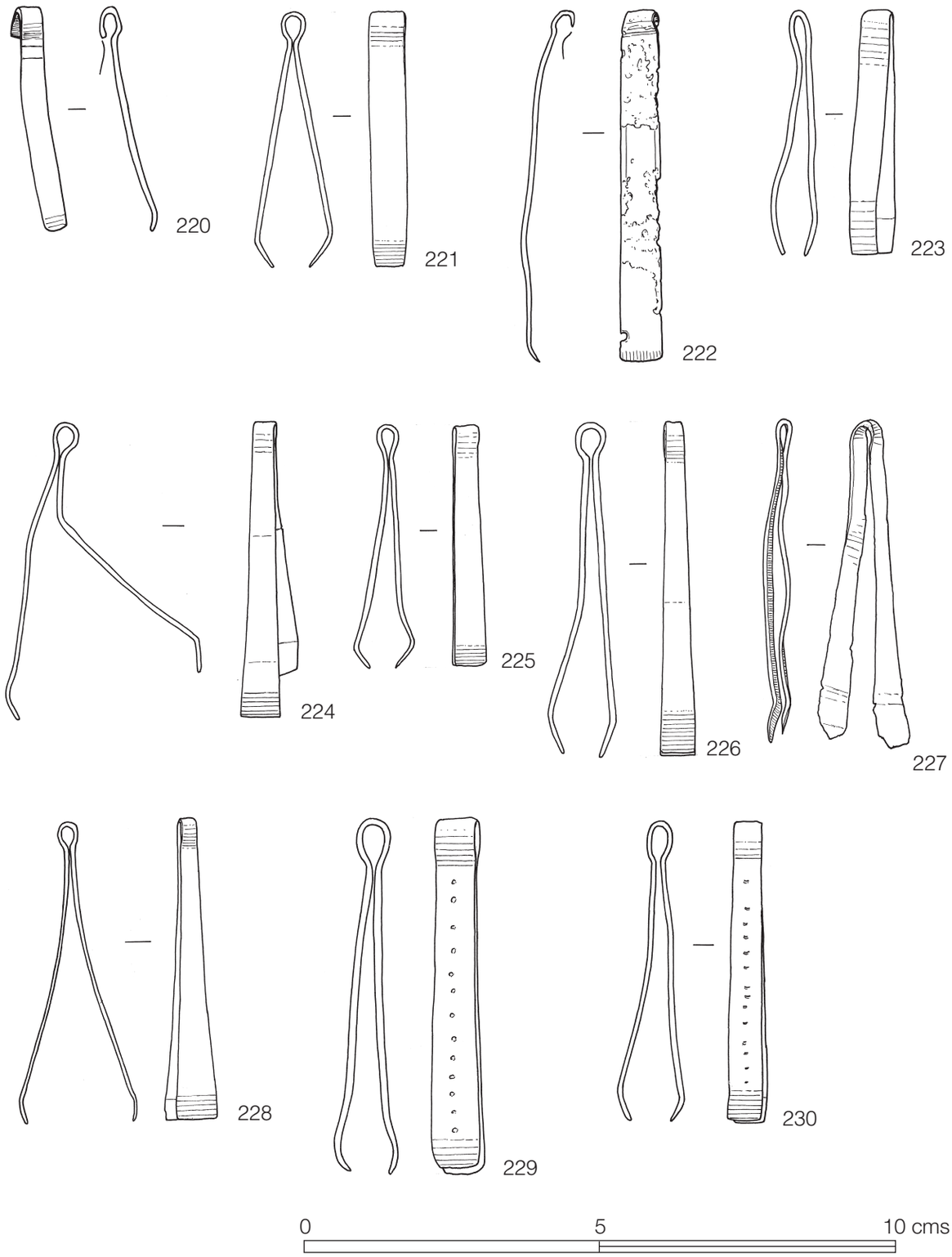


FIG. 126. Copper alloy, nos 220–230

223. SF 3688. Building III, inside S wall, layer 4.
Two pairs of plain tweezers with straight blades (only one pair drawn). Length 42 mm. Width 6 mm. Second pair: length 47 mm. Width 3 mm.

224. SF 546. 16S: layer 3.
Plain tweezers with flared blades, one of which is bent. Length 52 mm. Maximum width 7 mm.

225. *SF 1760*. Unstratified.
Plain tweezers with flared blades. Length 42 mm. Width 5 mm.

226. SF 3197. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 2.
Plain tweezers with flared blades. Length 57 mm. Maximum width 6 mm.

227. SF 3458. 123S: Building III, Room 3, layer 3.
Plain tweezers with flared blades, the ends of which have flattened, slightly rounded edges. Slightly corroded. Length 55 mm. Width 2.5–5 mm.

228. *SF 4697*. Unstratified.
Plain tweezers with flared blades. Length 53 mm. Maximum width 5 mm.

229. SF 4222. North rampart, baulk VIII, layer 5.
Tweezers with straight blades decorated with a central line of punched dots. Length 62 mm. Maximum width 8 mm. Almost identical tweezers were found during excavations along the Dorchester by-pass (R.S. Smith 1997, fig. 109.10). Other examples with punched decoration down the blades include those found in a third-century context at Nettleton (Wedlake 1982, fig. 94.2) and a fourth-century context at Gadebridge Park (Neal and Butcher 1974, 141, fig. 62.189).

230. No SF. Unstratified.
Tweezers with straight blades decorated with a central line of stab marks. Blades narrow towards the suspension end. Length 52 mm. Maximum width 5.5 mm.

231. (n.i.) SF 11. Area 1: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Upper part of a tweezer blade. Length 30 mm. Width 4.5 mm.

4.9.2.4 Nail-cleaners

The five nail-cleaners from Colliton Park form a diverse group. Two have swollen blades, which Eckardt and Crummy (2008, 122) found to be southern in distribution, possibly Durotrigian, with examples from Dorchester dated to the first or early second centuries and from Winchester to the fourth century. Interestingly, two examples from Dorchester are shouldered, like no. 233 from Colliton Park, while those found at Waddon Hill are rounded, like no. 232. However, the nipped in waist of 233 is unusual, and also seen on a late Roman decorated example from Cricklade, Wilts. (ibid., fig. 117c).

Three examples are straight-sided. Two have a suspension loop which is wider than the shaft and has a rounded top (nos 234 and 235). Plain examples of this form have a largely southern distribution and date from the mid-first to second or third centuries (ibid., 130). However, the Colliton Park examples may both have had incised decoration along the blade. No. 236 has a long blade and slight notch below the suspension loop, reminiscent of the Eckardt and Crummy group with a spool, lugs or notches at the neck (ibid., 125).

Overall, the fact that the majority of the tweezers and nail-cleaners from Colliton Park fall into general types found most commonly in southern Britain, sometimes with a particularly south-western or local distribution, suggests that some of these types were being made in or near Dorchester.

232. SF 5A. 40–50 ft: layer 2.
Nail-cleaner, broken at the top where the suspension loop would have been. The straight blade swells into a circular expansion two-thirds up. The upper part of the blade is corroded. Overall length 52 mm. Diameter of circle 14 mm. A similar nail-cleaner was found in late first-/early second-century Pit 31 on the new County Hall computer wing site in Colliton Park (Mills 1993a, 31, fig. 17.6). Two other examples with swollen blades were found at Waddon Hill, Dorset (Webster 1980, fig. 33.95 and 96).

233. SF 3510. 133S: Building III, Pit Q.
Nail-cleaner. The suspension loop is missing. The swollen blade is nipped in at the waist and tapers to the end. Length 36 mm.

234. SF 2732. 71S: *Monument 184*, layer 3.
Nail-cleaner with a straight-sided blade tapering slightly towards the suspension loop. The loop is rounded, wider than the blade and separated from the shaft by a flat collar visible only from the front. The surface is worn flat but was possibly originally decorated since there are traces of lateral incised lines along the length of the shaft. Length 55 mm. Maximum width 8 mm.

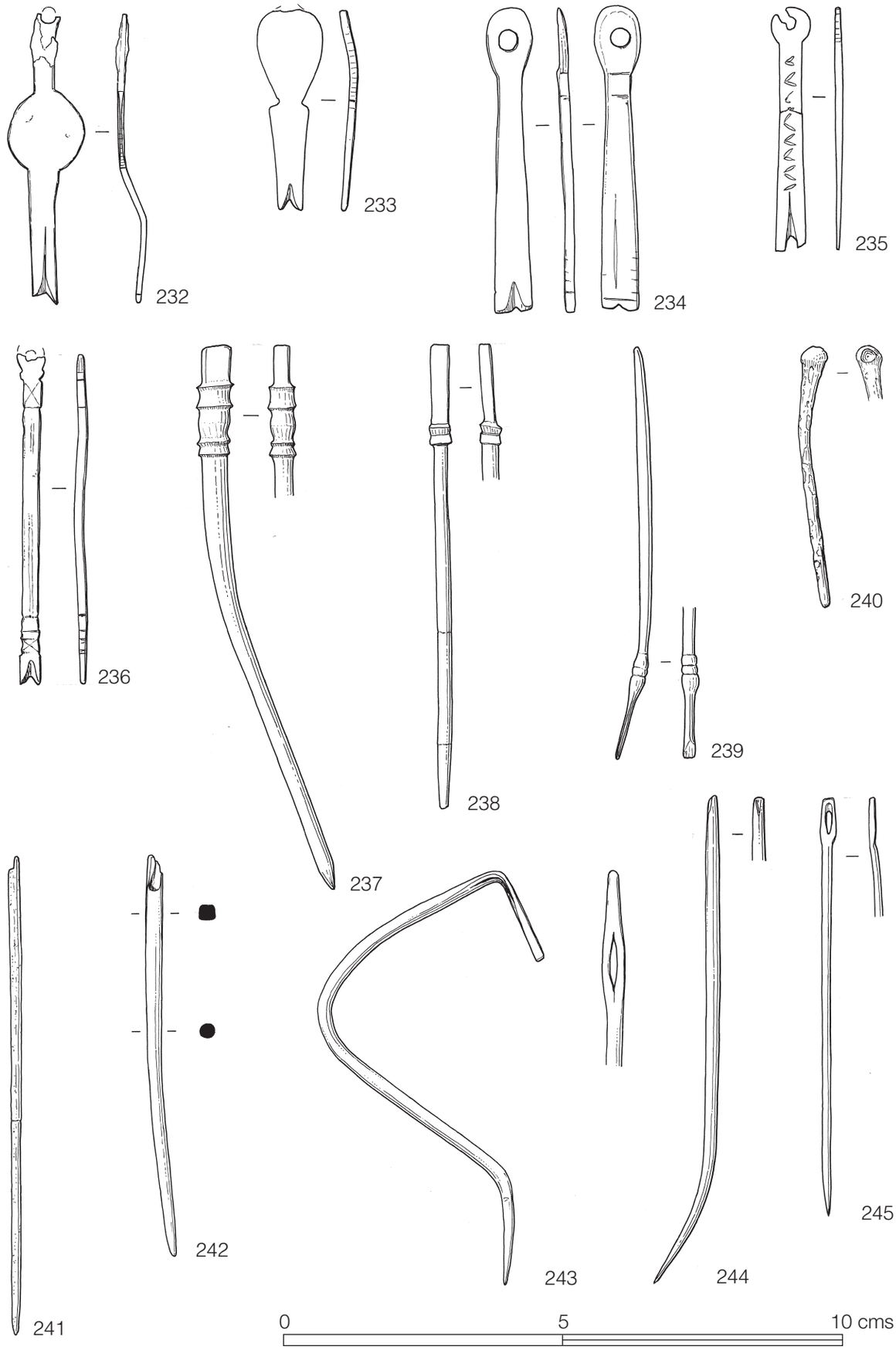


FIG. 127. Copper alloy, nos 232–245

235. SF 65A. 31S: layer 5.
Nail-cleaner broken into two pieces. Straight-sided shaft slightly tapered towards the suspension loop which is broken. The face of the shaft is decorated with a vertical line of incised chevrons. Length 44 mm. Maximum width 5 mm.

236. SF 83. Area 5: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Nail-cleaner with a long, straight blade and slight notch below the suspension loop. The surface is pitted with corrosion thus disguising any possible decorative details. The loop is broken. Length 60 mm. Width 3 mm.

4.9.2.5 Other possible toilet instruments

237. SF 2810. 94S: Building III, Room 1, layer 4 below cobbles.
Possible toilet instrument. The head consists of circular mouldings surmounted by a rectangular section top which has been broken. The circular cross-section shaft is finished off in a shaped tip. Length 100 mm.

238. SF 1668. 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, trench 2, layer 4A.
Implement, complete but in three pieces. Circular cross-section with a rectangular end blade separated from the shaft by two square section mouldings. Length 82 mm.

239. SF 3002. 34SE: Road cut 1, on road surface.
Implement, possibly a small ligula. A handle with a sub-rectangular section tapers towards one end and is attached to a small flattened head via two circular section mouldings at the other. Length 72 mm. An implement from Richborough has one bulbous terminal and one flattened (Wilson 1968, 100, pl. XLIII.175).

240. SF 32. Area 2: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Toilet spoon, perhaps unfinished. One side of the head is depressed forming a pointed dimple. Length 46 mm.

4.9.3 OBJECTS USED IN THE WORKING OF TEXTILES (FIG. 127)

4.9.3.1 Needles

241. SF 212. Area 24: near *Building 182*, layer 2.
Needle in two pieces and broken at the point where the eye is cut. Round section. Length 87 mm.

242. SF 989. 74S: *Monument 183*, TTA1, layer 2.
Shaft of a needle. Round section which flattens at the break with a trace of the eye showing. Length 72 mm.

243. SF 1052. 61SE: TTA1, layer 3.
Bent needle. Circular section shaft flattened at one end with a slit shaped eye cut out. The head is rounded. Length 130 mm.

244. SF 2693. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 4.
Shaft from needle with a broken head. Length 90 mm.

245. No SF. Unstratified.
Needle in two pieces. Circular section shaft with a flattened head. Elongate, oval eye. Squared head. Length 76 mm.

4.9.4 HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS AND FURNITURE (FIGS 128–129)

4.9.4.1 Spoons

Spoons with a round bowl

246. SF 1204. 11: *Building 182*, Room 17, Pit A, layer 3.
Small, white metal plated spoon. The bowl is rounded and the thin circular section handle broken. Length 57 mm. Diameter of bowl 25 mm. This form belongs to Crummy (1983) type 1 dating to the second half of the first century and early second century.

Spoons with an oval bowl

247. SF 2170. 12E: *Building 182*, layer 3 (in dry wall).
Spoon with a white metal coating. Oval shaped bowl (in two pieces) soldered to the handle via a semi-circular offset. The bowl has been bent away from the handle (drawn as straight). Bowl length 54 mm. Width 38 mm. Overall length 175 mm. Similar spoons from fourth-century contexts are known from Halstock (Henig 1993b, fig. 15.2), Lydney (Wheeler and Wheeler 1932, fig. 19.89), Portchester (Webster 1975, fig. 113.59) and Puncknowle, Dorset (Bailey 1986, fig. 14.1).

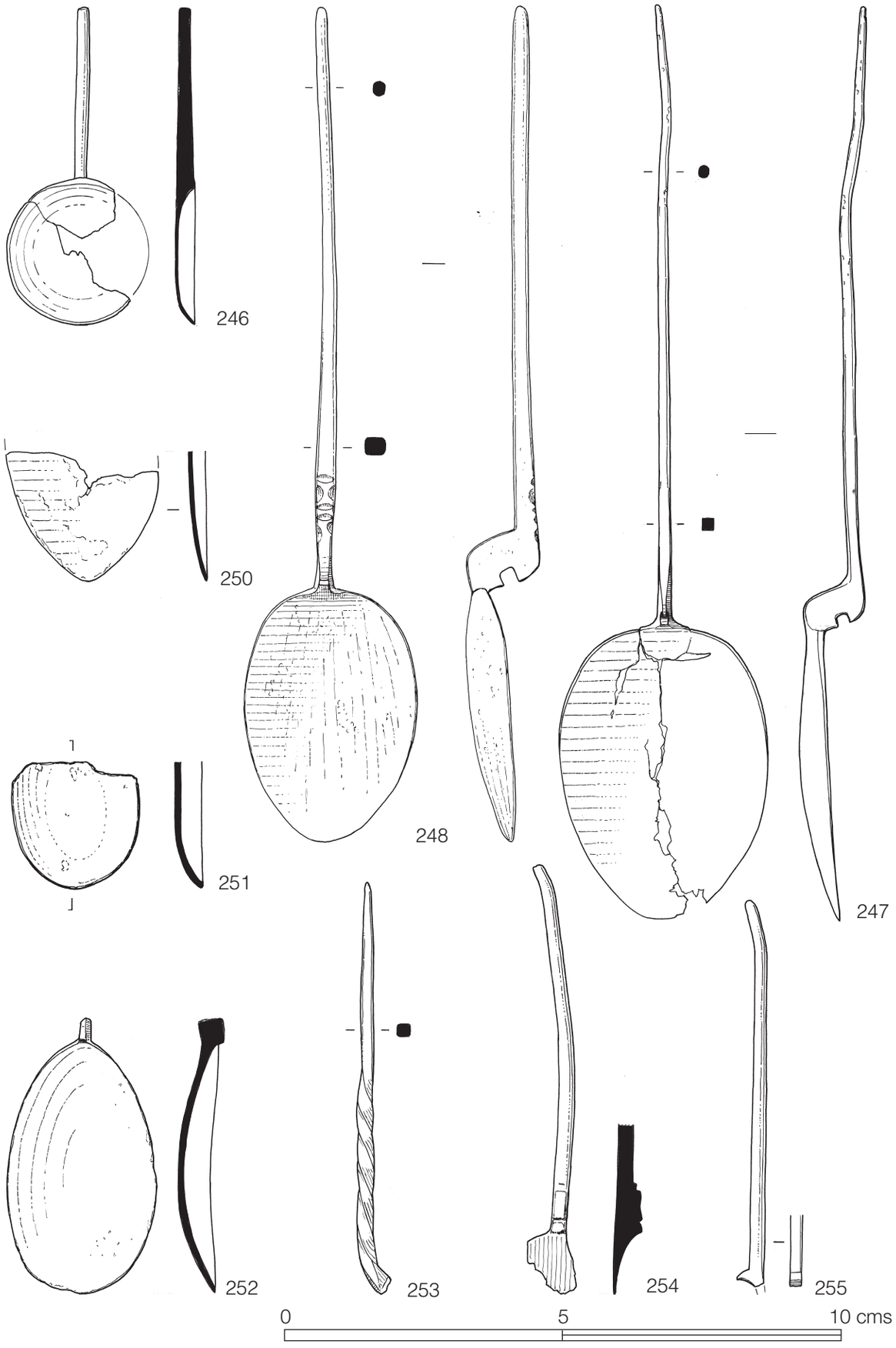


FIG. 128. Copper alloy, nos 246–248, 250–255

248. No SF. Context unknown.
White metal plated spoon with an oval bowl. Round sectioned, slightly tapered handle with small U-shaped notch cut from the offset and moulded decoration at the attachment. Bowl length 47 mm. Width 31 mm. Overall length 150 mm. Similar spoons come from Uley, Glos. (Butcher 1993, fig. 134.10, fig. 135.1) and a spoon from Halstock has notched decoration (Henig 1993b, fig. 15.4).

249. No SF. Context unknown.
White metal plated spoon with an elongate, slightly pointed spoon. Round section, tapered handle, offset with a C-shaped aperture. Bowl length 70 mm. Width 30 mm. Total length 207 mm.

250. SF 1077. 13: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Pointed tip of the oval bowl of a white metal coated spoon. Probably a fourth-century type.

251. SF 1424. 2N: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Broken oval bowl of a spoon. Width 23 mm.

252. SF 1823. 6: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Oval bowl from a white metal coated spoon broken at the handle attachment. Length 47 mm. Maximum width 30 mm. Fourth-century type.

253. SF 1824. 6: *Building 182*, spoil heap.
Spoon handle. Tapered tip, square section which is twisted towards the bowl attachment. Length 75 mm. A similar handle comes from Uley (Butcher 1993, fig. 134.6) and a similar spoon handle from Halstock (Henig 1993b, fig. 15.3). An object with a twisted handle was among a group of ornate silver spoons found on the Somerleigh Court Estate in Dorchester (Dalton 1922) and there is a twisted handle from the Library Site at Colliton Park (Aitken and Aitken 1983, fig. 9.15).

254. SF 2623. 88SE: TTA, layer 2.
Spoon handle with a white metal coating. The circular section handle has a rectangular section moulding at the junction with the bowl which is damaged. Length 78 mm.

255. SF 3525. 132S: East of Building III, layer 3.
Spoon handle, broken at both ends. Circular section becomes square at the bowl attachment. Length 70 mm.

256. SF 3568. 133S: West of Building III, layer 3.
Offset spoon handle broken at both ends. Circular section becomes square at the bowl attachment. Length 81 mm.

257. SF 4488. 123SE: layer 2A.
Spoon handle. The circular-section shaft becomes square towards the top end with notches cut into the front face only. Length 87 mm.

Folding spoons

258. SF 3401. 103S: Building III, Room 2, layer 3.
The central part of the handle from a folding spoon, Sherlock (1976) type C1. The back part has a longitudinal slit to take the folded blade. The fragment here has a zoomorphic appearance and as such is comparable with an example from North France (ibid., fig. l.Cl). A comparison could perhaps also be drawn with the stylised animal figure seen in the shale table leg (see FIG. 174). Length 39 mm. Possibly dates to the second–third century.

259. SF 4302. 151S: *Building 185*, Room 2, layer 5 under floor.
The lower handle from a folding spoon, Sherlock (1976) type Al. At the lower end the handle is just splaying out to form the spoon bowl. At the other end the rectangular section handle flattens out to form the hinge for a blade. The handle is decorated with incised transverse lines at each end and has small notches down each edge. Length 86 mm. Comparable examples of this rare class of spoon occur from London and Cow Roast Inn, Herts. (ibid., 250) and are broadly dated to the second–third century.

4.9.4.2 Handles

260. SF 1373. 131SE: TTA, layer 3.
The moulded terminal from a drop-handle broken at the bend where the handle would have been fixed to the drawer or box. Length 55 mm. A very similar example is published from Colchester (Crummy 1983, fig. 85.2134) from a late Roman context.

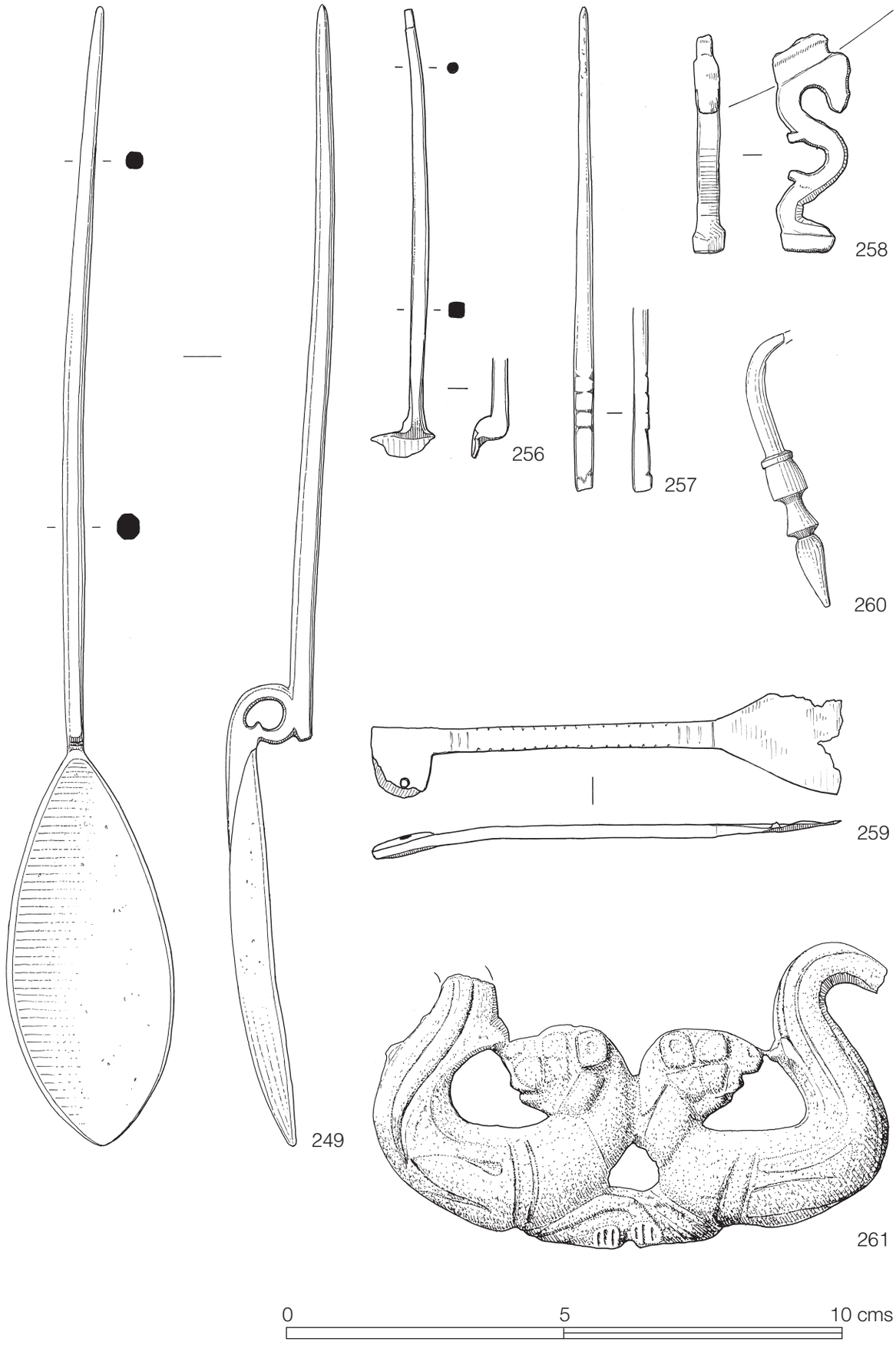


FIG. 129. Copper alloy, nos 249, 256–261

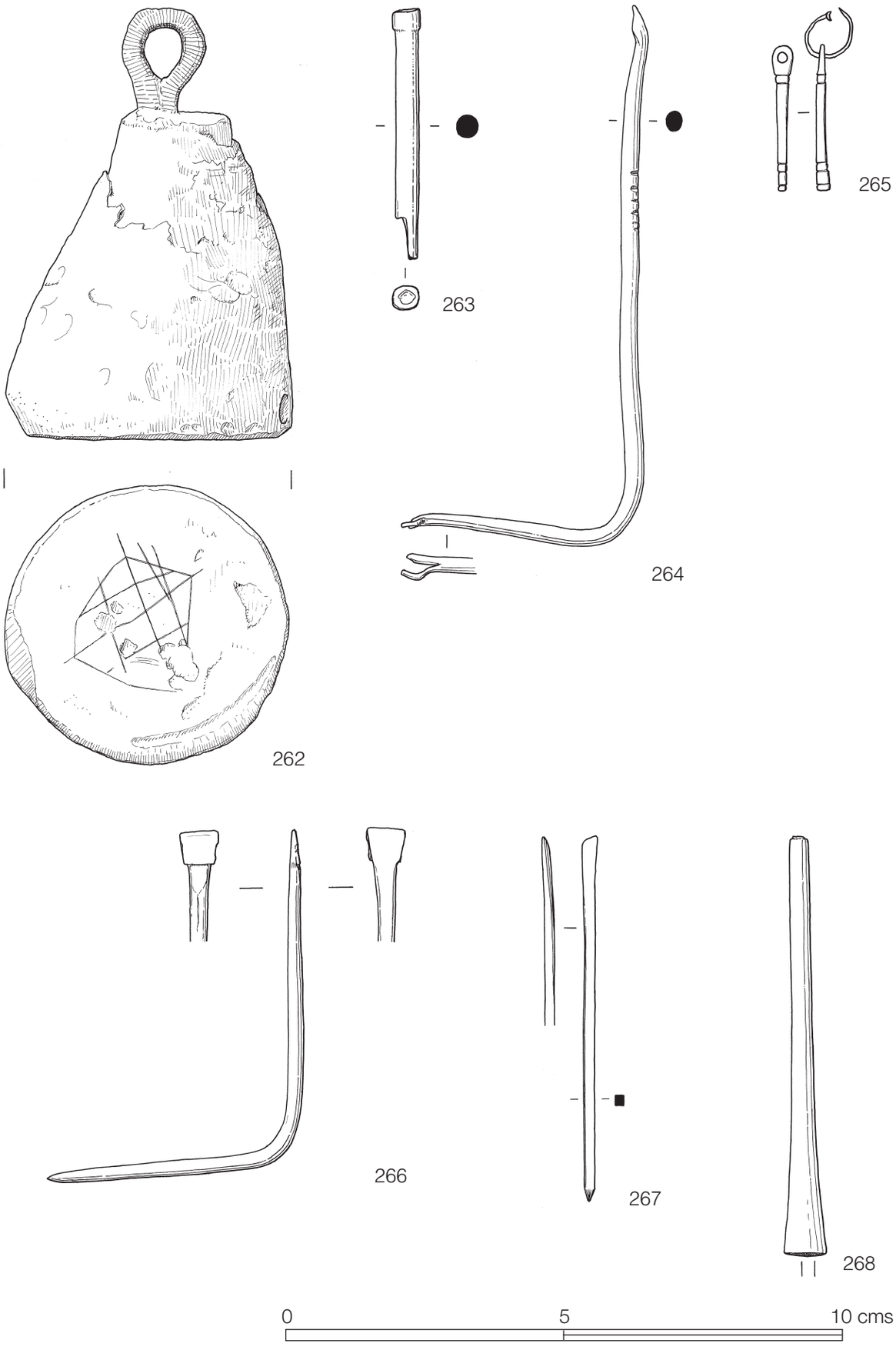


FIG. 130. Copper alloy, nos 262–268

261. No SF. Context lost.
Box handle with two moulded animals, possibly sea panthers connected with Bacchus, either side. Broken at both terminals. Maximum width 94 mm.

4.9.5 OBJECTS ASSOCIATED WITH WEIGHING AND MEASURING (FIG. 130)

4.9.5.1 Weight

262. SF 1276. 9: W of Stokehole 7a, layer 2.
Lead weight roughly conical in shape with an iron suspension loop. Weight 2.226 kg, close to 6.8 Roman pounds, probably 7 pounds with the missing element of the suspension mechanism. The base has a lightly scratched pattern of lines. Diameter across the base 70 mm. Height 80 mm.

4.9.5.2 Scales

The following items, all incomplete, are tentatively identified as parts of balances or steelyards.

263. SF 3048. 103S: Building III, Room 2 corridor, layer 3.
Steelyard fragment? Part of a solid rod with a thickened collar at one end. Broken at the other end. The shaft is marked by incised transverse lines which appear to be equally spaced. Length 46 mm. Diameter 4–5 mm. The object is perhaps comparable to a steelyard from Gadebridge Park (Neal and Butcher 1974, fig. 56.47).

264. SF 3334. 112S: *Monument 184*, layer 3.
Steelyard fragment? Rod bent to a right angle. Circular section. Slightly twisted at one end, broken at the other. Six irregularly placed incised lines towards one end. Length 137 mm. Diameter 3 mm.

265. SF 488. 7: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Steelyard fragment? Small object with a suspension loop at one end with a thin link of copper alloy wire attached. The object is moulded at each end. Length 26 mm. A similar item from Richborough is described as part of a steelyard (Wilson 1968, 105, pl. XLVII.214).

4.9.6 OBJECTS ASSOCIATED WITH WRITTEN COMMUNICATION (FIGS 130–131)

4.9.6.1 Styli

The seven styli are catalogued following Manning's (1985) typology for copper alloy and iron styli. Three types of styli were identified at Colliton Park: a simple slender shaft that tapers to a point at one end and is flattened to form the eraser at the other (Type 1), styli in which the point and the eraser are distinctly formed and separated from the stem (Type 3) and a decorated form of Type 3 (Type 4).

266. SF 1418. 95SE: TTB2, E of wall, layer 2.
Stylus with one spatulate end and one pointed end. Type 1. The implement has been bent to a right angle. The spatulate end has been made by hammering the circular section handle flat and then folding it over on itself. Length 106 mm.

267. SF 2128. South spoil heap.
Stylus, pointed at one end, flattened at the other. Type 1. Square section shaft. Length 66 mm.

268. SF 1464. S71/81S: *Monument 184*, layer 3.
Type 3 stylus. Circular section becoming thicker to one end, the diameter changing from 3 mm to 8 mm. At the wider end there are traces of a central iron projection. Length 750 mm.

269. SF 1574. 71S: *Monument 184*, layer 3.
Plain stylus with a long pointed end. Round section handle. Length 120 mm.

270. *SF 2132*. Unstratified.
Stylus with a broad spatulate end. Type 3. The holder is of circular section and slightly thicker to the pointed end. Width of spatula 12 mm. Length 108 mm.

271. SF 2160. 6: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Type 4 stylus decorated at the spatulate end with an incised lattice. The pointed end has incised oblique lines down each end in opposite directions. The face shows horizontal lines. Rectangular section handle. Length 106 mm.

272. No SF. Context lost.
Type 4 stylus with a rectangular section shaft. Decorated with incised lines. Moulding at junction of handle and pointed end. Length 125 mm.

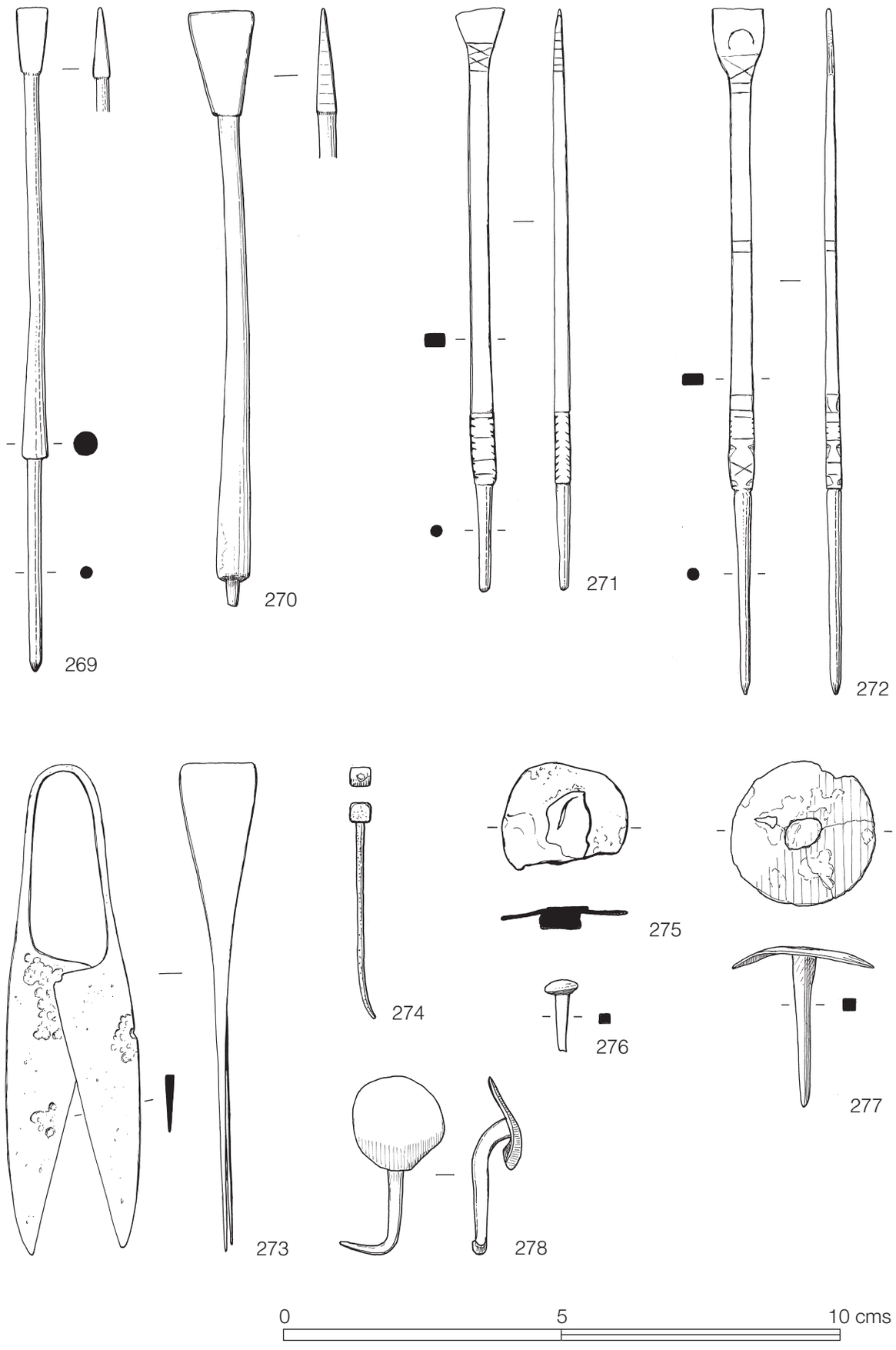


FIG. 131. Copper alloy, nos 269–278

4.9.7 TOOLS (FIG. 131)

273. SF 2272. 4N: *Building 182*, layer 5.
Pair of shears made from a single piece of metal. Of a size used for personal grooming. Tapered blades with a maximum width of 14 mm and length of 55 mm. Overall length 87 mm.

4.9.8 FASTENINGS AND FITTINGS (FIGS 131–135)

4.9.8.1 Nails

274. SF 2537. 85S: outside NW corner of Building III, layer 3.
Small nail, possibly with traces of copper alloy coating. Very corroded. The shaft is probably square in section, the tip missing. Length 40 mm.

275. SF 206. Area 6N: *Building 182*, layer 1.
Circular-headed nail with a flattened shank. Diameter of head 23 mm.

276. SF 280. Area 16N/17N: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Nail with a solid, flattened circular head and a square section shaft. Diameter 6 mm.

277. SF 1688. 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, layer 4.
Nail with slightly domed head and square section shaft in three pieces. Diameter 26 mm. Length 29 mm.

278. SF 1998. 1N: layer 2.
Nail with a flat circular head. The rectangular section shaft is hooked at the end and the head is bent over. Diameter 17 mm. Length (unbent) 36 mm.

279. SF 2681. 71S: *Monument 184*, layer 3.
Nail with a large flattened head and square section shank. Diameter of head 29 mm.

280. SF 2712. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 2.
Nail with a flat circular head and square section shaft. Diameter 22 mm. Length of shaft 22 mm.

281. (n.i.) SF 2986. 71S: Building IIIA, below mortar outside door.
Nail with a damaged flat, circular head.

282. SF 3118. South road cut 13, layer 2.
Tapered nail made from a rolled sheet with a hammered flat top. Length 36 mm. Diameter of top 6–8 mm.

283. SF 3392. 81S: *Monument 184*, layer 6.
Small nail with a slightly corroded flat head and a square section shaft. Diameter *c.* 11 mm.

284. SF 3594. 132S. Building III, Pit S, layer 2.
Small dome-headed nail with a square section shaft. Diameter 15 mm. Remnants of a second tack (n.i.) showed an incomplete head decorated with raised concentric circles.

285. SF 4296. South below wall of Building III.
Nail with a large flat, circular head (in fragments). Diameter 35 mm.

4.9.8.2 Studs

286. SF 112. Area 11: *Building 182*, layer 4 silt on floor.
Flat disc with an iron shaft. The disc is decorated with a ring of embossed dots. The iron shaft stands proud of the upper surface. Diameter 23 mm.

287. SF 1691. 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, layer 3.
Stud with convex head. Slight concentric moulding is visible on the underside. Broken square section shaft. Diameter 21 mm.

288. SF 1901. 2N: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Dome-headed stud with corroded edges. Square section shaft. Diameter 7 mm. Shaft from a second stud.

289. SF 1429. 2N: Buttress, layer 4.
Small dome-headed stud. Diameter 8.5 mm.

290. SF 2798. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 6A.
Dome-headed stud. Diameter 10.5 mm. Length of shaft 7 mm.

291. SF 3232. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 1.
Small stud with damaged head. Length of shaft 6 mm.

292. (n.i.) SF 4102. 152S: S of *Building 185*, layer 4.
Hollow domed head from a stud. Diameter 11 mm.

293. (n.i.) SF 4401. 116SE: Road cut 7, on road surface.
Fragments from a hollow domed stud.

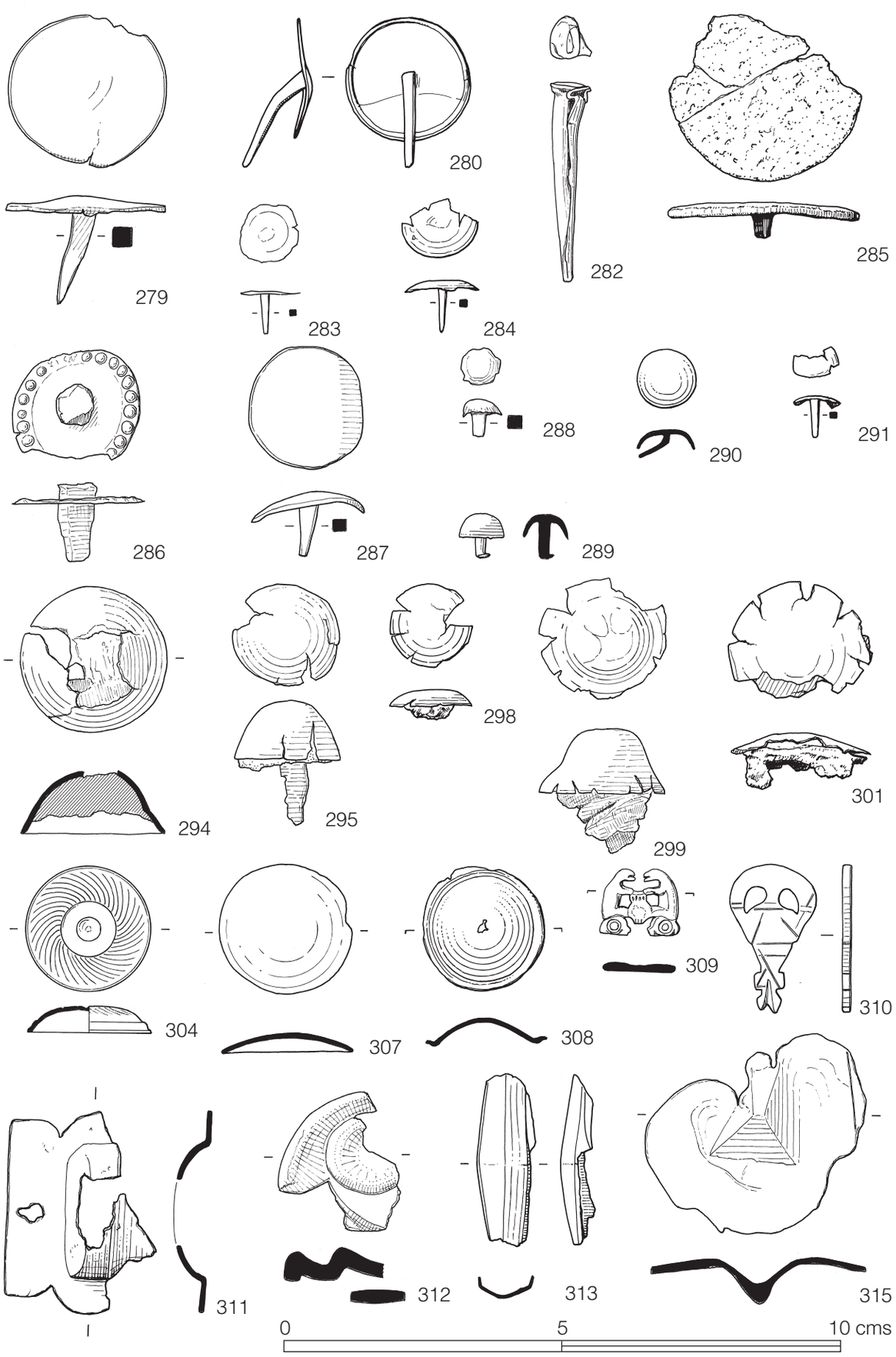


FIG. 132. Copper alloy, nos 279–315

4.9.8.3 Bosses

Domed bosses filled with solder

294. SF 38. Area 11: *Building 182*, humus.
Dome-shaped boss partially filled with lead solder. Diameter 25 mm.

295. SF 119A. 34: -4–5", flints at north end.
Dome-shaped boss filled with solder and with a projecting square section iron shaft. Diameter 18 mm.

296. (n.i.) SF 188. Area 5N: *Building 182*, layer 5.
Several fragments from a plain hollow boss filled with lead solder.

297. (n.i.) SF 301. Area 16N: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Fragment from a hollow boss.

298. SF 304. Area 16N: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Two dome-headed studs with solder (one illustrated). Diameter 15 mm.

299. SF 1322. 122SE: TTA, layer 2.
Dome-shaped boss split around the edges. Filled with lead solder with possibly part of an iron shank. Some hammering facets visible on surface. Diameter *c.* 22 mm.

300. (n.i.) SF 1749. 161S: TTB1, layer 4.
Large dome-shaped boss filled with lead solder. Diameter 33 mm. Height 30 mm.

301. SF 2707. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 4.
Dome-headed stud split around the edges. Filled with lead solder. Diameter 26 mm.

302. (n.i.) SF 4315. S of *Building 185*, layer 3.
Part of hollow domed stud with solder.

303. (n.i.) SF 4447. 109SE: Pit cut through road.
Fragment of boss with solder.

Hollow bosses

304. SF 140. Spoil heap near Area 5.
Hollow domed boss with incised decoration on the surface. Diameter 22 mm.

305. (n.i.) SF 1123. 31S/41S: Building II, layer 2.
Fragments from a hollow domed boss. Diameter 16 mm.

306. (n.i.) SF 1691. 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, layer 3.
Plain hollow boss of convex profile. Diameter 24 mm.

307. SF 1678. 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, layer 3.
Plain, domed hollow boss. Diameter 23 mm.

308. SF 2312. 4N: layer 4.
Hollow domed boss with a raised flange. Small irregular central hole. Diameter 23 mm.

4.9.8.4 Decorative fittings and mounts

309. SF 3283. 113S: Building III, Room 2, Pit O.
Lateral extension from a ring decorated with openwork depicting two animals, probably panthers or other felines, either side of a cantharus. The piece was probably made by beating the metal into a form or mould (Henig 1985, 142). Width 14 mm. Height 12 mm. Second or third century. Finger rings with a lateral extension are a variant of the ring-key type. Many of these rings depict Bacchic motifs and the most common image on rings of this type is a pair of panthers or other felines drinking from a cantharus. Examples from Britain include a silver ring from Chesterford, Essex and a gold ring from Corbridge (Johns 1996b, 57). The Colliton Park ring is a fairly poorly executed version of this type.

310. SF 2843. 81S: *Monument 184*, layer 7.
Pendant. Cone-shaped with a convex top. The narrow end has a lateral rectangle below which is the split end. Two tear-drop apertures have been cut from the widest part of the blade and the surface is marked by a number of incised lines. Length 26 mm. Maximum width 16 mm.

311. SF 103A. 23S: layer 3.
Part of a moulded fitting. Single attachment hole. Length 36 mm.

312. SF 345. 2E: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Possible fragment from a decorative fitting with a relief curvilinear design. Diameter *c.* 31 mm.

313. SF 1854. 2N: *Building 182*, layer 6.
Shaped piece of sheet, possibly a fragment of a barrel-shaped bead or tube. Length 30 mm. A similar object comes from Alchester, Oxfordshire (Lloyd-Morgan 2001, 229–30 no. 48).

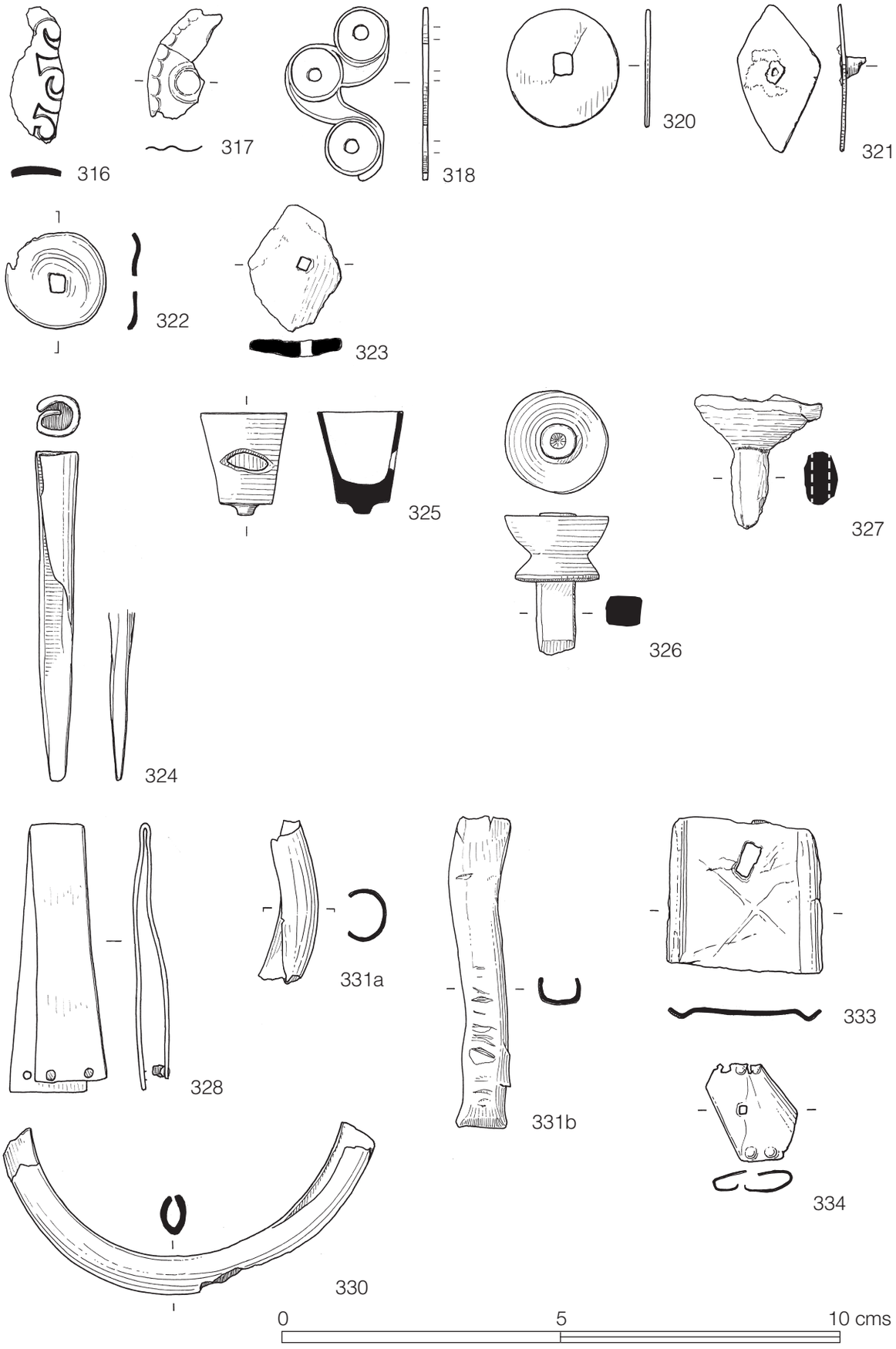


FIG. 133. Copper alloy, nos 316–334

314. (n.i.) SF 2358. 4N: Pit G, layer 6.
Several fragments from a flat disc possibly decorated. Trace of further attachment on one face. Diameter *c.* 36 mm.

315. SF 2681. 71S: *Monument 184*, layer 3.
Slightly irregular lobed fragment, pinched to a point at the centre. Possibly a fitting. Length 40 mm.

316. SF 3202. 104S: layer 4 above the ditch west of Building III.
Fragment with relief decoration. Length 24 mm.

317. SF 3732. 132S: *Monument 184*, Pit V, layer 3.
Six fragments from a circular fitting. Repoussé decoration of dots and ?loops/petals. Diameter *c.* 28 mm.

318. No SF. Unstratified.
Flat, decorative piece composed of three linked circles in Celtic style. There is no visible evidence of attachment for the piece, nor does it appear to be broken at any point. Diameter of circles 9 mm. Overall length 30 mm.

319. (n.i.) No SF. Bath C, 9 ft. level.
Damaged circular head decorated with relief concentric circles and an embossed fringe around the periphery. The centre is pierced by a square section iron shaft. Diameter *c.* 22 mm.

320. SF 361. 8: *Building 182*, Room 10, layer 5.
Flat circular disc with a square central hole. Diameter 20 mm.

321. SF 1107. 81SE: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 2.
Lozenge-shaped piece with a central hole through which a circular-headed stud (now missing) with an iron shank was fixed. Length 26 mm. Width 15 mm.

322. SF 1661. 14: West of Room 17.
Flat circular disc with a square central hole. Diameter 18 mm.

323. SF 3732. 132S: *Monument 184*, Pit V, layer 3.
Lozenge-shaped piece with a central square hole. Length 22 mm.

4.9.8.5 Ferrules

324. SF 62. Area 32/33: near *Building 182*, layer 1.
Tapered ferrule. Length 60 mm. Possibly medieval.

325. SF 1638. 12: *Building 182*, Sump, layer 1.
Conical ferrule with a small spur at the narrow end. An irregular slit is cut through the side at one point. Height 16 mm. Diameter at wider end 15 mm.

4.9.8.6 Keys and locks

326. SF 817. 52S: *Monument 183*, layer 5.
Bell-shaped stud of Allason-Jones' Type 2 (1985), with broken rectangular shaft; possibly used as a lockpin. This is marked with a series of incised horizontal lines at approximately 1 mm intervals. The head is spindle-shaped with the upper face sunk around a central cone with a sunken centre. Diameter of head 18 mm. A similar, but larger example from a later third-century context is published from Colchester (Crummy 1983, 124, fig. 137). Other similar examples at Canterbury (Stow 1982, fig. 61.30) came from a context dated A.D. 180–220.

327. SF 1787. Pit 207b.
Probable lock pin in a very corroded condition. Partly iron. Comprises a rectangular section shaft with a conical head. Diameter of head 13–20 mm. Length 22 mm.

4.9.8.7 Binding

328. SF 1015. 14: layer 1.
Rectangular strip, slightly flared towards the ends. Folded in half with two small rivet holes at each end with traces of iron rivets. Length 113 mm. Width 10–13 mm. Possibly medieval.

329. (n.i.) SF 1380. 9: layer 3.
Fragment of binding. Length 45 mm. Folded width 3–4 mm.

330. SF 1570. 12: *Building 182*, near drain, layer 4.
Piece of folded binding of curved shape. Length of arc 95 mm.

331. SF 2283. 4N: *Building 182*, layer 5.
Two pieces of thin binding with a U-shaped section. Length 28 mm and 55 mm.

332. (n.i.) SF 4050. 54S: *Monument 183*, layer 3.
Short thin strip of binding. Length 27 mm. Width 4 mm.

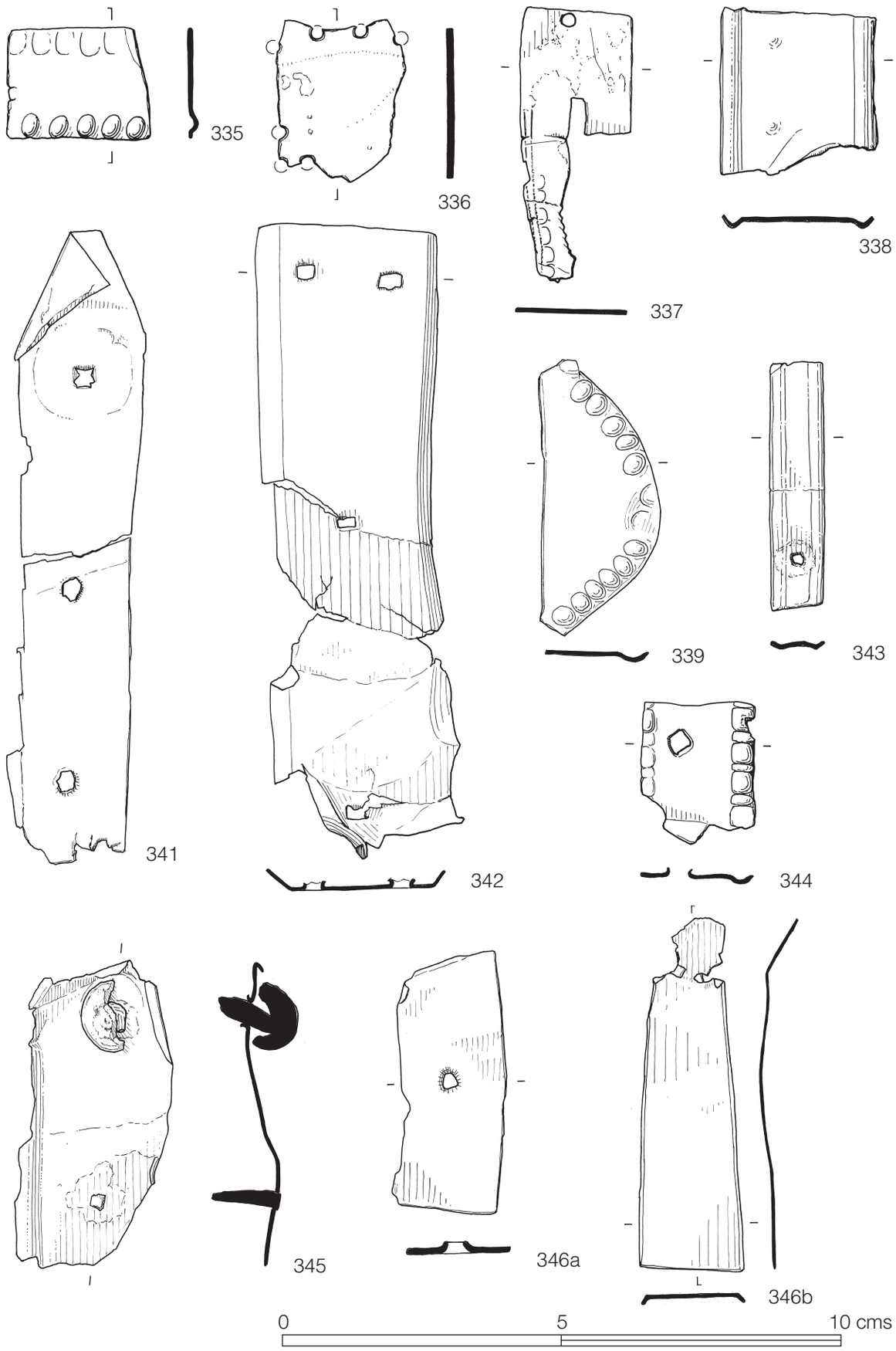


FIG. 134. Copper alloy, nos 335–346

4.9.8.8 Miscellaneous sheet fittings

333. SF 4. Area 1: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Flat rectangular strip with embossed margins. Central rectangular hole. Length 27 mm. Width 28 mm.

334. SF 97A. 23: layer 3.
Flat, folded strip. Decorated with repoussé bosses along the longer sides. A single centrally placed hole. Width 18 mm.

335. SF 123A. 24: layer 5.
Flat strip with repoussé decoration down the longer sides. Length 26 mm. Width 20 mm.

336. SF 171. Area 4N: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Irregular piece of copper alloy sheet perforated by at least seven holes. Length 29 mm. Width 23 mm.

337. SF 256. Area 1E/2E: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Flat rectangular strip with a central circular hole at one end. A second rectangular hole, which is partly torn, is located further along the strip. The lower part of one side is decorated with repoussé bosses. Length 51 mm. Width 20.5 mm.

338. SF 323. 2E: *Building 182*, Room 5, on chalk.
Short strip with raised margins. Slight depression in the back. Length 30 mm. Width 28 mm.

339. SF 455. 2E: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Sheet cut to a semi-circular shape and with embossed decoration around the curved edge. Maximum length 43 mm. Width 20 mm.

340. (n.i.) SF 596. 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, layer 4 at floor level.
Scrap of sheet with repoussé decoration, the details of which are obscure.

341. SF 809. 12: *Building 182*, N of Room 13, layer 3.
Bent rectangular strip in two joining pieces. Folded over corners at one end to form a point. Three holes have been punched through, two from the front and one from the back. Length 114 mm. Width 20–22 mm.

342. SF 1218. 9: W of Stokehole 7a, layer 2.
Rectangular sheet folded over down the longer sides. Broken at one end. The sheet is perforated by two square holes at the complete end, with a further two holes down the central axis, 56 mm apart. Length 130 mm. Width 36 mm.

343. SF 1450. 2N: *Building 182*, near NE corner Room 15, layer 3.
Rectangular strip with raised margins down each side. Single rivet hole, centrally placed and with iron staining around it, presumably from an iron rivet or nail. Length 45 mm. Width 9.5 mm.

344. SF 1474. 2N: *Building 182*, near wall of Room 15, layer 4.
Flat rectangular strip with raised bead and reel borders. Slightly off-centre hole for a circular-headed stud. Length 26 mm. Width 20 mm.

345. SF 1493. 2N: *Building 182*, below Room 15 wall, layer 4.
An irregular shaped piece of sheet with the fragmentary remains of two copper alloy dome-headed studs with iron shanks. Length 54 mm. Width 28 mm.

346. SF 1585. 42SE: TTA, layer 2.
Three pieces of rectangular sheet (two illustrated). a. One piece with a central perforation measures 47 mm by 18 mm. b. The second piece measures 68 mm by 14–19 mm. c. The third piece with only one straight edge measures 70 mm in length.

347. SF 2308. 2SE: layer 3.
Fragment of rectangular strip decorated with embossed cable decoration along each side. Length 15 mm. Width 18 mm. Possibly post-medieval.

348. SF 2645. 88SE: *Building 187*, TTA, layer 3.
Rectangular sheet broken at one end. Decorated with embossed bosses around the end. Perforated by at least two holes containing iron shanks. The heads are lost but their presence is demonstrated by two corrosion circles. Length 70 mm. Width 21 mm. Possibly medieval.

349. SF 2670. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 2.
Fragment of rectangular strip decorated with repoussé bosses along the two longer sides. Length 17 mm. Width 19 mm.

350. SF 3038. 147SE: TTB, Road cut 9, layer 2.
Bent strip tapered at both ends. Linear tooling marks. Length 97 mm. Maximum width 13 mm.

351. (n.i.) SF 3723. 113SE: *Building 186*, layer 4.
Five scraps of sheet or irregular shape. One piece decorated with repoussé bosses.

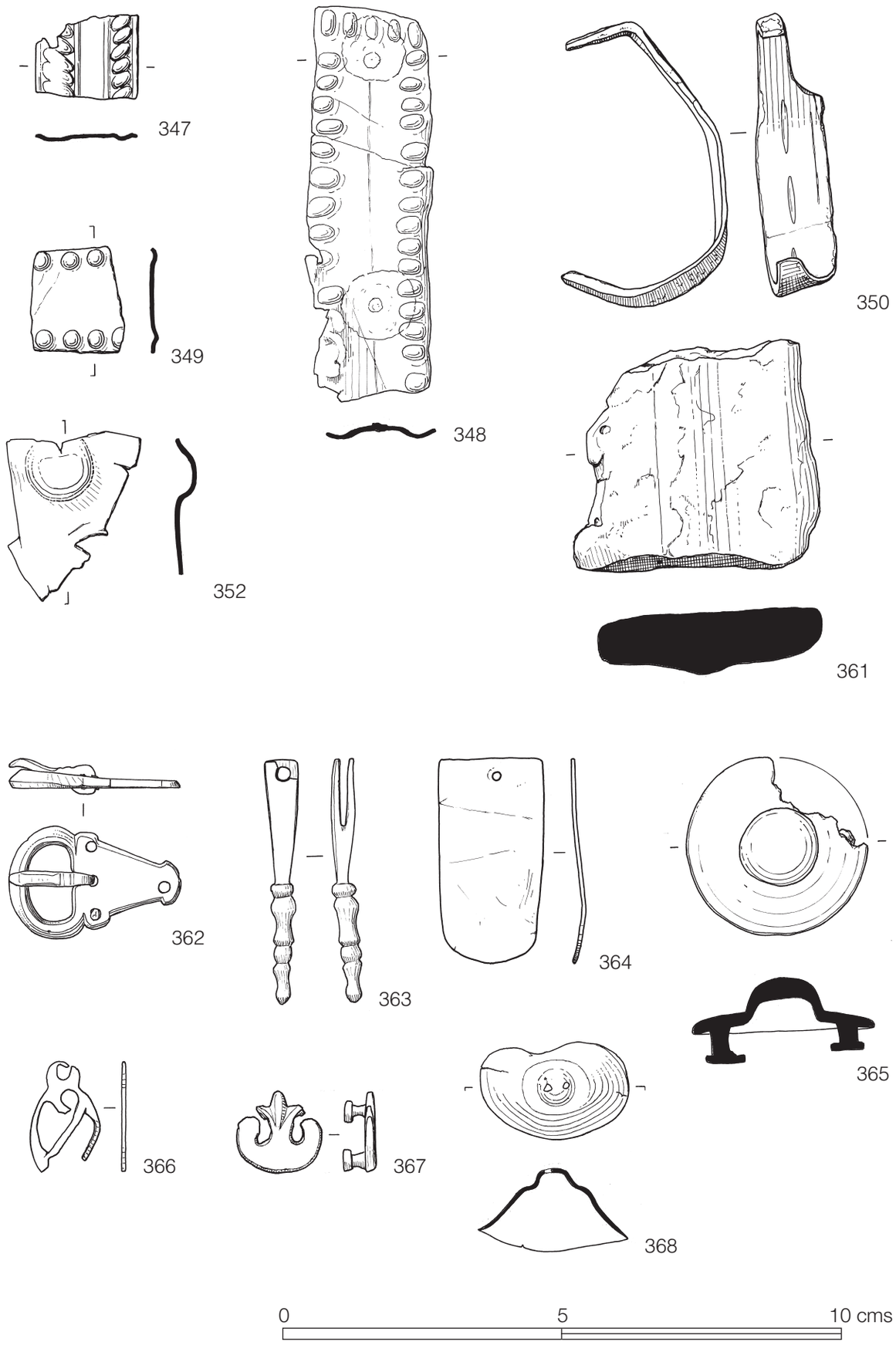


FIG. 135. Copper alloy, nos 347–368

352. SF 4337. S of *Building 185*, layer 3.
Irregular shaped piece of sheet with a raised boss *c.* 11 mm diameter.

4.9.9 OBJECTS AND WASTE MATERIAL ASSOCIATED WITH METAL-WORKING (FIG. 135)

353. (n.i.) SF 24. Area 1: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Jet from casting.

354. (n.i.) SF 373. Baulk E of Area 5. layer 2.
Residue from casting. Approximately 21 mm by 13 mm in size.

355. (n.i.) SF 497. 43S: *Monument 183*, layer 4.
Oval globule.

356. (n.i.) SF 665. 11: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Triangular lump of copper alloy approximately 27 mm by 23 mm by 17 mm. Thickness 4–5 mm.

357. (n.i.) SF 970. 22S: TTA1, layer 2.
Irregular shaped piece of casting residue.

358. (n.i.) SF 1796. *Building 185*, Room 2, silt on floor layer 1.
Flattened globule of molten copper alloy.

359. (n.i.) SF 1916. 3E: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Rounded lump. ?Working residue. Dimensions 21 mm by 16 mm by 13 mm.

360. (n.i.) SF 2986. 71S: Building IIIA, below mortar outside door.
Small globule.

361. SF 2998. 103S: Building III corridor, layer 2.
Solid 'ingot' of copper alloy covered in a pitch-like material. Approximately 40 mm by 45 mm and 8–10 mm thick. Weight 90g.

4.9.10 MILITARY EQUIPMENT (FIG. 135)

362. SF 2100. 1N: layer 4.
D-shaped buckle with a triangular belt plate projecting from the straight side. This is pierced by the tongue and three rivet holes. The loop and plate are cast as one piece. Length 31 mm. Maximum width 20 mm. This example falls into Simpson (1976) Group II buckles dating to the late Roman period. This buckle is unusual in being cast as one; most other types have a hinged plate attached to the frame but there are large examples from central and western England (Simpson 1976, 196; Böhme 1986, Abb. 5, 2–4).

363. SF 877. 24S: layer 4.
Military, club-shaped strap-end with moulded terminals and split-end strap-attachment with rivet hole. Length 43 mm. Strap-ends of this form occur in some numbers along the German *limes* in the second and third century, and there are earlier examples from Hofheim and Hod Hill (Oldenstein 1976, 145–6, fig. 36.305–19; Brailsford 1962, fig. 5.A131).

364. SF 1719. 132S: TTA, layer 3.
Scale of armour with a single attachment hole at the centre of the straight edge. A comparable example is published from Gloucester (Hassall and Rhodes 1974, fig. 26.39). Length 37 mm. Width 19 mm.

365. SF 3686. 131S/132S: *Monument 184*, S wall cut, layer 4.
Shield-shaped auxiliary cavalry harness strap-mount with central boss and two integral rivets on the underside. Diameter 32 mm. Numerous examples occur on the German *limes* and there is also one from Wroxeter (Oldenstein 1976, Taf. 49; Bushe-Fox 1916, pl. XXI.7). They date to within a range of mid-second to mid-third century, possibly concentrated in the early third (Oldenstein 1976, 173).

366. SF 3732. Unstratified.
Small open work fragment, possibly from a military fitting. Length 20 mm. Width 12.5 mm.

367. SF 4535. N bank, *Building 182*. Unstratified.
Strap mount. Pelta-shaped copper alloy stud with two flat headed rivets fixed to the back. Width 15 mm. Similar examples are known from Ilchester (Leach 1994, fig. 44.91), Richborough (Wilson 1968, 96, pl. XXXVIII.128, 129), Stanwix (Collingwood 1931, fig. l.15-17) dated A.D. 125–50, and from Camerton (Wedlake 1958, fig. 59.28), also from a second-century horizon. Examples from the German *limes* suggest the type continued to be used into the early third century (Oldenstein 1976, 181).

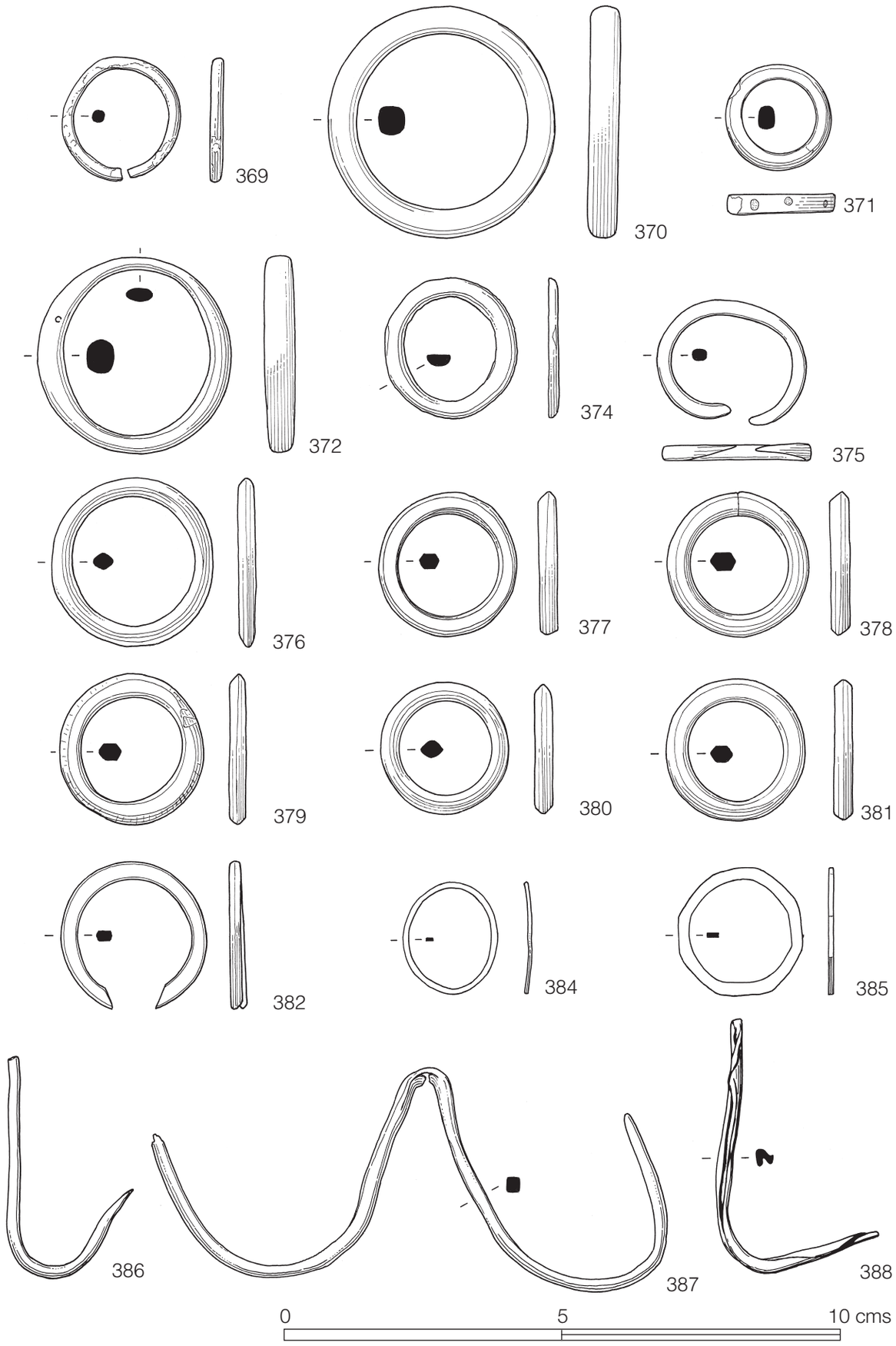


FIG. 136. Copper alloy, nos 369–388

4.9.11 RELIGION (FIG. 135)

368. SF 4136. North rampart, baulk VI, layer 3.
Possible bell, squeezed out of shape. Pierced by two small holes at the apex. Two similar bells come from second- to fourth-century contexts at Colchester (Crummy 1983, 51 nos 1808 and 1811).

4.9.12 MISCELLANEOUS AND FRAGMENTARY OBJECTS (FIGS 136–139)

4.9.12.1 Rings

Where not securely stratified, rings with a slightly flattened polygonal or lozenge-shaped section (nos 376–381) may be medieval drape rings.

369. SF 555. 63S: *Monument 183*, TTA, layer 3.
Circular section ring with small gap. Internal diameter 18 mm. Thickness 2 mm.

370. SF 4295. Building III, below South wall.
Circular section ring. Internal diameter 33 mm.

371. SF 709. 73S: *Monument 183*/*184*, layer 2.
Oval section ring. Internal diameter 15 mm.

372. SF 1631. 12: *Building 182*, near drain, layer 4.
Large ring of variable thickness. Oval section. Internal dimensions 27mm by 30 mm.

373. (n.i.) SF 4010. 151S: *Building 185*, Room 2, layer 2.
Fragment of an oval section ring.

374. SF 2167. 12E: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Cast ring of D-shaped section. Internal diameter 18 mm.

375. SF 4178. *Building 182*, W of Room 15, layer 3.
Penannular ring with a tapered terminals. Diameter 25 mm.

376. SF 1714. 152S: layer 2 (below make-up).
Ring with lozenge-shaped section. Internal diameter 24 mm.

377. SF 450. 2E: *Building 182*, layer 1.
Ring with hexagonal section. Internal diameter 19 mm. Thickness 3.5 mm.

378. SF 923. 8: *Building 182*, layer 1.
Ring with hexagonal section. Internal diameter 18 mm.

379. SF 1889. 2N: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Ring with hexagonal section. Internal diameter 19 mm.

380. SF 2017. 14/15: layer 2 (bank).
Ring with hexagonal section. Internal diameter 17.5 mm.

381. SF 3564. 132S: E of Building III, layer 3.
Ring with hexagonal section. Internal diameter 18 mm.

382. SF 13. Area 2: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Ring with a section cut out. Octagonal section. Internal diameter 21 mm.

383. (n.i.) SF 3733. Unstratified.
Seven corroded fragments from a ring. Incomplete.

384. SF 4477. 86SE: *Building 187*, W wall cut, layer 3.
Flat ring of rectangular section. Internal diameter 18 mm; thickness 0.5 mm.

385. SF 556. 63S: *Monument 183*, TTA, layer 3.
Flat ring, octagonal externally, circular internally. Internal diameter 18 mm. Width 2 mm.

4.9.12.2 Hooks

386. SF 825. 52S: *Monument 183*, layer 6.
Round section wire bent into a hook with a sharp point. Length 78 mm.

387. SF 1236. 9: West of Stokehole 7a, layer 3.
Piece of square section wire bent into a double hook. Length 185 mm.

388. SF 4068. 147SE: Road cut 9, layer 3.
Rolled sheet bent into a hook. Length 70 mm.

4.9.12.3 Unidentified fragments

389. SF 2827. 94S: Building III, layer 2.
Shaft with a flattened, roughly hexagonal head. One of the edges of the hexagon is notched. The shaft, circular in section, is broken. Length 28.5 mm.

390. SF 243. Area 6N: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Irregular flat piece with one concave edge. Length 29 mm. Thickness 3 mm.

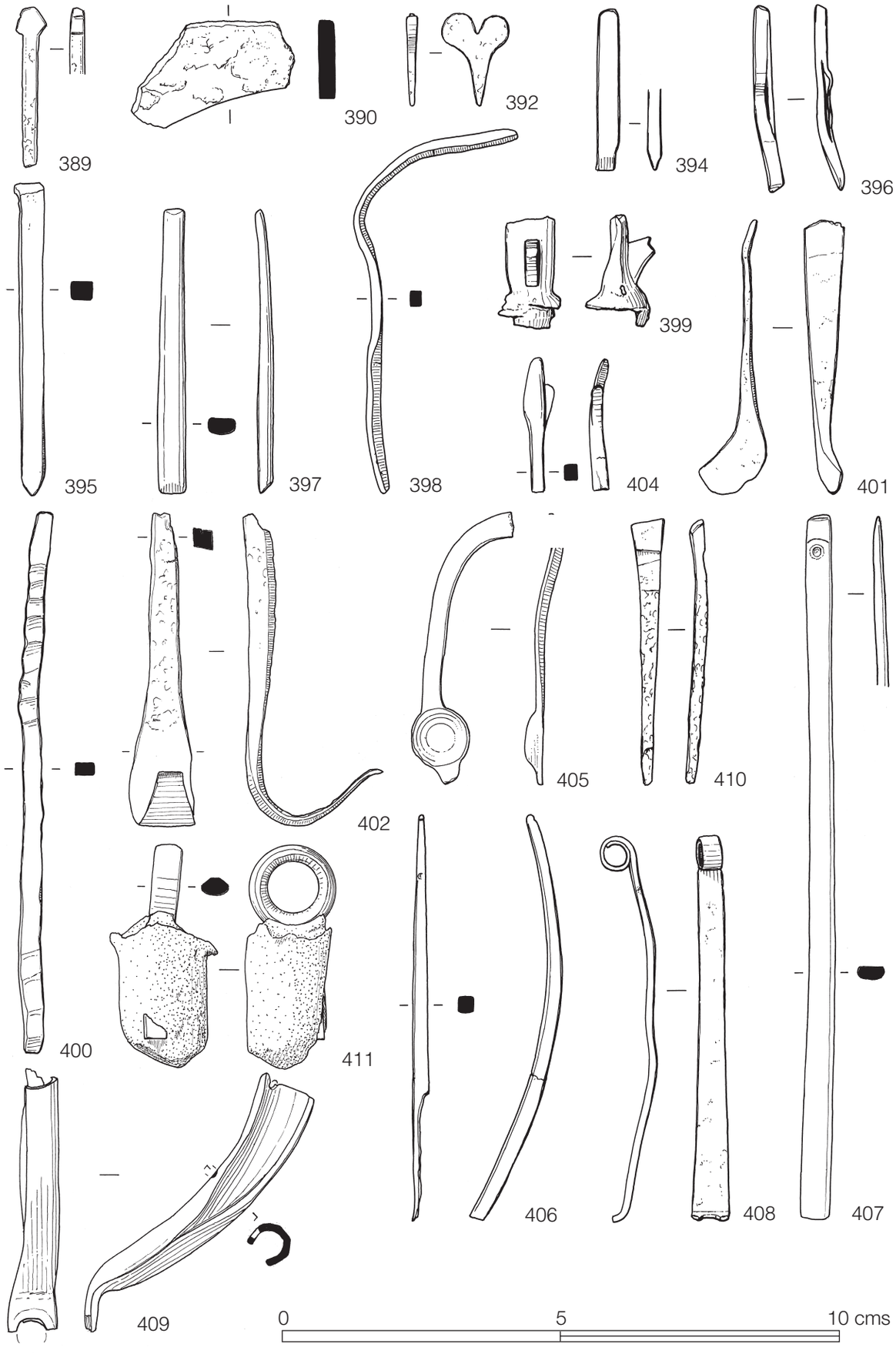


FIG. 137. Copper alloy, nos 389–411

391. (n.i.) SF 266. Area 1E/2E: *Building 182*, posthole, layer 4.
Flat, roughly circular disc. Diameter 11 mm.

392. SF 412. 7: *Building 182*, Room 13, layer 4 on floor.
Flat heart-shaped object with a projecting spur. Length 17 mm. Width 13 mm.

393. (n.i.) SF 659. 11: *Building 182*, Room 17a, layer 4.
Round section rod. Length 60 mm. Diameter 2 mm.

394. SF 711. 73S: *Monument 184*, layer 2.
Bar. Length 29 mm. Width 3 mm. Thickness 2 mm.

395. SF 712. 73S: *Monument 184*, layer 2.
Bar. Length 57 mm. Width 3.5 mm. Thickness 3 mm.

396. SF 732. 52S: *Monument 183*, TTB, layer 2.
Bar. Length 35 mm. Width 3 mm. Thickness 2 mm.

397. SF 798. 12: *Building 182*, Room 13, layer 4 on floor.
Tapered bar. Length 52 mm. Width 3–4.5 mm. Thickness 2–4 mm.

398. SF 934. 21E: TTA1, layer 2.
Thin strip of rectangular section, bent. Length 87 mm. Width 3 mm.

399. SF 945. Baulk to west of 8, layer 4.
Short hollow tube flared to one end and with a small, broken projection on one side.

400. SF 977. 41SE: TTA1, layer 2 (in post hole).
Hammered bar, slightly thinner at one end. Length 99 mm. Width 3–3.5 mm. Thickness 1–2 mm.

401. SF 1545. 71S: *Monument 184*, layer 3.
Object with a flat handle and a curved end at right angles to the plane of the handle. Length 55 mm. Maximum width 7 mm.

402. SF 1569. 12: *Building 182*, near drain, layer 4.
Hook or bent spatula. Rectangular section handle hammered flat and curved at the lower end. The tip of the spatulate end is broken. Length 80 mm. Maximum width 11 mm.

403. (n.i.) SF 1793. *Building 185*, Room 2, layer 1 silt on floor.
Thin, plain disc. Diameter 15 mm.

404. SF 2106. 1N: layer 4.
Fragment, split at one end. Square section. Length 25 mm.

405. SF 2384. 5N: North arm of gully.
Thin strip broken at both ends. Just before one break the strip opens out into a small hollow bowl, 10 mm diameter. Overall length 59 mm. Possibly medieval.

406. SF 3077. 103S: Building III, Room 2 corridor, layer 3.
Curved, tapered rod of sub-rectangular section. Incomplete. Length 76 mm. Width/thickness 2.5 mm.

407. SF 3659. 112SE: *Monument 184*, TTB, layer 3.
Bar of D-shaped section, slightly tapered to one end. Broken at the wider end. At the narrow end there is a small circular depression surrounded by concentric lines. Length 123 mm. Width 4–5 mm.

408. SF 3723. 113SE: *Building 186*, layer 4.
Flat strip rolled into a circle at one end. The opposite end has a rounded cut, possibly from a hinge-like attachment or a fastening. Length 70 mm. Maximum width 6 mm.

409. SF 4359. S of *Building 185*, layer3.
Tapered, twisted and perforated fragment. Bent over and flattened at one end with a circular cut at the break. Length 56 mm.

410. *SF 4758*. Pit B?, layer 1.
Rectangular section strip wider at one end. Length 48 mm. Maximum width 6 mm.

411. No SF. Unstratified.
Small roughly cylindrically shaped piece of lead with a copper alloy suspension loop. One arm of the loop protrudes from the lead. Length 40 mm. Diameter 16 mm. Weight 46g. Possibly a small weight or perhaps some sort of plug.

4.9.12.4 Sheet fragments

412. (n.i.) SF 3. Area 1: *Building 182*, humus.
Short flat strip. Length 16 mm. Maximum width 4 mm.

413. (n.i.) SF 23. Area 1: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Roughly circular disc with a single perforation on one edge. Diameter 14 mm.

414. (n.i.) SF 23B. 58: -3 ft, layer 2.
Tapered strip. Length 41 mm. Width 2–5 mm.

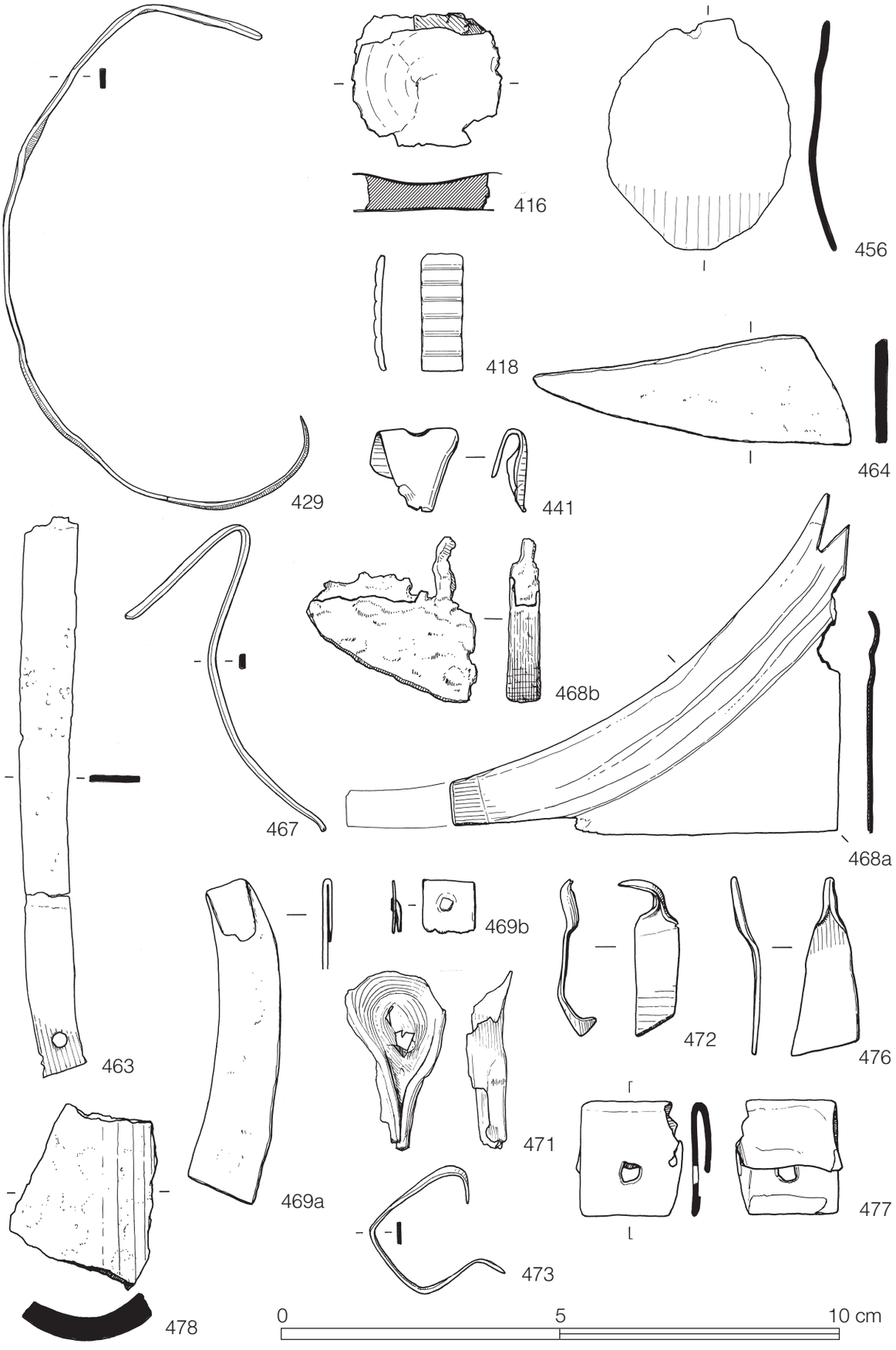


FIG. 138. Copper alloy, nos 416–478

415. (n.i.) *SF 56A*. 40: layer 2.
Irregular scrap with wood fibres attached to the corrosion on the back.

416. SF 63. Area 32/33: near *Building 182*, layer 2.
Two thin, torn sheets separated by wad of lead *c.* 5 mm thick.

417. (n.i.) SF 64A. 30S: layer 2.
Corroded fragment with a central hole. ?Fitting.

418. SF 73. Area 11: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Short strip with a ribbed surface. Length 21 mm. Width 7 mm.

419. (n.i.) SF 85. Area 22: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Small triangular piece of sheet. Length 13 mm. Width 6.5 mm.

420. (n.i.) SF 109. Area 1E: *Building 182*, layer 1.
Cut strip. ?Offcut. Length 41 m.

421. (n.i.) SF 115. Area 1E: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Short strip. Length 23 mm. Width 10 mm.

422. (n.i.) SF 121A. 33E: S extension, layer 3.
Thin strip curved round at one end. Length 75 mm. Width 2.5 mm.

423. (n.i.) SF 167. Area 5N: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Quarter of a small disc. Possibly a coin or token.

424. (n.i.) SF 168. Area 3N: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Two scraps of sheet.

425. (n.i.) SF 198. Area 3N: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Fragment.

426. (n.i.) SF 211. Area 16N: *Building 182*, layer 1.
Strip with one straight edge. Length 95 mm. Maximum width 11 mm.

427. (n.i.) SF 223. Area 16N: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Tapered strip. Length 66 mm. Width 9 mm.

428. (n.i.) SF 235. Area 16N: *Building 182*, layer 5.
Small fragment of sheet. Length 16 mm.

429. SF 254. Area 3N: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Two strips, slightly tapered to a point. Length 170 mm. Maximum width 3 mm.

430. (n.i.) SF 272. Area 16N/17N: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Strip with one cut edge. Length 130 mm. Width 4–7 mm.

431. (n.i.) SF 277. Area 20/21E: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Five small scraps of sheet.

432. (n.i.) SF 327. Area 2E: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Short bar. Length 21 mm. Width 3 mm. Thickness 1.5 mm.

433. (n.i.) SF 330. 2E: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Flat disc, broken on one edge. Diameter 15 mm.

434. (n.i.) SF 364. 8: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Small scrap.

435. (n.i.) SF 443. 7: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Two small scraps.

436. (n.i.) SF 510. 7: *Building 182*, room 14, layer 4.
Several fragments of sheet, one with a rivet hole.

437. (n.i.) SF 594. 3N: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Two pieces from a flattened bar. Length 40 mm. Width 8 mm.

438. (n.i.) SF 666. 44S: *Monument 183*, TTA, layer 4.
Triangular-shaped piece of sheet, folded over at one point.

439. (n.i.) SF 844. 6: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Fragment of sheet.

440. (n.i.) SF 850. 3S: TTA, layer 2.
Slightly curved, flat strip. Length 48 mm. Width 9 mm.

441. SF 863. 6: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Sub-rectangular, folded piece of sheet with a central hole. Broken at one end. Length 31 mm. Width 14 mm.

442. (n.i.) SF 865. 6: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Scrap of sheet.

443. (n.i.) SF 889. 34S: TTA2, layer 2.
Two off-cuts.

444. (n.i.) SF 936. 21E: TTA1, layer 2.
Bent, flat strip with rounded ends. Length 110 mm. Width 5 mm.

445. (n.i.) SF 982. 31SE: layer 2.
Fragment of sheet folded over along one edge. Approximately 50 mm by 30 mm.

446. (n.i.) SF 1001. 41S: Building II, layer 2.
Two pieces of sheet, one triangular-shaped, the other a strip, 65 mm long.

447. (n.i.) SF 1034. 11: *Building 182*, Pit C, layer 8.
Short bar. Length 25 mm. Width 5 mm. Thickness 2 mm.

448. (n.i.) SF 1064. 93S: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 1.
Small, bent strip. Length 35 mm. Width 3 mm.

449. (n.i.) SF 1077. 13: layer 2.
Two strips of sub-rectangular section. Length 65 mm. Width 2 mm.

450. (n.i.) SF 1277. 113SE: *Building 186*, TTA (S end), layer 4.
Strip in three pieces. Length 18 mm. Width 8–9 mm.

451. (n.i.) SF 1414. 95SE: TTB, layer 4.
Strip in three pieces. Length 42 mm. Width 6 mm.

452. (n.i.) SF 1475. 2N: *Building 182*, near base of wall Room 15, layer 4.
Two small fragments.

453. (n.i.) SF 1529. 2N: *Building 182*, fallen wall of Room 15, layer 5.
Strip in two pieces. Width at one end 2 mm, tapered the other. Length 155 mm.

454. (n.i.) SF 1740. 12: Pit D, layer 1.
Two scraps.

455. (n.i.) SF 1743. 153S: TTA, layer 5.
Strip. Length 26 mm. Width 5–6 mm.

456. SF 1795. *Building 185*, Room 2, layer 1 on floor.
Oval fragment. Length 42 mm. Width 33 mm.

457. (n.i.) SF 1875. 2N: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Three fragments, Also a short length of three-strand twisted wire. Length 25 mm.

458. (n.i.) SF 2018. 14/15: layer 2 (bank).
Sheet fragment. Length 22 mm. Width 7 mm.

459. (n.i.) SF 2065. 4E: layer 3.
Two pieces with one concave edge.

460. (n.i.) SF 2089. 4E: layer 3.
Strip. Length 45 mm. Width 6 mm.

461. (n.i.) SF 2148. 3: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Scrap.

462. (n.i.) SF 2163. 12E: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Strip. Length 74 mm. Width 8mm.

463. SF 2169. 12E: *Building 182*, layer 3A.
Strip, possibly tinned. One cut end perforated with a circular hole. Broken at the other end. Length 100 mm. Width 8–9 mm.

464. SF 2373. 23E: *Building 182*, layer 4, debris of Room 20.
Roughly triangular-shaped piece. Maximum length 59 mm. Maximum width 21 mm.

465. (n.i.) SF 2275. 4N: *Building 182*, layer 3A.
Two scraps.

466. (n.i.) SF 2383. 4N: *Building 182*, layer 5.
Small folded sheet. Folded size 20 mm by 18 mm.

467. SF 2552. 18: layer 4 above Pit H.
Bent strip. Length 95 mm. Width 2 mm.

468. SF 2692. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 4.
a. Sheet with one curved side and two straight edges. Length 69 mm.
b. Second folded piece of sheet with a lead core. Length 35 mm.

469. SF 2897. 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy, layer 4.
a. Flat slightly curved strip bent over and hammered flat at one end. Length 60 mm. Width 7–12 mm.
b. Second scrap of sheet with a rivet through the centre. Width 9 mm.
(n.i.) Five other scraps.

470. (n.i.) SF 3022. 104S: Building III, Pit N, layer 2.
Fragment of a disc apparently plain on one face and with traces of an illegible legend on the other. Projected diameter 38 mm.

471. SF 3441. 123S: Building III, Room 3, layer 3.
Folded sheet pinched together at one end. Length 32 mm.

472. SF 3532. 133S: W of Building III, layer 3.
Rectangular strip pinched together at one end. Broken at both ends. Length 36 mm. Width 7.5 mm.

473. SF 3617. 133S: Building III, Pit R, layer 1.
Bent strip tapered at each end. One straight edge, the other irregular. Possible offcut. Length 64 mm. Width 3.5 mm.

474. (n.i.) SF 4010. 151S: *Building 185*, Room 2, layer 2.
Two scraps.

475. (n.i.) *SF 4101*. Unstratified.
Bar. Length 27 mm. Width 3 mm. Thickness 1 mm.

476. SF 4253. West ditch, cut II, layer 3.
Flat rectangular strip pinched together at one end. The flat end is cut across at a slight angle. Length 34 mm. Width 12 mm.

477. SF 4355. W of *Building 185*, layer 5.
Rectangular binding folded over on two opposing sides. Perforated by a single hole. Length 21 mm. Width 17 mm.

478. SF 4677. White's garden pit, layer 6.
Curved thick sheet of cast metal. Thickness 4.5 mm.

4.9.12.5 Wire

479. SF 1024. 11: *Building 182*, Pit C, layer 8.
Small twisted gold wire fragment. Length 24 mm.

480. (n.i.) SF 421. 7: *Building 182*, Room 13, layer 4 on floor.
Two short lengths of round section wire. Lengths 15 mm and 6 mm.

481. SF 528. 7: *Building 182*, Rooms 10/14, layer 4 on floor.
Piece of round section wire bent into a loop.

482. (n.i.) SF 525. 7: *Building 182*, Rooms 10/14, layer 4 on floor.
Round section wire. Length 36 mm.

483. (n.i.) SF 643. 3N: *Building 182*, E of Room 15.
Round section wire. Length 40 mm.

484. (n.i.) SF 718. 73S: *Monument 183*, layer 3.
Square section wire. Length 180 mm. Width/thickness 2 mm.

485. (n.i.) SF 721. 3N: *Building 182*, layer 4 to N of Room 15.
Three pieces of round section wire.

486. SF 870. 24S: layer 2.
Length of round section wire pointed at both ends. Length 100 mm.

487. (n.i.) SF 1497. 2N: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Length of twisted wire. Length 21 mm.

488. (n.i.) SF 1580. 12: *Building 182*, near drain, layer 4.
Rectangular section wire. Length 64 mm.

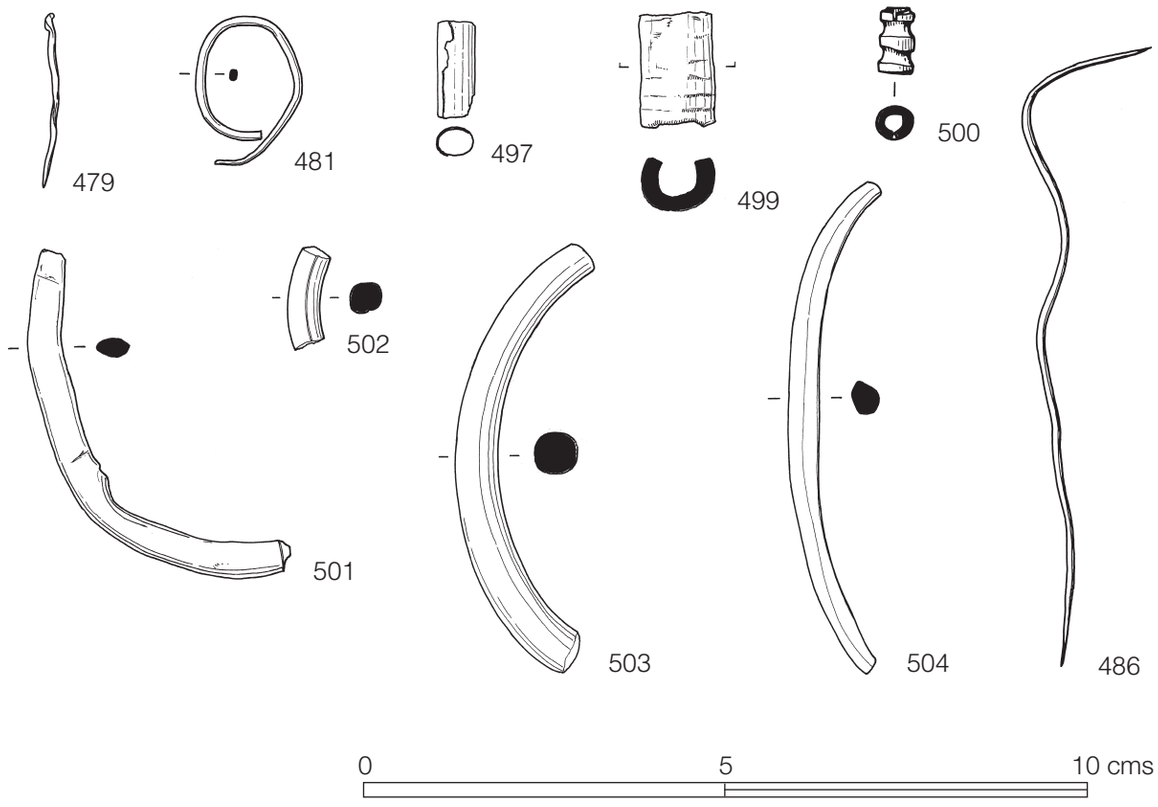


FIG. 139. Copper alloy, nos 479–504

489. (n.i.) SF 1585. 42SE: TTA, layer 2.
Circular section wire. Length 95 mm. Diameter 2 mm.

490. (n.i.) SF 1640. 12: *Building 182*, Pit D, layer 1.
Round section wire. Length 25 mm.

491. (n.i.) SF 1925. 3E: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Round section wire. Length 75 mm.

492. (n.i.) SF 2137. 3: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Round section wire. Length 66 mm.

493. (n.i.) SF 2146. 12E: *Building 182*, TTB2, layer 3.
Rectangular section wire slightly tapered at one end. Length 69 mm. Width 1.5 mm.

494. (n.i.) SF 2621. 74S: *Monument 183*, TTB, layer 3 on cobble floor.
Two wire links. Circular section. Diameter of link *c.* 10 mm.

495. (n.i.) SF 3447. 123S: W of Building III, layer 3.
Three pieces of wire. One piece, broken into six pieces, is ridged and may possibly be from a ring. The other two pieces are plain and 23 mm and 21 mm in length.

496. (n.i.) SF 4331. S of *Building 185*, layer 4.
Twisted square section wire. Length 96 mm. Thickness 1 mm.

4.9.12.6 Tubing

497. SF 49 Area 11: *Building 182*, Room 1, layer 3.
Short tube made from folded piece of sheet. Length 13 mm.

498. (n.i.) SF 1831. 6: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Short length of small diameter, hollow tube with a ridged exterior. Length 12 mm. Diameter 1.5 mm.

499. SF 2283. 4N: *Building 182*, layer 5.
Curved piece of tubing with a ribbed exterior. C-shaped section. Length 15 mm.

500. SF 4050. 54S: *Monument 183*, layer 3.
Short length of ridged tube. Length 9 mm. Diameter 5 mm.

501. SF 4508. Unstratified.
Flattened tube made from a folded sheet. Length 64 mm.

4.9.12.7 Other

502. SF 558. 63S: *Monument 183*, TTA, layer 3.
Curved rod of circular section. Possibly an armlet fragment. Length 15 mm. Diameter 4.5–5 mm.

503. SF 986. 74S: *Monument 183*, TTA1, layer 2.
Curved rod of circular section. Possibly an armlet fragment. Length 63 mm. Diameter 6 mm.

504. SF 1400. 104SE: TTA, layer 2.
Length of variable thickness, broken at each end. Length 70 mm.

4.10 IRON OBJECTS

By William H. Manning

As has been mentioned above, many of the small finds suffer from having lost their small find number and provenance. This problem is particularly noticeable among the iron finds and in large part is the result of the loss of the initial report on the iron objects. The report published here has been prepared by William Manning who did not see the objects themselves but only the illustrations that were prepared for the first report. The majority of the illustrations were labelled not with the small find number but a laboratory number. The lab number is listed here, within brackets, following the small find number. In a small number of cases, neither the small find nor lab number was used, but the catalogue number (RU Cat.) from the initial report.

Although most of the material discussed in this report is undoubtedly of Roman date there are also medieval types listed among the post-Roman finds including rowel spurs, padlocks and keys and knives (Section 5.3). The medieval types raise the possibility that other pieces listed in this report in which the basic design does not change from the Roman to the medieval period may also be of medieval rather than Roman date.

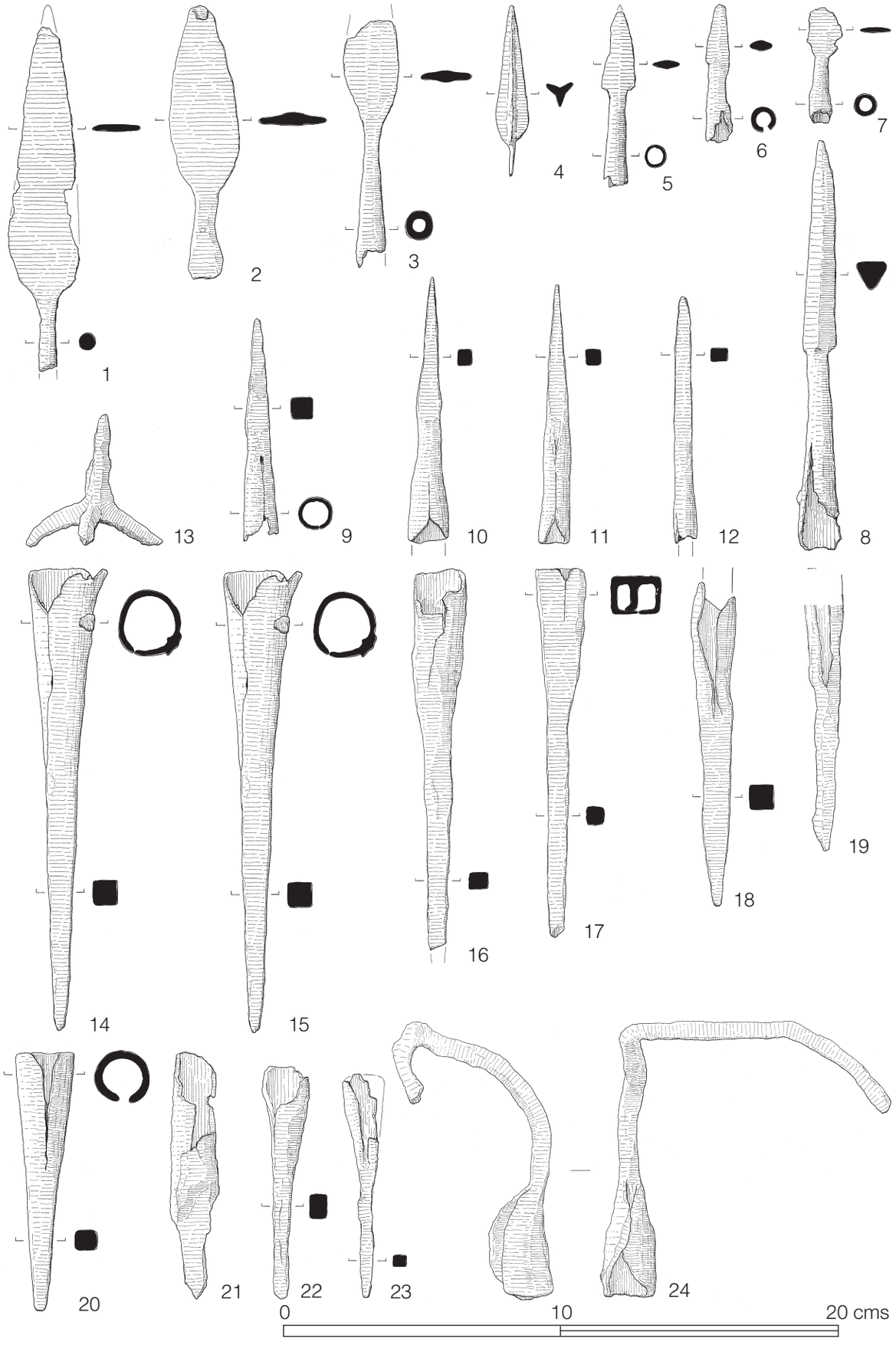


FIG. 140. Iron, nos 1–24

4.10.1 WEAPONS (FIG. 140)

There is a surprising number of weapons which can probably be linked to the Roman army, most notably the bolt-heads which are usually accepted as being fired from *ballistae* rather than bows. The spearheads could have been used by soldiers, but they could also have been used for hunting, as could the arrowheads, although even there a military origin is more likely and in the case of the triple-finned arrowhead is virtually certain.

4.10.1.1 Spearheads

The three spearheads are relatively small and would fall within Group I of the classification proposed by Manning (1985, 162).

1. SF 3195a. 86SE: *Building 187*, layer 4.
The sides of the relatively narrow, leaf-shaped blade slope steeply out from the neck of the broken socket before curving into straight edges which converge to the broken tip. Length 121 mm.

2. SF 4427 (3477). 116SE: Road cut 7, on road surface.
Short spearhead with a leaf-shaped blade, with convex edges. There is a distinct neck which widens into a now largely lost socket. The tip is bent. Length 97 mm.

3. SF 3736 (3278). 121S: *Monument 184*, Pit V, layer 5.
The base and a large part of the socket of a narrow-bladed spearhead with sides which curve out from the socket before converging towards the broken tip. Length 87 mm.

4.10.1.2 Arrowheads and bolt-heads

Socketed arrowheads (nos 5–7) are not uncommon finds on Roman military sites and occasionally on civilian ones such as Gadebridge Park villa, Herts. (Manning 1974, 172, fig. 73.474). Although it is usually assumed that they were fired from bows, there is no inherent reason why they should not have been fired from a *ballista*.

Bolt-heads of the general type from Colliton Park (nos 8–12) are discussed in some detail in Manning 1985, 170–7. There is also a single example of a caltrop (no. 13).

4. SF 3687 (3292). 131S: *Monument 184*, layer 4.
Triple-finned arrowhead with a short, thin tang and a head which has three symmetrically placed fins which taper from sloping shoulders to the tip. Length 60 mm. cf. Manning 1985, 177, V282, pl. 85.

5. SF 836 (50). Unstratified.
Arrowhead or bolt-head. The socket is relatively long. The head has short, almost level, shoulders and a symmetrical blade with slightly convex edges one of which is much damaged. Length 62 mm.

6. *SF 653* (296). 71S: *Monument 184*, layer 3?
Arrowhead or bolt-head. The conical socket, which has a damaged mouth, runs through a distinct neck into a short, narrow, almost triangular blade. Length 49 mm.

7. SF 554 (276). 3N: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Arrowhead or bolt-head. Socket and fragment of the blade. Length 41mm.

8. SF 438 (113). 13S: layer 2.
The weld of the conical socket is open for a short way above the damaged mouth. The neck of the socket runs into the long pyramidal head through short, chamfered shoulders. Length 146 mm.

9. SF 618 (126). *Building 182*, Room 7, layer 4.
The relatively long, narrow pyramidal head is scarcely wider than the top of the slightly damaged socket. Length 80 mm.

10. SF 2418 (3294) 2SE: Oven stokehole, layer 3.
The socket narrows into a short neck before widening slightly into a long, sharply pointed pyramidal blade. The form of the blade leaves little doubt that this is a bolt-head rather than a ferrule. Length 95 mm.

11. No SF (3303). Context unknown.
The weld of the conical socket is open for a short way at its top where it runs into a sharply-pointed, pyramidal blade. Length 93 mm.

12. No SF (3483). Context unknown.
Only the top of the narrow socket survives. It runs through a short round-sectioned neck into a square-sectioned head which narrows to a blunt point at its tip. Although now rather blunt, it is more likely to be a bolt-head than a ferrule. Length 88 mm.

13. No SF (4365). Context unknown.
Caltrop. It has the usual four spike-like arms. Length 40 mm. See Manning (1985, 178, V283, pl. 85) for a short discussion of caltrops.

4.10.1.3 Ferrules

Distinguishing crudely made bolt-heads from ferrules is not always easy. A clear differentiation of the spike from the socket is one criterion and it is seen in most of those identified here as bolt-heads, but it cannot be regarded as the defining feature. The diameter of the shaft to which they were attached is another relevant feature and most of those catalogued below appear to be far too large and heavy to have been ballista bolt-heads. Ferrules were often used to protect the butts of spearheads, but they could have many other uses, the most obvious being to protect the ends of staffs. See Manning (1985, 140) for a discussion of ferrules of this general type.

14. SF 2495 (3281) 84S: North end of Building III.
Socketed spike. The long spike has a square cross-section which runs into a round-sectioned socket; the weld is slightly open at the mouth. Length 166 mm.

15. SF 2653 (3218). 94S: Building III, Room 1, layer 3.
Similar to no. 14. Length 163 mm.

16. Possibly SF 2893. 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy, layer 4.
The mouth of the socket is damaged and the tip of the spike missing. Length 136 mm.

17. *SF 1449* (3439). 13: layer 4
The damaged socket runs into a square-sectioned spike now broken at its end. Length 132 mm.

18. SF 1945 (3434). 3E: *Building 182*, layer 3.
The edges of the flanges which form the socket are not welded together. The spike has a square cross-section. Length 117 mm.

19. SF 4330 (3285i). South of *Building 185*, layer 4.
The damaged socket runs into a square-sectioned broken spike. Length 101 mm.

20. SF 2219 (3435). 4E: layer 3.
The spike has a square cross-section which runs into a round-sectioned socket, the weld of which is partially open. Length 93 mm.

21. SF 518 (316). 7: *Building 182*, Room 10/14 layer 4 on floor.
A much damaged socket and blade probably from a ferrule. Length 89 mm.

22. SF 2961 (3297). 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy, layer 4.
Both the socket and blade are damaged. Length 83 mm

23. SF 239 (306). Area 16N: *Building 182*, layer 5.
The damaged socket runs into a narrow, tapering blade. It could be a much-damaged bolt-head but it is more likely to be a ferrule. Length 80 mm.

24. SF 2896 (3354). 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy, layer 4.
Ferrule? The edges of the semicircular wings which form the socket overlap slightly. The spike, which is exceptionally long, is now bent. The length of the spike suggests that it is not a normal ferrule, but if so its function is not obvious. Length 99 mm.

4.10.2 SMITH'S TOOLS (FIG. 141)

4.10.2.1 Hammers

25. SF 2688 (3220). 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 4.
Cross-pene hammer. Heavy hammer with the circular eye set in a diamond-shaped expansion. The slightly widened face is domed. The underside is straight for the full length of the tool but the top of the pene runs down in a straight line to the rounded edge. Length 135 mm. It may be compared with one from Newstead (Curle 1911, 285, pl. LXIII.3).

26. SF 1427 (3255). 2N: near buttress, layer 3.
Cross-pene hammer? Fragment which narrows and widens from a broken end to a rounded edge. Length 45 mm.

27. SF 3625 (3401). 133S: Building III, Pit R, layer 2.
Point-pene hammer. The pointed blade of a hammer broken at the round eye. The face will have been similar to that seen on no. 25. The fact that the pene is straight rather than having a slight downward curve argues against it being part of a mason's pick. Length 72 mm. It is a rare type but see Piggott (1953, 27, fig. 6.E14) for an example from the Eckford, Roxburgh deposit.

FIG. 141. Iron, nos 25–40

4.10.2.2 Miscellaneous tools

28. SF 1935 (3304). 3E: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Punch. Square-sectioned body, which tapers to its tip; at the top, it narrows on all sides before widening into a burred and slightly domed head. Length 90 mm. For punches in general see Manning 1985, 10.

29. SF 3180 (3418). 104S: Building III, Room 2, Pit N.
Tongs. A small pair of tongs with plain, bowed jaws. One handle is now missing; the end of the other, which tapers slightly, is bent inwards through a right angle. Length 126 mm. Although they could have been used in a similar way to modern pincers, they are more likely to have been intended to hold metal. Small tongs are not common in the Roman period although they are known (Manning 1985, 6), but they are more frequently found in the medieval period, e.g. a pair from Norwich datable to A.D. 1507 (Carter *et al*. 1974–7, 47, pl. 1.4).

30. SF 1435 (3215). 2N: Buttress, layer 4.
Chisel. It has a straight haft, damaged at its top, which splays out to form a wedge-shaped blade. The form of the blade and the solid haft suggest that it is more likely to be a smith's than a carpenter's tool. Length 63 mm.

4.10.2.3 Fragments which may be from smith's tools

31. SF 2371 (3444). 5N: layer 3.
Bladed tool. It has a rectangular-sectioned, triangular blade with a slightly curving, but blunt edge. At the top it widens into a thick shank. Length 152 mm. Although it resembles a chisel, the blunt edge and general form of the blade makes it clear that this is not the case. It could be the end of a form of smith's rake, although other explanations are possible. For a short discussion of smith's hearth tools see Manning 1985, 12.

32. No SF (3460 iii). 3E: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Ring-headed rod. A fragment of oval sectioned bar with a turned and welded ring head. Possibly the head of a smith's shovel or poker. Length 127 mm.

33. No SF. Context unknown.
Ring-headed rod. Square-sectioned rod with one end rolled to form a head and the other flattened into a narrow tip which may or may not be original. The body of the rod has three lengths of spiral twisting, the first, immediately below the head runs in an anti-clockwise direction, the other two, which are separated from the first and from each other by straight lengths, run in a clockwise direction. Twisting of this type is very common on tools associated with heat and light, and it is possible that this is a simple smith's poker or, perhaps less probably, a long skewer. Length 122 mm.

4.10.3 CARPENTER'S TOOLS (FIGS 141–142)

4.10.3.1 Saw blades

34. SF 2544 (3301). 18: above pit H, layer 4.
Fragment of a wide, parallel-sided saw blade. It is almost certainly from a bow or frame saw. Length 109 mm.

35. SF 2924 (3325ii). 71S: *Monument 184*, above Pit K, layer 3.
Fragment of a parallel-sided saw blade. The teeth are too damaged for their form or number to be clear. Probably from a bow or frame saw. Length 89 mm.

36. No SF. Context unknown.
Saw blade. The slightly curving tip of a saw which narrows from the break to a rounded tip. Most of the teeth are either damaged or missing, although a small group survive near the break. Length 119 mm. Compare with a saw from Newstead (Curle 1911, 291, pl. LXVIII.6). For a discussion of saws in general see Manning 1985, 19.

4.10.3.2 Chisels, plane iron and gouge

37. SF 1311 (121). 123SE: TTA, layer 2.
Firmer chisel. The rectangular-sectioned blade is relatively thin, narrowing and splaying slightly to the symmetrical edge. At the top it widens into wings which have been rolled over to form a socket. Length 154 mm.

38. SF 2479 (3311). 13E: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Mortise chisel. It has a square-sectioned stem which tapers into a short tang. At the lower end the edge is formed by a reduction on one side of the blade indicating that it is a mortise chisel, although such chisels are more often socketed than tanged. Length 110 mm. Firmer and mortise chisels are discussed in Manning (1985, 21–4).

39. No SF. Context unknown.
Mortise chisel. The long socket has a U-shaped cross-section with an unusually wide gap between its edges. At the top it is decorated with three parallel grooves; a small nail-hole lies just below the lowest groove. The end of the socket runs into the blade widening slightly at the junction. The sides of the blade run slightly inwards to the edge which, as with all mortise chisels, is formed by one face of the blade sloping back to form an asymmetrical edge. c.f Manning 1985, 23, pls 10–11.

40. SF 1833 (116). 6: *Building 182*, layer 2
Plane iron. It has a straight, rectangular-sectioned stem which widens at its lower end through square shoulders to form a small rectangular blade with an edge which resembles that of a mortise chisel. Length 125 mm. Examples come from Zugmantel (*ORL* 32, 102 D12, Taf. XVI, 43) and Caerleon (in the site museum).

41. SF 1575 (3430). 71S: *Monument 184*, layer 3.
Gouge. The strong, square-sectioned stem runs into a convex-sectioned blade with a straight edge. At the top it has a slightly domed head which is wider than the top of the shank. Length 190 mm. For gouges see Manning 1985, 24.

4.10.3.3 Bits and augers

42. SF 681 (122). 11: *Building 182*, Room 17a, layer 5.
Twist bit. It has a long, almost parallel-sided, flat head from one side of which projects a tapering spike. At its lower end it runs into a spirally twisted blade. Length 127 mm. It is a rare type, although two similar tools from Silchester are in Reading Museum.

43. No SF. 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy.
Drill bit or auger. Short, flat lanceolate head and a long square-sectioned shank broken at its end. Length 206 mm. The lanceolate or elongated pyramidal head is a characteristic of tools of this type; for other examples and a discussion see Manning 1985, 25.

44. No SF (3388). Context unknown.
Drill bit or auger. Short, flat lanceolate head, damaged at its top, and a long square-sectioned shank broken at its end. Length 196 mm.

45. SF 2962 (3411). 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy, layer 4.
Drill bit. The long square-sectioned shank runs into an asymmetrical, diamond-shaped head. The tip is lost. Length 110 mm.

46. SF 752 (3228). 52S: *Monument 183*, TTB, layer 3.
Drill bit or auger. Short, broken shank which runs into the triangular head through short, asymmetrical, concave shoulders. Length 65 mm.

47. SF 973 (319). 64S: *Monument 183*, TTA, layer 4.
Auger? Short, thin head with slight shoulders which taper into a relatively long rectangular-sectioned shank, now bent and probably broken at its end. Length 130 mm.

48. SF 2237 (3413). 11E: layer 3.
Drill bit? Long, tapering, square-sectioned head which narrows through slight shoulders at its base into a broken neck. Length 138 mm. Although it bears a superficial resemblance to a missile point the long neck suggests that it is the unusually long, pyramidal head of a drill bit.

49. SF 2873. 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy, layer 4.
Drill bit? The head is long and narrow but quite thick, with short, sloping shoulders, and slightly convex sides tip which taper to the tip. The broken shank has an oval cross-section. Length 89 mm.

50. SF 2199 (3233). 23E: layer 6.
Drill bit. Slightly flattened pyramidal head and a damaged round-sectioned shank. The tip is missing. Length 98 mm.

51. No SF (4330). Context unknown.
Drill bit? Fragment of square-sectioned head which runs through very slight shoulders into a thick, tapering shank. Possibly the head of a large drill bit. Length 69 mm.

52. SF 19B (3485). 36: -3 ft, layer 2.
Drill bit. Long pyramidal head and short, broken shank. Length 56 mm.

4.10.3.4 Bradawls, blade and wedge

The chisel edge is the defining characteristic of the carpenter's bradawl which is used to make small holes in hard woods. Similar tools with rounded tips are probably leather-worker's awls. See Manning (1985, 28) for a discussion of bradawls.

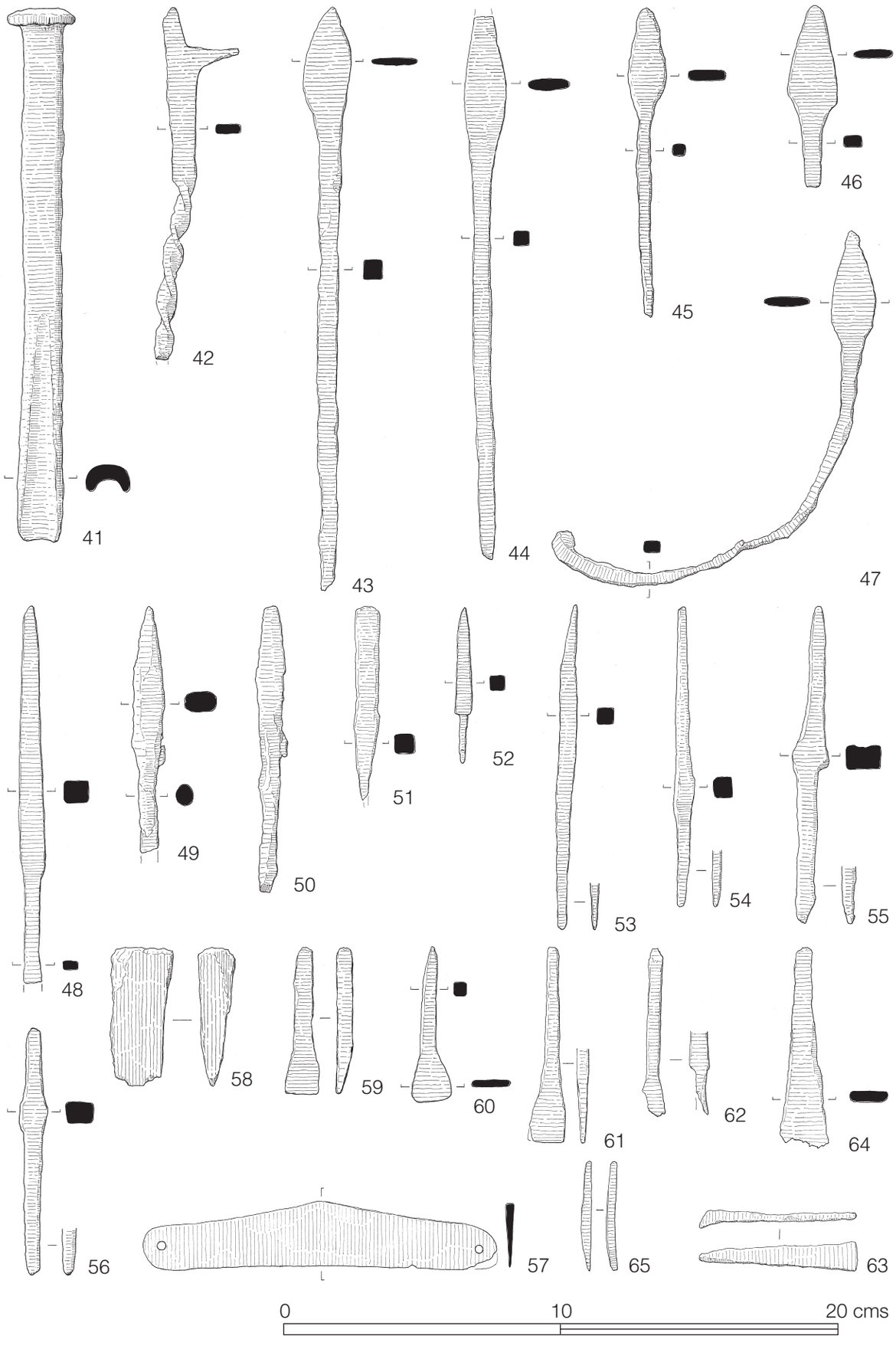


FIG. 142. Iron, nos 41–65

53. SF 913 (3420). 8: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Bradawl or awl. Square-sectioned shank, which tapers at its top into a short tang; at the bottom it tapers to a rounded, chisel-edge. Length 111 mm.

54. SF 3210 (3262A). 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 1.
Bradawl? The short, tapering tang is separated from the round-sectioned shank by a slight rectangular expansion. The tip is damaged. Length 109 mm.

55. SF 2211 (3407/2). 12E: *Building 182*, Room 20, layer 3A.
Bradawl or awl. The tapering tang is separated from the broken shank by an asymmetrical expansion. The tip may be damaged. Length 109 mm.

56. SF 2211 (3407/1). 12E: *Building 182*, Room 20, layer 3A.
Bradawl or awl. The short, tapering tang is separated from the round-sectioned shank by a rectangular expansion. The tip is missing. Length 84 mm.

57. SF 2325 (3298). 4N: layer 3.
Blade? A flat plate with triangular cross-section, a straight edge and a low triangular back. The rounded ends each have a small round hole in them. Length 127 mm. Although the cross-section strongly suggests that it is a blade of some form it is less obvious from what type of tool it could have come unless it was from an unusual form of spoke-shave, in which case it is unlikely to be Roman in date.

58. SF 896 (3474). 11: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Wedge? Small wedge with a rounded head and damaged edge. Such a tool could have been used by carpenters or masons. Length 50 mm. A more massive example comes from Newstead (Curle 1911, 284, pl. LXI.6).

4.10.3.5 Blades

Blades of this type could have been used for more delicate work such as wood turning or fine metal-working by carpenters or smiths.

59. SF 2873 (414/2). 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy, layer 4.
Chisel? Short and probably broken stem or tang which widens into a triangular blade with a mortise edge. It is possible that this was used as a wood-turning tool. Length 53 mm.

60. SF 148 (3309). Area 13: *Building 182*, layer 3 on floor.
Tanged blade. Short tang which widens into a symmetrical, triangular blade with a straight but slightly sloping edge. Length 56 mm.

61. SF 252 (304). Area 16: *Building 182*, Stokehole, layer 4.
Blade. Square-sectioned tang which widens into a small triangular blade. Length 70 mm.

62. No SF (326). Context unknown.
Blade. Straight, square-sectioned tang or shank which widens and thins into a damaged, triangular blade. Length 60 mm.

63. No SF (4330). Context unknown.
A short triangular blade with a short spike on one side of the pointed end. Length 57 mm.

64. SF 1412 (3261). 95SE: TTB in wall.
Blade? Tapering fragment, possibly part of a chisel or similar tool. Length 72 mm.

65. SF 1342 (3332/1). 121SE: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 3.
Small blade which tapers into a tang at one end and a chisel edge at the other. Possibly a graver. Length 39 mm.

4.10.4 LEATHER-WORKING TOOLS (FIG. 143)

4.10.4.1 Punches, awl and blade

66. SF 1934 (3312i). 3E: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Punch. The top of the shank has a diamond-shaped cross-section which becomes rectangular as it approaches the short blade. This is formed by folding over slight, oval flanges to create a hollow cone open at it front edge. Probably a leather punch. Length 107 mm. A similar tool comes from Hod Hill, Dorset (Manning 1985, 42, E34, pl. 16).

67. SF 2873. 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy, layer 4.
Punch. The top of the shank is broken. The lower end widens and thins with its edges rolled over to form a hollow blade. Length 103 mm.

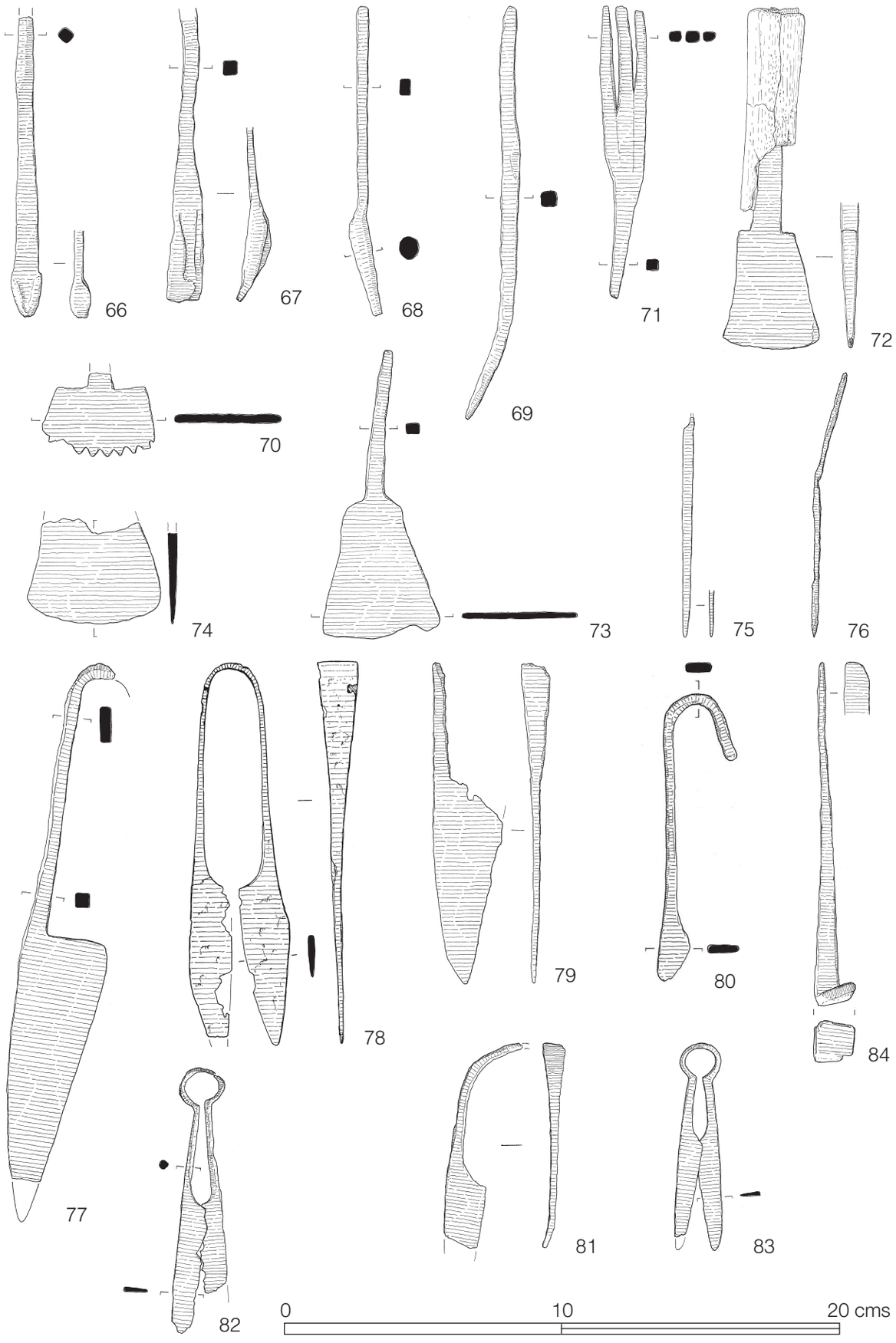


FIG. 143. Iron, nos 66–84

68. SF 1934 (3312ii). 3E: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Punch? Straight, rectangular-sectioned stem which runs into one side of the broader end of a blunt cone. Possibly a leather-worker's punch. Length 111 mm.

69. SF 653 (295)? 21E: Pit 2, layer 3?
Awl. Square-sectioned stem which tapers to a round-sectioned point which is now bent. The upper half narrows through a slight shoulder to form a tang. It is a Type 4b awl as defined in Manning (1985, 40) where other examples are cited. Length 149 mm.

70. SF 688 (3302). 11: *Building 182*, Room 13, layer 4 on floor.
Serrated blade. A fragment of tang survives which widens through broad, level shoulders into a short blade with slightly splaying sides. The slightly curved edge has a series of large V-shaped teeth. Length 39 mm. A similar tool comes from Caernarvon (Casey *et al*. 1993, fig. 10.13.3). They are almost certainly leather-worker's prick irons, used to make a series of holes in the surface of the leather to guide the awl before sewing.

71. SF 1939 (3449). 3E: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Unidentified tool. It has a tapering tang which widens into a plate ending in three parallel arms. It *may* be an unusual form of prick iron. Length 103 mm.

4.10.4.2 Leather-working knives

Although the following bladed tools have the general appearance of chisels the width and general form of the blade together with the curving edge suggest that they were for cutting leather. It is possible that they are of medieval rather than Roman date. Ian Goodall illustrates generally similar knives of medieval date (Goodall 2011, 68, fig. 6.1.E16–19) including examples from Wallingstones (Bridgewater 1970, 100, fig. 16.11–12).

72. No SF (3186). 24S: layer 2.
The short, broad blade has slightly splayed sides and a gently curved edge; it has a long tang, much of which is still within a broken, bone handle. Length 122 mm.

73. SF 4524 (3478). 109SE: TTB1, layer 4.
It has a short square-sectioned tang which widens through slightly sloping shoulders into a wide triangular blade with a straight, somewhat damaged edge. Length 101 mm.

74. SF 2895 (3287). 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy, layer 4.
Fragment of the edge of a blade similar to no. 72 above. Length 36 mm.

4.10.5 CLOTH-WORKING TOOLS (FIG. 143)

75. SF 3546 (3404/1). 133S: Building III, Pit S, layer 1.
Needle. A fragment of rod tapering to a point with part of an eye at the top. For a discussion of needles see Manning 1985, 35.

76. SF 1884. 2N: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Needle or pin. Thin rod tapering to a point at one end and broken at the other. Possibly the shank of a needle or a pin. Length 93 mm.

77. SF 4428 (3419). 116SE: Road cut 7, above road.
Shears. The back of the blade curves down to the straight edge; the tip is missing. The square-sectioned arm continues the line of the back, widening as it approaches the curve. The opposing blade is lost. Length 187 mm. For a discussion and other examples see Manning 1985, 34.

78. SF 871. 24S: layer 3.
A pair of small shears. The blades have slightly convex edges and arched backs which run straight into the spring which widens from the blades to the top of the curve. For the general type see Manning 1985, 35, D9–D11, pl. 14.

79. No SF (4330). Context unknown.
Shears. Blade of a pair of shears. The slightly damaged heel slopes up to the broken spring which widens towards the break. Length 114 mm.

80. SF 1727 (3436/1). 63SE: TTA, layer 2.
Shears. Fragment of one blade and the narrow spring. Length 102 mm.

81. SF 1591 (3320). 63SE: TTA, layer 3.
Shears. Fragment of one blade. The edge of the blade is straight with a concave heel between the edge and the spring. The back of the blade has a slight convex curve. The spring widens to the break. Length 72 mm.

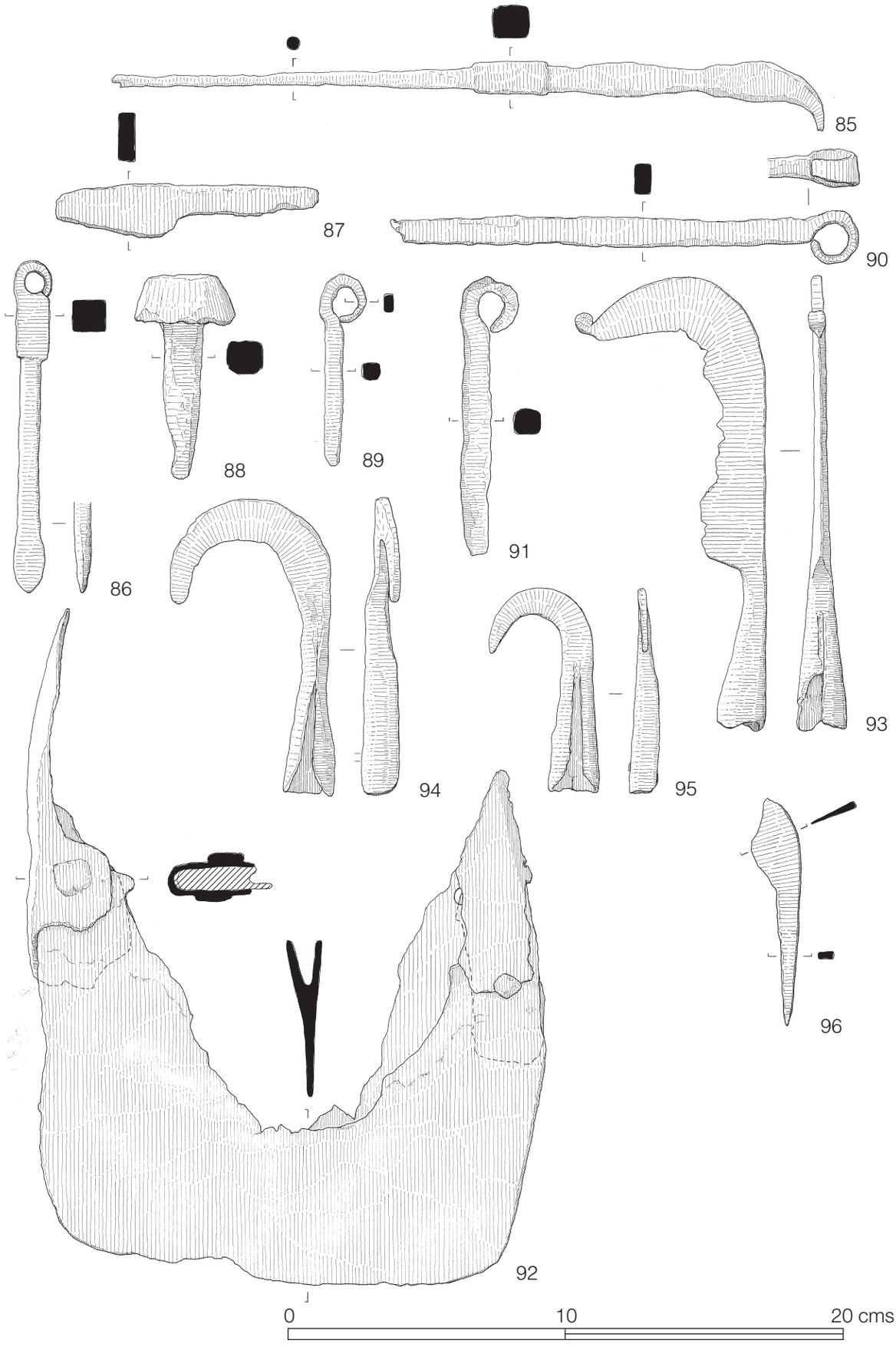


FIG. 144. Iron, nos 85–96

82. SF 3040? (49). 88SE: Pit M, layer 1.
Shears. The back of the blades continues the line of the arms of the spring with the edges running almost parallel with the backs; the tips of the blades are missing. The heel of the blade curves down from the spring. The arms, which have a circular cross-section, end in an omega-shaped spring. Length 95 mm.

83. SF 2936 (3291). 94S: Building III, Room 1, layer 2.
Shears. Generally similar to, but slightly smaller than, no. 82 above. The complete blade has a rounded tip. Length 74 mm.

84. SF 3489 (3313). 123S: Building III, Room 3, layer 3.
Tenterhook? Small, rectangular head set on one side of a stem which narrows to a relatively wide, chisel edge. Although it may be an unusual form of nail, more probably it is a tenterhook used to attach cloth to a tenter or drying frame. Length 124 mm.

4.10.6 TOOLS OR FITTINGS OF UNCERTAIN FUNCTION (FIG. 144)

4.10.6.1 Tools

85. No SF. Context unknown.
Tool or fitting. It has a central, square-sectioned stop on one side of which it tapers into a round-sectioned ?tang. On the other side it runs into a slightly barrel-shaped neck ending in a sub-rectangular-sectioned head which tapers into a hooked tip. Length 257 mm.

86. SF 1243 (4330). 111SE: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 3.
Bladed tool. It has a straight, sub-rectangular stem which widens and thins into a pointed, blade-like tip; at the other end is a short rectangular handle with a rolled eye at the top. It has the appearance of being a small drill bit, but it is difficult to see how it would have been used in a drill. Length 117 mm.

87. SF 1588 (3264). 53SE: TTA, layer 2.
Tool. The back of the 'blade' continues the line of the tang dropping slightly towards the now lost tip. On the opposite side there is a short sloping heel between the 'blade' and the tang. Possibly a form of punch. Length 88 mm.

88. SF 157 (270) Area 3: *Building 182*, Room 6, layer 3 in doorway.
Object. The head is a truncated cone with a flat face and sloping sides. The short stem is exceptionally thick and sub-rectangular in section, with a distinct chisel edge. Despite its appearance it is unlikely to have been a nail although its true function is not obvious. One possibility would be as a small anvil set in a wooden block and used for relatively delicate work, but this is little more than a guess. Length 72 mm.

4.10.6.2 Ring-headed bars

These are probably the ends of the handles of tools such as smith's shovels or rakes, although other identifications are possible. Their size argues against their being fragments of skewers without wholly disproving it.

89. SF 800 (314). 12: *Building 182*, Room 13, layer 4.
Ring-headed fragment. Length of roughly square-shaped bar which is thinned and turned into a loop head at one end; the other end is probably broken. Length 69 mm.

90. No SF. Context unknown.
Ring-headed fragment. Broken stem with a thinned and rolled head. Length 165 mm.

91. SF 1002 (3344). 41S: Building II, layer 2.
Ring-headed fragment. Broken stem with a thinned and rolled head. Length 99 mm.

4.10.7 AGRICULTURAL TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT (FIGS 144–145)

92. SF 1716 (283). 101S: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 2.
Spade sheath. The blade has a square mouth, with a straight edge and sides and a V-sectioned, U-shaped top which received the edge of the wooden blade. At the top of one side is a flat arm with flanges at its lower end which enclose the side of the sheath and are held by a rivet which will have passed through the wooden blade as well as the metal plate. A similar arm on the opposite side is almost entirely lost. Originally the ends of these arms will have been turned inwards to run along and protect the top of the wooden blade. Length 243 mm. It is a variant of a Type 1d sheath as defined in Manning (1985, 44, fig. 10).

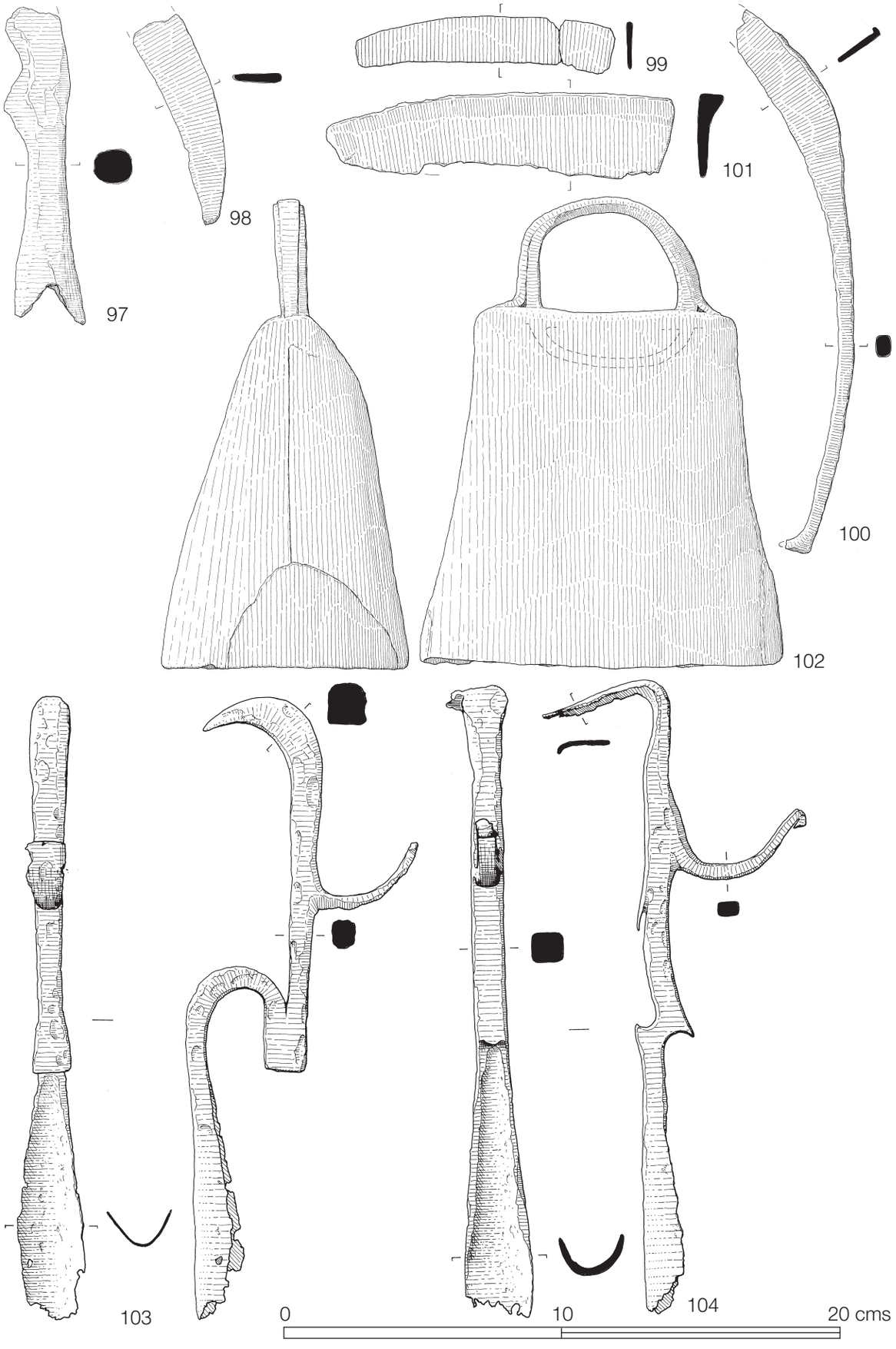


FIG. 145. Iron, nos 97–104

93. SF 2648 (3213). 94S: Building III, corridor.
Reaping-hook. The back of the blade continues the line of the back of the tapering socket for the greater part of its length before curving forward to end in a rolled tip. There is a relatively wide heel between the socket and the damaged edge. Length 164 mm. It is a socketed example of a Type 3 reaping-hook as defined in Manning (1985, 55–6).

94. SF 1114 (117). 12E: *Building 182*, Room 20, layer 4.
Reaping-hook. It has a strongly curved, almost U-shaped blade which runs into a tapering socket which is open along one side. Length 107 mm. An example of a Type 2 reaping-hook as defined in Manning (1985, 53–5).

95. SF 2928 (3289). 94S: Building III, Room 1, layer 2.
Small hook. Similar to, but smaller than, no. 94 above. Length 73 mm. Small hooks of this type, which may have been used for pruning or cutting leaves for fodder, are discussed in Manning (1985, 56–8). This is an example of Type 2.

96. SF 1002 (3344). 41S: Building II, layer 2.
Reaping-hook? Tapering tang which runs into a fragment of a curved blade. The back continues the line of the tang. Probably part of a small reaping-hook. Length 81 mm.

97. SF 1923 (322). 9: layer 2.
Socket and fragment of the blade of a tool such as a cleaver or billhook. Length 116 mm.

98. SF 2649 (3225A). 94S: Building III, corridor, layers 2 and 3.
Sickle fragment. The curving tip of a blade, more probably from a sickle than a reaping-hook. Length 74 mm. For a discussion of sickles see Manning 1985, 50–3. The relatively narrow blade of this example, and no. 99 below, suggest that they come from the developed balanced sickle (Type 2) which first appears in Britain in the Roman period.

99. SF 1425 (3198). 2N: near buttress, layer 3.
Sickle. Fragment of tapering, slightly curved blade. Probably from a sickle. Length 94 mm.

100. SF 2243 (3188/iv). 3E: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Reaping-hook. Long curved, square-sectioned handle with ends in small out-turned tip. The edge of the broken blade continues the line and curve of the tang but there is a gently sloping shoulder between the tang and the back of the narrow blade. The back is strengthened by a slight ridge on one side. Although the handle is relatively thin, the fact that it is curved would have made it difficult to insert it in an organic handle, and it may be complete in itself or have had rope or something similar wound around it. Length 193 mm.

101. SF 4153 (3224). N rampart, baulk VIII–XI.
Scythe. Blade fragment. The back has a thick, strengthening ridge along one face; the edge is damaged. Its width suggests that it came from near the end of the blade. Probably from a Great Chesterford type of scythe (Manning 1985, 50). Length 122 mm.

102. No SF (32). Context unknown.
A large bell. The mouth has a rounded-rectangular shape which narrows to a rounded top where there is a wide U-shaped handle. The handle is formed of two bars, an inner one which passes through the top of the bell to form a wide loop which will have received the loop of the clapper, and an outer one the ends of which are turned out and welded to the top of the bell. The body of the bell is formed of a sheet which is bent and welded along one edge with a smaller V-shaped plate welded to one end of the mouth. Length 170 mm.

Probably a cow-bell, a type which is rare in Britain although one comes from a late Roman context in Maiden Castle, Dorset (Wheeler 1943, 288, fig. 97.2, with traces of copper alloy coating). They are more common elsewhere in the Roman world. In Germany they are found on the *limes* and examples may be cited from Niederberg (*ORL* 12, 10, Taf. VII, 29), Zugmantel (*ORL* 32, 100 no. 6, Taf. XV, 54–56), Rheingönheim with a copper alloy coating (Ulbert 1969, 53, Taf. 47, 10), Weissenburg with a copper alloy coating (*ORL* 26, 40 no. 21, Taf. X, 41 and 43);

a particularly large group comes from the Neupotz deposit, many of them having a copper alloy coating (Künzl 1993, Teil 2, 148, J15–J23; Teil 4, Taf. 660–663). Künzl discusses these bells in some detail, including their method of fabrication, suggesting that they were made from a single sheet of iron folded and riveted together (Künzl 1993, Teil 1, 386–387; Teil 2, Typentafel 47, NJ2). Gaitzsch (2005, 172, Taf. 15) discusses examples in both copper alloy and iron of varying dates from Pergamon. A number of iron bells come from Sadovec, Bulgaria (Uenze 1992, Taf. 26, 12–13; Taf. 27, 1–6, 8) and Iatrus-Krivina, Bulgaria (Gomolka-Fuchs 2008, 301, Taf. 18, 1674, 1678, 1681, 1684, 2455). Iron and copper alloy bells from Novae, Bulgaria are discussed by Nowakowski (1992).

4.10.8 FARRIER'S TOOLS (FIG. 145)

103. SF 2233. 11E: layer 3.
Farrier's butteris. The blade has a slightly rounded V-shaped cross-section the end of which is slightly damaged. The other end curves upwards to form a U with its free arm welded to the end of the handle, which has a straight stem which thickens and curves down at its other end to form a hooked grip or butt. A short, backward curving grip rises from the centre of the back of the handle. Length 224 mm.

104. SF 2108. 1N: layer 4.
Farrier's butteris. Similar to no. 103 but with the blade only slightly stepped-down from the handle and with an almost straight butt which is set at an angle to the end of the stem rather than curving down from it. Length 228 mm.

The farrier's butteris was used to pare and generally prepare horse's hooves prior to shoeing them. The type is discussed and examples from Britain and the adjacent provinces on the Continent are cited in Manning 1985, 61, G1, pl.26.

4.10.9 TRANSPORT: EQUIPMENT AND FITTINGS (FIGS 146–147)

4.10.9.1 Snaffle bits, spurs and hipposandals

105. SF 1715. 101S: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 2.
Two-link snaffle bit. It consists of a pair of rectangular-sectioned rings which are held by wide loops at the outer ends of a pair of links, the stems of which have a round cross-section. The other ends of the links are thinned and turned to form interlinking loops. That at the end of one link is set in the same plane as the wider loop at the other end of the link, but the corresponding loop on the other link is set in a plane at right angles to the wider link. This is the commonest form of bridle bit in the Roman period. For other examples see Manning 1985, 66, nos H10–H17, pls 28–29. Length 310 mm.

106. No SF. Context unknown.
Similar to, but slightly smaller than, no. 105, save that the rings have round cross-sections while the links are square-sectioned. Length 250 mm.

107. SF 319 (124). Area 2E: *Building 182*, on chalk.
Ring and link from a snaffle-bit. A large ring with a rounded, diamond-shaped cross-section which passes through the rolled eye at one end of a square-sectioned link, the other end of which is rolled to form a similar eye, now slightly open, set in a plane at right angles to the first. Its large size suggests that it is part of a two-link bit, the commonest form of Roman snaffle-bit. Length 124 mm. For other examples see Manning 1985, 66–7.

108. SF 1430 (43). 2N: near buttress, layer 4.
Prick spur. The U-shaped frame has narrow, square-sectioned arms which widen into small plates, probably originally oval in shape, at their ends, each of which still retains the rivet which secured the leather straps. The prick at the heel is relatively short with the remains of a backward curving hook rising above the junction of the heel and the prick. Length 74 mm. This and the two following spurs are examples of Shortt's (1959) Type 3 spurs, the most common form found in Roman Britain.

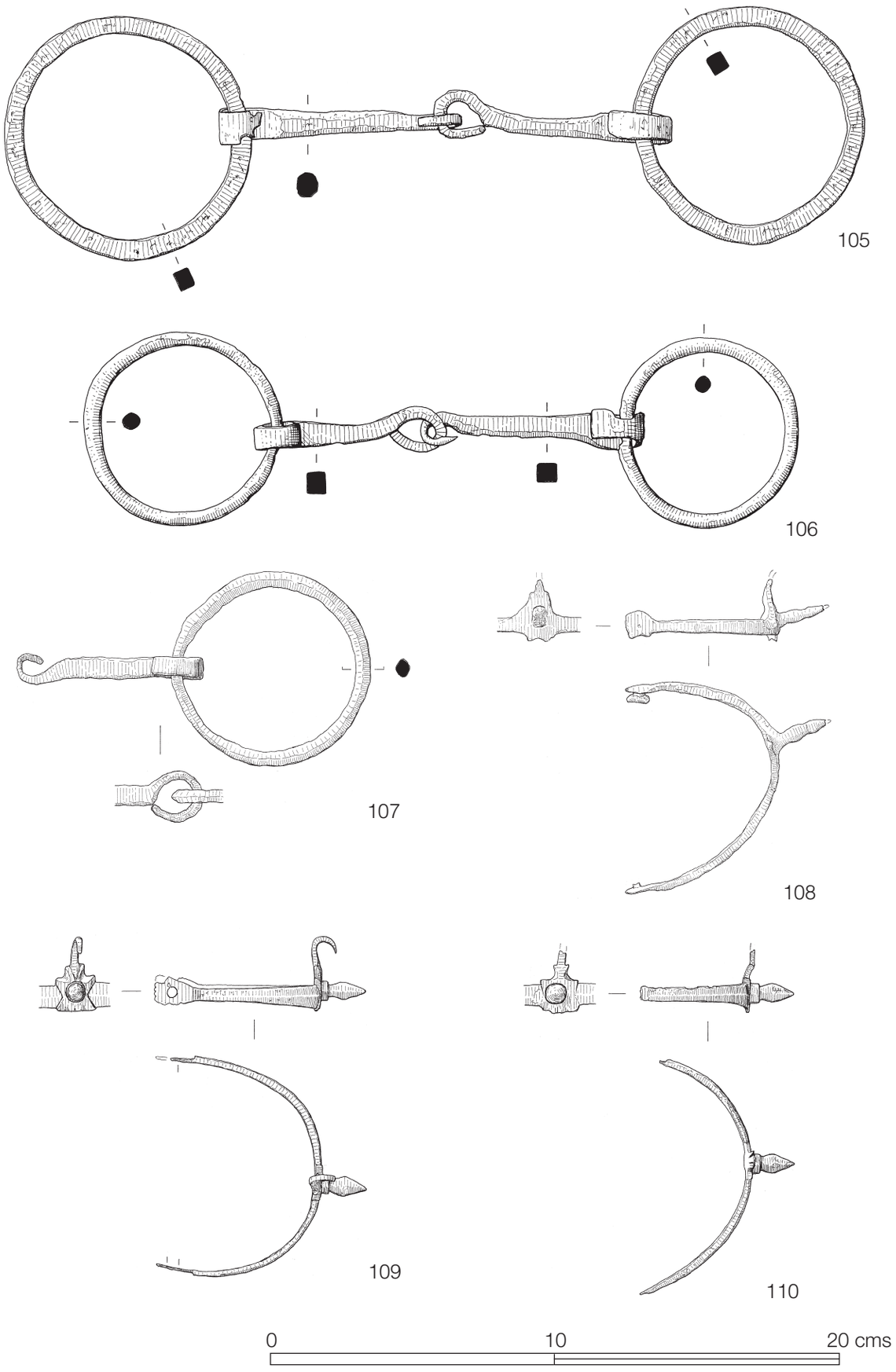


FIG. 146. Iron, nos 105–110

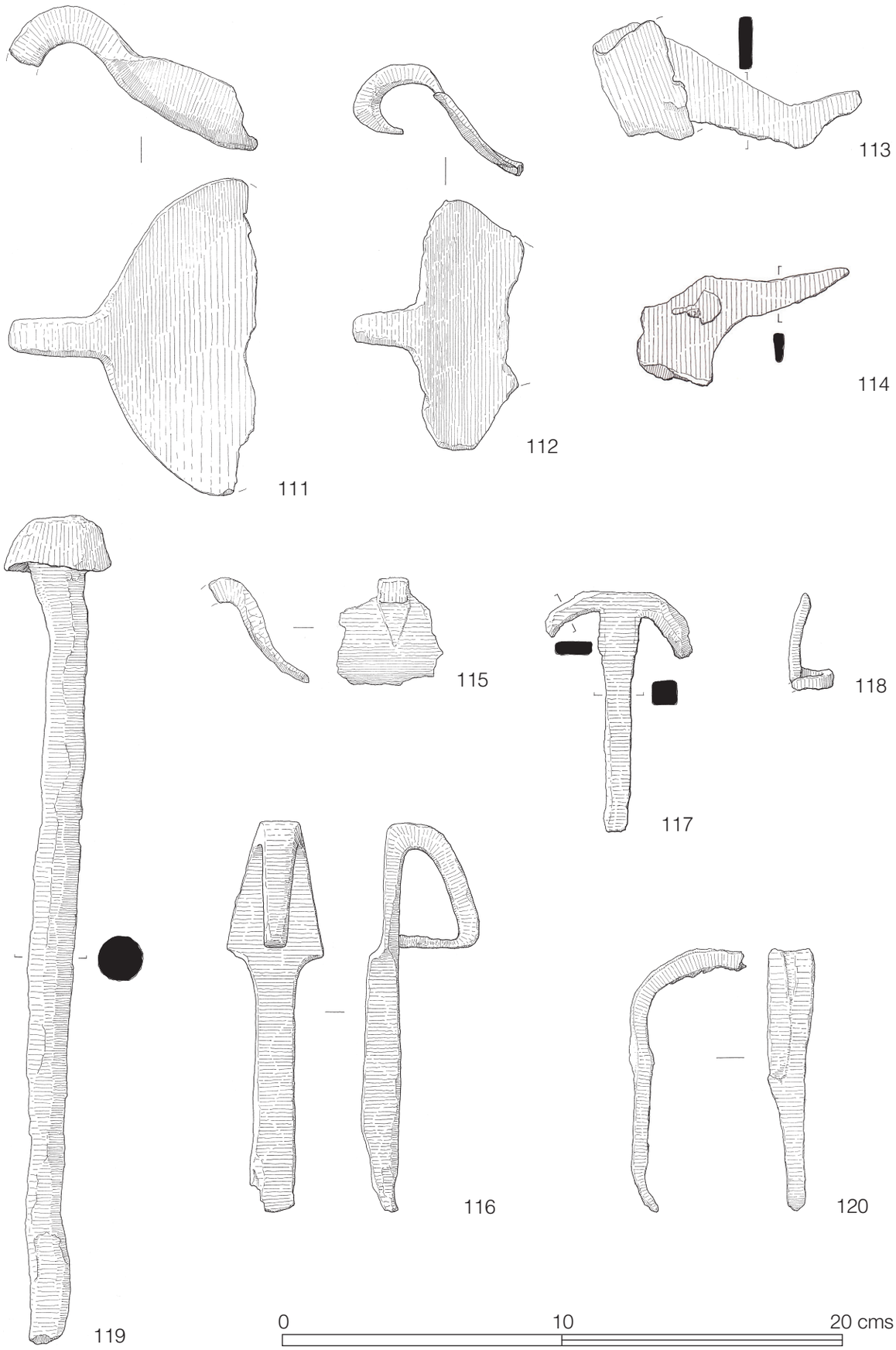


FIG. 147. Iron, nos 111–120

109. SF 2179. 23S: TTA, layer 3.
Rivet spur. The arms of the U-shaped frame have a slightly triangular cross-section with flattened triangular plates at their ends, each pierced by a rivet hole. At the centre of the curve is a small plate which extends upwards to form a forward curving hook above the solid, diamond-shaped prick. Length 73 mm.

110. SF 2180. 23S: TTA, layer 3.
Rivet spur. Similar to no. 109 but missing the ends of the frame and the top of the hook. Length 56 mm.

111. SF 878 (297). 4S: TTA1, layer 4.
Hipposandal. Heel and part of the terminal hook of a hipposandal. Its width and the curvature of the shoulders suggest that it is probably from a Type 1 or Type 2 hipposandal (Manning 1985, 63, fig. 16). Length 112 mm.

112. SF 632 (3271). 12: *Building 182*, Room 13, layer 4 on floor.
Hipposandal. Heel of a Type 1 or Type 2 hipposandal (Manning 1985, 63, fig. 16.1–2). Length 88 mm.

113. No SF (3285). S of *Building 185*, layer 4.
Hipposandal. Irregular and bent, tapering fragment of plate, probably part of the wing of a Type 2 hipposandal (Manning 1985, 65, fig. 16.2). Length 95 mm.

114. SF 2139 (3452ii). 3: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Hipposandal. Tapering fragment of plate, probably the wing of a hipposandal of Type 1 or 3 (Manning 1985, 63–5, fig. 16.1 and 3). Length 81 mm.

115. SF 174 (285). Area 5N: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Hipposandal. Probably the heel of a hipposandal with the remains of the rear hook. (Manning 1985, 65, fig. 16). Length 38 mm.

4.10.9.2 Linch pins and ox-goad

116. SF 1757 (119). 151S: *Building 185*, Room 2, debris on floor.
Linch pin. The sides of the head converge into a square-sectioned bar which is turned over to form an almost triangular loop. The strong, square-sectioned stem is broken at its tapering end at a point where it may have been stepped back. Length 138 mm. It is a rather angular form of a Type 2b linch pin (Manning 1985, 74, fig. 20).

117. SF 1573 (3219). 71S: Building IIIa.
Linch pin? Stout tapering shank which widens for a short way below the semi-circular arms of the head. Although it may be a form of T-staple, the solidity of the arms and the widening of the top of the shank suggest that it could have been an unusual form of linch pin. Length 85 mm.

118. SF 3004 (3329). 54SE: Road cut 2, layer 2.
Ox-goad. Spike and part of the coiled socket of an ox-goad. Length 34 mm. It may be compared with an example from Lydney, Glos. (Wheeler and Wheeler 1932, 92, fig. 23.189)

4.10.9.3 Possible cart fittings

119. SF 2873. 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy, layer 4.
Pin or bolt. A long round-sectioned shank, broken at its tip, with a domed head. It may have been a form of bolt dropping vertically into a bolt hole, or the pin which linked a yoke to the pole of a wagon, or the pin which joined the pole of a wagon to the front axle. Length 288 mm. A generally similar bolt from Hod Hill, Dorset is discussed in Manning (1985, 126, R6, pl. 58).

120. SF 309 (280). 6: *Building 182*, Hypocaust.
U-shaped collar. Half of a relatively wide U-shaped collar the complete end of which narrows into a tang with a slightly bent end. Length 92 mm. It can be compared with a pair of U-shaped bindings from Newstead (Curle 1911, 288, pl. LXVI.1 and 4) which Curle suggested might have been fittings from a wagon; four more were found in the Brampton hoard, Cumberland (Manning 1966a, 31, nos 42–45).

4.10.10 BUCKLES AND CLEATS (FIG. 148)

The larger buckles catalogued here may have been used with wide belts or with harness; for a brief discussion of similar buckles from Hod Hill and other sites see Manning 1985, 146–7. The cleats are probably from footwear, but they could have served as small joiner's dogs, certain identification is impossible. Cleats are discussed and other examples cited in Manning (1985, 131).

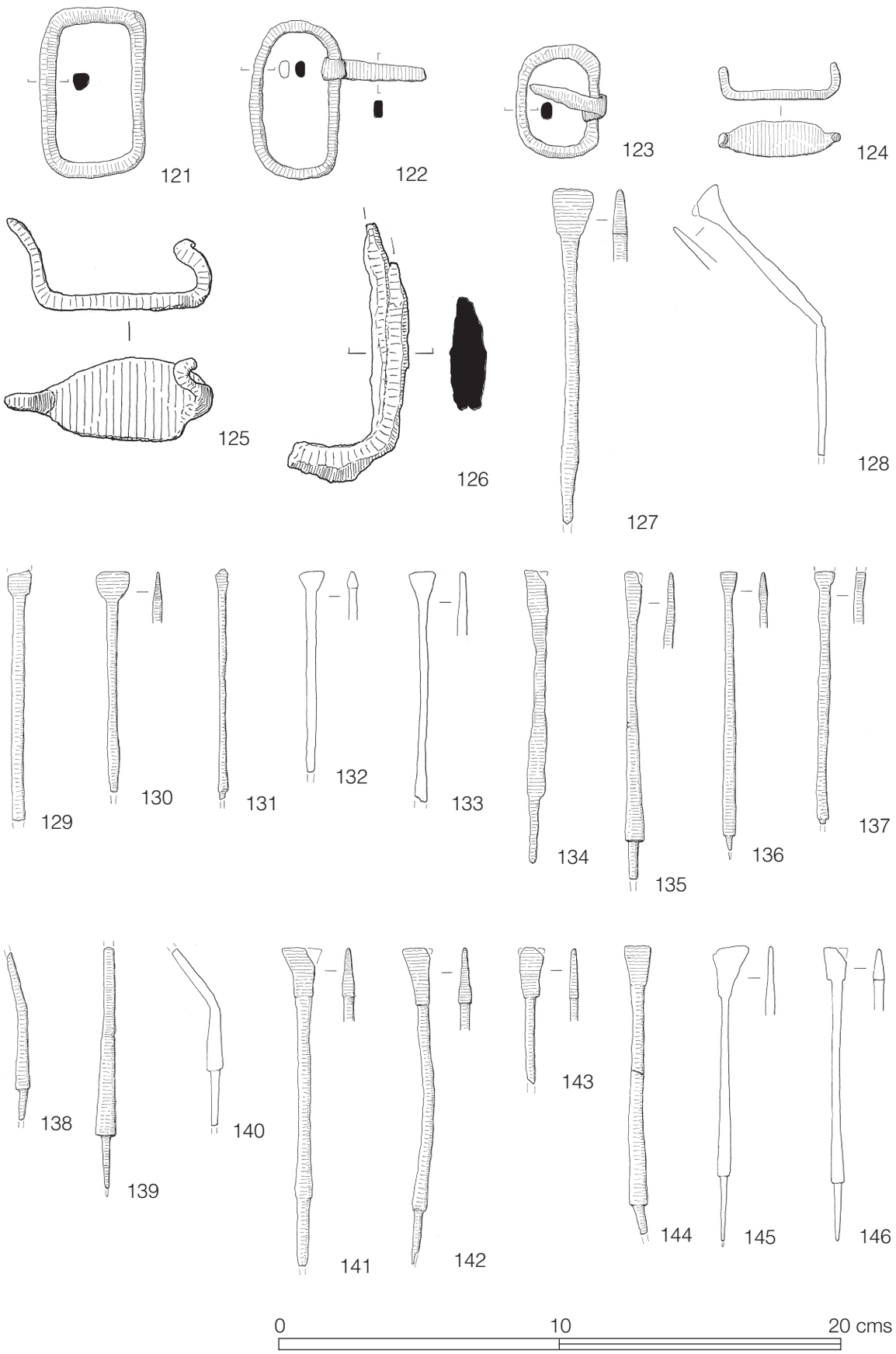


FIG. 148. Iron, nos 121–146

121. SF 2244 (3242). 3E: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Buckle. Large rectangular buckle frame. Length 60 mm.

122. SF 3025 (3265). 104S: Building III, Pit N, layer 2.
Buckle. D-shaped frame with part of the tongue wrapped around the straight side. Length 56 mm.

123. SF 1613 (3230). 53SE: TTA, layer 2.
Buckle. Similar to, but smaller than, no. 122. Length 40 mm.

124. SF 3448 (3463). 123S: W of Building III, layer 3.
Cleat. Relatively long oval plate which narrows into upturned spikes at its ends. Probably a shoe cleat. Length 42 mm.

125. SF 2927 (3318). 88SE: above Pit M, layer 3.
Cleat. Similar to no. 124. Length 37 mm.

126. SF 4335 (3335). Posthole S of *Building 185*.
Cleat? Part of a cleat or small dog. Length 46 mm.

4.10.11 STYLI (FIGS 148–149)

The typology of styli used here is that given in Manning (1985, 85–7, fig. 24). Type 1 has a simple eraser and a plain, tapering point. Type 2 has a point separated from the stem by a shoulder. The point of a Type 3 stylus is similar to that of Type 2 but the eraser is more clearly separated from the stem. Type 4 is similar to Type 3 but has decoration on the stem which usually takes the form of bands and grooves which may be inlaid.

127. *SF 4751* (3393). Context unknown.
Possible Type 1 with a damaged point. Length 115 mm.

128. SF 3061 (3177). Cross ditch 4, layer 2.
Probably Type 1 but now bent and lacking the point. Length 95 mm.

129. No SF (4330). Context unknown.
Stem and large fragment of the eraser of a Type 1 stylus. Length 88 mm.

130. SF 221 (275). Area 16: *Building 182*.
Probably Type 1 but lacking the point. Length 76 mm.

131. SF 423 (133). 13S: TTA.
Type 1 or 2 with a damaged point and eraser. Length 81 mm.

132. SF 2153 (3197). 3: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Type 1 or Type 2 now lacking the point. Length 70 mm.

133. SF 2122 (3171). 6: *Building 182*, layer 3A.
Type 1 or 2 but now lacking the end of the stem and point. Length 81 mm.

134. SF 2003 (3455). 3E: *Building 182*, layer 3.
The point is clearly demarcated from the stem by shoulders, which is the characteristic feature of Type 2 styli; the long, triangular eraser runs directly into the stem suggesting that it is an example of a Type 2a stylus which has a longer eraser than the simple Type 2 (Manning 1985, 85, fig. 24). Length 102 mm.

135. SF 401 (286). 2: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Type 2 with a broken point and narrow eraser. Length 108 mm.

136. SF 4290 (3180). West ditch, cut III, layer 4.
Type 2. The point is damaged. Length 100 mm.

137. SF 16B (331). 36: layer 2.
Type 2 but lacking most of the point and much of the eraser. Length 89 mm.

138. SF 1649 (3359). 93S: *Monument 184*, TTB, layer 3.
Fragment of the stem and point of a Type 2 or 3 stylus. Length 59 mm.

139. SF 40A (3482). 20–30 ft, layer 4.
Type 2 or 3 but now lacking the eraser. Length 85 mm.

140. No SF (3203a). 71S: *Monument 184*.
Type 2 or 3 now lacking the eraser and part of the tip. Length 62 mm.

141. SF 1877 (308). 6: on cobbled path.
Type 3 stylus with a broken point. Length 110 mm.

142. SF 1697 (127). 12: *Building 182*, in sump.
Type 3 stylus. Length 110 mm.

143. SF 125A (3481). 33E: S extension, layer 2.
Eraser and fragment of the stem of a Type 3 stylus. Length 48 mm.

144. SF 393 (128). 8: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Type 3 stylus with a spatulate eraser and a broken tip. Length 103 mm.

145. SF 2901 (3205). 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy.
Type 3 stylus with an asymmetrical eraser. Length 103 mm.

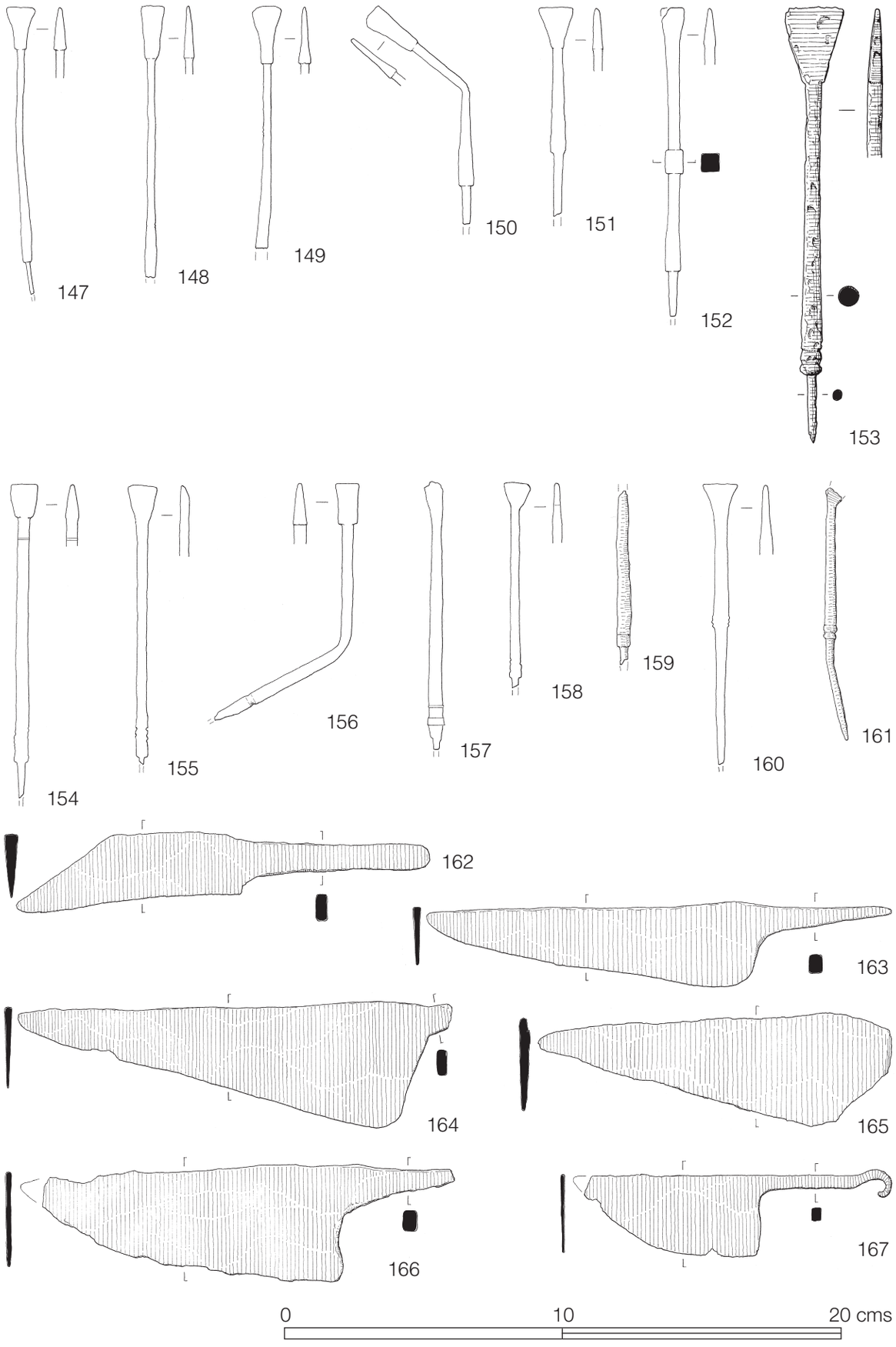


FIG. 149. Iron, nos 147–167

146. SF 3570 (3189). 133S: W of Building III.
Type 3 stylus. Length 104 mm.

147. SF 3068 (3201). South road, cut 5, layer 2.
Type 3 stylus. Length 101 mm.

148. SF 1494 (3173). 2N: *Building 182*, below E wall of Room 15.
The distinct separation of the stem and eraser suggests that it is Type 3. Length 97 mm.

149. SF 1486 (3196). 10: layer 4.
Type 3 stylus now missing the tip. Length 87 mm.

150. SF 84A (3483). 30S: layer 2.
Type 3. Bent with a damaged point. Length 77 mm.

151. SF 2381 (3182). 5N: layer 3.
Type 3 with a broken point and an unusually short stem. Length 74 mm.

152. SF 2932 (3208). 94S: Building III, corridor.
The square moulding on the stem places it in Type 4. The tip is missing. Length 108 mm.

153. No SF. Context unknown.
The point is separated from the stem by a distinct step just above two grooves run around the stem which thins slightly as it runs up to the straight-sided, triangular eraser. A Manning Type 4 stylus. Length 140 mm.

154. SF 3333 (3185). 112S: *Monument 184*, layer 3.
Type 4 with slight mouldings immediately above the damaged point and a single groove below the eraser. Length 112 mm.

155. SF 3424 (3199). 75S: TTB, layer 3.
It has a series of simple mouldings at the base of the stem suggesting that it is an example of Type 4 although it has a relatively simple eraser. The point is broken. Length 100 mm.

156. *SF 3989* (3212). *Monument 184*, layer 3?
The groove which encircles the stem near the damaged point suggests that it is Type 4. Length 88 mm.

157. SF 3578 (3191). 104S: Building III, Pit N, layer 4.
Type 4 with mouldings above the broken point. The eraser is damaged. Length 96 mm.

158. No SF (3203B). 71S: *Monument 184*?
Fragment of the stem and point of a Type 4 stylus. Length 73 mm.

159. *SF 639* (329). *Building 182*, Room 13, layer 4?
Fragment of the stem and point of a Type 4 stylus with a single moulding above the point. Length 63 mm.

160. SF 1080 (3193). *Building 182*, Room 18, layer 3.
Type 4 variant. The slight mouldings around the stem define the top of an exceptionally long point which is now damaged. Length 100 mm.

161. SF 2B (301). Site B.
Type 4 variant with an exceptionally long point and a broken eraser. Length 90 mm.

4.10.12 KNIVES (FIGS 149–152)

162. *SF 1452* (3178). 4E?
The tang is long in proportion to the blade and unusually thick. There is a slight sloping shoulder between it and the back which slopes up very slightly before turning down through an angle of about 30° to run to the tip. The heel is short with the edge, which was probably originally straight, running slightly down to the small, curved tip. The slight concave curve of the edge is probably the result of whetting. Length 148 mm. It is related to Type 19 knives (Manning 1985, 117, fig. 28).

163. SF 2241 (3176). 3E: *Building 182*, layer 3.
There is a slight hump at the junction of the tang and the straight and level back. The deep heel slopes forward slightly with the edge running up in an almost straight line before curving up to form the tip. Length 167 mm. Type 11a (Manning 1985, 114, fig. 28).

164. SF 2184 (3169). 13E: *Building 182*, Room 20, layer 3A.
The back of the blade is straight and level with a deep heel which has a slightly inward slope and a straight edge which runs up to a slightly rounded tip. The tang, which continued the line of the back, is almost entirely lost. Length 157 mm. A small example of a Type 3 cleaver (Manning 1985, 122, fig. 30).

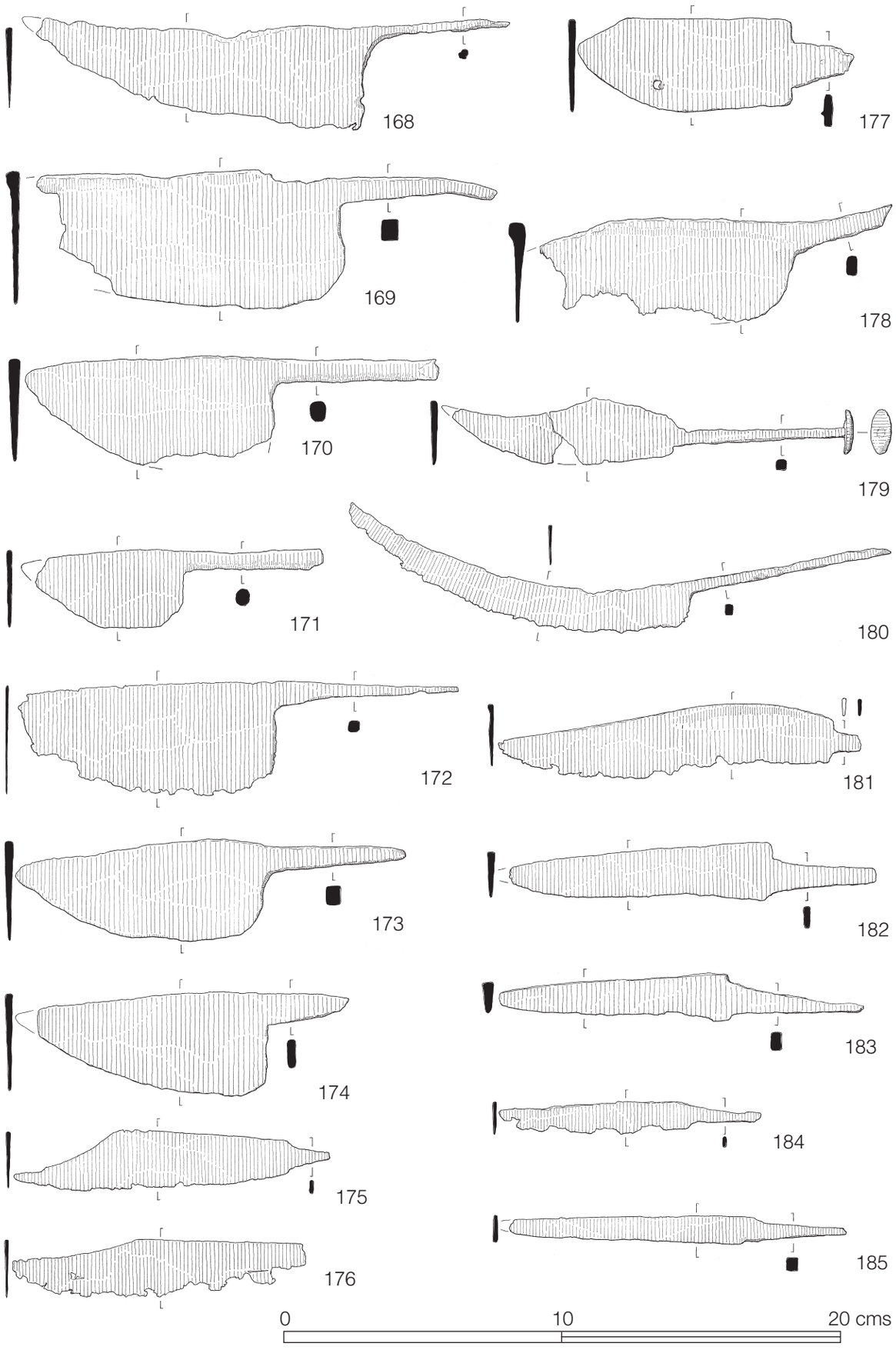


FIG. 150. Iron, nos 168–185

165. SF 3689 (3172). 113S: Building III, Pit O.
The back arches slightly up from its junction with the now lost tang before turning down to run in a straight line to the tip which will have been on the same line as the tang. It has a steep heel which slopes forward at an angle of about 45°, to its junction with the edge which runs straight up at a steep angle to the tip. A small example of a Type 3 cleaver (Manning 1985, 122, fig. 30). Length 127 mm.

166. SF 4459 (3200). Building III, S wall cut.
Initially the back continues the line of the top of the triangular tang, which has lost its tip, before dropping a little as it runs to the slightly upturned tip which is more or less on line with the tang. It has a deep slightly concave heel from which the edge rises in an increasingly steep curve to the tip. Length 149 mm.

167. SF 2902 (3210). 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy, layer 3.
The straight, square-sectioned 'tang' ends in a penannular loop, suggesting that it is actually a short handle. The straight back continues the line of the handle. There is a deep vertical heel and an edge which after a short level length curves up to the tip. Length 111 mm. Type 12A (Manning 1985, 114, fig. 28).

168. No SF (472). Context unknown.
The back continues the line of the thin, damaged tang before rising in a convex curve to the tip. There is a deep vertical heel; the edge rises in an even concave curve to the broken, upturned tip. Length 167 mm. A large example of a Type 23 knife (Manning 1985, 118, fig. 29). It may be compared with a knife from Hod Hill (ibid., pl. 56, Q70).

169. SF 2240 (3184). 3E: *Building 182*, layer 3.
The junction of the tang and the back of the blade is damaged but the back probably rose through a slight shoulder into the level back, which is thickened on one side. The end of the blade is missing. There is a deep vertical heel between the tang and the slightly convex edge. Length 164 mm. Probably an example of a Type 2A cleaver (Manning 1985, 122, fig. 30).

170. SF 1944 (3229). 3E: *Building 182*, layer 3.
The back of the blade continues the line of the broken rod-handle dropping slightly to the tip. There is a steep, almost vertical heel, broken at the bottom, from which the edge, part of which is missing, will have risen in a convex curve to the tip. Length 149 mm. Type 12A (Manning 1985, 14, fig. 28).

171. No SF (4330ii). Context unknown.
A smaller version of no. 170 with a rod-handle. The tip of the blade is broken. Length 104 mm.

172. SF 456 (470). 2E: *Building 182*, layer 2, in wall.
The back continues the line of the tang, running slightly downwards towards the broken tip. It has a deep vertical heel and a slightly convex edge which rises more steeply towards the broken tip. Length 155 mm. Type 12A (Manning 1985, 14, fig. 28).

173. SF 4170 (3179). 61SE: layer 3.
The back arches up slightly from the tang before dropping in an almost straight line to the tip which is set opposite the tang. There is a deep almost vertical heel; the edge is slightly convex before curving up more sharply to the tip. Length 140 mm. Type 12B (Manning 1985, 14, fig. 28).

174. SF 2235 (3181). 11E.
Very similar to no. 173 but with a less pronounced curve on the back. The tips of the blade and tang are lost. Length 112 mm.

175. SF 1119 (106). 114S: TTA, layer 3.
Only a fragment of the tang survives with a short, sloping shoulder and a slight heel between it and the blade. The back slopes up before dropping through a steep concave curve to the tip which lies below the line of the tang. The edge has a shallow convex curve. Length 113 mm. Probably a slight variant of Manning Type 19 which has a slightly dished back rather than a straight back as seen here (Manning 1985, 116, fig. 29). However, it should be noted that very similar knives were used in the late twelfth century (Cowgill *et al.* 2000, 79, no. 6, fig. 54).

176. SF 1214 (104A). 9: W of Stokehole, layer 2.
The tang and part of the blade are missing. The back is straight and level before dipping through a concave curve to the slightly upturned tip. The edge is damaged but what survives has a convex curve which steepens to the tip. Originally similar to no. 175. Length 104 mm.

177. SF 3209 (3288). 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 1.
The blade is short and wide with a broad but broken tang set on its midline with a vertical shoulder and heel. The greater part of the back is straight before it slopes down through an angle of *c.* 30° to form a short tip. Initially the edge is straight and level before it curves upwards to the tip which lies above the midline of the blade. Length 99 mm. Type 20 (Manning 1985, 116, fig. 29).

178. No SF (3195). 86SE: *Building 187*, layer 4.
The tang, which is bent and broken, runs straight into the back which rises slightly before turning down to the broken tip. The back is thickened on one side. It has a deep heel which curves into the much damaged edge. Length 127 mm. Possibly an example of Type 18 (Manning 1985, 116, fig. 29).

179. SF 2630 (3295). 94S: Building III, Room 1, layer 3.
The tang has a terminal washer of the type seen in nos 188 and 189. The back is S-shaped curving up from the tang before running in a concave curve to the upturned tip. It has a slight vertical heel and an edge which rises in a steep concave curve to the slightly damaged tip. An unusual type. Length 142 mm.

180. SF 1044 (48). 13: layer 3.
The long tang continues the line of the strong concave curve of the blade. There is a short vertical heel between the tang and the edge which has an even stronger curve than the back which creates a narrow blade which tapers to its tip. Length 195 mm. An unusual type which is more likely to have been used in a trade such as preparing or working leather than in the kitchen.

181. SF 1763 (103). 151S: TTB, layer 2.
Only a fragment of the tang, which lay on the midline of the blade, survives. There is a vertical shoulder between the tang and the back which has a sinuous curve, first rising and then falling to the tip. The initial convex section has a lentoid groove on one side immediately below the back. A short vertical heel separates the damaged edge from the tang. What survives of the edge suggests that the first part was level or slightly curved before curving up to the tip which is set on the midline of the blade. Length 130 mm. Type 18a (Manning 1985, 116, fig. 29).

182. SF 2056 (3192). 3E: *Building 182*.
The tang is set on the midline of the blade, which takes the form of an isosceles triangle with a short vertical shoulder between it and the straight back which slopes down to the damaged tip. The heel slopes down to the edge which originally probably ran in a straight line to the tip, although it is now slightly concave probably as the result of whetting. Length 131 mm. Probably an example of Type 16 (Manning 1985, 116, fig. 28), although almost identical knives were used in the medieval period (Cowgill *et al.* 2000, 88, no. 76, fig. 59).

183. SF 174 (285)? 5N: layer 3?
Similar to no. 182 with a triangular blade and a triangular tang set on the midline of the blade with short steps between the tang and the blade. Length 130 mm.

184. SF 437 (112). 13S: layer 2.
The damaged, triangular blade is similar to, but smaller than, those of nos 182 and 183 with a shoulder which continues the angle of the top of the tang and a more steeply sloping heel. Length 94 mm.

185. SF 960 (114). 64S: *Monument 183*, TTA1.
The tapering tang is set on the midline of the blade with a short, slightly sloping shoulder and heel between the tang and the blade. The blade is in the form of a long, narrow isosceles triangle with the back and edge converging to a damaged tip. Similar to no. 184. Length 120 mm.

186. SF 30B (3190). 69: layer 2.
Only the blade survives although a fragment of the tang suggests that it was set slightly below the line of the back. The back is level, only sloping down slightly near the tip. There is a vertical heel; the edge slopes up before curving sharply up to the tip. Probably related to no. 184. Length 53 mm.

187. SF 2237. 11E: layer 3.
The back of the blade drops slightly from its junction with the socket before rising to form a slightly up-turned tip. There is a deep heel between the socket and the edge which runs up in a shallow convex curve which becomes markedly steeper as it approaches the tip. Length 54 mm. In its general form it resembles a cleaver of Manning Type 1b (Manning 1985, 122, fig. 30) although the blade is somewhat longer than is normal in this type. The

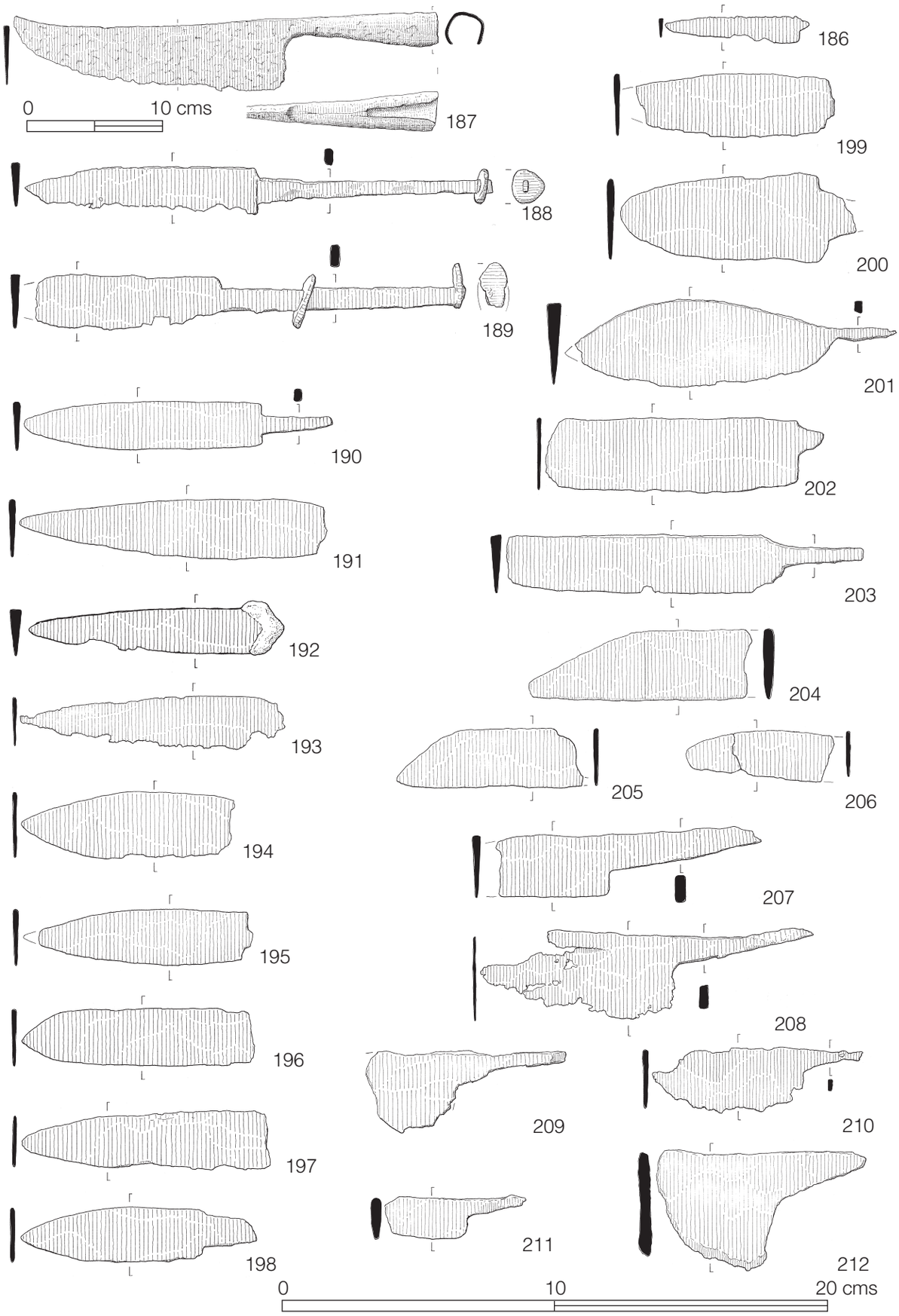


FIG. 151. Iron, nos 186–212

use of a socket rather than a tang would accord with it being identified as a cleaver rather than a knife although the difference between the two is probably more semantic than real.

The following knives and blades are all examples of Manning Type 15 knives, the commonest type of Roman knife (Manning 1985, 115, fig. 16).

188. No SF (471). Context unknown.
The long tang lies on the midline of the blade with a circular washer at its end. It has a short, slightly sloping shoulder and vertical heel. The back and edge (which is damaged) of the relatively narrow blade were straight and level before curving to the tip. Length 171 mm.

189. SF 207 (105). Area 15N: *Building 182*, layer 5.
Similar to no. 188 but now lacking the tip of the blade. The flattened end of the tang survives; the terminal washer is not in its original position. Length 157 mm.

190. SF 2319 (3194). 23E: layer 3.
The short tang is set on the midline of the blade with a short vertical shoulder and heel at its junction with the blade. The back and edge of the blade are symmetrical, initially straight and level before curving gently in to the tip which is on the midline of the blade. Length 114 mm.

191. SF 4098? (3202). 151S: *Building 185*, Room 1.
Knife with a tapering, symmetrical blade. The edge and back are slightly convex at first but then curve gently in to a long, slightly tapering tip. The tang is lost. Length 114 mm.

192. SF 999 (3273). 41S: inside Building II, layer 2.
Blade of a knife which is similar to, but smaller than, no. 191. At the top of the blade is a thick edging in another material shaped like an inverted V. Length 94 mm.

193. SF 918 (108). Spoil heap from grid square 8, layer 3.
The blade, which is all that survives, is similar to that of no. 188 above. Length 96 mm.

194. SF 2243 (3188). 3E: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Fragment of a symmetrical blade. The back is slightly arched before curving down to the tip; the edge is damaged but may have had a similar slight curve before running up to the tip. Length 77 mm.

195. SF 1434 (3204). 2N: Buttress, layer 4.
The blade and the base of the tang of a knife which is similar to, but shorter than, no. 191 above. Length 78 mm.

196. SF 2895 (3287a). 74S: *Monument 183*.
Tip of a blade with parallel back and edge and a short, symmetrical tip. Length 80 mm.

197. SF 3190 (3300). 88SE: Pit M, layer 2.
Fragment of a long symmetrical blade similar to no. 190. Length 90 mm.

198. SF 318 (3316). *Building 182*, Room 7 hypocaust.
Short, symmetrical blade with the back and edge initially parallel before converging to form a relatively long tip, and a broad, broken tang with a short, sloping shoulder and an equally short, vertical heel. Length 86 mm.

199. SF 398 (324). Area 8: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Fragment of a blade similar to no. 191. Length 73 mm.

200. SF 2242 (3183). 3E: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Short but broad symmetrical blade with a broken, axial tang with a vertical shoulder and heel. The back and edge are straight, converging slightly before curving in to the tip. Essentially a larger version of no. 198. Length 87 mm.

201. SF 1304 (3211). 21SE: Pit 1, layer 1.
The thin but broken tang lies on the midline of the almost oval blade with both back and edge having strong concave curves, the curve of the back being somewhat greater than that of the edge. The back runs straight into the top of the tang but the edge has a sloping heel between it and the tang. Length 118 mm. It may be a version of Type 21 (Manning 1985, 117, fig. 29), but generally similar knives of early to mid-fourteenth century date also exist (Cowgill *et al.* 2000, 86, no. 51, fig. 57).

The following knife blades are too fragmentary to be assigned to a specific type.

202. SF 4204 (3214). North rampart, baulk VIII, layer 3.
A fragment of a parallel-sided blade with the base of the tang which has a slight shoulder and a deeper heel between it and the blade. Length 103 mm.

203. SF 4045 (3207). 74S: *Monument 183*, beneath Forge 1.
The (broken?) tang is separated from the back by a short sloping shoulder and from the edge by a rather longer heel. Both the back and edge are straight; the tip is lost. Length 132 mm.

204. SF 3299 (3414A). 114S: Building III, Room 2, layer 3.
Tip of a knife blade. The edge and back are parallel; the back runs down at an angle of *c.* 45° to form the tip. Length 81 mm.

205. SF 1626 (3293ii). 12SE: Pit 1.
The tip of a knife blade similar to no. 204. Length 68 mm.

206. SF 3448 (3463). 123S: W of Building III, layer 3.
The tip of a knife blade similar to no. 204. Length 54 mm.

207. SF 2895 (3287b). 74S: *Monument 183*.
The back of the blade continues the line of the tang with a distinct heel between the tang and edge. The back and edge are straight and parallel. Length 95 mm.

208. SF 1876 (107). 6: on cobbled path.
The blade may have been similar to no. 172 but it is too fragmentary for certainty. Length 133 mm.

209. SF 1626 (3293i). 12SE: Pit 1.
Fragment of the tang and blade of a knife. Length 74 mm.

210. SF 118A (110). S extension to 23E, layer 2.
Fragment which is too damaged for its original form to be clear. Length 78 mm.

211. SF 2309 (3260iii). 2SE: layer 3.
Fragment of small knife. The broken blade has parallel edge and back; the tang continues the line of the back with a deep heel between it and the edge. Length 52 mm.

212. SF 48B (3423). 58: layer 1.
Tang and a fragment of the blade of a large knife. The tang continues the line of the back of the blade with a deep heel between it and the edge. Length 78 mm.

213. SF 2649 (3225B). 94S: Building III, corridor.
Tang and fragment of the blade of a knife which may have been similar to no. 172. Length 77 mm.

214. SF 2881 (3369). 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy, layer 4.
Fragment of blade. The back is roughly level before dropping down to a slightly up-turned tip. Most of the edge is straight before it curves up to the tip. There is a right angled cut in the break with a single rivet below it. Length 142 mm.

215. SF 2895 (3287iv). 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy.
Damaged blade with an irregular back which slopes down to a slightly upturned point. There is a single rivet in the centre of the blade near its broken edge. Length 83 mm.

216. SF 788 (274). 11: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Large knife or cleaver. Part of a large blade with a straight, level back and damaged edge which originally was probably parallel with the back. Length 220 mm.

217. SF 1932 (3282i). 3E: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Large knife. The edge and back of the blade are parallel to the broken end. The long tang, which is now bent, is set on the midline of the blade with a heel and shoulder between it and the blade. Length 287 mm.

218. SF 574 (3206). 63S: *Monument 183*, layer 4.
Small cleaver. Socketed cleaver now missing much of both the blade and socket. The level back continues the line of the black of the socket; the much damaged edge is separated from the socket by a deep heel. Length 162 mm. A Type 2a cleaver (Manning 1985, 122, fig. 30).

4.10.13 KITCHEN AND DOMESTIC EQUIPMENT (FIGS 152–156)

4.10.13.1 Miscellaneous objects

219. No SF. Context unknown.
Spoon. It has a shallow, almost oval blade and a thin handle which narrows at its end apparently to form a loop, now broken. It is as likely to have been associated with the toilet as eating. Length 98 mm.

220. SF 591 (279). *Building 182*, Room 7 hypocaust.
Blade. Slightly pear-shaped blade broken at its top. Length 41 mm.

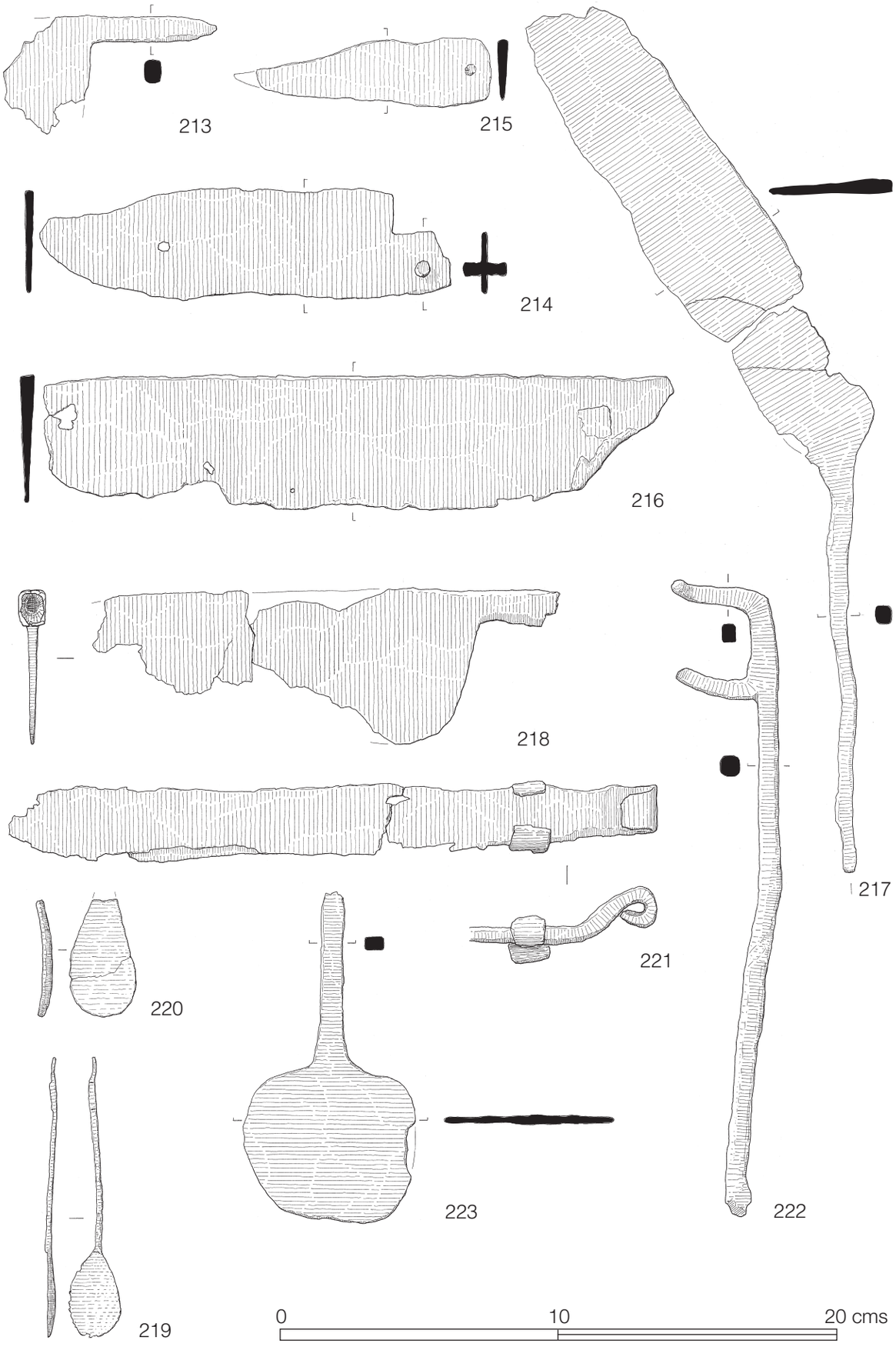


FIG. 152. Iron, nos 213–223

221. *SF 1729* (3433). 131S: layer 3.
Pan handle. Parallel-sided strip broken at one end; the other end, which narrows slightly, is turned up through an angle of about 30° to end in a rolled tip. A sub-rectangular loop formed of strip, open on one side, encloses the bar just below the rolled end. Almost certainly the folding handle of a pan. Length 226 mm. For fragmentary examples from Britain and complete ones from Egypt see Manning (1985, 104, pls XIV and XV).

222. SF 1950 (3246). 3E: *Building 182*, Room 19.
Flesh-hook. Straight rod of rounded-rectangular section with paired teeth, one slightly hooked the other damaged, welded to one end. The other end is broken. Such hooks sometimes have a ladle at the end opposite to the hooks although a simple loop for suspension is more common. Length 226 mm. It is Type 1 of the classification proposed in Manning (1985, 105, P35–P37, pl. 51).

223. SF 961 (299). 64S: *Monument 183*, TTA, layer 3.
Peel? It consists of a flat, slightly irregular disc with a rectangular-sectioned tang or broken handle on one side. Length 129 mm. It may be a small baker's peel; if so it is unusually small. A very similar object with a broken, twisted handle comes from Rodmarton, Glos. (Manning 1985, 144, S134, pl. 70).

224. No SF (408iii). Context unknown.
Skewer or spit. Square-sectioned rod which is rolled over to form a loop at one end. Probably a skewer or spit, although it is possible that it was a smith's poker. Length 277 mm.

4.10.13.2 Ring-headed pins or skewers

225. No SF (3280). Context unknown.
Square-sectioned shank tapering to its tip; at the head it narrows in section and is turned to form a ring-head. Possibly a small skewer. Length 125 mm.

226. No SF. 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy.
Tapering rod which turns out for a short way at its top before ending in a ring-head. Possibly a small skewer. Length 108 mm.

227. No SF. 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy.
Tapering. Round-sectioned rod which is turned out and broken at its top. Possibly a small skewer. Length 126 mm.

4.10.13.3 Bucket and vessel fittings

228. No SF (4330). Context unknown.
Vessel handle mount. A narrow, slightly curved, rectangular-sectioned bar with rivet-heads at top and bottom. The top is turned out and over to form an oval loop. Length 116 mm. It is an exceptionally narrow example of a common form of handle mount represented by nos 229 and 230 which were probably normally used on wooden buckets or vessels.

229. SF 3438 (3415ii). 123S: Building III, Room 2, layer 3.
Bucket-handle mount. A long, roughly triangular plate with a narrow extension on one side of the top which is turned over to form a loop. Seen from the side the body is slightly curved. Length 108 mm. Such mounts usually have nail-holes in them to enable them to be attached to the side of the bucket. A group, some still attached to the bucket handles come from the Sibson, Huntingdonshire hoard (Manning 1998, 291, nos 19–26, figs 5–7).

230. SF 3351 (3425). 113S: Building III, Room 2, layer 4.
Bucket-handle mount. Similar to no. 229. Length 106 mm.

231. SF 2139 (3452i). 3: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Bucket-handle mount? End of a rectangular-sectioned strap which is narrowed and turned at its head to form a loop. Length 95 mm. Probably the top of a long bucket handle mount of the type which ran for the full length of the side of the bucket of the type seen on a complete bucket from Newstead (Curle 1911, 310, pl. LXIX.4) and in the Brampton, Cumberland hoard (Manning 1966a, 25, nos 28–31).

232. SF 3138 (3345). 103S: Building III, Room 2, layer 3.
Bucket-handle mount? Fragment of heavy strip broken and bent at one end. The other end is rounded with a large eye through it. Probably the top of a bucket-handle mount. Length 75 mm.

233. SF 74A (3405). 34S: layer 2.
Bucket-handle mount. Parallel-sided strip, broken at one end where there is the remains of a nail-hole. At its top it widens slightly into a rounded head pierced by a large eye. Length 95 mm.

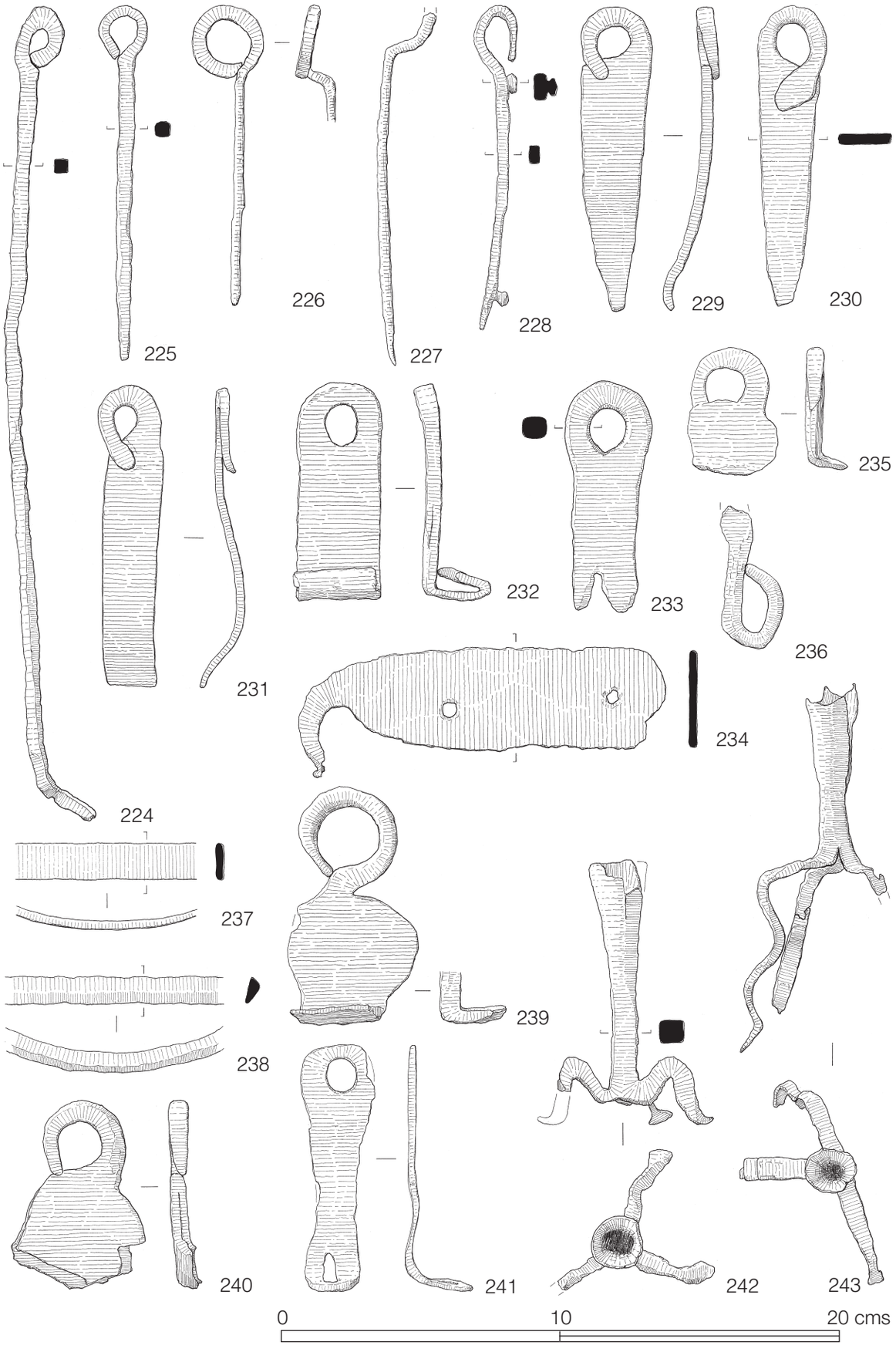


FIG. 153. Iron, nos 224–243

234. SF 47A (273). 20–30 ft, layer 3.
Bucket-handle mount. Short plate damaged and probably broken at its lower end, with two nail holes in it. At the top it narrows into a rod, now broken at its end, which has been turned over to form a loop which is now broken. Length 124 mm.

235. SF 895 (3395B). 11: *Building 182*, Room 17a, layer 4.
Bucket-handle mount. The top of a bucket-handle mount with a turned-over loop. The broken end of the plate is bent out. Length 45 mm.

236. SF 4335 (3335). Posthole S of *Building 185*.
Bucket handle? Fragment of tapering rod turned to form a loop at its end. Length 51 mm. Probably, but not certainly, the end of a bucket handle such as that seen on the Newstead bucket (Curle 1911, 310, pl. LXIX.4).

237. SF 873 (3471). 24S: layer 3.
Vessel binding? Length of slightly curved, parallel-sided strip probably part of a bucket hoop similar to those seen on the Newstead bucket (Curle 1911, 310, pl. LXIX.4). Representative part drawn.

238. SF 540 (269). 7: *Building 182*, Room 15.
Binding. Fragment of a triangular-sectioned bar, possibly used to strengthen the turned-over rim of a copper alloy vessel or as a simple hoop about a wooden vessel. Representative part drawn.

239. SF 3268 (3456). 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P.
Vessel-handle mount. Oval plate, damaged on one side. A loop formed by turning a tapering rod extends from the centre of the top; the lower edge (which is probably damaged) is turned out through a right angle, which may or may not be an original feature. Length 84 mm.

240. SF 4220 (3307). 3N: *Building 182*, W of Room 15, layer 4.
Vessel-handle mount? Generally similar to no. 239 but slightly less rounded. The lower edge is damaged. Length 67 mm.

Their resemblance to more conventional bucket mounts suggests that they had a similar function. However, it is not easy to see how they will have been attached and it is possible that this identification is incorrect and that they had some other, less obvious, use.

241. SF 881 (100). 11: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Fitting. Slightly waisted strip with rounded ends one of which is bent through a right angle, a feature which may not be original. The flat end is pierced by a large, round hole, the other end by a rather more irregular and elongated hole. Probably a slightly unusual bucket-handle mount. Length 88 mm.

4.10.13.4 Lighting

242. SF 366 (44). 8: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Tripod candlestick. It has a tapering socket, now damaged at its mouth which runs into a short, square-sectioned stem with three U-shaped legs with small flat feet at its base. One leg is broken. Length 98 mm. A common Roman type which may be compared with one from Lydney, Glos. (Wheeler and Wheeler 1932, 93, fig. 23.192).

243. SF 1641 (47). 12: *Building 182*, layer 4B
Tripod candlestick. Generally similar to no. 242 but with longer legs which are now distorted. The foot of one leg and part of another are missing. Length 131 mm.

4.10.13.5 Furniture and fittings

244. SF 927 (118). 34S: TTA2, layer 3.
Drop-handle. It has a rectangular frame, considerably wider than it is deep. One of the arms is curved slightly inwards and both are turned out through right angles to end in conical tips. It was attached by means of short double-spiked loops around the out-turned arms. The length of the arms suggests that they ran through a wooden board. Length 120 mm. A number of similar handles from Silchester are in Reading Museum and another may be cited from the Newport villa, Isle of Wight (Stone 1929, 148, fig. 2.8).

245. SF 1219 (130). 9: *Building 182*, W of Stokehole 7a, layer 2
Handle? Round-sectioned rod, now bent into a loop, with damaged, flattened ends, the more complete one having a rivet-hole in it. Length 83 mm. Probably a handle from furniture or kitchen equipment which has been bent into its present shape. It is a larger version of a type known from Rheingönheim (Ulbert 1969, 54, Taf. 50.15).

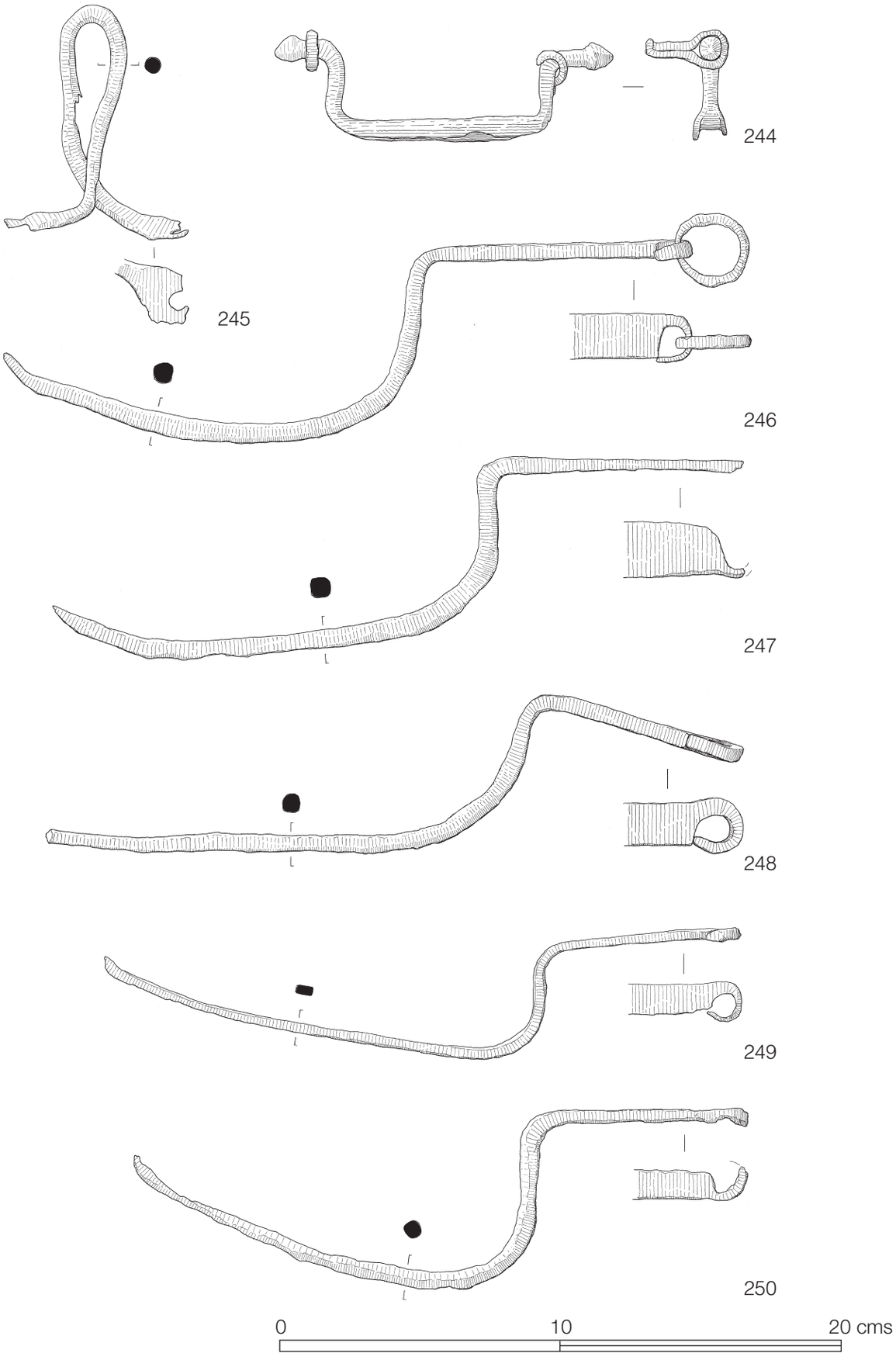


FIG. 154. Iron, nos 244–250

4.10.13.6 Security

Latch-lifters

246. No SF (4330). Context unknown.
Flat, parallel-sided handle which narrows at its end to form a turned-over eye with a ring in it. The round-sectioned blade drops almost vertically from the handle before curving gently up to the short, slightly up-turned tip. Length 252 mm. For a discussion of the type see Manning 1985, 88–9.

247. SF 3608 (3472). 132S: Building III, Pit S, layer 5.
Similar to no. 246. The terminal eye and the tip of the blade are broken. Length 234 mm.

248. SF 1960 (3241). 3: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Similar to no. 246 with the handle set at a distinct angle to the blade which has lost its tip. Length 236 mm.

249. SF 13A (99). 20–30 ft.
Similar to no. 246 with the body of the blade being almost straight. The tip is missing. Length 225 mm.

250. SF 396 (98). 8: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Similar to no. 246 with a broken eye, almost straight blade and damaged tip. Length 217 mm.

251. No SF (469). Context unknown.
The end of the handle widens into an irregular disc which is pierced by an eye. The blade is short, resembling a splayed U. Length 153 mm.

Lift keys

252. SF 2198 (3443). 23E: layer 6.
L-shaped lift key. The rectangular handle has a turned loop at its top. At the bottom it narrows into a square-sectioned stem with the bit, which is relatively long, set at a right angle at its end. The teeth are broken. Length 146 mm. For a discussion of the type see Manning 1985, 90.

253. No SF (3479). 14E: layer 2.
L-shaped lift key. It has a relatively thin, square-sectioned handle the top of which has been turned and welded to form a loop handle. The bit has three teeth. Length 102 mm.

254. No SF (475?). Context unknown.
L-shaped lift key. The top of the broad handle is thinned and turned forward to form a loop on the face of the handle. The narrow stem ends in a bit which is now bent back towards the stem; it has the stumps of two teeth. Length 110 mm.

255. *SF 49* (323). Context unknown.
L-shaped lift key. Fragment of the stem and bit which retains one tooth. Length 57 mm.

256. SF 3650 (3428). 133S: Building III, Pit R, layer 7.
T-shaped lift key. The rectangular handle had an eye at the top, most of which is now missing. At the lower end it narrows into a square-sectioned stem ending in a T-shaped bit with a tooth at each end of the bit. Length 120 mm. For a discussion of the type see Manning 1985, 90.

Slide keys

257. SF 2551 (3272). 18: layer 4.
Manning Type 2 slide key (1985, 93, fig. 25.7). It has a rectangular, block-like handle with a large eye, wider than the handle, at its top. At the other end a short, axial neck connects it to a rectangular bit set at right angles to the neck. All signs of the teeth which will have been cut on the upper face of the bit are lost. Length 72 mm.

258. SF 2859 (3226). 71S: Building IIIa, under fallen wall.
Generally similar to no. 257 with a smaller eye in the handle and a slightly longer neck. Length 75 mm.

259. No SF (476). Context unknown.
The long, rectangular handle has an eye at its top. At the lower end it narrows into a slightly tapering neck with a rectangular, plate-like bit with two teeth set at right angles on its outer edge. It is an example of a Type 1 slide key (Manning 1985, 92, fig. 25) although the plate-like bit is somewhat unusual. Length 124 mm.

Padlocks and padlock keys

Group 1: The bolts of these padlocks have a long spine turned up at one end with an eye at the top of the arm through which it will have received a rod on the top of the padlock case. At the other end of the spine are barbed-springs which were compressed as the bolt was pushed into the padlock case only to spring out once inside it to prevent its withdrawal. The type continued to be used in the medieval period and while most of the ones catalogued below are probably Roman, some may

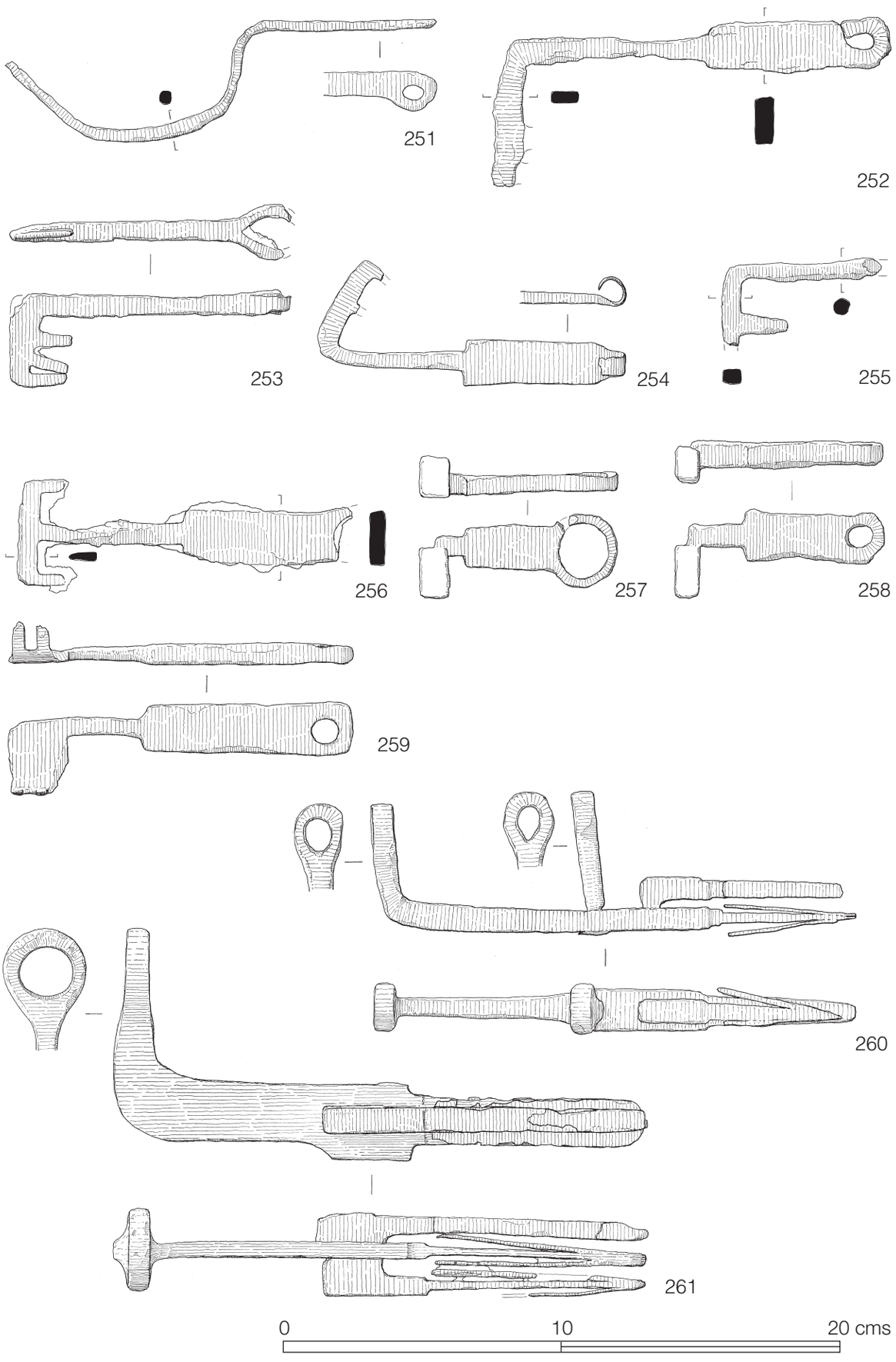


FIG. 155. Iron, nos 251–261

be medieval. The various forms of Roman barb-spring padlocks are discussed at some length in Manning (1985, 95).

260. SF 4443 (3448). 106SE: layer 3.
Barb-spring padlock bolt. The main spine of the bolt is turned up at one end to widen into a round eye. A rod, also with an eye at its top, is inserted in the spine near its midpoint. When the bolt was pushed into the lock this eye will have lain immediately outside the barrel of the lock. The straight hasp on the top of the box of the padlock will have run through both of these eyes. Just beyond the inserted rod the shorter arm of a secondary, L-shaped spine runs into the main shank. Paired springs are welded to the sides of this spine at its end. About a third of the way along this spine it is narrowed to form recesses which received the springs when the bolt was pushed into the lock case. Immediately below the beginning of this narrowing the main spine is similarly narrowed on all four faces. This spine also has paired barbs, in this case fixed to the ends of the top and bottom faces rather than the sides. Length 172 mm. The use of paired spines is unusual and indicates that the barrel of the lock will have had two bolt-holes, one set above the other. A damaged but generally similar bolt comes from Shakenoak Farm, Oxon. (Brodribb *et al.* 1973, 118, fig. 56.355).

261. No SF (RU Cat. 467). Context unknown.
Barb-spring padlock bolt. It has a rectangular-sectioned spine one end of which turns up through a right angle to form a narrow neck terminating in an oval loop which will have received the straight hasp on the top of the padlock case. At the other end the spine narrows into a thin stem which has opposed, outward-splaying barbs welded to its tip. Two L-shaped spines are attached to the sides of this stem before it narrows and run parallel with it. Each of these secondary spines also narrows and has paired barbs welded to its end; those on one side being set in the same plane as the central barbs, while those on the opposite arm are on the upper and lower faces of the spine rather than its sides. Bolts with this number of barbs are exceedingly rare. Had it been inserted into the normal case, which essentially was a rectangular or cylindrical box with an opening for the barbs, the central pair would have been completely ineffective; instead the case must have had three internal divisions each receiving one set of barbs and the key will have been correspondingly elaborate. Length 191 mm.

262. No SF (467). Context unknown.
Barb-spring padlock bolt. The end of the spine is relatively wide narrowing as it approaches the stop. It has the usual upturned end with a terminal eye. At the midpoint of the spine is a large circular stop, beyond which it narrows into a thin, square-sectioned stem with the remains of splayed barbs welded to the ends of all four faces. Length 185 mm. A similar bolt comes from Wylye, Wilts. (Manning 1985, 96, O68, pl. 43).

263. SF 2236 (3437). 11E: layer 3
Barb-spring padlock bolt. Part of the spine and upturned neck and terminal loop of a padlock bolt. Length 83 mm.

264. SF 3453 (3277). 123S: Building III, Room 3.
Barb-spring padlock bolt. The L-shaped spine, which ends in a terminal loop, narrows into a thin stem with the remains of opposed splayed springs attached to its upper and lower faces. Another L-shaped spine runs parallel with and above the first. It too will have carried barb springs. Length 54 mm.

Group 2: These bolts have a solid, plug-like end. A hasp ran above the top of the padlock case before turning down to end in a loop which faced the bolt-hole in the padlock case. When the bolt was inserted its plug-like end filled this eye to secure the hasp.

Locks of this type can be of Roman (Manning 1985, 96, Type 2) or medieval date (Goodall 1990b, 1005–15**)**, and some of those catalogued below may well be medieval.

265. SF 1933 (3275). 3E: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Barb-spring padlock bolt. The terminal stop is rectangular with a short spine which soon narrows with the fragmentary remains of barbs fixed above and below its end. A second L-shaped spine rises from the main spine immediately beyond the terminal stop; it too has barbs, in this case set at the sides of the spine. The bolt is comparable to the bolt of the Type 1 padlock discussed above (no. 260). Length 79 mm.

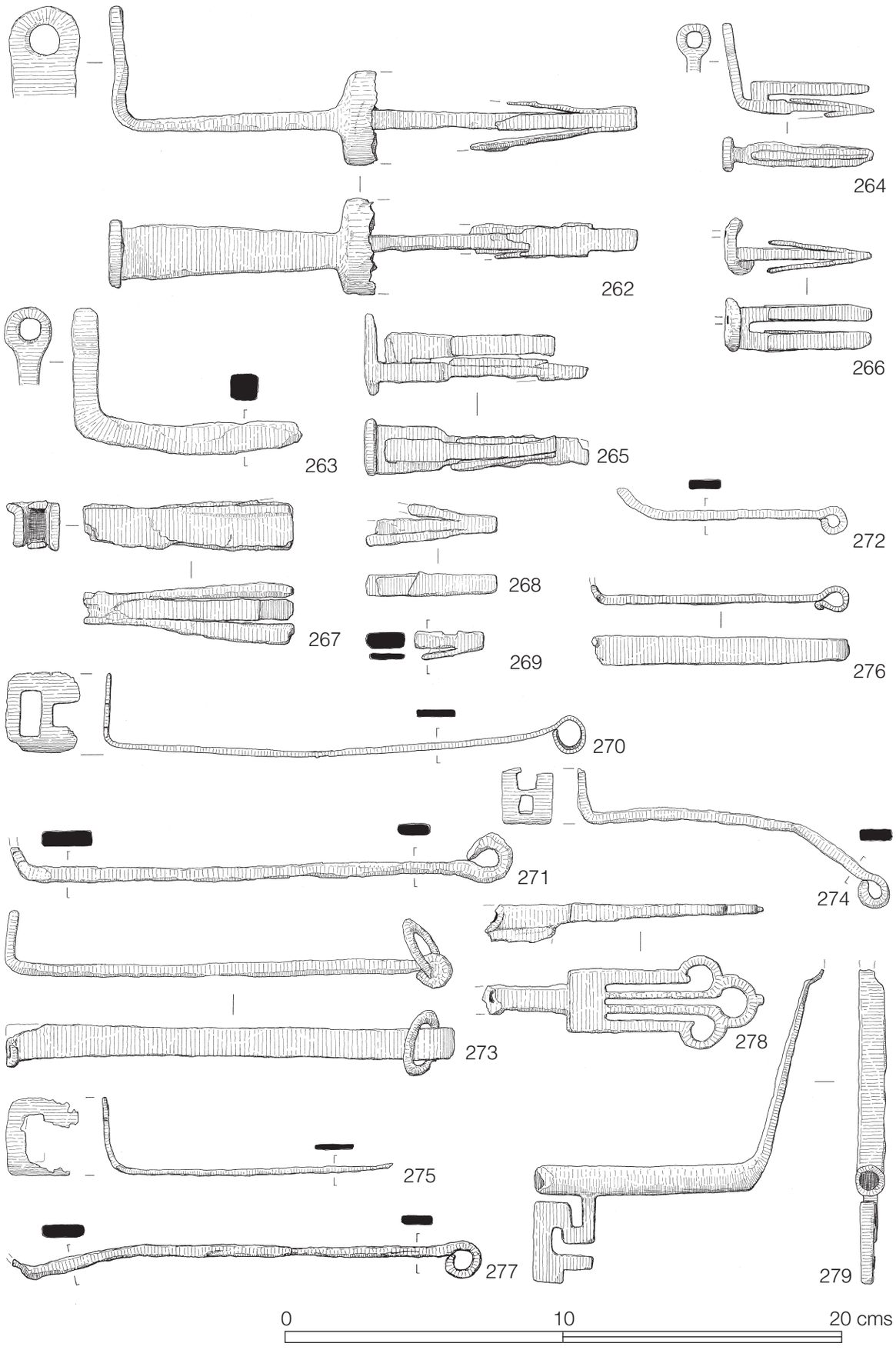


FIG. 156. Iron, nos 262–279

266. SF 2654 (3409). 94S: Building III, layer 3
Barb-spring padlock bolt. The discoidal stop has a pair of parallel, thin rectangular spines projecting from its inner face, each spine having barb-like springs welded above and below their tips. Length 53 mm. Three bolts of this general type from Maiden Castle also have paired spines (Wheeler 1943, 284, fig. 95.1–3).

267. SF 2236 (3417). 11E: layer 3.
Fragment of the spine of a barb-spring padlock bolt with the remains of barb-springs on all four sides. Length 74 mm.

268. No SF (4330). Context unknown.
Barb-spring padlock spring. Fragment of the end of the spine with the remains of two opposed springs. Length 47 mm.

269. SF 169 (3336). Area 5N: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Barb-spring padlock bolt. Fragment of the end of the spine with the remains of a single barb. Length 25 mm.

Padlock keys

270. No SF (RU Cat. 467). Context unknown.
Barb-spring padlock key. It has a strip handle, rolled into a loop at its head; the other end is bent through a right angle to form the bit which has a large rectangular hole at its centre and a rectangular recess cut in one of the sides. It will have operated a lock with two pairs of springs. Length 172 mm. Keys of this type are discussed in Manning 1985, 96.

271. SF 2892 (3244). 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy, layer 4.
Barb-spring padlock key. Similar to no. 270 but lacking most of the bit. Length 180 mm.

272. SF 2B (3486). 14: layer 2.
Barb-spring padlock key. Similar to no. 270 but lacking most of the bit. Length 168 mm.

273. SF 896 (3474). 11: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Barb-spring padlock key. Similar to no. 270 but lacking most of the bit. The terminal loop holds a ring. Length 160 mm.

274. SF 603 (3467). *Building 182*, Room 7, layer 4.
Barb-spring padlock key. Rectangular-sectioned strip which is rolled into a loop at its top. The bit, which is set at a right-angle to the shank, has a rectangular hole immediately above the curve with a partially open, rectangular hole above it. Originally the top edge of this hole may have been complete. It will have operated a lock with two pairs of springs. Length 119 mm.

275. SF 228 (101). Area 16N: *Building 182*, layer 5.
Barb-spring padlock key. Stem and fragment of the bit of a padlock key. Almost certainly the handle will have ended in a rolled head, and the hole in the bit may be the remains of a pair of rectangular holes rather than a single hole. Length 104 mm.

276. SF 1324 (325). 122SE: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 2.
Barb-spring padlock key. Similar to no. 270 but lacking most of the bit. Length 93 mm.

277. SF 92A (3480). 23S: layer 2.
Barb-spring padlock key? Strip with a rolled loop at one end. The other end is lost. Probably the handle of a key for a barb-spring padlock. Length 81 mm.

Lock keys

278. SF 2368 (3290). 4N: Pit G, layer 6.
Key handle. Probably from a Type 1 slide-key (Manning 1985, 92). It is rectangular, solid for the bottom quarter of its length then with three parallel slits running along it. The two side slits have round heads set on their outer sides with the frame of the handle following the outline of these slits; the central slit has a symmetrical, round end with a slight projection on the top of the midline of the frame of the handle. At the other end it narrows through square shoulders into a broken neck. Length 102 mm.

279. SF 935 (80). 21E: TTA1, layer 2.
Lever-lock key. It has a round-sectioned stem, piped at its end to receive the pivot in the lock. The stem narrows into a rectangular-sectioned handle, set at a steep angle to the line of the stem, ending in a broken loop. The rectangular bit has two opposed L-shaped slits with a rectangle cut from the lower edge. Length 104 mm. Roman or medieval.

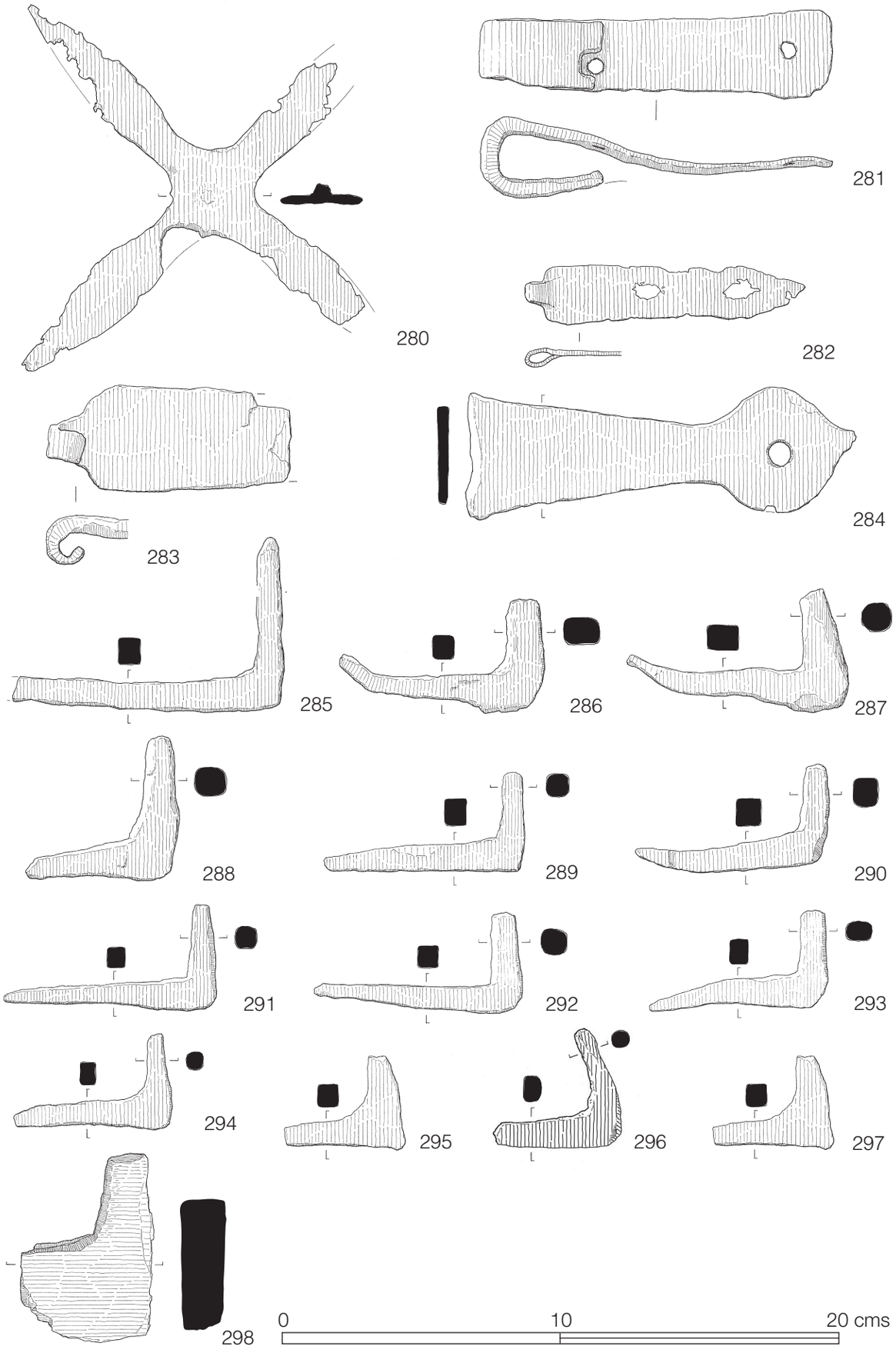


FIG. 157. Iron, nos 280–298

4.10.14 STRUCTURAL FITTINGS (FIGS 157–160)

4.10.14.1 Window grille

280. No SF (RU Cat. 466). Context unknown.
Window grille. Cruciform fitting with tapering, slightly lentoid arms, all somewhat damaged, with the remains of a rivet at its centre. It is one of the cruciform fittings which were attached to the cross bars of a window grille. Length 163 mm. For a discussion of such grilles and in particular a complete grille from the Hinton St Mary villa, Dorset see Manning 1985, 129, R17, pl. 60.

4.10.14.2 Hinges

281. SF 303 (4330). Area 16N: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Drop-hinge? Fragment of slightly tapering strip, the narrower end bent back on itself. There are three nail- holes in it; one, at the narrow end, is U-shaped and wider than the others. The fact that the U-shaped hole lies directly above one of the nail-holes suggests that the nail was to be driven through them both, an arrangement more consistent with it being a drop-hinge than a binding. Length 128 mm. The various types of Roman hinges are discussed in Manning (1985, 126).

282. SF 133 (135). Area 13: layer 2.
Drop-hinge. A short plate which tapers slightly before narrowing to a point. At the other end it narrows through short shoulders to form a turned-over loop. Length 94 mm.

283. SF 3259 (3333ii). 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 1.
Loop-hinge? Rectangular plate which narrows slightly to its broken end. The other end runs through sloping shoulders into a short rolled strip. Length 89 mm. Probably the end of a loop hinge similar to those from Usk, Monmouthshire (Manning *et al*. 1995, 283, nos 5–8, fig. 91).

284. SF 370 (123). Area 8: layer 4.
Decorative terminal. A flat strip which tapers from its broken end before widening into a circular terminal with a round nail-hole at its centre and a short tapering tip on its outer edge. Almost certainly the decorative end of a large hinge. Length 141 mm.

285. SF 339 (264). Area 4: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Drop-hinge bracket. L-shaped fitting with long and relatively thin arms. The tapering, longer arm has a square cross-section and is broken at its tip, the shorter, on which the drop-hinge will have pivoted, has a rounded section. Length 100 mm.

Drop-hinge brackets or staples are characterised by the shorter arm having a round or rounded cross-section. They are discussed in Manning (1985, 127). They are common finds in both the Roman and medieval periods.

286. SF 1582 (3469i). 12: *Building 182*, layer 4.
L-shaped drop-hinge bracket. Length 74 mm.

287. SF 1189? (282). 12: *Building 182*, Room 18.
L-shaped drop-hinge bracket. Length 80 mm.

288. SF 156 (261). Area 3: *Building 182*, Room 6, layer 3.
L-shape drop-hinge bracket. It has a short and probably damaged spike. Length 57 mm.

289. SF 2916 (3253). 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit K.
L-shaped drop-hinge bracket. Length 73 mm.

290. SF 3546 (3404ii). 133S: Building III, Pit S, layer 1.
L-shaped drop-hinge bracket. Length 71 mm.

291. SF 1219 (309). 9: W of Stokehole, layer 2.
L-shaped drop-hinge bracket. Length 77 mm.

292. SF 4090 (3280iii). 151S: *Building 185*, Room 2.
L-shaped drop-hinge bracket. Length 75 mm.

293. SF 128A (303). S ext. 33E.
L-shaped drop-hinge bracket. Length 65 mm.

294. SF 383 (267). 8: *Building 182*, layer 4.
L-shaped drop-hinge bracket. Length 58 mm.

295. SF 1353 (289). 72S: Building IIIa, Furnace II stokehole
L-shaped drop-hinge bracket. Length 52 mm.

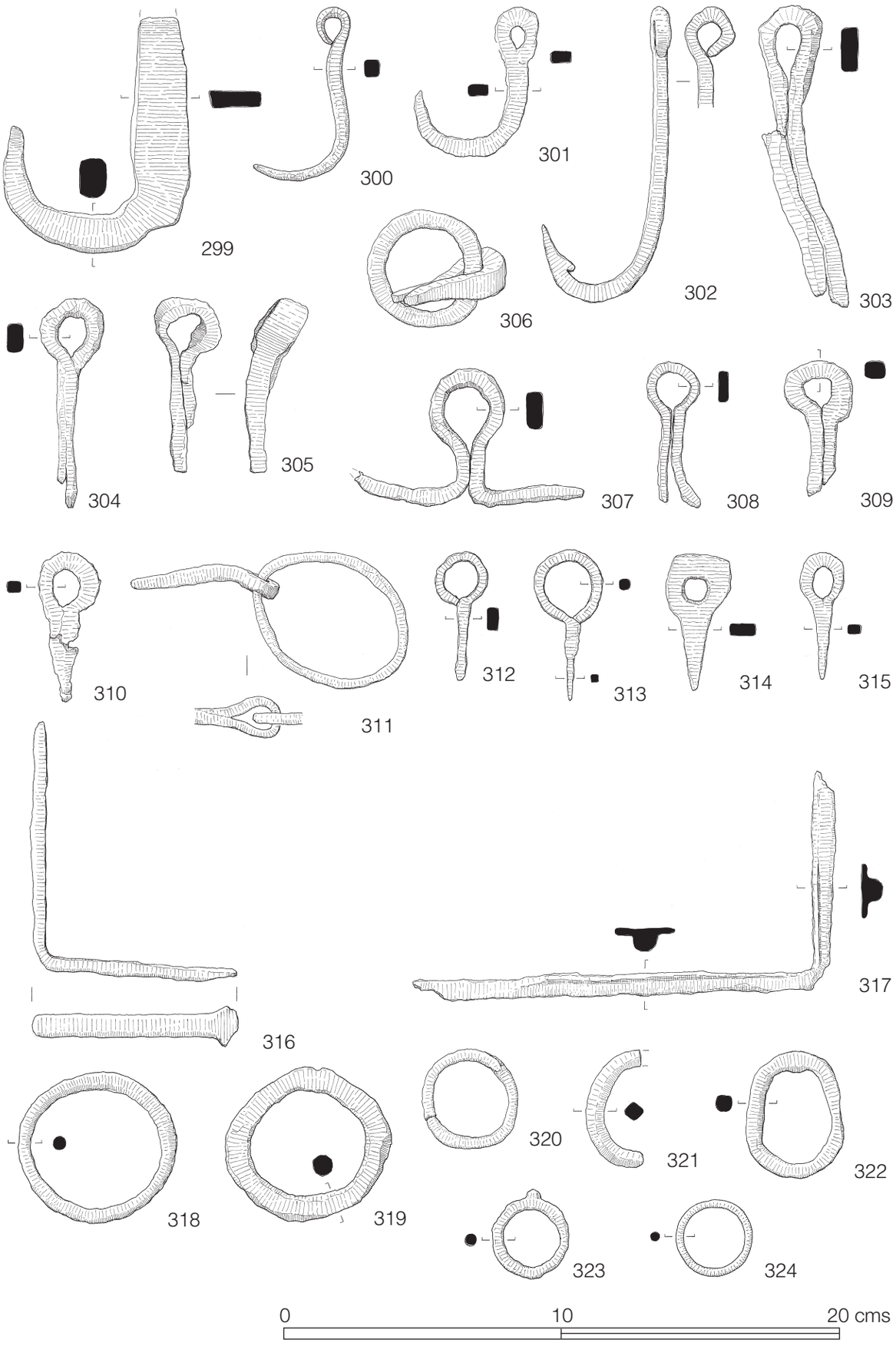


FIG. 158. Iron, nos 299–324

296. SF 1727 (3436ii). 63SE: TTA, layer 2.
L-shaped drop-hinge bracket. It has a broken spike. Length 45 mm.

297. SF 1582 (3469iii). 12: *Building 182*, layer 4.
L-shaped drop-hinge bracket. Both arms are broken. Length 44 mm.

298. SF 4412 (3398ii). 123SE: layer 5.
Drop-hinge bracket? Heavy L-shaped fragment. The smaller arm has a rounded cross-section, the other, which is no more than a fragment, is massive. Possibly part of a heavy hinge staple. Length 74 mm.

4.10.14.3 Hooks

299. SF 179 (132). Area 3N: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Large, heavy hook formed of rectangular-sectioned bar which tapers to a pointed tip; at the other end it runs into a wider but thinner plate now broken at its top. Whether it was attached to a beam or suspended by an eye is uncertain. Length 84 mm.

300. SF 477 (131). 2E: *Building 182*, Room 5, hearth.
The body of the tapering hook is not strongly curved. At its head the rod is thinned and turned to form a simple loop. Length 63 mm.

301. No SF (4330). Context unknown.
Hook formed of rectangular-sectioned rod with a wide and relatively short U-shaped hook and an eye formed by turning and welding the top of the shank. Length 53 mm. For a short discussion of hooks of this type see Manning 1985, 129.

302. SF 4440 (3458). E to W cut, *Building 187*, layer 3.
Barbed hook. It has a square-sectioned stem turned to one side at its top to form a loop. The lower end curves up for a short way to end in a sharp tip with a barb on the inner side. If it is a fish-hook, which it strongly resembles, it is unusually large and a more utilitarian function is likely. Length 105 mm.

4.10.14.4 Double-spiked loops

303. SF 3210 (3262B). 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 1.
The rectangular-sectioned head narrows into damaged spiked-arms. Length 108 mm. For a discussion of these fittings see Manning 1985, 129–31.

304. SF 1357? (317). 9: layer 2.
Length 76 mm.

305. SF 383 (262). 8: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Length 63 mm.

306. SF 2075 (3232). 1N: layer 3.
Double-spiked loop with ring in the loop. The arms are probably broken or cut short. Length 42 mm.

307. SF 913 (3420i). 8: *Building 182*, layer 3.
The ends of the arms are turned out suggesting that it was mounted on a relatively thin plank of wood. Length 82 mm.

308. SF 1078 (3330). 13: layer 2.
Length 52 mm.

309. SF 4257 (3336). 3N: *Building 182*, W of Room 15, layer 5.
The spikes are broken. The head is no wider than the arms. Length 49 mm.

310. SF 1357? (317). 9: layer 2.
The spikes are corroded together. Length 53 mm.

4.10.14.5 Ring-headed spikes

311. SF 2894 (3310). 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy, layer 4.
Ring-headed spike and ring. The pin is relatively short and is probably a spike which was driven into wood. Length 101 mm. For a discussion of the type and other examples see Manning 1985, 130.

312. SF 648 (292). Well, layer 5.
A flat bar which is rolled into a round loop at its head. The lower end is probably broken. Length 45 mm.

313. SF 14 (3367). Area 1: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Square-sectioned rod which is rolled into a loop at its head and narrows into a point at the other end. Length 53 mm.

314. No SF (4330). Context unknown.
It has a thick sub-rectangular head with a central eye and a short, pointed shank. It differs from the others in this group in that the head has not been formed by rolling the top of the spike. Length 49 mm.

315. SF 218 (3358). Area 6N: *Building 182*, layer 3.
The oval head was formed by turning the top of the shank and welding its end to the short, pointed shank. Length 45 mm.

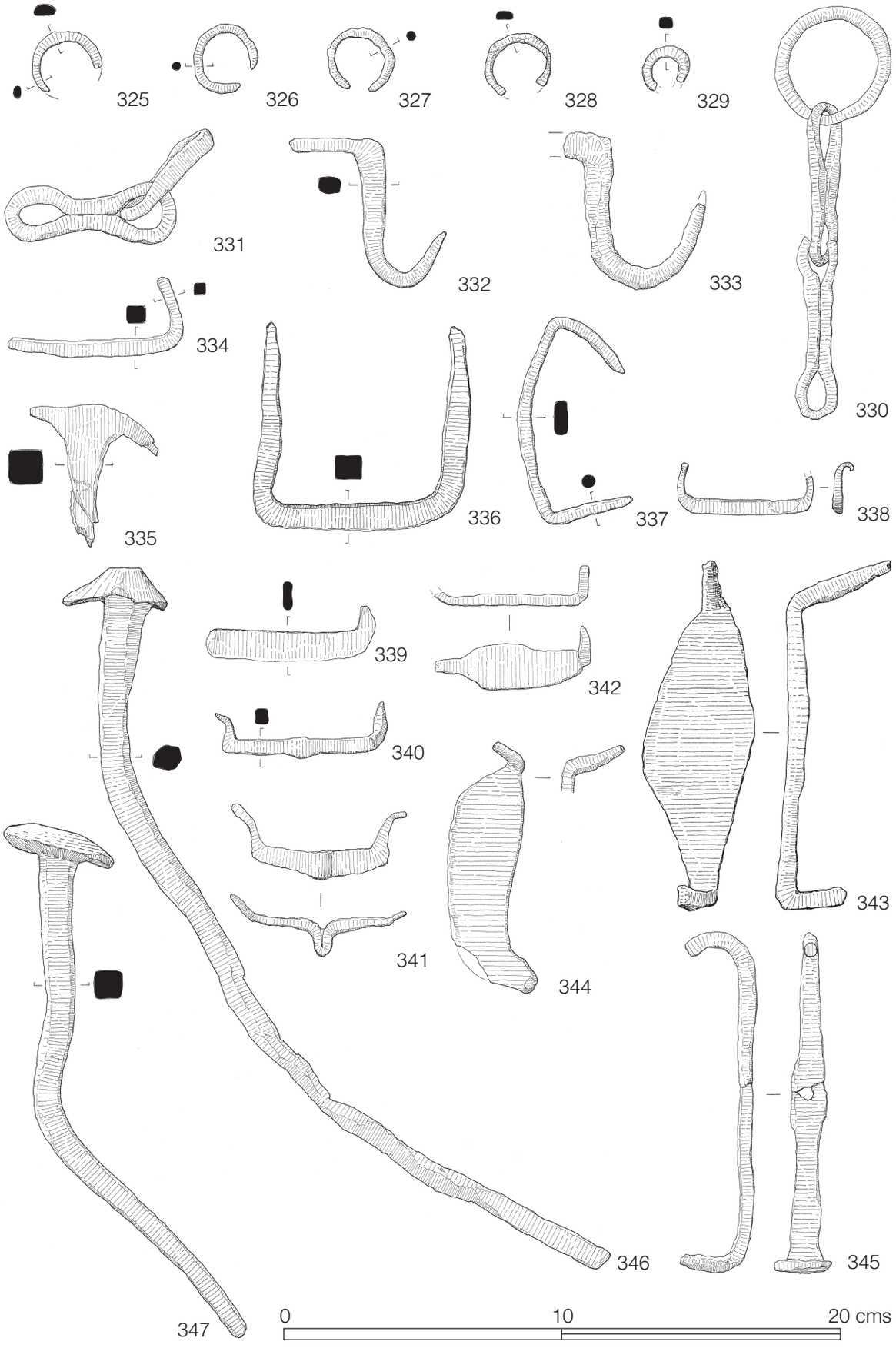


FIG. 159. Iron, nos 325–347

4.10.14.6 L-shaped bindings

316. SF 3338 (3240v). 122S: Building III, corridor.
L-shaped strip with the remains of a flattened and expanded terminal at one end. Originally both ends probably ended in rounded terminals with a central nail-hole. Length 85 mm.

317. SF 2673 (3254). 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 2.
L-shaped strip broken at its ends. The inner face is wide and flat but on its outer side it has a D-shaped median ridge. The right-angle bend may or may not be original. Length 151 mm.

4.10.14.7 Rings

318. SF 55? (3314). Area 2: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Ring with a round section. Diameter 58 mm. For a discussion of rings of this type, which are exceedingly common finds, see Manning 1985, 140.

319. SF 3117 (3238). Road cut 13, layer 3.
Ring with a rather thick, rounded section. Diameter 60 mm.

320. No SF (4330). Context unknown.
Diameter 35 mm.

321. No SF **(**4330). Context unknown.
Fragment. Length 42 mm.

322. SF 2226 (3269). 4E: layer 3.
Slightly oval ring or loop. Length 45 mm.

323. SF 3147 (3348). *Building 187*, N wall, layer 4.
Round-sectioned ring with a small projection on one side. Diameter 31 mm.

324. SF 1152 (3363). 103S: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 2.
Round-sectioned ring. Diameter 26 mm.

325. SF 1600 (326B)? 63SE: TTA, layer 4.
Fragment of a D-sectioned ring. Diameter 25 mm.

326. SF 2243 (3188iii). 3E: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Large fragment of round-sectioned ring. Diameter 24 mm.

327. SF 2243? (3188). 3E: *Building 182*, layer 3?
Small penannular or possibly broken ring. Diameter 24 mm.

328. SF 231? (334). Area 16N: *Building 182*.
Large fragment. Diameter 24 mm.

329. SF 4752 (3337). Pit BB, layer 2.
Large fragment of a square-sectioned ring. Diameter 1.7 mm.

4.10.14.8 Chains

330. SF 4107 (3466). North rampart, baulk VIII, layer 4.
Ring and chain. Two elongated links of figure-of-eight chain, one of which holds a ring. Length 148 mm. Other examples are discussed in Manning (1985, 139).

331. SF 2220 (3410). 4E: layer 3.
Two elongated links of figure-of-eight chain. Length 90 mm.

4.10.14.9 Wall-hooks

332. SF 3259. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 1.
Wall-hook with a short tang, which may be broken, and an elongated, tapering U-shaped hook. Length 53 mm. Wall-hooks are discussed in Manning (1985, 129).

333. SF 335 (291). 4: layer 3.
Similar to no. 332 with most of the tang and the tip of the hook missing. Length 55 mm.

334. SF 1342 (3332ii). 121SE: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 3.
L-shaped wall-hook. Both arms have a rectangular cross-section. Length 63 mm.

4.10.14.10 T-clamp

335. SF 1677 (3468). 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, in floor.
The head of large T-clamp now lacking most of the shank and arms. Length 51 mm. Clamps of this type are discussed in Manning (1985, 131).

4.10.14.11 Dogs and cramps

336. SF 1002 (3344ii). 41S: Building II.
Dog. Square-sectioned rod bent down through right angles at its ends to form long, tapering spikes. Length 77 mm. For a discussion of the type see Manning 1985, 131.

337. SF 1644 (3429). 12: *Building 182*, layer 4B.
Dog with a wide, rectangular sectioned body with tapering, downturn spikes. Length 75 mm.

338. SF 1356 (134). 9: W of Stokehole, layer 2.
Relatively wide dog with the end of one arm bent into a U-shape; the other is broken. Length 50 mm.

339. SF 3299 (3414B). 114S: Building III, Room 2, layer 3.
One end of a dog with a short down-turned spike. Length 61 mm.

340. SF 1302 (3365). 21SE: Pit I, layer 1.
Dog or cleat. The centre of the body has a slight outward projection; the spikes are short. Length 62 mm.

341. No SF (4330). Context unknown.
Dog or clamp. It is formed of a narrow bar one edge of which is straight, the other slightly convex. At its centre it is bent into a tight U which projects from one face of the bar. The ends are downturned to form tapering spikes. It is a relatively rare but distinct type. Length 63 mm.

342. SF 3252? (3235). Context unknown.
Dog. A flat plate which narrows into down-turned spikes, one of which is broken, at its ends. Length 56 mm.

343. SF 3349 (3457). 113S: Building III, Room 2, layer 4.
Dog. It has a somewhat asymmetrical, diamond-shaped body with downturned spikes at the ends of the plate. Length 118 mm.

344. SF 3678 (3441ii). 142S: TTA, layer 2.
Dog. Roughly crescentic plate with irregular edges which end in upturned spikes one of which is broken. Length 78 mm.

345. SF 1617 (3465). 71S: *Monument 184*.
Cramp? Flat strip which widens at its centre where it is pierced by a hole, presumably for a nail. One end narrows and thickens into a round-sectioned rod which curves back on itself. The other end widens into a flat plate which is bent down through a right angle. Length 122 mm.

4.10.14.12 Nails and tacks

346. SF 4032 (271). 106SE: TTB2, in chalk natural.
Nail with a rounded head, flattened on the top, with a long, slightly tapering shank, probably broken at the end. Length 297 mm. Almost certainly it is a very large Manning Type 1A nail (Manning 1985, 134, fig. 32) rather than a form of bolt.

347. SF 1051 (272). 9: layer 2.
Large Type 1 nail, now bent and lacking its tip. Length 191 mm.

348. SF 3678 (3441i). 142S: TTA, layer 2.
Type 1 nail now lacking most of its head. Length 56 mm.

349. SF 3375 (3427). 103S: Building III, Room 2, layer 3.
Type 1 nail. The wide, flat head is damaged and the shank broken. Layer 39 mm.

350. SF 1235 (3389 v). 9: W of Stokehole, layer 3.
Long Type 2 nail with a pyramidal head which is wider but no thicker than the top of the shank (Manning 1985, 134, fig. 32). Length 175 mm.

351. SF 1984 (3406). 3: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Type 2 nail. Length 132 mm.

352. SF 3706 (3341). 132S: Building III, corridor, layer 3.
Type 2 nail. Length 138 mm.

353. SF 2635 (3248i). 75S: TTB, layer 3.
Type 2 nail. Length 124 mm.

354. SF 2211 (3407). 12E: *Building 182*, layer 3A.
Nail with a rounded, diamond-shaped head and a straight, square-sectioned shank which is probably broken at its tip. Although the head is more rounded than normal in Type 2 nails this is almost certainly what it is. Length 112 mm.

355. SF 2211 (3407). 12E: *Building 182*, layer 3A.
Type 2 nail with a damaged head and broken shank. Length 112 mm.

356. SF 3678 (3441i). 142S: TTA, layer 2.
Type 2 nail. Length 120 mm.

357. SF 1469 (3266). 71S/81S: *Monument 184*, outside Building IIIa, layer 3.
Type 2 nail. Length 67 mm.

358. SF 4262 (3446). 113SE: *Building 186*, in debris near lotus room.
Nail. The discoidal head is unusually large making it an extreme example of Manning Type 7 (Manning 1985, 135, fig. 32), a type in which the head was probably intended to be a decorative feature. The shank is broken. Length 89 mm.

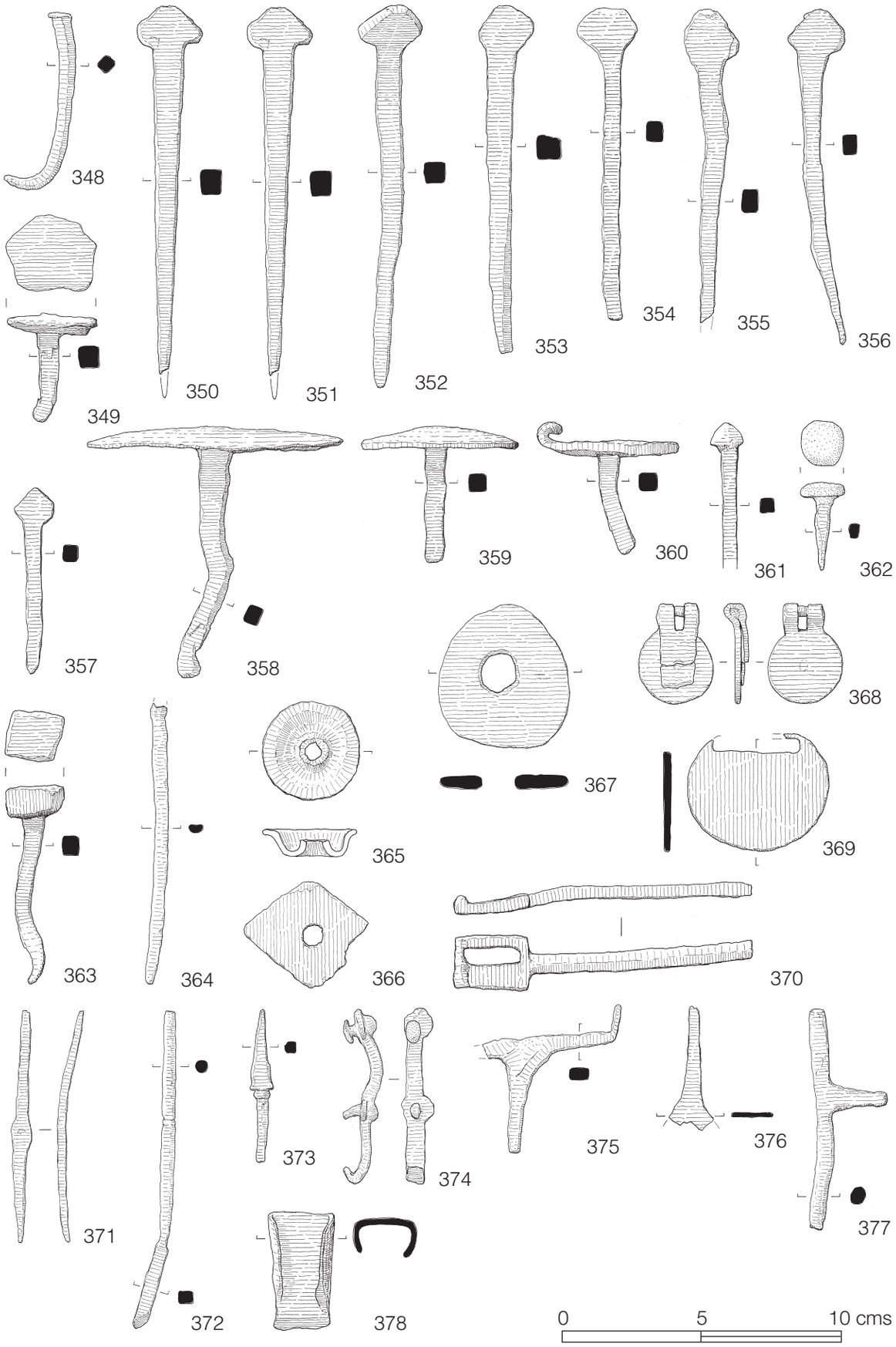


FIG. 160. Iron, nos 348–378

359. SF 913 (3420ii). 8: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Nail with a large, slightly domed, discoidal head and a broken shank. It is a rather thick version of Manning Type 7. Length 48 mm.

360. SF 677 (3442**)**. 11: *Building 182*, Room 17a, layer 4.
Nail with a flat, discoidal head and a broken shank. Manning Type 7. Length 40 mm.

361. No SF (RU Cat. 409). Context unknown.
Possible nail with a small conical head and a square-sectioned shank. Length 50 mm.

362. SF 4262 (3346). *Building 186*, near lotus room, unstratified.
Nail with a thick sub-rectangular head and a short, tapering shank. Length 31 mm. The thickness of the head suggests that it was designed to be decorative as well as functional.

363. SF 603 (3467). *Building 182*, Room 7, layer 4.
Nail with a very thick square head, which must have been decorative, and a stout tapering shank. Length 70 mm.

364. SF 403 (300). 2: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Fragment, probably the shank of a nail. Length 99 mm.

4.10.14.13 Roves or washers

365. SF 4424 (3322). 123SE: layer 3.
Rove or washer. A cup-shaped disc with out-turned rim and a conical rim around a central hole. Diameter 35 mm. For a brief note on other examples, many still attached to their holdfast see Manning 1985, 134, R74–83, pl. 62.

366. SF 3684 (3243A). 85SE: on road surface.
Diamond-shaped rove with a round hole at its centre. One edge is damaged. Length 45 mm.

367. SF 1154 (3315). 104S: TTA, layer 3.
Slightly asymmetrical disc with a central hole. Probably a washer or rove, or less probably, a spindle-whorl. Diameter 51 mm.

4.10.15 OBJECTS OF UNCERTAIN FUNCTION (FIGS 160–164)

4.10.15.1 Objects

368. SF 2320 (3283). 2SE: layer 2.
Fitting with a discoidal face with paired lugs at its top which are turned over and back to form loop-hinges before merging into a flat, rectangular plate, now partly broken. A pivot runs through the tops of the lugs. Length 36 mm.

369. SF 2306 (3279). 2SE: layer 3.
Disc with a long slit on one edge. Length 51 mm.

370. SF 4369 (3306). North rampart, cut B, layer 3.
Fitting. A straight, probably square-sectioned handle ends in a rectangular plate with an off-centre rectangular slot along one side. Length 108 mm. Two somewhat similar objects from London are discussed in Manning (1985, 144, S140 and S141, pl. 70); their function remains obscure.

371. No SF (327). Site A.
Double-spike. It tapers from a pierced, slightly flattened central plate into opposed spikes. Length 82 mm.

372. SF 1362 (265). 113SE: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 2.
Fragment of round-sectioned rod, with a slight moulding near its midpoint. At one end it becomes square sectioned. Probably broken at both ends. Length 115 mm.

373. No SF (3286). Areas 4/5.
Fragment with an elongated pyramidal head, below which is a round moulding and below that a broken tang or stem. Length 54 mm.

374. SF 613 (3305). 12: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Binding. Short strip with round expansions at its centre and at one end, both pierced by small rivets, one apparently having a copper alloy head. The other end is bent and may be broken. Length 62 mm.

375. No SF (4330). Context unknown.
T-shaped fragment. The stem was probably a tang with paired arms at its ends, one of which is broken while the other is upturned at its end. Length 47 mm.

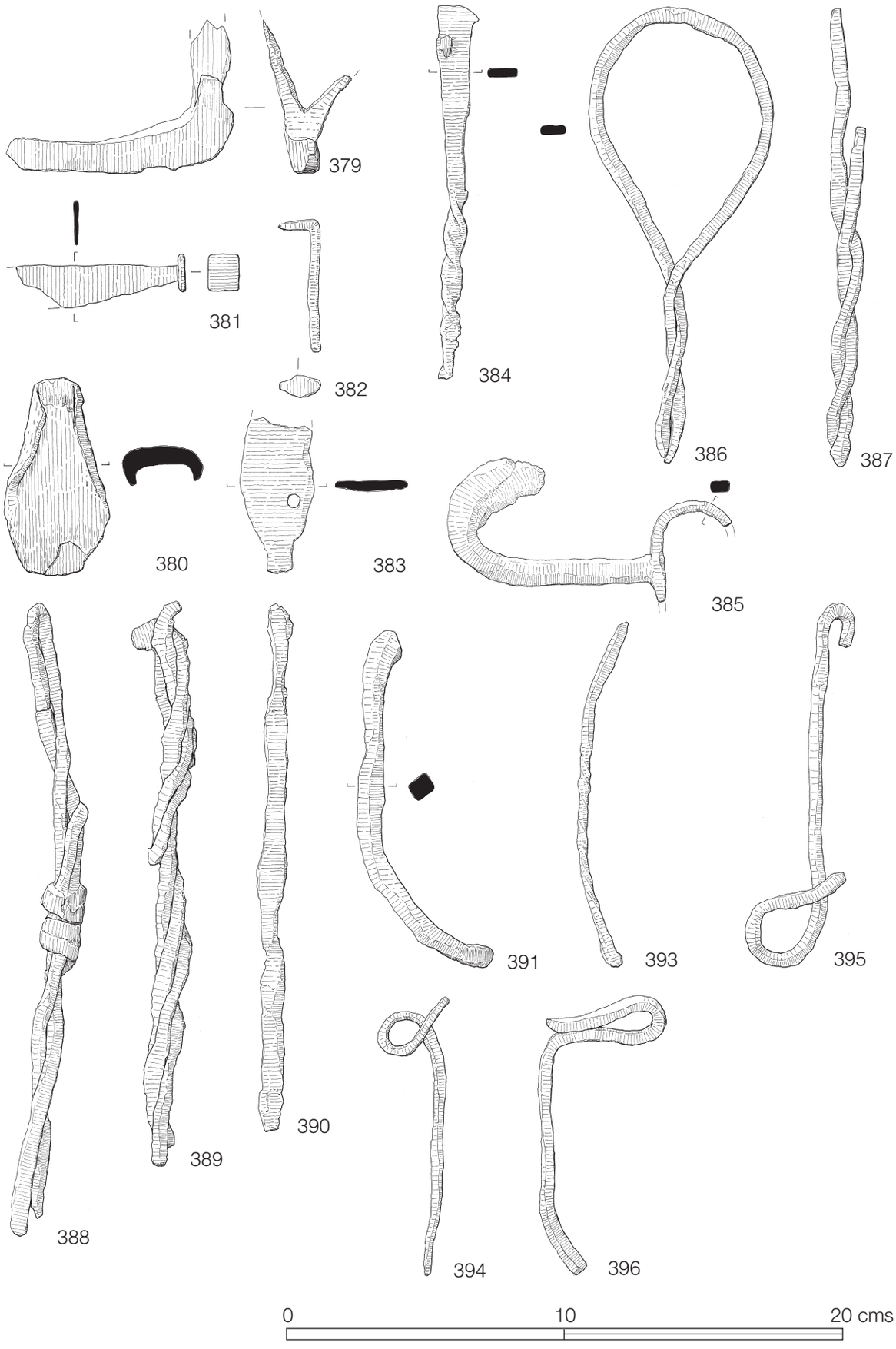


FIG. 161. Iron, nos 379–396

376. SF 92A (3480). 23S: layer 2.
Short tang which widens symmetrically at its lower end. Possibly from a spoon or small ladle rather than a knife. Length 45 mm.

377. No SF (3257). Context unknown.
Fragment of oval-sectioned rod with a short arm one side. Length 79 mm. It resembles a similar, but more complete object with a small hook at one end of the main bar, from Icklingham, Suffolk (Manning 1985, 144, S142, pl. 70); a very tentative, and not wholly convincing, identification as a possible bolt was suggested.

378. SF 1220 (3274). 9: W of Stokehole, layer 2.
Socket fragment. An open socket formed by folding the wings of a plate. Length 42 mm.

379. SF 284 (3464). Area 15: S of Room 7.
Bar which tapers to a broken(?) end. The other end curves up through a right angle to divide into widely splaying, broken arms. Length 83 mm.

380. SF 3287 (3227). 113S: Building III, Pit O, layer 1.
Roughly diamond-shaped plate with up-turned flanges at one end. Probably part of a socket. Length 70 mm.

381. SF 2895 (3287). 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy, layer 4.
Triangular fragment of blade with a rectangular plate across its narrow end. Length 59 mm. The cross-section of the blade narrowed to an edge which suggests that it could have been a knife, but its general form is more suggestive of some form of thin-bladed chisel.

382. SF 2003 (3455). 3E: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Binding? L-shaped fragment, broken at one end. Possibly from a joiner's dog. Length 47 mm.

383. SF 2895 (3287v). 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy, layer 4.
Fragment broken at one end and tapering to a broken neck at the other. A hole runs through it near one edge. Length 55 mm.

384. No SF (3460i). 3E: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Fragment of strip, which is twisted into a spiral at one end. Both ends are probably broken. Length 126 mm.

385. SF 1648 (3422). 93S: *Monument 184*, TTB, layer 3.
Fragment with a straight stem of sub-rectangular cross-section which curves up and forward to a widened tip. At the other end is a U-shaped fragment with a rectangular cross-section, probably the remains of an oval loop. Length 112 mm. It could have been a hook with an unusually wide eye or part of a more complex object.

4.10.15.2 Twisted rods

The following four fragments may be part of a single object possibly a form of pot chain, although, if so, it is difficult to offer a precise parallel.

386. No SF (413i). 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy.
Twisted loop formed of square-sectioned rod which is bent over to form the loop below which the ends are twisted together. Length 173 mm.

387. No SF (4330). Context unknown.
Fragment of two thin bars twisted together. Length 164 mm.

388. No SF (407iv). 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy.
Fragments of three bars loosely twisted together and bound at their midpoint by a tightly coiled bar of the same type. Length 224 mm.

389. No SF (407i). 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy.
Fragments of three bars twisted together. Length 202 mm.

390. No SF (3451i). Context unknown.
Fragment of rod with a short length of spiral twisting. Length 190 mm.

391. No SF (3451ii). Context unknown.
Fragment of rod with a short length of spiral twisting. Length 136 mm.

392. (n.i.) SF 2924 (3325ii). 71S: *Monument 184*, above Pit K.
Fragment of rod with a short length of spiral twisting. Length 200 mm.

393. SF 2924 (3325ii). 71S: *Monument 184*, above Pit K.
Fragment of slender rod part with spiral twisting. Length 124 mm.

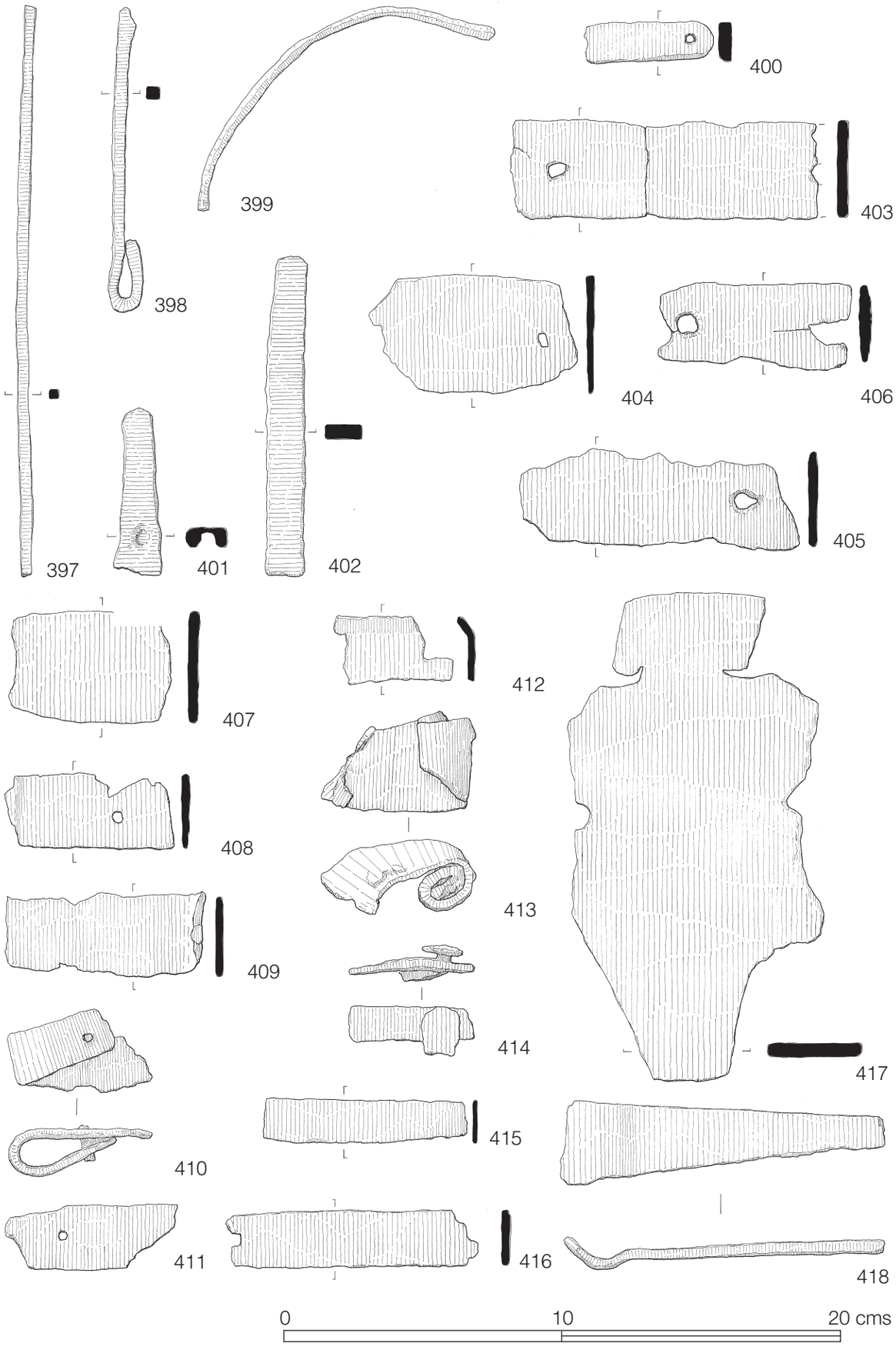


FIG. 162. Iron, nos 397–418

4.10.15.3 Square-sectioned rods

394. No SF (RU Cat. 407v). 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy.
Rod tapering to one end and bent into a loop at the other. Length 99 mm.

395. No SF (RU Cat 407v). 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy.
Rod bent over at one end and bent into a loop at the other. Length 128 mm.

396. No SF (RU Cat. 407v). 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy.
Fragment of rod bent into a flattened loop at one end. Length 99 mm.

397. SF 2673 (3254). 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J.
Length of square-sectioned rod, probably incomplete at both ends. Length 205 mm.

398. No SF (RU Cat. 407iii). 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy?
Fragment of square-sectioned rod with a rather flat loop-head. Possibly the distorted end of a bucket handle. Length 110 mm.

399. No number. Context unknown.
Curving fragment of thin rod. Length 124 mm.

4.10.15.4 Fragments of bar

400. SF 1626 (3293iii). 12SE: Pit 1, layer 4.
Fragment of thick plate, rounded at one end with a small hole at that end. Length 46 mm.

401. SF 407 (293). 7: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Fragment of bar, widening slightly at its broken end near which is a round depression. Length 60 mm.

402. SF 3438 (3415i). 123S: Building III, Room 3, layer 3.
Rectangular-sectioned bar tapering slightly towards one end. Length 113 mm.

4.10.15.5 Fragments of bindings

403. SF 3612 (3454). 132S: Building III, Pit S, layer 5.
Fragment of parallel-sided strip with a nail hole at one end and a second incomplete hole at the other. Length 110 mm.

404. SF 2713 (3239ii). 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 2.
Irregular fragment of sheet. Length 74 mm.

405. SF 913 (3420iii). 8: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Fragment of parallel-sided strip with damaged edges and a nail hole at one end. Length 96 mm.

406. SF 315 (266). Area 16: *Building 182*, Hypocaust.
Fragment of plate with a nail hole near one end. Length 69 mm.

407. No SF (3355). Context unknown.
Short fragment of strip. Length 56 mm.

408. SF 398 (277). 8: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Fragment of strip with a nail-hole. Length 50 mm.

409. SF 257 (313). Area 1E/2E: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Fragment of strip. Length 72 mm.

410. SF 1582 (3469i). 12: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Fragment of bent, parallel-sided strip with the remains of a nail running through the end and body of the strip. Length 52 mm.

411. SF 250 (333). Area 16: *Building 182*, Room 7, layer 4 in stokehole.
Fragment of parallel-sided strip with a small nail-hole through it. Length 61 mm.

412. SF 314 (284). Area 16: *Building 182*, Room 7, in hypocaust.
Fragments of parallel-sided strip, bent along one side. Length 43 mm.

413. SF 913 (3420iv). 8: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Rolled fragment of strip. Length 51 mm.

414. No SF (3295). 94S: Building III, Room 1, layer 3?
Fragment of strip with a nail through it. Possibly part of a bucket hoop. Length 44 mm.

415. No SF (288). 11: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Fragment of slightly tapering strip. Length 73 mm.

416. SF 1503 (3308). 2N: near NE corner of *Building 182*, layer 4.
Fragment of parallel-sided strip, at one end broken at a rectangular nail-hole. Length 91 mm.

4.10.15.6 Fragments

417. SF 1235 (3389). 9: W of Stokehole, layer 3.
Large fragment of plate with irregular edges. Length 175 mm.

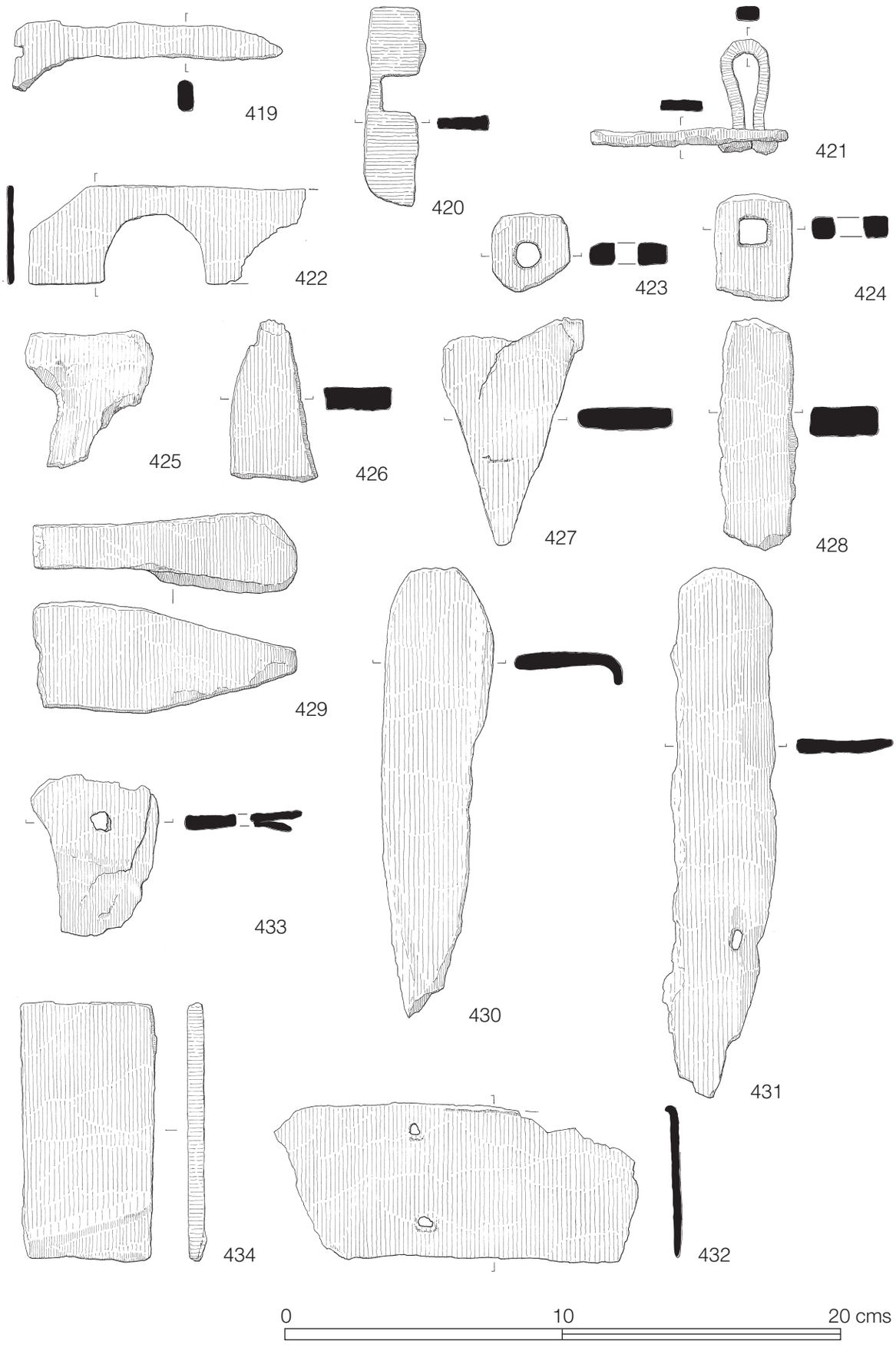


FIG. 163. Iron, nos 419–434

418. SF 1895 (3440). 2N: layer 4.
Fragment of tapering strip bent into a shallow U at its wider end. Length 116 mm.

419. SF 2635 (3248ii). 75S: TTB, layer 3.
Stout, tapering bar which widens at one end to a broken edge with the remains of a rectangular (nail?) hole in it. Length 97 mm.

420. SF 302 (278). Area 16N: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Fragment of bar with parallel edges, rounded at one end and broken at the other with a rectangular cut in one edge. Length 71 mm.

421. SF 4377 (3267). S of *Building 185*, layer 5, cobbled floor.
Fragment of strip with the ends of a U-shaped loop running through it to be turned out on the underside of the bar. Length 71 mm.

422. SF 2713 (3239i). 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 2.
Fragment of parallel-sided strip broken at one end. One corner of the complete end is cut at 45° and a large semicircle is cut in one edge. Length 99 mm.

423. SF 1496 (3342). 2N: *Building 182*, below E wall of Room 15, layer 4.
Perforated bar. Fragment of bar with a central eye. Length 28 mm.

424. SF 4281 (3245). W ditch, cut III, layer 3.
Fragment of square-ended bar pierced by a rectangular hole. Length 38 mm.

425. SF 3182 (3250iii). 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit K, layer 3.
Irregular fragment of thick bar. Length 48 mm.

426. SF 3289 (3399ii). Building III, Pit O, layer 1A.
Tapering fragment of bar. Length 56 mm.

427. SF 987 (3351). 74S: *Monument 183*, TTA1, layer 2.
Fragment of thick, triangular plate. Length 82 mm.

428. SF 3684 (3243B). 85SE: on road surface.
Fragment of rectangular-sectioned bar. Length 83 mm.

429. SF 723 (298). 73S: layer 3.
Fragment of heavy bar, which tapers in one plane while thickening in the other. Possibly the end of a tool. Length 95 mm.

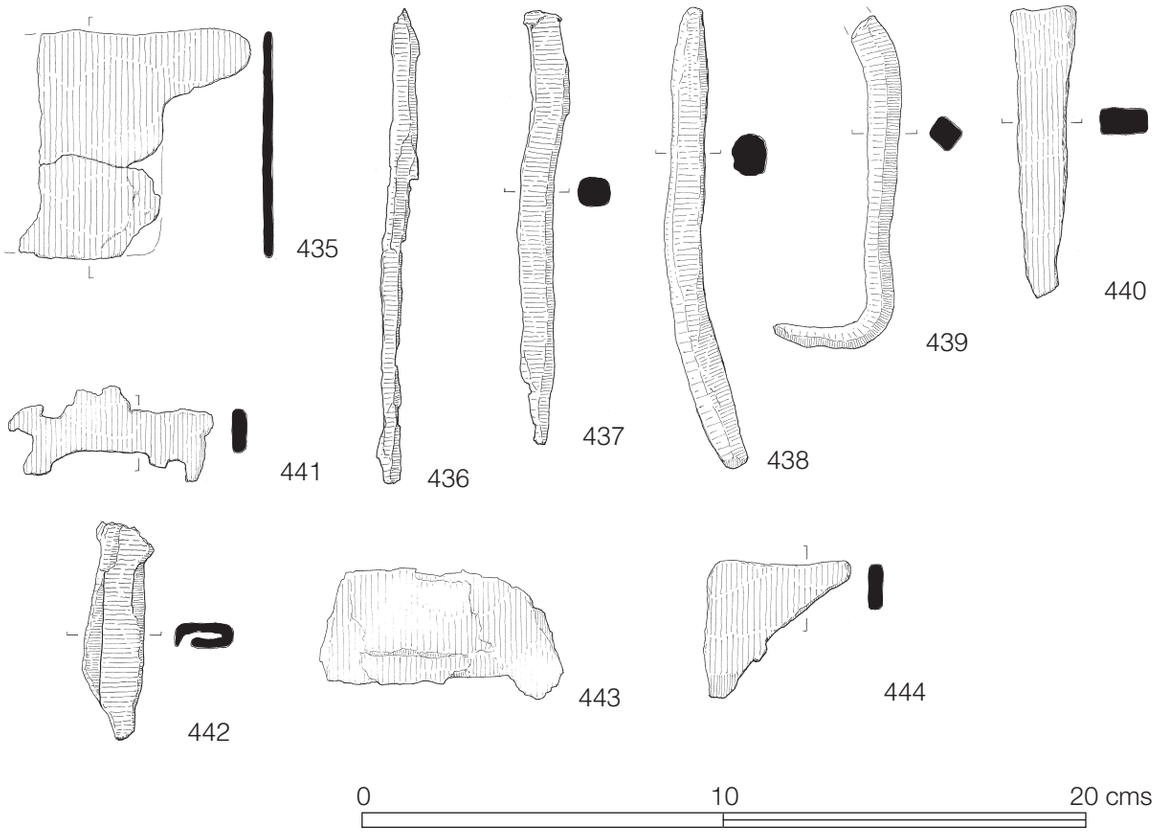


FIG. 164. Iron, nos 435–444

430. SF 4436 (3473iii). 88SE: Pit M, layer 2.
Irregular fragment of thick plate with one of the longer edges turned out through a right angle. Length 161 mm.

431. SF 4436 (3473iii). 88SE: Pit M, layer 2.
Irregular fragment of thick plate. Length 189 mm.

432. SF 4090 (3280i). 151S: *Building 185*, Room 2.
Fragment of parallel-sided plate with two holes, probably for nails. Length 130 mm.

433. No SF (318). Context unknown.
Fragment of plate which widens at one end where it is pierced by a nail-hole. Length 57 mm.

434. SF 2713 (3239iii). 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 2.
Fragment of parallel sided plate. Length 91 mm.

435. SF 2991 (3237). 64SE: Cross ditch 2, layer 3.
Irregular plate fragment. Length 62.

436. SF 2199 (3233ii). 23SE: layer 6.
Fragment of corroded bar; probably the shank of a nail. Length 125 mm.

437. No SF (3460ii). 3E: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Fragment of rectangular-sectioned rod, possibly the stem of a nail. Length 114 mm.

438. SF 895 (3395A). 11: *Building 182*, Room 17a, layer 4.
Fragment of sub-rectangular-sectioned bar. Length 127 mm.

439. SF 628 (302). 3N: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Tapering and bent fragment of diamond-sectioned bar. Possibly the shank of a large nail. Length 92 mm.

440. SF 1441 (3321). 10: layer 3.
Tapering fragment of rectangular sectioned bar, probably broken at its ends. Length 79 mm.

441. SF 841 (3217). 6: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Irregular fragment of thick sheet. Length 57 mm.

442. No SF (3236). Context unknown.
Folded fragment of irregular plate. Length 59 mm.

443. SF 2895 (3287). 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy, layer 4.
Irregular fragment. Length 68 mm.

444. SF 3289 (3399i). Building III, Pit O, layer 1A.
Triangular fragment of plate. Length 38 mm.

4.11 CERAMIC OBJECTS

By Jane Timby and Emma Durham

A relatively small group of ceramic objects was found, the majority of which are counters (twelve in number) or pierced counters (three in number). Only one spindle-whorl was found in contrast to the seventeen made of shale. As the pottery, other than the samian, was not examined, a few interesting sherds are also considered here. These include a Spanish amphora incised with the name Nestor (no. 19), an unusual sherd decorated with an applied figure (no. 20) and a Dorset black-burnished ware sherd with an incised figure of a deer (no. 21).

4.11.1 POTTERY COUNTERS (FIG. 165)

1. (n.i.) SF 549. 7: *Building 182*, Room 14 on floor.
Counter in black sandy ware with a red/grey core. Diameter 35 mm. Thickness 5 mm.

2. (n.i.) SF 1245. 112SE: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 2.
Counter made from a BB1 sherd. Diameter 18 mm. Thickness 6–7 mm.

3. (n.i.) SF 1381. 9: layer 3.
Counter made from a BB1 sherd. Diameter 21–22 mm. Thickness 4–5 mm.

4. (n.i.) SF 1781. *Pit 207b.*
Counter made from a BB1 sherd. Diameter 22–23 mm. Thickness 5 mm.

5. (n.i.) SF 1781. *Pit 207b.*
Counter made from a BB1 sherd. Diameter 17 mm. Thickness 6–7 mm.

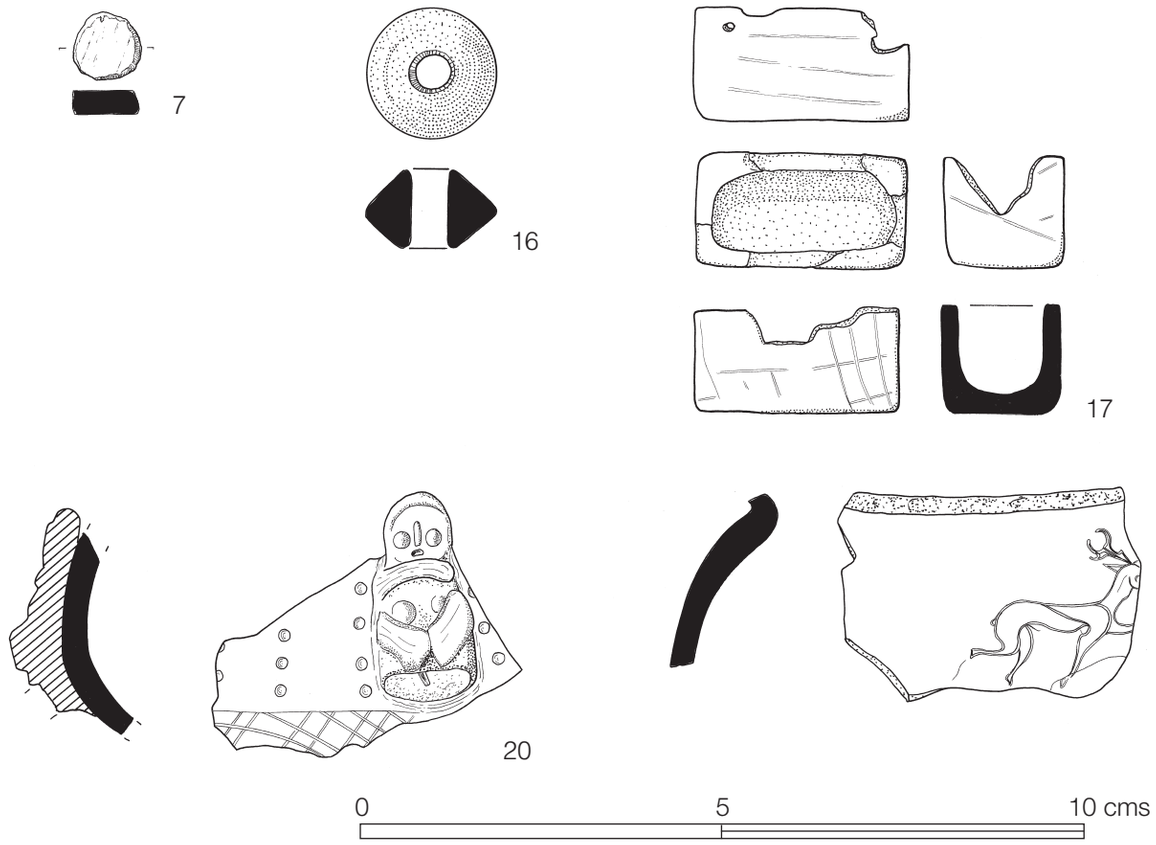


FIG. 165. Ceramic objects

6. (n.i.) SF 2628. 74S: *Monument 183*, TTB, layer 2.
Large counter made from a BB1 sherd. Diameter 45 mm. Thickness 8 mm.

7. SF 2797. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 6A.
Roughly circular counter made from a bodysherd with a grey sandy fabric and red-brown core. Diameter 17–18 mm. Thickness 5–6 mm.

8. (n.i.) SF 2838. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 7.
Counter made from a bodysherd of a BB1 jar showing part of an oblique burnished lattice. Diameter 22–24 mm. Thickness 6 mm. Third–fourth century?

9. (n.i.) SF 2877. 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy, layer 4.
Four well-matched counters all made from a red colour-coated ware. Diameters 19–20 mm. Thicknesses 5–6 mm.

10. (n.i.) SF 3007. 34SE: Road cut 1, layer 3.
Counter made from a BB1 sherd. Diameter 17 mm. Thickness 3 mm.

11. (n.i.) SF 3348. 113S: Building III, Room 2, layer 4.
Counter made from a sherd of samian which has lost most of its surface slip. Diameter 21 mm. Thickness 5mm.

12. (n.i.) No SF. Context unknown.
Counter made from a samian sherd. Diameter 16–17 mm. Thickness 4–5 mm.

4.11.2 Pierced pottery counters

13. (n.i.) SF 23. Area 1: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Counter with a central perforation. BB1 sherd. Diameter 30 mm. Thickness 10 mm.

14. (n.i.) SF 604. 4: *Building 182*, Room 7, layer 4 in hypocaust chamber.
Centrally pierced counter made from the base of a red colour-coated New Forest beaker. Diameter 36 mm. Thickness 8–9 mm. Third–fourth century.

15. (n.i.) SF 1783. *Pit 207b.*
Slightly damaged perforated counter made from a BB1 sherd. Diameter 23 mm. Thickness 8 mm.

FIG. 166. Pottery sherd no. 20

4.11.3 SPINDLE-WHORL (FIG. 165)

16. SF 812. 11: *Building 182*, Room 17a, layer 4.
Complete ceramic spindle-whorl in a coarse sandy fabric of dense composition. The object has been well-fired and is black in colour. Diameter 36 mm. Height 23 mm.

4.11.4 MISCELLANEOUS (FIG. 165)

17. SF 500. 43S: *Monument 183*, TTA, layer 4.
Small, rectangular clay box open on one face and with a roughly hollowed out interior which appears to be blackened through burning. The outer faces have incised lines roughly scored into them. The open face is broken with irregular edges. A small perforation occurs at the top on one of the longer sides. Dimensions: length 59 mm, width 33 mm, height 31 mm. The object is possibly a mould of some kind.

18. (n.i.) SF 1319. 9: layer 4.
Small square tile of fired clay with worn rounded edges. The fine sandy fabric is orange-red in colour with a grey inner core. Dimensions: 74 mm by 75 mm by 12 mm thick.

4.11.5 POTSHERDS (FIGS 165–166)

19. (n.i.) SF 4168. *Conduit 227b.*
Sherd from the shoulder of an amphora, probably a *Camulodunum* type 186A from southern Spain. Firmly incised into the surface is the name NESTOR (*RIB* II.6, 2494.157). See also Section 5.15.

20. No SF. Context unknown. (Drew and Selby 1939, pl. VIIIa). FIG. 166.
Bodysherd from a grey sandy ware closed form vessel with a black-burnished surface. The sherd from the upper portion of the vessel has a small, slightly crudely made figurine attached to it. The figure has an oval head with two circular applied eyes and an open mouth. A band crosses over the throat, possibly acting as an attachment for the figure to the vessel. The arms are folded across the body and, with the torso, give the impression of a wide-sleeved tunic type garment. The feet have been broken off at the lower part of the body. The upper part of the vessel appears to have additional decoration consisting of vertical lines of impressed dots. The lower part shows part of a burnished lattice tending to oblique. There are no parallels for this particular type of figure which might suggest a specialised function for the pot. The fabric suggests that the vessel is of fairly local manufacture.

21. No SF. Context unknown. (Drew and Selby 1939, pl. VIIIb).
Bodysherd from a closed form in Dorset black-burnished ware (BB1). The figure of a running deer has been scratched into the burnished surface.

4.12 SHALE AND JET OBJECTS

By Jane Timby, Emma Durham and Nina Crummy

A variety of items in shale were recovered including pins, armlets, spindle-whorls, vessels and furniture fragments, while there are just four jet objects, three of which are beads (nos 68–70) and one a pin fragment (no. 5). Three waste cores from armlet manufacture are also present. Although these could be taken as evidence of manufacture on site, their presence in small quantities on other sites, for example Silchester, would suggest that their presence may be incidental or related to some other secondary use and that the evidence is too insufficient to substantiate shale-working at the site (Lawson 1976, 256; Mills and Woodward 1993b, 139). A summary report on the shale from Colliton Park was published by Calkin (1973), while the entire collection is considered here.

A considerable number of armlet fragments representing some 63 examples were recovered. These are all types produced by the lathe technique and thus of Roman date. The process of manufacture has been fully discussed elsewhere (cf. Calkin 1955, 54–64). A number of the armlets have a prominent ridge on the interior where the core has been detached and this is evident from the illustrations. The armlets include both plain and decorated types and are similar to those found at Greyhound Yard, Dorchester where it is suggested that the majority of the decorated examples are later Roman in date, while the plain armlets and those decorated with grooves or ridges could be of early or late date (Mills and Woodward 1993b, 140).

The vessels include examples of bowls, platters and trays. Among the vessels, no. 94, a small conical cup with footring, stands out, the only parallel being a larger rim from Greyhound Yard. Two handles from platters (nos 110–11) are also similar to examples from Greyhound Yard, although without the decoration seen at that site (Mills and Woodward 1993b, fig. 79.29–31). Two platters have graffiti on the underside of the base, just inside the footring. No. 98 has the letters IM[…], which probably represents part of a personal name (*RIB* II.2, no. 2418.1). The second, no. 100, consists of two fragments with Greek script (*RIB* II.2, no. 2418.3).

The assemblage from Colliton Park is comparable to that from Greyhound Yard, although with some noticeable differences (Table 2; Mills and Woodward 1993b, table 12). It should be noted, however, that the numbers provided in the Mills and Woodward table for Colliton Park (derived from Calkin 1973) do not accord exactly with the numbers listed for Colliton Park here. The higher numbers in their table are presumably due to the loss of some items over the years. No pins were found at Greyhound Yard, but there are two from Colliton Park, and a third example of a faceted cuboid head on a copper alloy shaft (Section 4.9.1.2, no. 59). In addition, while there are seven spindle-whorls from Greyhound Yard, seventeen were examined for this report (although Mills and Woodward list twenty from Colliton Park). However, only one, possibly two, fragments from trays were found at Colliton Park (nos 112-13), while there are 49 from Greyhound Yard. The smaller assemblage from Dorchester Hospital in the south-west corner of *Durnovaria* is similar to that of Colliton Park, as is that from the farmstead just to the south-east of *Durnovaria* at Alington Avenue. It should be noted, however, that an additional twelve slabs with bevelled edges were found at Alington Avenue. They are covered in cut marks and it has been suggested that they may have been cutting boards (Buxton and Bellamy 2002, 89). A comparison of the shale from Dorchester with that from Silchester shows general similarity in the types and proportions of objects, although the total number of objects from Dorchester is two and a half times larger.

TABLE 2. SHALE FROM EXCAVATIONS AROUND DORCHESTER AND SILCHESTER. THE DATA IN THE TABLE WERE DERIVED FROM: COLLITON PARK – COPSON AND HEALY 1993B, MILLS AND WOODWARD 1993B; GREYHOUND YARD – MILLS AND WOODWARD 1993B; DORCHESTER HOSPITAL – BELLAMY AND DRAPER 1994A, LEIVERS 2008; ALINGTON AVE – BUXTON AND BELLAMY 2002; SILCHESTER – LAWSON 1976; SILCHESTER FORUM-BASILICA – BOON 2000

	Waste/ Cores	Armlets	Pins	Spindle whorls	Vessels	Square trays	Circular table tops	Plaques/ Furniture legs	Total
Colliton Park	3 (5)	66 (91)	2 (1)	18 (21)	27 (32)	4 (3)	1 (1)	3 (5)	124
Library site	1	4	0	4	2	0	0	0	11
Greyhound Yard	2	70	0	7	28	49	2	5	163
Dorchester Hospital	4	26	0	3	11	1	1	0	46
Alington Ave	2	8	0	0	3	1	0	0	14
Silchester	3	77	0	14	19	4	2	2	121
Silchester forum basilica	0	6	0	2	7	0	0	0	15

4.12.1 MANUFACTURING WASTE (FIG. 167)

1. SF 153. Area 13: *Building 182*, Room 6, layer 3 on floor.
   Core of Calkin (1955) Class C1 with two circular depressions from peg holes. Diameter of core 43 mm. The disc has a circular perforation through the centre and may have been used as a spindle-whorl. Splitting along the section.

2. SF 1126. 133S: Building III, from a pit?
   Circular disc with two circular peg holes 16 mm apart, Calkin Class C1. Small central pivot hole on the opposite face. Diameter 41 mm. Thickness 8.5 mm.

3. SF 4245. *Building 185*, Room 1 wall.
   Core of Calkin Class C1 with two circular peg holes. Diameter 66 mm. Thickness 14 mm.

4.12.2 HAIRPINS (FIG. 167)

4. No SF. Unstratified.
   Hairpin with a cuboid, faceted head. Tip of shaft missing. The head and circular-sectioned shaft are carved from a single fragment of shale. Length 67 mm. Comparable examples from third- and fourth-century contexts respectively have been found at Lydney (Wheeler and Wheeler 1932, fig. 18.71–3) and Nettleton (Wedlake 1982, fig. 95.1).

5. (n.i.) SF 4305. *Building 185*, Room 3, layer 5.
   Circular shaft from a jet hairpin. Length 39 mm. Maximum diameter 3.5 mm.

4.12.3 ARMLETS (FIGS 167–169)

The diameters given below refer to the external diameter followed by a percentage figure indicating the percentage of the ring present. The thickness is taken as the maximum distance between the inner and outer face, whilst the width is the distance between the two edges.

4.12.3.1 Plain armlets

6. (n.i.) SF 117. Area 3: *Building 182*, layer 3.
   Split fragment. Diameter 60 mm (10%). Thickness 5.5 mm.

7. SF 1338. 31S: Building II, layer 2.
   Sub-rectangular section. Diameter 56 mm (25%). Width 6 mm. Thickness 5 mm.

8. SF 475. 43S: *Monument 183*, layer 2.
   Oval section. Diameter 74 mm (20%). Width 5 mm. Thickness 5.5 mm.

9. (n.i.) SF 663. 11: *Building 182*, Stokehole 17a, layer 4.
   Squarish section. Diameter 66 mm (22%). Width 4 mm. Thickness 5.5 mm.

10. SF 802. 12: *Building 182*, layer 3.
    Oval section. Diameter 56 mm (46%). Width 5 mm. Thickness 5 mm.

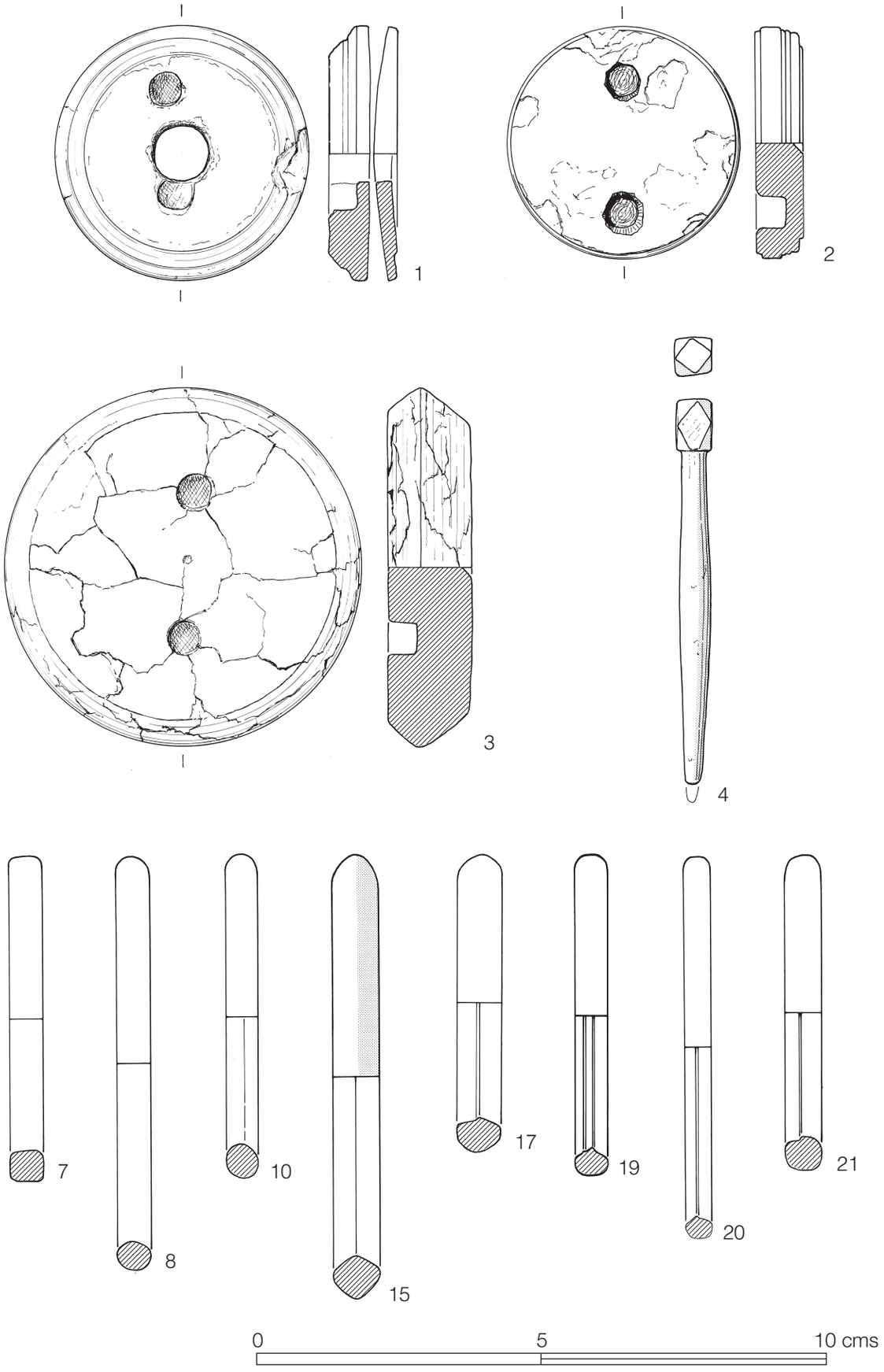


FIG. 167. Shale, nos 1–21

11. (n.i.) SF 1238. 9: W of Stokehole 7a, layer 3.
Squarish section. Diameter 58 mm (30%). Width 6 mm. Thickness 4 mm.

12. (n.i.) SF 1307. 31S: Building II, Room 2, layer 2.
Two joining pieces of D-shaped section. Diameter 80 mm (23%). Width 7 mm. Thickness 4 mm.

13. (n.i.) SF 1527. 2N: *Building 182*, N of fallen wall of Room 15, layer 5.
Two joining pieces. Diameter 74 mm (37%). Width 8 mm. Thickness 6 mm.

14. (n.i.) SF 1581. 12: *Building 182*, Pit D, layer 4.
D-shaped section. Diameter 80 mm (28%). Width 8 mm. Thickness 5.5 mm.

15. SF 1673. 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, trench III, layer 4.
Lozenge cross-section. Diameter 80 mm (30%). Width 8 mm. Thickness 7 mm.

16. (n.i.) SF 1951. 3E: *Building 182*, Room 19, layer 3.
D-shaped section Diameter 52 mm (14%). Width 6 mm. Thickness 5 mm.

17. SF 2181. 23S: TTA, layer 3.
Complete plain armlet. Oval section. Diameter 52 mm. Width 7 mm. Thickness 6.5 mm.

18. (n.i.) SF 2730. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J.
Oval section. Diameter 56 mm (20%). Width 3 mm. Thickness 4 mm.

19. SF 2887. 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy layer 4.
Oval section. Diameter 56 mm (27%). Width 8 mm. Thickness 6 mm.

20. SF 2965. 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy, layer 4.
Sub-rectangular section. Diameter 66 mm (15%). Width 5 mm. Thickness 3.5 mm.

21. SF 3603. 132S: Building III, Pit S, layer 5.
Sub-rectangular section. Diameter 55 mm (32%). Width 6 mm. Thickness 5.5 mm.

22. (n.i.) SF 3704. 132S: Building III, Room 3 corridor, layer 3.
D-shaped section. Diameter 70 mm (12%). Width 7 mm. Thickness 4 mm.

23. SF 3797. 151S: *Building 185*, Room 2, layer 5.
Oval section. Diameter 73 mm (15%). Width 5.5 mm. Thickness 4 mm.

24. (n.i.) SF 4005. 151S: *Building 185*, Room 1, layer 2.
Diameter 60 mm (15%). Width 5.5. Thickness 4 mm.

25. SF 4038. 147SE: Road cut 9, extension to S, layer 2.
Sub-rectangular section. Diameter 71 mm (19%). Width 5 mm. Thickness 5.5 mm.

26. (n.i.) SF 4086. 152S: S of *Building 185*, layer 6.
Diameter 60 mm (18%). Width 6 mm. Thickness 7 mm.

27. (n.i.) SF 4089. 151S: *Building 185*, Room 2, layer 4.
Diameter 64 mm (38%). Width 4.5 mm. Thickness 5 mm.

28. (n.i.) SF 4096. 147SE: Road cut 9, layer 5.
Diameter 76 mm (29%). Width 7.5 mm. Thickness 6 mm.

29. (n.i.) SF 4124. 147SE: Road cut 9, layer 6.
Diameter 76 mm (31%). Width 7 mm. Thickness 6 mm.

30. (n.i.) SF 4139. 147SE: Road cut 9, layer 6.
Diameter 60 mm (23%). Width 5 mm. Thickness 5 mm.

31. (n.i.) SF 4151. 147SE: Road cut 9, layer 7a.
Diameter 72 mm (37%). Width 5 mm. Thickness 4.5 mm.

32. (n.i.) SF 4159. North rampart, baulk VII–VIII, layer 3.
Split armlet. Diameter 62 mm (16%). Thickness 4 mm.

33. (n.i.) SF 4162. 13: layer 4.
Diameter 66 mm (27%). Width 3.5 mm. Thickness 5 mm.

34. (n.i.) SF 4409. 64/65SE: Road cut 12 extension, layer 4.
Oval section. Diameter 90 mm (11%). Width 7 mm. Thickness 5 mm.

35. (n.i.) No SF. 3N: layer 3.
Fragment of plain armlet. Diameter 60 mm (15%).

36. (n.i.) Unmarked.
Three fragments from two plain armlets.

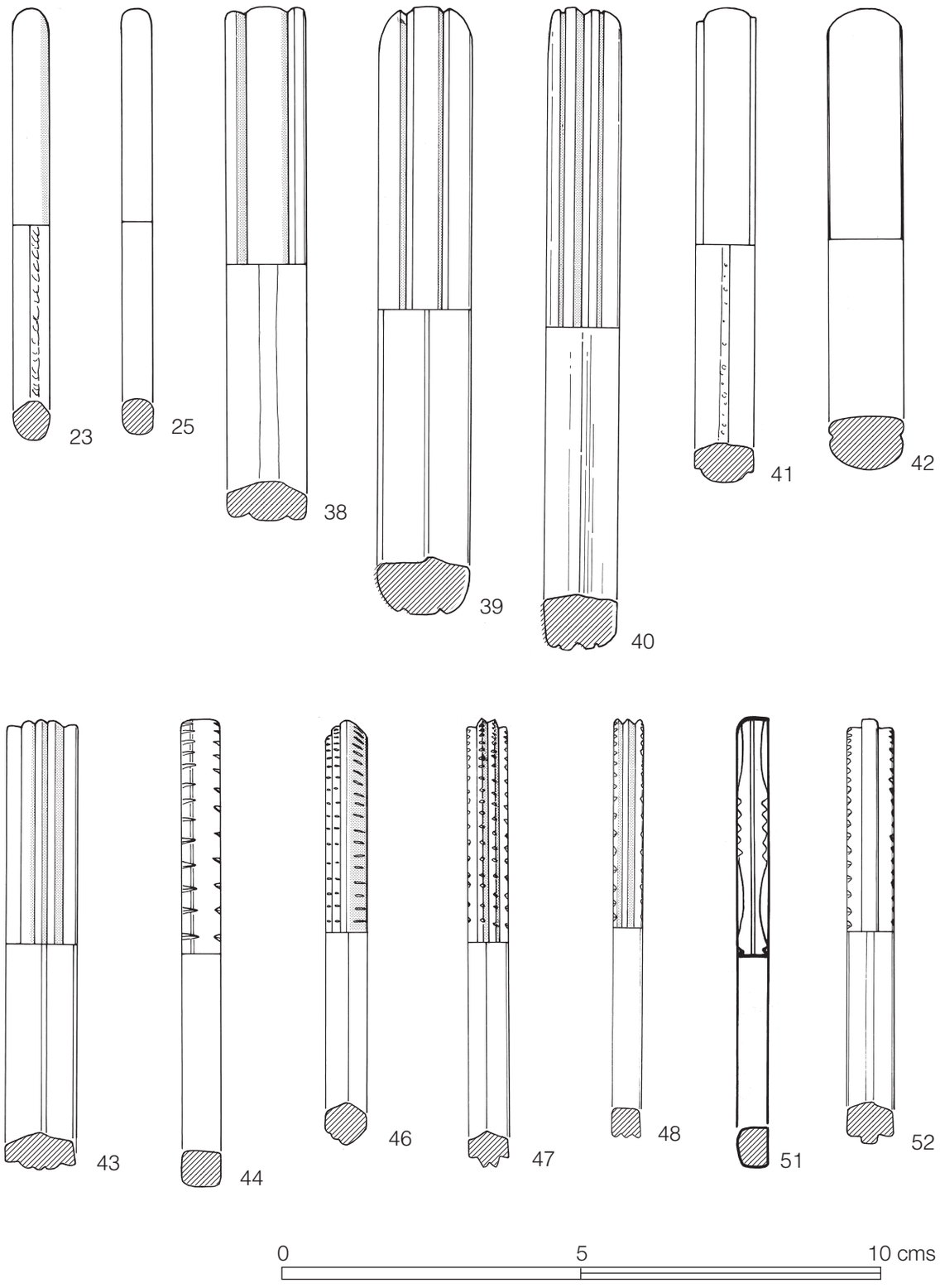


FIG. 168. Shale, nos 23–52

4.12.3.2 Decorated armlets

with circling grooves

37. (n.i.) SF 60A. 30S: layer 2.
Oval section armlet decorated with two circling grooves in the upper half. Diameter 60 mm (50%). Width 7 mm. Thickness 6 mm.

38. *SF 1250*. Context unknown.
Armlet decorated with two circling grooves forming a wide band around the exterior face. Diameter 86 mm (36%). Width 12 mm. Thickness 6 mm.

39. SF 1603. 63SE: TTA, layer 4.
Armlet decorated with two circling grooves defining three ridges. Diameter 104 mm (27%). Width 15 mm. Thickness 9 mm.

40. SF 2995. 103S: Building III corridor, layer 2.
Armlet with three circling grooves defining four ridges. Diameter 118 mm (26%). Width 12 mm. Thickness 8–9 mm.

41. SF 3113. 54SE: Road cut 3, W end, layer.
D-shaped section. Decorated with two circling grooves at top and bottom. Diameter 80 mm (43%). Width 9 mm. Thickness 6 mm.

42. SF 3726. 98SE: S gully, layer 3.
D-shaped section armlet with two circling grooves. Diameter 77 mm (25%). Width 12 mm. Thickness 8 mm.

43. SF 4194. North rampart, baulk V–VII, layer 4.
Armlet with a broad ridged band. Diameter 75 mm (15%). Width 11 mm. Thickness 5.5 mm.

notched

44. SF 1495. 2N: *Building 182*, Room 15 below E wall, layer 4.
Two fragments from an armlet. Square section with rounded edges. Decorated with notches along the outer edges. Diameter 78 mm (35%). Width 6 mm. Thickness 5 mm.

45. (n.i.) SF 1536. 6: *Building 182*, near fallen wall of Room 15, layer 4.
Rectangular section armlet with rounded corners. Decorated with notches along the two outer edges. Diameter 72 mm (22%). Width 7 mm. Thickness 4 mm.

grooved/ridged and notched

46. SF 163. 1: S of *Building 182*, layer 3.
Armlet decorated with two circling grooves on the upper half. Transverse lines on the upper and lower external faces. Diameter 70 mm (27%). Width 7 mm. Thickness 6.5 mm.

47. SF 465. 33S: TTA layer 3.
Armlet with two external ridges defined by three circling grooves. The two ridges along with the external edges are notched. Diameter 74 mm (24%). Width 7 mm. Thickness 5 mm.

48. SF 760. 3N: *Building 182*, N of Room 15, layer 3.
Armlet with a central ridge and notches along both edges. Square section. Diameter 70 mm (25%). Width 4 mm. Thickness 4 mm.

49. (n.i.) SF 820. 12: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Armlet of sub-rectangular section decorated with one circling groove and notches along each edge. Diameter 68 mm (27%); width 5.5 mm; thickness 5.5 mm.

50. (n.i.) SF 919. 8: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Square section armlet decorated with one well incised circling groove and notched edges. Diameter 60 mm (11%). Width 4 mm. Thickness 4 mm.

51. SF 1116. 12: *Building 182*, E of Room 18, layer 4.
Five joining fragments of D-shaped section. Decorated with one circling groove. The edges are decorated with groups of notches with shaped facets in between. Diameter 76 mm (20%).

52. SF 1303. 21SE: Pit I, layer 1.
Armlet decorated with a raised rib and notched edges. Diameter 68 mm (30%). Width 7 mm. Thickness 6 mm.

53. SF 1416. 95SE: TTB2, W of *Building 187*, layer 2.
Armlet with a raised median rib and discontinuous groups of notches along the outer edges. Diameter 70 mm (25%). Width 4 mm. Thickness 5 mm.

54. SF 2076. 1N: *Building 182*, Room to N of Room 19, layer 3.
Armlet decorated with two circling grooves defining three ridges Notched on the two outer edges. Diameter 62 mm (34%). Width 6.5 mm. Thickness 5 mm.

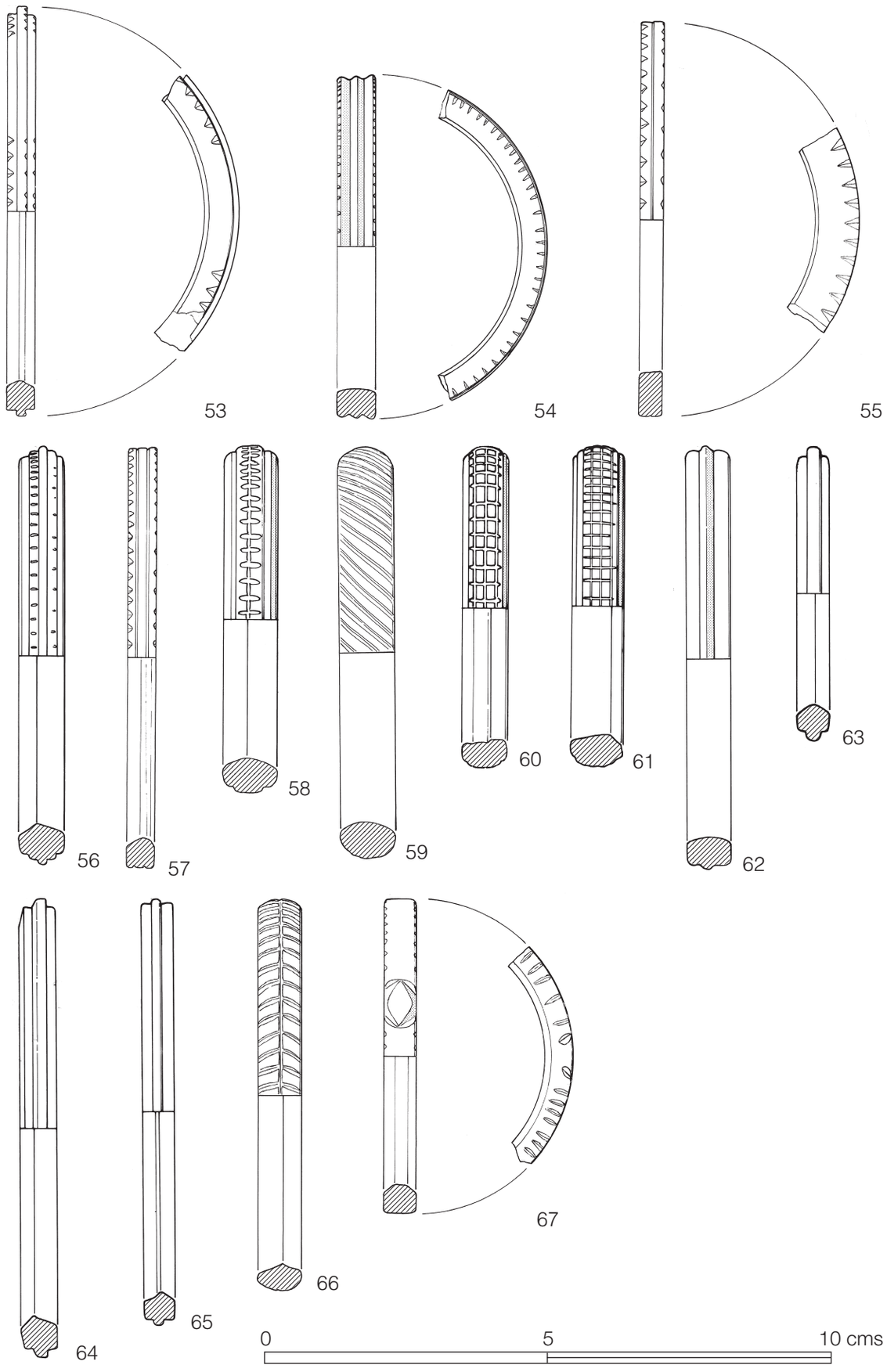


FIG. 169. Shale, nos 53–67

55. SF 3067. Cross ditch 4, layer 3.
Flat rectangular section with one circling groove. Decorated with alternate notching on outer edges. Diameter 62 mm (19%). Width 4 mm. Thickness 7 mm.

56. SF 3203. 104S: Ditch W of Building III, layer 4.
Armlet decorated with four circling grooves and a prominent central rib. The two flanking ribs are notched. Diameter 80 mm (13%). Width 7 mm. Thickness 6 mm.

57. SF 3354. 113S: Building III, Room 2, layer 4.
Armlet decorated with two circling grooves and notching on the two outer edges. Diameter 70 mm (13%). Width 4.5 mm. Thickness 5 mm.

58. SF 4403. S of *Building 185*, E of porch, layer 4.
Armlet decorated with three circling grooves and vertical notching. Diameter 60 mm (25%). Width 9 mm. Thickness 5 mm.

oblique lines

59. SF 3039. 147SE: Road cut 9, layer 2.
Oval section armlet decorated with diagonal lines. Diameter 80 mm (10%). Width 9 mm. Thickness 6 mm.

latticed

60. SF 1316. 9: layer 2.
Armlet decorated with a lattice composed of five circling lines crossed by vertical lines at regular intervals. Diameter 58 mm (44%). Width 7 mm. Thickness 4 mm.

61. SF 3745. 84S/94S: Building III, Room 1, layer 4.
Armlet decorated with a lattice pattern. Diameter 60 mm (19%). Width 6.3 mm. Thickness 5 mm.

with external median ridge

62. SF 176. Area 3N: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Sub-rectangular section armlet with a single central ridge around the exterior. Diameter 72 mm (15%). Width 7 mm. Thickness 5 mm.

63. SF 821. 12: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Armlet with a median raised rib. Diameter 68 mm (27%). Width 5 mm. Thickness 6 mm.

64. SF 2188. 13E: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Armlet with a median raised rib. Diameter 74 mm (22%). Width 5.5 mm. Thickness 6.5 mm.

65. SF 2863. 74S: *Monument 183*, layer 3.
Armlet with a central rib. Diameter 72 mm (19%). Width 5 mm. Thickness 5 mm.

other

66. SF 195. 3N: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Armlet decorated with a chevron design. Diameter 60 mm (10%). Width 8 mm. Thickness 4.5 mm.

67. SF 3433. 123S: Building III, Room 3, layer 3.
Armlet decorated with notches on the two outer edges. The band shows a carved lozenge possibly imitating a jewel. A trace of a second example is visible at the break. Diameter 56 mm (25%). Width 6 mm. Thickness 4.5 mm.

4.12.4 JET BEADS (FIG. 170)

Three jet beads from Colliton Park all date to the fourth century, the period when black jewellery was at its most popular. The absence of Kimmeridge shale beads on a site where so many shale armlets and vessels have been found highlights the greater durability of jet, which is more easily worked into small artefacts without splitting and which easily takes a high polish (Allason-Jones 1996, 11–14). The same preference for jet beads from Yorkshire, despite the proximity of the Kimmeridge Beds, is apparent on other sites in the region. The only shale bead found at Tarrant Hinton, Dorset, was both wide and thick (Mills 2006, 144), while all the black mineral beads found at Silchester are of jet, and a small group of jet artefacts from Chew Park villa, Somerset includes two jet beads (Lawson 1976, 244; Rahtz and Greenfield 1977, fig. 112.1–5, pl. 29a; Crummy 2010, fig. 18).

Two of the beads are cylinder types (nos 68–69), one is straight sided and grooved at intervals (Allason-Jones 1996, 27, no. 22), the other has irregular sides that may imitate segmented glass beads (cf. Bell and Thompson 2002, 177–8, fig. 315, left: types 3, 4, 7, right: types 2–3). The latter is not a common form, but the straight-sided type occurs widely, usually on necklaces deposited in

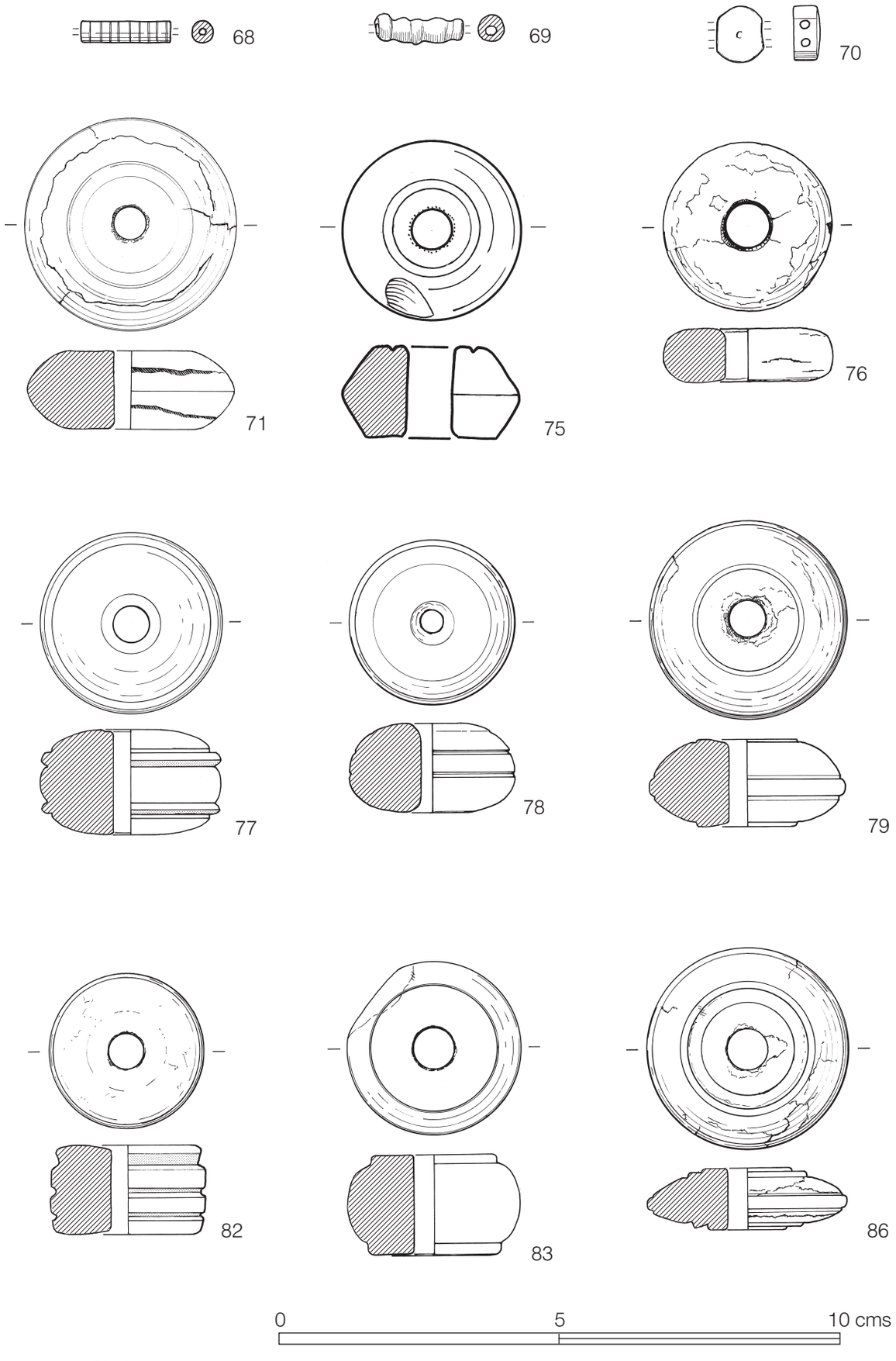


FIG. 170. Shale, nos 68–86

graves, such as those from Poundbury, Hartlepool, Catterick, Chelmsford, Colchester and London (Guido and Mills 1993, 102; Daniels *et al*. 1987, 1, fig. 2; Bell and Thompson 2002, 177, fig. 315, types 1–2; Henig and Wickenden 1988, 109, fig. 73.8; Crummy 1983, 33, nos 1060–345; Barber and Bowsher 2000, 157, grave B205). The Poundbury cylinders may, unusually, be of shale. The third bead is a double-pierced disc spacer bead (no. 70), again a well-represented form with a number of variations, with examples occurring at York, Silchester, Colchester and Lydney (Allason-Jones 1996, 29, nos 50–1; Lawson 1976, 241, nos 5–8; Crummy 1983, 34, no. 1447; Wheeler and Wheeler 1932, fig. 18.77). Those closest in form to the Colliton Park example come from Silchester (Lawson 1976, fig. 1.6–7).

68. SF 181. Area 5N: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Long cylindrical bead in jet. Marked by transverse grooves at approximately 1.5 mm. intervals. Broken at one end. Length 16 mm. Width 4 mm. A similar example is published from Colchester from a fourth-/fifth-century context (Crummy 1983, fig. 36.1042).

69. SF 2. Area 1: *Building 182*, layer 1.
Segmented bead in jet composed of two segments separated by a collar with a further collar at each end. Length 16 mm. Maximum diameter 4.5 mm.

70. SF 275. Area 16N/17N: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Two fragments from a jet spacer bead with a double perforation. The upper surface is convex with a central indentation on the face from the lathe. Length 8.5 mm. Thickness 4.5 mm.

4.12.5 SPINDLE-WHORLS (FIG. 170)

71. SF 25. Area 1: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Spindle-whorl with a slight groove on the upper face. Diameter 38 mm. Height 14 mm.

72. (n.i.) *SF 93*. Context unknown.
Spindle-whorl with four grooves around the midpoint. Diameter of top 19 mm. Diameter of centre 31 mm. Height 18 mm.

73. (n.i.) No SF. Context unknown.
Complete perforated spindle-whorl with a single circular groove on the upper face. Diameter 42 mm. Height 16 mm.

74. (n.i.) SF 471. 43S: *Monument 183*, layer 1.
Incomplete bun-shaped spindle-whorl with a split, flat base. Diameter 28 mm. Height 12 mm.

75. SF 526. 7: *Building 182*, Room 10/14, layer 4 on floor.
Spindle-whorl with single groove on upper surface, slightly damaged on one side. Diameter 32 mm. Height 16 mm.

76. *SF 537*. Site A: 40–30 ft, layer 2.
Plain disc-shaped spindle-whorl. Diameter 31 mm. Height 9 mm.

77. *SF 2066*. 4E: layer 3.
Complete spindle-whorl with two side cordons. Diameter 31 mm. Height 18.5 mm.

78. SF 2231. 4E: layer 3.
Complete spindle-whorl with two circling grooves around the girth. Diameter 28 mm. Height 16 mm.

79. SF 2305. 2SE: layer 3.
Complete spindle-whorl with four circling grooves; two around the centre and one on each on the faces. Diameter 35 mm. Height 15 mm.

80. (n.i.) SF 2333. 4N: layer 3.
Damaged spindle-whorl not symmetrical about the central axis. The surface shows several flaws and the base is split. Diameter *c*. 34 mm. Height 16–18 mm.

81. (n.i.) SF 2403. 67SE: TTA layer 3.
Fragment of an incomplete burnt ?spindle-whorl with a conical top with three circling grooves and a cylindrical base. Diameter 50 mm.

82. SF 2486. Spoil heap.
Complete spindle-whorl with three median circling grooves defining four ridges. Diameter 26 mm. Height 16 mm.

83. SF 3153. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 1.
Spindle-whorl, slightly damaged on one side. Concentric groove on the upper and lower face. Diameter 30 mm. Height 18 mm.

84. (n.i.) SF 4088. 151S: *Building 185*, Room 2, layer 4.
Two spindle-whorls. a) Complete with two concentric rings on the upper and lower face. Diameter 36 mm. Height 21 mm. b) Plain spindle-whorl slightly burnt on one side. Diameter 33 mm. Height 17 mm.

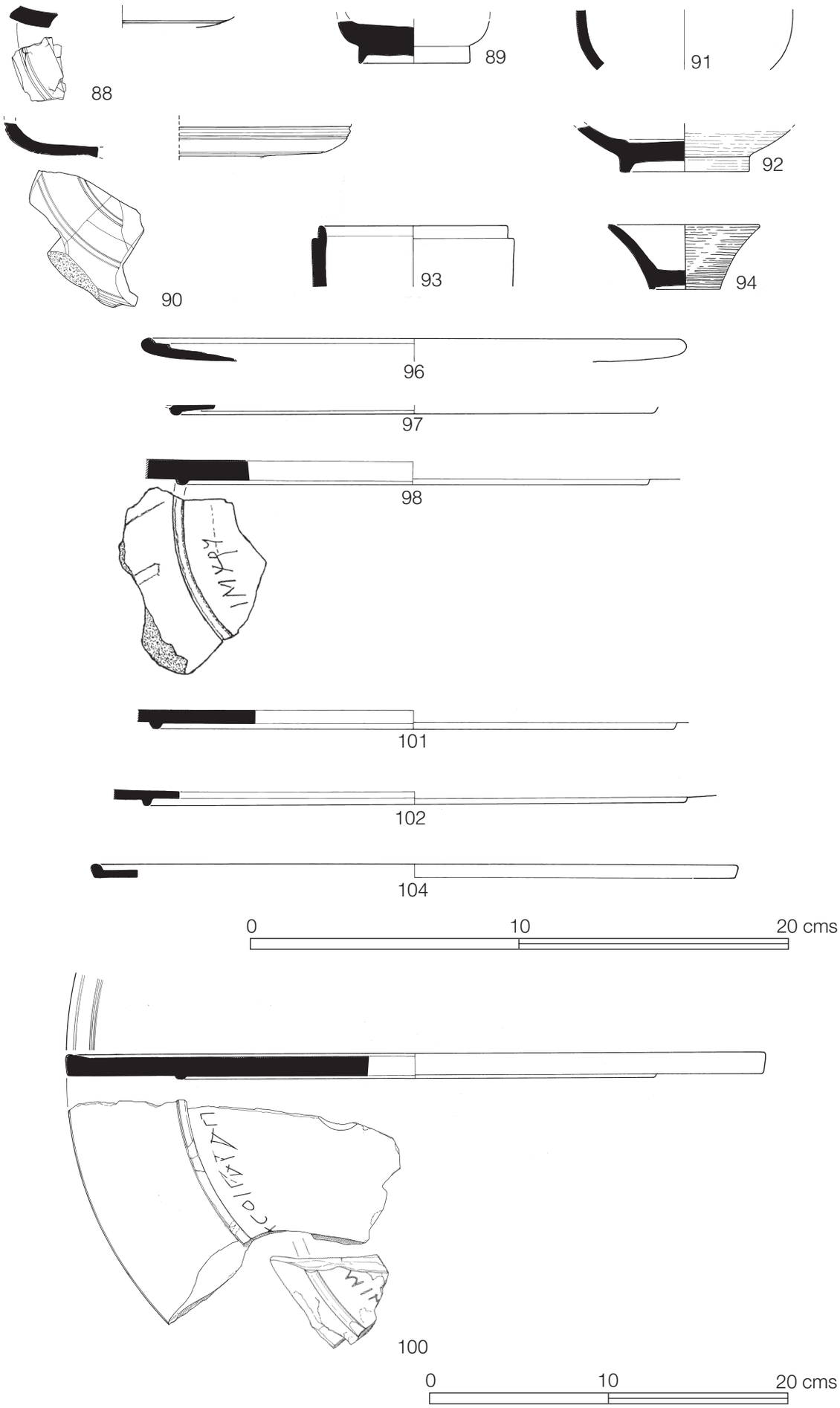


FIG. 171. Shale, nos 88–104

85. (n.i.) SF 4286. W ditch, cut II, unstratified.
Damaged spindle-whorl broken at the top and bottom. Diameter 37 mm.

86. SF 4472. Unstratified.
Spindle-whorl with two concentric grooves on the upper and lower face and two grooves around the centre. Diameter 36 mm. Height 12 mm.

4.12.6 VESSELS (FIGS 171–173)

87. (n.i.) *SF 22*. Context unknown.
Rim fragment from a plain, vertical-walled vessel with a very slight inward curve. Diameter 120 mm.

88. SF 61A. 31S: *Monument 183*, layer 2.
Base sherd from a bowl decorated with two concentric grooves on the exterior. Thickness 8 mm. A lathe-turned bowl was recovered from fifth-century levels at *Clausentum*, Hants. (Cotton 1958, fig. 13.9).

89. SF 3015. 44SE: Road cut 4, layer 3.
Base sherd from a vessel, probably a bowl, with a footring. Diameter of footring 58 mm. Thickness of wall 14 mm.

90. SF 3042. 88SE: Pit M, layer 1.
Three joining pieces from a lid or bowl partially burnt. The exterior surface, which has a higher surface gloss, is decorated with concentric grooves. Projected maximum girth diameter *c.* 184 mm.

91. SF 3569. 133S: W of Building III, layer 3.
Wall sherd from a vessel, probably a bowl of hemispherical form. Diameter *c.* 110 mm. Thickness 5 mm.

92. SF 3775. 133S: Building III, Pit R, layer 3.
Base sherd from a bowl with a footring. The interior surface has a slight step at the wall/base angle. Diameter of base 68 mm. A similar bowl is recorded from Silchester (Lawson 1976, fig. 7.72).

93. SF 3318. 103S: Building III, Room 2, layer 4.
Rim from a ring jar. Diameter 96 mm (18%). Wall thickness 7 mm. The lower part of the interior of the vessel shows scratch marks possibly from use. A similar vessel was found at Greyhound Yard (Mills and Woodward 1993b, fig. 79.39).

94. SF 1681. 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, trench 2S, layer 4.
A small conical cup with a footring. Diameter 80 mm (22%). No parallels have been found for this cup, although a slightly larger vessel with a flared rim, but missing the base, was recovered from Greyhound Yard (Mills and Woodward 1993b, fig. 79.37).

95. (n.i.) *SF 815*. Context unknown.
Three base sherds from a shallow circular platter.

96. SF 1225. 9: layer 3.
Shallow platter with a beaded rim. Diameter 280 mm (11%). Similar platters with beaded rims are known from Fishbourne from a late rubble layer (Cunliffe 1971, fig. 769.10), Norden (Sunter 1987, fig. 19.13) and Silchester (Lawson 1976, 259).

97. SF 1370. 11: *Building 182*, Room 17, Pit A, layer 4.
Base fragment from a platter with a footring. Diameter of foot *c.* 160 mm (5%).

98. *SF 1670*. Context unknown.
Base sherd from a vessel with a footring, probably a platter. Diameter of foot *c.* 200 mm (6%). The lower surface has part of a scratched graffito: IṂ[…]. The graffito probably represents a personal name which perhaps ends in a cursive *us* (*RIB* II.2, 2418.1).

99. (n.i.) SF 1679. 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, trench 2S, layer 3.
Rim of a platter marked by three concentric rings on the interior surface. Diameter 380 mm (9%). Possibly from the same vessel as no. 100.

100. SF 1680. 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, trench 2S, layer 4.
Platter with a thickened rim marked by three concentric rings on the interior face. Diameter 380 mm (12%). The base, which has a low footring, has part of a faint cursive script scratched into the surface. The two fragments bear the letters […] ΛCOIΓΑΡΑΠ[…] and […]XIM[…] in Greek script (*RIB* II.2, no. 2418.3).

101. SF 2849. 71S: Building IIIa, layer 1.
Base from a vessel, probably a platter, with a footring. Diameter *c.* 140 mm (5%).

102. SF 2985. 71S: Building IIIa.
Base from a vessel, probably a platter, with a footring. Diameter 200 mm (6%).

103. (n.i.) SF 3353. 113S: Building III, Room 2, layer 4.
Base from a platter with a footring. Diameter of footring 220 mm.

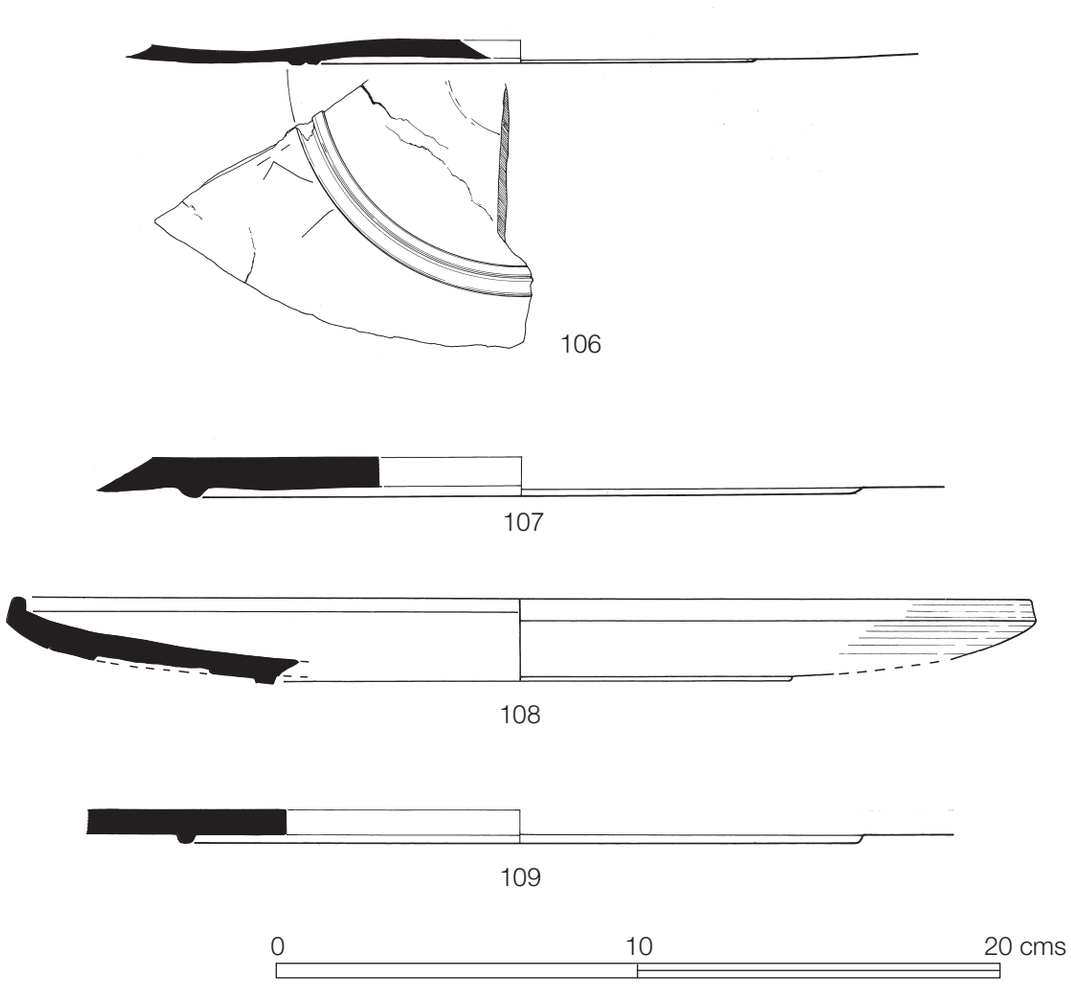


FIG. 172. Shale, nos 106–109

104. SF 3371. 103S: Building III, Room 2, layer 3.
Rim from a shallow, beaded rim platter. Diameter *c.* 280 mm (3%).

105. (n.i.) SF 3767. 122SE: Building III, S wall cut.
Partially burnt, shallow platter with a beaded rim. Diameter 300 mm (5%).

106. SF 3792. 133S: Building III, Pit R, layer 4.
Base from a shallow platter with a double footring. Diameter of external footring 130 mm (20%). A platter with a similar double footring is known from Silchester (Lawson 1976, fig. 8.78).

107. SF 4109. 147SE: Road cut 9, layer 5.
Base sherd from a platter with a footring. Diameter of footring 188 mm (8%).

108. SF 4167. 147SE: Road cut 9 extension, layer 4 road surface.
Shallow platter, badly flaked, with a footring. Diameter 285 mm (6%).

109. SF 4521. 147SE: Road cut 9 extension, layer 4 road surface.
Base sherd from a platter with a footring. Diameter *c.* 190 mm (8%).

110. SF 4277. 22E: *Building 182*, Well 2, layer 3.
Platter handle. Plain handle with a curved edge. Internal diameter 110 mm (13%).

111. No SF. Context unknown.
Platter or dish handle. Fragment from the edge of a handle with a scalloped edge. Internal diameter 100 mm (13%).

112. *SF 815*. Context unknown.
Base fragment with a square or rectangular footring from a rectangular platter or shallow tray. Rectangular trays are most commonly associated with late first- and early second-century contexts (Lawson 1976, 265).

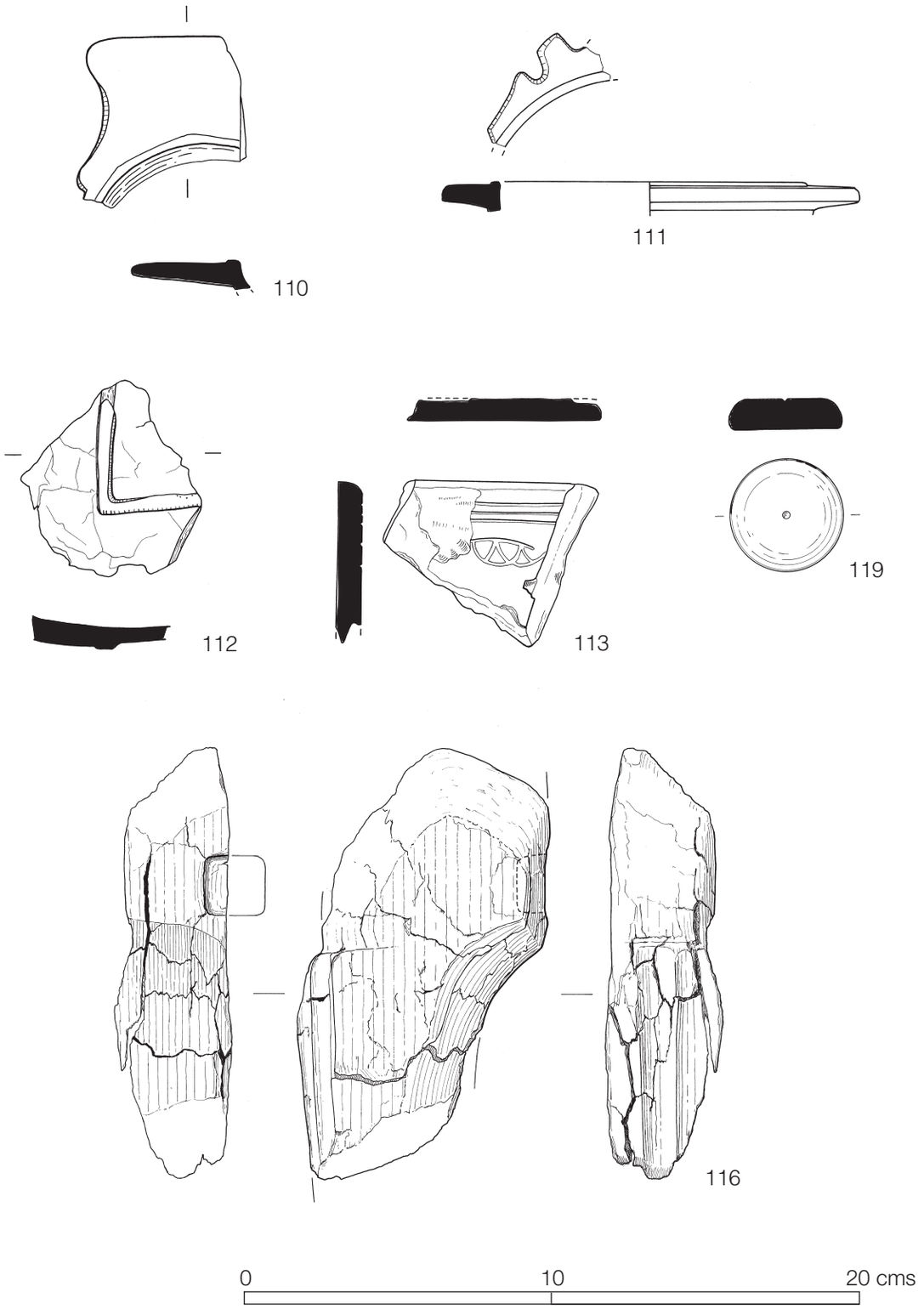


FIG. 173. Shale, nos 110–119

FIG. 174. Shale table leg no. 115

113. SF 2518. 18: layer 3B.
Broken edge of a rectangular tray or trencher. The upper surface is decorated with a border of three parallel lines within which is a geometric, semicircular design. Length 60 mm. Thickness 8 mm. There is also a second base fragment from the same or similar object.

4.12.7 FURNITURE (FIGS 173–174)

114. (n.i.) *SF 149.* Context unknown.
Split fragment of worked shale with a curved upper surface. Dimensions approximately 60 mm by 40 mm. Possibly a fragment of furniture.

115. SF 1268. 11: *Building 182*, Room 17, Pit A, layer 4. FIG. 174.
Table leg in the form of an animal, probably a stylised griffon or lion. The head has forward pointing ears and a lolling tongue. Below and behind the head the leg is cut away in a semi-circle, while the front has a near vertical fluted collar. The leg terminates in a clawed foot. Length 472 mm.

This piece has received much attention in the literature. It was first recognised as a leg from what was probably a three-legged table by Liversidge (1950). Since this publication a number of comparable pieces have come to light (Liversidge 1951; Liversidge and Peers 1960). Dating evidence for these items is slight, the Colliton Park example being dated to the late third century. Other examples appear to date broadly to the third and fourth centuries (Sunter 1987, 35).

116. SF 3300. 114S: Building III, Room 2, layer 3.
Part of a second table leg, being the part just below the head with one straight edge and one curved face. A small, square slot is cut into the side of the leg at the back. This is probably to take a stretcher bar (cf. reconstruction Lawson 1976, fig. 13). Length 147 mm. Maximum width 72 mm. Maximum thickness 34 mm.

4.12.8 MISCELLANEOUS (FIG. 173)

117. (n.i.) No SF. 64SE: fall of trench.
Square tile with rounded corners. 148 mm by 149 mm and 25 mm thick.

118. (n.i.) SF 1603. 63SE: TTA layer 4.
Irregularly shaped fragment approximately 50 mm by 43 mm and 9 mm thick. Single hour-glass shaped perforation. Possibly from a roof tile.

119. SF 531. *Building 182*, Room 2 doorway, layer 3.
Counter. Circular disc with a flat base and bun-shaped top. Small central pivot hole depression on the upper surface. Diameter 26 mm. Height 7 mm.

4.13 OBJECTS OF BONE AND ANTLER

By Stephen Greep with a contribution by Roly Cobbett

The bone and antler objects from Colliton Park form a typical assemblage of material from urban contexts of the (mainly) later Roman period. The proportion of hairpins in comparison to other objects is comparatively high, and that there is but a single needle (no. 162) is perhaps somewhat surprising, though these are found more commonly on early Roman sites. Although a number of the hairpins (nos 1–27 below) should belong to the earlier Roman period (*c.* A.D. 40–200/250) as does the spoon (no. 160), the bulk of the collection clearly belongs to the third and fourth centuries, which is in agreement with the ceramic and other evidence from the site. The importance of the material lies in the relatively large size of the assemblage. Therefore, the opportunity has been taken to illustrate a higher number of objects than would otherwise have been the case.

Despite the large number of objects recovered from the excavations, it is likely that the original number at the site was greater. This may be suggested by two factors. Using Type B1 (see below) pins from Colliton Park as an example, 28 per cent of the recovered pins were complete, with an average length of all the B1 pins, complete or otherwise, of 59 mm. While these figures are not unlike other collections elsewhere in Britain, at the Wroxeter Baths Basilica excavations, a similar numerical sample produced only 15 per cent complete B1 pins with an average length of 46 mm. The Wroxeter sample (based on finds made between 1971 and 1979) is a good

group for comparison as there was a high degree of sieving undertaken (Barker *et al.* 1997, 11) which resulted in the greater recovery of small objects, illustrating how much evidence of smaller finds, not just hairpins, may have been lost at Colliton Park and elsewhere. The ratio of stems to examples with heads surviving from Wroxeter is also much higher, but as stems could be from a number of object types this is less useful for comparative purposes.

4.13.1 HAIRPINS (FIGS 175–177)

In total 131 hairpins with head surviving were examined, plus a number of broken examples where the stem only survived (these could, of course, also come from needles or other forms such as spoon handles). The typology, chronology and function of hairpins have been discussed in detail elsewhere (Greep 1995, 1113–21) and will be followed here.

Manufacturing sites for hairpins have been recorded from a number of towns throughout Britain (e.g. Greep 1995, 1135) and an unfinished pin from the Smithy adds Dorchester to their number. Hairpin production creates significant quantities of waste (Greep 1995, figs 498–9; Rees *et al.* 2008, 182, 187–94), and a single item would usually be a stray find, perhaps with production nearby. In the case of Colliton Park, however, it is possible that pin-manufacturing waste was found but either not retained or later disposed of or lost.

Chronologically and typologically hairpins may be divided between early Type A forms with tapering stems dating to *c.* A.D. 40–200/250 and later Roman Type B forms with swelling stems dating to *c.* A.D. 150/200–400+ (Greep 1995, 1113–31). That the majority of the Colliton Park forms are of the later type (Type B) is not surprising in view of the chronology of the site.

Although a significant number of bone and antler hairpins were recovered from Colliton Park, the ratio of bone and antler hairpins to bronze at 9:1 is slightly less than recorded at other civil sites (e.g. Cooper 2007, 49), although the lack of secure chronology for the Colliton Park pins makes a more detailed comparison with other sites more difficult.

A number of the later Roman Colliton Park pits produced an unusually high number of pins, in particular:

Pit J (*Monument 184*): Seven examples (plus four stem fragments), all later Roman forms.

Pit P (*Building 187*): Eight examples, five of which were complete. A mix of early and late Roman forms

Pit R (Building III): Six examples, all late Roman types, all broken, but four are of the triangular-headed variants noted below.

The recovery of such large groups from single pits is unusual, although not without parallel (e.g. Mould 2000, 137–9).

The main types are discussed as follows:

Type A1

Pins with simple flat heads and a tapering stem. These forms are occasionally difficult to differentiate from those of type A2 without collars beneath (e.g. compare nos 5 and 6 and cf. Greep 1995, 1114 on this problem).

Type A2

Pins with a simple pointed head and a tapering stem. These forms may be sub-divided according to the treatment of the head, usually with a series of collars (Type A2.2).

Type A3

Other type A decorated hair-pins.

Within this broad heading one particular group may be identified. These consist of a small number of pins with pointed, squarish heads decorated with a series of cut notches. These examples form part of a small group which are found only in the Dorchester area with the four examples listed below (nos 17–20) being matched by a further example from later excavations in Colliton Park. There is a further similar piece from nearby Poundbury (Green 1987, fig. 80).

Although listed here as Type A on the basis of the stem type, the form is probably to be linked with those decorated Type B (nos 130–31) examples listed below with similarly decorated heads presumably representing a locally produced series.

Type B1

Pins with globular, ovoid or 'related' shaped heads. These are the most common form of bone hairpin on late Roman sites and encompass a wide range of variants which it is difficult to divide easily into sub-groups. The triangular-headed variants (nos 95–111 below) form an interesting group. Although merging with Type B2 at the slightest end of their range (compare FIG. 177, nos 98–107 and 112–15), several possess a head form similar to that of the decorated A3 and B5 pins listed below and should be seen in the same light as a particular favourite amongst the pin manufacturers of the Dorchester region.

Type B1 and variants make up 80 per cent of the Colliton Park later Roman hairpin collection. This is a larger percentage than in the provincial picture in Britain where these forms make up 70 per cent of late Roman bone and antler hairpin assemblages (Greep 1983). The higher Colliton Park figure is probably simply related to the numbers of variant forms similar to the nail-headed Type B2 pins below.

Type B2

Pins with nail-shaped heads. These may be sub-divided according to the further working below the head: Type B2.2 with multiple collars; B2.3 with collars and cones.

Type B3

Pins with a 'flame-shaped' head and a single (Type B3.1) collar or, more rarely, multiple collars (Type B3.2) beneath.

Type B4

Pins with a cut faceted head (Type B4.1) occasionally with a collar beneath (Type B4.2).

Type B5

Other Type B decorated pins.

Catalogue

Unfinished pin

1. SF2883. 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy, layer 4.
   Unfinished bone pin consisting of a dome-shaped head (type B1), a partly ?polished stem and an additional hand hold. Length 157 mm.

Hand-holds, or stocks, to assist in the manufacture of veneer strips are well-known (e.g. Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, 91, no. 2.623; Crummy 1983, fig. 87.2159), and their use in the production of pins, first postulated by Crummy (1981, fig. 3), appears to be borne out both by this piece and possibly by waste debris from Winchester (Rees *et al.* 2008, 187, 189). This piece may alternatively represent an unfinished spoon, with the hand-hold yet to be developed into the bowl. Two factors, however, argue against this identification. First, the dome-shaped head is a feature not found on spoons from southern Britain. Second, the waste recorded from spoon manufacture is of a rather different nature to the Dorchester example (e.g. MacGregor 1985, fig. 29; Rees *et al.* 2008, figs 101 and 103).

Waste products from the manufacture of bone hairpins are recorded from many Roman towns though this is the first evidence published from Dorchester. Clearly, however, such processes were very localised as is evidenced by the local variants discussed above (Types A3, B1 variants and B5 nos 130–31).

In the catalogue which follows, the following

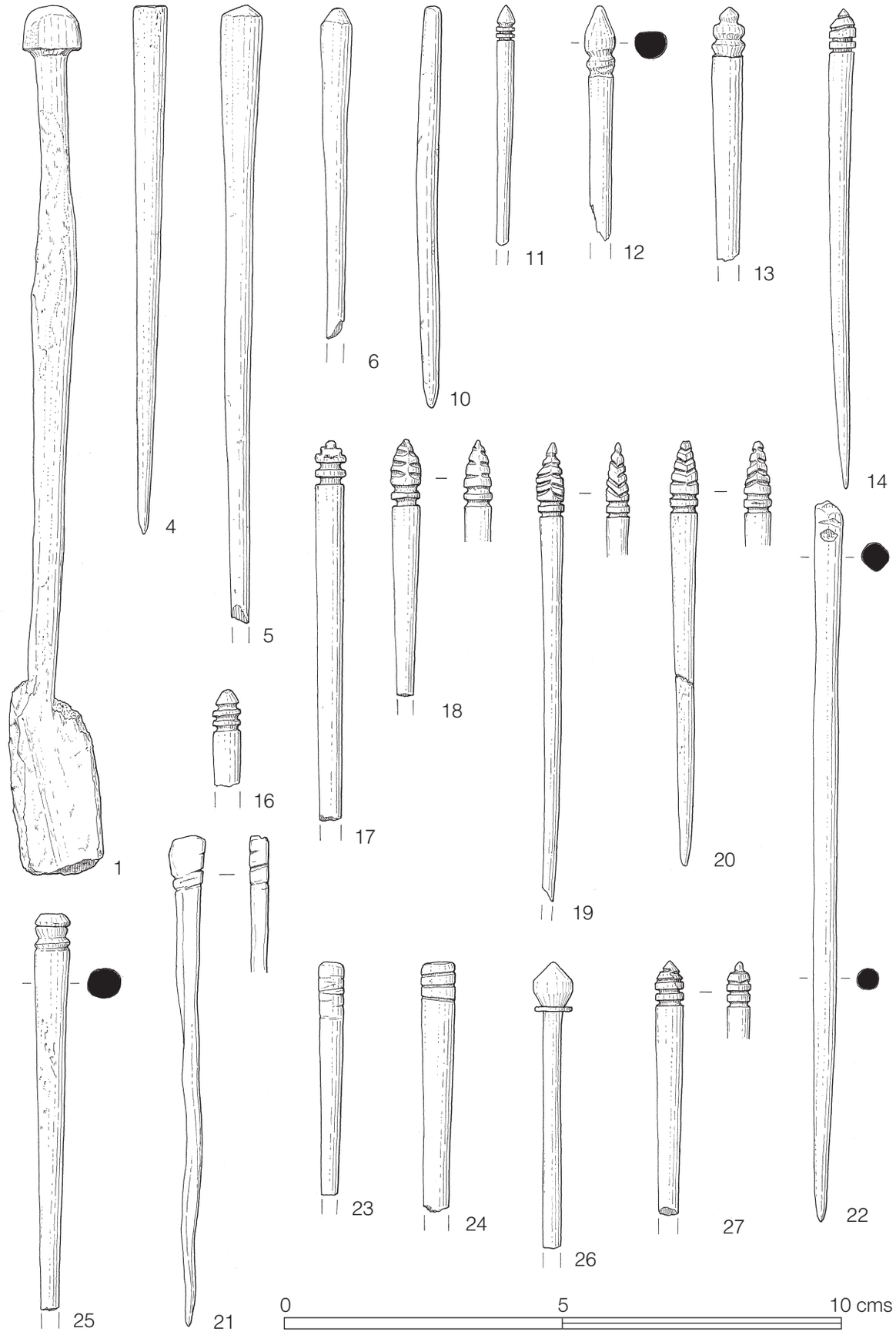


FIG. 175. Bone objects, nos 1–27

abbreviations are used throughout: (C) Complete; (B) Broken.

Type A1

2. (n.i.) SF 1226. 82S: *Monument 184*, above Well, layer 2.
Length 71 mm. (B).

3. (n.i.) SF 1725. 12: *Building 182*, NE of sump Pit D, layer 4.
Length 79 mm. (B).

4. SF 4319. 103S: Building III, Room 2, furnace pit, layer 3.
Length 95 mm. (B).

5. SF 4750. Pit BB, layer 2.
Length 111 mm. (B).

Type A2.1

6. SF 1541. 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15 layer 3.
Length 60 mm. (B).

7. (n.i.) SF 1616. 71S: *Monument 184*, layer 5.
Length 58 mm. (B).

8. (n.i.) SF 1693. 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, layer 4
Length 48 mm. (B).

9. (n.i.) SF 4203. North rampart, baulk VIII, layer 3
Length 73 mm. (C).

10. SF 582. 63S: *Monument 183*, layer 3.
Flattish head. Length 73 mm. (C).

Type A2.2

11. SF 4037. 74S: *Monument 183*, layer 3.
Two collars. Length 44 mm. (B).

12. SF 1746. 12: *Building 182*, Pit D, layer 2.
Irregular example. Single collar. Length 43 mm. (B).

13. SF 3218. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 5.
Irregular example. Two collars. Length 46 mm. (B).

14. SF 3313. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 12.
Irregular example. Three collars. Length 87 mm. (C).

15. (n.i.) No SF. Pit 1.
Single collar. Length 69 mm.

16. SF 1335. 31S: *Building 183*, layer 2.
Length 18 mm. (B).

Type A3

17. SF 1253. 11: *Building 182*, Room 17, Pit A, layer 4.
Cut conical head above a collar. Length 68 mm. (B).

18. SF 3640. 133S: Building III, Pit R, layer 5.
Conical head with lateral cuts above a collar. Length 48 mm. (B).

19. SF 3218. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 5.
Pyramidal head of six collars. Length 83 mm. (B).

20. SF 2939. 88SE: Pit M, layer l.
Pyramidal head with V-shaped cuts above a single collar. Length 77 mm. Two joining fragments. (C).

21. SF 1103. 104S: Building III, Pit N, layer 2
Crude pin with a roughly cut and polished stem and a flattish rectangular head with a simple groove beneath. Length 85 mm. (C).

22. SF 1187. 11: *Building 182*, Room 17, Pit A, layer 3
Type A pin with a plain head with rather crude cuts, broken at the top. Length 127 mm. (C).

23. SF 3264. 57SE*: Building 187*, Pit P, layer 3.
Type A (?1) pin with irregular cuts to the head. Length 42 mm. (B).

24. SF 3544. 133S: Building III, Pit S, layer 1.
Type A1 but with two collars below. Length 46 mm. (B).

25. SF 3359. 88SE: Pit M, layer 2
Flat head above an inverted bell-shape with a collar below. Length 73 mm. (B).

26. SF 1864. 2N: layer 6.
Conical head above an inverted bell shape with a collar below. Length 50 mm. (B).

27. SF 3511. 133S: Building III, Pit Q.
Small, conical head above three expanding collars. Length 47 mm. (B).

28. No SF. Context unknown.
Fragment of a pin with a head consisting of six collars expanding in size. Length 16 mm. (B).

Type B1

29. SF 51A. 40S: layer 2.
Length 95 mm. (C).

30. SF 232. Area 16N: *Building 182*, layer 5.
Length 61 mm. (C).

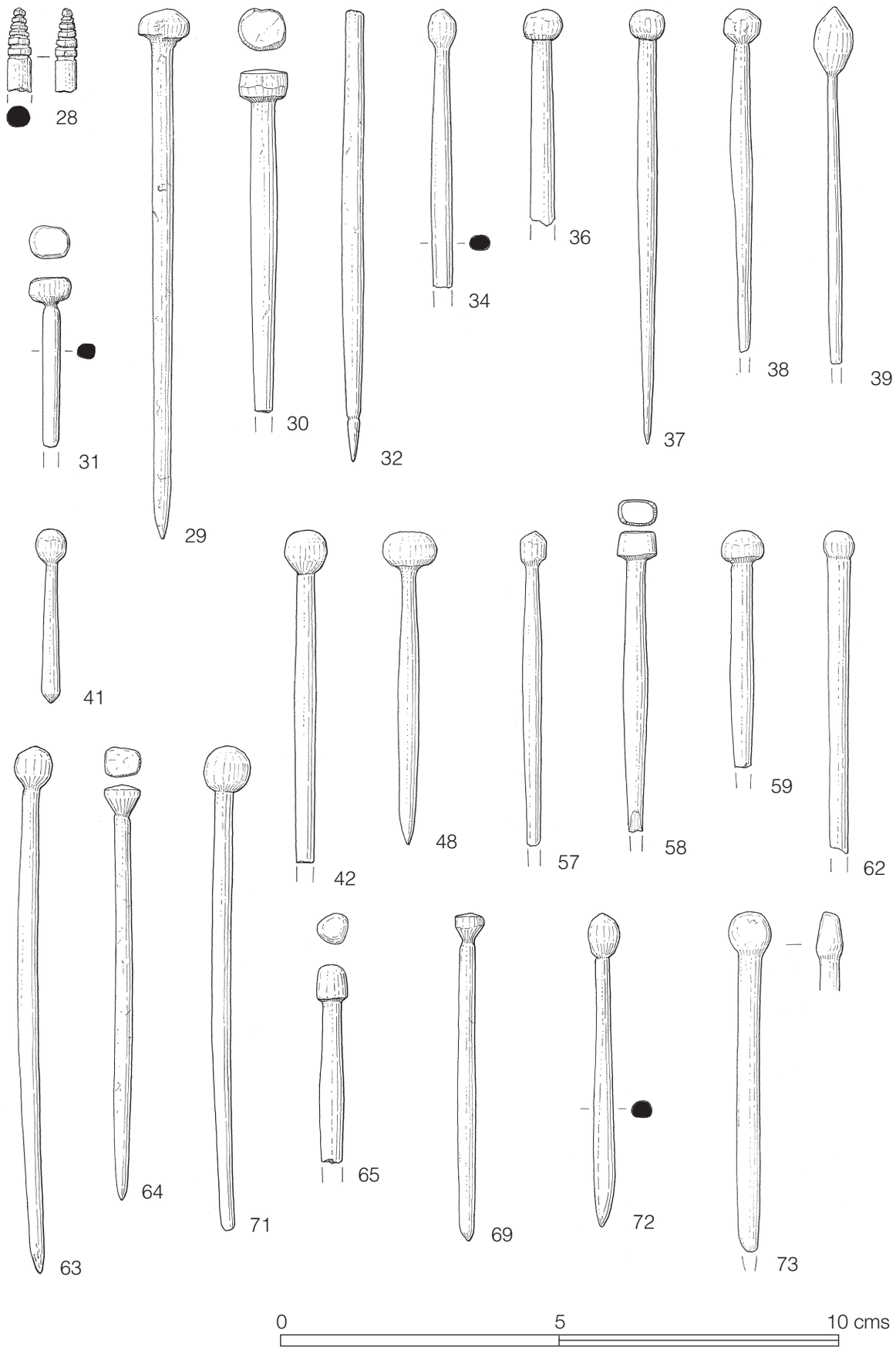


FIG. 176. Bone objects, nos 28–73

31. SF 241. Area 16N: *Building 182*, Room 8, layer 5.
Length 31 mm. (B).

32. SF 392b. 8: *Building 182*, Stokehole 17a, layer 4.
Length 81 mm. (B).

33. (n.i.) SF 490. 43S: *Monument 183*, layer 4.
Length 64 mm. (B).

34. SF 582. 63S: *Monument 183*, layer 3.
Length 50 mm. (B).

35. (n.i.) SF 584. 63S: *Monument 183*, layer 3.
Length 54 mm. (B).

36. SF 638. 12: *Building 182*, Room 13, layer 4 on floor.
Length 38 mm. (B).

37. SF 593. 21E: Pit 1, layer 2.
Length 78 mm. (B).

38. SF 646. 63S: *Monument 183.*
Length 62 mm. (B).

39. SF 657. 11: *Building 182*, Stokehole 17a, layer 4.
Length 64 mm. (B).

40. (n.i.) SF 679. 21E: layer 7.
Length 63 mm. (B).

41. SF 737. 73S: layer 3.
Length 32 mm. (B).

42. SF 808. 11: *Building 182*, Stokehole 17a, layer 4.
Length 60 mm. (B).

43. (n.i.) SF 818. 12: *Building 182*, N of Room 13, layer 4.
Length 24 mm.

44. (n.i.) SF 866. 14S: TTA1, layer 3.
Length 54 mm.

45. (n.i.) SF 894. 11: *Building 182*, Stokehole 17a, layer 4.
Length 23 mm. (B)

46. (n.i.) SF 951. *Building 182*, Well, layer 6.
Length 72 mm. (B)

47. (n.i.) SF 964. 64S: *Monument 183*, TTA1, layer 3.
Length 70 mm. (B).

48. SF 1012. 14: *Building 182*, Room 17, layer 4.
Length 58 mm. (B).

49. (n.i.) SF 1017. 73S: TTA1, layer 3.
Length 62 mm. (B).

50. (n.i.) SF 1031. 11: *Building 182*, Pit B, layer 8.
Length 47 mm. (B).

51. (n.i.) SF 1031. 11: *Building 182*, Pit B, layer 8.
Length 47 mm. (B).

52. (n.i.) SF 1253. 11: *Building 182*, Room 17, Pit A, layer 4.
Length 62 mm. (B).

53. (n.i.) SF 1355. 121SE: S of *Monument 184*, layer 2.
Length 44 mm. (B).

54. (n.i.) SF 1489. 2N: *Building 182*, below wall of Room 15, layer 4.
Length 57 mm. (B).

55. (n.i.) SF 1517. 2N: *Building 182*, near NE corner, layer 4.
Length 57 mm. (C).

56. (n.i.) SF 1579. 12: *Building 182*, near drain, layer 4.
Length 54 mm. (C).

57. SF 1587. 53SE: TTA, layer 2.
Length 57 mm. (B).

58. SF 1598. 63SE: TTA, layer 4.
Length 55 mm. (B).

59. SF 1598. 63SE: TTA, layer 4.
Length 43 mm. (B).

60. (n.i.) SF 1636. 12: *Building 182*, near drain, layer 4b.
Length 86 mm. (C).

61. (n.i.) SF 1662. 14: W of Room 17, *Building 182*.
Length 56 mm. (B).

62. SF 1687. 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, layer 4.
Length 58 mm. (B).

63. SF 1806. *Pit 207b*, 3 feet deep
Length 95 mm. (C).

64. SF 1813. 12E: *Building 182*, Room 20, layer 2.
Length 75 mm. (C).

65. SF 1820. 14E: TTA, layer 3.
Length 35 mm. (B).

66. (n.i.) SF 2165. 1E: layer 2.
Length 60 mm. (B).

67. (n.i.) SF 2409. 1N: layer 4.
Length 49 mm. (B).

68. (n.i.) SF 2609. 94S: Building III, Room 1, layer 3.
Length 89 mm. (C).

69. SF 2643. 88SE: TTA, layer 3.
Length 60 mm. (C).

70. (n.i.) SF 2701. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 4.
Length 73 mm. (B).

71. SF 2701. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 4.
Length 87 mm. (B).

72. SF 2701. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 4.
Length 57 mm. (C).

73. SF 2839. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 7.
Length 62 mm (B).

74. (n.i.) SF 2878. 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy, layer 4.
Length 71 mm. (C).

75. (n.i.) SF 2878. 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy, layer 4.
Length 89 mm. (B).

76. (n.i.) SF 2941. 88SE: Pit M, layer 1A.
Length 78 mm. (B).

77. (n.i.) SF 2941. 88SE: Pit M, layer 1A.
Length 12 mm. (B).

78. (n.i.) SF 3085. 104S: Building III, Room 2, layer 3.
Length 27 mm. (B).

79. (n.i.) SF 3086. Cross ditch cut 2, layer 3.
Length 65 mm. (C).

80. (n.i.) SF 3096. Road cut 10, layer 2.
Length 35 mm. (B).

81. (n.i.) SF 3126. 75S/85S: TTA2, cut on revetment wall, layer 3.
Length 73 mm. (C).

82. (n.i.) SF 3292. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 9.
Length 47 mm. (B).

83. (n.i.) SF 3531. 133S: W of Building III, layer 3.
Length 49 mm. (B).

84. (n.i.) SF 3565. 88SE: Pit M, layer 4.
Length 75 mm. (B).

85. (n.i.) SF 3623. 133S: Building III, Pit R, layer 2.
Length 50 mm. (B).

86. (n.i.) SF 3690. 113S: Building III, Pit O, chalk fill.
Length 81 mm. (B).

87. (n.i.) SF 4115. North rampart, baulk VI, layer 3.
Length 25 mm. (B).

88. (n.i.) SF 4116. 147SE: Road cut 9, layer 5a.
Length 47 mm. (B).

89. (n.i.) SF 4180. North rampart, baulk V–VIII, layer 3.
Length 29 mm. (B).

90. (n.i.) SF 4446. 109SE: stony pit cut through road, layer 4a.
Length 47 mm. (B).

91. SF 4522. 147SE: Road cut 9 extension, layer 4 road surface.
Length 64 mm. (C).

92. (n.i.) No SF. Pit 1.
Length 71 mm. (B).

93. (n.i.) No SF. Pit 1.
Length 96 mm. (C).

94. (n.i.) No SF. Pit 1.
Length 80 mm. (C).

Type B1 (triangular-headed variants)

95. (n.i.) SF 3742. 132S: *Monument 184*, Pit U.
Length 36mm. (B).

96. (n.i.) SF 1031. 11: *Building 182*, Pit C, layer 8.
Length 44mm. (C).

97. (n.i.) SF 1557. 71S: Building IIIa, layer 3.
Length 58 mm. (B).

98. SF 1789. *Pit 207b.*
Length 48 mm. (C).

99. SF 2691. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 4.
Length 82 mm. (B).

100. SF 2770. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 13.
Length 89 mm. (C).

101. (n.i.) SF 2804. 81S/82S: *Monument 184*, layer 2.
Length 108 mm. (B).

102. (n.i.) SF 2821. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 12.
Length 39 mm. (B).

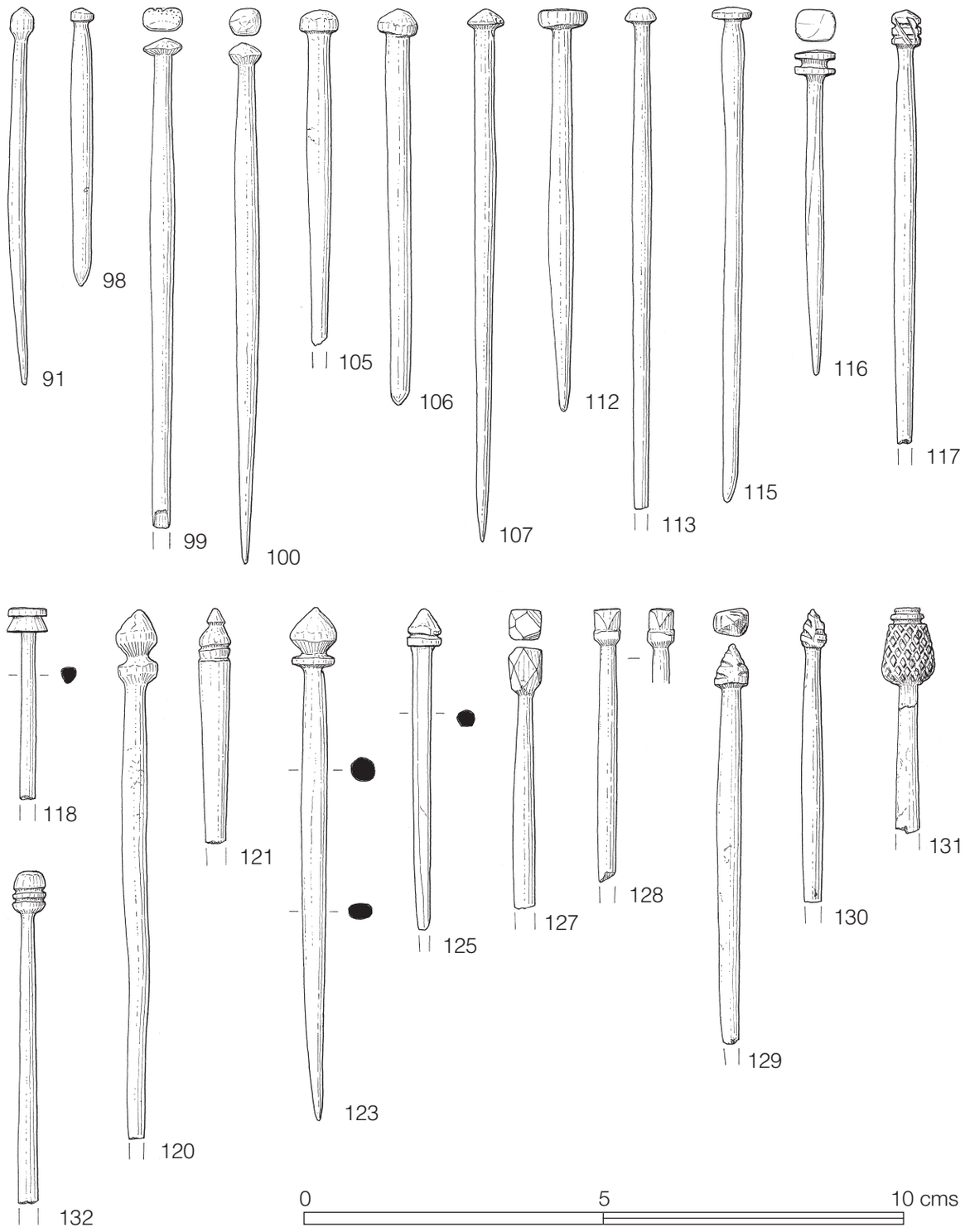


FIG. 177. Bone objects, nos 91–132

103. (n.i.) SF 2850. 71S: Building IIIa, layer 1 below fallen wall.
Length 101 mm. (C).

104. (n.i.) SF 3020. 88SE: Pit M, layer 2.
Length 69 mm. (B).

105. SF 3111. 2SE: Road ditch, layer 3.
Length 56 mm. (B).

106. SF 3218. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 5.
Length 67 mm. (C).

107. SF 3264. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 3.
Length 89 mm. (C).

108. (n.i.) SF 3628. 133S: Building III, Pit R, layer 4.
Length 40 mm. (B).

109. (n.i.) SF 3782. 133S: Building III, Pit R, layer 3.
Length 63 mm. (B).

110. (n.i.) SF 3782. 133S: Building III, Pit R, layer 3.
Length 31 mm. (B).

111. (n.i.) SF 3782. 133S: Building III, Pit R, layer 3.
Length 67 mm. (B).

Type B2.1

112. SF 640. 12: *Building 182*, Room 13, layer 4 on floor.
Length 26 mm. (B).

113. SF 1079. 13: *Building 182*, Room 8, layer 3.
Dome-headed. Length 85 mm. (B).

114. (n.i.) SF 3198. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 2.
Length 106 mm. (C).

115. SF 3504. 133S: Building III, Room 3, layer 3.
Length 83 mm. (B).

Type B2.2

116. SF 676. 11: *Building 182*, Stokehole 17a, layer 4.
Length 54 mm. (C).

117. SF 242. Area 16N: *Building 182*, layer 5.
Three collars with incised vertical line. Length 74 mm. (B).

Type B2.3

118. SF 1443. 2N: *Building 182*, near N corner of Room 15, layer 4.
Length 33 mm. (B).

Type B3.1

119. (n.i.) SF 818. 12, *Building 182*, N of Room 13, layer 4.
Length 47 mm. (B).

120. SF 1485. 10: layer 4.
Length 90 mm. (B).

121. SF 1864. 2N: *Building 182*, layer 6.
Length 52 mm. (B).

122. (n.i.) SF 2609. 94S: Building III, Room 1, layer 3.
Length 46 mm. (B).

123. SF 3240. 113S: Building III, Room 2, layer 3.
Length 86 mm. (C).

124. (n.i.) SF 3716. 108SE: layer 4.
Length 47 mm. (B).

125. SF 4354. W of *Building 185*, layer 5.
Length 55 mm. (B).

Type B3.2

126. (n.i.) SF 3796b. 151S: layer 4.
Length 96 mm. (C).

Type B4.1

127. SF 3550. 133S: Building III, Pit R, layer 1.
Length 44 mm. (B).

Type B4.2

128. SF 4092. 151S: *Building 185*, Room 2, layer 4.
Length 46 mm. (B).

Type B5

129. SF 716. 73S: TTA, layer 3.
Triangular head. Length 67 mm. (B).

130. SF 4379. North rampart, cut B, pit layer 1.
Triangular head with acute angled cuts. Length 50 mm. (B).

131. SF 4481. 133S: *Monument 184*, layer 4.
Domed head above two collars. Length 57 mm. (B).

132. SF 94A. S33: layer 3.
Length 38 mm. (B). For a similarly decorated pin from Woodcuts, Cranborne Chase see Pitt-Rivers 1887, pl. 46.14.

A number of broken pin fragments were recovered from the site. These are listed below with their original small find numbers and contextual information.

SF 344. 6: *Building 182*, layer 3.

SF 392b. 8: *Building 182*, Stokehole 17a, layer 4.
Four pin fragments.

SF 550. 7: *Building 182*, Room 14 on floor.

SF 584. 63S: *Monument 183*, layer 3.

SF 669. 11: *Building 182*, Stokehole 17a, layer 4.

SF 691. 11: *Building 182*, layer 6c.

SF 880. 24S: layer 4.

SF 894. 11: *Building 182*, Stokehole 17a, layer 4.

SF 1031. 11: *Building 182*, Pit C, layer 8.
Five pins.

SF 1117. 12: *Building 182*, E of Room 18, layer 4.

SF 1171. 12: *Building 182*, E of Room 18, layer 4.

SF 1185. 11: *Building 182*, Room 17, Pit A, layer 2.

SF 1274. 113SE: TTA (S end), layer 4.

SF 1431. 2N: Buttress, layer 4.

SF 1443. 2N: *Building 182*, near N corner of Room 15, layer 4.
Three pins.

SF 1565. 12: *Building 182*, near drain, layer 3.

SF 1611. 53SE: TTA, layer 2.

SF 1637. 12: *Building 182*, near main drain, layer 4b.

SF 1687. 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, layer 4.

SF 1693. 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, layer 4.

SF 1706. *Building 182*, Room 6, below centre stone of doorway.

SF 2131. 4E: layer 3.

SF 2350. 4N: Pit G, layer 2.

SF 2624. 88SE: layer 2.

SF 2643. 88SE: TTA, layer 3.

SF 2691. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 4.

SF 2701. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 4.

SF 2710. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 2.
Two pins.

SF 2941. 88SE: Pit M, layer 1.

SF 3019. 88SE: Pit M, layer 1.

SF 3111. 2SE: Road ditch, layer 3.

SF 3573. 133S: S of Building III, layer 3.

SF 4116. 147SE: Road cut 9, layer 5A.

SF 4319. 103S: Building III, Room 2, furnace pit, layer 3.

SF 4323. S of *Building 185*, layer 3.

SF 4341. *Building 185*, Room 1, layer 5.
One broken bone point stained green.

SF 4481. 133S: *Monument 184*, layer 4.

4.13.2 GAMING EQUIPMENT (FIG. 178)

The typology of gaming counters has been discussed elsewhere (Greep 1986, 202–3; 1995, 1125–7). Of the ten Colliton Park examples, seven are of Type 2 with a countersunk obverse surface. The form is typically late Roman, although there are a number from second-century contexts. Amongst the earliest dated examples are a counter from Canterbury from a context of the earlier second century (Greep 1995, 1126) and mid—late second century at *Verulamium* (Frere 1972, fig. 56.213). The remaining three examples are of Type 3, with concentric circle decoration on the obverse surface, a type found throughout the Roman period. No examples of the plain, Type 1, earlier Roman, counter, were found. The inscriptions on three of the counters are described by Roger Tomlin (2013, 386–7).

Type 2

133. SF 80A. S34: layer 3.
Series of three depressions on the reverse. Diameter 18.5 mm. Thickness 3.1 mm. Similar depressions are commonly seen on bone gaming counters (e.g. no. 136 below and Greep 1986, fig. 71.31) but their function is unknown.

134. SF 773. 11: *Building 182*, layer 3.
On the reverse three lines intersect to form a star. Although this could be interpreted as a denarius symbol, it is probably only a mark of identification. In the centre of the obverse are two small incised 'letters', perhaps TG (Tomlin 2013, 386 no. 11). Diameter 23 mm. Thickness 4.5 mm.

135. SF 754. 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, layer 4 on floor.
A series of five depressions on the reverse. Two lines intersecting at right-angles, neatly divide the reverse into quadrants. 'X' or a numeral ('10'). On the obverse

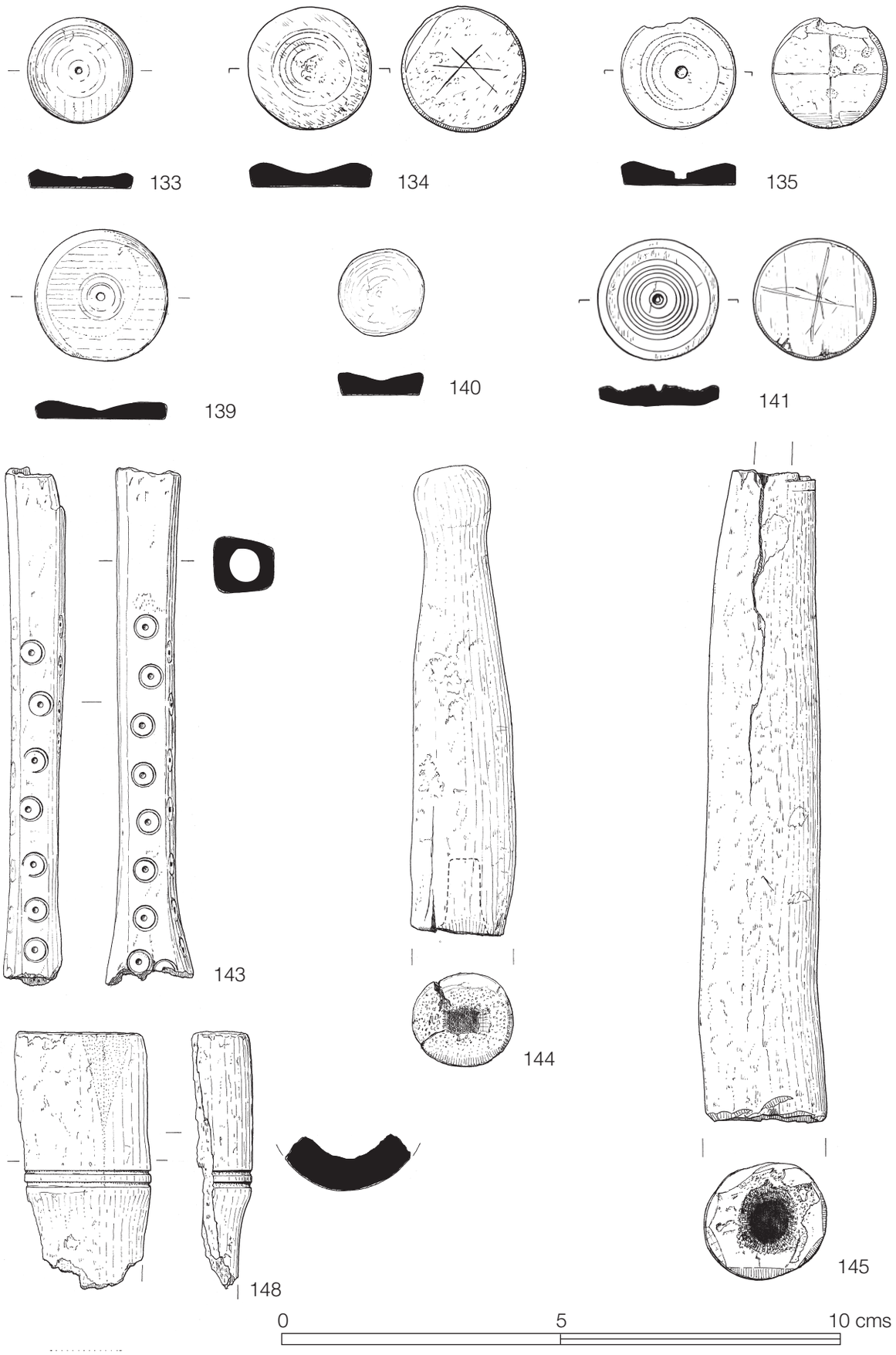


FIG. 178. Bone objects, nos 133–145, 148

there is a small figure formed by diagonal scratches which is apparently deliberate. Perhaps intended as 'M', but otherwise a mark of identification (Tomlin 2013, 387 no. 14). Diameter 21.5 mm. Thickness 4 mm.

136. (n.i.) SF 1006. 41S: Building II, layer 2.
Diameter 17.5 mm. Thickness 3.1 mm.

137. (n.i.) SF 1237. 9: *Building 182*, W of Stokehole 7a, layer 3.
Diameter 20.5 mm. Thickness 3.5 mm.

138. (n.i.) SF 1773. 152S/142S: TTA2, *Building 185*, layer 5 debris on floor.
Diameter 20.5 mm. Thickness 2.5 mm.

139. SF 1912. 108SE: TTB, layer 2.
Diameter 23 mm. Thickness 3.5 mm.

Type 3

140. SF 1531. 2N: *Building 182*, layer 5
Diameter 15 mm. Thickness 3.5 mm.

141. SF 4081. 147SE: Road cut 9, layer 5.
Neatly turned with concentric circles. Two lines intersecting at right-angles on the reverse. 'X' or perhaps X='10' (Tomlin 2013, 387 no. 15). Diameter 22.5 mm. Thickness 3 mm.

142. (n.i.) SF 4093. 147SE: Road cut 9, layer 5.
Diameter 22 mm. Thickness 3.5 mm.

4.13.3 HANDLES (FIGS 178–179)

143. SF 647. Well, layer 5.
?Knife handle manufactured from an ovicaprid metapodial, each of the four sides being decorated with a single row of ring and dot ornament. Length 94 mm. Broken.

This is an example of a common form of late Roman object characterised by the type of bone used. No tool has yet been discovered hafted *in situ* but iron stains on a number of examples and a broken tang in one from Lankhills, Winchester (Clarke 1979, fig. 83.493) have confirmed their use as handles. However a recent paper discussing an example from Moyencourt (Theut and Morel 2013) has shown that at least this example was used as a container for iron needles. Whether more examples were used in this fashion requires more examination.

The distal end is usually removed by sawing (as here) though the proximal epiphysis normally remains (as on the Colliton Park example but subsequently broken). Occasionally, plain examples are found, as at Lankhills (ibid.) and Portchester (Webster 1975, fig. 118.110), but ring and dot decoration is most usual. Decoration may also be in single lines as on the Colliton Park example or be rather more compact and complex (e.g. Richborough, Bushe-Fox 1928, pl. XIX.31). Few examples are dated, although no plain or ring and dot decorated handles of this type are from contexts necessarily earlier than the fourth century. Fourth-century examples are known from Winchester (Rees *et al.* 2008, fig. 79.658; late third- early fourth-century context) and Lankhills (Clarke 1979, fig. 83.493), Bourton-on-the-Water, Glos. (Donovan 1934, fig. 107), Frocester Court, Glos. (Gracie and Price 1979, fig. 9.3; Price 2000, fig. 6.1.59) and Canterbury (Greep 1995, fig. 502.996).

144. SF 2880. 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy, layer 4.
Plain handle manufactured from a red deer antler tine. Length 86 mm. Complete. The surface of the tine has been worked smooth and shaped with a 'knobbed terminal'. The tang was hafted in a rectangular-sectioned slot around which iron stains now survive. Although the shaped terminal is an unusual feature, such plain bone and antler handles were used throughout the Roman period and served to haft a wide variety of implements.

145. SF 823. 12: *Building 182*, Room 18, layer 2.
Plain handle, manufactured from a red deer antler tine, perforated throughout. Length 117 mm. Simple antler handles such as this are the most common form of hafting for implements throughout the Roman period (e.g. Greep 1985, fig. 33.390).

146. SF 70. Area 2, *Building 182*, layer 2.
Antler handle decorated with bands of four horizontal lines. Burnt on one surface. Length 93 mm. Broken.

147. SF 3744. 84S/94S: Building III, Room 1, layer 4.
Lathe-turned handle, or possibly a hinge segment. Length 98 mm. Broken.

148. SF 3728. 53SE: TTA2, layer 2.
Fragment of a lathe-turned ?handle. Length 47 mm. Broken.

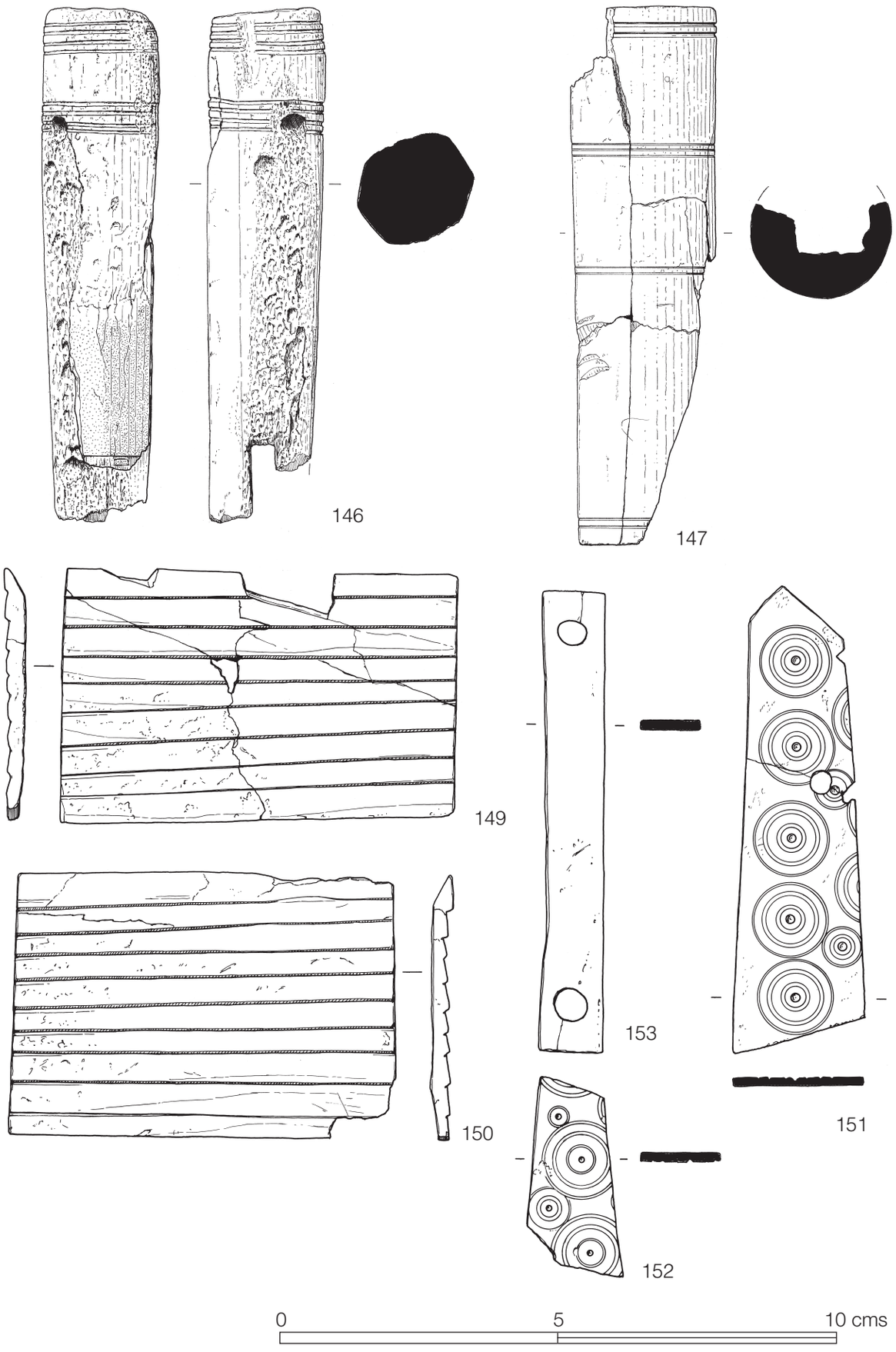


FIG. 179. Bone objects 146–147, 149–153

4.13.4 BOX/FURNITURE VENEER AND FITTINGS (FIG. 179)

Decorated plates, strips and various shapes of bone and antler were used to decorate a variety of boxes and items of furniture throughout the Roman period. Although such decorative items are recorded from the early Roman period, particularly in association with couches (Nichols 1979), the majority, like the Colliton Park examples, date to the later Roman period. Individual examples are often difficult to parallel because of the localised nature of production and the great variety in form and decoration. For example, at Brougham, Cumbria, over 1100 pieces were divisible into more than 50 sub-groups (Greep 2004, where there is a general discussion of the use of such items and their localised production).

149. SF 3717. 113SE: *Building 186*, Mosaic room.

150. SF 3725. 113SE, *Building 186*, S gully, layer 4.
Two rectangular plates (71 mm x 44 mm and 68 mm x 48 mm) with 'slatted' grooved decoration. One edge of either piece is bevelled.

151. SF 3720. 113SE: *Building 186*, W gully, layer 4.

152. SF 3725. 113SE: *Building 186*, S gully, layer 4.
Two sub-rectangular tapering strips of veneer (86 mm, complete and 36 mm broken) decorated with rows of ring and dot ornament. Ring and dot decorated strips form the most common type of veneer from the late Roman period and the Dorchester examples find many parallels (e.g. Wilson 1968, pls LXI–LXII, no. 225). A wooden box inlaid with very similar ring and dot decorated plates was found in a late fourth-or early fifth-century inhumation at Winchester (Rees *et al.* 2000, 108–10).

Roly Cobbett writes: The two bone plates with transverse grooves, nos 149 and 150, most probably belonged to a dice tower, a Roman device used for rolling dice called a *pyrgus* or *turricula*. These little towers, around 20 cm or so in height, would stand on the side of a gaming table and be used in both board and dice games. They were open at the top, they had a series of grooved plates set diagonally inside, and there was an open doorway at the bottom: the dice would be cast in above, bounce down over the diagonal plates, and tumble out through the exit below (for dice towers generally see Horn 1989; Cobbett 2008; 2013). With their distinctive grooves, these plates seem to resemble the steps of a staircase, and they are mentioned by the fifth-century writer Sidonius Apollinaris (*Letters*, 8.12.5). He describes a games scene with a board and counters all set out and ready for play, and 'many dice ready to rebound from the ivory steps of dice towers (*tessera frequens eboratis resultatura pyrgorum gradibus*)'. Similar bone grooved plates have also been found at Richborough (Greep 1983, IV, fig. 197.196; Cobbett 2013, 49), Piddington (S. Greep, pers. comm.), and Great Casterton (Greep 1983, IV, fig. 189.C.18–19).

The dice tower itself would have been made of wood and then probably covered in bone plating, like the tower from Richborough where much of the outer plating has also survived (Bushe-Fox 1949, pl. LVII.276a and p; Cobbett 2008). The two pieces of bone veneer also from the Dorchester site, nos 151 and 152, which both have concentric circle decoration, may have belonged to this tower and been part of this plating. The Richborough plating is also covered with many concentric circles, as well as other such compass-drawn decoration (rosettes).

A number of other dice towers have been found, and besides the one from Richborough mentioned above, which only survives in fragments, there is another one made of wood from Qustul in Egypt which also has some ivory inlay (Emery and Kirwan 1938), and two made entirely of bronze from Froitzheim in Germany (Horn 1989) and Chaves in Portugal (Carneiro forthcoming).

153. SF 3720. 113SE: *Building 186*, W gully, layer 4.
Plain, rectangular, bone strip with a single perforation at either end. Length 83 mm. The exact nature of this object is uncertain. It is included here because of its apparent association with the other veneer fragments listed.

4.13.5 WASTE PRODUCTS/OFFCUTS (FIG. 180)

Four sections of sawn red deer antler were recovered from the excavations. While these demonstrate the manufacture of antler objects on or near to the site, the type of object being manufactured is uncertain and no unfinished pieces were found. Waste products from the manufacture of bone and antler objects are common finds, representing a prolific manufacturing process at all periods. Attention is also drawn here to the pin waste listed above (no .1).

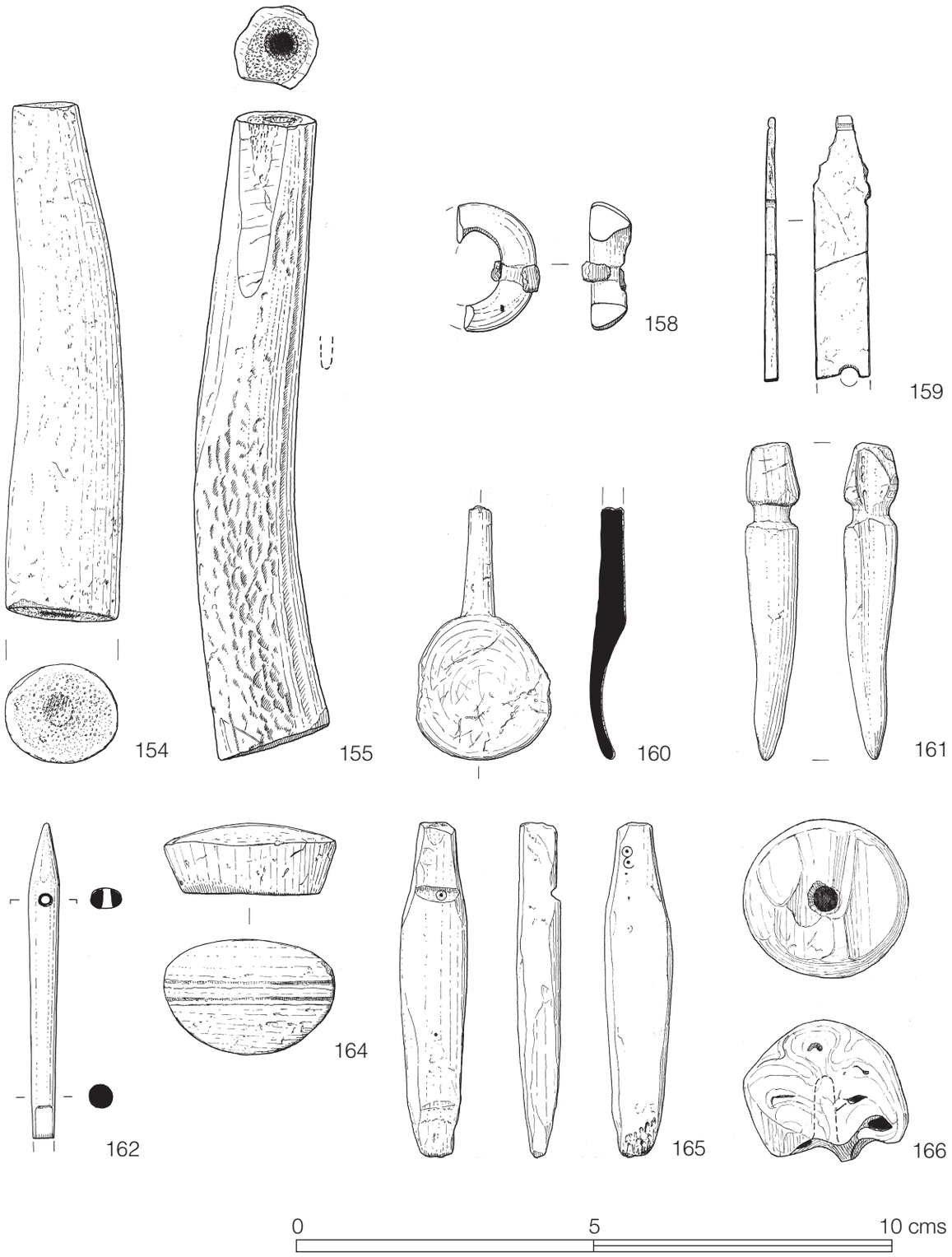


FIG. 180. Bone objects, nos 154–166

154. SF 2884. 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy, layer 4.
Sawn section of red deer antler tine. Length 84 mm. Both ends of the tine are sawn, suggesting that further working was intended, possibly for use as a handle though no perforation has been made to receive the tang.

155. SF 2908. 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy, layer 4.
Section of red deer antler tine sawn at both ends. Hollowed for 39 mm at one end where there is a single knife-cut. Length 106 mm.

156. (n.i.) SF 2882. 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy, layer 4.
Red deer antler tine sawn from the main beam. Knife-cuts have been made at the sawn end producing a rectangular section, though it is difficult to see what function, if any, this performed. Length 111 mm.

157. (n.i.) SF 4322. South of *Building 185*, layer 3.
Sawn section of red deer antler beam. Length 41 mm.

4.13.6 OTHER OBJECTS (FIG. 180)

158. SF 840. 6: *Building 182*, layer 3.
About half a D-sectioned bone ring with an iron repair or attachment. A number of similar rings have been recovered from Roman sites elsewhere in Britain (e.g. Caerleon, Caister-by-Norwich and *Verulamium*, all unpublished and undated) though their use is uncertain.

159. SF 1327. 122SE: TTA, layer 2.
Part of a thin bone plate with an incised groove at one edge and the remains of a perforation opposite. Length 45 mm. Broken. This piece falls into a small group of flat bone plates characterised by their rectangular shape and well-defined groove on one side. They may have one or more small perforations, suggesting attachment to some other object as veneer. Of the small number of recorded examples, only that from Caerleon is dated (Greep 1986, fig. 74.30), being from a later second-/third-century context. A possible example from Colchester is from a late third-/fourth-century context (Crummy 1983, fig. 183.4314).

160. SF 4460. Building III, S wall cut, layer 3.
Bowl of a round-bowled spoon of *cochlearium* type. Length 67 mm. Broken. These forms are overwhelmingly the most common form of spoon manufactured in bone (e.g. Riha and Stern 1982). They are most typically found in early Roman contexts (e.g. Winchester: Collis 1978, fig. 62.14; Augst: Riha and Stern 1982, Tafn 1–10 and 23), and although examples do occur in later Roman deposits at Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971, fig. 67.10), it is not clear whether these can be regarded as securely stratified.

161. SF 2249. 3E: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Small pin-like object with a rectangular-shaped head, and a short thick stem. Length 55 mm. Complete. Function uncertain.

162. No SF. 88SE: Pit M.
Bone needle with a pointed head, tapering stem and a single, round eye. Length 54 mm. Broken. Stained green, normally an earlier Roman feature.

163. (n.i.) SF 1865. 2N: *Building 182*, layer 6.
Bone disc, possibly a counter, but the reverse is unworked. Diameter 22.5 mm. Thickness 4 mm.

164. SF 4374. S of *Building 185*, layer 3.
Oval-shaped bone object decorated on its upper, finished surface by a pair of incised lines. Length 29 mm. Function uncertain.

165. SF 2643. 88SE: TTA, layer 3.
Wedge-shaped bone object showing knife-cuts and ring and dot ornament. Length 56 mm. Function uncertain.

166. SF 4051. 54S: *Monument 183*, layer 3.
Object made from a horse molar, with a small hole 4.5 mm in diameter on the anterior surface. Diameter 27 mm. Horse molars were used in the Anglo-Saxon period as gaming pieces (MacGregor 1985, 133–4) although they were not perforated. A similar molar is recorded from South Shields (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, 301, no. 6.4) where it was suggested that it functioned as a pin head, though it would appear rather unwieldy for this purpose. An example from Malton, N. Yorks. (unpublished, Malton Museum) has an iron pin inserted into the hole. The function of these Roman pieces remains uncertain.

4.14 STONE OBJECTS

By Jane Timby and Emma Durham with geological identifications by Virginia Hudson and Bruce Sellwood† and a contribution by John R.L. Allen

The stone objects include counters, roundels, whetstones, weights, pestles, mortars and rotary querns. In addition, the few flints are also listed here (nos 149–54). Like the ceramic finds, the largest group of stone objects are the counters, of which there are 74. The counters are mostly of Lias limestone. Seven of the counters have inscriptions which were identified by Roger Tomlin (2013, 386-7 nos 6–10 and 12–13).

Twelve roughly chipped stone discs, mainly in limestone, were present (nos 58–66); their exact function or purpose in unknown. They may be rough-outs or were possibly used within the architecture of the building as ornamental pieces in flooring or walling.

A fairly large group of 37 whetstones was recovered. All of these belong to the Old Red Sandstone (ORS) series, except for four of calcareous sandstone (nos 99–102). One whetstone, no. 71, was also examined in thin-section and the rock-type is described below.

While only one of the five whetstones from the Computer Wing excavation is ORS, the other four are all in different stone types (Copson and Healy 1993a, tab. 8). This heavy reliance on ORS is rather unusual among the whetstones from other sites in the region. Only three of the seventeen whetstones from Greyhound Yard are in ORS and the rest in calcareous siltstone/sandstone (Mills and Woodward 1993c, 145), but like those from Colliton Park are flat. Interestingly, however, the five whetstones from Site C, Dorchester Hospital are also all in ORS (Bellamy and Draper 1994b). Unfortunately, stone types for whetstones from other excavations at Dorchester Hospital are not given (Leivers 2008) so it is not possible to say whether this trend continues at the rest of the site.

There are two circular chalk weights (nos 103 and 104) and a third small weight in Portland freestone (no. 105).

Quite a large number of fragments of mortars were recovered from the site, along with several pestles. A variety of limestones were used, probably all from the Purbeck area. In fact the seventeen mortars and four pestles in Purbeck marble accounted for the greater number of pieces. A discussion of the working of Purbeck marble and the stages in making a mortar can be found in Thomas (1987, 37–9). It seems that the Purbeck industries were most prolific during the first and second centuries but production continued sporadically throughout the third and fourth centuries (ibid., 43). Purbeck stone continued to be exploited during the medieval period when mortars still featured amongst the products made (cf. Allan 1984, 294). At present there appears to be no clear picture as to the typological and chronological development of the mortar. It is presumed that most of the pieces from Colliton Park belong to the later Roman period but this does not preclude the possibility of there being earlier or later examples present.

A small group of five rotary querns was found (nos 139–143). Four are in Greensand and one in Niedermendig lava.

Finally, of some interest is the collyrium stamp (no. 146). Although only a partial inscription remains, it appears to relate to a yellow ointment (*RIB* II.4, 2446.30).

4.14.1 COUNTERS (FIG. 181)

1. (n.i.) SF 4B. 14: layer 2.
   Lias limestone. Diameter 15 mm. Thickness 3.5 mm.

2. (n.i.) SF 693. 11: *Building 182*, Room 17a, layer 8.
   Lias limestone. Diameter 23 mm. Thickness 3–4 mm.

3. SF 81A. 40: layer 3.
   Lias limestone. Two lines meeting: V, presumably a numeral '5'. Each line was scratched twice. There are also many small scratches, including (just to the right) three intersecting lines which look like a small 'star' (Tomlin 2013, 387 no. 13). Diameter 20 mm. Thickness 3 mm.

4. (n.i.) SF 82A. 40: layer 3.
   Lias limestone. Diameter 19 mm. Thickness 3 mm.

5. (n.i.) SF 116. Area 1E: *Building 182*, layer 3.
   Lias limestone. Diameter 14 mm. Thickness 2–2.5mm.

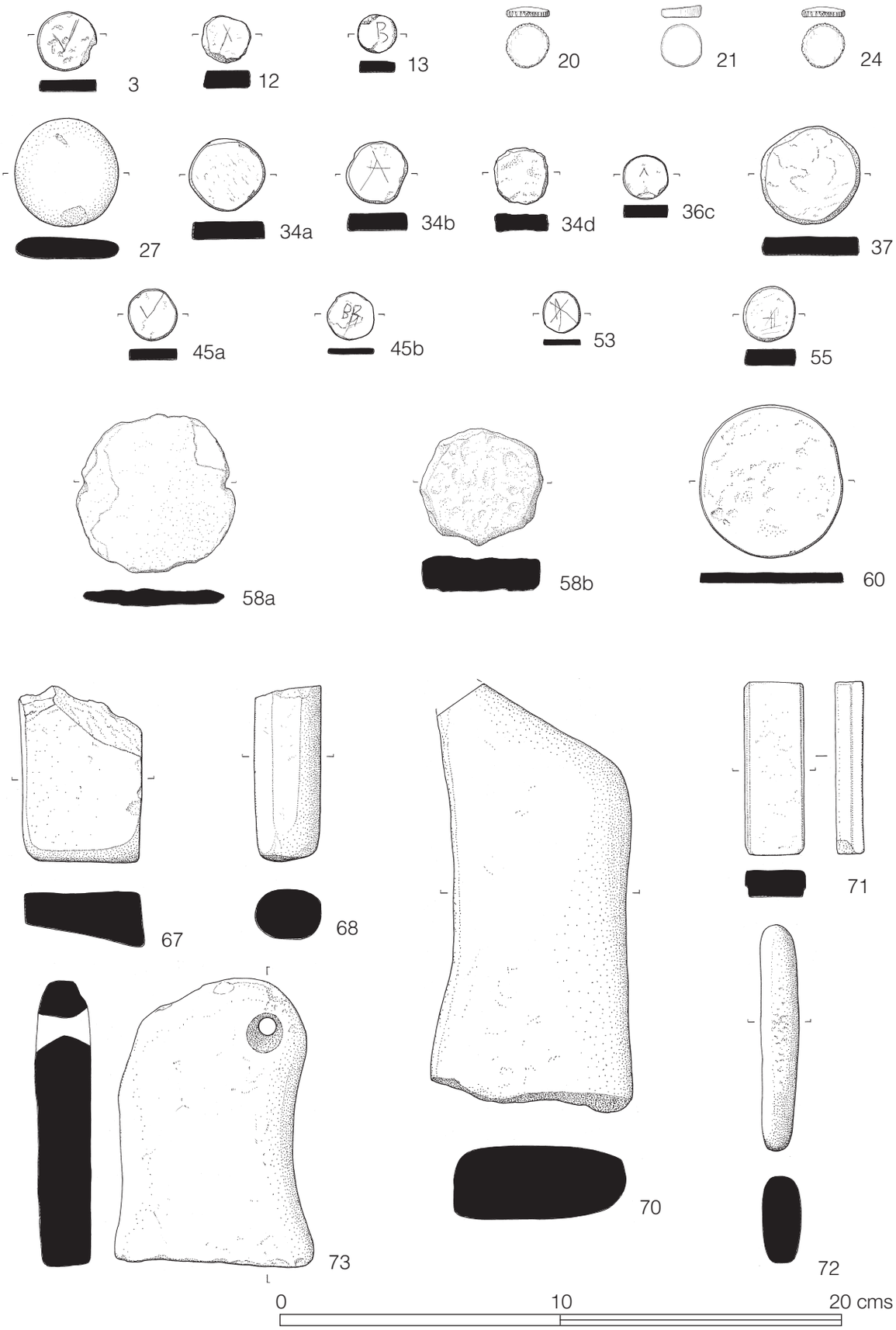


FIG. 181. Stone objects, nos 3–73

6. (n.i.) SF 799. 12: *Building 182*, Room 13, layer 4 on floor.
Diameter 15–16 mm. Thickness 3 mm.

7. (n.i.) SF 829. 11: *Building 182*, Room 17a, layer 6.
Diameter 18 mm. Thickness 4.5 mm.

8. (n.i.) SF 837. 12: *Building 182*, Room 18, layer 3.
Two counters, one slightly irregular in shape. Diameters 15 mm. Thicknesses 4 mm and 5 mm.

9. (n.i.) SF 845. 6: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Diameter 12 mm. Thickness 5 mm.

10. (n.i.) SF 862. 6: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Diameter 18 mm. Thickness 3 mm.

11. (n.i.) SF 886. 11: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Diameter 15–16 mm. Thickness 5 mm.

12. SF 954. 42S: *Monument 183*, layer 2.
Roughly chipped counter. One short line meeting another. This could be read as cursive A or as two intersecting lines incompletely drawn. In view of no. 36c, it is probably an 'A' (Tomlin 2013, 386 no. 8). Diameter 15–16 mm. Thickness 5 mm.

13. SF 988. 74S: *Monument 183*, TTA1, layer 2.
Lias limestone counter. One face is inscribed with a 'B', the other also probably also has a 'B'. In each graffito the lower loop is rather rough, but the alternative reading 'R' can be rejected (Tomlin 2013, 386 no. 9). Diameter 13 mm. Thickness 3 mm.

14. (n.i.) SF 995. 74S: *Monument 183*, TTA1, layer 3.
Diameter 16 mm. Thickness 3 mm.

15. (n.i.) SF 1004. 14: *Building 182*, Room 17, layer 4 (in flues).
Diameter 17 mm. Thickness 2–3 mm.

16. (n.i.) SF 1009. 74S: *Monument 183*, TTA1, layer 3.
Diameter 18 mm. Thickness 4.5 mm.

17. (n.i.) SF 1037. 84S: *Monument 184*, TTA1, layer 2.
Diameter 15 mm. Thickness 4 mm.

18. (n.i.) SF 1055. 9 and baulk to the N: layer 2.
Diameter 22 mm. Thickness 2 mm.

19. (n.i.) SF 1076. 13: layer 2.
Diameter 14–16 mm. Thickness 5 mm.

20. SF 1086. 103S: *Monument 184*, TTA1, layer 2.
Lias limestone counter with vertical incised lines around the edge. Diameter 14–15 mm. Thickness 3–1.5mm.

21. SF 1108. 81SE: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 2.
Small plain Lias limestone counter. Diameter 14–15 mm. Thickness 2.5–3.5mm.

22. (n.i.) SF 1113. 114S: TTA, layer 2.
Lias limestone. Diameter 15 mm. Thickness 3.5 mm.

23. (n.i.) SF 1262. 113SE: *Building 186*, TTA, N end, layer 3.
Lias limestone counter. Diameter 20 mm.

24. SF 1471. 2N: *Building 182*, on wall of Room 15, layer 2.
Small Lias limestone counter with a milled edge. Diameter 13 mm. Thickness 3–3.5 mm.

25. (n.i.) SF 1619. 71S: *Monument 184*, E of Building IIIa, layer 4.
Lias limestone. Diameter 17 mm. Thickness 3 mm.

26. (n.i.) SF 1646. 12: *Building 182*, near drain, layer 4B.
Roughly chipped Lias limestone counter. Diameter 21 mm. Thickness 5 mm.

27. SF 1691. 3N: Building 182, Room 15, layer 4.
Circular counter with rounded edges in a grey, haematitic fine-grained sandstone. Diameter 39 mm. Thickness 7.5 mm.

28. (n.i.) SF 1782. *Pit 207b.*
Two counters, one slightly irregular. Diameter 20 mm. Thickness 4 mm. Diameter 23–5 mm. Thickness 4–5 mm.

29. (n.i.) SF 1808. *Pit 207b.*
Two counters. Diameter 35 mm. Thickness 6–7 mm. Diameter 19 mm. Thickness 5–6 mm.

30. (n.i.) SF 1872. 2N: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Two Lias limestone counters. Diameter 21 mm. Thickness 3 mm. Diameter 24 mm. Thickness 5.5 mm.

31. (n.i.) SF 1959. 3: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Lias limestone counter. Diameter 14 mm. Thickness 2–2.5mm.

32. (n.i.) SF 2425. 4E: layer 3.
Lias limestone. Diameter 17 mm. Thickness 3 mm.

33. (n.i.) SF 2501. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 14.
Lias limestone counter. Diameter 16 mm. Thickness 4 mm.

34. SF 2682. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 3.
Four counters: a–c are smooth polished Lias limestone counters. a) Diameter 23–25 mm. Thickness 5 mm. b) Diameter 21 mm. Thickness 5 mm. 'A' scratched on one face (Tomlin 2013, 386 no. 6). c) Diameter 18 mm. Thickness 2 mm. d) roughly chipped limestone counter. Diameter 19 mm. Thickness 5 mm.

35. (n.i.) SF 2695. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 4.
Lias limestone. Diameter 15 mm. Thickness 3 mm.

36. SF 2702a, b, c, e. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 4.
Four counters, two are smooth, polished Lias limestone examples (b, c) and two roughly chipped, unsmoothed limestone examples (a, e). a) (n.i.) Diameter 22 mm. Thickness 5.5 mm. b) (n.i.) Diameter 23–27 mm. Thickness 5 mm. c) Two small lines intersecting, one about two-thirds along the other. Probably a cursive 'A' (Tomlin 2013, 386 no. 7). Diameter 18 mm. Thickness 3 mm. e) (n.i.) Diameter 15 mm. Thickness 4 mm.

37. SF 2722. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 5.
Lias limestone. Diameter 33 mm. Thickness 5 mm.

38. (n.i.) SF 2728. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 5B.
Lias limestone. Diameter 19 mm. Thickness 4 mm.

39. (n.i.) SF 2754. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 9.
Lias limestone. Diameter 19 mm. Thickness 3 mm.

40. (n.i.) SF 2756. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 11.
Lias limestone counter. Diameter 23 mm. Thickness 4 mm.

41. (n.i.) SF 2766. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 12.
Two roughly made limestone counters. Diameter 23 mm. Thickness 5 mm. Diameter 24–26 mm. Thickness 5 mm.

42. (n.i.) SF 2775. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 14.
Roughly circular, unpolished limestone counter. Diameter 19–22 mm. Thickness 4 mm.

43. (n.i.) SF 2792. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 13.
Three counters in Lias limestone: a) Diameter 14 mm. Thickness 2 mm. b) Diameter 24 mm. Thickness 4 mm. c) Diameter 16 mm. Thickness 4 mm.

44. (n.i.) SF 2795 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 15.
Roughly circular limestone counter. Diameter 13 mm. Thickness 3.5 mm.

45. SF 2797. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 6A.
Two Lias limestone counters: a) Two short lines meeting: 'V', presumably a numeral '5' (Tomlin 2013, 386 no. 12). Diameter 17 mm. Thickness 3 mm. b) The letters BB are lightly scratched onto one of the surfaces (ibid., 386 no. 10). Diameter 16 mm. Thickness 1.5 mm.

46. (n.i.) SF 2837. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 7.
Three counters: a) Oolitic limestone. Diameter 26–27 mm. Thickness 3–4 mm. b) Lias limestone. Diameter 40 mm. Thickness 5.5 mm. c) Lias limestone. Diameter 52 mm. Thickness 5 mm.

47. (n.i.) SF 2942. 88SE: Pit M, layer 1.
Lias limestone. Diameter 17 mm. Thickness 3 mm.

48. (n.i.) SF 3017. 88SE: Pit M, layer 2.
Lias limestone. Diameter 20 mm. Thickness 7 mm.

49. (n.i.) SF 3188. 88SE: Pit M, layer 2.
Roughly shaped limestone counter. Diameter 18–20 mm. Thickness 2.5 mm.

50. (n.i.) SF 3215. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 2.
Lias limestone. Diameter 21 mm. Thickness 4 mm.

51. (n.i.) SF 3250. 94S: Building III, Room 1, layer 3.
Lias limestone. Diameter 16 mm. Thickness 2 mm.

52. (n.i.) SF 3545. 133S: Building III, Pit S, layer 1.
Lias limestone counter. Diameter 17 mm. Thickness 4.5 mm.

53. SF 3649. 133S: Building III, Pit R, layer 7.
Two counters in Lias limestone: a) Three intersecting lines, a 'star' (Tomlin 2013, 387 no. 16). Diameter 13–14. Thickness 2 mm. b) (n.i.) Diameter 19–20 mm. Thickness 5 mm.

54. (n.i.) SF 4324. 103S: Building III, Room 2, furnace pit.
Lias limestone. Diameter 16 mm. Thickness 3 mm.

55. SF 4357. S of *Building 185*, S cut, layer 4.
Lias limestone. Short intersecting lines on one face, apparently a crude 'star'. Diameter 18 mm. Thickness 4.5 mm.

56. (n.i.) No SF. White's Garden Pit, layer 1.
Lias limestone. Diameter 18 mm. Thickness 4–5 mm.

57. (n.i.) No SF. 1SE: TTA, layer 2.
Two Lias limestone counters: a) Diameter *c.* 26 mm. Thickness 6 mm. b) Diameter 15 mm. Thickness 4 mm.

4.14.2 ROUNDELS (FIG. 181)

58. SF 1399. 104SE: TTA, layer 3.
Four roundels: Two in unpolished Purbeck marble. a) Diameter 58 mm. Thickness 15 mm. b) Diameter 47 mm. Thickness 17 mm. Two in Oolitic limestone c) (n.i.) Diameter 55 mm. Thickness 15 mm. d) (n.i.) Diameter 77 mm. Thickness 6 mm.

59. (n.i.) SF 1689. 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, layer 4.
Disc in argillaceous limestone. Diameter 77 mm. Thickness 1.3 mm.

60. SF 3186. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit K, layer 3.
Thin limestone disc. Diameter 53 mm. Thickness 2.5 mm.

61. (n.i.) SF 3478. 88SE: Pit M, layer 3.
Two roughly shaped discs in limestone. a) Diameter 45 mm. Thickness 12 mm. b) Diameter 47–50 mm. Thickness 11 mm.

62. (n.i.) No SF. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 3.
Limestone. Diameter 45 mm. Thickness 7 mm.

63. (n.i.) No SF. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 3.
Limestone disc. Diameter 42 mm. Thickness 5 mm.

64. (n.i.) No SF. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 4A.
Shelly limestone disc. Diameter 26 mm. Thickness 5 mm.

65. (n.i.) No SF. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 10.
Shelly limestone. Diameter 26 mm. Thickness 3 mm.

66. (n.i.) No SF. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 3.
Half a disc with one cut edge. Diameter 195 mm. Thickness 15 mm.

4.14.3 WHETSTONES (FIGS 181–183)

Haematitic sandstone from the Old Red Sandstone series

67. SF 127. Area 1E: layer 4 (outside *Building 182*).
Fragment of whetstone, broken on one edge. Length 60 mm. Width 40 mm. Thickness 19 mm.

68. SF 382. 7: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Flattened, rod-shaped whetstone with an oval section. Length 58 mm. Width 23 mm. Thickness 17 mm.

69. (n.i.) SF 483. 7: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Complete, slightly tapered whetstone with a circular section. Length 67 mm. Diameter 13–19 mm.

70. SF 572. 3N: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Block of rectangular-shaped whetstone with one diagonal edge forming a point at one end. Length 150 mm. Width 60–70 mm. Thickness 20–23 mm.

71. SF 583. 63S: *Monument 183*, layer 3.
Rectangular whetstone with flat faces and smooth ends. The sides are grooved. Brown staining visible on surfaces. Length 61 mm. Width 20 mm. Thickness 9 mm. A similar whetstone in arenaceous limestone comes from the villa at Halstock (Lucas 1993b, fig. 26.5).

Note on the stone type by J.R.L. Allen: The rock is a dull greenish grey, very fine-grained, calcareous sandstone, lustre mottled on the scale of a mm or so. In thin-section the rock is a very well-sorted, laminated, very fine-grained quartz sandstone with abundant bioclastic material, chiefly ostracods with some echinoderm debris. Among the bioclastic material are occasional phosphatic grains (bone/carapace/fish scales). There are

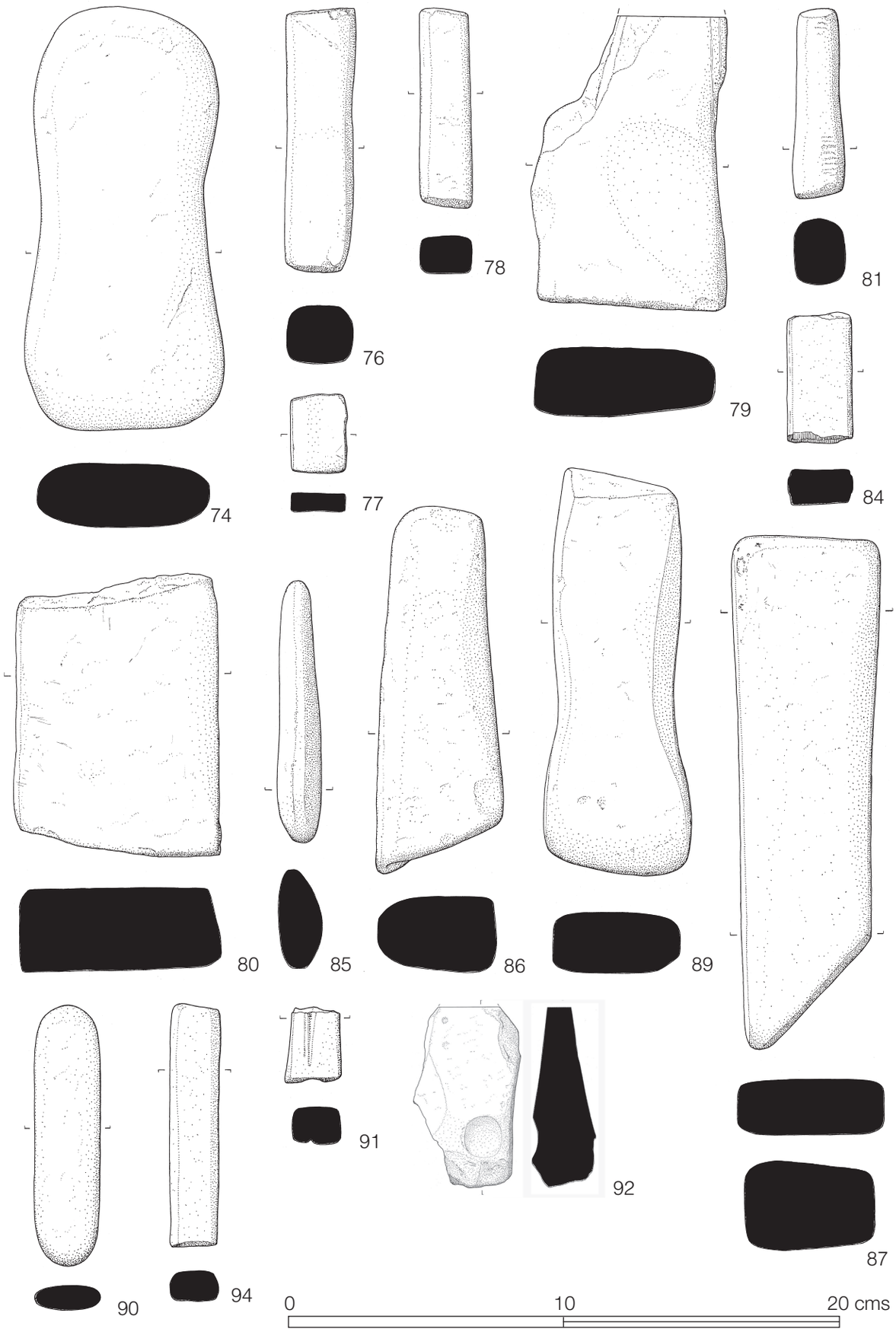


FIG. 182. Stone objects, nos 74–94

scattered particles of chert, and some feldspars (chiefly microcline and orthoclase) and muscovite (also very rare green biotite). Grains of glauconite, oxidised to a yellow or orange colour, are occasionally seen. Conspicuous but rare are mainly pyritised grains of charred plant matter, several displaying anatomical structure. The cement is calcite which locally has strongly etched the quartz grains.

In essential character the rock is indistinguishable from the material used to make the whetstones from the forum portico gutter at Wroxeter (Atkinson 1942, 129–30), and the provenance is therefore suggested to be the Weald Clay Formation of the western Weald (Allen and Scott 2013).

72. SF 857. 6: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Complete elongated oval natural pebble. Length 80 mm. Possibly used as a whetstone; some scratch marks are visible on one edge. Width 25–33 mm. Thickness 12–13 mm.

73. SF 1129. 81SE: *Monument 184*, layer 2.
Sub-rectangular whetstone with one rounded end and an hour-glass perforation in one corner. Slightly waisted shape. Length 98 mm. Width 60–72 mm. Thickness 17 mm.

74. SF 1294. 115SE: TTA, layer 2.
Large smooth pebble slightly waisted. Smooth shiny patina on one flat surface. Either a weight or a whetstone. Length 150 mm. Width 50–70 mm. Thickness 20 mm.

75. (n.i.) SF1964. 3E: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Tapering rod-shaped whetstone with a rectangular section. The broken ends are worn smooth. Length 74 mm. Max. width 21 mm. Thickness 15 mm.

76. SF 2212. 12E: *Building 182*, layer 3A.
Elongate, rectangular section whetstone. Length 94 mm. Width 26 mm. Thickness 19 mm.

77. SF 2820. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 12.
Fragment from a rectangular whetstone. Scratch marks on two sides. Length 27 mm. Width 19 mm. Thickness 6 mm.

78. SF 3026. 104S: Building III, Pit N, layer 2.
Rod-shaped whetstone with a rectangular section. Broken at both ends. Length 70 mm. Width 17 mm. Thickness 12–13 mm.

79. SF 3075. 103S: Building III, Room 2 corridor, layer 3.
Rectangular block with one broken end. Worn surfaces and cut marks visible on one edge. Length 104 mm. Width 66 mm. Thickness 21–28 mm.

80. SF 3325. 113S: Building III, Room 2, layer 3.
Rectangular shaped block with three slightly smoothed sides and one broken end. Length 95 mm. Width 72 mm. Thickness 27 mm.

81. SF 3738. 132S: *Monument 184*, Pit U, layer 3.
Rod-shaped tapering whetstone of oval section. Flat, smoothed ends. Worn cut marks on one side. Length 66 mm. Width 18–22 mm.

82. (n.i.) SF 4046. 74S: *Monument 183*, underneath Forge 1, layer 4.
Flat triangular shaped whetstone with smooth rounded edges. The widest edge is formed by a vein of white quartz. Length 120 mm. Maximum width 50 mm. Thickness 15 mm.

83. (n.i.) SF 4171. 61SE: layer 3.
Two whetstones. a) Rectangular section. Length 55 mm. Width 18 mm. Thickness 11 mm. b) Rectangular section with one curved face. Length 80 mm. Width 30–35 mm. Thickness 15 mm.

84. SF 4310. S of *Building 185*, layer 4.
Rectangular whetstone broken at both ends. Rectangular section with grooved long edges. Length 42 mm. Width 22 mm. Thickness 12 mm.

Quartz conglomerate (Old Red Sandstone series)

85. SF 214. Area 24: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Smooth elongated oval pebble. Cut marks on one edge and other wear marks. Length 93 mm. Width 36 mm. Thickness 12–16 mm.

86. SF 768. 11: *Building 182*, Room 16, layer 4 on floor.
Tapering wedge-shaped whetstone with sub-rectangular cross section. Brown patina on one surface. Length 130 mm. Width 33–45 mm. Thickness 37 mm.

87. SF 906. 34S: TTA2, layer 3.
Complete rectangular section whetstone with three straight edges and one diagonal edge forming a rounded point. Length 185 mm. Width 45–52 mm. Thickness 20–33 mm.

88. (n.i.) SF 1463. 71S/81S: *Monument 184*, outside Building IIIa, layer 2.
Rectangular shaped whetstone with smooth surfaces. Length 38 mm. Width 75 mm. Thickness 18 mm.

89. SF 2262. 4E: layer 3.
Rectangular shaped whetstone with a slightly narrower waist. Broken at one end. Length 140 mm. Width 50 mm. Thickness 20 mm.

90. SF 4062. 147SE: Road cut 9, layer 3.
Elliptical oval section whetstone. Traces of brown staining on both surfaces. Length 93 mm. Width 24 mm. thickness 10 mm.

Fine-grained arkose (Old Red Sandstone series)

91. SF 187. Area 5N: *Building 182*, layer 5.
Tapering rod-shaped whetstone with two broken ends. Central groove present on one face presumably from point sharpening. Length 24 mm. Width 18–20 mm. Thickness 12 mm.

92. SF 3119. Road cut 13, layer 2.
Wedge-shaped slab of sandstone with a smooth upper and lower face and one worn side face. One flat surface has a circular depression near one end. Possibly used as a whetstone. Diameter 26 mm.

93. (n.i.) SF 4445. 109SE: layer 4A, pit cut through road.
Tapering rod-shaped whetstone with a rectangular section. Front and back faces have depressions in the centre. Length 35 mm. Width 16–20 mm. Thickness 13–15 mm.

94. No SF. Area 1: *Building 182*, layer 3 (on wall).
Long thin whetstone broken at one end. Oval section. Length 85 mm. Section 15 mm by 12 mm.

95. No SF. North bank batter.
Whetstone of oval section, broken at one end. Length 52 mm. Section 24 mm by 16 mm.

Micaceous haematitic fine-grained sandstone (?Old Red Sandstone series)

96. (n.i.) SF 372. Baulk E of 6: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Short length of smooth stone broken at both ends. Length 27 mm. Width 52 mm. Thickness 10–11 mm. Part of a whetstone or possibly building material.

97. (n.i.) SF 1405. 82S: *Monument 184*, layer 3.
Whetstone with battered edges. Flattened slightly tapered cross-section. Oval shape slightly tapered to one end. Length 145 mm. Width 42–65 mm. Thickness 30 mm.

Medium-grained ferruginous sandstone (Old Red Sandstone series)

98. SF 71A. 30: layer 2.
Irregular flat fragment. Two grooves worn into the surface and other various wear marks from use. Length 132 mm. Width 78 mm. Thickness 15–17 mm.

Calcareous sandstone (Mesozoic)

99. SF 1300. 122SE: TTA, layer 2.
Flat oval-shaped pebble possibly used as a whetstone. Length 90 mm. Width 30 mm. Thickness 5 mm.

100. SF 1409. 95SE: TTB, layer 3.
Smooth, flat roughly circular pebble broken on one edge. Possibly used as a whetstone. Thickness 10.5 mm.

101. SF 1597. 12SE: TTA, layer 3.
Smooth, elongate natural pebble with a roughly triangular section. Possibly used as a whetstone. Length 116 mm. Maximum thickness 21 mm.

102. SF 3029. 88SE: Pit M, layer 2.
Broken oval pebble possibly used as a whetstone. Length 59 mm. Thickness 20 mm.

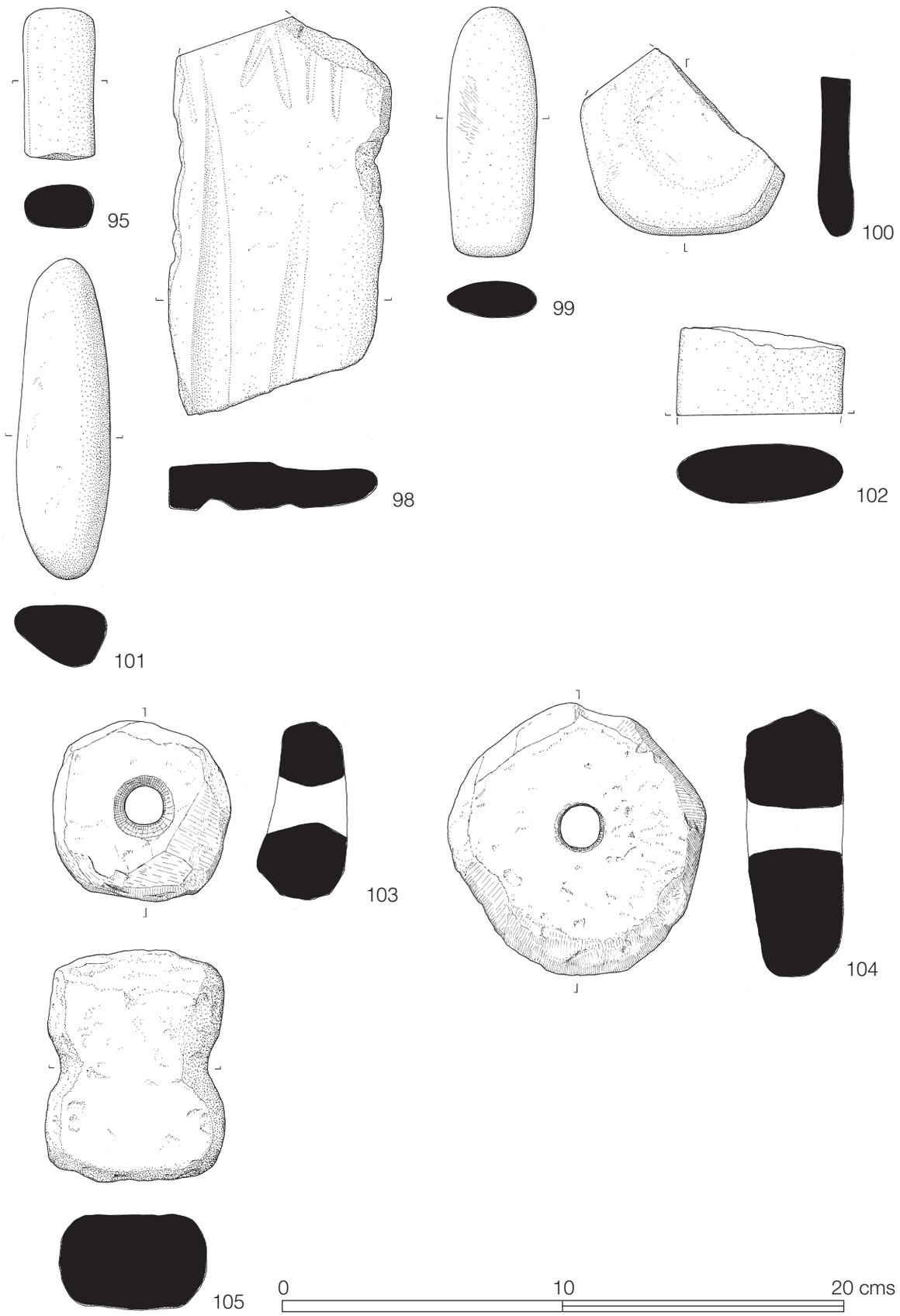


FIG. 183. Stone objects, nos 95–105

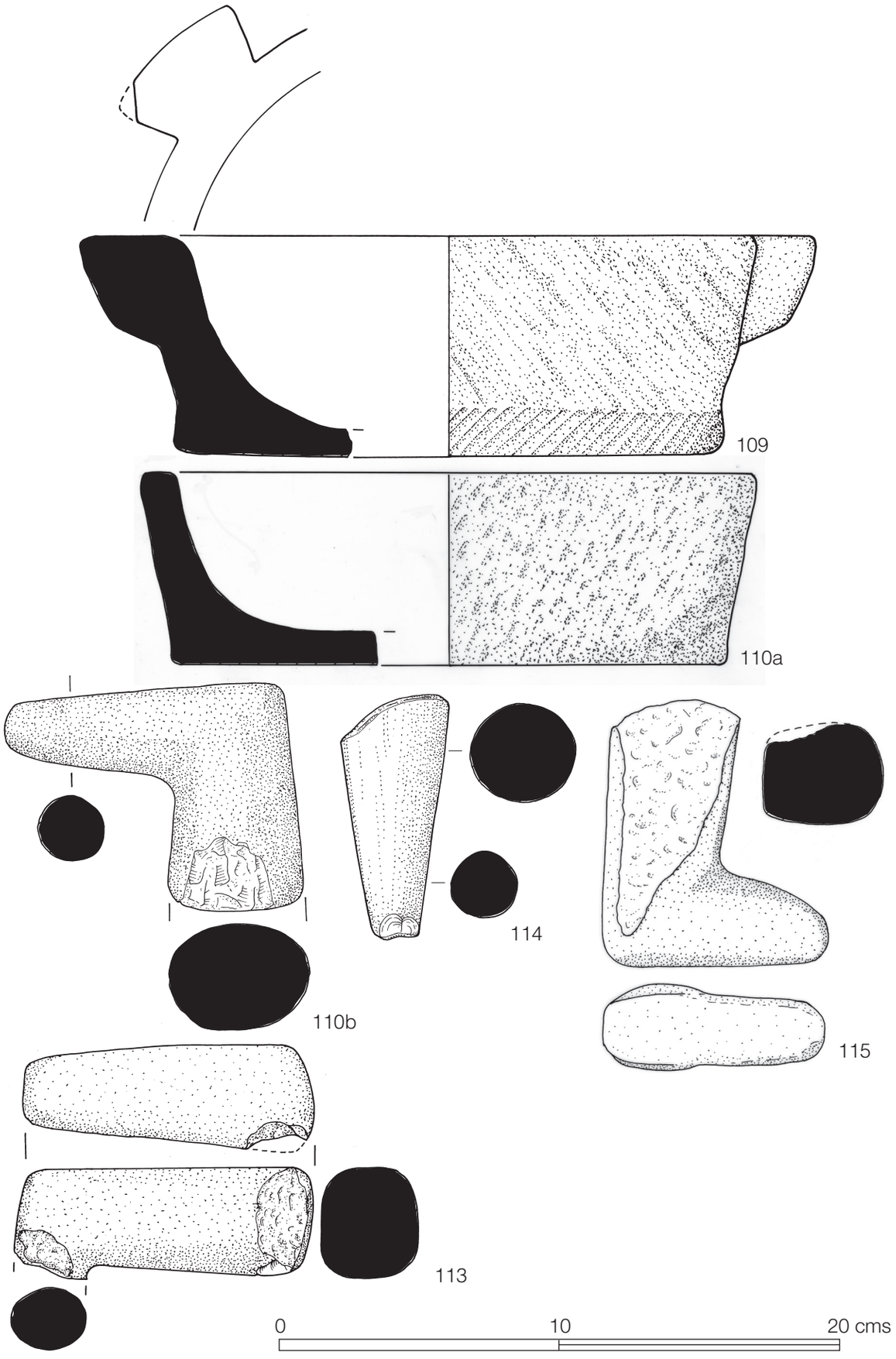


FIG. 184. Stone objects, nos 109–114

4.14.4 WEIGHTS (FIG. 183)

103. SF 1682. 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, layer 4.
Roughly circular chalk weight with a central hour-glass perforation. Diameter 60 mm. Thickness 22–33 mm.

104. SF 2036. 22E: TTA2, layer 4 (on natural).
Flat, roughly circular chalk weight. Slightly off-centre perforation. Diameter 90 mm by 80 mm. Thickness 33 mm.

105. SF 3070. Cross ditch 3, layer 2.
Weight with a distinct central waist. Portland freestone. Length 83 mm. Maximum width 62 mm.

4.14.5 MORTARS AND PESTLES (FIGS 184–185)

Purbeck marble

106. (n.i.) SF 1146. 12: *Building 182*, Room 17, Pit A, layer 1.
Fragment with lug. Diameter 280 mm.

107. (n.i.) SF 1172. 12: *Building 182*, E of Room 18, layer 4.
Rim fragment with lug. Diameter 200 mm.

108. (n.i.) SF 1280. 13: *Building 182*, Room 18, Pit 1, layer 3.
Part of a lug from a mortar broken across the top in a horizontal plane but worn smooth across break. Diameter 260 mm.

109. SF 1301. 21SE: Pit 1, layer 1.
Fragment of Purbeck marble mortar with one extant lug. The exterior shows tooling marks whilst the interior is worn smooth. Diameter 220 mm.

110. SF 1328. 13: *Building 182*, Room 18, Pit 1, layer 4.
a) Fragment from a mortar. Diameter of rim 240 mm and base 180 mm. b) A pestle was possibly found in association with the mortar. Elbow-shaped. Length of long arm 82 mm.

111. (n.i.) SF 1733. 152S: TTA1, layer 3.
Rim fragment with lug. Diameter 180 mm.

112. (n.i.) *SF 1734*. 12: *Building 182*, near drain, layer 4e.
Rim fragment with lug. Diameter 180 mm.

113. SF 1779. *Pit 207b.*
Elbow-shaped pestle damaged at both ends. Oval section. Length 105 mm. Similar shaped pestles have been found at a number of sites including Silchester, Richborough (Dunning 1968, 112) and Colchester (Crummy 1983, fig. 80).

114. SF 1892. 2N: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Tapered pestle with a circular cross-section. Damaged at both ends. Length 89 mm.

115. SF 2260. 22E: layer 2.
Elbow-shaped pestle damaged at both ends. Oval section. Length of long arm 95 mm.

116. (n.i.) SF 2921. 71S: layer 3 above Pit K.
Fragment of mortar with lug and base. Diameter of base 160 mm.

117. (n.i.) SF 3074. 103S: Building III, Room 2 corridor, layer 3.
Fragment of mortar. Rim diameter 180 mm. Base 150 mm. Height 65 mm.

118. (n.i.) SF 3081. 103S: Building III, Room 2, layer 4.
Base fragment. Diameter *c.* 140 mm.

119. (n.i.) SF 3165. 104S: Building III, Room 2, Pit N, ash below limestone SW of furnace.
Base fragment, burnt. Diameter 200 mm.

120. (n.i.) SF 4052. 54S: *Monument 183*, layer 3.
Base fragment. Diameter 220 mm.

121. (n.i.) SF 4054. 147SE: Road cut 9, layer 3.
Fragment of mortar with one lug extant. Diameter 240 mm.

122. (n.i.) SF 4402. 116SE: Road cut 7, on road surface.
Small elbow-shaped pestle broken at one end. Oval section 33 mm by 30 mm.

123. (n.i.) SF 4454. 108SE: TTB1, layer 3.
Rim fragment from a large mortar with a triangular lug. Diameter 300 mm.

124. (n.i.) No SF. 1N: layer 3.
Fragment of mortar.

125. (n.i.) No SF. 133S: Building III, TTA, Pit Q?, layer 2.
Fragment of mortar.

126. (n.i.) No SF. 112SE: *Monument 184*, layer 3.
Base from a mortar with abraded edges. Diameter 130 mm.

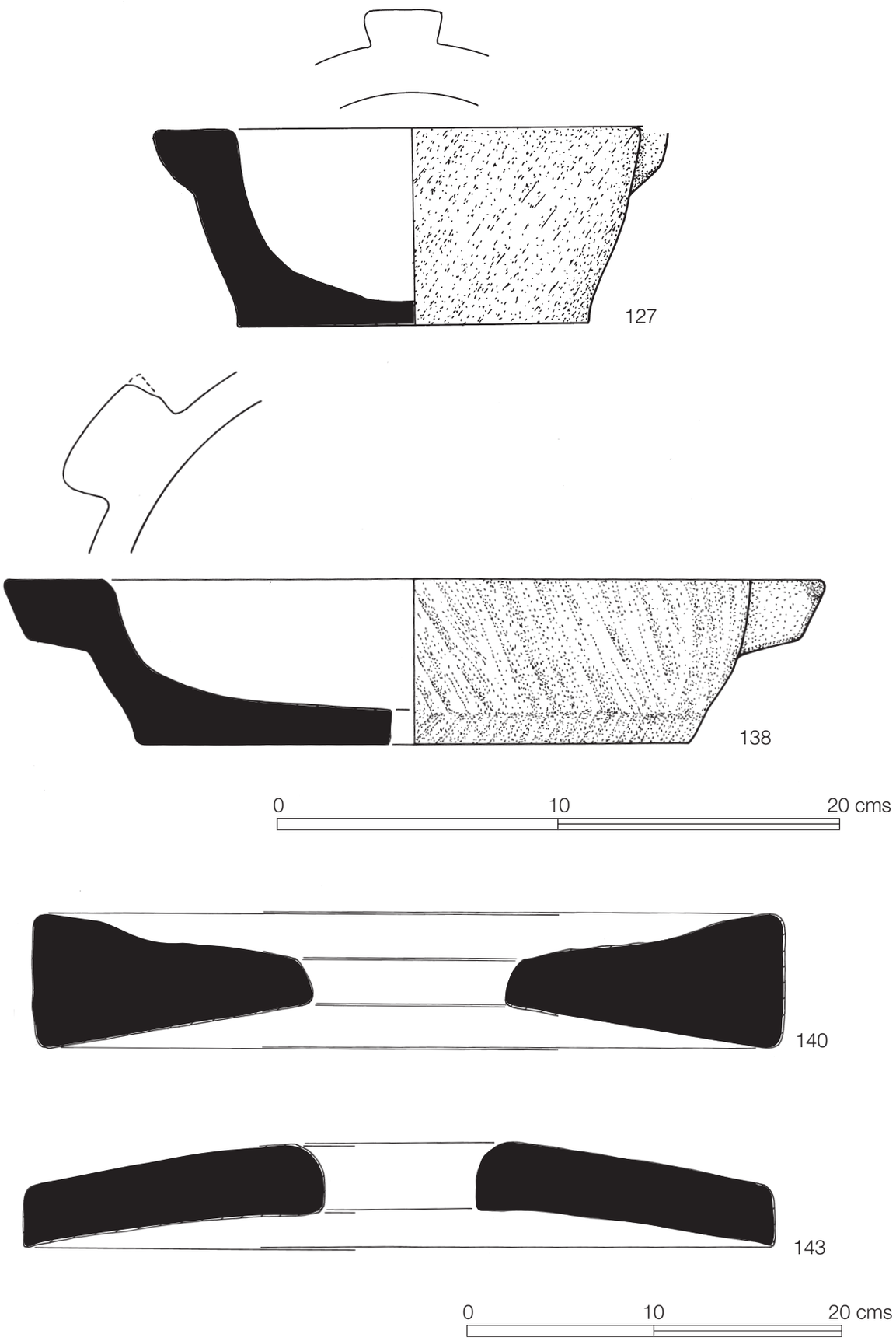


FIG. 185. Stone objects, nos 127–143

Oolitic limestone

127. SF 14B. 58 (2′ 2″), layer 2.
Mortar with a small lug. Rim diameter 160 mm. Base 120 mm. Height 73 mm.

128. (n.i.) SF 763. 73S: *Monument 183*/*184*, TTA, layer 3.
Two joining fragments from a mortar. Rim diameter *c.* 240–260 mm. Base 300 mm.

129. (n.i.) SF 1610. 53SE: TTA, layer 2.
Small rim fragment with lug. Diameter 180 mm.

130. (n.i.) SF 1856. 2N: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Lug from a mortar.

131. (n.i.) SF 1994. 3E: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Fragment with rough exterior and smooth interior. Diameter of base 200 mm. Height 70 mm.

132. (n.i.) SF 2093. 1N: layer 2.
Base fragment from a mortar. Diameter 200 mm.

133. (n.i.) SF 2263. 4E: layer 3.
Fragment of a mortar with a rough exterior and smooth interior surface. Diameter of rim 200 mm and base 140 mm. Height 70 mm.

134. (n.i.) SF 3135. 103S: Building III corridor, layer 3.
Mortar fragment. Rim diameter 280 mm and base 220 mm. Height 90 mm.

135. (n.i.) SF 3462. 123S: Building III, Room 3, layer 3.
Rim fragment. Diameter 220 mm.

Fine-grained limestone

136. (n.i.) SF 1652. 12: *Building 182*, layer 4e.
Elbow-shaped pestle in a fine-grained, crystalline limestone broken at one end. Circular cross section.

137. (n.i.) No SF. 1N: layer 3.
Fragment of mortar with a pecked exterior surface and very smooth interior. Diameter 220 mm.

Shelly limestone

138. SF 4054. 147SE: Road cut 9, layer 3.
Part of a shallow mortar with a lug. Rim diameter 240 mm. Height 60 mm.

4.14.6 ROTARY QUERNS (FIG. 185)

139. (n.i.) SF 461. 2E: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Upper stone from a rotary quern with a worn surface. Greensand series, Lodsworth?

140. SF 588. 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, layer 4 at level of floor.
Fragment of the upper stone of a rotary quern, abraded. Vertical tooling around the edge, part of the handle socket is present. Roman form with a lip around the edge. Niedermendig lava. Diameter *c.* 400 mm.

141. (n.i.) SF 1708. 71S: Building IIIa, Oven fill.
Fragment of a rotary quern. Upper stone with well-tooled surfaces. The grinding surface is worn smooth. Greensand series.

142. (n.i.) SF 1709. 71S: Building IIIa, Oven fill.
Upper stone of a rotary quern. Roughly pecked upper surface and edge. A small part of the central socket is present. The grinding surface is roughly tooled and worn at the edge. Greensand series, Lodsworth.

143. No SF. Context unknown.
Two joining fragments from the upper stone of a rotary quern. Well-tooled and pecked surfaces. Part of the central socket is present. Greensand series, Lodsworth. Diameter *c.* 400 mm.

4.14.7 VESSEL (FIG. 186)

144. SF 777. 3N: *Building 182*, N of Room 15, layer 3.
Base fragment from a circular vessel in a smooth pale grey ?schist. The interior and walls are smooth but the underside of the base shows tooling marks. The exterior wall is marked by two horizontal grooves. Diameter of base 109 mm.

4.14.8 PALETTE (FIG. 186)

145. SF 3305. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 10A.
Cosmetic palette. Two fragments with partly polished surfaces. Chinastone (very fine-grained volcanic ash). Length 69 mm.

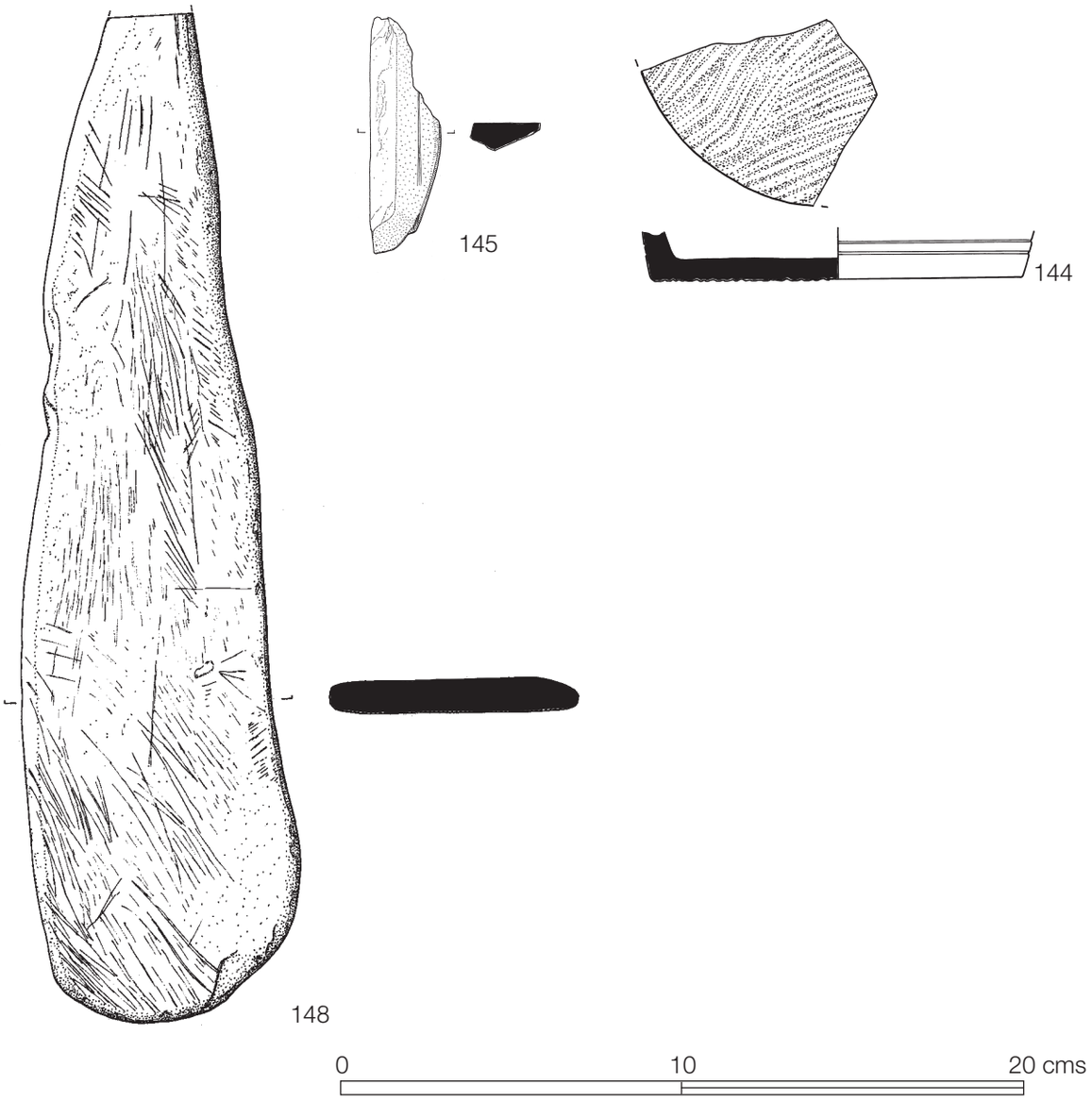


FIG. 186. Stone objects, nos 144–148

4.14.9 COLLYRIUM STAMP (FIG. 187)

146. No SF. Unstratified, near *Building 182*. Small rectangular block of green schist, 20 mm by 18 mm by 5–6 mm. The piece was apparently broken or cut in antiquity. An inscription is etched on to one of the longer faces and a translation of this published in the interim report (Drew and Selby 1939, 53) taken from an earlier note (Anon 1938, 205). The stamp is engraved retrograde:

[…] | EXCRO palm branch | […] .LOCVLOS ++ (*RIB* II.4, 2446.30).

A suggested reading of line 2 is '[a]d oculos or, as this seems never to occur, [*a*]*d ocul*(*orum*) *o*(*mnes*) *s*(*uppurationes*). Line 1 is equally difficult. [*m*]*ix*(*tum*) *cro*(*codes*) has been suggested, but ....[*s*] *ex*(*ti*) *cro*(*codes*) is possible' (Anon 1938, 205). This may be translated as 'yellow ointment for the running affectations of the eyes'.

The stamp is one of some 30 from Britain (*RIB* II.4, 2246; Jackson 1996; Voinot 1999, no. 255). They usually bear an inscription with three elements: the name of the medicament, a personal name and the name of the ailment or use, which is usually connected to the eyes (Jackson 1996, 177), although in this case the inscription does not contain a personal name.

2:1 Scale

FIG. 187. Stone collyrium stamp, no. 146

4.14.10 MISCELLANEOUS (FIG. 186)

147. (n.i.) SF 3326. 113S: Building III, Room 2, layer 3.
Two quartzite pebbles of roughly rectangular shape. Natural beach pebbles?

148. SF 4029. 151S: *Building 185*, Room 3, layer 4.
Large, flat, paddle-shaped object wider at one end and with smooth rounded edges. Grey shale. The surfaces are marked by numerous fine scratches. Length 295 mm. Width 26–75 mm. Thickness 10 mm.

4.14.11 FLINT

149. (n.i.) SF 218. 36: (4′ 0″), layer 2.
Flint scraper.

150. (n.i.) SF 507. 14S: layer 2.
Flint scraper.

151. (n.i.) SF 1460. 6: *Building 182*, near SE corner of Room 15, layer 2.
Flint scraper.

152. (n.i.) SF 2527. 18: above Pit H, layer 4.
Knife made from a long flake in brown-grey flint. Pointed at both ends with S-shaped outline. Retouched along both edges with some working on the dorsal side towards the distal end. No sickle gloss present. Probably late Neolithic/early Bronze age.

153. (n.i.) SF 3071. Cross ditch 3, layer 2.
Flint scraper.

154. (n.i.) SF 4227. North rampart, baulk I, clay immediately overlying natural chalk.
Flint scraper and one utilised flake.

4.15 GRAFFITI

By Emma Durham

Of some interest are the objects marked with graffiti, including pottery and shale vessels, wall plaster and stone counters. The graffiti include several names: *Nestor* on an amphora sherd (Section 4.11.5, no. 19), *Communis* on a pottery sherd and *Paternus* on wall plaster (Section 4.4.1, no. 16). Both *Nestor* and *Communis* are fairly common names and *Nestor* also been found on the base of samian vessels from Catterick, N. Yorkshire (*RIB* II.7, 2501.409) and Castleford, W. Yorkshire (*RIB* II.7, 2501.4). Two joining sherds of an orange-coated vessel inscribed with a name thought to be *Communis* were found at the Library Site. In writing the 'O' the writer's hand seems to have slipped (*RIB* II.8, 2503.232). This name also appears to have been inscribed on the base of a Drag. 31 samian vessel from Silchester (*RIB* II.7, 2501.140). Finally a fragment of white wall plaster bears the graffito *paternus scripsit* (Paternus wrote this) written twice. Roger Tomlin writes: 'this is a practised "clerical" hand of the later second or third century, comparatively rare in graffiti, but well represented in curse-tablets from Britain' (*RIB* II.4, 2447.22).

In addition to these legible names are the fragmentary graffiti on two shale vessels. One bears the letters IṂ and may end in a cursive *us* (Section 4.12.6, no. 98). The graffito probably represents a personal name (*RIB* II.2, 2418.1). The second graffito on a shale vessel (section 4.12.6, no. 100) is written in Greek script and could be part of a hexameter but Tomlin was unable to identify it in Classical texts (*RIB* II.2, 2418.3).

The fragments were found at various locations across the site with two from *Building 182* (shale vessel no. 100 and the plaster) and one from the *Water conduit 227b* (amphora sherd).

In addition to these inscriptions, graffiti were found on eight stone (Section 4.14.1, nos 3, 12, 13, 34, 36, 45 and 53) and three bone (Section 4.13.3, nos 134, 135 and 141) counters. These are all single or double letters or stars (Tomlin 2013). It is unusual for so many to be in stone, four came from the large group from Pit J in *Monument 184*.

CHAPTER 5

THE ANGLO-SAXON, MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL FINDS

By J.R. Timby and E. Durham with contributions by N. Crummy, S. Greep and W.H. Manning

5.1 INTRODUCTION

A small group of finds have been positively identified as post-Roman. These include four jettons (nos 1–4) and two tokens (nos 5–6) of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century date. The majority of these finds are of copper alloy, such as the single medieval brooch of thirteenth-century date (no. 7) and a pin belonging to the eighth–tenth centuries (no. 8). The largest group is of post-Roman pins of Rees *et al.* (2008, 209–10) Type 1 with heads formed from a short length of wire wound once or more round the shaft (nos 9–14) or Type 2 with wire wrapped to form a globular head (nos 15–24). Other forms of jewellery are pendants nos 25 and 26, the latter in lead.

Ten buckles (nos 27–37) were found. They include medieval oval types (nos 27 and 28) and two possible shoe buckles (nos 34 and 35). Among the other medieval dress fittings are strap-loop no. 38 and strap-ends nos 39 to 42.

Of particular interest is no. 43, the triangular hooked tag with side projections which is decorated with concentric circles. Two similar examples come from Winchester: one from a tenth-/eleventh-century context is circular with projecting rivet holes and circular decoration (Hinton 1990b, 552, fig. 149.1424) while the other, from a Late Saxon pit, is triangular with side projections but zigzag decoration (Rees *et al.* 2008, 216, fig. 114.1338). Other examples like the second Winchester piece, but with circular decoration, come from Meols, Merseyside (Griffiths 1990, 42 nos 7 and 8), while many circular tags from Norfolk and Suffolk can be found on the PAS database. Five hooked tags come from Exeter. Four are rounded, two with side projections, and rings around each of the three perforations (Goodall 1984, 339, fig. 191.115–120). Of some interest, however, are the two other hooked tags from Dorchester, both of which have the circular decoration around a central hole. One, from Dorchester Hospital (Henig 1994b, 91, fig. 12.30), is a round tag, but does have the side projections seen on the Colliton Park example, while a triangular hooked tag with a single side projection comes from Greyhound Yard, Dorchester (Henig 1993a, fig. 71.137).

Nine mounts of medieval date have been identified. These include three small bar mounts (nos 44–46) and longer bar mount with fleur de lis terminals no. 47. There are also one sexfoil (no. 51), one octofoil (no. 53) and three circular (nos 48–50) mounts.

Two forms of lace tags occur at Colliton Park. Those with a single rivet (nos 54–56) are dated to the late fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries at Colchester and London (Crummy 1988, 13; Egan and Pritchard 1991, 282). Lace tags without a rivet hole in which the edges of the sheet are folded in to grip the lace (nos 57–62) have a date range of *c.* A.D. 1550/75–1700+ (Crummy 1988, 13).

Among the other medieval household objects are possible folding balance no. 72, scale pan no. 73, rotary key no. 75 and padlock bolts nos 77 and 78. Late medieval or post-medieval finds include thimble no. 65, seal no. 74 and rumbler bell no. 80.

The iron objects (nos 87–115) are discussed by Manning. Non-metal items are few in number

but include glass linen smoother no. 116, bone pin beater no. 117, antler sword hilt no. 118, whetstone no. 121 and mortar no. 122.

5.2 NON-FERROUS OBJECTS

By Jane Timby, Emma Durham and Nina Crummy

5.2.1 JETTONS AND TOKENS

Four sixteenth- to early seventeenth-century Nuremberg jettons, a mid-seventeenth-century local trader's token and an unidentified token came from contexts scattered across the site. One jetton and the unidentified piece came from layer 3 in *Building 186*, confirming the mixed nature of this material.

Jettons were primarily used for calculations on a counting board, although some were occasionally fraudulently passed off as coinage (Mitchiner 1988, 17, 20–1; Mernick and Algar 2001, 213–15). Nuremberg issues occur frequently in urban contexts across southern England, for example at Southampton, Canterbury, Norwich, Winchester, Exeter and Taunton (Dolley 1975, 326; Rigold 1975, 330; 1988; Margeson 1993, 208–9; Davies 2007; 2008; Shiel 1984, 252; Leach 1984, fig. 49.8).

1. (n.i.) SF 4066. North Rampart, cut II, layer 2.
   Nuremberg copper alloy ship-penny jetton. Diameter 28 mm. Slightly worn.
   Obv: Fictitious(?) legend in Lombardic lettering, stylised ship with pennant at bow.
   Rev: Fictitious(?) legend in Lombardic lettering, four lis within a lozenge.

2. (n.i.) SF 4370. West ditch, cut V, layer 2.
   Nuremberg ship-penny jetton, as no. 1 above. Good condition.

Jettons as nos 1 and 2 were derived from French originals and produced in Nuremberg from *c.* A.D. 1490 to the late sixteenth century (Mernick and Algar 2001, 245–6; Mitchiner 1988, 365–76). Similar examples have been found at Taunton, Southampton and Exeter (Leach 1984, fig. 49.8; Dolley 1975, 326, J15; Shiel 1984, 252, J10).

3. SF 1417. 95SE: TTB2, layer 2.
   Thin copper alloy Nuremberg rose/orb jetton with a crease across the centre where once folded. Diameter *c.* 25 mm.
   Obv: ⋆ WOLF.LAVFFER. IN.NVRMBERG, three crowns and three lis around a central rose.
   Rev: ⋆ GOT.VERTRAT.VND.AVF. IN.[HAV], imperial orb surmounted by a cross patty (*Reichsapfel*) within a tressure with three main arches. Produced for Wolf Lauffer II, who was Master during the period A.D. 1612–51 (as Mitchiner 1988, no. 1706).

4. SF 3683. 113SE: *Building 186*, Mosaic room, layer 3.
   Thin copper alloy Nuremberg rose/orb jetton. Diameter 21 mm.
   Obv: ⋆ HANNS.KRAVWINCKEL. IN.NVR, three crowns and three lis around a central rose.
   Rev: ⋆ GOTTES.GABEN.SOL. MANLOB, imperial orb surmounted by a cross patty (*Reichsapfel*) within a tressure with three main arches.

   A jetton of Hans Krauwinckel II, Master during the period A.D. 1586–1635 (as Mitchiner 1988, nos 1534–9). Similar examples have been found at Southampton (Dolley 1975, J16, J17, pl. 136), Maumbury Rings, Dorset (Bradley 1976, 86) and Alverdiston, Wilts. (PAS SOM-69BB5).

5. No SF. *Building 185*, layer 1.
   Copper alloy ?token. Diameter 28 mm.
   P surrounded by arcading with three pellets at each point; MEISTRES:OSTEL:[-]:[-] RCHTV[-]:OLS // design and legend unclear.

6. SF 1604. 43SE: TTA, layer 3.
   Copper alloy trade token as Williamson 1889, Dorsetshire no. 82, dated to A.D. 1668. Diameter 15 mm.
   Obv: PHILLIP:STANSBIE, Salter's Arms.
   Rev: IN.DORCHESTER.PS conjoined.

   Philip Stansby (A.D. 1611/19–1686) was born in Lyme Regis and apprenticed *c.* A.D. 1629 to Richard Bury, a grocer of Dorchester. He served as Capital Burgess of Dorchester in A.D. 1654, Bailiff in 1655/6 and 1660/1, and Mayor in 1657 (Underdown 1992, 215 *passim*).

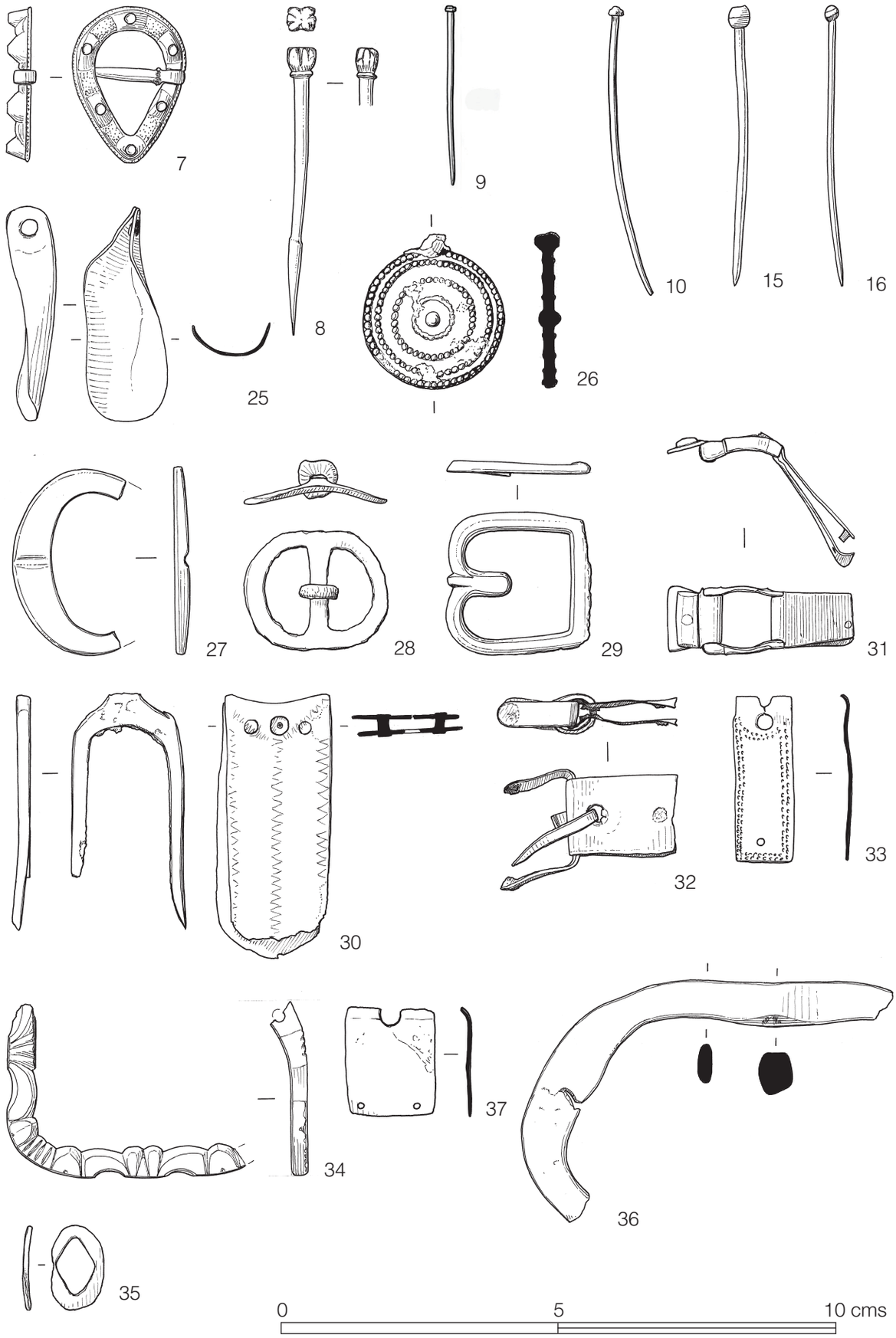


FIG. 188. Post-Roman copper alloy objects, nos 7–37

5.2.2 BROOCH (FIG. 188)

7. SF 962. Site C, spoil heap.
Gilded, copper alloy tear-drop shaped brooch with a pin. Decorated with six collets placed at equal intervals. Some of these have traces of opaque pale green glass/paste within them. The spaces in between the bosses are decorated with small dots. The pin is hinged by a circular collar ending in a beaded cordon. Maximum length 27 mm. Width 20 mm. A date in the thirteenth century seems likely.

While annular examples of brooches with collets containing paste insets are common, this shape is less so. Some similar examples are quite rounded (e.g. Meols: Egan 2007, 144, 1728, pl. 25; Lincs.: PAS SWYOR-E5DA21; Pershore, Worcs.: PAS WAW-9B4412), while others have the more definite tear-drop shape seen on the Colliton brooch (e.g. Hindringham, Norfolk: PAS NMS-32C563; Isleham, Cambs.: PAS SF-71F046). All of these examples have six collets which are spaced so that one is located at the point, as on the Colliton brooch, or on either side of the point. Punched dot decoration is also fairly common on these brooches (e.g. Ixworth, Suffolk: PAS SF-9E49B2; Brighstone, Isle of Wight: PAS IOW-EBE7B4). However, the Colliton brooch is unusual in having relatively small collets to hold the settings which on other examples cover the full width of the plate, or even expand beyond it slightly. In addition, the majority of these brooches have a flat plate in between the collets, which may thin towards the centre of the brooch, unlike the convex plate on the Colliton brooch. Some examples (e.g. Sleaford, Lincs.: PAS LIN-2B98F3) have alternating settings in clear/white and green paste. One brooch from near Winchester (Hattatt 1987, 384 no. 1427) has eight collets.

5.2.3 PINS (FIG. 188)

8. SF 1943. 3E: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Copper alloy pin with a decorated head. The circular section shaft is hipped approximately two-thirds down its length and finishes in a sharp point. The head is roughly rectangular in shape above a small collar. The decoration takes the form of notches to form leaf shapes. Length 52 mm. Hipped pins were made during the Anglo-Saxon and Norman periods, often in bone. Copper alloy pins occur from the eighth to tenth centuries (MacGregor 1985, 116). Two examples come from Southampton, one with a large, bulbous head and the other a smaller, biconical head decorated on the upper part (Addyman and Hill 1970, 67, figs 3 and 10). In particular there is a collection of copper alloy pins from Hamwih, many with swollen shafts and a variety of head shapes (Hinton and Parsons 1996), although none directly match the Colliton Park example.

9. SF 1332. 121SE: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 2.
Rees *et al.* 2008, Type 1. Length 33 mm.

10. SF 1321. 9: layer 2.
Rees *et al.* 2008, Type 1. Length 52 mm.

11. (n.i.) *SF 2572*. 86SE: *Monument 187*, layer 2.
Rees *et al.* 2008, Type 1. Length 40 mm.

12. (n.i.) SF 3235. *Building 187*, N wall, cut 2, layer 2.
Rees *et al.* 2008, Type 1. Length 32 mm.

13. (n.i.) SF 4510. 113SE: layer 3.
Rees *et al.* 2008, Type 1. Length 33 mm.

14. (n.i.) SF 4010a. 151S: *Building 185*, Room 2, layer 2.
Rees *et al.* 2008, Type 1.

15. SF 1811. 86SE: *Monument 187*, TTB, layer 2.
Rees *et al.* 2008, Type 2. Length 50.5 mm.

16. SF 4175. 86SE: *Monument 187*, layer 3.
White metal coated pin. Rees *et al.* 2008, Type 2. Length 51 mm.

17. (n.i.) SF 2563. 86SE: *Monument 187*, make-up.
Two pins. Rees *et al.* 2008, Type 2. Lengths 23 mm and 29 mm.

18. (n.i.) SF 1242. 111SE: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 3.
Rees *et al.* 2008, Type 2. Length 36 mm.

19. (n.i.) SF 1868. 1S: TTB, layer 2.
Two pins. Rees *et al.* 2008, Type 2. Lengths 40 mm and 48 mm.

20. (n.i.) SF 1. Area 1: *Building 182*, layer 1, humus.
Pin in two fragments. Rees *et al.* 2008, Type 2.

21. (n.i.) SF 1337. 31S: Building II, layer 2.
Rees *et al.* 2008, Type 2. Length 24 mm.

22. (n.i.) SF 1411. 95SE: TTB, layer 3.
White metal coated pin. Rees *et al.* 2008, Type 2. Length 24 mm.

23. (n.i.) SF 1377. 131SE: TTA, layer 3.
Rees *et al.* 2008, Type 2. Length 23 mm.

24. (n.i.) SF 1835. 86SE: *Monument 187*, make-up.
Rees *et al.* 2008, Type 2. Length 30 mm.

5.2.4 OTHER JEWELLERY (FIG. 188)

25. SF 2316. 4N: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Spoon- or scoop-shaped copper alloy object pinched together and perforated with a hole (for suspension?) at one end. Length *c.* 40 mm. Similar items are published from Southampton (Harvey 1975, 257, fig. 241.1749) and Northampton (Oakley 1979, fig. 109.40). The latter is described as possibly a pendant from a belt. Unlike the example here, that object had a roughly finished interior surface, presumably to take a setting. There is no evidence that anything was attached to the Colliton example. Fourteenth or fifteenth century?

26. No SF. Unstratified.
Circular, decorated lead pendant with a small broken projection, presumably a suspension loop. Both faces are decorated with concentric circles; on one side these are formed from small beads, on the other from simple lines in relief. Both faces have beading around the edge. Diameter 26 mm. A similar lead pendant with a central red glass setting was found at Alington Avenue, Dorchester for which a Middle Saxon date is tentatively suggested (Henig and Morris 2002, 180–1, fig. 84).

5.2.5 BUCKLES (FIG. 188)

27. SF 2136. 3: *Building 182*, layer 4.
Incomplete oval buckle missing the inside edge. The outside edge is thick and has a notch to house the pin. Length 20 mm. Maximum width 33 mm. Probably thirteenth or fourteenth century.

28. SF 4152. North rampart, unstratified.
Copper alloy oval buckle with a central bar and the remains of an iron tongue. Length 26 mm. Maximum width 21 mm. Less common than double oval buckles, a comparable example from Colchester (Crummy 1988, 17, fig. 19.1759) was recovered from a post-Roman context and an iron buckle from Winchester (Goodall 1990a, 535 no. 1335) is from an eighteenth-century context.

29. SF 4106. North rampart, cut VIII, layer 2.
Single B-shaped copper alloy buckle with a small internal projection. Length 26 mm. Width 26 mm.

30. SF 4516. 112SE: *Monument 184*, layer 3.
Composite tongue-shaped strap-end with forked spacer (shown separately). Two rivet holes pass through the concave end with a small pierced hole surrounded by a larger hole on the upper plate. The upper surface is decorated with engraved zigzags. Detached from the above, but fitting in between them, is a forked frame with a broken tang at one end. Length 45 mm. Width 19 mm. Stratified examples from York and London suggest that strap-ends of this type appeared in the later thirteenth century, with the form chiefly belonging within the fourteenth (Ottaway and Rogers 2002, 2902; Egan and Pritchard 1991, 145). They seem to have been paired with different buckle forms, as buckles with plates of similar construction appeared later and are far less common (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 145). A variety of designs using engraved zigzag (walked scorper) decoration were used, as here, to decorate the front-plate (e.g. ibid., fig. 93.670; Rees *et al.* 2008, fig. 119.1526; Ottaway and Rogers 2002, fig. 1476.14712).

31. SF 3328. 122S: Building III, Room 3 corridor.
Small, folding strap-clasp with single rivet in the strap-plate. The folding end with its riveted bar mount is in the open position (illustrated upside down to show the mount). Length 50 mm. Width 12 mm. Small strap-clasps of this form occur in London in contexts dating from the late thirteenth/early fourteenth century to the early fifteenth century (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 116–18).

32. SF 1759. 151S: *Building 185*, TTB, layer 2.
Small, sub-rectangular copper alloy buckle with an attached belt-plate. This is made from a single sheet of metal folded over and fixed with a single rivet at the

centre of the outer edge. Length 34 mm. Width 12 mm.

33. SF 1482. 2N: *Building 182*, above fallen wall of Room 15, layer 2.
Belt-plate. Rectangular plate broken at one end. Decorated with a border of lightly punched dots. Pierced by two rivet holes, one at each end. Length 30 mm. Width 10 mm. Comparable examples of medieval date come from Northampton (Oakley 1979, fig. 108.35–6).

34. SF 630. 3N: *Building 182*. E of Room 14 and S of Room 15, layer 4.
Part of the frame of an elaborately moulded buckle, possibly a shoe buckle. Length 40 mm. Width 27 mm. Early post-medieval.

35. SF 1997. 1N: layer 2.
Small copper alloy buckle frame of oval shape with a lozenge shaped interior. Possibly a shoe buckle. Length 15 mm. Width 10 mm.

36. SF 1620. 11S: TTB, layer 2.
Part of a buckle frame pulled out of shape. Thickened at one point with traces of an iron pin probably to fix the tongue. Length 100 mm. Width 6–9 mm. Post-medieval.

37. SF 1347. 9: layer 2.
Rectangular belt-plate broken along one edge. Perforated by a central large hole on the broken edge with two smaller rivet holes on each corner. Length 19 mm. Width 16 mm. Medieval.

5.2.6 OTHER DRESS FITTINGS (FIG. 189)

38. SF 2343. 5N: layer 2.
Copper alloy strap-loop with a trapezoidal frame containing two small internal projections. Maximum length 20 mm. Maximum width 21 mm. A similar example from Colchester (Crummy 1988, fig. 18.1740) came from a seventeenth-century context, while another from London is mid-fourteenth century in date (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 233) and three trapezoidal examples from Winchester are dated to the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries (Hinton 1990a, 541–2 nos 1353, 1354, 1356).

39. SF 1232. Spoil heap.
Strap-end. Folded sheet perforated by five rivet holes. The front face is decorated with a double line of lightly incised impressions, possibly imitating stitching. Length 25 mm. Width 23 mm. Medieval.

40. SF 1742. 161S: TTB, layer 3.
Strap-end. Rectangular plate folded in half to form two squares with rivets at the two open end corners. Length 20 mm. Width 19 mm. Medieval.

41. SF 924. 11: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Front-plate of a long, tapering, two-piece strap-end with two rivets surviving at the upper end. There is a double line of punch marks down each side. Length 85 mm. There are similar examples from London and Winchester, one dating to the thirteenth century, the others probably residual (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 136, fig. 89.629–30; Rees *et al.* 2008, 227–8, fig. 119.1529).

42. SF 1481. 2N: *Building 182*, on wall of Room 15, layer 2.
Rectangular panel broken at one end. Relief decoration on the upper surface, the details of which are unclear but may include a figure in long dress. Length 48 mm. Width 11 mm. This is almost certainly part of the front-plate of a strap-end similar to one of lead/tin from London, which shows two female saints standing in trefoil arches (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 153, fig. 99.717).

43. SF 2178. 10: spoil heap.
Hooked tag. Small, triangular hooked tag with side projections above the broken hook. Decorated with a series of graduated, incised circles. Two rivet holes at the top. Length 14 mm. Maximum width 11 mm.

5.2.7 MOUNTS (FIG. 189)

44. SF 3A. Site A: 0-10 ft, spoil heap.
Bar-mount. Small rectangular plate with a large central hole flanked by two smaller holes. Length 13 mm. Width 5 mm. While bar-mounts with central perforations usually have a plano-convex section, there is a simple, flat mount without a central perforation from London (Egan and Pritchard 1991, fig. 133.1136).

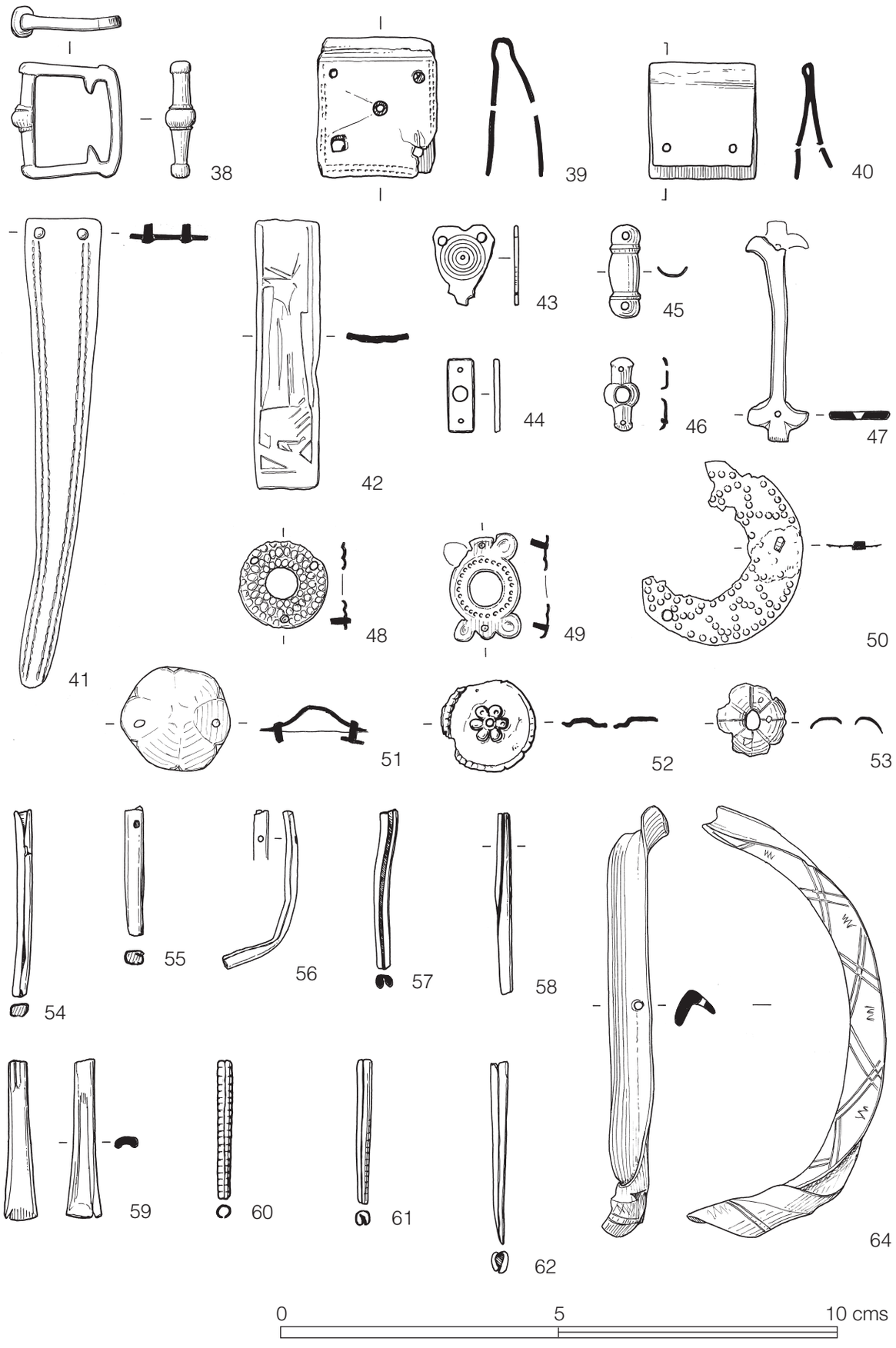


FIG. 189. Post-Roman copper alloy objects, nos 38–64

45. SF 99. Area 11: *Building 182*, Room 5, layer 3.
Bar-mount with terminal lobes and a rivet hole at each end. Length 16.5 mm. Width 5 mm. Similar examples of thirteenth-/fourteenth-century date come from London (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 213, fig. 134.1147–1148).

46. SF 1001. 41S: Building II, layer 2.
Bar-mount with central circular hole and attachment holes at each end. Length 12 mm. Similar examples come from Greyhound Yard (Henig 1993a, fig. 71.138), Dorchester Hospital (Henig 1994a, 89, fig. 10.11), Winchester (Rees *et al*. 2008, fig. 120.1561) and London (Egan and Pritchard 1991, fig. 134.1157–1158). Thirteenth/fourteenth century.

47. SF 889. 34S: TTA2, layer 2.
Bar-mount with truncated 'fleur de lis' terminals, one damaged. Each is perforated with a small rivet hole. Length 36 mm. Similar examples include a bar-mount with central lobe and lozenge-shaped terminals from a pit of eleventh-/twelfth-century date at Winchester (Rees *et al*. 2008, 230, fig. 120.1560), one decorated with ribbing from Sherborne Abbey, Dorset (Robinson 2005, 48, fig. 39.26) and a plain one from Southampton (Harvey 1975, 260, fig. 242.1783). Mounts of this type may be from furniture, as with a late eleventh- to mid-twelfth-century example with scallop-shaped terminals from the manor of Goltho in Lincolnshire (Goodall 1987, 173, fig. 154.17).

48. SF 976. Spoil heap.
Circular mount with central perforation. Decorated with three concentric rings of repoussé dots. Pierced by three equally spaced rivet holes, one with part of the copper alloy rivet shaft *in-situ*. Diameter 16 mm. Similar circular mounts with two or more rivets from London are dated to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and one example with a single rivet is similarly decorated with three rings of dots (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 170, fig. 109.814). Another example from a fifteenth-century deposit comes from Northampton (Oakley 1979, fig.109.40).

49. SF 129A. Area A: spoil heap, N end of trench.
Mount. The main ring is decorated with punched dots. A rivet hole is placed at each end. Diameter of centre 12.5 mm. Overall length 18 mm.

50. SF 4489. 123SE: *Building 186*, layer 2A.
Crescent-shaped fragment from a circular mount. The surface is decorated with a punched raised dot design. Perforated by at least two rivet/nail holes, one with the remains of an iron rivet *in-situ*. Diameter *c*. 32 mm.

51. SF 172. Area 4N: *Building 182*, layer 3.
Sexfoil mount. Domed and faceted with two rivets. Diameter 19 mm. Sexfoil mounts are the most common medieval mounts from London and faceted sexfoil mounts were in common use from the mid-fourteenth to the late fifteenth century (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 186, fig. 119.974). Similar mounts come from Winchester (Rees *et al*. 2008, fig. 120.1556–1557) and Exeter (Goodall 1984, 339, fig. 191.114).

52. SF 980. 41S: Building II, layer 2.
Circular mount with a beaded border and central sexfoil motif with a central dot and dots within each petal. Diameter *c*. 17 mm. A slightly more ornate example in lead or tin with a quatrefoil motif from London is of fourteenth-century date (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 167, fig. 109.803) while a mount with a beaded border and central floral design comes from a fifteenth- or sixteenth-century pit at Winchester (Rees *et al*. 2008, 230, fig. 120.1552).

53. SF 1440. 10: layer 3.
Damaged octofoil mount with a central hole. Diameter 12 mm. A similar example comes from London (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 122, fig. 122.1034). Thirteenth/fourteenth century.

5.2.8 LACE TAGS (FIG. 189)

54. SF 118. Area 14/13: *Building 182*, layer 1.
Lace tag with a single rivet hole at one end. Length 34 mm. Maximum width 3 mm.

55. SF 615. 44S: *Monument 183*, layer 2.
Lace tag with a single rivet hole at the wider end. Length 23 mm.

56. SF 1001. 41S: Building II, layer 2.
Tapered lace tag with a single rivet hole at one end. Length 35 mm.

57. SF 4A. Spoil heap.
Plain lace tag. Length 28 mm.

58. SF 70A. 33: layer 2.
Plain lace tag. Length 33 mm.

59. SF 2580. 84S: Building III, Room 1, layer 4.
Incomplete fragment, probably part of a lace tag. Length 29 mm.

60. SF 2885. 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy, layer 4.
Lace tag with a decorated ribbed surface. Length 25 mm. Diameter *c.* 2 mm.

61. SF 3156. 54SE: Cut on line of ditch E of road, layer 3.
Lace tag decorated with vertical lines and lightly punched dots. Length 26 mm.

62. SF 3167. 104S: Building III, Room 2, Pit N.
Tapered lace tag. Length 33 mm.

63. (n.i.) SF 1231. 23S: TTA, layer 2.
Two pieces, possibly from a lace tag. Length 28 mm.

5.2.9 PURSE FRAME (FIG. 189)

64. SF 4448. 123S: Building III, Room 3, layer 2.
Fragment of a V-section purse frame, ornamented with an open lattice of double grooves and short lengths of incised walked scorper decoration. One of the attachment holes for the fabric or leather body of the purse remains. Length 115 mm. A similar fragment from Norwich dates to the sixteenth century (Margeson 1993, fig. 24.290).

5.2.10 HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS (FIGS 190–191)

65. SF 4518. *Building 187*. layer 1.
Copper alloy thimble with a plain band around the base. The indentations are punched by hand in a spiral from base to top in a clockwise direction. Height 19 mm. Internal base diameter 18–19 mm.

66. SF 3594. 132S: Building III, Pit S, layer 2.
Rim from a copper alloy vessel, possibly a bowl. There are two incised lines around the outer circumference. Diameter 80 mm. A similar example from Southampton dates to the sixteenth–seventeenth century (Harvey 1975, fig. 245.1861).

67. SF 968. 22S: TTA1, layer 1.
Strip of copper alloy with one straight edge with linear tooling marks along each side. The opposing edge is thinner and irregular. Possibly from a vessel. Thickness of top edge 1–1.5 mm. Length 160 mm.

68. SF 1104. 31S: Baulk to south, layer 2.
Bent strip with one formed straight edge and one torn edge. The sheet is 1 mm thick and shows linear tooling marks along its length. The strip is perforated with two larger and one smaller rivets. The larger rivets are formed from cylindrically curved pieces of copper alloy, the long axis being perpendicular to the sheet through which they are placed. Possibly part of a fitting from a vessel such as a bucket.

69. SF 1380. 9: layer 3.
Two fragments of copper alloy sheet, one piece with a further sheet riveted to the surface. At least four rivets remain *in-situ* and have been hammered flat on the underside.

70. SF 1615. 71S: *Monument 184*, layer 5.
Rectangular plate bent into a right angle. Eleven rivet holes have been punched around the edge, eight of which still contain the rivet heads and broken shafts. Two holes are empty; the eleventh appears to have been an error and is repaired with a small soldered plate. Probably a fitting from a box or similar item. Length 60 mm. Width 23 mm.

71. No SF. Unstratified.
Fragment of sheet pierced by a sheet rivet; probably from a vessel. Length 25 mm. Width 24 mm.

72. SF417. 7: *Building 182*, Room 13, layer 4 on floor.
Copper alloy bar ending in a stud at one end and broken at the other end. Marked by a series of incised lines on one face. Length 82 mm. Possibly an arm from a folding balance comparable to an early medieval example from Northampton (Oakley 1979, fig. 111, 90).

73. SF 4102. 152S: S of *Building 185*, layer 4.
Triangular scale pan with a small hole in each corner. Slightly convex, undecorated face. Length of sides 37 mm. Flat, triangular scale pans of similar size come from London (Egan 1998, 324, fig. 241) and date to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Examples have also been found at Greyhound Yard (Henig 1993a, fig. 71.141) and Winchester (Biddle 1990b, fig. 285.3217, 3218, 3220).

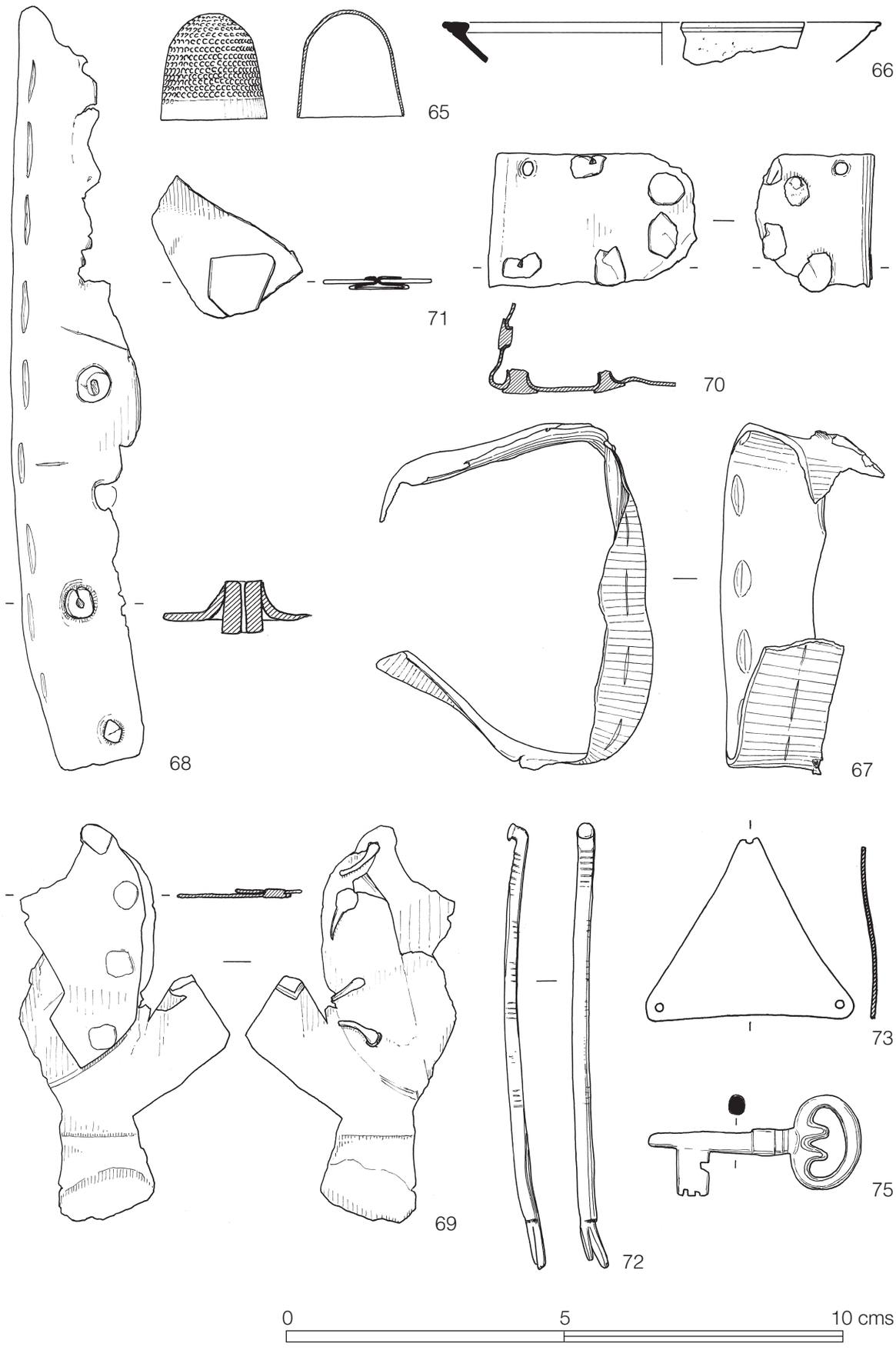


FIG. 190. Post-Roman copper alloy objects, nos 65–75

74. (n.i.) SF 944. 42S: *Monument 183*, layer 1.
Cornelian seal supported within an ornate copper alloy open-work holder with gold leaf decoration. The seal stone is oval in shape with a flat face and a bevelled edge. It is pale red in colour and is engraved with a female bust in classical style. The bell-shaped holder consists of a delicate copper alloy frame composed of six petals. The edges are decorated with gold leaf beading. Dimensions 19 mm by 14 mm. Suggested date eighteenth–nineteenth century.

75. SF 4473. Unstratified.
Copper alloy rotary key. Pelta-shaped handle with mouldings at the junction of the shaft and handle. The bit has three cuts in it. Length 38 mm. Similar examples from Colchester (Crummy 1988, fig. 87) and Exeter (Goodall 1984, fig. 193) are dated to the medieval or later periods.

76. SF 104. Area 21: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Part of a tap key with wrythen spherical terminal. Length 38 mm. Width 23 mm. A similar key fragment comes from Whitefriars, Norwich, and one of slightly different form from Waltham Abbey (Crummy in prep; Coppack 1990, fig. 59b).

77. SF 1070. 103S: *Monument 184*, TTA1, layer 2.
The spring bolt from a padlock. Length 41 mm. Width 18 mm. U-shaped padlock bolts of medieval date come from Winchester (Goodall 1990b, fig. 312.3659).

78. (n.i.) SF 4474. Unstratified.
Strip in two pieces tapered towards each end. Length 36 mm. Possibly part of the spring from a lock.

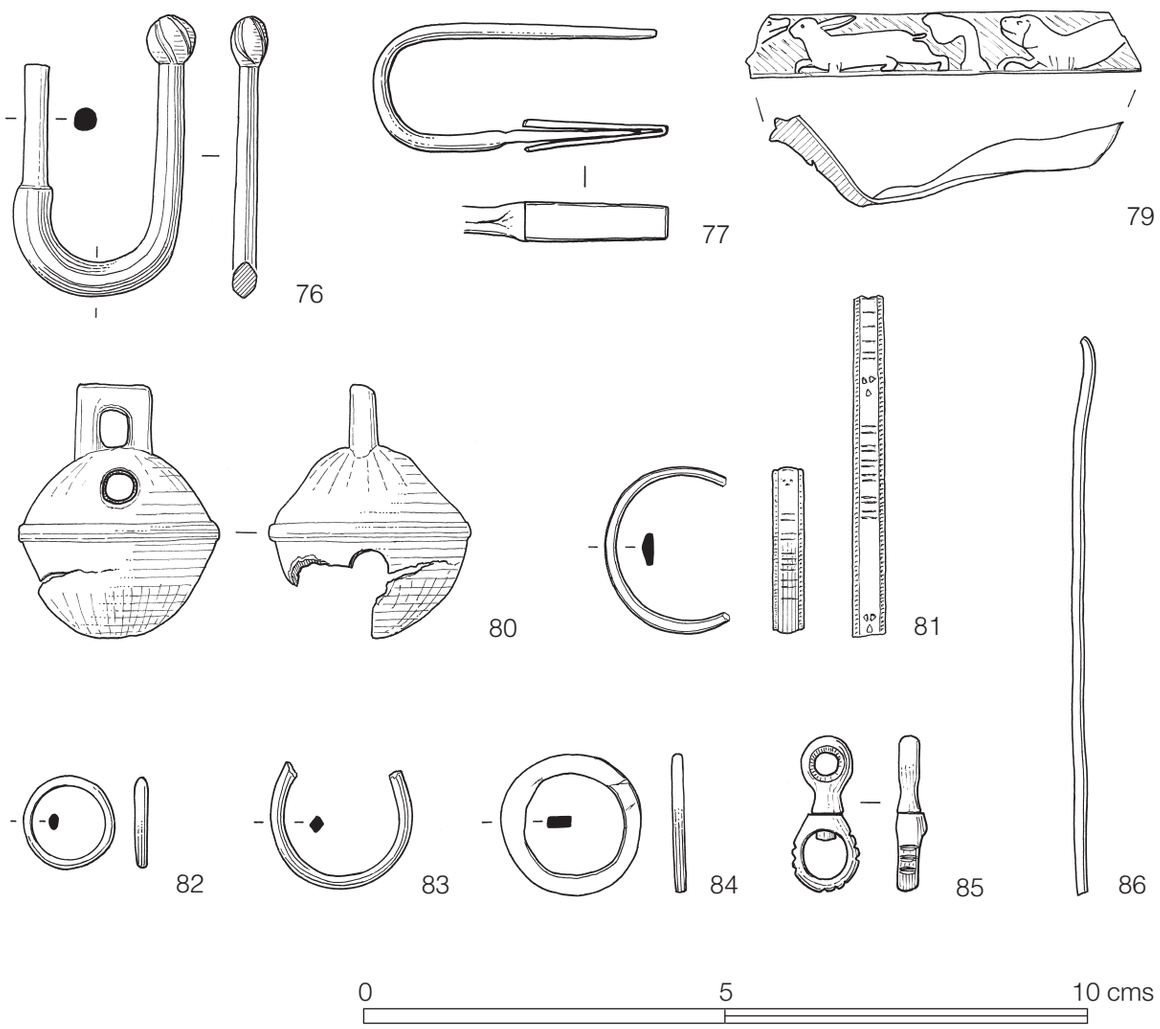


FIG. 191. Post-Roman copper alloy objects 76–86

79. SF 1826. 6: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Strip broken at both ends and bent. One face is decorated with a hunting scene, set against a scored background, of a hound chasing a rabbit from beneath a bush and towards a second hound. Length 55 mm. Width 8 mm. Late medieval or early post-medieval.

80. SF 947. Spoil heap.
Copper alloy rumbler bell with a rectangular suspension loop. The upper and lower hemispheres are decorated with incised lines, worn in parts. There are two holes in the upper half and two in the lower part, the latter presumably joined by a channel, although this part has been damaged. Diameter 30 mm. Post-Roman (cf. Crummy 1988, fig. 91).

81. SF 2646. 88SE: TTA, layer 3.
Incomplete ring of D-shaped section. The band is decorated with two margins of finely incised transverse lines. The central section has a zone of lightly incised lines followed by a blank space and then a lightly impressed segmented circle stamp composed of ?5 segments. Internal diameter 20 mm. Thickness 3.5 mm. Similar rings from Norwich have been identified as furniture fittings of late medieval date (Margeson 1993, 74).

82. SF 996. 51S: *Monument 183*, TTA1, layer 2.
Small ring of oval section Internal diameter 10 mm. Width 1.5 mm. Probably post-Roman.

83. SF 1048. 9 and baulk to north, layer 2.
Incomplete white metal plated copper alloy ring with a lozenge-shaped section. Internal diameter 16 mm. Post-Roman.

84. SF 1312. 122SE: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 2.
Flat ring of rectangular section. Internal diameter 15 mm. Post-Roman?

85. SF 436. 33S: TTA, layer 3.
Swivel ring. Length 22 mm.

86. SF 968. 22S: TTA1, layer 1.
Round section wire, possibly from a pin. Length 78 mm.

5.3 IRON OBJECTS

By William H. Manning

As has already been mentioned, it was difficult to separate medieval from Roman objects among some of the long-lived types, but a group of 29 pieces are listed here as definitely, or more likely to be, medieval. They include a variety of objects including dagger no. 87 and shears no. 88. Of some interest is the group of rowel spurs (nos 89–94). The rowel spur is a medieval type which was unknown in the Roman period. Such spurs are not common site finds and the presence of such a large group of well-preserved rowel spurs in the Colliton Park collection is not easily explained.

The four knives (nos 99–102) are more likely to be medieval than Roman in date. Handles formed by riveting paired plates to a flat tang are known in the Roman period (e.g. Manning Type 1B: Manning 1985, 108, fig. 28) but the tang is almost always of the same width as the blade and the blades are distinctly shorter than in the Colliton Park examples. Medieval examples very like these are not uncommon and a series of varying dates within the medieval period are catalogued in Cowgill *et al.* 2000 (e.g. 93–5, nos 115–139, figs 63–65).

The largest group is the locks and keys. It includes a barb-spring padlock bolt (no. 103) and seven keys (nos 104–110). Other identified objects are the staple from the heel of a shoe (no. 111) and a pricket candleholder (no. 112).

5.3.1 DAGGER AND SHEARS (FIG. 192)

87. SF 2326 (3284). 4N: layer 3.
Dagger. Tip of a blade. The edges curve in to the tip and there are a grooves running along the midlines of both faces, which, together with its symmetry, suggest that it is the blade of a dagger rather than a knife. Length 66 mm. Possibly medieval in date.

88. SF 3534 (3488). Building III, Pit.
Shears. One blade and much of the spring of a pair of shears. The back of the blade curves down from the spring to the tip; the

edge is straight, but the heel of the blade has a U-shaped indentation at its junction with the spring. The spring widens from its junction with the blade. Length 166 mm. The junction of the arms and the blade of Roman shears is almost always a smooth curve of the type seen in the other examples from Colliton Park. By contrast those of medieval date commonly have a semicircular or more elaborate indentation at this junction (Cowgill *et al*. 2000, 106–13).

5.3.2 ROWEL SPURS (FIG. 192)

89. SF 2614 (3187). 87SE: *Building 187*, TTA, layer 2.
Rowel spur. The arms, which have a shallow triangular cross-section, are slightly curved when seen from the side; each ends in a figure-of-eight terminal with two eyes which retain the remains of the hooked rivets which secured the straps. The short neck of the rowel slopes down to the seven-pointed rowel. At the top of the junction of the arms and the neck is a U-shaped projection which is probably the remains of a loop of the type seen on a spur from London (Ellis 2004, 141, fig. 101.341). This took the form of a crest or thin extension which rose from the back of the spur to touch the slight point in front of it. Length 113 mm. The date of the London spur is A.D. 1360–1400.

90. SF 4521 (45). South of *Building 182*, on chalk.
Rowel spur. The neck of the long rowel is set at the base of the heel of the flat-sectioned, curving arms. The rowel has some 17 points. The arms end in figure-of-eight terminals, with paired eyes set one above the other. Both terminals retain the loop of a small plate in the top eye; this has a small hook at its free end which will have held the leather straps. Length 179 mm. An almost identical spur from London is discussed by Ellis (2004, 144, 348, fig. 103) where it is dated to A.D. 1400–1460.

91. SF 1936 (3209). 3E: *Building 182*, topsoil.
Rowel spur. The wide, flat arms of the U-shaped body slope down from the heel before rising again, narrowing slightly as they do so, to level out in single-eye terminals, one of which is lost. The back of the heel has a slightly out-turned flange at its top below which is the long, round-sectioned neck which carries the rowel. The rowel has six points. Length 137 mm. It probably dates to the first half of the fifteenth century (cf. Ellis 2004, 143–4, nos 343, 345, fig. 103).

92. SF 4385 (3174). Unstratified.
Rowel spur. The arms, which have a triangular cross-section, lack the U-shaped downward curve seen in others in this group. The ends of the arms curve up to end in a small eye on the inner side with a second eye on the opposite side at the beginning of the curve. The use of two eyes for the attachment of the leather straps is common in medieval spurs, but they are usually close set in a figure-of-eight terminal and the arrangement seen here, with the eyes set some way apart, is distinctly unusual. One of the arms is bent inwards but it retains a link which still holds the buckle which will have secured the leather strap of the spur. The short neck which held the rowel is as wide as the back of the spur but it tapers slightly towards the V-shaped cut which originally held the now lost rowel. Length 103 mm. The straight arms seen here and the form of the double eye for the straps are both unusual. Straight arms are quite common on prick spurs (e.g. Ellis 2004, fig. 90) and these often have double eyes, although not of the type seen here. Prick spurs were replaced by rowel spurs in the thirteenth century (Ellis 2004, 127) and it is *possible* that this example dates from the period when the two types co-existed.

93. SF 2042 (3170). 23E: TTA, layer 2 above cobbled path.
Rowel spur. The wide arms, which have a triangular cross-section, slope downwards for the greater part of their length, narrowing in the process, before turning up through an angle of about 45° for a short way. At the ends they turn out and slightly down to form a short projection which is pierced by paired rivet holes. The end of one of the arms is damaged. The relatively long neck of the rowel runs from the base of the heel and has a long V-shaped slot at its end. The rowel itself is lost. Length 144 mm. Spurs of this type are discussed by Ellis who illustrates examples from London (2004, 140, no. 338, fig. 99) and Ludgershall Castle, Wilts. (ibid., 141, fig. 100). They can be dated to the fourteenth century.

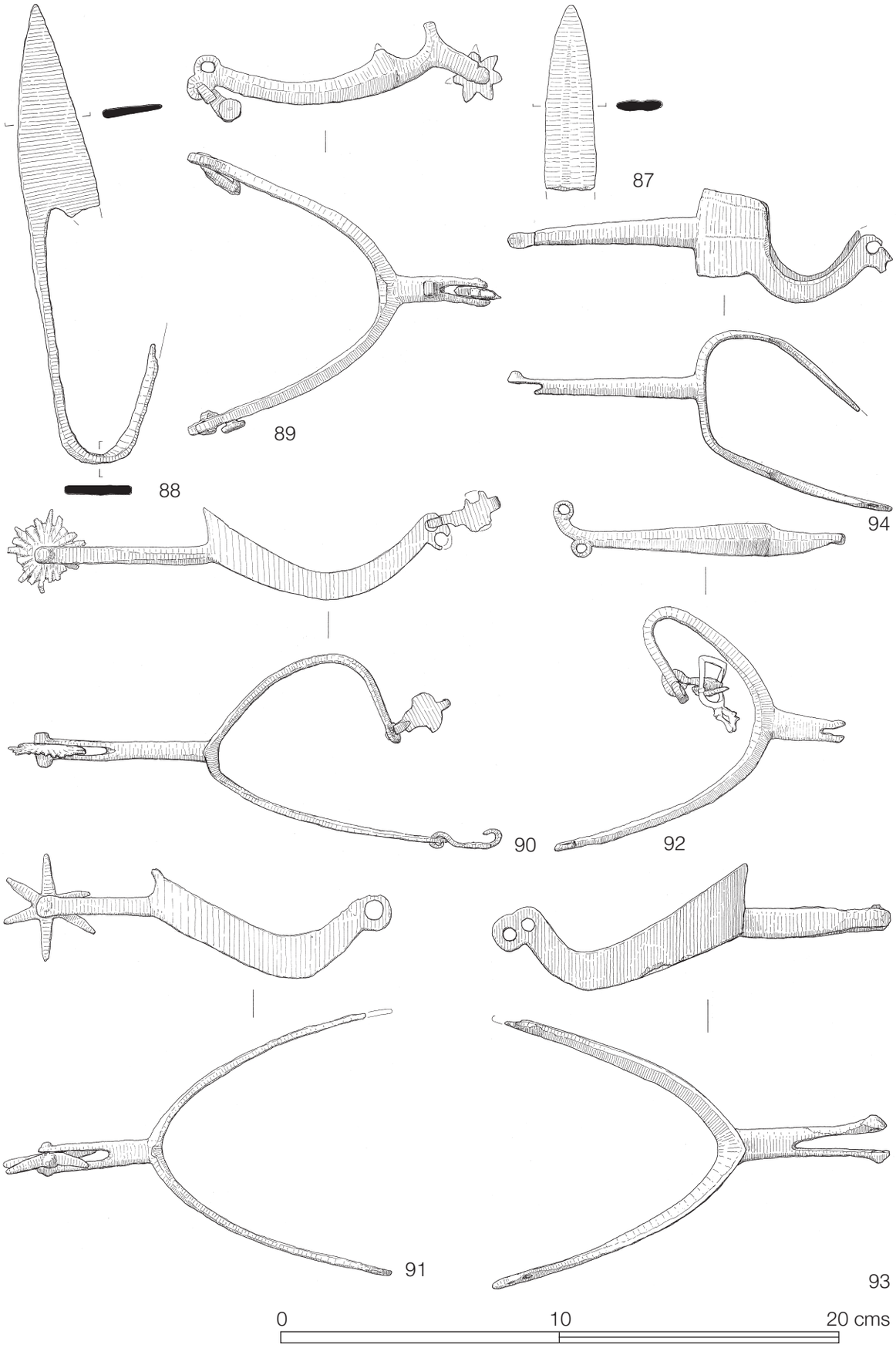


FIG. 192. Post-Roman iron objects, nos 87–94

94. SF 4522 (46). S of *Building 182*, on chalk.
Rowel spur. The heel of the U-shaped body is exceptionally wide, almost rectangular when seen from the side, with the short, U-shaped arms extending from the lower corners. The ends of the arms, which are rectangular in cross-section, curve down for a short way with paired rivet holes in them. One end is lost, the other damaged, and one arm has been bent inwards. The long, slightly tapering neck of the rowel projects from the centre of the heel with a short V-shaped slot, broken on one side, at its end. The rowel itself, which must have been quite small, is missing. Length 139 mm. It is very similar to a spur published by Ward-Perkins (1954, 110, A18347, fig. 35.6) from London and dated by him to the second half of the fifteenth century.

5.3.3 HORSESHOES (FIG. 193)

95. SF 998 (287). 41S: Building II, layer 2.
Large horseshoe, much damaged along one side of the outer edge. Three nail holes remain on the complete side. It lacks calkins. Length 116 mm.

96. SF 4336 (3231A). S of *Building 185*, layer 3.
Fragment of a horseshoe with two complete nail holes and part of a third. Length 74 mm.

97. SF 434 (311). Baulk E of 5: Pit layer 1.
Fragment of a horseshoe with two nail holes. Length 69 mm.

98. SF 1472 (3347). 2N: *Building 182*, on E wall of Room 15, layer 2.
Fragment of the tapering and thickened end of a horseshoe with part of a nail hole in its broken end. Length 54 mm.

5.3.4 KNIVES (FIG. 193)

99. SF 932 (102). 54S: *Monument 183*, TTA1, layer 3.
Knife. It has a broad tang with a rivet hole near its junction with the blade indicating that it had plates, probably of bone or some other organic material, riveted to each face. The back of the blade continues the line of the back of the tang. There is a vertical heel with an almost straight, but damaged, edge which curves up near its end to form the tip. Length 193 mm.

100. SF 2177 (3370). 13E: *Building 182*.
Knife. The edge and back of the relatively long blade are parallel with the short and slightly damaged tip apparently being formed by the end of the back dropping through a concave curve to meet the slightly upturned edge. There is a sloping heel between the blade and the plate tang; the back continues the line of the top of the tang. The handle is possibly formed of paired bone plates secured by three rivets with two terminal mouldings. A maker's mark in the form of a ?stylised crown and crescent is stamped on the blade. Length 175 mm.

101. No SF (468). Context unknown
Knife. It has a solid, round-sectioned handle which tapers from its end, which has a slight conical projection, to the blade which initially is of the same width as the handle. The back of the blade is level before dropping through a short, shallow concave curve to the slightly upturned tip. The edge is straight for a short way before running into a shallow convex curve which rises to the tip. Length 157 mm.

102. No SF (104). Context unknown.
Knife. The solid handle is similar to no. 101 without the terminal projection. The blade is symmetrical with both back and edge having slight convex curves. Length 136 mm.

5.3.5 LOCKS AND KEYS (FIG. 193)

103. SF 1825 (120). 6: *Building 182*, layer 2.
Barb-spring padlock bolt. Part of the spine of a padlock bolt. Originally the upturned end of the spine would have ended in an eye. At the point where it entered the lock case the underside of the spine widens and there are short wings on either side the spine itself, all designed to act as a stop to control the length of the stem which entered the case. The end of the spine which carried the springs is lost. Length 106 mm. A very similar bolt from Winchester is dated to the sixteenth century (Goodall 1980, vol. 2, 196, I79, fig. 92).

104. SF 901 (79). 11: *Building 182*, Pit B?, layer 6.
Lift-key. It has a large loop, bow-handle which tapers from a slightly flattened top to a short stem. The flat, plate-like bit is

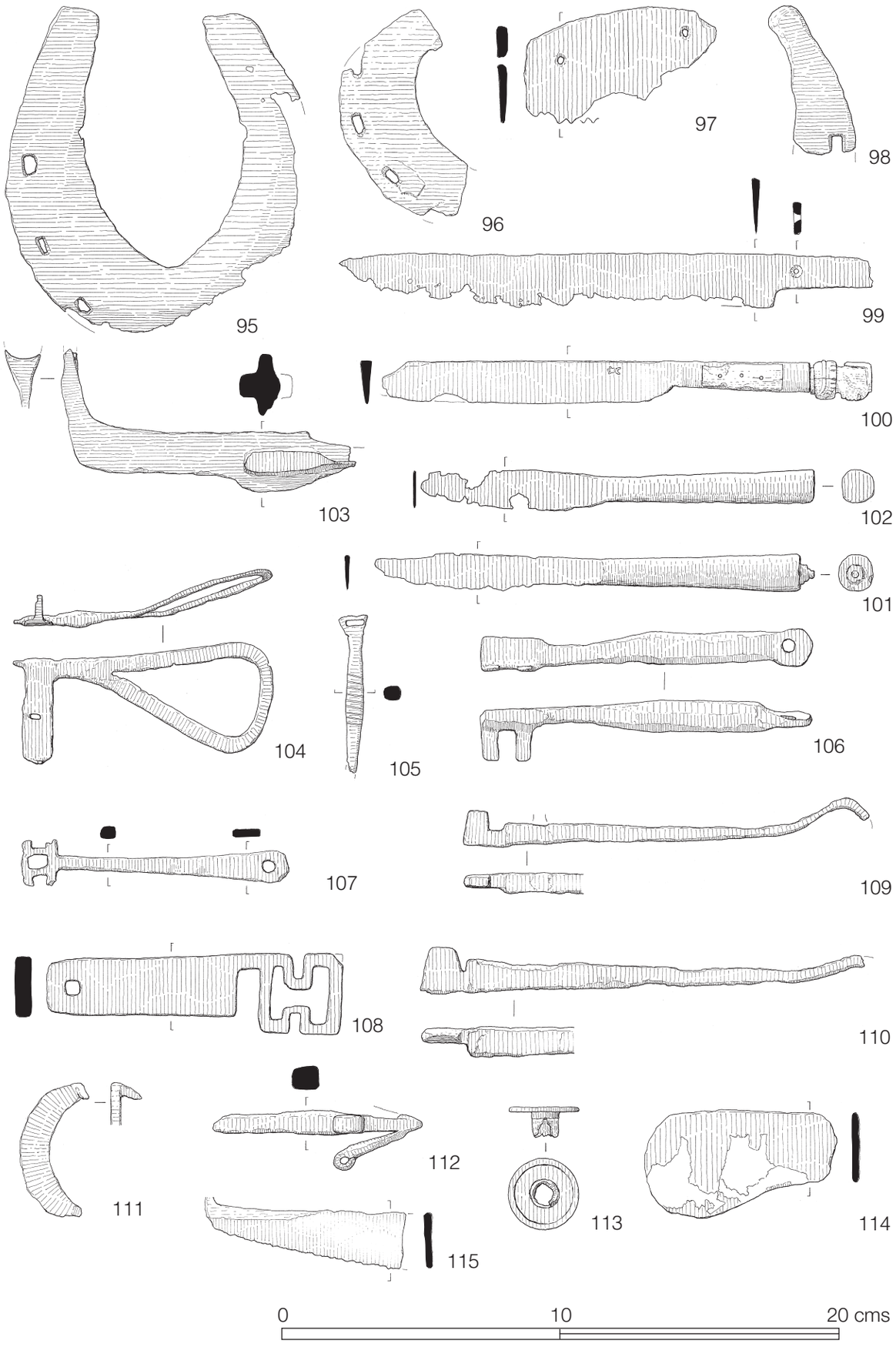


FIG. 193. Post-Roman iron objects, nos 95–115

set at right angles to the stem with the remains of a single tooth at its outer end; originally there will have been two teeth. Length 94 mm. It is of early medieval date being an example of Ward-Perkin's Type IA (Ward-Perkins 1954, 134, fig. 42A; Pitt-Rivers 1890, 19, pl. XXII.2).

105. SF 75 (321). Area 5: *Building 182*, humus.
Key handle. The body has a rounded-rectangular section which swells slightly at its centre where one face is decorated with a series of diagonal lines. One end is broken and the other terminates in a flattened, rectangular loop. Length 55 mm. It is almost certainly the handle of a medieval key possibly of Ward-Perkins' 'casket type' (Ward-Perkins 1954, 143) although a slide key from London published by Egan has a generally similar handle (Egan 1998, 103, fig. 76).

106. SF 1344 (42). 121SE: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 3.
Key. The handle has a rounded cross-section which is flattened and pierced at its top by an eye. At the other end it thins to the bit which has two straight teeth set at right-angles to the handle. The flattened top of the bit would almost certainly preclude it being turned in a rotary lock and it is more likely to have been an unusual form of slide key. Length 118 mm. It is more likely to be medieval than Roman in date.

107. SF 132 (125). Area 24: layer 2.
Slide key. The rectangular sectioned shank widens at one end into a roughly rounded end with an eye in it. At the other end it narrows to the flat, sub-rectangular bit with a central rectangular hole flanked by rectangular holes open at their outer edges. Length 96 mm. It can be compared to a key with a more elaborate bit which also continues the line of the shank, from London (Egan 1998, 100, fig 74.267).

108. SF 2344 (3368). 4N: Pit G, layer 2.
Key. The handle is a flat, rectangular plate with a rectangular eye at the top. The bit, which is separated from the handle by a deep rectangular cut on one side, has an H-shaped eye set in a frame which follows the outline of the H. Length 107 mm. It is not a Roman type but is probably an unusual variant of Ward-Perkins' Type IX 'casket keys' (Ward-Perkins 1954, 143) in which the bit continues the line of the handle. Other examples are illustrated and discussed by Egan (1998, 100, fig. 75).

109. SF 54A (281). 40: layer 2.
Key? The straight handle tapers to a broken loop at one end. The other end is flattened to end in a large tooth set on one side of the stem and separated from it by a rectangular slot. Almost certainly a simple slide or lift key. Length 149 mm. It is probably an example of an unusual medieval type. A very similar key from Goltho, Lincs. dating to the late fourteenth or early fifteenth century was published by Goodall (1975, 83, fig. 39.48).

110. SF 1234 (312). 9: *Building 182*, W of Stokehole 7a, layer 3.
Similar to no. 109. Length 161 mm.

5.3.6 MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS AND FRAGMENTS (FIG. 193)

111. SF 4336 (3231B). South of *Building 185*, layer 3.
Staple. Crescentic plate which narrows to down-turned end. Possibly from the heel of a boot. Length 48 mm.

112. SF 2588 (3445). 84S: Building III, layer 2.
Pricket candleholder? Fragment of a square-sectioned spine with two springs or barbs, only one of which survives, welded to its tip. Length 75 mm. Although it bears a strong resemblance to the spring of a barb-spring padlock bolt of the type discussed above, the fact that the free end of this barb is rolled would make it extremely difficult if not impossible to insert it into the lock. A short projection on the side of the spine opposite the end of the 'spring' adds to the problems in interpreting this fragment as a padlock bolt. A more probable identification would be as a fragment of a medieval pricket candleholder where a spike, which tapers at both ends, is flanked by a pair of 'springs' with rolled heads of the type seen here (Egan 1998, 140, fig. 107). In use one end of the spike was pushed into a wooden surface with the candle on the other end of the spike.

113. SF 284 (3364). Area 15: *Building 182*, S of Room 7.
Discoidal cap. A flat disc with a shallow groove following the edge on the face. A circular hole at its centre has a rim around it on the underside. Diameter 25 mm. The remains of wood survive inside the rim. Probably post-Roman in date.

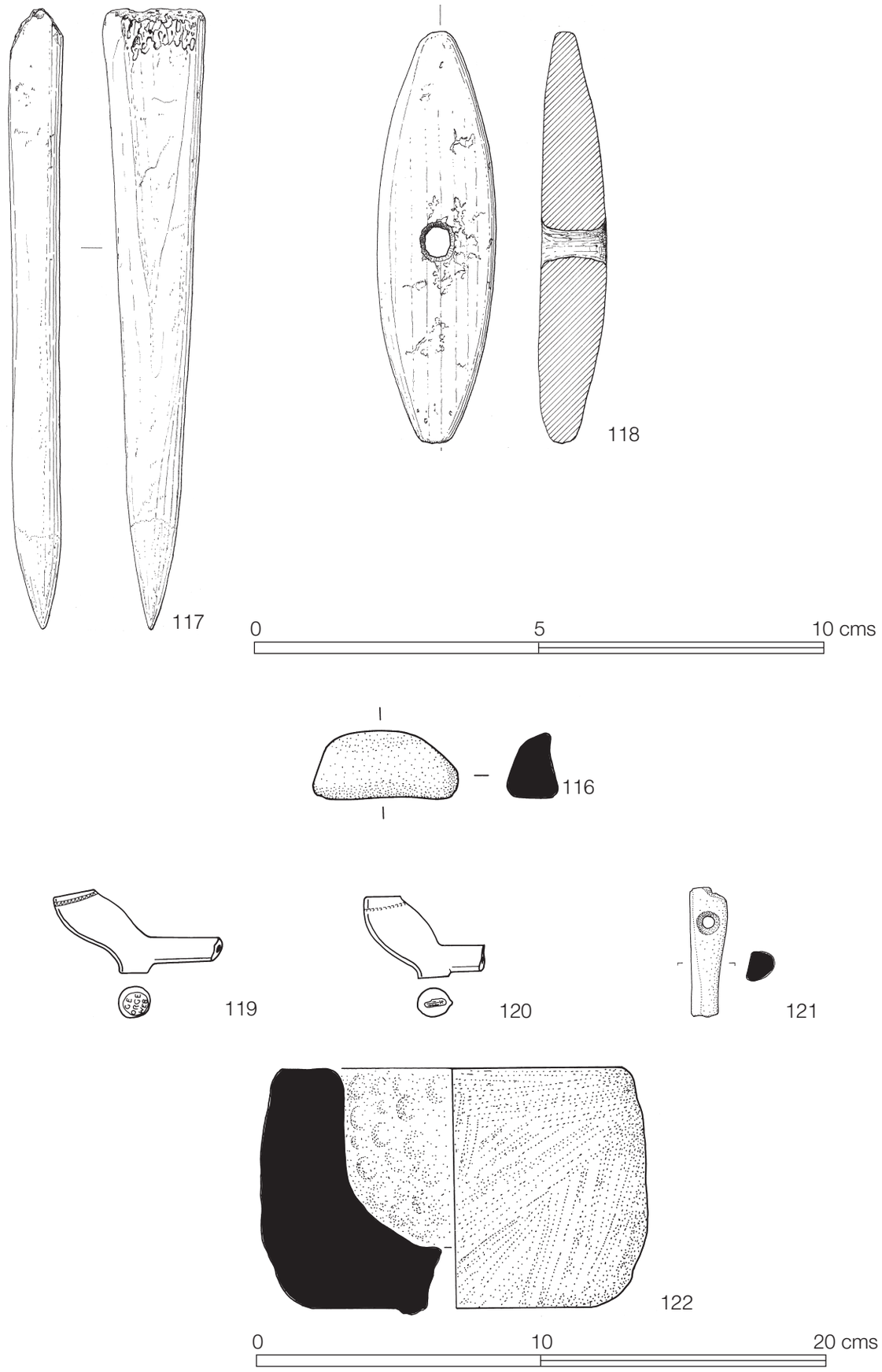


FIG. 194. Post-Roman miscellaneous objects, nos 116–122

114. No SF (RU Cat 416). 74S: *Monument 183*. Rounded fragment of plate with the remains of fabric corroded to it. Length 70 mm.

115. No SF (4330). Context unknown. Fragment of plate which curves up and narrows from its broken end to a slightly upturned tip. The area around the tip retains the remains of wood. Length 73 mm.

5.4 GLASS OBJECT (FIG. 194)

116. SF 1840. 2N: *Building 182*, layer 2. Irregularly shaped, very light object with rounded edges, grey in colour with a metallic lustre. Length 50 mm. Maximum width 19 mm. Further analysis was undertaken by M. Heyworth using x-ray fluorescence and the following note submitted:

The material is identified as potash glass made from a mixture of sand and wood ash. This form of glass usually referred to as 'forest glass' was the common form of glass from the tenth century onwards. The light weight of this piece and its appearance has resulted from the leaching out of the alkali. It is suggested that the piece may be a linen smoother, which is a relatively common find on medieval occupation sites.

5.5 BONE OBJECTS (FIG. 194)

By Stephen Greep

117. SF 4513. 91S: *Monument 184*, layer 2. Complete bone point with one flat, blunt, end displaying cancellous tissue. Length 109 mm. A late Saxon/early medieval 'pin-beater' (MacGregor 1985, fig. l01.16).

118. SF 1279. 103SE: TTA, layer 2A. Flattened, oval antler object with pointed ends and a central perforation. Length 73 mm. Complete. This is probably from the hilt of a sword of post-Roman date. The shape is closely paralleled by both pommels and guards of swords of Saxon and Viking date (e.g. MacGregor 1985, fig. 87). The guards typically possess a slot cut on the underside to receive the shoulder of the sword, absent on this piece, presumably indicating that this was a pommel. A guard of this shape from Caistor-by-Norwich is suggested to be of late fourth- or fifth-century date (Myres and Green 1973, 42), although other examples would perhaps indicate a later date (MacGregor 1985, 165–7).

5.6 CLAY PIPES (FIG. 194)

Although there is some evidence for clay pipe production in Colliton Park in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries (Watkins 1967, 217; Mills 1993b, 65), neither of the bowls illustrated here appear to have been made on the site.

119. SF 849. 21E: layer 1. Large milled bowl with stamped heel. Stem broken. The heel is stamped GE/ ORG/WEB. Clay pipes stamped George Webb start appearing in Somerset *c.* A.D. 1650, and are very common between A.D. 1650–80, the later examples being stamped George Webb in Chard (Atkinson 1988, 346). Similar examples to this pipe come from Taunton (Pearson 1984, 150, fig. 97.41–43, in particular no. 42). Date *c.* A.D. 1670–80.

120. SF 4371. West ditch cut V, layer 2. Large milled bowl with stamped heel. The stamp is illegible but may include an 'H'. A number of pipe makes with an 'H' in a similar position worked in Bristol, such as Jeffry Hunt (Watkins 1967, 228, fig. 11.9) and Flower Hunt (Oswald 1975, 153, fig. 9.5). Date *c.* A.D. 1670–1710.

5.7 STONE OBJECTS (FIG. 194)

121. No SF. 112S: *Monument 184*, layer 3. Part of a perforated whetstone in schist. Slightly tapered in shape and broken at both ends. Sub-rectangular section. Length 45 mm. Section 12 mm by 7–8 mm. Schist hones were imported from the ninth century onwards (Rees *et al.* 2008, 325–6), and small perforated examples of Late Saxon and post-Conquest date have been found at the manor of Goltho in Lincolnshire, Lincoln, Exeter and Winchester (Beresford 1987, 195, fig. 164.11; Mann 1982, fig. 29.236; Allan 1984, 298, fig. 168, 24; Ellis and Moore 1990, fig. 269.873, 877, 2956, 3034, 3035).

122. SF 1379. 9: layer 3. Small mortar. Thick-walled oolitic limestone with multi-directional tooling

marks on the exterior. The interior surface is pecked. Diameter 120 mm. The form of this mortar is different to that of the other Roman mortars from the site and seems to bear more resemblance to medieval mortars from Southampton (West *et al.* 1975, fig. 269.2213), Exeter (Allan 1984, fig. 133.6) and Winchester (Biddle and Smith 1990, figs 273–274). Purbeck marble mortars were the dominant type in use at Winchester throughout the medieval and early post-medieval periods (Biddle and Smith 1990, 890–1; Rees *et al.* 2008, 259). Some forms are not unlike the Colliton Park mortar, but are pecked on the outer surface (Biddle and Smith 1990, 891).

CHAPTER 6

THE INFANT BURIALS

By Janet Firth

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The fragmentary remains of ten infant burials were found during the excavations at Colliton Park in 1937 and 1938. Eight were of perinatal age ranging from 37 to 39 ± 2 gestational weeks, one a four to six month old infant and one an 18 to 24 month old child. During post-excavation the remains had become mixed and osteometric sorting was necessary, resulting in two infants each being represented by only two bones. In total there were nine fragmentary Romano-British infants. See Appendix 2.

6.2 THE LOCATION AND DATING OF THE BURIALS

Seven of the infant burials were found within the south range of *Building 182* (FIG. 36). Double burial 1A and B was found in a shallow depression in the chalk below the floor level near the south-east corner of Room 3 and was accompanied by bird bones (RCHME 1970, 557). A second left femur head was recorded as Infant Burial 1B, but in terms of size could well be part of Infant Burials 2B or 4, described below, which did not have a left femur.

Four infants, 2A and B, 3A and B, were in two shallow double burials towards the south wall of Room 5 (Drew and Selby 1938, 12). A sherd of an amphora was found in one of the graves (RCHME 1970, 572). Two infant ribs which were slightly too large for any of the other three infants were recorded as Infant Burial 3B, but in terms of size might have been part of Infant Burial 5, described below.

Infant Burial 4 was found in the south-west corner of Room 6 in a shallow hole between the stoke-hole and the wall (Drew and Selby 1938, 11). Meanwhile, Infant 5 was buried outside *Building 182* under the eaves of the north wall of Room 15 (RCHME 1970, 555).

Infant Burial 6 was found below the wall, possibly in the doorway between Rooms 1 and 2 of *Building 185* (FIG. 16). Nearby was a jar of black-burnished ware with lattice decoration dating not earlier than about A.D. 250 (Drew and Selby 1939, 58; RCHME 1970, 560).

The fragmentary remains of a child, a small braided hair bracelet, nine bronze shroud pins, iron coffin nails and fragments from a wooden coffin were found stored together. The burial was located 30 yards south-east of *Building 182* in grid square 12SE (RCHME 170, 573). The child was aged 18 to 24 months, probably dates to the seventeenth century and as such, is not discussed further in this report (Fulford *et al.* 2011)

6.3 METHOD

When this work was carried out in 1992, the first task was to try to establish the number of infants. All the details on labels, boxes, and bags and the identity and condition of each bone were recorded on skeleton record sheets (see Appendix 2). Soil still remained with Burials 5 and 6; this was sieved through several meshes down to 2 or 1 mm to recover small bones and teeth and the soil pH recorded. Burial in slightly alkaline to neutral earth can sometimes lead

to destruction of the bone protein (collagen) when the bone mass becomes friable; the soil from Burials 5 and 6 had a pH of 7.5 (alkaline).

Age at death estimations were by dental development (van Beek 1983, 131; Hillson 1990, 190). Accurate measurement of the long bones and the auditory ossicles, certain metacarpals, metatarsals and lengths of the unfused cranial basal bones and cord lengths of ribs, were achieved with a sliding calliper according to Fazekas and Kósa (1978). Regression equations from more than one source were used to calculate the body length and putative age in weeks *in utero*. Likewise a smaller number of widths were measured using the most 'characteristic anatomical points of the bone' (Kósa 1989, 28). Full-term was considered as 40 gestational weeks.

Infant cranial bones are of two kinds: the skull vault and the basal bones. The thin bones of the skull vault break easily and are too fragile to repair; all the bones of this type in the Colliton Park infants were broken and could not be used for measurements. An exception was the Burial 4 occipital bone at the back of the head which must have escaped compression. By comparison, the facial bones had nearly all disappeared. The basal bones (i.e. *pars basilaris, pars lateralis*) which make up the occipital and which, apart from the squamous component (as in the temporal bone), are more robust, had fared better. Most of the long and other bones were either intact or could be repaired for matching purposes. Some bones had warped or shrunk.

6.4 POSTURE AND ALIGNMENT

There is no information on the posture and alignment, except for Burial 6 which lay flexed on its left side with the head to the west and feet to the east, seemingly at right angles to the wall (RCHME 1970, 573). The shallow burial holes in Rooms 3 and 5 and outside Room 15 of *Building 182* were aligned with the adjacent house walls (FIG. 36).

6.5 DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS AND ESTIMATION OF AGE AT DEATH

Burials 1A and 4 were aged using the dimensions of the left scapula following Fazekas and Kósa (1978) and Scheuer and Black (2000). The dental development of Infant Burial 5 shows the age-at-death as *c.* 4–6 months (van Beek 1983, 131; Hillson 1990, 190).

The ages-at-death for infants 2A, 2B, 3A and 6 were determined using the standard regression method of Scheuer *et al.* (1980) and are shown in Table 3. It is not possible to say with absolute confidence whether perinates 1A/B, 2A/2B and 3A/B were stillborn or died shortly after birth. Infant Burial 6 was probably a full-term baby.

TABLE 3. GESTATIONAL AGES OF THE INFANT BURIALS

Burial	Bone	Length/width (mm)	Gestational Age (weeks)
2A	Femur	74.6	37 ± 2.08
2B	Humerus	63.5	38 ± 2.33
3A	Femur	78.5	39 ± 2.08
6	Ulna	61.9	39 ± 2.20
1A	Scapula	31.9/28.2	38-39
4	Scapula	32.4/32/2	39-40

The list below indicates the infant burial and the number of possible long bone and other measurements. Further details are in the individual bone summaries in Appendix 2 with all measurements listed in Table 6:

1A = 16; 1B = 0; 2A = 18; 2B = 3; 3A = 32; 3B = 0; 4 = 15; 5 = 6; 6 = 18.

6.6 DISCUSSION

It is not uncommon to find infants buried in or adjacent to buildings, rather than in a cemetery with adults as, for example, at Poundbury, Dorset (Farwell and Molleson 1993), or without adults, as at Yewden villa, Hambleden, Bucks. (Eyers 2011). The infants at Colliton Park were no different and infants were found both in and near buildings: Burial 5 was under the eaves of Room 15 of *Building 182*, Burials 1A/1B in Room 3, Burials 2A/2B and 3A/3B in Room 5 and Burial 4 in Room 6.

At Yewden villa one infant was found in a pit with an infant feeder whilst two others were found below floor levels in the '2nd House' but were undated (Eyers 2011, 37). Similarly, at Lullingstone villa, Kent, one infant was buried in a smooth and perfect oval below the floor level (Meates 1979, 104) and at Littlecote villa, Wilts., three infants were buried inside Room 13 of Building Two, a metal-working workshop (Phillips and Walters 1985, 9).

Sometimes it is difficult to interpret whether the grave was merely convenient for the disposal of the infant or had ritual overtones. For example, Colliton's Burial 6 was found below a wall and possibly between two rooms in *Building 185*. It may have been a convenient location during building work or a foundation burial as the infant was found to lie east/west at right angles to the line of the wall.

Sometimes grave goods were associated with the infant burials: for instance a complete black-burnished jar with lattice decoration was found near Infant 6 and an amphora sherd was found in one of the graves in Room 5 (either Infant Burials 2A and B or 3A and B).

Infants 1A and 1B were found with bird bones. Similarly, at Silchester three infants found in a pit in *Insula* XXXV were accompanied by the bone from a stork (Hope 1908, 214; Balderston 2002, 19). At Littlecote a pit adjacent to the infant burials contained the remains of two sheep (Phillips and Walters 1985, 9); sheep bones have also been found adjacent to the infant burials at South Stanmore Farm, Beedon, Berks.

It has been suggested that infants may have been buried at sites of domestic or light industrial production to increase output. At Yewden the cluster of burials was also lying in 'an agricultural area near to a malting building' (Eyers 2011, 70). This was replicated at South Stanmore Farm, where infants were buried around a corndrier. Similarly, infant burials at Littlecote villa were buried inside a metal-working shop (Phillips and Walters 1985, 9; RCHME 1983, 144).

Other aspects of the burial of some infants may suggest that death was not from natural causes. Infanticide was suggested at Yewden villa as there is a high incidence of death between 38 and 41 weeks' gestation, i.e. term (Eyers and Mays 2011); in societies where it is practised infanticide is normally carried out immediately after birth (Eyers and Mays 2011, 30). We know little of local Roman obstetric customs, but the death rate might peak due to certain practices in vogue at the time. At Silchester skull bones of very young babies were found in the latrine drains of the bath house (Fox and Hope 1905, 369).

In conclusion, it seems that the burials at Colliton Park followed a common theme where babies were buried in or near buildings, but whether or not these were according to social class is not yet quite clear.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUDING DISCUSSION

7.1 OVERVIEW OF THE FINDS

By Nina Crummy

7.1.1 INTRODUCTION

Because of the style of excavation undertaken by Drew and Selby, few of the finds were ever securely stratified and the decay of storage and labelling materials has reduced their contextual potential even further. In addition, the mix of Roman, medieval and later objects from the upper layers makes it impossible to date items such as fragments of sheet with any degree of real confidence. The presence of considerable quantities of later first- and second-century material, such as samian ware, vessel glass and datable dress accessories, household equipment or other personalia, suggests that the central and northern areas of Colliton Park were used for dumping rubbish or midden waste before the late Roman properties were laid out. Nevertheless, the recovery of a considerable quantity of window glass from Colliton Park provides good evidence for the general spatial reliability of at least some of the Roman finds, as all but a very few fragments came from in and around the better quality buildings. On that basis it is possible that some of the other finds from layer 3 and below within the footprint or immediate area of the late Roman buildings relate directly to their construction, internal fittings and use and to the business and life of their inhabitants. Their potential in this respect is explored in Section 7.1.2 below.

Unlike the other small finds, a good proportion of which retain at least a building or grid square number, the vast majority of the coins were recorded without context details, thus their use as dating aids is limited. However, the contexts of some specific coins, such as the *miliarenses* from *Building 186* or coins from *Conduit 227b*, were checked. Despite the general lack of context information, the coins still retain considerable potential for characterising the site. Richard Reece's work on the coins from British sites has established certain patterns of coin supply/loss in urban and rural assemblages, and in his report on the coins from the Greyhound Yard site in Dorchester (Reece 1993) he also defined a mean coin supply/loss pattern for the town. The Colliton Park and other unpublished assemblages from the town formed part of his study and readers wishing to pursue the numismatic evidence in some detail will find his data there. Rather than repeat these here, the data for Colliton Park are presented below in a more visual way in Section 7.1.3, using a method pioneered by Reece, in order to highlight the individual character of the site and to demonstrate how it differs from that of Greyhound Yard.

Using a variation of the functional categories set out in Crummy 1983 (Table 4), the general small finds have been used in Section 7.1.4 to define first, how Colliton Park differs from other Dorchester sites such as Greyhound Yard, and second, how the overall character of a Dorchester assemblage might differ from the signatures of other urban assemblages, such as Silchester and Cirencester.

The medieval and later small finds are all from the overburden and are too few in number to be of any use in characterising the site like the Roman coins and small finds. They are briefly assessed in Section 7.1.5 and in the main probably derived from the dumping of midden waste in the area.

TABLE 4. FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES USED FOR THE COLLITON PARK SMALL FINDS ASSEMBLAGE (ADAPTED FROM CRUMMY 1983)

Functional category	Definition
1	dress accessories
2	toilet and medical instruments
3	textile-related equipment
4	household equipment
5	recreation
6	weighing, measuring
7	literacy
8	transport
9	buildings and services
10	tools other than those associated with categories 3, 4, 6, 12, 13, 15
11	general fastenings and fittings
12	agriculture/horticulture, animal husbandry
13	military equipment
14	religion
15	metal-working
16	bone-working
17	shale-working (this category is usually used for objects related to the manufacture of ceramics)
18	multi-functional or unidentified objects, miscellaneous scrap

7.1.2 FINDS, STRUCTURES AND PITS

The commentaries on selected finds from the monuments, buildings and some pits are given below in a sequence running from south to north.

7.1.2.1 *Building 185*

Very few objects were found in the small three-roomed *Building 185* or in the immediate vicinity. In terms of its structure and internal decor there are no tesserae or fragments of window glass. A drop-hinge bracket found in Room 2 may come from a wooden door or window shutter (Section 4.10.14.2 no. 292). A *terminus post quem* for the porch is provided by the decorated Central Gaulish sherd SF 4441 (Section 4.6.1, FIG. 105.19), which dates to *c.* A.D. 160–200 and was found below the stones in front of the threshold. Most, if not all, of the samian from the layers associated with the building appears to be residual. The majority of sherds are mid–late Antonine, with some pieces dating to the late second–early third century, and some as late as the mid-third century (Appendix 1). An infant burial was found in Room 1 close to a complete Dorset black-burnished ware jar (Drew and Selby 1939, 58).

The small finds found in and around the building are few in number but of varied type. Some well-stratified items from inside the building are contemporary with its period of use. These include: from Room 1 a knife found on the floor (Section 4.10.12 no. 191), a complete fourth-century cog-wheel bracelet from the oven (Section 4.9.1.3 no. 127) and a spoon-probe (Section 4.9.2.1 no. 216); from Room 2 the drop-hinge bracket mentioned above, two shale armlets (Section 4.12.3.1 nos 23 and 27), two late Roman shale spindle-whorls (Section 4.12.5 no 84a-b), a finger ring (Section 4.9.1.4 no. 180), and two fourth-century hairpins, one of glass and one of bone (Section 4.8.3 no. 65 and 4.13.1 no. 128); and from Room 3 a fourth-century jet hairpin,

a late Roman glass bead and an unusual stone object (Section 4.12.2 no. 5; 4.8.1 no. 29, 4.14.10 no. 148). Most of these objects are fairly standard 'indoor' items but many are represented only by fragments and may come from later dumping. The shale object from Room 3 has wear marks on it and may be an *ad hoc* piece of kitchen equipment or a craft tool, and the two complete shale whorls from Room 2 point to domestic spinning of yarn. The precise stratigraphic relationship of the complete bracelet and the oven in Room 1 is uncertain, but there is a possibility that it represents a private rite of termination. The building may be small, but the jet and glass hairpins both point to a degree of wealth, as do the shale whorls (Cool 2010, 275–6).

7.1.2.2 *Building 186*

The poor preservation of *Building 186* means that few objects can be directly associated with it. What there is, however, ranks with its mosaics and other architectural features (Section 4.2) in identifying it as a building of some quality. There are several fragments of window glass (Section 4.3), and a small quantity of late Roman glassware, including parts of a bowl with wheel-cut decoration (Section 4.7.3 nos 36–8), a Frontinus bottle (Section 4.7.7 no. 77), and a facet-cut sherd (Section 4.7.8 no. 80). A nail with an unusually large, flat, round head found in debris in the 'lotus' room was clearly intended to be seen and may be a piece of door furniture (Section 4.10.14.12 no. 358). Several fragments of late Roman bone veneer, most only preserved because they were in a gully fill, probably all come from a dice tower (Section 4.13.4 nos 149–53). There are no dress accessories, domestic equipment or craft tools recorded in this volume, but Drew and Selby (1939, 60) noted a scale and pans (presumably an equal-arm balance) deposited in a small pit dug into the southernmost mosaic. A stone game-board counter, like the dice tower, points to a household with time for leisure pursuits (Section 4.14.1 no. 23). Two possible hoards of Theodosian coins came from the area of *Building 186* and may relate to its final period of use or be evidence that it was abandoned by the very late fourth century (Section 4.5).

From grid square 113SE in the vicinity of *Building 186* came two silver *miliarenses* of Constans, high value and good quality coins that are extremely rare and apparently unique in an occupation context (see Section 4.5.9). Minted in the period A.D. 340–350, one in Siscia (SF 3719) and the other in Thessalonika (SF 3718), their reverses are *Victoria Avgvstorvm* and *Trivmfator Gentivm Barbararvm* respectively. Both had been broken in antiquity (now repaired) and they were found together; it is far more likely that they formed all or part of a deliberate deposit rather than an accidental one.

7.1.2.3 *Building 187*, Pits P and M

Building 187 was also poorly-preserved and produced very few reasonably well-stratified objects. There were no tesserae or pieces of window glass in the area, apart from some fragments of the latter from Pit M, which underlay the southern wall of the courtyard of *Building 187*, and Pit P, just inside the northern wall of the building. However, the contents of the pits chiefly pre-date *Building 187*, with most items no doubt deriving from the topsoil scraped up to backfill them. The later material from Pit P consists of several mid–late Roman bone hairpins and a polygonal finger ring, but none of these items need post-date the third century (Section 4.13.1 nos 23, 82, 106–7, 114). Most of the layers in the pit produced samian sherds, some burnt; a very few pieces are pre-Flavian or Flavian, but most are mid–late second to mid-third century (Appendix 1). A copper alloy bracelet fragment is the only certain fourth-century object from the pit, but a shale spindle-whorl may be similarly late; both came from layer 1 and probably represent later topsoil that had slumped into the fill (Section 4.9.1.3 no. 142; 4.12.5 no. 83).

The samian ware from Pit M also ranges from a pre-Flavian South Gaulish sherd to the mid–late second to third century (layers 1–4), with the majority of pieces being Central Gaulish and Antonine; both table and kitchen wares are present. Several hairpins from the pit are also both early and mid–late types (Section 4.13.1 nos 20, 25, 76–7, 84, 104). Noteworthy items include some Egyptian blue pigment used in wall-painting and iron shears used for cutting cloth, although the latter came from layer 1 and may be medieval rather than Roman (Section 4.8.3 no. 69; 4.10.5 no. 82).

Pit W beneath the south wall of *Building 187* contained pottery of mid-first- to mid-second-century date together with an iron tyre and hub bands from one or more wheels (RCHME 1970, 560).

7.1.2.4 *Monument 184*, Building III, Building IIIa, and the associated pits

A coin of the sole reign of Gallienus found below the floor of Room 3 in Building III points to a date of construction after A.D. 260 at the earliest, and possibly not until the 270s or even later (RCHME 1970, 558). Five fragments of window glass came from the building, three from layer 3 in Room 1, one from layer 3 in Room 3 and one from the south wall cut, the latter being of fourth-century double-glossy type (Section 4.3). Compared to the quantity of fragments from *Buildings 186* and *182*, this is not strong evidence for glazed windows in the three rooms. There

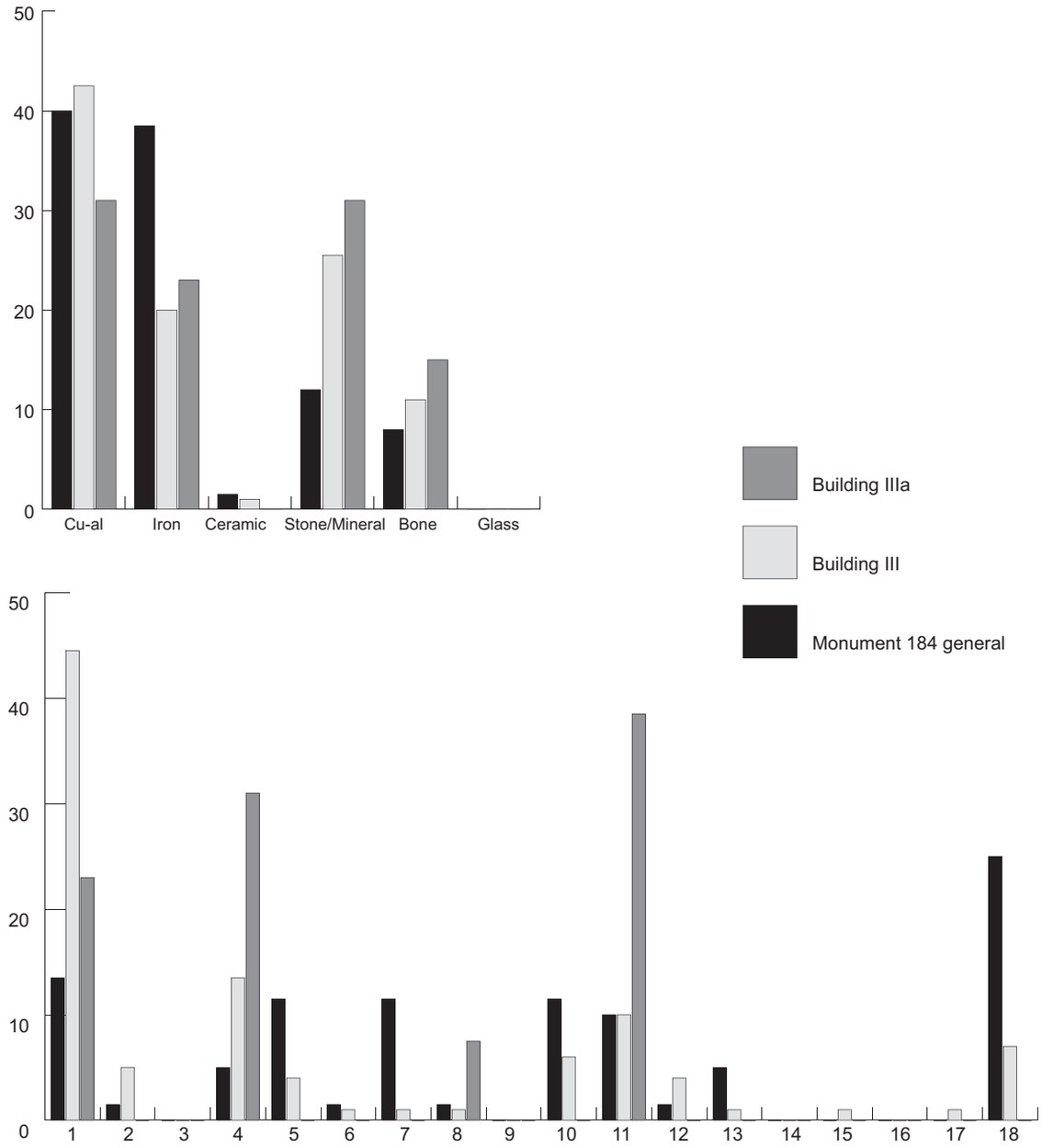


FIG. 195. *Monument 184*: A, small finds by materials; B, small finds by function (see Table 4). Numbers expressed as percentages. Total numbers of objects: *Monument 184* general 60, Building III 82, Building IIIa 13

was a considerable amount of residual Antonine samian from all three rooms and the corridor, and the few sherds of East Gaulish samian of the later second to mid-third century mixed in with this Antonine material are unlikely to have been survivals in use in Building III (Appendix 1). Many of the general small finds from the building are also residual, such as an enamelled hare brooch, a bone spoon with round bowl and the handle of a folding copper alloy spoon (Section 4.9.1.1 no. 31, Drew and Selby 1939, 54; Section 4.13.6 no. 160; 4.9.4.1 no. 258). A very decayed fragment of a Kimmeridge shale table leg probably also pre-dates the building and is contemporary with a third-century example from a pit beneath one of the rooms in *Building 182* (Section 4.12.7 no. 116).

There is little that is distinctive about the small finds assemblage from Building III, with objects of copper alloy forming the largest proportion of the group in terms of material and dress accessories in terms of function (FIG. 195). The building may have been swept clean regularly, and very little of the material found within its footprint need relate to its use. It differs little from the general *Monument 184* assemblage except in producing fewer iron objects and more of stone and mineral. Tools are comparatively rare, but a possible tenterhook and some shears relate to cloth-working and a reaping-hook, a sickle and a small hook used for general pruning and similar tasks represent agriculture or horticulture (Section 4.10.5 nos 83–4; 4.10.7 nos 93, 95, 98). Given the quantity of residual samian from the same contexts, it is impossible to be sure that any of these objects are contemporary with the use of Building III, but a spade sheath from within *Monument 184* (Section 4.10.7 no. 92) provides further support for agriculture or horticulture. The lowering of the ground level within the enclosure might originally have been done to provide chalk rubble for the rampart (Drew and Selby 1939, 54, 63), but its regularity would have allowed topsoil to be brought in to create a garden. Alternatively, the agricultural/horticultural tools may have been used beyond the enclosure, and, as has been suggested for Roman Silchester, people living inside the town may have rented or owned land outside the defences where they could cut fodder for domestic animals or grow crops for sale or consumption (Fulford and Clarke 2011, 347). It may be pertinent that a reaping-hook was also found in the area of *Building 182* (see below).

As with the pits near *Building 187*, the contents of Pits N and O in Room 2, Pits Q and R in Room 3, Pit S at the southern end of the corridor and Pit U just outside the building are chiefly residual. Exceptions are late Roman copper alloy bracelets from Pits R, S and U (Section 4.9.1.3 nos 114, 117 and 148 respectively), and the remarkable glass bowl from Pit S (Section 4.7.10; Drew and Selby 1939, 55–6, pl. III). Broken during an attempt to cut it in two, the bowl may have been deposited at much the same time as a Theodosian hoard from the corridor alongside Room 2 (Section 4.5), both being the only items in this area that can be dated specifically to the very late fourth century.

A number of undatable finds from the pits may relate to the later industrial nature of the building, such as a whetstone and smith's tongs from Pit N (Section 4.14.3 no. 78; 4.10.2.2 no. 29), a smith's point-pene hammer from Pit R (Section 4.10.2.1 no. 27) and a whetstone from Pit U (Section 4.14.3 no. 81). Only two objects can be allocated with confidence to Pit Q and both are early Roman: a nail-cleaner of Durotrigian form and a bone hairpin (Section 4.9.2.4 no. 233; 4.13.1 no. 27). The other pits all contained second- to early–mid-third-century samian sherds, but there are none from Pit Q, suggesting that it was filled in before any major dumping took place in this area.

Building IIIa produced a considerable quantity of residual samian ware (Appendix 1), but only thirteen small finds. The only items that can be related with certainty to the function of the building are two fragments of greensand rotary querns from the fill of the oven (Section 4.14.6 nos 141–2). The building was probably a bakehouse and the querns may represent a rite of termination.

Pit J next to Building IIIa produced 26 stone counters and five stone roundels (Section 4.14.1 nos 33–46; 4.14.2 nos 62–6), with several catalogue numbers containing more than one item. The counters range in diameter from 13 to 27 mm, apart from two larger ones of 40 and 52 mm; all fall within a range of 1.5 to 5.5 mm thick. The smaller ones were almost certainly used in board games, the larger may be lids. They can be compared to the high number of ceramic

counters or lids found in towns with no local source of good quality stone, such as Colchester (Crummy 1983, 93–6). The roundels are not much different; they range from 26 to 45 mm in diameter and from 3 to 7 mm thick, except for one semicircular piece 19.5 wide and 15 mm thick that may have been intended for use as architectural veneer. Some of these pieces are finished and polished, others are only roughly-shaped. Instead of representing the disposal of a complete set of counters, they are more likely to be deliberately discarded stock from a stone workshop. Apart from a smith's cross-pene hammer that is unlikely to relate to stone-working (Section 4.10.2.1 no. 25), the remaining objects from the fill of Pit J, or from the adjacent Pit K, were unremarkable and, as is usual at Colliton Park, included a quantity of residual samian.

7.1.2.5 *Monument 183*, Building II and the Smithy

The finds from general *Monument 183* contexts have no particularly distinct character (FIG. 196A). There is very little vessel glass (Section 4.7); the samian is mainly of Antonine to early third-century date, but some is earlier (Appendix 1); the small finds represent a variety of functions, with mid–late Roman bone pins and small pieces of scrap metal predominating (Sections 4.13.1; 4.10.15). Objects that may either derive from the Smithy or represent crafts or industries carried out elsewhere in this area are all iron: three knives, a small cleaver and a possible baker's peel (Section 4.10.12 nos 185, 196, 207, 218; 4.10.13.1 no. 223).

TABLE 5. IRON OBJECTS FROM THE SMITHY IN *MONUMENT 183*

No (4.10)	Context	Identification	Function	Condition
.1.3 no. 16	L4	ferrule	?military	broken
.1.3 no. 22	L4	ferrule	?military	broken
.1.3 no. 24	L4	ferrule	?military	broken
.3.3 no. 43	-	drill bit/auger	carpentry	?complete
.3.3 no. 45	L4	drill bit	carpentry	broken
.3.3 no. 49	L4	drill bit?	carpentry	broken
.3.5 no. 59	L4	chisel?	?wood-turning	?broken
.4.1 no. 67	L4	punch	leather-working	broken
.4.2 no. 74	L4	knife	leather-working	fragment
.9.3 no. 119	L4	?cart fitting	?transport	?complete
.11 no. 145	-	stylus	literacy	broken
.12 no. 167	L3	knife	general	?complete
.12 no. 214	L4	knife	general	fragment
.12 no. 215	-	knife	general	fragment
.13.1 no. 226	-	?skewer	?kitchen	?complete
.13.1 no. 227	-	?skewer	?kitchen	broken
.13.6 no. 271	L4	key	security	broken
.14.5 no. 311	L4	ring-headed spike	structural fitting	complete
.15.1 no. 381	L4	blade	miscellaneous	fragment
.15.1 no. 383	L4	fragment	miscellaneous	fragment
.15.2 no. 386	-	twisted rod	miscellaneous	?fragment
.15.2 no. 388	-	twisted rods	miscellaneous	fragments
.15.2 no. 389	-	twisted rods	miscellaneous	fragments
.15.3 no. 394	-	looped rod	miscellaneous	fragment
.15.3 no. 395	-	looped rod	miscellaneous	fragment
.15.3 no. 396	-	looped rod	miscellaneous	fragment
.15.3 no. 398	-	looped rod	miscellaneous	fragment
.15.6 no. 443	L4	fragment	miscellaneous	fragment

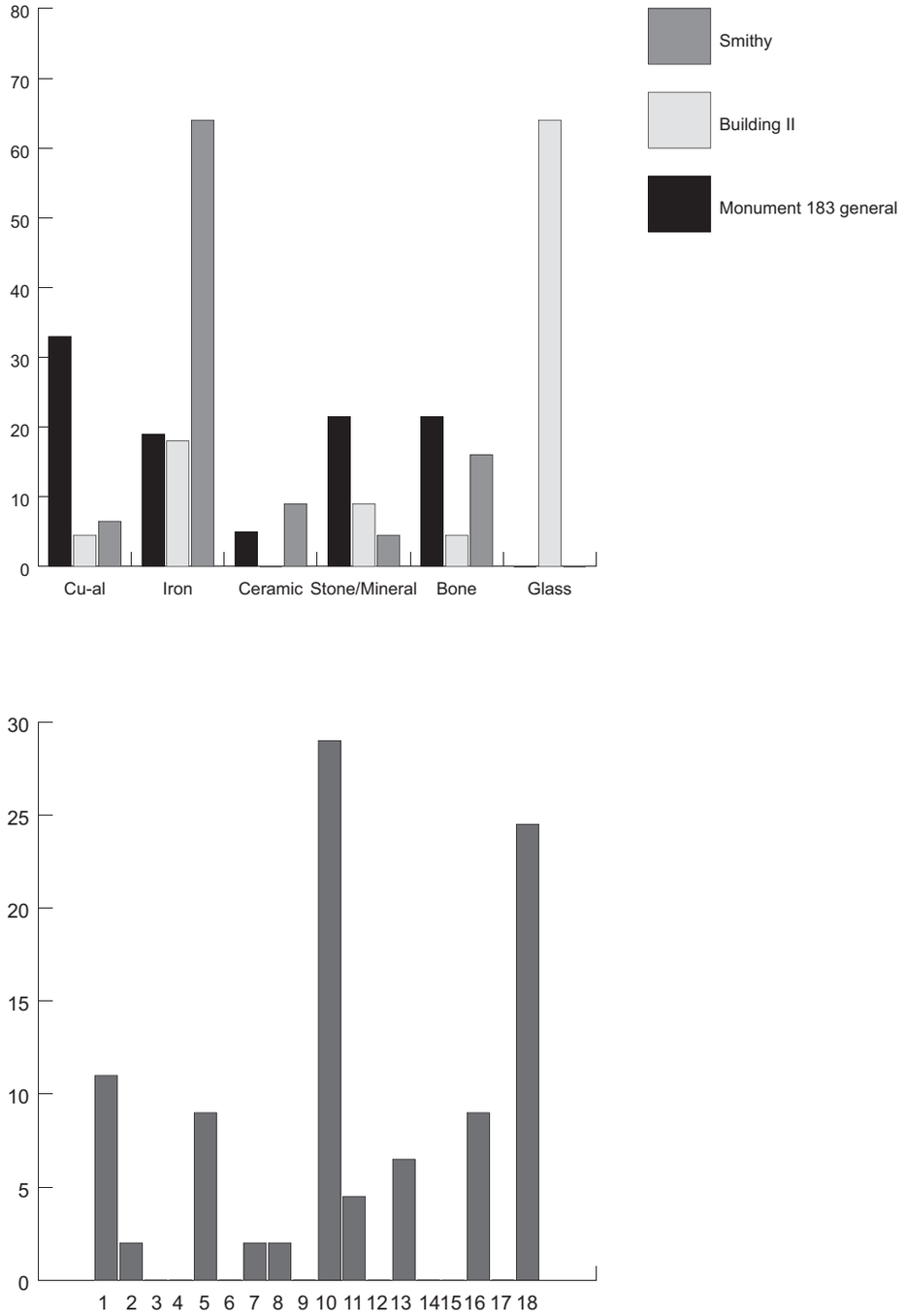


FIG. 196. *Monument 183*: A, small finds by materials; B, small finds from the Smithy by function (see Table 4). Numbers expressed as percentages. Total numbers of objects: *Monument 183* general 42, Building II 22, Smithy 44

No structural items are associated with the small Building II, nor any table wares of samian or glass. A scatter of nineteen small finds from in and around the building includes fourteen late Roman beads, many of them segmented. These beads may simply come from a broken necklace, but given the other evidence for crafts in this area they are more likely to be the products of a small bead-making industry (Section 4.8.1).

The finds from the Smithy are of a very distinct character. They include two coin hoards, which are discussed elsewhere in this volume (Sections 4.5 and 7.1.3). Most of the general small finds are of iron, whereas most of those from the general area of *Monument 183* are of copper

alloy and from Building II of glass, and there are also several items of bone (FIG. 196A). A knife fragment found below the forge may be a foundation deposit, but may also just be part of the general debris in the area (Section 4.10.12 no. 203). The other ironwork includes tools, but they are associated with a variety of crafts other than smithing, and the scrap pieces include no offcuts from billets of bloomery iron, while the bone items provide evidence for bone- and antler-working (FIG. 196B). The condition and functions of the iron objects are summarised in Table 5. They are almost certainly scrap collected for recycling and, apart from the absence of bar iron, are comparable in general character to a very much larger collection of scrap iron from Winchester (Rees *et al.* 2008, 179): only one object is complete, four are slightly damaged and may have been complete when deposited, but all the rest are broken. Drew and Selby (1939, 62) suggested that the looped rods (Section 4.10.15.3 nos 394–6 and 398) may have been rudimentary tools used to hold chisels when they were being struck by a hammer. Even if such an identification is correct, they would have been made from offcuts lying around the Smithy.

The absence of tools and offcuts of bloomery iron from a smithy is not unusual, and clearing out a smithy both during and after its period of use emphasises the value of iron and its potential for recycling. Only an anvil, small dumps of scrap and a single chisel were found in a smithy at Stanton Low, Bucks., the former perhaps too heavy to move and the scrap perhaps of little potential for reuse (Woodfield and Johnson 1989, 231, 234, fig. 38), and a smithy in Southwark was only identifiable by the hearths and a little iron-working waste; most of the debris from it that could not be reused was probably dumped a short distance away, and only from the smithy's final phase of use were four iron objects recovered (Drummond-Murray and Thompson 2002, 61–2, 67, 83, 98). These examples suggest that the recovery of so much iron from the *Monument 183* Smithy is comparatively unusual, and in the light of the possible coin hoard with which it was found (Section 7.3), it can be seen as material formally deposited in a rite of termination.

Among a scatter of non-ferrous objects from the Smithy were an antler tine handle and three antler tine offcuts (Section 4.13.3 no. 144; 4.13.5 nos 154–6). All four items suggest that tanged tools made at the Smithy were fitted with antler handles by the blacksmith. An unfinished mid–late Roman hairpin adds to the evidence that the smith also worked in bone (Section 4.13.1 no. 1), and two hairpins of the same general form were also found at the Smithy and may be products of this secondary industry (Section 4.13.1 nos 74–5). As with the coins and ironwork, it is probable that deposition of the antler offcuts and unfinished pin (at least) formed part of the Smithy's rite of closure. The formally-placed lines of animal bones stuck upright into the soil along the 'wings' of the forge (Drew and Selby 1939, 61, pl. VII) no doubt also relate to the bone-working aspect of the Smithy in some way.

7.1.2.6 *Building 182* and associated pits

The third–fourth-century town house, *Building 182*, provides considerable evidence for the status and taste of its inhabitants, not only in the size of the building, its verandah, heating system, mosaics with classical motifs and the drainage system to carry away the water used to wash them (Drew and Selby 1938, 10), but in its glazed windows (Section 4.3), white-veined green shale wall veneer (Section 4.2 no. 4) and coloured interior and exterior wall-plaster (Section 4.4; Drew and Selby 1938, 6–8). The colourants used for the plaster include imported cinnabar, which at first-century Pompeii and Herculaneum was only used for the highest quality decorations, and in late third- to fourth-century Britain was probably still expensive (Section 4.4.2; Ling 1991, 209).

As elsewhere on the site, there is a considerable quantity of residual samian and early vessel glass in and around *Building 182*. Bird has noted in the Colliton Park samian assemblage an increase in East Gaulish imports from the late second into the third century that is not typical of other south-west British assemblages (Section 4.6), and some of these vessels, which include mortaria, beakers, bowls and a mid-third-century flagon, may have been acquired for use in an early phase of *Building 182* (Appendix 1, esp. SF 561). What little Argonne ware was found at Colliton Park is concentrated in the Town House and no doubt represents later purchases of imported tableware (Appendix 1, SFs 44, 298, 1169, 2121). Some of the mid–late Roman vessel glass may also have been used early on in the Town House. There is little late vessel glass from

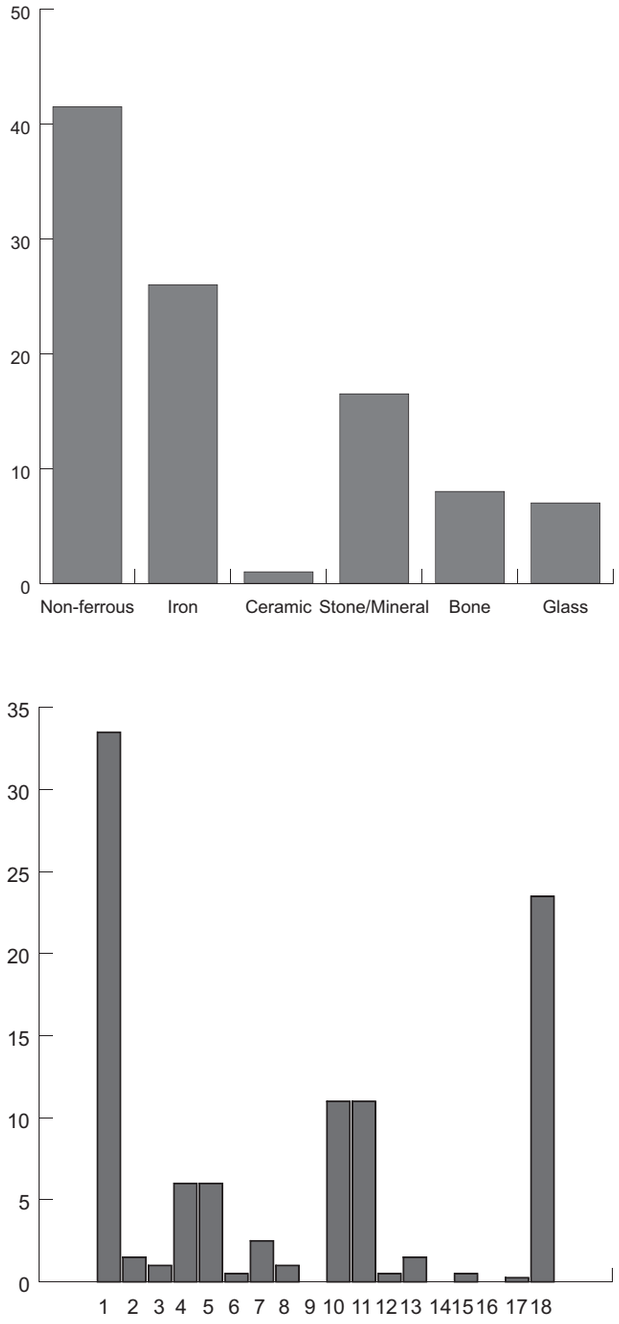


FIG. 197. *Building 182*: A, small finds from by materials; B, small finds by function (see Table 4). Numbers expressed as percentages. Total number of objects 424

the area, but what there is was probably used by the occupants, in particular the yellow/green beaker or cup and the sherds with applied blobs (Section 4.7.3 no. 39; 4.7.8 nos 88–9, 91–2).

The number of small finds found in and around the Town House is very high, a total of 423 items specifically attributed to the footprint and immediate vicinity of the building, and many of the other objects from the northern end of the site may also be associated with it. In terms of material the majority of objects are of non-ferrous metal, chiefly copper alloy but with some silver items also present (FIG. 197A). A high proportion of these objects are undoubtedly residual, such as a silver spoon-probe (Section 4.9.2.1 no. 213) and at least two pieces of the military equipment from the footprint, an unstratified second- to third-century strap-mount and a bolt-head from the fill of the Room 7 hypocaust (Section 4.9.10 no. 367; 4.10.1.2 no. 9).

The number of dress accessories is particularly high in *Building 182*, representing about one third of the total number of objects (FIG. 197B). Many are residual, such as the brooches and quite possibly some of the shale bracelets (Sections 4.9.1.1 and 4.12.3). Some of the copper alloy and bone hairpins are late types as are the jet beads (Section 4.9.1.2 no. 62; 4.13.1 type B; 4.12.4). Several fragments of fine copper alloy chain, some with beads attached, probably come from late Roman necklaces or earrings and there are also some necklace clasps (Section 4.9.1.5 nos 197, 199, 201–2, 205–8), while most of the 26 copper alloy bracelets and twelve finger rings from the building are certainly contemporary with its period of use (Section 4.9.1.3–4). This number is not as great as may at first appear when the period of use of the building, the number of generations living there over that period, and the lack of ground disturbance by medieval and later pitting in the area is taken into consideration. The burials in the Poundbury cemetery, as well as elsewhere in southern Roman Britain, attest to the popularity among young women of wearing finger rings, necklaces and multiple bangles in the fourth century, and the female occupants of *Building 182* were clearly wealthy enough to be able to conform to this fashion.

A complete pair of copper alloy shears catalogued among the tools may instead have been used for personal grooming, and a spoon-probe from the floor of Room 13 was probably used for cosmetic rather than medical purposes (Section 4.9.7 no. 273; 4.9.2.1 no. 218). An oculist's stamp from the area of the building is probably residual (Section 4.14.9 no. 146).

The dining and kitchen equipment from the footprint of *Building 182* consists of the glassware mentioned above, shale vessels, several spoons, a flesh-hook, quernstones, and pestles and mortars of both Purbeck marble and limestone (Section 4.12.6, 4.9.4.1; 4.10.13.1 no. 222; 4.14.5–6); a chalk weight may also have had a domestic rather than commercial use (Section 4.14.4 no. 103). Some of this material is undoubtedly residual, but the overall concentration of kitchen equipment in this area of the site suggests that many of these items can be associated with the occupancy of the house. Two iron tripod candlesticks dating to the later third or fourth centuries are certainly contemporary with its use and add to the impression of status (Section 4.10.13.4 nos 242–3). Where such candlesticks occur in western Britain they are often from rural rather than urban contexts and from sanctuaries rather than domestic buildings, but examples from Fishbourne and the basilica at Wroxeter also point towards use in secular high-status buildings (Eckardt 2002, 144–7, 337–8, fig. 69).

A considerable number of copper alloy and iron styli from *Building 182* show the inhabitants to have been literate and numerate (Section 4.9.6.1 no. 271; 4.10.11 nos 130, 132–5, 142, 144, 148, 159–60). They may have been used for personal reasons, such as letter-writing or keeping domestic accounts, but may also represent commercial record-keeping. Stone counters also occur in and around the house in some numbers. Apart from one of 39 mm diameter, all are small and suitable for board games, pointing to the leisure time that comes with status (Section 4.14.1).

Other than the copper alloy shears mentioned above there are several tools from the house that represent a range of crafts: blacksmithing, carpentry, leather-working and cloth manufacture (Section 4.10.2–5). Only carpentry and leather-working tools occur in sufficient numbers to suggest that they might be contemporary with the house. A reaping-hook from Room 20, outside the main range of the house, may pre-date the main occupancy of *Building 182* (Section 4.10.7 no. 94). Like the agricultural or horticultural equipment from Building III it could be evidence for a garden around the house, or for land owned or rented beyond the ramparts.

Finds recorded by grid square only have not generally been referenced in this section, but it is worth noting that the two farrier's butterises from the site were both found at the northern end of the site and not far from *Building 182*, implying that horses were kept in the area (Section 4.10.8 nos 103–4, from 11E and 1N respectively).

A coin of Licinius I (A.D. 302–24) was incorporated into the east wall of Room 3, and coins give a date no earlier than *c.* A.D. 341–6 for the floor in Room 5, the kitchen or bakehouse added on to the West Range (RCHME 1970, 557–8). Two House of Constantine coins lay below the mosaic in Room 15, while a floor laid over the fallen wall of the same room sealed several coins, the latest an issue of Gratian, A.D. 367–75 (ibid., 555). In the yard, a coin of Valentinian I, A.D. 367–75, lay beneath the cobbled path (ibid., 558).

In Room 13 a small group of coins recorded as barbarous radiates in the site notes may be a hoard. It is described as such in the Royal Commission volume (RCHME 1970, 555), with the context given as a hole dug through the chalk floor near the east door, but given a later closing date based on a coin of Crispus, A.D. 317–26, which not only clashes with the evidence from the site notes but with that of the stratigraphy, as later House of Constantine coins came from layer 4 below the chalk floor and above the underlying mosaic. These anomalies could be resolved if both the barbarous radiates and the coin of Crispus also came from within layer 4 rather than from a hole dug through the floor sealing it, and, while interpretation of all or any of these coins as a hoard remains suspect, a small purse group of barbarous radiates would not be out of place in such a context.

Two of the pits in the area of *Building 182* contained noteworthy objects. A carved table leg of Kimmeridge shale had been deposited in Pit A, which pre-dates Room 17 and may have been a well (Section 4.12.7 no. 115). This piece of furniture points to occupants of high-status living in an early phase of *Building 182* or even earlier timber buildings. The pit also produced sherds of New Forest pottery, as did Pit C beneath the stokehole, Room 17a, suggesting that both features were backfilled no earlier than the later third century (RCHME 1970, 555). Drew and Selby (FIG. 206; 1938, 10, pl. V) illustrated several complete vessels from the lower fill of Pit C, including colour-coat beakers, a Drag. 45 mortarium and a bowl of Ludowici form SMb. (Other than a rosette stamp on an Antonine Central Gaulish vessel (Section 4.6.2 no. 51), no samian from Pit C is recorded here in Appendix 1.) The complete vessels were almost certainly a structured votive deposit, and one or both of two coins found at the same level, one an illegible early Roman copper alloy issue and the other a *denarius* of Antoninus Pius (SFs 1023, 1030), may have been part of the same deposit rather than residual in the backfill. Earlier coins in late third-century hoards and graves are a good indicator that such issues were still circulating and available for use in special contexts (Reece 2002, 42–4; Crummy 2010, 62–5).

The fill of the stone-lined pit near Room 18 contained a coin of Tetricus I, A.D. 271–4 (Drew and Selby 1939, 52). The well in front of the West Range was full of demolition debris, including columns and stone roof tiles (Drew and Selby 1938, 13). As the latest coins found on the floors and in the soil immediately on top of it were no later than Valentinian II, A.D. 375–92, it seems that the house had been abandoned by the end of the fourth century (ibid., 13).

7.1.2.7 *Conduit 227b*

Only two objects from the conduit are catalogued here, an inscribed sherd from a Spanish(?) amphora (Section 4.11.5 no. 19) and a fragment of a late Roman bracelet (Section 4.9.1.3 no. 140). Drew and Selby recorded a coin of Vespasian in the clay lining the bottom of the feature, and a substantial amount of iron-working debris and pottery in the backfill (1939, 65). Samian ware formed a considerable proportion of the pottery and included two stamps of Cinnamus (ibid.). A small quantity of Neronian–Flavian South Gaulish material came from layer 6 in the extension to Road cut 14 that passed through the conduit. This seems to be a coherent group belonging to the early years of the conduit, but the sherds must be residual as cut 14's layer 6 was in the upper fill of the feature.

7.1.2.8 *Street 180*

In common with other areas of the site, a considerable amount of samian ware came from the cuts through the road, no doubt deriving from soil brought to the site as make-up or resurfacing material (Appendix 1). As would be expected given the late date of the road, it provides little evidence for the dating of successive layers. Make-up noted in cut 7 contained part of a Hadrianic–Antonine Central Gaulish Drag. 27 cup (SF 3073), while Antonine Central Gaulish sherds from a variety of forms also came from the road surface in grid square 116SE. The small finds from the road were chiefly of copper alloy and stone or shale (FIG. 198). The number of objects is not large (44), but the inclusion of the stone and mineral items may represent the deliberate collection of waste material for use as hardcore. Several objects came from the surface, including part of a fourth-century crossbow brooch (Section 4.9.1.1 no. 30).

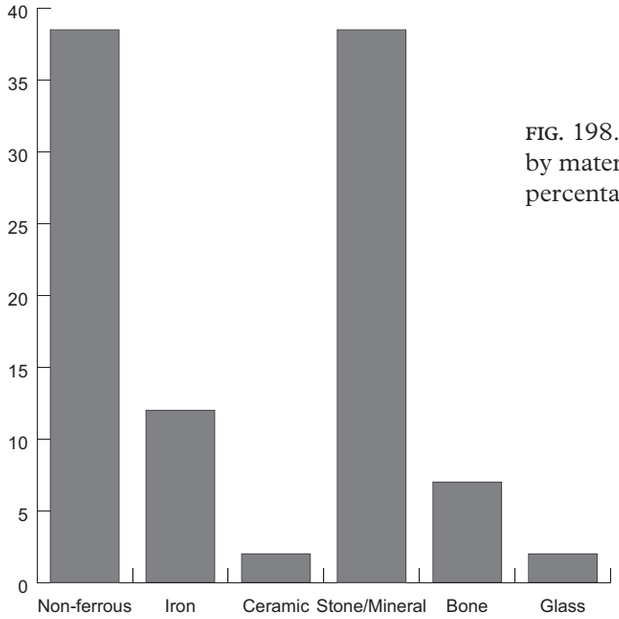


FIG. 198. Small finds from the road by materials. Numbers expressed as percentages. Total number of objects 44

7.1.2.9 The rampart

Drew and Selby cut three trenches into the western and northern ramparts (Drew and Selby 1939, 63; RCHME 1970, 554). The clay and chalk rubble that composed the defences was by and large clean, and only the cut into the north rampart seems to have produced any finds, including a flint scraper and utilised flake from the clay over the natural chalk (Section 4.14.11 no. 154). The few fragments of samian ware share the Antonine to early–mid-third century date of that found elsewhere at Colliton Park (Appendix 1). Most of the finds are probably from either the later phase of construction or may be rubbish from *Building 182*. A quantity of dress accessories dominates this material, and includes fourth-century bracelets (Section 4.9.1.3 nos 121 and 131). The scythe blade (Section 4.10.7 no. 101) may have come from *Building 182*, particularly when one considers that a reaping-hook was also recovered from the house.

7.1.3 THE ROMAN COINS

Excluding the coins marked by Reece as deriving from hoards (Section 4.5), the general site assemblage includes 1287 Roman issues that can be allocated to one of the 21 coin periods defined by Reece (1995), the remainder being too worn or corroded for close dating. Using Reece's method of cumulative comparison per thousand (1991; 1995; 2002, 145–50), Figure 199 shows the Colliton Park coins set against Reece's British mean and against the 233 coins from the Greyhound Yard site in Dorchester. For consistency, the period totals used for both sites are taken from Reece's detailed study of the coins from Dorchester (1993, table 2). Although those for Colliton Park differ slightly to the numbers in Section 4.5, the overall result is the same.

Both Greyhound Yard and Colliton Park were included in Reece's 1995 study of site finds from Britain (fig. 12, DD GY and fig. 18, DD Col), where each was grouped with other sites that showed similar patterns, but setting them side by side here in Figure 199 highlights the marked contrast between them. The picture presented by these data can to some extent be misleading, as the cumulative values appear to imply low or high coin supply/loss after a trough or peak, but it is particularly useful as a representation of site-type patterns. Colliton Park lies in what is now the north-west corner of Dorchester's walled area. In the first century the site appears to have been little developed and could be defined as rural, with little if any evidence for coin-using occupation until the mid-second century (Section 4.5.3). This is reflected in the coin graph, which has the early-low profile typical of rural sites, lying below the British mean until the second half of the third century, then rising above it and remaining above until the last period.

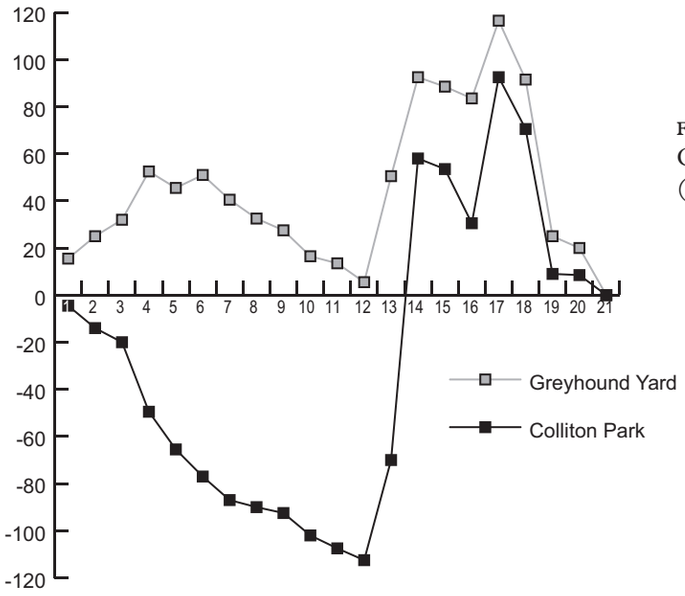


FIG. 199. The coin profiles for Colliton Park and Greyhound Yard (after Reece 1993, table 2)

Similar patterns occur on the rural sites of Catsgore and Henley Wood in Somerset (Reece 1995, fig. 18). In contrast, Greyhound Yard lies near the built-up centre of the Roman town and has a resolutely urban coin supply profile, lying above the British mean for all periods (ibid., 194). It compares to other town assemblages such as Exeter, the Jewry Wall site in Leicester, the Lion Walk site in Colchester, Aldborough and Brough-on-Humber (ibid., figs 8–9), all of which have similar profiles consistently above, but not far above, the British mean.

Expressing the Colliton Park and Greyhound Yard assemblages as percentages by period against those for the intramural total for Dorchester as a whole (Reece 1993, table 2) presents a more conventional view of the coin data (FIG. 200). The profile for Colliton Park, as would be expected, is generally below the Dorchester mean (Dorchester intramural) in the early period, although both are low, then fluctuates in the later Roman period, with its peaks and troughs close to those of the town as a whole except in Period 17 (A.D. 330–48) when it exceeds it slightly. Greyhound Yard exceeds the Dorchester mean until the mid-second century, then lies close to it until the later third century, whereafter it fluctuates more noticeably than Colliton Park.

Reece's study of the Dorchester coins established a mean for the town that lies below the British urban mean (as opposed to his mean for British sites of all types used above) throughout the first, second and early third centuries, then fluctuates above and below it from *c.* A.D. 275 to the end of the Roman period (1993, 115). The consistency of the early and mid-Roman low levels of coin loss, with no marked peak or trough in any one period, did not lead Reece to suggest that the inhabitants of Dorchester at this period had not fully embraced a cash economy, as might perhaps be inferred from the data, but that it deserved 'no particular comment' (ibid.). Parallels between the Greyhound Yard coin profile (FIG. 199) and other urban sites tends to support this view, and it is worth emphasising that 'rural' Colliton Park has the effect of suppressing the town's mean in the early–mid-Roman period, as does Wollaston House, the Dorchester bath-house site in the south-eastern sector, which has a not dissimilar coin profile (Reece 1993, table 2).

Unfortunately, few details survive for the contexts of the six hoards from the site and no precise data for the coins of which they were composed (Section 4.5). It is also not possible to be absolutely certain that the two *miliarenses* of Constans were deliberately deposited, but their condition and reverse types suggest a military votive context and they should perhaps be regarded as a seventh hoard (Section 4.5.9). The validity of the possible late third- or early fourth-century hoard from Room 13 of the Town House has been discussed above in the section on *Building 182*. Two possible hoards closing with House of Theodosius coins came from the area of *Building 186* and suggest that it was abandoned by the very late fourth or early

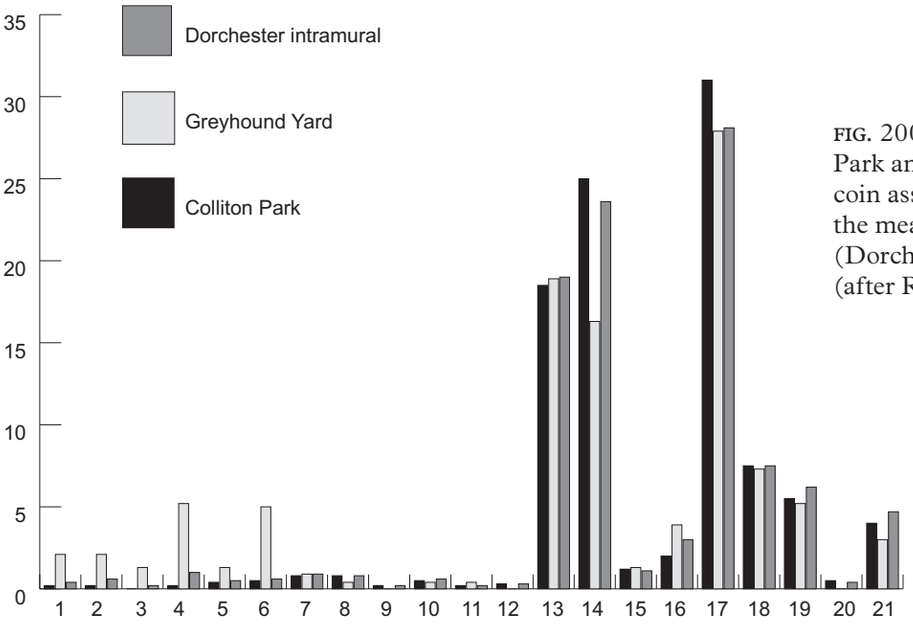


FIG. 200. The Colliton Park and Greyhound Yard coin assemblages set against the mean for Dorchester (Dorchester intramural) (after Reece 1993, table 2)

fifth century. Another hoard of the same date came from the corridor alongside Room 2 of Building III. In the south-western quarter of the town three more hoards of this date point to an unusually heavy episode of deposition within the last few years of the fourth century or, more likely, the first quarter of the fifth century, no doubt in part due to a province-wide decline in the use of coinage and in part to changes in the pattern of urban life in Dorchester (Cooke 2007; Robertson 2000, 372, no. 1523). It is tempting to consider that such a remarkable concentration within a comparatively small area might be the result of special circumstances within Dorchester itself, not least because comparable concentrations are to be found in five House of Theodosius hoards from Caerwent, one associated with an episode of burning, and ten from Richborough (Robertson 2000, 401–2, nos 1611–15, 379–82, nos 1543–1551A).

The final two Colliton Park hoards apparently came from in or near the Smithy, and their validity is also in doubt. Drew and Selby noted 'a number of coins' dating from the late second to late fourth centuries found within the ash that backfilled the forge (Drew and Selby 1939, 61). It is unclear if these coins are part of one of the Smithy hoards or of both; at least some of the earlier issues may be residual, as a small quantity of samian dating from the mid-second to mid-third century also came from the forge, while some of the very late Roman coins may have come from the overburden. If some do constitute a hoard, then they may originally have been collected as savings or as a useful quantity of recyclable copper alloy when inflation had seriously depreciated the value of coinage in the late third century. In either case, their contextual association with scrap ironwork implies an ultimate use as a ritual deposit to mark the closure of the forge.

7.1.4 THE GENERAL SMALL FINDS

The overview of the finds from the buildings and other features at Colliton Park has shown that a wide range of artefact types is present. Such a range is the principal characteristic by which urban small finds assemblages differ from those from rural sites (Crummy 2012, 106–10). Rural assemblages represent working and often subsistence environments (using rural in the strict sense), while urban assemblages are evidence for a wide variety of activities and for casual, mass, and sometimes conspicuous, consumption, providing in turn evidence for status and gender, crafts, regional manufacture, wider trade contacts, and ritual practices (ibid., 110). There are also differences between urban assemblages, produced by a range of factors that include the nature and status of the buildings, the local resources, the burial conditions — for example, leather and wooden objects only survive in waterlogged conditions — and the

availability of, or preferences for, certain styles of artefacts such as dress accessories or toilet instruments (ibid., 105). Grouping the small finds into functional categories provides a concise framework for summarising these differences. The eighteen functional categories are those defined in Crummy 1983 but are here adapted to include shale-working, which is a distinctive, although minor, element in Dorchester assemblages (Table 4). Attribution to certain categories differs in some respects from those of the authors of the various reports, in order to allow direct comparison with other sites, such as Greyhound Yard, Silchester *Insula* IX and Cirencester.

Assigning items to a functional category inevitably ignores the other uses to which they might have been put, such as votive deposition or collection of scrap for recycling, but where there is reason to suppose that there was a secondary use for an object, or that the interpretation of function may be ambiguous or incorrect, this is noted in the discussion.

Colliton Park – general character

A total of 1534 small finds from Colliton Park were allocated to a functional category to produce Figure 201. Most Romano-British small finds assemblages have high numbers of dress accessories (category 1), fittings (11), and multi-functional or miscellaneous objects (18), and Colliton Park largely conforms to this pattern, although the number of fittings is lower than usual, which may be a result of the style of excavation or of selective retention by the excavators (cf. Crummy 2012, figs 7.1–2).

Dress accessories form 30 per cent of the assemblage, multi-functional and miscellaneous objects just below 20 per cent, and all the other categories ten per cent or below. Tools (category 10), excluding those associated with smithing, agriculture and textile-working or manufacture (categories 15, 13 and 3 respectively), form the largest of these groups, providing evidence for crafts such as leather-working and carpentry. Household equipment is reasonably well-represented (4), as are recreation, buildings and services and literacy (5, 9 and 7). There are very few items associated with religion (14), although ritual behaviour can be detected in the use of objects that would not otherwise be viewed as religious.

Industry is a dominant theme at Colliton Park. A variety of trades and crafts were carried out on or near the site, evidenced by tools, manufacturing waste, features such as the forge and several ovens, and perhaps also in clusters of objects such as the beads from Building II. In summary, there is evidence for iron-working, leather-working, carpentry and the manufacture of small objects of stone, mineral, bone, antler and possibly glass, while a single residual blundered brooch attests the smithing of copper alloy (Section 4.9.1.1 no. 27). Food production (category 12) is represented by a cow bell (Section 4.10.7 no. 102), a goad prick (Section 4.10.9.2 no 118)

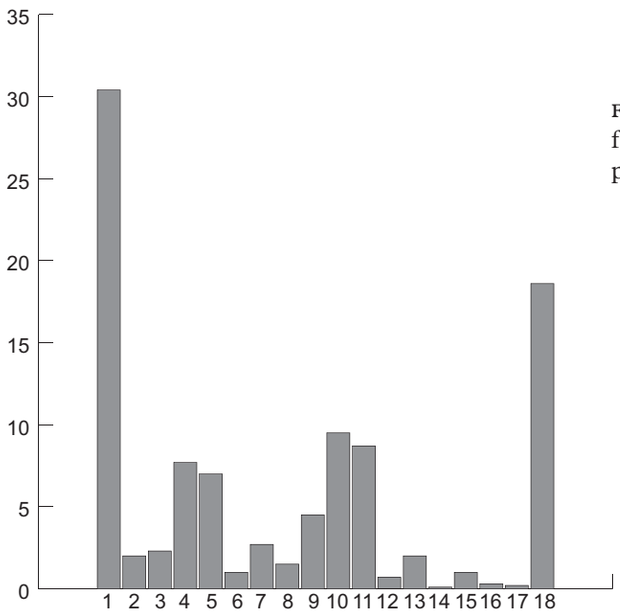


FIG. 201. The Colliton Park small finds by function (see Table 4). Numbers expressed as percentages. Total number of objects 1,534

and agricultural tools. The goad might have been used not for herding cattle but for driving oxen used in haulage. The care of horses or other equids is shown by farrier's tools and their use for riding by some spurs (probably military equipment), but some may also have been used for haulage. The agricultural tools could have been used for gardening, and other domestic occupations include spinning, sewing and cooking. A highly unusual activity, and not necessarily evidence of industry, is the attempt to cut in half a hemispherical glass bowl (Section 4.7.10). Weighing and writing equipment (6, 7) might be used in conjunction with many of these crafts, or in less visible commercial activities such as dealing in herbs and spices, the manufacture of salves (category 2, represented by the collyrium stamp, Section 4.14.9), keeping accounts or formal education. Literacy (7) is not only represented by styli, but also by graffiti on a wide range of materials (Section 4.15). These vary from basic linear incisions on counters, to names on vessels, the declarative *paternus scripsit* cut twice into wall plaster, and a possible fragment of a hexameter (Section 4.12.6 no. 100).

There are no objects unequivocally associated with religion or superstition (category 14), such as figurines, model attributes or protective amulets, but a small bell may have been used as an amulet (Section 4.9.11; Crummy 2010, 53–4). Ritual practices are, however, hinted at in the secondary use of objects at Colliton Park, such as the vessels and coin(s) in Pit C, the bracelet in the oven in *Building 185*, the deposit in or near *Building 186* of two broken silver coins of a type not found elsewhere in Britain in an occupation context (Section 4.5.9), the quern fragments from the oven in Building IIIa and the formally-placed animal bones, dump of ironwork and possible coin hoard at the forge. Visual references to religion are much in evidence: the mosaic floor in Room 15 of *Building 182* depicts seasonal deities, the decorated samian bears many images of classical gods and their animal companions, the glass bowl is decorated with the maenads and satyrs who accompany Bacchus, and he is also referenced by the handle with sea-panthers (Section 4.9.4.2 no. 261). An unusual coarse ware sherd (Section 4.11.5 no. 20) may belong in category 14. Almost certainly from a locally-made closed vessel, it bears an applied crudely-shaped female figure. It is probably all that remains of a cult pot, a Durotrigian equivalent of the Atrebatic face-pots with mural crown found in Surrey and Sussex that may have been used during rites celebrating Cybele (J. Bird 2002; D. Bird 2008, 72–3). The Colliton Park vessel is much less ambitious in design and consequently identification of the deity is even more difficult. The figure probably represents a local goddess, perhaps associated with water supply, or may be one aspect of the triple mother goddesses, or a local interpretation of a classical deity.

In terms of identity, female-gendered artefacts are well-represented in the small finds, not only by the majority of the dress accessories but also by spindle-whorls, which are only found in female graves (Cool 2010, 275), and probably by all or some of the cloth-working tools. Male-gendered items are the spurs and many of the craft tools, although it would be unwise to assume that women were excluded from trades such as leather-working or agriculture. As is usual, there is no direct evidence in the assemblage for the presence of children, although some of the styli and counters may relate to the education and entertainment of the young. A scatter of military equipment, including spurs, does not necessarily suggest a strong military presence in Dorchester at any one time, and crossbow brooches as Section 4.9.1.1 no. 30 were not only worn by soldiers and high-ranking civilian officials, but also by members of their families (Swift 2000, 73, 79, 81). An unusual late fourth-/early fifth-century Roman strap-end may have come from the belt of a person of similar rank (Section 4.9.1.6 no. 212), and more standard contemporary pieces were found at the Dorchester Hospital site (Henig 1994a, 89, nos 8–9). Other very late Roman items are the toothed cog-wheel bracelets (Section 4.9.1.3 nos 128–32) and the multiple-motif bracelets (Section 4.9.1.3 no. 143), none of which was well stratified but all of which are contemporary with the House of Theodosius hoards from the site (Crummy 2006, 122, 128).

The status of at least some of the inhabitants of Colliton Park is not only evident in the trades and crafts that took place there and by the gendered artefacts, but by imported objects that are indicators of wealth. These include a few precious metal objects: a silver ring (Section 4.9.1.4 no. 181), a silver spoon-probe (Section 4.9.2.1 no. 213) and a scrap of gold wire (Section 4.9.12.5 no. 479). The vessel glass not only includes the remarkable hemispherical glass bowl decorated

with a Bacchic scene (Section 4.7.10), which Price has shown to be of very high value, but also parts of another bowl with a wheel-cut design (Section 4.7.3 no. 36). The glass bowl was probably made in Rome and the precious metal items may also be continental imports, or were crafted in Dorchester from gold and silver mined elsewhere in western Britain.

Imports of any kind, whether from the continental mainland or elsewhere in Britain, are also suggestive of a degree of economic wealth. The samian and vessel glass assemblages form the bulk of the imports, but some of the spoons, for example, may be of continental manufacture (Section 4.9.4.1) and many of the dress accessories and items of domestic equipment, including the precious metal pieces mentioned above, were trade goods made in other towns. The whetstones and querns do not necessarily suggest wealth, as they were made from stone appropriate to their use, but they are imports from outside the immediate area (Sections 4.14.3, 4.14.6). Many of the whetstones are of Old Red Sandstone, perhaps sourced from the Mendips or the Bristol area, most of the quernstones are of greensand and probably from the centre of manufacture at Lodsworth in West Sussex, and one is made of Niedermendig lava from the Eifel Hills of Germany. All these things point to urban lifestyles that embraced the mass consumption of trade goods, but seventeen examples of repair holes in samian vessels show that economies to extend the life of those goods were also practised (Section 4.6; Appendix 1), and although some of the many locks and keys from the site are unstratified and may be medieval, they are sufficiently numerous to suggest that the Romano-British properties at Colliton Park were secured against intruders (Section 4.10.13.6).

Dorchester would have been the main emporium for products from the region, and this is evident from the Colliton Park assemblage. As well as building materials there are the lias limestone counters, numerous products of Kimmeridge shale, such as dress accessories, vessels, spindle-whorls and the table legs, and mortars and pestles in Purbeck marble and other limestones from the Isle of Purbeck. Portland freestone was used for one weight, and local chalk for two others (Section 4.14.4). Some of the metal objects are also regional types, such as two swollen-bladed nail-cleaners of Durotrigian style (Section 4.9.2.4 nos 232–3; Eckardt and Crummy 2008, 122), and some of the T-shaped brooches, a single blundered example of which points to manufacture of at least some of these brooches in Dorchester itself (Section 4.9.1.1 no. 27). Several of the hairpins are also of regional or more specifically local forms, and some are regional/local interpretations of common types, such as Section 4.9.1.2 no. 59, which has a shale faceted cuboid head on a copper alloy shaft.

Colliton Park : Greyhound Yard

Comparing the Colliton Park assemblage to that from Greyhound Yard produces some important distinctions (FIG. 202). Household equipment occurs as a far greater proportion of the assemblage at Greyhound Yard (various authors in Woodward, Davies and Graham 1993), and there were also more items there from other essentially domestic categories, such as dress accessories (category 1), toilet equipment (2) and textile manufacturing or working equipment (3). These differences are no doubt largely due to the longer period of intensive occupation at Greyhound Yard. At Colliton Park there are more items associated with buildings and services (9), more tools (10), more evidence for literacy (7), and more evidence for recreation (5). In the first three cases this must in part be the result of the comparatively low number of iron objects from Greyhound Yard, although the figure for tools is still as a minimum double that for sites such as Silchester *Insula* IX, the Winchester suburbs, and Culver Street and the Gilberd School at Colchester, all of which were below 5 per cent (Crummy 2012, figs 7.1–2). In the case of recreation, the number of objects at Colliton Park is greatly enhanced by the recovery of so many small stone counters. The ambiguity of these items, at least some of which may be industrial or commercial debris or may have been used in some way as architectural decoration, means that board games may not have played such an important part in the lives of the inhabitants of Colliton Park as first appears.

Clearer distinctions between the two sites are provided by the evidence for transport (category 8), agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry (12) at Colliton Park, which, while not great, is considerably more than at Greyhound Yard, which produced only a goad prick (Mills and

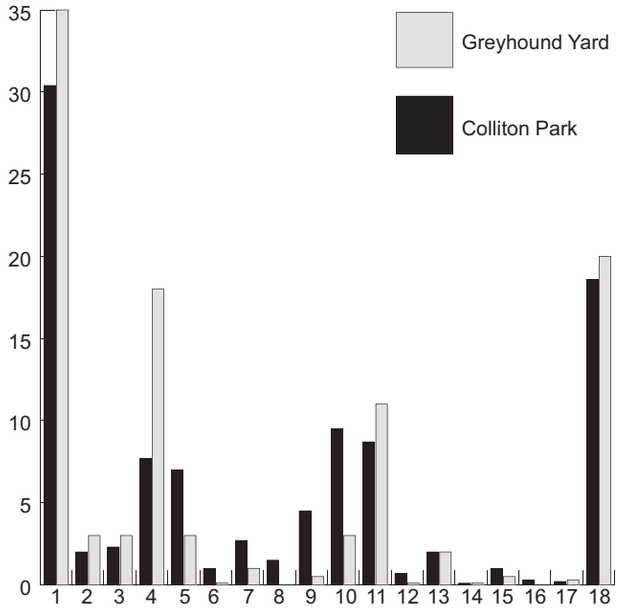


FIG. 202. The Colliton Park and Greyhound Yard small finds by function (see Table 4). Numbers expressed as percentages. Total numbers of objects: Colliton Park 1,534, Greyhound Yard 705

Woodward 1993a, table 7). The presence of the reaping-hooks and scythes at Colliton Park is particularly noteworthy and the absence of such items at Greyhound Yard has been contrasted with their presence at nearby rural Poundbury, at Fishbourne and Neatham (ibid., 133). This difference between the two sites must in part be due to the land at Colliton Park having been used for food production and animal husbandry at some stage in the town's development, or for the inhabitants of the site to have been involved in these activities on land outside the confines of the town.

The high level of residual material at Colliton Park means that at least some of these objects relate to a rural use of the site before the late Roman properties were built, which matches the evidence of the coin assemblage, and others may have been brought in with dumped soil. As these factors are unlikely to account for all the items, some must be directly associated with the later Roman occupation. A number of inferences may therefore be made on the basis of the Colliton Park material: 1) that cattle either grazed the area in the early Roman period or were kept there in byres in the late Roman period; 2) that crops were grown on the site in the early Roman period; 3) that at least some of the late Roman properties had gardens; 4) that some of the inhabitants may have farmed land outside the defences; 5) that heavy goods were moved either to or from the properties (and building materials and iron blanks for smithing, at least, would be need to be moved by cart); and 6) that horses were stabled near *Building 182*, perhaps, given the late date of the spurs, after it was abandoned.

Similarly, there was less evidence for the working of either ferrous or non-ferrous metal at Greyhound Yard than at Colliton Park, and, while the amount of material retrieved from the latter is no greater than at other urban sites (Crummy 2012, figs 7.1–2), it would be considerably increased if items such as the scrap metal from the forge were included in this category. Not all the metal-working debris found on the site necessarily originated there, such as the miscast T-shaped brooch (Section 4.9.1.1 no. 27). There is also more evidence for leather-working at Colliton Park (Section 4.10.4; Mills and Woodward 1993a, table 6), although some of the items catalogued as Roman may be medieval (Section 4.10.4.2). A variety of objects associated with cloth manufacture and sewing were present at both sites and there is little distinction between them in terms of the proportion in each assemblage. Not all stages of the process are present. There are no wool-comb or flax heckle teeth from the preparation of the raw fibre, but numerous shale whorls used in spinning were found at each site. The only evidence for weaving is a single pin-beater from Greyhound Yard (Woodward, Stacey and Maltby 1993, 187), and this paucity is usual in the Romano-British period, when home-spun fibre appears to have been collected for fulling, dyeing and weaving at a central mill, probably under imperial control (Manning 1966b).

Cutting and sewing finished cloth is represented by shears and needles of various materials, although shears were only present at Colliton Park (Section 4.10.5).

The shale lathe-cores from both sites were assigned to category 17, but numerous unworked and small worked fragments of shale were placed in category 18 in accordance with Mills and Woodward's interpretation of them as general artefact debris rather than manufacturing waste and their belief that shale was not worked in the town. A summary of the evidence for shale-working in the town is given below, and a more appropriate assignment of at least part of the Greyhound Yard material to category 17 would greatly increase the proportion of this industry within that assemblage. Although two lathe-cores were found at Colliton Park, no unworked or unidentifiable worked fragments are listed in the catalogue, but given the nature of the excavation and the archive, this is no guarantee that similar debris was not found there as well.

Dorchester : Silchester : Cirencester

Combining the small finds assemblages from Colliton Park and Greyhound Yard goes some way towards establishing a small finds profile for Dorchester, and this can be set against the interim profile from Silchester *Insula* IX (FIG. 203). The latter omitted categories 9 and 17, but here, to allow direct comparisons to be made, 9 has been removed from Dorchester while 17 has been reinstated for Silchester to allow the evidence for shale-working at Dorchester to be used. Bearing in mind that distinctions between towns at this broad level are often not very marked, there are clear differences in the greater proportions at Dorchester of dress accessories (category 1), household equipment (4), and tools (10), while Silchester has greater evidence for metal- and bone-working (15–16), and more objects directly associated with religion (14). Some of these differences are undoubtedly caused by variations in local practice, such as the higher number of religious artefacts on Silchester *Insula* IX, others in variations in site preservation and recovery techniques — the upper levels of Silchester were severely eroded and the later Roman buildings ephemeral, but the slow pace of excavation and an intensive sieving programme there has resulted in a high level of small finds retrieval.

The dominance of dress accessories and household equipment at Dorchester is almost certainly due to genuine distinctions between the two towns. While Silchester as a whole has produced considerable quantities of shale bracelets, vessels and trays (Lawson 1976; Denford 2000), they do not compare to the numbers found at Dorchester. Inter-site comparisons show that there are 40 armlets from *Insula* IX compared to 62 from Colliton Park and 70 from Greyhound Yard, and only thirteen examples of vessels and trays from *Insula* IX, compared to 27 from

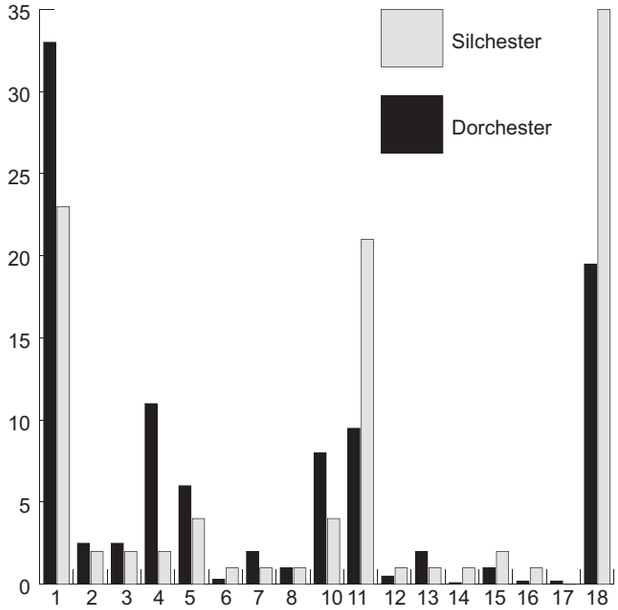


FIG. 203. The small finds assemblage from Dorchester (Colliton Park and Greyhound Yard combined) by function set against the interim assemblage from Silchester *Insula* IX (after Crummy 2012, fig. 7.2A). For functions see Table 4, but here category 9 is omitted. Numbers expressed as percentages. Total numbers of objects: Dorchester 2,164, Silchester 3,739

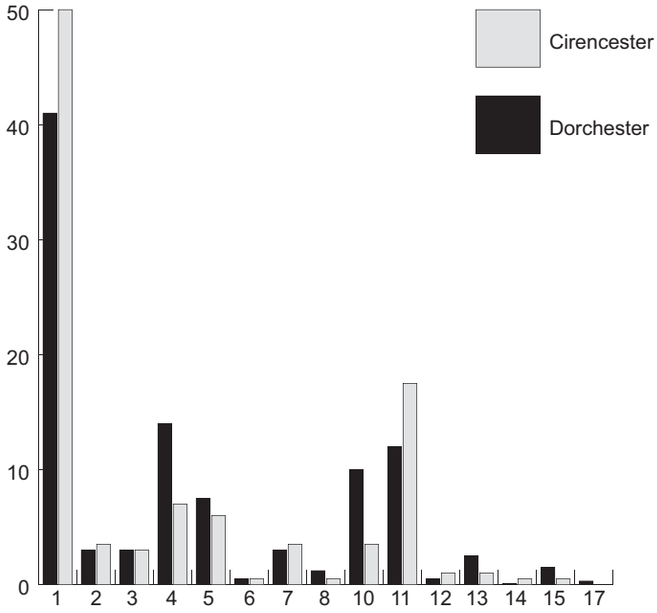


FIG. 204. The small finds assemblage from Dorchester (Colliton Park and Greyhound Yard combined) by function set against that from Cirencester (after Viner 1998, table 16). For functions see Table 4, but here categories 9 and 18 are omitted and categories 15 and 16 combined. Numbers expressed as percentages. Total numbers of objects: Dorchester 1,738, Cirencester 2,164

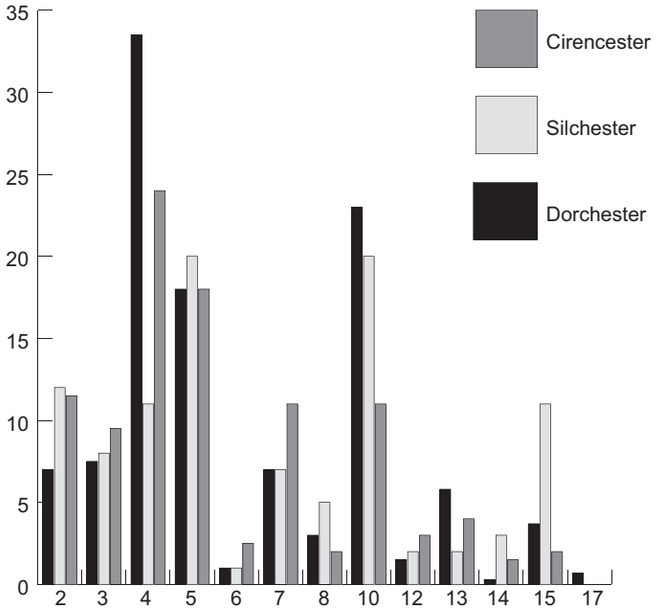


Fig. 205. The small finds assemblages from Dorchester (Colliton Park and Greyhound Yard combined), Silchester Insula IX and Cirencester by function, omitting categories 1, 9, 11 and 18 and combining categories 15 and 16. For functions see Table 4. Numbers expressed as percentages. Total numbers of objects: Dorchester 726, Silchester 756, Cirencester 705

Colliton Park and 74 from Greyhound Yard. These differences are no doubt due to Dorchester being a closer and therefore more important market for goods from the Isle of Purbeck, and, as discussed below, the town also produced its own shale goods from imported raw material. Another distinction between the two towns is in the use of bone hairpins, as Silchester has far fewer than other urban centres (Crummy 2012, 110–11), just above 40 from *Insula* IX compared to 131 from Colliton Park and 69 from Greyhound Yard. The low Silchester numbers no doubt relate to Atrebatic hairstyle preferences, but it seems clear that the use of hairpins and hairstyles at Dorchester is comparable to that in towns such as Leicester and Colchester (ibid.).

Linda Viner's work on the assemblages of small finds from Cirencester provides another group of material against which to set the Dorchester material, and her discussion regarding the use of small finds for inter-site comparisons and determining a general profile for the town is a valuable summary of the problems and benefits inherent in the exercise (1998, 309–12). Her categories were by and large the same as those used here, although she omitted 17 and 18, and combined 15 and 16 (metal- and bone-working). In Figure 204 categories 15 and 16 for Dorchester have

also been combined for ease of comparison, category 9 has been omitted, and category 17 has been reinstated and used for shale-working as it was for Silchester above. As the Cirencester assemblage includes extra-mural sites, some differences in the proportions of the categories will be due to site-type, but other distinctions again reflect differences in consumption. The level of household equipment is low, and as with Silchester, this is undoubtedly due to the much greater use of shale tableware at Dorchester. Other important distinctions can be seen in the tools and evidence for metal-/bone-working, all of which formed a greater proportion of the Dorchester assemblage.

By removing categories 1, 11 and 18, the differences between the categories with only comparatively low numbers at the three towns can be enhanced (FIG. 205). For many of the categories the differences remain slight (cf. Ellison 1987; Viner 1998, 311–12), but Dorchester's consumption of toilet instruments (category 2) is shown to be comparatively low, reflecting the lack of occupation at Colliton Park in the early Roman period. The proportions concerned with textile manufacture and sewing are quite similar between the three towns (category 3), as is the evidence for agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry (12), and for recreation (5), despite the high number of stone counters at Colliton Park. Literacy is more dominant at Cirencester (7), although this could be balanced out by the inclusion of literate graffiti from all the sites. Transport is more dominant on Silchester's *Insula* IX where several hipposandal fragments have been recovered (8), and household equipment is highest at Dorchester where, as we have seen, there was considerable consumption of the region's shale tablewares and furniture (4). The proportions of military equipment are quite variable (13), as are those for religion, where Dorchester is seen to be particularly low (14). There is, though, some evidence at Colliton Park for ritual behaviour, mostly termination deposits, that does not involve the use of overtly religious artefacts, just as there is at Silchester and in other towns (Fulford 2001).

Tools (category 10) form a similar proportion of the assemblage at Dorchester and Silchester and both are double that at Cirencester, but this may be caused as much by site-type differences and by burial and storage conditions affecting the preservation of ironwork (much of the Cirencester material is from early excavations), as by variations in industrial activities at the three towns. Evidence for metal- and bone-working (15) is much greater on Silchester *Insula* IX than at Dorchester and Cirencester, but this may in part be due to differences in the retrieval and recording of worked bone fragments on a training excavation rather than a genuine distinction.

The differences between the three towns are therefore generally subtle, and affected by a range of variables that reflect the nature of the archaeological excavations. Nevertheless, Dorchester stands out as being the only town with evidence for shale-working, and its role as a producer as well as a consumer of shale products remains to be considered.

Shale-working at Dorchester

Although the lathe-cores from Greyhound Yard and Colliton Park demonstrate a consistent low level of shale-working at Dorchester, and this industry is absent from Cirencester and Silchester, the occasional presence of lathe-cores in the town has not always been thought to imply that production of shale objects took place there. Mills and Woodward suggested that two cores from Greyhound Yard were imported in a batch of objects from Purbeck, and the high numbers of both unworked fragments and worked fragments unattributable to an artefact type on the same site were put down to breakage after purchase (1993b, 139). Denford's analysis of the distribution of shale artefacts not only implied that Dorchester was not a production site, but also that it was not a major consumer of Kimmeridge products (2000). Unfortunately, only 33 objects from Colliton Park are listed in his database compared to the 116 catalogued here, and only a further 23 from the town. Greyhound Yard and other Dorchester sites did not form part of his study, resulting in the unusual situation of a *civitas* capital appearing to be only as involved with a major regional industry as were the more distant Caerleon, Caerwent and even *Verulamium*, and considerably less involved than were Winchester, Silchester and London.

Allason-Jones has noted that raw jet was taken inland from the Yorkshire coast to York and other production centres, and that other black minerals, including material from Kimmeridge,

were also taken from their points of extraction to be worked into artefacts at York and other towns (1996, 6–7; 2002, 125–7). With Kimmeridge shale exported in its raw state to York, there is no reason why it should not similarly have been taken to Dorchester to be worked up there, and the quantity involved seems unlikely to have been regarded as a threat to the viability of on-site production at Purbeck.

Similar material to the Greyhound Yard assemblage was found at Dorchester's County Hospital site and was attributed to shale-working on or near the site, and this assemblage contained large fragments of unworked shale as well as four lathe-cores and small worked and unworked fragments (Leivers 2008, 15–19). Comparisons may be drawn here between the dumps of debris, often quite small, from bone-working workshops found at Winchester and elsewhere (Rees *et al.* 2008, 182–94; Crummy 2001, 97–100). A full range of industrial debris consists of the raw material, offcuts, blundered pieces, unfinished and finished items (Crummy 2001, 101), but not all these elements are necessarily found together in associated contexts as workshop debris was often dumped some distance from its point of origin (Rees *et al.* 2008, 193–4). Finished items are certainly represented on all sites in Dorchester, a hand-cut armlet rough-out was found at Greyhound Yard (Mills and Woodward 1993b, 139), unworked fragments at the County Hospital site represent the raw material (Leivers 2008, 18), the lathe-cores from Colliton Park, Greyhound Yard and the County Hospital are offcuts, and a review of the fragments from the County Hospital and Greyhound Yard assemblages may reveal both offcuts and blundered pieces. Unfinished items may be represented by a 'tablet' and a large fragment from Site C at the County Hospital (Bellamy and Draper 1994a).

Bracelets, represented by the lathe-cores, were certainly among the products of the Dorchester workshop(s), and smaller dress accessories such as rings and beads are likely to have been made from other cores. Whether other objects such as vessels, trays and tables were also produced in the town is unclear, and it may be that only the demand for dress accessories was so great that it was more cost effective to transport the raw material than the finished products. The assemblages from Greyhound Yard and the County Hospital are not large, and alternative possibilities are that the Dorchester industry was either linked to temporary workshops being set up to take advantage of seasonal markets, or that shale-working was just one aspect of a workshop or workshops that produced other items, perhaps in stone or bone.

Summary

The Colliton Park small finds assemblage conforms in most respects to a general urban pattern in which large numbers of objects representing a wide range of domestic and craft activities were lost or discarded. Its individual character within the town is evident not only in a wide range of industrial tools and associated artefacts, but also in the high proportion of objects associated with food production and animal husbandry, and this may not only be due to an agricultural use of the site before the area became intensively occupied, but also to the presence of gardens attached to the later properties or to the farming of land outside the defences by the late Roman inhabitants. There is some evidence for very late fourth–early fifth-century occupation, and for either late Roman civil administrators or military personnel, but decline or abandonment are also implied by three House of Theodosius coin hoards.

The key elements that distinguish Dorchester from other towns lie in the production and consumption of shale goods. Production is not unique to the town, and workshops there may always have been branches of the manufacturing centre at Kimmeridge, but it has previously been under-estimated. Even without evidence for manufacture in Dorchester itself, the town's consumption of shale dress accessories, vessels, trays and furniture is distinctively high, exceeding that in towns such as Silchester and Cirencester, and far greater than in Ilchester and Winchester, neither of which seem to have been particularly big consumers of shale products (Leach 1994, III.1; Rees *et al.* 2008, 52, *passim*).

7.1.5 MEDIEVAL AND LATER SMALL FINDS

Compared to the Roman material, the medieval and later assemblage is very small (see Chapter 5). In some respects its composition is similar to those from other urban centres, although a bias towards the more easily dated dress accessories suggests that some of the objects catalogued in this volume as Roman may be considerably later, particularly among the large collections of mortars, knives, drop-hinge brackets, locks, keys and small fragments of sheet and miscellaneous fragments. There is no evidence for medieval occupation on the site, nor for pit-digging, and those few items that are recorded as coming from Roman period pits must be intrusive, due either to slumping of the overburden into the features or contamination. Most of the objects are unstratified or from the upper layers, and the difficulty of separating out pieces that are not diagnostic of a particular date is clear from the dated items that were assigned to individual rooms of the Roman buildings. Given the absence of occupation or pit-digging, the post-conquest objects are all likely to be the result of casual loss or dumping on the site, which may have been used for the disposal of midden waste from the nearby Castle or the medieval town centre.

There is little to suggest use of the site in any way before the conquest or in the early Norman period. The lead scutiform pendant (Section 5.2.4 no. 26) may be Middle Saxon and two bone objects probably also belong in a Saxon milieu (Section 5.5), but hipped pins with short shafts such as 5.2.3 no. 8 are found on Norman period sites, both urban and high-status (Goodall 1982, 239, nos 47–8; Margeson 1982, 248–51; 1993, 9), and this example is more likely to be of that date and perhaps associated with Dorchester Castle rather than contemporary with the Middle Saxon assemblage from Hamwih (Hinton and Parsons 1996). A bar-mount may also be early Norman, being similar in general form to one from a late eleventh- to early twelfth-century pit at Winchester, but in style and execution it can also be compared to a fourteenth-century mount from York (Rees *et al.* 2008, fig.120.1560; Goodall 1982, fig. 43.11; Ottaway and Rogers 2002, fig. 1480.14440). A closely similar mount from Exeter was unstratified (Goodall 1984, 347–8, fig. 194.240).

There is little evidence for industry in the assemblage apart from the cloth shears (Section 5.3.1 no. 88), although some of the less well-stratified tools catalogued as Roman may be medieval. Apart from a group of spurs and horseshoes, the remaining objects can be classed as domestic rubbish, centring on the later medieval and early post-medieval periods.

7.2 THE SITE

By Michael Fulford

7.2.1 EARLY ROMAN DEVELOPMENTS

The Drew and Selby excavations at Colliton Park may have been extensive but did not facilitate the recognition of early features such as the remains of timber buildings (RCHME 1970, 535). The focus was clearly on recovering the footprint of the masonry buildings, but, even so, only *Buildings 182* and *185* and the areas around them were fully uncovered. Timber structures were only revealed in the immediate environs of *Building 182*. *Monument 183* was further examined by Wessex Archaeology (Cox 1993), but *Buildings 184*, *186* and *187* remain only partially explored. The quality of the surviving remains inhibited deeper excavation to explore earlier levels and the limited extent of excavation around these structures also makes it difficult to determine the location of property boundaries and the relationships between individual buildings. This is a particular issue, for example, in determining the relationship between *Buildings 184* and *186* constructed on quite different orientations. However, more recent excavations in the area from the 1960s and 1980s do help provide a fuller account of the development of Roman settlement within Colliton Park from the first century onwards.

Evidence for prehistoric activity in the area remains sparse, and is limited primarily to residual struck flint and Bronze Age pottery (Bellamy 1992, 44; Smith 1993, 83). Of some interest, however, are the five Iron Age brooches from the Drew and Selby excavations. Two from the

central area are of middle Iron Age date, and three are late Iron Age, but all were residual in Roman or later contexts. An unstratified penannular brooch may also be of late Iron Age date. Three ditches uncovered east of *Street 180* at the County Hall computer wing (W247) are undated but were infilled by the end of the first century A.D. and may be of late pre-Roman Iron Age date (Smith 1993, 83).

It seems that early Roman activity in the northern and central areas was limited to the digging of pits, quarries, ditches associated with enclosures and the initial construction of *Street 180*. This low-level activity is also reflected in the small quantity of first-century samian from the site (see Section 4.6). However, there was an increase in samian use in the second century, with a peak from *c.* A.D. 160–90. Two early Roman brooches which date to the mid-first century were residual in adjacent grid squares associated with *Building 182*; a third brooch was unstratified. Two strip brooches of similar date were also recovered from a pit and a quarry in trench W247 (Mills 1993a, 30 nos 1 and 2). In addition, a miscast brooch (Section 4.9.1.1 no. 27) from just outside *Building 182* provides further evidence for early metal-working in the vicinity. A Durotrigian coin (SF 2221) was also recovered from *Building 182*, while a second coin (SF 3727) of similar date came from the enclosure associated with *Building 187*. First-century pottery was found in Pit W which underlay this building. No early Roman finds were uncovered to the west of *Street 180* in the Fire Headquarters trench within *Monument 183* (Cox 1993, table 32). Other brooches of late first- and second-century date have also been found in residual contexts associated with *Building 182* and *Monument 184*.

The sparse evidence for early Roman activity within Colliton Park is in contrast to the industrial activity carried out just to the south at Merchant's Garage and the high proportion of pre-Flavian finds from Greyhound Yard where it is suggested that this may have been connected to military use of the area (Woodward, Davies and Graham 1993, 359). The large number of iron weapons from Colliton Park, including a spearhead, artillery bolt-head and possibly an arrowhead from the Library Site (Aitken and Aitken 1983, fig. 11 nos 41, 42 and 51) may also indicate an early military presence at Dorchester.

Town planning and building orientations in Colliton Park and *Durnovaria*

The street grid of Roman Dorchester is poorly understood, but there is, to date, insufficient evidence to support a strict, regular layout (cf. FIG. 2). Indeed, one of the better understood streets in the Roman town remains *Street 180* in Colliton Park, which is interpreted as an offset at right angles from the main east-west street, itself very largely an hypothetical construct, which bisects the town. On the basis of other, limited excavations in Dorchester, further streets appear offset at right angles to north and south of the main axis at irregular intervals, but evidence for subsidiary east–west streets to create individual *insulae* is extremely limited, to the extent that it is not yet possible to state that the town had a regular street grid. This may explain the variety of orientations shared by buildings at different times in Colliton Park.

Prior to the earliest metalled streets in Colliton Park, there is evidence for a series of roughly parallel ditches, interpreted as field boundaries, aligned north-east/south-west, from trenches W68B and W247. It is not clear when these were first cut but they were filled for the most part by the end of the first century A.D. and some were overlaid by *Street 180* in trench W247 (FIG. 8; Smith 1993, 16). *Street 180* is the only road in the Dorchester town plan which extends into the north-west quarter. However *Conduit 227b* presents a problem with chronology and interpretation of the sequence. Although the slightly worn coin of Vespasian from a construction context at the base of the channel suggests construction no earlier than around the turn of the first and second century A.D., the RCHME noted pottery (DOR BB1) of third, including a flanged bowl of late third-century date, from middle fills with the implication that the street cannot be earlier than the late third or early fourth century (1970, 588–9). One interpretation might be that the early, lightly metalled street was cut by the construction of the conduit which runs under, or partly under, the course of the street for some 25 m and that it was not reinstated until the late Roman period. This seems a simpler explanation than supposing a long bridge structure over the conduit (cf. RCHME 1970, 589). A period of abandonment of the street is consistent both with the inferior quality of the initial road surface and the absence of buildings

along its frontage, which further indicate the lack of early development in this part of the town (Smith 1993, 84). In fact, apart from some of the structures in the central area, many of the buildings within Colliton Park were built on alignments which do not match that of *Street 180* or the putative town grid.

The purpose of *Conduit 227b* remains unclear; it presumably brought water from the Frome, immediately to the north of the town, lifted, presumably by a bucket-chain mechanism. Though Putnam has suggested (2007, 69–70) that it was an overflow channel for his aqueduct 1b, it is difficult to see how this would work, as it seems completely unconnected with the Dorchester aqueduct which appears to end, probably in a reservoir, outside the putative west gate of the town. Its angle of slope (1:180) is considerably steeper than the aqueduct (1:2400) (RCHME 1970, 587) and of Roman aqueducts in general (cf. Hodge 1992, 172–91), making it capable of delivering a fierce volume of water, assuming availability of supply. Until more is known of the beginning and end of this conduit, and of the other possible channels noted by the RCHME within the Roman town (1970, 589), it will be difficult to advance our understanding of its purpose. However, as with the lack of evidence for the continuation in use of the aqueduct into the late Roman period, so, too, the filling of *Conduit 227b* by the late third or early fourth century implies either a significant fall in demand for water in the town or access to alternative sources.

Altogether by Phase 3, the later third and fourth century, the buildings across Colliton Park demonstrate some four or five different orientations. Those that relate to *Street 180* include *Monument 184* and *Building 187*. However, the elements which make up *Building 186*, sandwiched between the street and *Monument 184*, are quite differently aligned, lying obliquely, but immediately adjacent to *Street 180*. To the south, while the elements of *Building 188* are parallel with each other, they are neither at right angles with *Street 180* nor with the putative, main east–west street further south. The small house, *Building 185,* is more closely aligned with *Building 188* than it is with its nearer neighbour to the north, *Monument 184*. *Building 182*, tucked into the north-west angle of the defences, with its constituent ranges themselves on slightly different alignments, is broadly aligned with the northern defences. Is this variability in orientation surprising?

If we look at the plans of the two towns of Roman Britain where there has been the most extensive excavation, and where the locations of the streets are well established, Caerwent and Silchester, we see, in the case of the former, a very considerable overall conformity with the street grid, but there is some variability, particularly in the *insulae* at one remove from those fronting on the main east-west street, both to north and south, for example *insulae* XVI and XVII (Brewer 1997). With Silchester the variability is considerably greater and the majority of the outer *insulae* have several buildings which do not align with the street grid (Boon 1974, folding plan). Even among the *insulae* close to the centre and either side of the main east–west street there are buildings which do not conform to the town grid. This aspect of the town has been commented on by Fox (1948) who speculated on the existence of an earlier 'Old Town' and by Boon (1974, 91–9). However, we can see now from the excavations in *Insula* IX that some of the unconformity appears to have its origins in the planning of the late pre-Roman *oppidum* (Booth 2010, 399–402, figs 15–17), and the subsequent retention of ancient property boundaries until the later third century. To date we have insufficient evidence that historic boundaries influenced late Roman developments in Colliton Park or elsewhere in Dorchester, but the orientation of the early, north-east/south-west trending ditches in Colliton Park alerts us to this as a possibility. However, in the larger context of Roman Britain the variability in orientation of buildings in Dorchester in the north-west quadrant and distant from the main axis of the town does not appear particularly anomalous. Given the comparatively late date for the development of Roman Dorchester away from the main east–west axis, it is possible that it was no longer practical to assert a rigid street plan. Indeed, given what is currently known of the streets of *Durnovaria*, we should question the assumption that there ever was a regular grid and thus the need to search for a regularity in layout which may never have existed.

7.2.2 MID-ROMAN DEVELOPMENTS

The industrial activity in the southern area is seen in a series of early Roman timber buildings which moved northwards over time. Bellamy (1992, 52) suggests that the long sequence of activity in the southern area may be due to its proximity to the main east–west street and that the late Roman town house at Merchant's Garage was probably earlier in date than those in Colliton Park. While the late Roman town house at Merchant's Garage was aligned to the putative town grid, *Building 188* and *Street 181* just to the north at the Library Site were not. If anything, their alignment was similar to that of *Building 185* in the central area and *Building 182* in the far north-west corner of Colliton Park. Buildings 1, 2 and 3 at the Library Site appear to have been contemporaneous in the late second to mid-third centuries, possibly forming a unit of occupation in Building 3 and storage or industrial use in Buildings 1 and 2. Building 3 was then replaced by Building 5 in the late third or early fourth century and timber Building 4 was also built. In addition, just to the north in the central area the small, three-roomed house *Building 185* was built at the same time.

Further to the north, evidence for mid-Roman activity derives almost entirely from residual finds dating from the mid-second century and into the third century. While some categories of reasonably closely dated finds, such as the brooches, are not sufficiently numerous to draw conclusions, the decorated samian has a strong representation of Lezoux products, particularly of mid- and late Antonine date, and Bird also comments on a notable presence of East Gaulish vessels from Rheinzabern and Trier of late second- and of definite third-century date. Similarly Allen notes the presence of numbers of glass cups of later second and early third century (Isings 85b, 'the most popular cup found on the site') and of cast window glass which was in use until *c.* A.D. 300, the largest group of which (sixteen sherds) came from contexts associated with *Building 182*, while another nine came from contexts within, or pits associated with, Buildings III and IIIa. This chimes with Reece's observation of the coins that it is only with the coins

FIG. 206. Pottery from Pit C (Drew and Selby 1938, pl. V)

of Antoninus Pius and his successors that an argument can be made for contemporary coin use on the site. The difficulty for us is to know whether these finds represent the increased dumping in the north-west quadrant of rubbish from elsewhere in the town as opposed to local occupation. However, Pit A, beneath the hypocaust of the westernmost unit of *Building 182*, and Pit C, beneath the later stokehole, complement the evidence for earlier, perhaps third-century, timber-framed buildings in the north-west angle. Both pits produced high status material: Pit C contained a number of complete vessels including high gloss, black-slipped beakers of Rhenish or Lezoux type of late second- and early third-century date (FIG. 206), while from Pit A came the finely carved shale table leg. That there was more occupation in the north-west quarter than the structural evidence currently indicates is hinted at by the course taken and the land enclosed by the town defences from the late second century onwards.

7.2.3 THE LATE ROMAN OCCUPATION OF COLLITON PARK AND OF *DURNOVARIA*

The late Roman period saw the construction of numerous stone-walled buildings within Colliton Park. By the late third and fourth centuries the industrial activity first seen in the southern area at Merchant's Garage had migrated north to the central area in *Monuments 183* and *184* to the west of *Street 180*. Meanwhile to the east of *Street 180*, *Building 187* and structures in trench W247 at County Hall seem to be related more to storage and agricultural activity. All of these structures were aligned with the street grid and perhaps their construction and use coincided with the second metalling of *Street 180*. Occupation in the central area is seen in Buildings III and IIIa associated with *Monument 184*. These buildings were both fairly simple structures with packed chalk or clay floors and no evidence for plastered walls.

The development of occupation at Colliton Park, from timber to stone structures, mirrors that seen at other sites in Dorchester including the County Hospital and Greyhound Yard, although the Colliton Park occupation develops later. Stone houses first appeared at Greyhound Yard in the late second century but were not built in Colliton Park until the later third and fourth centuries. The early stone buildings at both sites also form a similar pattern of simple rectangular structures consisting of one or three rooms (Woodward, Davies and Graham 1993, 364–5).

In the northern area, a timber building to the north of the lime kiln Pit H was aligned with the northern defences and thus may have been built early in the third century after the construction of the first phase of the town enclosure and prior to the construction of the masonry wall around the turn of the third and fourth centuries (RCHME 1970, 543; Corney and Cox 2007, 4). *Building 182* follows the same alignment as this earlier timber building, and it was in this house that the height of luxury was finally achieved following the construction of the west range with its mosaics and heated room. Interestingly, while the majority of structures in the central area were aligned to the street grid, fourth-century timber Building 571 in trench W247 was on the same alignment as *Building 182*. Smith (1993, 24) suggests that this building may have been a barn or warehouse. An east-west ditch with postholes along its northern edge just north of *Monument 183* may have formed a southern property boundary for the Town House. This property boundary lies directly to the west of Building 571, and the alignment of Building 571 with *Building 182* suggests that it was a storage facility associated with the Town House complex which post-dated the other buildings and enclosures found in the central area. Other timber structures were also associated with the Town House including Room 19 at the north-east corner of the courtyard and storage facilities just to the south of the West Range. All of this evidence combines to paint a picture of a well-appointed late Roman town house following its own alignment and with a sizeable estate which superseded the structures in the central area.

Buildings II (part of *Monument 183*) and *186* are hard to place in this sequence since only very fragmentary remains of both were uncovered. The two rooms of Building II had no floors and no firm dating material was found within the structure. Both buildings do, however, appear to follow a similar alignment to *Monuments 183* and *184* so could be contemporary with them. In addition, the West ditch ends just before it reaches Building II. If this is indeed a property

boundary for the Town House, Building II may also have been part of that estate. Meanwhile, *Building 186* is on a different alignment to *Monuments 183* and *184* as well as *Building 182*. However, the presence of at least two fourth-century mosaics, one of which has similarities in design with the mosaics in *Building 182*, indicate that this was a grander structure than the other buildings in the central area and it may be associated with the late development of the estate. Other finds of note from *Building 186* are the nine sherds of fourth-century window glass and two silver *miliarenses*. These two coins, apparently unique in Britain, were found in close association below the floor of *Building 186* in grid square 113SE.

It is of some interest to compare the development of Colliton Park within the north-west *insula* with that in the south-west *insula* in which there is a similarly long history of discoveries. These began with building works at Somerleigh Court (which later became part of the Dorset County Hospital) in 1862 which uncovered the partial remains of several structures, including tessellated pavements, followed by works for the children's ward of the hospital in 1963 which uncovered several pits, postholes and a ditch (RCHME 1970, 561 *Monument 189*, 562 *Monument 190*). Formal excavations to the south of Somerleigh Court in 1969–70 and 2000–1 have been published (Greene 1994; Trevarthen 2008), but unfortunately excavations to the north have not yet. What does emerge is a picture of an *insula* with very similar development to that seen at Colliton Park in which there is very little evidence for prehistoric activity (although gardening associated with Somerleigh House destroyed the stratigraphy in large parts of the area, leaving only features cut into the natural chalk (Greene 1994, 73)). Early Roman activity is limited in some areas to isolated features such as pits, postholes and ditches and some quarrying associated with the construction of the rampart (Greene 1994, 73; Trevarthen 2008, 12). However, a domestic timber building was built close to *Street 178* (which is on the same alignment at *Street 180* in Colliton Park but south of High West Street) at some point in the first century with several possible agricultural or industrial buildings to the south and west of this (Trevarthen 2008, 15, 17–19, figs 14–15). The second and third centuries saw intensification of activity over the entire area with the construction of stone-walled town houses with tessellated floors and walls covered in painted plaster and this development continued in the late Roman period when a large, well-appointed town house and associated agricultural and/or industrial buildings, including an aisled barn, were constructed (ibid., 21, fig. 29; 33–40, fig. 57). Several of the mosaics found within the late Roman town house have affinities with those in *Building 182* at Colliton Park and may have been the work of the same mosaicists (II, 113).

The picture that emerges from the County Hospital sites is one in which occupation seems slightly denser than that in much of Colliton Park. Buildings appear at the Hospital in the first century, while they occur in the north-west *insula* only in the southern part close to High West Street at Merchant's Garage and the Library site. In the south-west *insula* the fourth-century town house is just to the west of the mid-Roman buildings, all of which are fairly close to *Street 178*, while the aisled barn is to the south and slightly away from this centre of occupation (Trevarthen 2008, fig. 11). Meanwhile, the town house, *Building 182*, in Colliton Park makes use of the open space in the far north-west of the *insula*, with any associated agricultural or industrial buildings to the south and closer to the location of earlier activity. In addition, unlike the large number of finds associated with the town house in Colliton Park, very few finds were found with the town house at the County Hospital (ibid., 37).

7.2.3.1 The Buildings of Colliton Park

An important aspect of the Colliton Park excavations, and a product of the lack of intensive post-Roman development in this quarter of the town, is the completeness of the plans of buildings. Unlike the plans of buildings, fragmented by successive generations of development, recovered from rescue excavations in modern urban settings, as here in Dorchester at Greyhound Yard, close to the heart of the town (Woodward, Davies and Graham 1993), Colliton Park has produced two, arguably three complete plans, all of which can be linked to wider traditions in Britain and the nearer Continent and all of which can be dated to the late third/early fourth century. Common to two is the small, three-room row house (Perring 2002, 64; J.T. Smith 1997, 46–64).

FIG. 207. Reconstruction of *Building 182* during Phase 3 (© *Dominic Andrews*)

While *Building 185* does not develop beyond its original footprint, the careful analysis of *Building 182* by Corney and Cox (2007) reveals a development which begins with the construction of three, three-roomed row houses in close proximity (<6 m) to one another (FIG. 70). Were these the dwellings of three kin groups (cf. J.T. Smith 1997)? Two are parallel with each other, while the third is set at a little over 90 degrees to the middle house. The preservation of the remains is such that it is possible to see how, in detail, each plan is different. Two houses had a single entrance, one into a central lobby which gave access to the rooms either side, the other with an entrance into an end room. Since part of the other end room of the middle house was robbed in a subsequent phase we cannot be absolutely certain that there was no second entrance. Otherwise access to Rooms 14 and 15 was gained from a single entrance. The third house had two entrances, each to an end room but with the middle room only accessible from one entrance. Thus two of the houses had a greater level of privacy than the third. One of them (Unit 3) had one room with its own entrance separated from the rest of the house. It is possible that this arrangement prevailed with the central house.

The second phase of *Building 182* sees the linking of the three houses to create one structure. However, while Units 1 and 2 are joined to make one dwelling where one can be accessed from the other, Unit 3, though physically joined by the construction of a corridor to an extension of Unit 2, remained separate. Three dwellings have become two, but the West Range retained rooms with different levels of privacy in both of the former units. Former Unit 1 offers the most privacy with two rooms, 17 and 18, only accessible after a visitor or family member has passed through three spaces: the main entrance lobby to the house (Room 10), the linking Room 13 and the former lobby, 16. Room 17 was heated. In the former middle house, Unit 2, the enlarged Room 15 is separated from the entrance lobby by Room 14, while the newly created Room

8 opens straight off the lobby, Room 10. All of the rooms of the West Range were provided with mosaic floors of which the finest was that in the enlarged Room 15 (Cosh, Section 3.1.5), now the largest in the range. Although there are no obvious service rooms in the West Range, pointing to an external location, the two wings of the range could reflect the separateness of the original kin groups, though it was the rooms of the original Unit 1 which offered the greater level of privacy, and the only heated room in the range. The western wing was thus the marginally superior of the two former units.

Despite the addition of a flanking corridor with north-facing entrance, the South Range remained in essence the same as before; the end Room 3, now with a lobby (1) remained separate from Room 6 and 2 which could only be entered from 6. Although the South Range was not decorated with mosaic pavements, but retained its mortar floors, it was further developed with the addition of a heated room (7) at the west end and an additional room (5) attached to the east end. It is not clear whether this room could be accessed from Rooms 1 or 3, or only directly from the outside. It contained ovens and a hearth which suggest a workshop and/or kitchen function. Like the West Range it is not clear whether any of the rooms of the South Range provided a service function until Room 5 was built. One possibility is that both ranges initially shared service facilities in the less well understood timber phase of the East Range, with the construction of Room 5 replacing that function later in the fourth century (FIG. 207). Subsequently, late in the fourth or in the fifth century, the house was reduced to a single (West) range with limestone flagstones concealing or protecting mosaic floors of the principal reception rooms in both wings, the former Units 1 and 2. The loss of the South Range might have mirrored a reduction in size of the kin group (see further, below). Corney and Cox's careful analysis of *Building 182* (2007) thus provides a remarkable insight into the changing fortunes and relative status of the three elements of what we may suggest was, at the outset, a single kin group.

Building 182 is a remarkable town house development. Along with *Building 185* it demonstrates the continued importance of the three-room unit from the first century A.D. into the late Roman period. How common this kind of complex development from simple origins was in the later Roman period is difficult to determine. It is not that we lack plans of town houses — there are plenty from the antiquarian excavations of Caerwent and Silchester — but there is only a handful of examples of modern excavated houses where attention has been paid to the history of development and there has been total excavation of the footprint. However, parallels for the subsequent and complex development of an original, simple structure can be found at Cirencester and Silchester. At the latter, in *Insula* IX, two adjacent, second-century, masonry houses, one a three-roomed house with flanking corridors, the other a square, four-roomed house, were merged and adapted with new build early in the third century to make one large town house (Fulford and Clarke 2011, 12–22, 35–41). In Cirencester, and in a comparable, peripheral location just inside the town walls as *Building 182* in Dorchester, two houses (XII, 1; XII, 2) developed side by side on the Beeches site in the fourth century. Both appear to have developed from simple rectangular structures. The subsequent, complex development of both houses makes it difficult to determine whether those original units were subdivided in the same way as at Colliton Park. Though the date of initial construction is uncertain, the excavators believed that the subsequent aggrandisement of the houses took place in the second half of the fourth century (McWhirr 1986). Both houses were elaborately furnished with mosaic floors (of more than one phase) and with heated rooms and one (XII, 1) was provided with a small bath suite. Like the West Range of *Building 182*, neither of the Cirencester houses had evidence of service rooms, but both had adjacent or adjoining outbuildings which could have housed servants and provided kitchen functions. Although the two houses were linked by a wall, the excavators were undecided whether this signified common ownership, with common use of the single bath suite (ibid., 77). In terms of wealth and status both the Cirencester houses are comparable with *Building 182*, particularly its West Range. Whether the pairing of the two Cirencester houses can be equated with the separate ranges of *Building 182* remains an attractive possibility.

Quite different from the development of The Beeches houses and *Building 182* is that of the two more extensively excavated of the town houses investigated by Frere in *Verulamium*, 1955–61. In *Insula* XXVIII the construction of a large town house of two wings (XXVIII, 1) was

essentially of one build and dated to the first quarter of the third century, while a late fourth-century house, XXVII, 2, of at least three wings, was also essentially of a single build (Frere 1983, 214–28, 244–66). Neither of these houses betrays the same level of wealth as measured by the number of mosaics, heated rooms, etc., as the Dorchester and Cirencester houses. Indeed no mosaics were identified in XXVIII, 1. Nor is there evidence in these houses of the pairing of ranges or houses identified in Dorchester *Building 182* and the Cirencester houses.

To summarise: both the Cirencester houses and Dorchester *Building 182* show evidence of exceptional wealth around the middle years of the fourth century; all three reveal very complex histories of development, perhaps mirroring significant changes in family or kin relations and their composition. The exceptional character of *Building 182* rests not only in its fabric, which includes the exotic use of cinnabar among the pigments used to decorate the wall plaster, and the mosaics, but also in the volume and variety of its finds catalogued in the preceding sections.

Monument 184 consists of two separate buildings, the single-cell Building IIIa and the larger Building III, oriented north-south and measuring some 48 m in length, making it the longest urban structure from Roman Britain other than public buildings, such as *fora basilicas* and *mansiones*. Walls extend eastward from the northern and southern end of the building as if to create a courtyard, but no evidence has been found of the eastern boundary and the courtyard area remains essentially unexplored. The relationship with *Building 186*, lying close to where the eastern boundary should be located, but with its orientation askew to that of Building III and *Street 180*, is unclear. Comprising three internal rooms, each large enough to be a separate dwelling, and fronted by a corridor, Building III represents a further variant of the three unit, row-type structure. The lack of evidence for internal decoration and the secondary insertion of ovens in each of the two northerly rooms suggests an industrial or craft function, though the finds do not help much to identify what that might have been, though iron-working is a possibility (Crummy, above, p. 349). A group of four, rectangular and sub-rectangular pits, presumably cess pits, occupy the southern end of the southern room and share the orientation of the building. There is a further pit located outside adjacent to the south end of the building. Since it is extremely rare for cess pits to be positioned inside the building (cf. the positioning of the pits outside Building IIIa), their presence raises further questions and possibilities. Are they evidence of another building, as yet undiscovered, which predates Building III? Does their presence indicate that the southern room had been abandoned by the time they were commissioned? Or, does their presence inside the building reflect on the potential, non-domestic function of the building? Given the date of the finds from the pits, the first possibility seems unlikely. However, that Pit S produced the fine, fourth-century, engraved glass bowl (Section 4.7.10), one of the most important finds from the Colliton Park excavations, seems at odds with the proposed interpretation of Building III. Yet, there is a parallel from Silchester *Insula* IX where a rare, glass Mercury bottle was found, with other fine objects, in a third-century cess pit adjacent to a small dwelling-cum-workshop (Fulford and Clarke 2011, 142, fig. 69). The attempt to cut the Colliton bowl in half represents another notable aspect of this object.

Building III is a remarkable structure which has no parallel among the urban buildings of Roman Britain. To date, much of the building and courtyard has escaped destruction from the expansion of County Hall. Fresh excavation of the latter, and careful re-excavation of the former have the potential to shed much new light on the building and its function(s).

The Colliton Park excavations have produced a distinctive range of late Roman buildings from the single-celled structures of Building IIIa and the possibly similar buildings of *Monument 183* to the exceptional town house of *Building 182*. Though we cannot be at all clear of their function, individually or collectively, the incidence of ovens among the buildings could suggest a strong industrial, alongside the domestic, aspect to the occupation of the north-west quarter of the town. Only with the find of ironwork associated with the 'Smithy' of *Monument 183* is an activity clearly identified and located, but the finds, as Crummy's analysis shows (above, pp. 359–60), suggest a wider range of occupations, including and probably importantly, agriculture/horticulture and animal husbandry, but also leather-working, carpentry and the manufacture of other small items of antler, bone, stone, etc. Colliton Park adds to the evidence

assembled by Crummy (pp. 365–6) for Dorchester being a centre not only for the consumption of artefacts of Kimmeridge Shale, but also their production.

People

The question arises whether any of the finds can help illuminate the identity of the owners or occupants of the town houses in the later third or fourth century. The *miliarenses* of Constans found beneath the richly appointed town house, *Monument 186*, are both in excellent condition (FIG. 102) and have been noted by Reece (above, p. 111) as exceptional (excavated) site finds. Indeed a recent survey by Bland *et al.* (2013, 117) of late Roman silver coins recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme notes that only three of the eight *miliarenses* (against 700 recorded *siliquae*) belong to the period between A.D. 337 and *c.* A.D. 357. While the coins were found close together they are not from the same context. This does not preclude them being interpreted as a small hoard or part of a scattered hoard, but they might equally be regarded as votives associated with the construction of the town house, *Monument 186*. Since closer dating of Constans' *miliarenses* within the period of *c.* A.D. 340–50 is difficult, it is hard to make a case for any association with the possible visit to Britain by Constans in the winter of A.D. 342–3. Nevertheless, their exceptional nature suggests that they might well have originated as a donative by Constans to a high-ranking official or army officer.

That high-ranking persons invested in Dorchester is also implied by the find of the late fourth-century engraved glass bowl (FIG. 109) which, although its final resting place is associated with a building of industrial character (*Monument 184*, but adjacent to *Monument 186*), Price believes could have been the official gift of a senior member of the imperial hierarchy (above, p. 149).

The shale platter with the Greek graffito (Section 4.12.6 no. 100) from the town house *Building 182* is another possible indication of *Durnovaria* attracting settlers or visitors from afar. Found beneath the floor of Room 15, we can be certain neither of the date of inscription nor of the platter itself. If residual, it is, however, unlikely to date before the Antonine period when occupation in the north-west quarter of the town begins to take off, but a late third- or fourth-century date, coincident with the development of *Building 182* is perfectly possible. Greek graffiti of the later Roman period, certainly, or very probably, inscribed in Britain, for example on Romano-British coarse pottery vessels, as listed in *RIB* 2, are rare. While the great majority are personal names, the Colliton find is unique in that it is part of a dactylic. Although writing in Greek does not necessarily indicate someone originating from the Greek-speaking world of the eastern Mediterranean, a further possible indication of a Greek element in the population of the town has been proposed following the isotope analysis of the bones of a child of six years from the late Roman cemetery at Poundbury which suggests a link with the ores of the silver mines of Laurion (Greece) (Molleson *et al.* 1986; Richards *et al.* 1998, 1251). However, since the samples were taken from bone rather than enamel, Montgomery points out that the *post mortem* local absorption of lead from the Cretaceous Chalk cannot be ruled out without further research (Montgomery *et al.* 2010, 218).

To these finds one might also add the three spurs which were found in the vicinity of the Town House (Section 4.10.9, nos 108–110). Roman spurs are not common in Britain, and where found they do tend to come from higher status sites such as villas, including Fishbourne, and towns.

Together, the coins, the engraved glass bowl and the Greek graffito point to a wealthy, high-ranking, educated and, potentially, cosmopolitan element in the population of fourth-century *Durnovaria*.

7.2.3.2 The latest occupation and abandonment of *Building 182*

Nina Crummy has commented above (pp. 353–5) on the very high number (423) of small (registered) finds recovered from *Building 182*, the vast majority of which were recovered from superficial contexts later than the latest structural developments of the house. By comparison the similar, superficial, but extensive excavation of the two adjacent town houses at The Beeches, Cirencester also produced a large assemblage, in this case only some 286 comparable

finds (McWhirr 1986, 104–17). To these finds we can also add the pottery which has not been reported here from Colliton Park. At The Beeches, however, although not quantified by sherd count or weight, the assemblage was clearly considerable, comprising some 253 individually drawn items (Keely 1986). The late Roman finds assemblages recovered from domestic houses can be compared with those from other types of urban building. Here the example of the large quantities of late Roman rubbish recovered from the theatre at *Verulamium* (Kenyon 1934) comes to mind. Seen initially as exceptional, but evidence for the collapse of urban life in the fifth century (cf. Frere 1983, 21), the pattern of late Roman material dumped in and around urban buildings can be seen to be more widespread, as Frere himself found in his excavations of *tabernae* and town houses in *Verulamium* (Frere 1972; 1983).

The inferences to be drawn from these finds assemblages is that they were in large part deposited *after* the abandonment of the houses and public buildings in question, and that they originated from nearby structures and occupation yet to be identified of the fifth and, arguably, the sixth century. Indeed the remarkable fifth-century sequence identified by Frere in *Verulamium Insula* XXVII,2 provides one example of urban development and occupation after the abandonment of a town house first constructed in the late fourth century (1983, 224–6, fig. 89), though this late dating has been challenged by Neal (2003) and Cosh and Neal (III, 343–8), but robustly defended by Frere (2011).

In the case of the abandonment of *Building 182* there is evidence for both deliberate demolition and gradual decay and collapse. The dumping in the well of the dwarf columns associated with the South Range suggest demolition of all or part of it with occupation continuing in the West Range (Phase 3d) until the eventual collapse of the roof and some of the walls. Before this happened numerous alterations took place within the West Range which included the laying of new flooring of limestone slabs over the mosaics in at least four of the rooms, the construction of hearths in Rooms 15 and 18 and the possible creation of a new well in Room 14. Nevertheless some of the finds assemblage from *Building 182* was deposited after these alterations had taken place and, arguably, well into the fifth century.

The dumping of the dwarf columns in the well beside the South Range of *Building 182* was a notable event. While undoubtedly its significance in relation to the demolition of the South Range has not been understated, it is important also to draw attention to the corollary of the dismantling of the columns, the deliberate closure of the well, an act which would presumably have affected all the occupants of *Building 182* (and may have led eventually to the digging of a new well in the remains of the West Range). The filling of a well in this way can be seen not only necessarily and simply as a convenient receptacle for the disposal of major components of a house, but also as a major symbolic event, representing the abandonment of the house by its occupants. However, if the abandonment was confined to the South Range, the closure of the well would certainly have impacted on the life of the remaining occupants of the West Range, and the act could be seen as a comment on the relations between the individual components of the larger household or kin group.

It is rare for the larger context of a late Roman town house, including the source of its water supply, to be investigated as was the case with *Building 182*. A close parallel, however, is provided by the dumping of a dwarf column, in this case with an inscription in ogham, in a well in the backyard of a small dwelling-cum-workshop in *Insula* IX in Silchester in the later fifth or sixth century (Fulford *et al.* 2000; 2006, 46–7). There were also indications that other wells in use in this *Insula* in the later fourth and into the fifth century were deliberately filled with monumental masonry, sculptured or inscribed stone. However, examples of the latter from the late Roman countryside include the wells from the villas at Tarrant Hinton, Dorset (Graham 2006, 62) and North Wraxall, Wilts. (Scrope 1862) and the temple well at Pagan's Hill, Somerset (Rahtz and Harris 1958; Boon 1989). Earlier Roman examples from Britain include the infilling of wells with inscribed and structural material at the forts of Bar Hill and Old Kilpatrick on the Antonine Wall (Robertson *et al.* 1975, 14; Miller 1928, 23) and at Coventina's Well on Hadrian's Wall (Allason-Jones and McKay 1985). The whole subject of the way in which Roman wells were filled deserves much more extensive research than is possible here. However, the point to be stressed here in relation to *Building 182* is that the excavation and lining of the well represented

a major investment to ensure a supply of water to the household. Assuming that it was still providing water at the moment when the columns were put into it, and that the dumping was not simply a way to make a deep hole safe, its closure would, at the very least, have had a major impact on the life of the household. If its closure is to be associated with abandonment and the departure of the household, the later alterations to and occupation of the West Range, including the laying of limestone slabs over the mosaics, may be associated with completely different and unrelated occupants.

While the precise chronology of events following on the aggrandisement of *Building 182*, including the laying of the mosaic floors, around the mid-fourth century has yet to be established, it is clear that there is a complex story and sequence of events which, as Frere argued for in the case of *Insula* XXVII,2 at *Verulamium*, notwithstanding the possibility of a revised chronology, including of earlier for both its initial construction and subsequent alterations (above, p. 377), surely takes the history of the house, and of the town well into the fifth century. It is also important to note that the material deposited after the latest developments to the structure of *Building 182* includes quantities of items, of which coins are the most closely dateable, that pre-date the House of Theodosius. The latter only account for a small proportion of the fourth-century coins lost and the chance of their occurrence among very late finds assemblages is only about 10 per cent at best. Conversely, the chance of finding coins of the period between the A.D. 320s through to about A.D. 360 is better than 70 per cent. Extreme care, therefore, has to be taken in the interpretation of the finds from 'open' deposits accumulated within the rooms of late Roman buildings, including in the assessment of the date of the abandonment of urban buildings in the later fourth and fifth century, as Frere, for example, has done for *Verulamium* (1983, 21–2). The absence of coins of the House of Valentinian or of Theodosius in small assemblages may simply be down to chance.

7.2.4 ANGLO-SAXON, MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL

Other than the individual finds of Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date reported above (Chapter 5), no structures of post-Roman date were identified in the 1937–8 excavations (cf. p. 9, above). However, one infant burial originally thought to be of Roman date has been identified as a post-medieval juvenile (Fulford *et al.* 2011).

APPENDIX 1

CATALOGUE OF THE SAMIAN WARES

By Joanna Bird

The presence of decorated sherds and of potters' stamps is noted in the catalogue below, but the detailed report on the decorated ware occurs separately within the text (Section 4.6.1), while a separate report on the stamps has been prepared by Brenda Dickinson (Section 4.6.2).

Abbreviations:

SG, CG, EG:	South, Central, East Gaul
C1, C2, C3:	First, second, third century A.D.
Ner, Flav, Traj, Had, Ant:	Neronian, Flavian, Trajanic, Hadrianic, Antonine

x: number of vessels (not sherds)
R: rouletted decoration present; normally = form for which rouletting is characteristic
(R): small sherd whose thickness/size suggests it may be a 31R rather than a 31 but for which none of the typological criteria (rouletted circle on the floor, offset on interior, or obviously large rim diameter) actually survive.

SF 8A. 20′–30′: layer 2
Mortarium, CG, late C2; heavily worn
Drag. 31, CG, Ant

SF 9A. 10′–20′: layer 3
Drag. 37, CG, Ant

SF 15A. 20′–30′: layer 2
Drag. l8/31R or 31R, CG, Ant
Decorated
Drag. 18, SG, Flav

SF 17A. 10′–20′: layer 2
Drag. 35, SG, Flav
Curle 15, CG, Ant

SF 21A. 0′–10′: layer 2
Drag. 45, CG, late C2

SF 22A. 20′–30′: layer 3
Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 37, CG, Had–Ant
Drag. 37, CG, Ant
Decorated

SF 25A. 20′–30′: humus
Drag. 30 or 37, CG, Ant

SF 48A. 20′–30′: layer 3
Drag. 37, CG, Had–Ant
2 x Drag. 33, CG, Ant

SF 49A. 20′–30′: layer 4
Stamp
Decorated
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Drag. 18/31, CG, Had–Ant

SF 63A. 30S: layer 2
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Decorated

SF 68A. 31S: layer 3
Drag. 37, CG, Ant; top of ovolo present

SF 69A. 31S: layer 5
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Drag. 31, CG, Ant

SF 85A. 30S: layer 2
Decorated
Déch. 68, 72 etc., CG, Ant

SF 114A. 50: layer 2
Drag. 18/31, CG, Had–early Ant

SF 115A. 50: layer 3
Drag. 18, SG, Flav

SF 117A. 33E: S. extension, layer 2
Drag. 37, CG, Had–early Ant

SF 1B. 14: layer 2
2 x Drag. 38, CG, Ant
Drag. 31, CG, Ant

SF 5B. 14: layer 2
Drag. 33, CG, Ant

SF 7B. 14: Hearth A, layer 2
Drag. 31, CG, Ant

SF 11B. 36 (-3′): layer 2
Decorated

SF 18B. 36 (-3′): layer 2
Drag. 36, CG, Had–early Ant
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Drag. 31, CG, Ant

SF 20B. 36 (-4′): layer 2
Decorated
Dish, CG, Had–Ant

SF 23E. Context unknown
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 24B. 58 (-3′): layer 2
Drag. 31/Lud. Sa, EG, late C2–early C3
Drag. 45, CG. late C2
2 CG sherds

SF 26B. 58 (-3′10″): layer 3
Drag. 38, CG, Ant
Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 33, CG, Ant

SF 27B. 69 (-4′8″): layer 3
Drag. 33, EG, late C2–mid-C3

SF 29B. 69 (-4′): layer 2
Drag. 31/Lud. Sb, EG, early–mid-C3
Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 33, CG, Ant

SF 32B. 69 (-1′6″): layer 2
2 x Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Drag. 33, EG, Ant–early C3

SF 35B. 58 (-4′): layer 3
Decorated
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Curle 21 probably, EG, late C2–early C3 (= pot in 37B)

SF 37B. 69 (-4′8″): layer 3
Drag. 33, CG, Ant; fragmentary graffito on exterior
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Curle 21 probably, EG, late C2–early C3 (= pot in 35B)
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 40B. 91 (-1′16″): humus
Drag. 31(R), CG, Ant

SF 43B. 80: layer 3
Drag. 31(R), CG, Ant
Déch. 72, CG, Ant; incised pointed leaf

SF 44B. 80: layer 2
Dish, SG, Flav
Drag. l8R, SG, Flav; dovetail rivet hole
Decorated

SF 45B. 58: layer 1
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Decorated

SF 6. Context unknown
Drag. 31, CG, Ant

SF 44. Area 2: *Building 182*, layer 3
Argonne sherd, later C2–C4

SF 66. Area 4/5: *Building 182*, layer 2
Drag. 36, SG, Flav

SF 77. Area 32/33: *Building 182*, layer 2
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 45, CG, late C2

SF 87. Area 22: *Building 182*, layer 3
Drag. 31, CG, Ant

SF 106. Area 6: *Building 182*, layer 2
Drag. 29, SG, pre- or early Flav

SF 186. Area 14/15: *Building 182*, layer 2
Rim, small dish, as Vernhet 1976, fig. 1, Fl. Vernhet dates his Service F *c*. A.D. 90–150; in Britain the latest SG imports are likely to date before *c*. A.D. 115.

SF 188. Context unknown
Decorated

SF 192. Area 3N: *Building 182*, layer 3
Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant

SF 222. Area 24: *Building 182*, layer 2
Decorated
CG sherd, probably Had

SF 246. Area 16: *Building 182*, layer 4
Déch. 72, 68 etc., CG, Ant
2 x Drag. 33, CG, Ant

SF 264. Area 1E/2E: *Building 182*, layer 4 (posthole)
Decorated

SF 273. Area 16N/17N: *Building 182*, layer 2
Decorated

SF 298. Area 3N: *Building 182*, layer 3
Drag. 45/Chenet 330, Argonne, late C2–C4, but probably late C3–C4

SF 313. Area 15: layer 4
Decorated

SF 328. *Building 182*, Room 7, in hypocaust flue
Drag. 45, EG (Trier); edge of applied lion's head spout with large round ear; early–mid-C3. Little sign of wear
Mortarium, CG, late C2; heavily worn

SF 341. 4: *Building 182*, layer 3
Drag. 38, CG, Ant

SF 348. 2E: *Building 182*, layer 4
Closed form, EG, with group of short vertical incisions; early–mid-C3

SF354. Baulk E of 5, *Building 182*, layer 1
Decorated

SF 387. 8: *Building 182*, layer 4
Drag. 45, CG, late C2

SF 399. 8: *Building 182*, layer 4
Curle 23, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 410. 7: *Building 182*, layer 3
Decorated

SF 444. 13S: layer 5
Decorated

SF 447. 7: *Building 182*, layer 4
Drag. 37, SG, Flav or Flav–Traj; worn foot

SF 479. 2E: *Building 182*, Room 5, Hearth C
Drag. 37, CG, Ant

SF 491. 43S: *Monument 183*, layer 4
Decorated

SF 495. 43S: *Monument 183*, layer 4
Drag. 45, EG, late C2–mid-C3
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 505. Context unknown
Déch. 68, 72, etc., CG, Ant
Drag. 33, CG, Ant

SF532. 15S: layer 3
Decorated

SF560. 63S: *Monument 183*, TTA, layer 3
Drag. 37, EG, early–mid-C3
Drag. 37, EG, Ant
Drag. 33, EG, early–mid-C3

SF561. 63S: *Monument 183*, TTA, layer 3
Drag. 37, CG, Ant
Ritt. 12, SG, pre-Flav
Handle with four bands, from a flagon; the surviving neck fragment suggests a conical mouthed form, as Oswald and Pryce 1920, pl. 83, no. 11. EG, probably mid-C3

SF 564. 63S: *Monument 183*, TTA, layer 3
Decorated

SF 573. 63S: *Monument 183*, TTA, layer 4
Decorated

SF 602. 63S: *Monument 183*, TTA, layer 3
Drag. 45, EG, late C2–mid-C3; worn
Decorated

SF 622. *Building 182*, Room 13, layer 4 on floor
Déch. 67, SG, Flav; mould-decorated version

SF 651. 11: *Building 182*, layer 3
Drag. 37, CG, Ant
Decorated

SF 667. 21E: Pit 2, layer 6
Drag. 33, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 668. 11: *Building 182*, Room 12, layer 4
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant; dovetail rivet hole
Drag. 33, EG, early–mid-C3
Mortarium, CG, late C2

SF 674. 11: *Building 182*, Room 12, layer 4
Drag. 38, EG, early–mid-C3; graffito on lower wall exterior; worn interior and flange rim
Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant
Decorated

SF 685. 11: *Building 182*, Room 12, layer 7
Drag. 45, EG, late C2–mid-C3; worn

SF 697. 21E: Pit 1, layer 1
Drag. 27, SG, Flav

SF 726. 52S: *Monument 183*, TTB, layer 2
Decorated

SF 728. 73S: *Monument 183* or *184*, layer 3
Decorated
Drag. 37, EG, late C2–mid-C3
Drag. 33, unstamped, EG, early–mid-C3
Drag. 38, EG, late C2–mid-C3
Drag. 38, CG, Ant
2 x Drag. 45, CG, late C2
Drag. 45, EG; tip of applied lion's head spout with large round ear; early–mid-C3; worn
3 x Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant

SF 729. 73S: *Monument 183* or *184*, layer 3
Stamp

SF 731. 52S: *Monument 183*, TTB, layer 2
Drag. 35, CG, early C2

SF 734. 73S: *Monument 183* or *184*, layer 2
Drag. 43, barbotine leaf scroll, EG, early–mid-C3
Decorated
Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant
2 x Drag. 33, CG, Ant

SF 736. 73S: *Monument 183* or *184*, layer 3
Drag. 45, CG, late C2
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Stamp
Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 3l/Lud. Sa, EG, early–mid-C3; fragment of stamp present

SF 746. 52S: *Monument 183*, layer 3
Curle 15, CG, Ant
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 31, CG, Ant

SF 759. 73S: *Monument 183* or *184*, layer 4
Drag. 30, CG, Ant; wavy line at base of decoration
Decorated
Walters 79, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 45, EG, early–mid-C3
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
3 x Drag. 30 or 37, CG, Ant; 1 is burnt
Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 36, CG, Ant

SF 761. 4S: TTB, layer 3
Decorated
Drag. 36, CG, Ant

SF 764. 52S: *Monument 183*, TTB, layer 3
Stamp

SF 765. 52S: *Monument 183*, TTB, layer 4
Decorated

SF 770. 4S: layer 3
Drag. 45, CG, late C2
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Decorated
EG sherd

SF 776. 52S: *Monument 183*, TTB, layer 4
Curle 15, CG, Ant
Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Drag. 30 or 37, CG, Ant
Drag. 33, EG, late C2–early C3

SF 779. 52S: *Monument 183*, TTB, layer 4
Stamp

SF 786. 52S: *Monument 183*, TTB, layer 4
Decorated
Drag. 30 or 37, CG, Ant
Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant

SF 824. 52S: *Monument 183*, layer 6
Decorated

SF 827. 12: *Building 182*, layer 3
Drag. 31/Lud. Sa, fragment of stamp present; EG, early–mid-C3; worn under base
Decorated

SF 833. 4S: TTA, layer 2
Decorated

SF 846. 14S: layer 4
Decorated

SF 859. 14S: TTA1, layer 2
Drag. 37, CG, top of ovolo present; Had–Ant
Drag. 27, SG, Flav

SF 879. 4S: TTA, layer 4
Drag. 15/17, SG, Ner–early Flav
Drag. 29, SG, Ner–early Flav
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 893. 11: *Building 182*, layer 4
Bowl foot, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 914. 8: *Building 182*, layer 3
Drag. 45, CG, late C2
Drag. 3l/Lud. Sa, EG, late C2–mid-C3

SF 933. 54S: *Monument 183*, TTA1, layer 3
Decorated
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Drag. 3l/Lud. Sa, EG, late C2–mid-C3
EG dish foot
CG sherd

SF 937. 21E: TTA, layer 2
Drag. 38, CG, Had–early Ant
Drag. 15/17, SG, pre-Flav
Walters 79, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 948. 11: *Building 182*, layer 3
Decorated

SF 950. Baulk W of 8, layer 3
Drag. 3l/Lud. Sa, EG, late C2–early C3
Drag. 30R, CG, Had–Ant.
Decorated

SF 956. 64S: *Monument 183*, TTA1, layer 3
Decorated

SF 957. 14 and baulk to N: layer 1
Decorated
CG sherd

SF 984. 74S: *Monument 183*, TTA1, layer 2
Decorated

SF 993. 74S: *Monument 183*, TTA1, layer 3
Decorated with stamp

SF 1010. 74S: *Monument 183*, TTA1, layer 3
Stamp
Drag. 33, unstamped, EG, early–mid-C3
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Decorated

SF 1019. 11: *Building 182*, Pit C, layer 8
Stamp
Decorated

SF 1032. 74S: *Monument 183*, TTB, layer 2
Decorated
Stamp

SF 1049. 9 and baulk to N: layer 2
Decorated

SF 1050. 9 and baulk to N: layer 2
Decorated

SF 1062. 72S: *Monument 183*, TTA1, layer 3
Stamp

SF 1067. Unstratified
Decorated

SF 1069. 103S: *Monument 184*, TTA1, layer 2
Decorated

SF 1071. 71SE: *Monument 184*, layer 3
Decorated
Drag. 37, CG, top of ovolo present; Had–Ant, burnt
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Drag. 18/31, CG, Had–Ant

SF 1073. 93S: *Monument 184*, TTA1, layer 2
Drag. 36, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 45, CG, late C2
2 x Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 31, CG, Ant

SF 1074. 103S: *Monument 184*, TTA1, layer 2
Stamp

SF 1082. 103S: *Monument 184*, TTA1, layer 3
Decorated

SF 1096. 104S: Building III, Pit N, layer 2
Stamp

SF 1097. 104S: Building III, Pit N, layer 1
Walters 79, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant; burnt
Drag. 38?, EG, late C2–early C3
Decorated

SF 1100. 104S: Building III, Pit N, layer 2
Drag. 31, CG, Ant

SF 1137. 83S: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 2
Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 36, CG, Ant
Drag. 38, CG, mid–late Ant; burnt

SF 1138. 103S: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 2
5 x Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Drag. 31/Lud. Sa, EG, late C2–

mid-C3
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 45, CG, late C2
Drag. 33, CG, Ant; burnt
Decorated
2 CG sherds, Drag. 31

SF 1148. 82S: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 3
Curle 23, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
2 or 3 x Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant
Decorated
Drag. 38, CG, Ant

SF 1151. 103S: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 2
Decorated

SF 1156. 133S, *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 2
Curle 15, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 31/Lud. Sa, EG, late C2–mid-C3

SF 1164. 101S: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 2
Decorated

SF 1165. 81S: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 3
Drag. 33, CG, Had–Ant

SF 1169. 12: *Building 182*, E of Room 18, layer 4
Drag. 35, CG, Had
Flat flange, Argonne; cf. Chenet form 313; late C3–C4
Drag. 33, CG, Ant; worn

SF 1174. 82S: Building IIIa, layer 3
Decorated
Drag. 36, CG, Ant
Drag. 37 foot, EG, early–mid-C3
Drag. 31/Lud. Sa, EG, late C2–mid-C3
Walters 79 or Lud. Tg, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 1177. 12: *Building 182*, N of Room 18, layer 3
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 1184. 11: *Building 182*, Room 17, Pit A
Beaker base, EG, late C2–mid-C3; incised decoration; blotchy slip on exterior

SF 1194. 101SE: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 4
Drag. 37 probably, CG, Had–Ant; repair hole

SF 1196. 91SE, *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 4
Decorated
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Drag. 31, CG, Ant

SF 1197. 92S: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 3
Drag. 38, CG, Ant
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
CG sherd

SF 1198. 91SE: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 3
Drag. 31(R), CG, Ant
2 x Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant (1 burnt)

SF 1208. 92S: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 2
Decorated
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
EG sherd

SF 1209. 82S: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 2
Decorated

SF 1210. 101S: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 3
Decorated with stamp

SF 1212. 101S: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 2
Drag. 33, CG, Ant

SF 1213. 82S: Building IIIa, layer 2
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant

SF1228. 32S: *Monument 183*, TTA, layer 3
Decorated
Drag. 18, SG, Flav

SF 1229. 82S: Building IIIa, layer 4
Drag. 45, CG, late C2

SF 1239. 9: *Building 182*, W of Stokehole 7a, layer 3
Decorated

SF 1247. 111SE: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 2
Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant
CG bowl, worn interior

SF 1251. 102S: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 2
Drag. 38, CG, mid–late Ant
CG sherd

SF 1273. 113SE: *Building 186*, TTA, layer 4
Decorated

SF 1287. 111S: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 3
Decorated
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 33, CG, Ant

SF 1305. 21SE: Pit 1, layer 3
Drag. 42 cup, CG, early C2; overfired or perhaps burnt

SF 1310. 123SE: TTA, layer 2
Decorated

SF 1315. 9: layer 2
Decorated
Drag. 33, CG, Ant

SF 1326. 122SE: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 2
Decorated

SF 1331. 122SE: TTA, Pit 1, layer 3
Decorated
3 x Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Drag. 18/31 or 31 foot, CG
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
CG sherd

SF 1345. 121SE: S of wall of *Monument 184*, layer 2
Drag. 18/31, CG, Ant
Stamp
2 x Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 1349. 121SE: N of wall of *Monument 184*, layer 2
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 1352. 121SE: N of wall of *Monument 184*, layer 3
Walters 79, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 1354. 121SE: S of wall of *Monument 184*, layer 2
Drag. 43, barbotine leaf decoration; EG, early–mid C3
Drag. 36, CG, Ant
CG sherd

SF1359. 9: layer 2
Stamp

SF 1363. 113SE: *Building 186*, TTA, layer 3 in gully
Drag. 31/Lud. Sa, EG, late C2–mid-C3
Curle 15, EG, late C2–early C3; traces of stamp, but very abraded (= pot in 1366)

SF 1366. 113SE: *Building 186*, TTA, layer 3
Curle 15, EG, late C2–early C3 (= pot in 1363)

SF 1374. 131SE: TTA, layer 3
Stamp

SF 1375. 131SE: TTA, layer 3
Decorated
Drag. 31/Lud. Sa, EG, late C2–mid-C3
3 x Drag. 33, CG, Ant
CG mortarium, late C2
Curle 15, CG, Ant
CG sherd

SF 1376. 131SE: TTA, layer 3
Curle 15, CG, Ant
Drag. 38, CG, Ant
Drag. 30 or 37, CG, Ant
Drag. 33, CG, Ant

SF 1390. 121S: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 2
2 x Drag. 33, CG, Ant

SF 1392. 82S: *Monument 184*, Well, layer 2
Decorated
2 x Drag. 31/Lud. Sa, EG, late C2–mid-C3
EG sherd

SF 1394. 21SE: Pit 1, layer 3
Decorated
Drag. 38, CG, Ant; burnt

SF 1404. 82S: Building IIIa, layer 3 above floor
Stamp

SF 1410. 82S: *Monument 184*, Well, layer 4
Drag. 45, CG, late C2
Drag. 37, CG, Ant
Decorated
CG bowl, Ant
2 x Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 31/Lud. Sb, EG, late C2–mid-C3
CG sherd

SF 1413. 95SE: TTB, layer 4
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 1419. 72S: Building IIIa, layer 3
Drag. 18/31 or 31 foot, CG, Had–Ant
Drag. 36, CG, Ant
Drag. 46, CG, Ant

SF 1451. 2N: near buttress, layer 4
Decorated
Drag. 31, CG, Ant

SF 1453. 2N: *Building 182*, near NE corner of Room 15, layer 3
Drag. 31, CG, Ant; burnt

SF 1461. 71S: Building IIIa, layer 3
Drag. 37 foot, CG probably; very wide, late Ant probably

SF 1468. 71S/81S: *Monument 184*, layer 3
Drag. 45, CG, late C2

SF 1483. 10: layer 3
Decorated
Drag. 31, CG, Ant

SF 1514. 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, layer 3
Closed form, CG, Had–Ant
Drag. 18/31, CG, Had–early Ant

SF 1518. 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, layer 3
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Stamp
Closed form, CG, Had–Ant

SF 1522. 2N: *Building 182*, near fallen wall of Room 15, layer 5
Decorated
Drag. 45, CG, late C2
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
2 x Drag. 31, CG, Ant
CG sherd

SF 1525. (was listed as 1425) 2N: *Building 182*, near fallen wall of Room 15, layer 5
Drag. 33, EG, early–mid-C3
Decorated
Drag. 31(R), CG, Ant

SF 1539 3 N, *Building 182*, Room 15, layer 5
Drag. 31, CG, Ant; round repair hole
Walters 79, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 1543. 71S: *Monument 184*, layer 3
Drag. 33, EG, early–mid-C3
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Drag. 31(R), CG, Ant
Decorated
CG sherd
Drag. 46, CG, Ant

SF 1547. 71S: Building IIIa, layer 3
Drag. 31/Lud. Sa, EG, late C2–mid-C3

SF 1550. 2N: *Building 182*, near fallen wall of Room 15, layer 5
2 x Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Dish/platter, SG, Ner–Flav

SF 1553. 71S: Building IIIa, layer 2
Drag. 37, SG, Flav–Traj; top of ovolo present
Decorated

SF 1554. 84S: Building III, Room 1, layer 2
Decorated

SF 1555. 105SE: TTB
Decorated
Curle 21, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
2 x Drag. 31, CG, Ant

SF 1556. 71S: Building IIIa, layer 3
Drag. 33, EG, early–mid-C3
Drag. 27, SG, Ner–early Flav

SF 1558. 82S: *Monument 184*, Well, layer 4
Decorated
Drag. 29, SG, pre- or early Flav
Drag. 37, CG, Ant

SF 1559. 84S: Building III, Room 1, layer 3
Stamp

SF 1578. 12: *Building 182*, near drain, layer 4
Decorated

SF1592. 71S: *Monument 184*, layer 5
Decorated

SF 1599. 63SE: TTA, layer 4
Decorated
Curle 11, CG, Had

SF 1605. 12SE: TTA, layer 2
Drag. 45, EG, late C2–mid-C3
Decorated

SF 1607. 73SE: TTA, layer 2
Stamp

SF 1609. 43SE: TTA, layer 3
Closed form (Drag. 52/Lud. VMd etc.), EG, barbotine foliage; late C2–mid-C3

SF 1614. 53SE: TTA, layer 2
Drag. 18/31, CG, early C2

SF 1618. 71S: *Monument 184*, layer 4
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Curle 21, EG, late C2–mid-C3

SF 1627. 12SE: Pit 1, layer 4
Drag. 15/17, SG, pre-Flav

SF 1633. 12: *Building 182*, near drain, layer 4B
Stamp

SF 1642. 12: *Building 182*, near drain, layer 4B
Stamp

SF 1643. 12: *Building 182*, near drain, layer 4B
Decorated
Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant

SF 1650. 93S: *Monument 184*, TTB, layer 3
Drag. 36, CG, Ant

SF 1653. 12: *Building 182*, near drain, layer 4B
Decorated

SF 1664. 14: *Building 182*, W of Room 17, layer 3
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 33, CG, Ant

SF 1671. 122S: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 3
Decorated
2 x Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Drag. 31(R), CG, Ant

SF 1672. 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, layer 4
Decorated

SF 1676. 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, floor
Drag. 45, EG, late C2–mid-C3; worn
Decorated

SF 1692. 3N: *Building 182*, Room 15, layer 4
Stamp

SF 1713. 152S: *Building 185*, TTA, layer 2
Curle 15, EG, later C2

SF 1718. 132S: TTA, layer 3
Decorated
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
2 x Drag. 31(R), CG, Ant
Drag. 18/31, CG, Had–early Ant

SF 1722. 32SE: TTB, layer 3
Decorated

SF 1726. 63SE: TTA, layer 2
Decorated

SF 1728. Context unknown
Decorated
Drag. 30 or 37, CG, Ant
Drag. 18/31(R), CG, Had–Ant
Drag. 33, CG, Ant

SF 1732. 152S: *Building 185*, TTA2, layer 4
Decorated
Drag. 31/Lud. Sa, EG, late C2–mid-C3

SF 1735. 152S: *Building 185*, TTA2, layer 6 floor
Decorated
Drag. 33, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 1738. 12: *Building 182*, Pit D, layer 1
Drag. 33, EG, late C2–early C3

SF 1739. 12: *Building 182*, Pit D, layer 1
Drag. 36, CG, Had–Ant
CG sherd

SF 1744. 12: *Building 182*, Pit D, layer 2
Stamp

SF1745. 12: *Building 182*, Pit D, layer 2
Drag. 31/Lud. Sb, EG, late C2–mid-C3
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Drag. 18/31 or 31, CG, Ant
Closed form, CG, Had–Ant
Drag. 33, CG, Ant

SF 1800. 151S: *Building 185*, TTB, layer 1
Stamp

SF 1801. 151S: *Building 185*, TTB, layer 2
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 1803. *Building 185*, Room 4?, layer 4 on floor
Drag. 37, CG, Ant
Drag. 30 or 37, CG, Ant
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Drag. 33, CG, Ant

SF 1821. 14E: TTA, layer 3
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Drag. 18 probably, SG, Ner–Flav
SF 1846. 6: *Building 182*, layer 4 on cobbles
Stamp
SF 1862. 2N: *Building 182*, layer 4
Decorated
Drag. 38, CG, Ant
Bowl, CG, Ant
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
2 x Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Curle 11, SG, early Flav
Drag. 18 probably, SG, Flav
SF 1863. 2N: *Building 182*, layer 6
Stamp
SF 1894. 2N: *Building 182*, layer 4
Drag. 31R, CG, Ant
SF 1903. 2N: *Building 182*, layer 5
Dish, CG
2 x Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant
SF 1905. 2N: *Building 182*, layer 4
Stamp
SF 1906. 2N: *Building 182*, layer 7
Decorated
Walters 79, CG, mid–late Ant
CG sherd
SF 1918. 3E: *Building 182*, layer 3
SF 1920. 15: layer 3
Drag. 45, CG, late C2
2 x Drag. 33, CG, Ant
SF 1922. 9: layer 2
Drag. 46, CG, Ant
Drag. 31(R), CG, Ant
SF 1952. 10: layer 5
Drag. 45, CG, late C2
Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant
CG sherd
SF 1953. 10: layer 7
Decorated
Drag. 33, CG, mid–late Ant
CG sherd
SF 1961. 3E: *Building 182*, Room 20, layer 1
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
SF 1966. 3E: *Building 182*, Room 20, layer 2
Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant
SF 1976. 10: layer 8
Drag. 27, SG, Flav
SF 1986. 3E: *Building 182*, Room 20, layer 1
Large Drag. 38 or Curle 21, CG, Ant
Drag. 30 or 37, CG, Ant
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
CG sherd
SF 1989. 3E: *Building 182*, Room 20, layer 1
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
SF 2005. 3E: *Building 182*, layer 3
Stamp
SF 2013. 24S: TTA
Bowl, CG, Had–early Ant
SF 2030. 15: layer 4
Walters 79/Lud. Th, EG, late C2–mid-C3
SF 2038. 3: *Building 182*, in gully, layer 3
Decorated
SF 2045. 15: layer 4
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
SF 2047. 1N: layer 5A
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
SF 2059. 3E: *Building 182*, Room 19, layer 1
Drag. 18, SG, pre-Flav
SF 2061. 3E: *Building 182*, Room 19, layer 3
Drag. 38, EG, late C2–mid-C3
SF 2074. 1N: layer 3
Drag. 33, CG, Ant; burnt
CG dish sherd
SF 2078. 1N: layer 6
Drag. 37, EG, late C2–mid-C3
SF 2085. 4E: layer 3
Stamp
SF 2086. 4E: layer 3
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
3 x Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Drag. 38, EG, late C2–early C3
Drag. 37, CG, Ant
Walters 79 probably, CG, mid–late Ant
SF 2091. 1N: layer 2
Stamp
SF 2097. 4E: layer 4
Drag. 37, CG, Ant; top of ovolo present
SF 2099. 15: layer 4
2 x Drag. 33, CG, Ant
SF 2113. 1N: layer 3
Drag. 37, CG, Ant
SF 2121. 6: *Building 182*, layer 3A
Walters 79, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 45, Argonne, late C2–C4
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
SF 2129. 4E: layer 3
Drag. 31/Lud. Sa, EG, late C2–mid-C3
Drag. 38, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 18/31 or 31, CG, Had–Ant
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
SF 2132. Unstratified
Drag. 38, CG, Ant
SF 2190. 6: *Building 182*, layer 4
Drag. 37, CG, Had–Ant
Drag. 31, CG, Ant; repair hole
SF 2194. 14E: layer 3
Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 33 probably, EG, late C2–mid-C3
SF 2196. 23S: TTA, layer 3
Drag. 36, CG, Ant

Drag. 33, EG, late C2–mid-C3
Drag. 18, SG, Flav–Traj
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant; poorly finished rim

SF 2204. 14E: TTB, layer 3
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Bowl, CG, Ant
Drag. 37, CG, Ant

SF 2209. 12E: *Building 182*, layer 3A
Walters 79R, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 2216. 23E: layer 5
Decorated
Bowl, CG
Drag. 33, Argonne, later C2–early C3

SF 2217. 23E: layer 5
Stamp

SF 2218. 23E: layer 4
Walters 79, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 45, EG, late C2–mid-C3; worn

SF 2261. 4E: layer 3
Drag. 45, CG, late C2
2 x Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant
Decorated

SF 2281. 4N: layer 5
Drag. 37, CG, Had–Ant; repair hole

SF 2285. 23E: layer 3
Drag. 33, CG, Ant

SF 2288. 23E: layer 3
Decorated with stamp
Drag. 37, CG, Ant
2 x Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Drag. 27, SG, Flav
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Walters 79, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 15/17(R), SG, Ner

SF 2291. 4N: layer 4
Drag. 31, CG, Ant

SF 2296. 13E: *Building 182*, layer 3
Decorated
Drag. 33, CG, Ant

SF 2302. 2SE: layer 3
Decorated
Walters 79R, CG, mid–late Ant
Bowl, CG, Ant; burnt
CG sherd

SF 2317. 23E: near path, layer 3
Decorated
Dish, CG, Ant

SF 2324. 4N: layer 3
2 x Drag. 31(R), CG, Ant

SF 2324. 4N: layer 3
2 CG sherds

SF 2337. 2SE: layer 2
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 2345. 4N: Pit G, layer 2
Drag. 33, CG, Ant

SF 2348. 4N: Pit G, layer 2
Drag. 31, CG, Ant

SF 2357. 4N: Pit G, layer 5
Walters 79, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 2370. 4N: Pit G, layer 6
Decorated
Drag. 31 /Lud. Sb, EG, late C2–mid-C3
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 31, CG, Ant

SF 2372. 5N: layer 5
Decorated

SF 2376. 23E: layers 4 and 5, below cobbled path
Decorated
Drag. 38, CG, Ant
2 x Drag. 18/31, CG, Had–Ant
Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 33, CG, Ant; burnt
Drag. 33, EG, late C2–mid-C3
CG sherd

SF 2380. 5N: layer 3
Curle 15, CG, Had–Ant
Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant

SF 2382. 4N: layer 4
Drag. 37, CG, early C2; fragment of scrollery or medallion
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
2 CG sherds

SF 2389. 16E: TTA, layer 3
Drag. 27, SG, Ner–Flav
SG sherd

SF 2390. 16E: TTA, layer 2
Curle 15, CG, Traj–Had
Drag. 37, CG, Had–Ant; traces of unidentifiable decoration

SF 2391. 13: layer 3
Drag. 43 or Curle 21, EG, late C2–mid-C3
Drag. 36, CG, Had–Ant
Drag. 37, CG, Ant
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 2396. 13: layer 4
Drag. 33, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 2406. 1N: layer 3
Drag. 33, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 2411. 5N: layer 3
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Drag. 37, CG, Ant
SG sherd
2 x Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant

SF 2424. 4E: layer 3
Drag. 38, CG, Ant
CG sherd

SF 2433. 4E: layer 4
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 38, CG, Ant
2 x Drag. 31, CG, Ant (1 burnt)

SF 2440. 4E: layer 2 and 3A
Drag. 37, CG, Had–early Ant; badly smudged ovolo

Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Drag. 30 or 37, CG, Ant
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
SF 2445. 13: layer 4
Drag. 33, CG, Had–early Ant; tip of stamp present
Drag. 33, CG, Had–Ant
Drag. 36 probably, CG, Had–early Ant
SF 2454. 4E: layer 4
Drag. 37, CG, Ant
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
SF 2455. 4E: layer 2
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
CG sherd
SF 2457. 13: Pit H, layer 2
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Drag. 31(R), CG, Ant
SF 2458. 13: Pit H, layer 2
Drag. 33, EG, early–mid-C3
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
SF 2463. 14E: layer 2
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Drag. 45, CG, late C2
SF 2469. 14E: layer 3
Decorated
Drag. 29, SG, Ner–early Flav
Drag. 18/31, CG, early C2
Drag. 37, SG, Flav
Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant
2 x Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Dish (Drag. 32 etc.), EG, early–mid-C3
CG sherd
EG sherd
SF 2474. 4E: layer 4
Drag. 33, EG, late C2–mid-C3
SF 2475. 13E: *Building 182*, layer 4
Decorated
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
SF 2480. 13E: *Building 182*, layer 4
Déch 67, SG, Flav; cut to make counter from base
SF 2488. 18: side of Pit H
Decorated
SF 2502. 14E: layer 4
Decorated
Drag. 37, CG, Ant
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Drag. 30 or 37, CG, Ant
Drag. 36, CG, Had–Ant; burnt
SF 2506. North baulk
Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant
2 x Drag. 33, CG, Ant (1 blotchy)
SF 2509. 14E: layer 3
Decorated
Drag. 37, CG, Had–Ant
CG sherd, ?cut to make counter
CG sherd with repair hole
2 x Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Drag. 36, CG, early C2
Drag. 33, CG, Ant (1 or 2 vessels)
SF 2516. 10: layer 3A
Curle 11 or Ritt 12, SG, Ner–Flav
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
SF 2521. 18: Pit H, layer 6
Mortarium, CG, late C2; worn
Drag. 33, EG, early–mid-C3
Drag. 30 or 37, CG, Ant
SF 2529. 18: layer 4 above Pit H
Drag. 30, SG, pre-Flav
Mortarium sherd, EG, late C2–early C3
Drag. 38, EG, early–mid-C3
SF 2539. 18: layer 4 above Pit H
Drag. 37, CG, Ant (1 or 2 vessels)
Decorated
Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 46, CG, Ant
Drag. 38, CG, Ant; burnt
CG sherd
SF 2564. 72S: Building IIIa, layer 7
Decorated
Drag. 37, CG, Ant; fragment of double medallion in decoration
Ritt 13, SG, probably Ner–Flav
2 or 3 x Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Walters 79 or Lud. Tg, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 30 or 37, CG, Ant
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
SG sherd
5 CG sherds
SF 2565. 72S: Building IIIa, layer 7
Stamp
SF 2567. 72S: Building IIIa, layer 6
Drag. 38, CG, mid–late Ant
SF 2568. 85S: W of Building III, layer 3A
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
SF 2578. 84S: Building III, Room 1, layer 4
Stamp
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
SF 2583. 84S/85S: W of Building III, layer 3
Decorated
SF 2585. 84S/85S: W of Building III, layer 3
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
SF 2586. 84S: Building III, Room 1, layer 2
2 x Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
SG sherd
SF 2589. 88SE: *Building 187*, layer 3
Decorated
Drag. 18, SG, pre-Flav
SF 2593. 88SE: Pit M, layer 1
CG sherd

SF 2599. 84S: Building III, Room 1, layer 3
Drag. 36, CG, Had–Ant

SF 2606. 94S: Building III, Room 1, layer 3
Drag. 45, CG, late C2
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 31/Lud. Sa, EG, late C2–mid-C3

SF 2612. 89SE: TTA, layer 2
Decorated

SF 2615. 88SE: TTA, layer 2
Beaker, EG, late C2–mid-C3; barbotine decoration

SF 2616. 94S: Building III, corridor, layer 3
Drag. 30 or 37, CG, Had–Ant

SF 2627. 74S: *Monument 183*, TTB, layer 3 above floor
Drag. 45, EG, early–mid-C3
EG closed form, early–mid-C3
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Drag. 38, CG, Ant
SG sherd
CG sherd

SF 2632. 94S: Building III, Room 1, layer 3
Drag. 30 or 37, CG, Had–early Ant

SF 2640. 71S: Building IIIa, hole in floor by S wall
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Drag. 33, EG, late C2–mid-C3

SF 2650. 94S: Building III, corridor, layer 2–3
Drag. 30 or 37, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
CG bowl
CG sherd

SF 2655. 94S: Building III, Room 1, layer 3
Drag. 37, CG, Had–Ant
Drag. 37, SG, Flav–Traj
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 2660. 84S: Building III, Room 1, layer 3
Drag. 36, SG, Flav

SF 2664. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 2
Decorated
CG sherd cut to make counter; fragment of stamp present
Drag. 31/Lud. Sa, EG, early–mid-C3
Drag. 30 or 37, CG, Ant
2 CG sherds
Drag. 45, CG, late C2
3 x Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Drag. 38, EG, early–mid-C3
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 2685. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 3
Drag. 37, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 27, CG, Had–early Ant; burnt

SF 2698. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 4
Drag. 33, burnt
Drag. 31, CG, Ant

SF 2803. 81S/82S: *Monument 184*, layer 2
Drag. 31/Lud. Sa, EG, early–mid-C3
Drag. 30 or 37, CG, Ant
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
CG bowl sherd, CG dish sherd

SF 2807. 82S: *Monument 184*, layer 7
Decorated
Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant; repaired

SF 2813. 71S: below fallen wall of Building IIIa, layer 7
Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant
2 x Drag. 33, CG, Ant

SF 2815. 81S: *Monument 184*, layer 7
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 33, CG, Ant

SF 2819. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 17
Drag. 18, SG, Flav

SF 2823. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 7
Decorated
CG sherd

SF 2825. 94S: Building III, layer 2
Decorated
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Drag. 33, EG, early–mid-C3; unstamped
Drag. 33, CG, Ant

SF 2829. 94S: Building III, layer 3
CG sherd

SF 2836. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit J, layer 7
Decorated
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Drag. 33, CG, Ant

SF 2841. 81S: *Monument 184*, layer 7
Drag. 33, EG, late C2
Walters 79 or Lud. Tg, CG, mid–late Ant
Decorated

SF 2847. 71S: Building IIIa, layer 1 below fallen wall
CG bowl
CG sherd

SF 2855. 71S: *Monument 184*, layer 2
Lud. SMc, EG, barbotine scroll; early–mid-C3

SF 2857. 71S: below fallen wall of Building IIIa, layer 4
Decorated
3 x Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
CG sherd
SG sherd

SF 2864. 94S: Building III, layer 2
Curle 21, EG, late C2–mid-C3
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Jar foot, CG

SF 2867. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit K, layer 3
Mortarium, CG, late C2
Decorated
Drag. 18, SG, Flav

SF 2891. 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy, layer 4
2 x Drag. 31/Lud. Sa, EG, late C2–mid-C3
Decorated
Drag. 31, CG, Ant

SF 2914. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit K, layer 6
Drag. 31, CG, Ant

SF 2915. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit K, layer 2
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 2925. 88SE: above Pit M, layer 3
Drag. 18, SG, Flav

SF 2934. 94S: Building III corridor, layer 4
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 33, CG, Ant

SF 2947. 88SE: Pit M, layer 1
Stamp

SF 2948. 88SE: Pit M, layer 1
Stamp
Drag. 33, EG, late C2–mid-C3
EG mortarium, late C2–mid-C3
Drag. 36, CG, Ant
Drag. 31/Lud. Sa, EG, late C2–mid-C3

SF 2964. 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy, layer 4
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Drag. 33, CG, Ant

SF 2967. 71S: Building IIIa, layer 7
Decorated, with stamp
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant
SG sherd
CG sherd

SF 2971. 71S: Building IIIa, layer 2
Drag. 29, SG, pre-Flav; repaired
Drag. 18, SG, pre- or early Flav
SG sherd

SF 2973. 94S: Building III, Room 1, layer 4
Drag. 36, CG, Ant
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 30, EG, late C2–mid-C3

SF 2982. 72S: Building IIIa
Decorated

SF 2984. 72S: Building IIIa, outside door below mortar
Drag. 45, CG, late C2
Drag. 27, CG, early C2
Drag. 30, CG, Had–Ant
3 x Drag. 33, CG, Ant
CG bowl/dish

SF 2988. Context unknown
Drag. 37, CG, Ant
2 x Drag. 38, CG, Ant
Drag. 15/17, SG, pre-Flav

SF 2994. 103S: Building III, corridor, layer 2
Drag. 36, CG, Ant
Curle 15, CG, Ant
EG base (probably Drag. 31/Lud. Sa), with tip of stamp; early–mid-C3
Curle 21, EG, early–mid-C3
Decorated
Walters 79 or Lud. Tg, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 38, CG, Ant
CG sherd

SF 3008. 104S: Building III, Room 2, Pit N, layer 5
Decorated
Drag. 36, CG, Had–Ant
Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 31, CG, Ant

SF 3021. 104S: Building III, Room 2, Pit N, layer 2
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Drag. 38, EG, late C2–mid-C3
2 x Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant

SF 3030. 88SE: Pit M, layer 2
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 3033. 64SE: Cross ditch 2, Road B, layer 4
Stamp

SF 3043. 88SE: Pit M, layer 2
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Cup, CG, Had–Ant

SF 3045. 103S: Building III corridor, layer 3
Drag. 31, CG, Ant; burnt

SF 3049. 103S: Building III corridor, layer 3
Drag. 33, EG, late C2–mid-C3
CG sherd

SF 3052. 103S: Building III corridor, layer 2
2 x Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant (1 burnt)
Drag. 38, CG, Ant
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Drag. 37, CG, Had–Ant
CG sherd

SF 3058. 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy, layer 5
Déch 72 etc., CG, Ant

SF 3064. Cross ditch 3, layer 3
CG sherd

SF 3073. 116SE: Road cut 7, make up
Drag. 27, CG, Had–early Ant

SF 3080. 103S: Building III corridor, layer 3
Drag. 31/Lud. Sa, EG, late C2–mid-C3
2 x Drag. 31, CG, Ant (1 burnt and with fragment of stamp)

SF 3083. 104S: Building III, Room 2, layer 3
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 38, CG, Ant

SF 3094. Road cut 10, layer 2
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Drag. 31R/Lud. Sb, EG, late C2–mid-C3

SF 3098. 104S: Building III, Room 2, layer 3
Lud. Tg, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 31, CG, Ant

SF 3103. 104S: Building III, Pit N, debris on natural
Stamp

SF 3107. 2SE: Road ditch, layer 3
Stamp

SF 3108. 2SE: Road ditch, layer 3
Decorated
Drag. 31, CG, Ant

SF 3114. 54SE: Road cut 3, layer 2
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 3129. 64/65SE: Road cut 12, layer 4
Drag. 18/31, CG, early C2
Decorated
Drag. 33, CG, Had–Ant
CG sherd, early C2

SF 3132. 103S: Building III corridor, layer 3
Decorated

SF 3137. 103S: Building III corridor, layer 3
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 33, CG, Ant

SF 3157. 103S: Building III, Room 2, Pit O, layer 3
Drag. 45, EG, late C2–early C3
Drag. 45, CG, late C2
SG sherd, CG sherd

SF 3162. 104S: Building III, Room 2, Pit N, layer 4
Bowl, CG, early C2

SF 3166. 104S: Building III, Room 2, Pit N
Drag. 18/31R, CG, Had–Ant

SF 3175. 75S/85S: Building III, layer 4
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 3177. 104S: Building III, Room 2, Pit O, layer 4
Decorated

SF 3184. 71S: *Monument 184*, Pit K, layer 3
Walters 80, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 36, CG, mid–late Ant; burnt

SF 3205. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 1
Drag. 27, CG, first half C2; burnt
Mortarium probably, CG, late C2; worn
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
SG sherd
Walters 79, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 37, CG, Ant; part of ovolo present

SF 3213. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 2
Drag. 31/Lud. Sa, EG, late C2–mid-C3

SF 3216. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 3
Drag. 31/Lud. Sa, EG, late C2–mid-C3; burnt
Drag. 33, EG, late C2–mid-C3

SF 3219. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 5
Drag. 31, CG, Ant

SF 3221. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 7
Decorated
Drag. 31/Lud. Sa, EG, late C2–mid-C3
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Drag. 33, CG, Ant

SF 3226. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 8
Decorated
Drag. 27, SG, Flav–Traj

SF 3230. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 10
Drag. 18, SG, pre-Flav

SF 3239. 113S: Building III, Room 2, layer 3
Decorated
Drag. 31/Lud. Sa, EG, late C2–mid-C3
Burnt rim, probably Drag. 37, CG, Ant
Drag. 18/31, CG, early C2

SF 3243. 57SE: *Building 187*, north wall cut 2, layer 4
Drag. 15/17(R), SG, pre-Flav
Drag. 27, SG, Claudio–Ner
Drag. 18(R), SG, pre-Flav

SF 3253. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 1
CG sherd
Mortarium, EG, late C2–mid-C3; worn

SF 3266. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 3
Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 3272. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 6
CG dish, burnt

SF 3274. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 7
3 CG sherds

SF 3277. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 10
Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant

SF 3284. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 10A
Stamp

SF 3288. 103S: Building III, Room 2, Pit O, layer 1A
Drag. 30, CG, Ant; the core is fired grey at the thick base, a most unusual feature on samian
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 31R, EG, later C2
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
2 CG sherds

SF 3290. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 9
Drag. 27, CG, Had–early Ant
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
2 x Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Drag. 37, CG, Had-Ant
Decorated

SF 3303. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 10A
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Drag. 36, CG, Ant; burnt
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 3314. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 12
2 CG sherds (1 burnt)

SF 3315. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 13
Decorated
Drag. 31/Lud. Sa, EG, early–mid-C3
Late version of Drag. 38, in which the bowl has turned into a dish and the flange become a cordon: cf. Lud. Ti' and Huld-Zetsche 1971, type 9. Early–mid-C3, and probably second quarter; worn

SF 3317. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 15
Mortarium, CG, late C2
CG sherd

SF 3330. 112S: *Monument 184*, layer 3
Decorated
Curle 21, EG, late C2–mid-C3
Drag. 33, EG, late C2–mid-C3
4 x Drag. 31(R), CG, Ant

SF 3336. 122S: Building III corridor, gully fill
Decorated
Drag. 37, CG, Ant

SF 3340. 88SE: Pit M, layer 2
2 x Drag. 33, EG, late C2–mid-C3
EG dish
Drag. 3l/Lud. Sa, EG, late C2–mid-C3
Drag. 31, CG, Ant

SF 3346. 122S: *Monument 184*, layer 3
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 31, CG, Ant

SF 3350. 113S: Building III, Room 2, layer 4
Drag. 33, EG, late C2–mid-C3
CG mortarium, late C2; worn
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Drag. 38, CG, Ant
Decorated

SF 3356. 88SE: Pit M, layer 2
3 x Drag. 33, EG, late C2–mid-C3
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Decorated
CG bowl
2 CG sherds
EG sherd
Variant Curle 21, Bet *et al.* (1990); a form 96. A form made at Lezoux, where it is dated to second half C2–turn of C3.

SF 3360. 88SE: layer 2
Drag. 33, EG, unstamped, early–mid-C3

SF 3361. 88SE: Pit M, layer 3
Drag. 45, EG, early–mid-C3

SF 3366. 122S: Building III corridor, layer 3
Drag. 18/31(R), CG, Had–Ant
Drag. 18/31 or 31, CG, Had–Ant
Drag. 38, CG, Ant
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Drag. 36, CG, Ant

SF 3370. 103S: Building III, Room 2, layer 3
Drag. 33, CG, Ant; repair hole
Curle 21, EG, late C2–mid-C3
Drag. 45, EG, late C2–early C3

SF 3383. 88SE: Pit M, layer 3
2 x Drag. 31(R), CG, Ant
CG sherd

SF 3385. 88SE: Pit M, layer 3
CG sherd

SF 3389. East of Building IIIa, layer 6
CG sherd, early C2
Drag. 36, CG, Had–early Ant
Decorated

SF 3394. 94S: Building III, Room 1, layer 4
Decorated
Walters 79/Lud. Th, EG, early–mid-C3
2 CG sherds

SF 3397. *Building 187*, N wall, cut 3, layer 5
Drag. 31, CG, Ant

SF 3404. 103S: Building III, Room 2, layer 3
Drag. 33, CG, Ant

SF 3408. 103S: Building III, Room 2, layer 2
Drag. 36 probably, CG, Ant

SF 3411. Unstratified
Decorated

SF 3412. 75S: near/in *Monument 183*, TTB, layer 2
Curle 15, CG, Ant

SF 3415. 122S: Building III, Room 3, layer 3
Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 38, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 3421. 75S: near/in *Monument 183*, TTB, layer 3
Drag. 30 or 37, CG, Ant

SF 3426. 75S: near/in *Monument 183*, TTB, layer 4
Decorated
CG sherd

SF 3428. *Building 187*, N wall, cut 3, layer 4
2 x Drag. 37 bases, CG, Ant

SF 3432. 123S: Building III, Room 3, layer 3
Decorated
Drag. 38, CG, Ant
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
2 x Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 31/Lud. Sa, EG, late C2–mid-C3

SF 3437. Context unknown
Drag. 33, CG, Had–early Ant

SF 3443. 123S: Building III, Room 3, layer 2
2 x Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Decorated
Drag. 46, CG, Had–Ant

SF 3449. 123S: W of Building III, layer 3
Drag. 27, SG, Flav–Traj
SF 3454. 123S: Building III, Room 3, layer 4
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
SF 3459. 123S: Building III, Room 3, layer 3
Mortarium, CG, late C2; unworn
2 x Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
CG sherd
SF 3465. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 13
Drag. 37, CG, Ant; part of ovolo present
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 36 probably, SG, Flav
SF 3470. 74S: *Monument 183*, Smithy
Drag. 31/Lud. Sa, EG, late C2–mid-C3; repair hole
SF 3474. 88SE: Pit M, layer 3
Cup, CG, early C2
Drag. 18/31, CG, early C2
Drag. 18/31, CG, Had–Ant
Drag. 36, CG, Had–early Ant
SF 3479. 122S: *Monument 184*, layer 3
Drag. 37, CG, Ant; part of ovolo present
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
2 x Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Curle 15, CG, Ant
CG sherd
SF 3487. 123S: Building III, Room 3, layer 3
CG mortarium, late C2; worn
Bowl, EG, early–mid-C3
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Drag. 37, CG, Ant; fragment of ?foliage present
2 x Drag. 31, CG, Ant
3 x Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 31/Lud. Sa, EG, late C2–mid-C3
SF 3493. 122S: *Monument 184*, layer 2
Closed form, CG, Ant
2 CG sherds
SF 3497. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 10
Drag. 27, CG, early C2
Drag. 31, CG, Ant; fragment of the stamp present
SF 3499. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 16
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
SF 3503. 133S: Building III, Room 3, layer 4
Decorated with stamp
SF 3505. 133S: Building III, Room 3, layer 3
Drag. 33, CG, Had–early Ant
SF 3507. Building III
Drag. 27, CG, early C2; repair hole
SF 3513. 57SE: *Building 187*, Pit P, layer 13
Drag. 36, CG, Ant
SF 3515. 133S: Building III, Room 3, layer 3
Drag. 31, CG, Ant; fragment of stamp present; burnt
SF 3516. 88SE: Pit M, layer 4
Mortarium, CG, late C2; worn
Decorated
Drag. 24/25, SG, pre-Flavian
2 or 3 x Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Drag. 3l/Lud. Sa, EG, late C2–mid-C3
Drag. 33, EG, early–mid-C3
SF 3522. 132S: E of Building III, layer 3
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 33, CG, mid–late Ant
SF 3528. 133S: W of Building III, layer 5
Drag. l8/31R or 31R, CG, Ant; burnt
SF 3530. 133S: W of Building III, layer 3
Drag. 31/Lud. Sa, EG, late C2–mid-C3
SF 3540. 133S: Building III, Pit S, layer 1
Decorated
Drag. 37, CG, Ant
Drag. 33, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 31(R), CG, Ant
Walters 79, CG, mid–late Ant
SF 3548. Road cut 2, stones of posthole, W of wall
Drag. 45, EG, early–mid-C3
SF 3553. 133S: Building III, Room 3, Pit R, layer 1
Drag. 33, EG, late C2–early C3
CG sherd
SF 3560. 132S: S of Building III, layer 3
4 x Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Curle 21, CG, mid–late Ant
CG sherd
SF 3562. 132S: E of Building III, layer 3
Drag. 24/25, SG, pre-Flav
Unnumbered bag in box 3404–3562
Decorated
SF 3571. 133S: S of Building III, layer 3
Drag. 36, CG, Ant
Drag. 31/Lud. Sa, EG, late C2–early C3
Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant
Decorated
3 CG sherds
SF 3574. 113S: Building III, Room 2, Pit O, layer 4
Decorated
SF 3580. 132S: S of Building III, layer 2
Decorated
Drag. 38, CG, Ant
2 x Drag. 31/Lud. Sa, EG, late C2–mid-C3

EG dish (Drag. 32 etc.), EG, late C2–mid-C3
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
2 CG sherds

SF 3583. 133S: SW of Building III, layer 3
Drag. 31/Lud. Sa, EG, late C2–mid-C3
Drag. 33, EG, late C2–mid-C3

SF 3585. Cross ditch 3, layer 3
Drag. 45, EG, early–mid-C3

SF 3587. 132S: Building III, Pit S, layer 3
Decorated
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 3597. 132S: Building III, Pit S, layer 2
Curle 15, CG, mid-late Ant
Walters 79/Lud. Th, EG, early–mid-C3
CG sherd

SF 3602. 132S: Building III, Pit S, layer 5
2 x Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Curle 21 probably, CG, late C2
Drag. 36, CG, Had–Ant

SF 3618. 133S: Building III, Room 3, Pit R, layer 1
Drag. 30 or 37, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 33, CG, Ant

SF 3621. 133S: Building III, Room 3, Pit R, layer 2
2 x Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Decorated
3 CG sherds

SF 3627. 133S: Building III, Room 3, Pit R, layer 4
2 x Drag. 33, CG, mid–late Ant
2 x Drag. 18/31, CG, Had–Ant
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Walters 79 or Lud. Tg, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 3634. 133S: Building III, Room 3, Pit R, layer 5
2 x Drag. 38, EG, late C2–mid-C3
Decorated fragment, SG, Flav
Drag. 33, EG, late C2–mid-C3
Curle 15, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 33 base, EG, early–mid-C3; cut off at base of wall and over floor

SF 3643. 133S: Building III, Room 3, Pit R, layer 6
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
2 CG sherds

SF 3653. 133S: Building III, Room 3, Pit R, layer 7
Drag. 33, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 3657. 131S: TTA
Drag. 36, CG, Ant
Déch 67 probably, CG, Had–early Ant
Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 30 or 37, CG, Ant

SF 3658. 112SE: *Building 186*, TTB, layer 3
Drag. 33, CG, Ant

SF 3660. 112SE: *Building 186*, TTB, layer 3
Decorated
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 3669. 132S: Building III, Room 3, layer 3
2 x Drag. 33, EG, early–mid-C3 (1 definitely unstamped)

SF 3675. 142S: TTA, layer 2
Decorated
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
2 CG sherds
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant

SF 3691. Building III, Pit U?
Decorated
Drag. 33, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 3692. 132S: Building III, Room 3, layer 3
Drag. 37, CG, Had–Ant
Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 33, CG, Ant

SF 3699. 141S: TTA, layer 3
Curle 15, CG mid–late Ant
Closed form, EG, late C2–mid-C3
3 CG sherds
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 36, CG, Had–Ant

SF 3701. 132S: Building III corridor, layer 3
Drag. 3l/Lud. Sa, EG, late C2–mid-C3
CG sherd

SF 3707. 142S: TTA, layer 3
Decorated
Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant

SF 3734. Road cutting
Drag. 27, SG, Ner-Flav

SF 3739. 132S: *Monument 184*, Pit U, layer 3
Closed form (?Ritt 13), burnt
2 CG sherds
2 x Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Drag. 30 or 37, CG, Ant
Drag. 33, CG, Ant

SF 3750. 132S: *Monument 184*, Pit U, layer 2
Drag. 18/31, CG, Had–Ant
Drag. 30, SG, Flav

SF 3753. 112SE: *Monument 184*, layer 3
Drag. 31(R); CG, mid–late Ant

SF 3754. 132S: *Monument 184*, Pit U, layer 2
Walters 79, CG, mid–late Ant
Curle 15, CG, mid–late Ant
Decorated

SF 3758. 121S: *Monument 184*, layer 3
Drag. 31/Lud. Sa, EG, late C2–mid-C3

SF 3764. 109SE: TTB1, layer 4
Walters 80 or Lud. Tx, CG, late Ant; unstamped

SF 3765. 122SE: *Monument 184*, layer 3
Bowl, EG, late C2–mid-C3

SF 3766. 122SE: *Monument 184*, layer 2
Mortarium, CG, late C2

SF 3770. 133S: Building III, Room 3, Pit R, layer 3
Decorated
Drag. 37, CG, Ant
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
2 x Drag. 31(R), CG, Ant

SF 3772. 2SE: layer 3
Drag. 45, EG, late C2–mid-C3
Bowl, CG, Ant; burnt

SF 3773. 84S: Building III, Room 1, layer 4
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant

SF 3774. 133S: Building III, Room 3, Pit R, layer 3
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
CG dish

SF 3776. 133S: Building III, Room 3, Pit R, layer 5
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
2 x Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 3781. 96SE: Road cut 14 extension, layer 6
Decorated
Curle 11 or Ritt 12, SG, Ner–early Flav
2 x Drag. 27, SG, Ner–early Flav
Drag. 18, SG, Ner–early Flav
2 SG sherds

SF 3785. 133S: Building III, Room 3, Pit R, layer 3
EG dish, early–mid-C3
Drag. 31, CG, Ant

SF 3795b. 151S: *Building 185*, layer 4
Decorated
Drag. 38, CG, Ant

SF 3799. 86SE: *Building 187*, Wall cut 1, layer 3
Drag. 18, SG, pre- or early Flav

SF 4008. 66SE: Pit W, layer 6
Drag. 29, SG, pre- or early Flav
SG sherd
Drag. 37, CG, early C2

SF 4009. 151S: *Building 185*, Room 2, layer 3
Stamp
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
CG sherd

SF 4012. 151S: *Building 185*, Room 2, layer 3
Drag. 31/Lud. Sa, EG, early–mid-C3

SF 4013. 66SE: Pit W, layer 6
Drag. 18, SG, pre- or early Flav
Drag. 37, SG, Flav

SF 4015. 151S: *Building 185*, Room 3, layer 2
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 4025. Building III, S wall cut, layer 6
Stamp
3 x Drag. 33, CG, Ant
3 x Drag. 31, CG, Ant

SF 4040. 147SE: Road cut 9, S extension, layer 2
Decorated
2 x Drag. 33, CG, Ant
3 x Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Drag. 37, CG, early C2
CG bowl
CG sherd

SF 4042. 147SE: Road cut 9, layer 2A
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Drag. 37, CG, Had–Ant

SF 4043. 74S: *Monument 183*, N of Forge 2, layer 4
Decorated

SF 4047. 54S: *Monument 183*, layer 3
Stamp

SF 4053. 147SE: Road cut 9, layer 3
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
CG bowl/dish

SF 4055. 147SE: Road cut 9, layer 2
Stamp
Drag. 31/Lud. Sa, EG, early–mid-C3
Drag. 33 probably, CG, Ant

SF 4058. 147SE: Road cut 9, layer 3
Decorated

SF 4059. North rampart, cut 1, layer 4
Drag. 31(R), CG, Ant

SF 4060. 147SE: Road cut 9, layer 3
Drag. 30 or 37, CG, Ant
2 x Drag. 33, CG, Ant
3 x Drag. 18/31 or 31, CG, Ant
Drag. 33a, CG, early C2
EG sherd, repair hole

SF 4061. 147SE: Road cut 9, layer 3
Decorated
Drag. 37, CG, Ant; top of ovolo present
Drag. 37, CG, Ant
2 x Drag. 33, CG, Ant
2 x Drag. 31, CG, Ant

SF 4066. North rampart, cut 2, layer 2
Drag. 31/Lud. Sa, EG, late C2–early C3

SF 4067. 147SE: Road cut 9, layer 3
Drag. 37, CG, Ant
Drag. 37, EG, late C2–mid-C3
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 44, CG, Ant
3 x Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Drag. 38, EG, late C2–early C3
2 CG bowl sherds

SF 4072. 147SE: Road cut 9, layer 3
Decorated
Drag. 37, CG, Ant; top of ovolo present
Drag. 31, CG, Ant

SF 4073. 147SE: Road cut 9, layer 3
Decorated with stamp

SF 4084. 152S: S of *Building 185*, layer 6
Drag. 45, CG, late C2

SF 4087. 147SE: Road cut 9, layer 5
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
SF 4099. 151S: *Building 185*, Room 1, layer 4
Drag. 31(R), CG, Ant
SF 4100. 151S: *Building 185*, Room 2, layer 4
Drag. 36, CG, Ant
Decorated
SF 4118. 147SE: Road cut 9, layer 5A
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
SF 4122. 147SE: Road cut 9, layer 5B
Decorated, 1 with stamp
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
SF 4126. Unstratified
Stamp
SF 4144. Unstratified
Stamp
Drag. 38, CG, Ant
Drag. 37, CG, Ant
Drag. 18 probably, SG, Flav
2 x Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Decorated
SF 4150. 147SE: Road cut 9, layer 7A
Drag. 18 probably, SG, Flav
SF 4155. North rampart, cut I–III, layer 8
Decorated
SF 4161. 13: layer 4
Walters 79, CG, mid–late Ant
Bowl, CG, Ant
2 x Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Drag. 18, SG, Flav
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
SF 4166. 147SE: Road cut 9 extension, layer 5
Decorated
Déch 67 probably, SG, Flav–Traj
Drag. 33, EG, unstamped, early–mid-C3
2 x Drag. 37, CG, Ant (1 has repair hole)
4 x Drag. 31, CG, Ant
CG sherd
SF 4169. Building III spoil heap
Decorated
SF 4173. 86SE: *Building 187*, layer 3
Drag. 18 or 15/17, SG, Ner–early Flav; burnt
Decorated
EG sherd
Drag. 30 or 37, CG, Had–Ant
SF 4187. 71S: Building IIIa, layer 2
Stamp
SF 4196. 22E: Well, layer 2
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Bowl, CG, Had–early Ant
SF 4200. Building III, S wall cut, layer 6
Decorated
Walters 79 or Lud. Tg, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
SF 4214. Unstratified
Decorated
Drag. 37, CG, Ant; repair hole
Drag. 18, SG, Flav
Drag. 37, CG, Ant
SF 4226. 3N: *Building 182*, W of Room 15, layer 4
Déch 72, with incised foliage, CG, Ant
SF 4239. 3N: *Building 182*, W of Room 15, layer 4
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant; burnt
Drag. 30 or 37, CG, Ant
SF 4242. 3N: *Building 182*, W of Room 15, layer 4
Drag. 31/Lud. Sa, EG, late C2–mid-C3
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant; repair hole
Drag. 33, CG, Had–early Ant
SF 4251. N rampart cut A, layer 3
CG sherd
SF 4252. N rampart cut B, layer 4
Mortarium, EG, early–mid-C3
SF 4255. W ditch cut II, ditch layer 1
Walters 79 or Lud. Tg, CG, mid–late Ant
SF 4258. 3N: *Building 182*, W of Room 15, layer 5
Drag. 33, EG, late C2–mid-C3
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
SF 4265. Unstratified
Drag. 37, CG, Traj–Had
SF 4267. 3N: *Building 182*, W of Room 15, layer 5
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Walters 79 or Lud. Tg, CG, mid–late Ant
Closed form, CG, Ant
CG sherd
SF 4270. (listed as 4280) 22E: Well
3 x Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Mortarium, CG, late C2; worn
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
2 x Drag. 31 or 31R, CG, Ant (1 burnt)
Drag. 37, CG, Ant
CG sherd
SF 4274. 22E: Well, layer 2
Decorated
CG sherd
SF 4275. 22E: Well, layer 3
Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant
SF 4289. W ditch cut III, layer 4
Decorated
SF 4299. Unstratified near Building III, S wall
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
EG sherd
SF 4304. 151S: *Building 185*, Room 3, layer 5
Drag. 38, CG, Ant

SF 4307. Building III, Room 2, layer 3
2 x Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 46, CG, Ant
2 x Drag. 33, CG, Ant
CG sherd

SF 4309. S of *Building 185*
Drag. 3l/Lud. Sa, EG, late C2–mid-C3
Closed form, EG

SF 4312. S of *Building 185*
Decorated

SF 4313. S of *Building 185*
Stamp
Drag. 30 or 37, CG, Ant
EG sherd

SF 4333. S of *Building 185*
Drag. 43, EG, barbotine ivy leaves; early–mid-C3

SF 4339. 151S: *Building 185*, Room 3, layer 5
Drag. 38, CG, Ant
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 37, CG, Ant
4 CG sherds

SF 4345. Building III, unstratified
Stamp

SF 4346. Building III, unstratified
Dish, CG, Ant; edge of rosette stamp
Drag. 18/31, BC, Ant
2 x Drag. 31/Lud. Sa, EG, late C2–mid-C3
Drag. 38, CG, Ant
Bowl, CG
2 x Drag. 31(R), CG, Ant; 1 has repair hole
Drag. 31, CG, Ant

SF 4347. W of *Building 185*
Decorated, l with stamp
Drag. 31, CG, Ant

SF 4356. S of *Building 185*
Drag. 45, EG (Trier); edge of applied lion's head spout with large round ear; early–mid-C3; burnt
Drag. 30 or 37, EG, late C2–mid-C3

SF 4362. 64SE: Cross ditch 2 extension, layer 3
Decorated
CG sherd

SF 4365. (listed as 4375) 22E: Well, layer 4
Stamp

SF 4366. N rampart cut B, layer 3
Decorated

SF 4378. S of *Building 185*, layer 5 cobbled floor
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
CG sherd

SF 4391. 116SE: unstratified near road
Stamp

SF 4393. Building III, Room 2, Furnace 1, layer 3
Stamp
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
3 x Drag. 33, CG, Ant

SF 4407. 132S: layer 2
Drag. 18/31 or 31, CG, Ant
Decorated

SF 4408. 64/65SE: Road cut 12 extension, layer 4
Drag. 18/31, CG, Had–early Ant
Drag. 18/31, CG, Had–Ant
Drag. 27, SG, Flav
Bowl, CG, Had–early Ant

SF 4413. 93SE: *Building 186*, layer 5
Decorated
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 27, SG, pre-Flav
Déch. 67, SG, Flav–Traj

SF 4415. 71S: Building IIIa, SE corner
Decorated
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Cup, CG, Had–Ant
3 x Drag. 33, CG, Ant
CG sherd

SF 4416. Building IIIa?
Déch. 72, CG, Ant, with vertical incisions
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
2 or 3 x Drag. 33, CG, Ant (1 burnt)
Drag. 38, CG, Ant

SF 4417. 106SE: TTB1, layer 6
Decorated
Drag. 31, CG, Ant

SF 4426. 116SE: layer on road surface
Stamp

SF 4429. 116SE: layer on road surface
Walters 79 or Lud. Tg, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 4437. 88SE, Pit M, layer 2
Decorated
Drag. 36, SG, Flav
2 x Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant
2 SG sherds

SF 4441. *Building 185*, porch, below stones in front of threshold
Decorated

SF 4442. 106SE: layer 3
Decorated
Drag. 18/31, CG, early C2

SF 4450. 64/65SE: Road cut 12 extension, layer 3
2 x Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 33, CG, Ant

SF 4455. Unstratified
Drag. 46 probably, CG, unstamped, mid–late Ant

SF 4456. Unstratified
Drag. 33, CG, Ant

SF 4458. 104S: Building III, Room 2, Pit O, layer 2
Drag. 36, EG, late C2–mid-C3; burnt

SF 4463. Building III, S wall cut, layer 3
Stamp
Drag. 31(R), CG, mid–late Ant

SF 4465. Building III, S wall cut, layer 4A
Decorated
Drag. 36, EG, late C2–mid-C3
Walters 80, CG, mid–late Ant

SF 4471. 106SE: TTB1, layer 7
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Drag. 31/Lud. Sa, EG, late C2–early C3
Drag. 36, CG, mid-late Ant

SF 4485. 91S: *Monument 184*, TTA, layer 4
Decorated
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 36, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 27, CG, Had–early Ant; burnt

SF 4487. 44SE: Road cut 4 extension, layer 3
Stamp

SF 4494. Building III, layer 7
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant
Drag. 33, CG, Ant
Drag. 37, CG, Ant

SF 4497. Unstratified
1 or 2 x Drag. 31/Lud. Sb, EG, early–mid-C3
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Beaker (cf. Lud. VMc, VMh), EG, early–mid-C3; barbotine leaves

SF 4498. 106SE: TTB 2, layer 2
Drag. 31R, CG, mid–late Ant; repair hole
CG sherd
Decorated

SF 4499. Road cut 2 extension, layer 3
Drag. 37, CG, Ant

SF 4501. 106SE: layer 5
Decorated
3 x Drag. 31, CG, Ant; 1 has repair hole

SF 4503. 88SE: *Building 187*, Wall cut, layer 3
Decorated
Drag. 31, CG, Ant

SF 4511. 116SE: layer 4
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Drag. 38, CG, Ant
Drag. 30, CG, Had–Ant

SF 4515. Building IIIa, wall trench
Decorated
Drag. 31, CG, Ant
Drag. 33, CG, Had–Ant
CG sherd

SF 4519. 147SE: Road cut 9 extension, layer 4 road surface
Drag. 42 dish, barbotine leaves, CG, early C2
2 x Drag. 37, CG, Antonine
3 x Drag. 31, CG, Antonine
SG sherd

APPENDIX 2

THE INFANT BURIALS

By Janet Firth

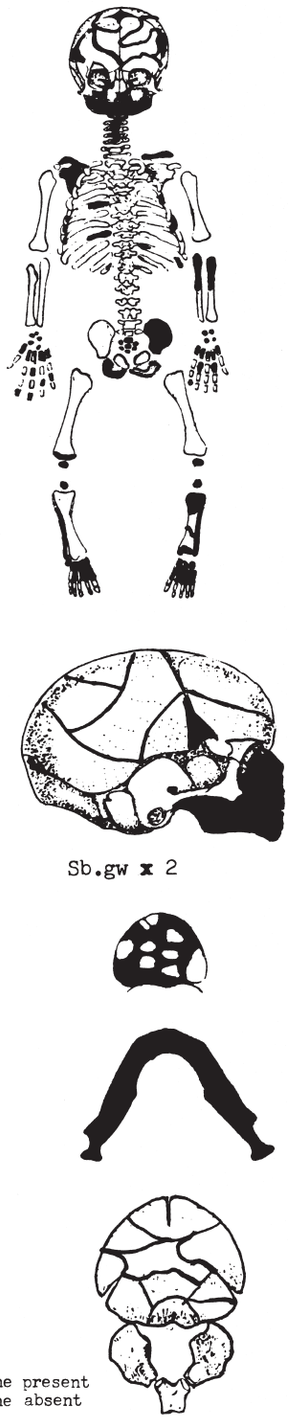


FIG. 208. Infant Burial 1A

Infant Burial 1A

Bone summary

Date: Fourth-century.

Location: Shallow depression in chalk below floor in corner of Room 3, *Building 182* (Drew and Selby 1938).

Orientation: Depression is in line with room wall: ESE by E/WNW by W (FIG. 36).

Posture: Not known, but probably foetal.

Condition of bone: Quite good, although some long bones and all squamous bones broken.

Method of examination: Some reconstruction possible: left and right humeri, right ulna, left tibia. Diaphyseal lengths and bone widths measured with sliding calliper, whole bones only. Measurements taken = 16.

Age: 38–9 weeks.

Associated with: One fragment of left head of infant femur, fragment of ?infant long bone = Infant Burial 1B. Piece of wall plaster and bird bones (RCHME 1970, 572)

Dental: Maxilla very fragmented, mandible absent.

Dental Formula:

Right					Left				
e	d	?	?	a	*a*	*b*	?	?	?
?	?	?	b	?	?	?	?	?	?

Where a = deciduous central
b = deciduous lateral
d = deciduous first molar
e = deciduous second
|_| = unerupted tooth
? = bone missing

e = lost post mortem

Infant Burial 1B

One fragment of the proximal end and shaft of the left femur and a further fragment of ?infant long bone shaft were found with Infant Burial 1A. These have been reported here as Infant Burial 1B; they are the only indication that more than one baby was buried in *Building 182*, Room 3. The femur head appears to be slightly smaller than that attributed to 1A. In fact it might well be a suitable size for either Infant Burials 2B, 4 or 6 none of whom have left femora, although 2B or 4 are preferable because of their slightly smaller size.

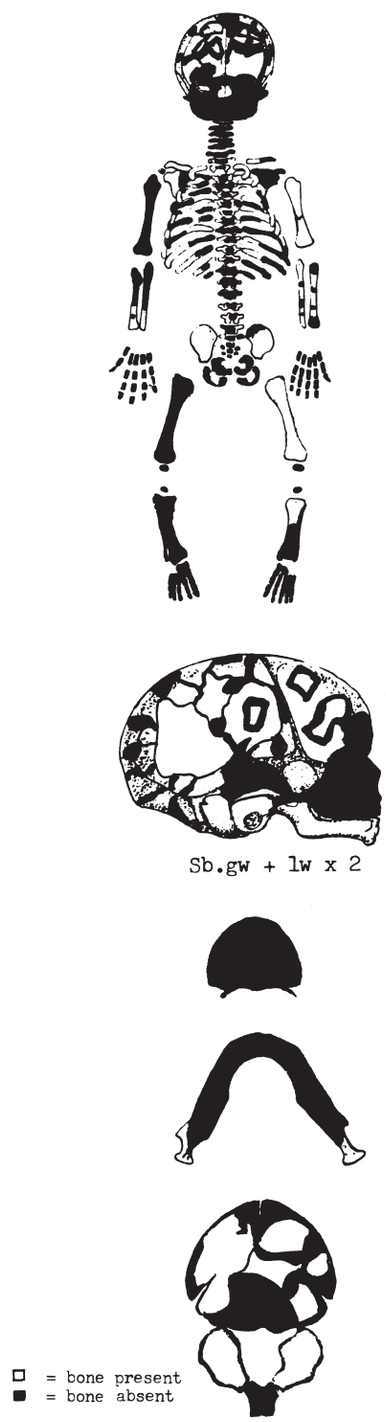


FIG. 209. Infant Burial 2A

Infant Burial 2A

Bone summary

Date: Fourth-century.

Location: Close to south wall of Room 5, *Building 182*, with two other infants from two possible graves in floor of room. Also see Infant Burials 2B and 3A/B below.

Orientation: One of the two graves is in line with the south wall of this room and lies ESE by E/WNW by W (FIG. 36).

Posture: Not known

Condition of bones: Quite good, some breakage; some warped. Those bones least eroded put together as 2A.

Method of examination: Some repairs possible: left humerus. Diaphyseal lengths and bone widths measured with sliding caliper, whole bones only. Measurements taken = 18.

Sex: Not known.

Age: 37 ± 2.08 weeks.

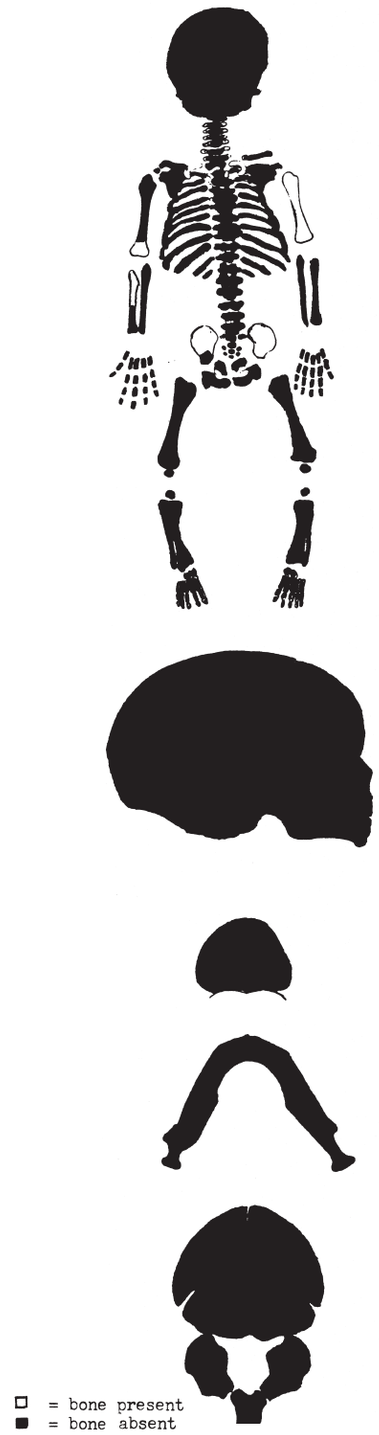


FIG. 210. Infant Burial 2B

Infant Burial 2B

Bone summary

All the details for this infant are the same as for 2A except:

Condition of bone: Those of similar size to, but more eroded than, 2A put together as 2B.

Method of examination: As for 2A, but only five measurements possible, thus demographic details cannot be determined with confidence.

Sex: Not known.

Age: 38 ± 2.33 weeks

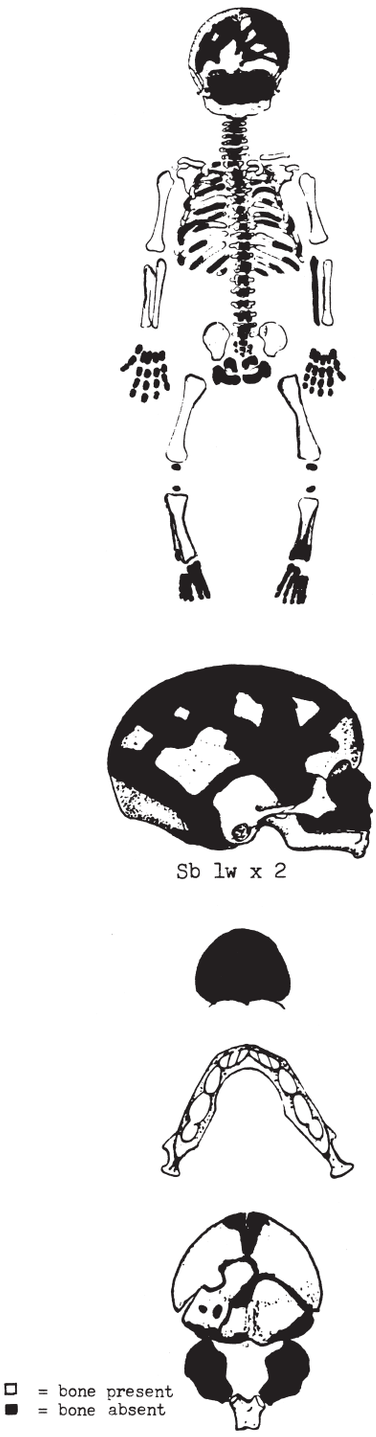


FIG. 211. Infant Burial 3A

Infant Burial 3A

Bone summary

Date: Fourth-century.

Location: Room 5, *Building 182* (FIG. 36). Two other infants (2A/B) and two ribs from 3B were found, from two possible graves in floor of room. Only two of the four were recognised by the excavators.

Orientation: Not known and see note with 2A.

Posture: Not known.

Condition of bones: Quite good, some fragmentation.

Method of examination: No repairs possible. Diaphyseal lengths and bone widths measured with sliding caliper whole bones only. Measurements taken = 32.

Sex: Possibly female (see note in Introduction, after Kósa 1989: sciatic notch long/shallow).

Age: 39 ± 2.08 weeks.

Associated with: Bones of three other infant burials 2A/B which were all bagged together. Soil from bag has pH 7.5 alkaline.

Infant Burial 3B

The two rib fragments which represent this infant were larger than those from infant 2A/B and could be expected to have come from a baby of a few months of age e.g. Infant Burial 5.

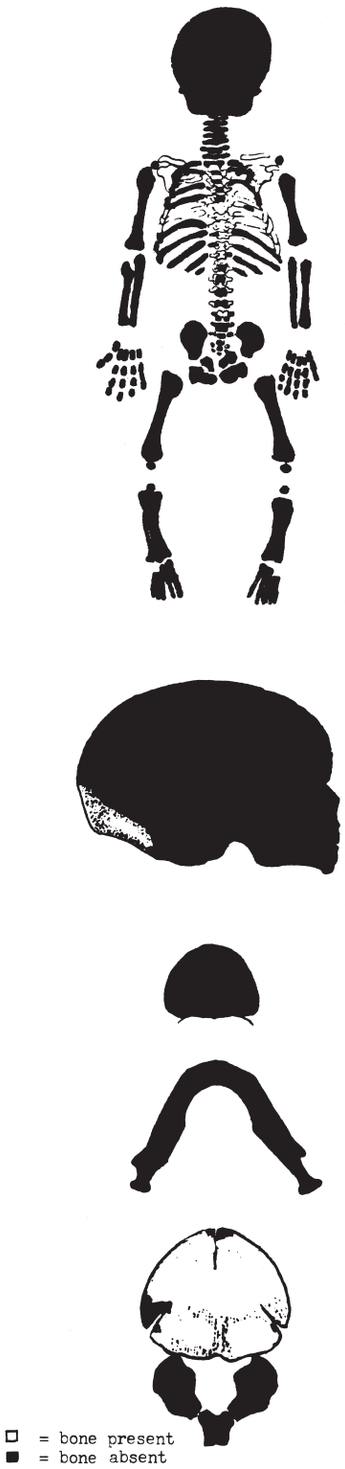


FIG. 212. Infant Burial 4

Infant Burial 4

Bone summary

Date: Fourth-century.

Location: Building 182, Room 6, south-west corner in shallow hole between wall and furnace pit (FIG. 36).

Orientation: Not known.

Posture: Not known.

Condition of bones: Quite good, some breakage.

Method of examination: No repairs possible. Diaphyseal lengths and bone widths measured with sliding caliper whole bones only. Measurements taken = 15.

Sex: Not possible.

Age: 39–40 weeks *in utero.*

Associated with: Five fragments of charcoal, frag.?wood.

FIG. 213. Infant Burial 5

Infant Burial 5

Bone summary

Location: On plan by Selby 1938 an infant burial is marked lying to north of Room 15, *Building 182* (FIG. 36). No mention of it is made in either the first or second interim report (Drew and Selby 1938; 1939).

Orientation: Not known.

Posture: Not known.

Condition of bone: Squamous bones fragmented, some long bones eroded.

Method of examination: No repairs possible. Diaphyseal lengths and bone widths measured with sliding caliper whole bones only. Measurements taken = 6. Earth sieved through 2 mm mesh.

Sex: Not possible.

Age: 4–6 month old baby based on dental evidence (after van Beek 1983; Hillson 1990). 18 weeks (50th percentile) based on supine length (after University of London 1984)

Associated with: Bones of small rodent species, other adult ?mammal bones, frog, 2 snails, charcoal, vegetable matter, one hob nail and fragments of metal. Earth pH 7.5 alkaline.

Dental Formula: Maxilla absent, mandible broken.

Right						Left					
?	?	?	?	?			?	?	?	?	?
?	?	*c*	b	a			*a*	b	*c*	*d*	e

Where a = deciduous central incisor
b = deciduous lateral incisor
c = deciduous canine
d = deciduous first molar
e = deciduous second
a = lost post mortem
|_| = unerupted tooth
? = bone missing

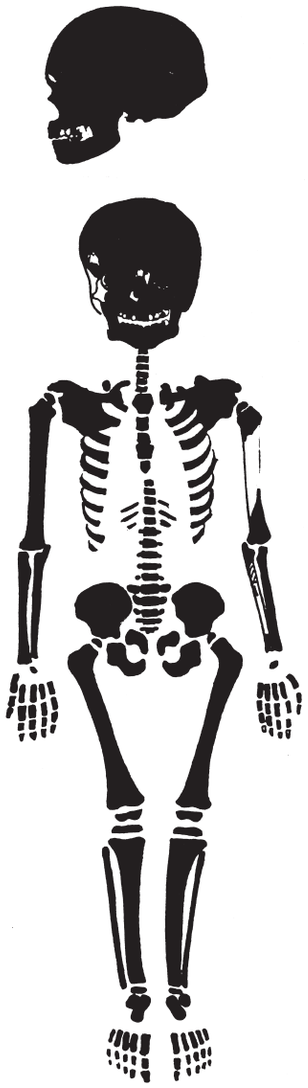


FIG. 214. Infant Burial 6

Infant Burial 6

Bone summary

Date: possibly third-century (based on association with ceramic vessel, RCHME 1970)

Location: Box containing bones marked 'child 3 1 & 2 E' on top and side. Drew and Selby (1939, 8), when describing *Building 185*, state that the fragmentary skeleton of a very young child lay below the wall between Rooms 1 and 2 (FIG. 16). RCHME (1970, 573) states that it was 'evidently in the doorway'.

Orientation: East to west (ibid.).

Posture: Foetal, on left side (ibid.), see Introduction.

Condition of bone: Squamous bones mostly broken, two long bones, complete and foot bones.

Method of examination: Bones extracted from earth still surrounding them, which was sieved through 2 mm mesh. No repairs possible. Diaphyseal lengths and bone widths measured with sliding caliper with vernier, whole bones only. Measurements taken = 18.

Age: 39 ± 2.20 weeks.

Associated with: Complete black-burnished ware jar (Drew and Selby 1939, 8). One fragment of cranial bone of different texture and colour from infant bone ?rnammal; small fragments of vegetation.

Dental evidence: Fragments only of maxilla and mandible.

Dental Formula:

Right					Left				
?	d	?	?	?	a	?	?	*d*	e
?	*d*	*c*	b	a	?	?	?	d	?
								fr	

Where a = deciduous central incisor
b = deciduous lateral incisor
c = deciduous canine
d = deciduous first molar
e = deciduous second molar
d = lost post mortem
|_| = unerupted tooth
? = bone missing
fr = fragment of tooth

TABLE 6. INFANT BURIALS: DIAPHYSEAL BONE LENGTHS AND WIDTHS IN MM.
KEY: BLANK – BONE MISSING; N.P. – MEASUREMENT NOT POSSIBLE; C.L. – CORD LENGTH (RIB);
L. – LENGTH; H. – HEIGHT. MET T. – METATARSAL; OCC. – OCCIPITAL; PET. – PETROUS;
SPH. – SPHENOID; TEMP. – TEMPORAL; ZYGO. – ZYGOMATIC

Burial	**1A**		**1B**		**2A**		**2B**		**3A**		**3B**		**4**		**5**		**6**	
	L	**R**	**L**	**R**	**L**	**R**	**L**	**R**	**L**	**R**	**L**	**R**	**L**	**R**	**L**	**R**	**L**	**R**
Sph. bse *l.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Width	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sph.l.w. *l.*	-	-	-	-	n.p.	20.5	-	-	n.p.	n.p.	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.5	-
Width	-	-	-	-	10.9	9.5	-	-	n.p.	n.p.	-	-	-	-	-	-	n.p	-
Sph.g.w. *l.*	33.9	n.p.	-	-	n.p.	31.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.2	-
Width	20	n.p.	-	-	21.2	n.p.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.9	-
Occ.base *l.*	15.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.9	-
Width	15.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.1	-
Occ. Lat. h.	n.p.	23.7	-	-	22.5	22.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n.p.	27.6
Width	18.7	19	-	-	15	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n.p.	28.9
Zygo. *l.*	n.p.	n.p.	-	-	n.p.	-	-	-	-	22.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.9	-
width	n.p.	n.p.	-	-	n.p.	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.2	-
Temp.pet.*l.*	n.p.	n.p.	-	-	-	36.1	-	-	37.9	37.9	-	-	-	-	n.p.	n.p.	-	40
width	n.p.	n.p.	-	-	-	16	-	-	16	16.2	-	-	-	-	n.p.	n.p.	-	18.8
Vomer *l.*	-	-	-	-	n.p.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n.p.	-
Incus *l.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.6	6.6
width	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.8	4.6
Malleus *l.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n.p.	7.2	n.p.	8.1
Maxilla *l.*	n.p.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	-
width	n.p.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	-
Mandible *l.*	-	-	-	-	n.p.	n.p.	-	-	51.2	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	n.p	n.p.
width	-	-	-	-	n.p.	n.p.	-	-	19.2	17.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scapula *l.*	31.9	-	-	-	-	n.p.	-	-	33.8	n.p.	-	-	32.4	27.3	-	-	n.p.	-
width	28.2	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	31	n.p.	-	-	32.2	n.p.	-	-	n.p.	-
spine *l.*	n.p.	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	30	n.p.	-	-	30.1	33.4	-	-	31.4	-
Clavicle *l.*	-	-	-	-	n.p.	42.4	-	-	42	43	-	-	43.5	43.9	-	-	-	-
1st met. tar. *l.*	13.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.9
Ribs *C.L.*:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
first	24.7	-	-	-	24	n.p	n.p.	n.p.	25.5	n.p.	-	-	21.1	22.2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
third	n.p.	n.p.	-	-	n.p.	n.p.	-	-	n.p.	n.p.	-	-	n.p.	51.1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
fifth	59.2	n.p.	-	-	n.p.	n.p.	-	-	55	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	63.5	63.9	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
seventh	65.9	n.p.	-	-	n.p.	n.p.	-	-	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	-	n.p.	-	-	n.p.	n.p.
Humerus *l.*	n.p.	n.p.	-	-	n.p.	-	n.p.	63.5	67.5	67.5	-	-	-	-	-	n.p.	-	-
width	16.5	16	-	-	17	-	n.p.	n.p.	17.2	17.1	-	-	-	-	-	n.p.	-	-
Radius *l.*	n.p.	52.7	-	-	n.p.	n.p.	-	-	52.6	53.6	-	-	-	-	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	-
Ulna *l.*	n.p.	n.p.	-	-	n.p.	n.p.	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	n.p.	-	n.p.	61.9
Ilium *l.*	-	33.5	-	-	36	34.1	33.5	n.p.	35.1	35.7	-	-	-	-	42.5	-	n.p.	-
width	-	30.2	-	-	n.p.	30	31.1	n.p.	31.9	30	-	-	-	-	45.2	-	-	-
Ischium *l.*	17.4	17.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-
width	11.5	n.p.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.2	-	-	-
Pubis *l.*	15.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Femur *l.*	76	n.p.	n.p.	-	74.6	-	-	-	80	78.5	-	-	-	-	102.2	103	-	-
width	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	-	20	-	-	-	n.p.	19.5	-	-	-	-	25.9	-	-	-
Tibia *l.*	n.p.	65.5	-	-	n.p.	-	-	-	n.p.	67.5	-	-	-	-	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	-
width	n.p.	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	n.p.	15.2	-	-	-	-	n.p.	n.p.	-	-
Fibula *l.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n.p.	n.p.	-	-	-	-	-	-	n.p.	n.p.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abbreviations

I	Neal, D.S. and Cosh, S.R. 2002: *Roman Mosaics of Britain. Vol. 1 Northern Britain*, London
II	Cosh, S.R. and Neal, D.S. 2005: *Roman Mosaics of Britain. Vol. II South-west Britain*, London
III	Neal, D.S. and Cosh, S.R. 2009: *Roman Mosaics of Britain. Vol. III South-east Britain*, London
IV	Cosh, S.R. and Neal, D.S. 2010: *Roman Mosaics of Britain. Vol. IV Western Britain*, London
Chenet	Forms from Chenet, G. 1941: *La Céramique gallo-romaine d'Argonne du IVe siècle et la terre sigillée décorée à la molette*, Mâcon
CK	Carson, R.A.G. and Kent, J.P.C. 1960: *Late Roman Bronze Coinage. Part ii Bronze Roman Imperial Coinage of the Later Empire*, London
HK	Hill, P.V. and Kent, J.P.C. 1960: *Late Roman Bronze Coinage. Part i The Bronze Coinage of the House of Constantine, A.D. 324–346*, London
K19	Knorr, R. 1919: *Töpfer und Fabriken verzierter Terrasigillata des ersten Jahrhunderts*, Stuttgart
Mack	Mack, R.P. 1975: *The Coinage of Ancient Britain* (3rd edn), London
NOTS	Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. 2008–2012: *Names on* Terra Sigillata*: An Index of Makers' Names on Gallo-Roman* Terra Sigillata *(Samian Ware), volumes 1–9,* Bulletin of the Institute of Classical Studies Supplement 102.01–09, London
O	figure-types from Oswald, F. 1936–7: *Index of Figure-Types on Terra Sigillata ('Samian Ware')*, Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology Supplement 23.1–4, 24.1–4, Liverpool
ORL	*Obergermanisch-raetische Limes des Roemerreiches* Vol. 12: von Sarwey, O., Fabricius, E. and Hettner, F. 1900: Band IB no. 2a *Kastell Niederberg* Vol. 26: Fabricius, E. 1906: Band VIIB no. 72 *Kastell Weissenburg* Vol. 32: Jacobi, L. 1909: Band IIB no. 8 *Kastell Zugmantel*
PAS	Portable Antiquities Scheme
PDNHAS	*Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society*
Pliny *HN*	Pliny: *Naturalis Historia*, trans. H. Rackham 1968, 2nd edn, Loeb Classical Library, Cambridge, Mass.
RIB	Collingwood, R.G. and Wright, R.P. 1965: *The Roman Inscriptions of Britain. I Inscriptions on Stone*, Oxford
RIB II	Collingwood, R.G. and Wright, R.P. 1990–1995: *The Roman Inscriptions of Britain. II Instrumentum Domesticum (personal belongings and the like)*, Stroud
RIC	Bruun, P., Carson, R.A.G., Kent, J., Mattingly, H., Pearce, J.W.E., Sutherland, C.H.V., Sydenham, E.A. and Webb, P.H. (eds), 1923–1994: *Roman Imperial Coinage Vols I (revised) to X*, London
Rogers	Rogers, G.B. 1974: *Poteries sigillées de la Gaule Centrale, I - les motifs non figurés*, *Gallia* Supplément 28, Paris
S&S	Stanfield, J.A. and Simpson, G. 1958: *Central Gaulish Potters*, London

Addyman, P.V. and Hill, D.H. 1970: 'Saxon Southampton: A review of the evidence. Part II: Industry, trade and everyday life', *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society* (for 1969) 16, 61–96

Aitken, G. and Aitken, N. 1983: 'Excavations on the library site, Colliton Park, Dorchester. 1961–3', *PDNHAS* (for 1982) 104, 93–126

Allan, J.P. 1984: *Medieval and Post-Medieval Finds from Exeter 1971–1980*, Exeter Archaeological Report 3, Exeter

Allason-Jones, L. 1985: '"Bell-shaped studs"?', in M.C. Bishop (ed.), *The Production and Distribution of Roman Military Equipment: Proceedings of the second Roman military equipment research seminar*, BAR International Series 275, Oxford, 95–108

Allason-Jones, L. 1989: *Ear-rings in Roman Britain*, BAR British Series 201, Oxford

Allason-Jones, L. 1996: *Roman Jet in the Yorkshire Museum*, York

Allason-Jones, L. 2002: 'The jet industry and allied trades in Roman Britain', in P. Wilson and J. Price (eds), *Aspects of Industry in Roman Yorkshire and the North*, Oxford, 125–32

Allason-Jones, L. and McKay, B. 1985: *Coventina's Well. A Shrine on Hadrian's Wall*, Gloucester

Allason-Jones, L. and Miket, R. 1984: *The Catalogue of Small Finds from South Shields Roman Fort*, Newcastle

Allen, D.A. 1986a: 'The glass vessels', in Zienkiewicz 1986, 98–116

Allen, D.A. 1986b: 'Roman glass', in P.C. Buckland and J.R. Magilton, *The Archaeology of Doncaster 1. The Roman Civil Settlement*, BAR British Series 148, Oxford, 103–8

Allen, D.A. 1993: 'Roman glass', in P.J. Casey, J.L. Davies and J. Evans, *Excavations at Segontium (Caernarfon) Roman fort, 1975–1979*, CBA Research Report 90, London, 219–28

Allen, D.A. 1994: 'Glass', in R.J. Williams and R.J. Zeepvat, *Bancroft: The Late Bronze Age and Iron Age Settlements and Roman Temple-Mausoleum*, Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society Monograph Series No.7, Aylesbury, 354–60

Allen, D.A. 1998: 'Vessels and window glass', in C.P. Clarke, *Excavations to the South of Chignall Roman Villa, Essex 1977–81*, East Anglian Archaeology 83, Chelmsford, 94–6

Allen, D.A. 2002: 'Roman window glass', in M. Aldhouse-Green and P. Webster (eds), *Artefacts and Archaeology: Aspects of the Celtic and Roman world*, Cardiff, 102–11

Allen, D.A. 2014: 'Roman glass' in D.E. Johnston, *Sparsholt Roman Villa, Hampshire: Excavations*, Hampshire Field Club Monograph 11, Winchester, 155–60

Allen, J.R.L. and Scott, A.C. 2013: 'The whetstone blanks from the forum gutter at Roman Wroxeter: the case for provenance', *Shropshire History and Archaeology* (in press)

Anon 1938: 'Roman Britain in 1937 II. Inscriptions', *Journal of Roman Studies* 28, 199–206

Anon 1939: 'Roman Britain in 1938 I. Sites explored', *Journal of Roman Studies* 29, 199–225

Atkinson, D. 1914: 'A hoard of samian ware from Pompeii', *Journal of Roman Studies* 4, 27–64

Atkinson, D. 1942: *Report on the Excavations at Wroxeter (the Roman City of Viroconium) in the County of Salop 1923–1927*, Oxford

Atkinson, D.R. 1988: 'Clay tobacco pipes', in R. Coleman-Smith and T. Pearson, *Excavations in the Donyatt Potteries*, Oxford, 345–52

Bailey, C.J. 1986: 'The Romano-British site at Walls, Puncknowle, Dorset', *PDNHAS* (for 1985) 107, 55–86

Balch, H.E. and Troup, R.D.R. 1911: 'A late Celtic and Romano-British cave-dwelling at Wookey Hole, near Wells, Somerset', *Archaeologia* 62, 565–92

Balderston, S. 2002: *Human Bones Found at the Town of Silchester (Calleva Atrebatum) by Members of the Society of Antiquaries from 1864–1909,* unpublished BA dissertation, Archaeology Department, University of Reading

Barber, B. and Bowsher, D. 2000: *The Eastern Cemetery of Roman London. Excavations 1983–1990*, MoLAS Monograph 4, London

Barford, P.M. 1985: 'Objects of copper alloy', in K. Blockley, *Marshfield: Ironmongers Piece. Excavations 1982–3*, BAR British Series 141, Oxford, 151–67

Barker, P., White, R., Pretty, K., Bird, H. and Corbishley, M. 1997: *The Baths Basilica Wroxeter. Excavations 1966–90*, English Heritage Archaeological Report 8, London

Batchelor, D. 1980a: 'Excavations at Wollaston House', in L.J. Keen (ed.), 'Dorset Archaeology in 1977', *PDNHAS* (for 1977) 99, 121

Batchelor, D. 1980b: 'Excavations at Wollaston House', in L.J. Keen (ed.), 'Dorset Archaeology in 1978', *PDNHAS* (for 1978) 100, 114

Bayley, J. 1992: 'Crucibles and mould fragments', in Bellamy 1992, 52

Bayley, J. and Butcher, S. 2004: *Roman Brooches in Britain: A Technological and Typological Study Based on the Richborough Collection*, Research Reports of the Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London 68, London

Bell, A. and Thompson, A. 2002: 'Jet and shale objects from Bainesse and Catterick Bridge (Sites 46 and 240)', in P.R. Wilson, *Cataractonium: Roman Catterick and its Hinterland. Excavations and Research, 1958–1997, II*, CBA Research Report 129, York, 176–9

Bellamy, P.S. 1992: 'Observations at Merchant's Garage, High West Street, Dorchester, 1983', *PDNHAS* (for 1991) 113, 41–53

Bellamy, P.S. and Draper, J. 1994a: 'The shale', in Greene 1994, 95

Bellamy, P.S. and Draper, J. 1994b: 'Stone', in Greene 1994, 95–97

Beresford, G. 1987: *Goltho: The Development of an Early Medieval Manor c. 850–1150*, English Heritage Archaeological Report 4, London

Bet, P., Fenet, A. and Montineri, D. 1990: 'La typologie de la sigillée lisse de Lezoux, Ier-IIIème siècle: considérations générales et formes inédites', Société Française d'Etude de la Céramique Antique en Gaule, *Actes du Congrès de Lezoux, 1989*, 37–54

Biddle, M. 1990a: *Artefacts from Medieval Winchester. Object and Economy in Medieval Winchester*, Winchester Studies 7.ii, Oxford

Biddle, M. 1990b: 'Weights and measures', in Biddle 1990a, 908–29

Biddle, M. and Smith, D. 1990: 'Mortars', in Biddle 1990a, 890–908

Bird, D. 2008: 'Roman period temples and religion in Surrey', in D. Rudling (ed.), *Ritual Landscapes of Roman South-East Britain*, Great Dunham/Oxford, 63–86

Bird, J. 1986: 'Samian wares', in Miller *et al.* 1986, 139–85

Bird, J. (ed.) 1998: *Form and Fabric. Studies in Rome's Material Past in Honour of B.R. Hartley*, Oxbow Monograph 80, Oxford

Bird, J. 2002: 'A group of mural-crowned pots from south-east England', in M. Genin and A. Vernhet (eds), *Céramiques de la Graufesenque et autres productions d'époque romaine: nouvelles recherches. Hommage à Bettina Hoffman*, Archéologie et Histoire Romaine 7, Montagnac, 301–11

Blagg, T.F.C. 2002: *Roman Architectural Ornament in Britain*, BAR British Series 329, Oxford

Bland, R., Moorhead, S. and Walton, P. 2013: 'Finds of late Roman silver coins from Britain: the contribution of the Portable Antiquities Scheme', in F. Hunter and K. Painter (eds), *Late Roman Silver: The Traprain Treasure in Context*, Edinburgh, 117–66

Böhme, H.W. 1986: 'Das Ende der Römerherrschaft in Britannien und die Angelsächsische Besiedlung Englands im 5. Jahrhundert', *Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz* 33, 468–574

Boon, G.C. 1966: 'Roman window glass from Wales', *Journal of Glass Studies* 8, 41–5

Boon, G.C. 1967: 'Roman glass in Wales', in *Annales du 4e Congrés de L'Association Internationale pour 1'Histoire du Verre Ravenne-Venise, 13–20 mai 1967*, Liège, 93–102

Boon, G.C. 1974: *Silchester: The Roman Town of Calleva*, Newton Abbot

Boon, G.C. 1977: 'Gold-in-glass beads from the ancient world', *Britannia* 8, 193–207

Boon, G.C. 1978: 'Excavations on the site of a Roman Quay at Caerleon and its significance', in G.C. Boon (ed.), *Roman Sites*, Cambrian Archaeological Association Monographs and Collections 1, Cardiff, 1–24

Boon, G.C. 1983: 'Some domestic Romano-British shrines and their inhabitants', in B. Hartley and J. Wacher (eds), *Rome and Her Northern Provinces*, Gloucester, 33–55

Boon, G.C. 1989: 'A Roman Sculpture Rehabilitated', *Britannia* 20, 201–17

Boon, G.C. 2000: 'Objects of shale and jet', in M. Fulford and J. Timby, *Late Iron Age and Roman Silchester. Excavations on the Site of the Forum-Basilica 1977, 1980–86*, Britannia Monograph 15, London, 379–81

Booth, P. 2010: 'Roman Britain in 2009: Southern Counties', *Britannia* 41, 399–408

Bradley, R. 1976: 'Maumbury Rings, Dorchester: the excavations of 1908–1913', *Archaeologia* 105, 1–98

Brailsford, J.W. 1962: *Hod Hill 1: Antiquities in the Durden Collection*, London

Brewer, R.J., 1997: *Caerwent Roman Town* (2nd edn), Cardiff

Brickstock, R.J. 1987: *Copies of the Fel Temp Reparatio Coinage in Britain. A Study of Their Chronology and Archaeological Significance Including Gazetteers of Hoards and Site Finds*, BAR British Series 176, Oxford

Bridges, S. 1993: 'Historical research', in Smith 1993, 1–4

Bridgewater, N.P. 1970: 'The medieval homestead of Wallingstones', *Transactions of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club* 40 (1), 75–116

Brodribb, A.C.C., Hands, A.R. and Walker, D.R. 1973: *Excavations at Shakenoak Farm, Near Wilcote, Oxfordshire. Part IV, Site C*, Oxford

Bulleid, A. and Gray, H.St G. 1911: *The Glastonbury Lake Village: A Full Description of the Excavations and Relics discovered, 1892–1907. Vol. 1*, Glastonbury
Bulleid, A. and Gray, H.St.G. 1953: *The Meare Lake Village, vol. 2*, Taunton
Bushe-Fox, J.P. 1916: *Third Report on the Excavations on the Site of the Roman Town of Wroxeter, Shropshire, 1914*, Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London 4, Oxford
Bushe-Fox, J.P. 1928: *Second Report on the Excavations of the Roman Fort at Richborough, Kent*, Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London 7, Oxford
Bushe-Fox, J.P. 1949: *Fourth Report on the Excavations of the Roman Fort at Richborough, Kent*, Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London 16, Oxford
Butcher, S. 1993: 'Personal objects: jewellery and equipment', in Woodward and Leach 1993, 149–78
Butcher, S. 2006: 'The brooches', in Graham 2006, 94–9
Buxton, K. and Bellamy, P.S. 2002: 'Kimmeridge shale objects', in Davies *et al.* 2002, 89–91
Calkin, J.B. 1955: '"Kimmeridge coal-money." The Romano-British shale armlet industry', *PDNHAS* (for 1953) 75, 45–71
Calkin, J.B. 1973: 'Kimmeridge shale objects from Colliton Park, Dorchester', *PDNHAS* (for 1972) 94, 44–8
Carneiro, S. forthcoming: 'O Balneario Termal Romano de Aquae Flaviae', in *Monumentos Balneares do Noroeste Peninsular da Proto-Historia a Idade Media, Seminario, Novembro 2010*
Caron, B. 1993: 'A Roman figure-engraved glass bowl', *Metropolitan Museum Journal* 28, 47–55
Caron, B. 1997: 'Roman figure-engraved glass in the Metropolitan Museum of Art', *Metropolitan Museum Journal* 32, 19–50
Carter, A., Roberts, J.P. and Sutermeister, H. 1974–7: 'Excavations in Norwich, 1973. The Norwich Survey – third interim report', *Norfolk Archaeology* 36, 39–71
Casey, P.J., Davies, J.L. and Evans, J. 1993: *Excavations at Segontium (Caernarfon) Roman Fort, 1975–1979*, CBA Research Report 90, London
Chaissaing, M. 1961: 'Les barillets Frontiniens', *Revue archeologique de l'Est et de Centre-Est* 12, 7–33 and 89–106
Charlesworth, D. 1959: 'Roman glass in northern Britain', *Archaeologia Aeliana* (4th ser.) 37, 33–58
Charlesworth, D. 1971: 'The glass', in D.M. Rennie, 'Excavations at the Parsonage Fields, Cirencester', *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society* 90, 64–94.
Charlesworth, D. 1972: 'The glass', in S.S. Frere, *Verulamium Excavations. Vol. I*, Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London 28, London, 196–215
Chenet, G. and Gaudron, G. 1955: *La céramique sigillée d'Argonne des IIe et IIIe siècles*, *Gallia* Supplément 6, Paris
Clarke, G. 1979: *Pre-Roman and Roman Winchester. Part II The Roman Cemetery at Lankhills*, Winchester Studies 3, Oxford
Cobbett, R.E. 2008: 'A Dice Tower from Richborough', *Britannia* 39, 219–235
Cobbett, R.E. 2013: 'Turricula: les tours de jeu', *Archéothéma* 31, 48–9
Coles, J.M. 1987: *Meare Village East*, Somerset Levels Paper 13, Exeter
Collingwood, R.G. 1931: 'Roman objects from Stanwix and Thatcham', *Antiquaries Journal* 11 (1), 37–45
Collis, J. 1978: *Winchester Excavations. Vol. II: 1949–1960*, Winchester
Cooke, N. 2007: 'A late Roman coin hoard from the County Hospital site, Dorchester', *PDNHAS* (for 2006) 128, 61–7
Cool, H.E.M. 1987: 'The copper alloy personal ornaments', in Green 1987, 97–8
Cool, H.E.M. 1990a: 'The problem of third-century drinking vessels in Britain', *Annales du 11e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire de verre, Bâle 29 août–2 septembre 1989*, Amsterdam, 167–75
Cool, H.E.M. 1990b: 'Roman metal hairpins from southern Britain', *Archaeological Journal* 147, 148–82
Cool, H.E.M. 2006: 'Hemispherical bowl', in Hartley *et al.* 2006, 174, no. 135
Cool, H.E.M. 2010: 'Objects of glass, shale, bone and metal (except nails)', in P. Booth, A. Simmonds, A. Boyle, S. Clough, H.E.M. Cool and D. Poore, *The Late Roman Cemetery at Lankhills, Winchester. Excavations 2000–2005*, Oxford Archaeology Monograph 10, Oxford, 266–309
Cool, H.E.M. and Price, J. 1987: 'The glass', in G.W. Meates, *The Roman Villa at Lullingstone, Kent. Vol 2: The Wall Paintings and Finds*, Maidstone, 110–42
Cool, H.E.M. and Price, J. 1989: 'The glass vessels', in J. Britnell, *Caersws Vicus Powys. Excavations at the Old Primary School 1985–6*, BAR British Series 205, Oxford, 31–4

Cooper, N.J. 2007: 'Promoting the study of finds in Roman Britain: democracy, integration and dissemination. Practice and methodologies for the future', in R. Hingley and S. Willis, *Roman Finds: Context and Theory. Proceedings of a conference held at the University of Durham, July 2002*, Oxford, 35–53

Coppack, G. 1990: *Abbeys and Priories*, London

Copson, C.K. and Healy, F. 1993a: 'Portable stone objects', in R.J.C. Smith 1993, 36

Copson, C.K. and Healy, F. 1993b: 'Shale', in R.J.C. Smith 1993, 36–9

Corney, M. and Cox, P.W. 2007: *Colliton Park Roman Town House – A Preliminary Description of the Building, Archaeology, Setting and Reconstruction*, Unpublished report by AC Archaeology (8805/1/0)

Cotton, M.A. 1958: 'The 1951 excavations', in M.A. Cotton and P.W. Gathercole, *Excavations at Clausentum, Southampton 1951–1954*, Ministry of Works Archaeological Report 2, London, 3–144

Cowgill, J., de Neergaard, M. and Griffiths, N. 2000: *Knives and Scabbards*, Medieval Finds from Excavations in London 1 (new edn), London

Cox, P.W. 1993: 'Appendix 1: Excavations at County Hall in 1984', in Smith 1993, 89–93

Crummy, N. 1981: 'Bone working at Colchester', *Britannia* 12, 277–85

Crummy, N. 1983: *The Roman Small Finds from Excavations in Colchester 1971–79*, Colchester Archaeological Report 2, Colchester

Crummy, N. 1988: *The Post-Roman Small Finds from Excavations in Colchester 1971–85*, Colchester Archaeological Report 5, Colchester

Crummy, N. 2001: 'Bone-working in Roman Britain: a model for itinerant craftsmen?' in M. Polfer (ed.), *L'artisanat romain: évolutions, continuités et ruptures (Italie et provinces occidentales)*, Monographies *Instrumentum* 20, Montagnac, 97–109

Crummy, N. 2006: 'The small finds', in Fulford *et al.* 2006, 120–32

Crummy, N. 2010: 'Bears and coins: the iconography of protection in late Roman infant burials', *Britannia* 41, 37–93

Crummy, N. 2012: 'Characterising the small finds assemblage from Silchester's *Insula* IX (1997-2009)', in M. Fulford (ed.), *Silchester and the study of Romano-British urbanism*, JRA Supplementary Series 90, Portsmouth, RI, 105–25

Crummy, N. in prep.: 'Small finds', in R. Clark, report on excavations at Whitefriars, Norwich, for Oxford Archaeology East

Crummy, N. and Eckardt, H. 2003: 'Regional identities and technologies of the self: nail-cleaners in Roman Britain', *Archaeological Journal* 160, 44–69

Cunliffe, B. (ed.) 1968: *Fifth Report on the Excavations of the Roman Fort at Richborough, Kent*, Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London 23, Oxford

Cunliffe, B. 1971: *Excavations at Fishbourne 1961–65. Vol. 2: The Finds*, Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London 27, Oxford

Cunliffe, B. 1975: *Excavations at Portchester Castle. Vol 1: Roman*, Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London 32, London

Curle, J. 1911: *A Roman Frontier Post and its People: The Fort of Newstead in the Parish of Melrose*, Glasgow

Curle, J. 1932: 'An inventory of objects of Roman and provincial Roman origin found on sites in Scotland not definitely associated with Roman constructions', *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 66, 277–397

Dalton, O.M. 1922: 'Roman spoons from Dorchester', *Antiquaries Journal* 2, 89–92

Daniels, R., Jelley, D., Marlow, M. and Vyner, B. 1987 'A Romano-British double burial at Hartlepool, Cleveland', *Durham Archaeological Journal* 3, 1–4

Davidovits, F. 2007: 'The making of Ptolemaic Egyptian blue pigment in Latin texts', in J.C. Goyon and C. Cardin, *Proceedings of the Ninth International Congress of Egyptologists*, Leuven, 367–71

Davies, J. 2007: 'Jettons', in P.A. Emery, *Norwich Greyfriars: Pre-Conquest Town and Medieval Friary*, East Anglian Archaeology 120, Gressenhall, 147

Davies, J. 2008: 'Jettons', in Rees *et al.* 2008, 283–4

Davies, S.M. 1987: 'The brooches', in Green 1987, 95–7

Davies, S.M., Bellamy, P.S., Heaton, M.J. and Woodward, P.J. 2002: *Excavations at Alington Avenue, Fordington, Dorchester, Dorset, 1984–87*, Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society Monograph 15, Dorchester

Denford, G. 2000: *Prehistoric and Romano-British Kimmeridge Shale*, Archaeology Data Service, York (doi:10.5284/1000090)

D'Escurac-Doisy, H. 1959: 'La verrerie chrétienne découverte à Timgad', *Libyca* 7, 59–79

D'Escurac-Doisy, H. 1962–65: 'Verrerie antique et collections du Musée National des Antiquités', *Bulletin d'Archéologie Algerienne* 1, 129–57
De Tommaso, G. 1989: 'Vetri incisi dalle collezioni del Museo Nazionale Romano di Roma', *Kölner Jahrbuch* 22, 99–104
De Tommaso, G. 2000: 'Alcuni vetri incise dalle collezioni del Museo Nazionale Romano', *Annales du 14e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre (Venezia-Milano 1998)*, 113–16
Dickinson, B. 1986: 'Potters' stamps and signatures on the samian', in Miller *et al.* 1986, 186–98
Dolley, M. 1975: 'The coins and jettons', in Platt and Coleman-Smith 1975, 315–31
Donovan, H.E. 1934: 'Excavation of a Romano-British building at Bourton on the Water, Gloucestershire, 1934', *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society* 56, 99–128
Draper, J. 1980: 'Colliton Park, Dorchester', *PDNHAS* (for 1978) 100, 120
Draper, J. 1984: 'Some further discussions on the library site, Colliton Park, Dorchester', *PDNHAS* (for 1983) 105, 157–9
Draper, J. and Chaplin, C. 1982: *Dorchester Excavations Volume 1: Excavations at Wadham House 1968; Dorchester Prison 1970, 1975 and 1978; and Glyde Path Road 1966*, Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society Monograph 2, Dorchester
Drew, C.D. and Selby, K.C. 1938: 'First interim report on the excavations at Colliton Park, Dorchester', *PDNHAS* 59 (for 1937), 1–14
Drew, C.D. and Selby, K.C. 1939: 'The excavations at Colliton Park, Dorchester: second interim report', *PDNHAS* 60 (for 1938), 51–65
Drummond-Murray, J. and Thompson, P. 2002: *Settlement in Roman Southwark*, MoLAS Monograph 12, London
Dunning, G.C. 1968: 'The stone mortars', in Cunliffe 1968, 110–14
Durand-Lefebvre, M. 1963: *Marques de potiers gallo-romains trouvées à Paris*, Paris
Eckardt, H. 2002: *Illuminating Roman Britain*, Monographies *Instrumentum* 23, Montagnac
Eckardt, H. and Crummy, N. 2008: *Styling the Body in Late Iron Age and Roman Britain: a Contextual Approach to Toilet Instruments*, Monographies *Instrumentum* 36, Montagnac
Egan, G. 1998: *The Medieval Household*, Medieval finds from excavations in London 6, London
Egan, G. 2007: 'Late medieval non-ferrous metalwork and evidence for metal working AD 1050–1100 to 1500–50', in D. Griffiths, R.A. Philpott and G. Egan, *Meols. The Archaeology of the North Wirral Coast*, Oxford University School of Archaeology Monograph 68, Oxford, 77–188
Egan, G. and Pritchard, F. 1991: *Dress Accessories c. 1150 – c. 1450*, Medieval finds from excavations in London 3, London
Ellis, B.M.A. 2004: 'Spurs and spur fittings', in J. Clark (ed.), *The Medieval Horse and its Equipment, c. 1150 – c. 1450*, Medieval Finds from Excavations in London 5 (new edn), London), 124–56
Ellis, S.E. and Moore, D.T. 1990: 'Sharpening and grinding stones', in Biddle 1990a, 868–81
Ellison, A. 1987: 'The finds', in Green 1987, 138–41
Emery, W.B. and Kirwan, L.P. 1938: *Royal Tombs of Ballana and Qustul*, Cairo
Exner, K. 1939: 'Die provinzialrömischen Emailfibeln der Rheinlande', *Bericht Römisch-Germanischen Kommission* 29, 31–121
Eyers, J.E. (ed.) 2011: *Romans in the Hambleden Valley, Yewden Roman Villa*, Chiltern Archaeology Monograph 1, High Wycombe
Eyers, J. and Mays, S. 2011: 'Infanticide in Roman Britain? The Yewden villa babies', *Current Archaeology* 260
Farrar, R.A.H. 1963: 'A well at the new clinic site, Colliton Park, Dorchester', *PDNHAS* (for 1962) 84, 113.
Farwell, D.E. and Molleson, T.I. 1993: *Excavations at Poundbury 1966–80. Vol. 2, The Cemeteries*, Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society Monograph 11, Dorchester
Fazekas I.G. and Kósa F. 1978: *Forensic Fetal Osteology*, Budapest
Feugère, M. 1985: *Les fibules en Gaule Méridionale de la conquête à la fin du Ve siècle après J.-C.*, Revue Archéologique de Narbonnaise Supplément 12, Paris
Fölzer, E. 1913: *Die Bilderschüsseln der ostgallischen Sigillata-Manufakturen*, Römische Keramik in Trier 1, Bonn
Fowler, E. 1960: 'The origins and development of the penannular brooch in Europe', *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 26, 149–77
Fox, A. 1948: 'The Early Plan and Town Houses of Silchester', *Antiquity* 22, 172–8
Fox, G.E. and Hope, W.H.St J. 1905: 'Excavations at Silchester 1903 and 1904', *Archaeologia* 59, 333–70

Foy, D. and Michel, D. 2003: 'Utilisation et récupération du verre dans la villa de Milhaud (Gard) à la fin de Antiquité (vaisselle grave et verre architectural)', *Revue archéologique de Narbonnaise* 36, 319–34
Foy, D. and Nenna, M.-D. 2001: *Tout Feu, Tout Sable. Mille ans de verre antique dans le Midi de la France*, Aix-en-Provence
Fremersdorf, F. 1959: *Die Denkmaler des römischen Köln V. Römische Gläser mit Fadenauflage in Köln*, Berlin
Fremersdorf, F. 1962: *Die Denkmaler des römischen Köln VII. Die römischen Gläser mit aufgelten Nuppen*, Berlin
Fremersdorf, F. 1967: *Die Denkmaler des römischen Köln VIII. Die römischen Gläser mit Schliff, Bemalung und Goldauflagen aus Köln*, Berlin
Fremersdorf, F. 1970: 'Seltene varianten steilwandiger römischer Glasbecher des 3Jh aus Köln', *Kölner Jahrbuch für Vor und Fruhgeschichte* 11, 59–72
Fremersdorf, F. 1975: *Antikes, Islamisches und Mittelalterliches Glas... in den Vatikanischen Sammlungen Roms*, Citta del Vaticano
Frere, S.S. 1972: *Verulamium Excavations. Vol. I*, Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London 28, Oxford
Frere, S.S. 1983: *Verulamium Excavations. Vol. II*, Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London 41, London
Frere, S.S. 2011: 'The saga of Verulamium Building XXVII, 2', *Britannia* 42, 263–74
Fulford, M.G. 1975: *New Forest Roman Pottery: Manufacture and Distribution, with a corpus of the pottery types*, BAR British Series 17, Oxford
Fulford, M. 2001: 'Links with the past: pervasive "ritual" behaviour in Roman Britain', *Britannia* 32, 199–218
Fulford, M., Batcheller, J., Caple, C., Firth, J. and Richards, D. 2011: 'A child's burial in unconsecrated ground in early modern Dorchester, Dorset', *Post-Medieval Archaeology* 45 (2), 307–12
Fulford, M. and Clarke, A. 2011: *Silchester: City in Transition*, Britannia Monograph 25, London
Fulford, M., Clarke, A. and H. Eckardt 2006: *Life and Labour in Late Roman Silchester*, Britannia Monograph 22, London
Fulford, M., Handley, M. and Clarke, A. 2000: 'An early date for Ogham: The Silchester Ogham Stone Rehabilitated', *Medieval Archaeology* 44, 1–23
Gaitzsch, W. 2005: *Eisenfunde aus Pergamon: Geräte, Werkzeuge und Waffen*, Berlin
Gard, L. 1937: *Reliefsigillata des 3 und 4 Jahrhunderts aus den Werkstätten von Trier*, unpublished Ph.D. thesis, University of Tübingen
Goethert-Polaschek, K. 1977: *Katalog der römischen Gläser des Rheinischen Landesmuseums Trier*, Mainz
Gomolka-Fuchs, G. 2008: 'Die Kleinfunde' in G.V. Bülow, B. Böttges, S. Conrad, B. Döhle, G. Gomolka-Fuchs, E. Schönert-Geiss, D. Stran ev and K. Wachtel, *Iatrus-Krivina. Spätantike Befestigung und Frühmittelalterliche Siedlung an der Unteren Donau. Band VI: Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen 1992–2000*, Limesforschungen 28, Mainz, 265–303
Goodall, A.R. 1982: 'Objects of copper alloy', in J.G. Coad and A.D.F. Streeten, 'Excavations at Castle Acre Castle, Norfolk, 1972–77', *Archaeological Journal* 139, 235–9
Goodall, A. 1984: 'Objects of non-ferrous metal', in Allan 1984, 337–48
Goodall, A.R. 1987: 'Medieval copper alloy', in Beresford 1987, 173–6
Goodall, I. 1975: 'Metalwork from Goltho', in G. Beresford, *The Medieval Clay-Land Village: Excavations at Goltho and Barton Blount*, Society for Medieval Archaeology Monograph 6, London, 79–96
Goodall, I.H. 1980: *Ironwork in Medieval Britain: An Archaeological Study*, unpublished Ph.D. thesis, University College, Cardiff
Goodall, I.H. 1990a: 'Iron buckles and belt-fittings', in Biddle 1990a, 526–38
Goodall, I.H. 1990b: 'Locks and keys', in Biddle 1990a, 1001–36
Goodall, I.H. 2011: *Ironwork in Medieval Britain*, Society for Medieval Archaeology Monograph 31, London
Goodburn, R. 1984: 'The non-ferrous metal objects', in S.S. Frere, *Verulamium Excavations. Vol III*, Oxford University Committee for Archaeology Monograph 1, Oxford, 19–67
Gracie, H.S. 1970: 'Frocester Court Roman villa, Gloucestershire', *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society* 89, 15–86
Gracie, H.S. and Price, E.G. 1979: 'Frocester Court Roman villa: second report', *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society* 97, 9–64

Graham, A. 2006: *The Excavation of Five Beaker Burials, the Iron Age and Romano-British Settlements, and the 4th-Century Courtyard Villa at Barton Field, Tarrant Hinton, Dorset, 1968–1984*, Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society Monograph 17, Dorchester
Green, C.S. 1987: *Excavations at Poundbury, Dorchester, Dorset 1966–1982. Vol. 1: The Settlements*, Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society Monograph 7, Dorchester
Greene, J.P. 1994: 'Excavations at Dorchester Hospital (Site C), Dorchester, Dorset', *PDNHAS* (for 1993) 115, 71–100
Greep, S.J. 1983: *Objects in Animal Bone, Antler, Ivory and Teeth from Roman Britain*, unpublished Ph.D. thesis, University of Wales
Greep, S.J. 1985: 'Objects of worked bone and antler', in J. Draper, *Excavations by Mr. H.P. Cooper on the Roman Site at Hill Farm, Gestingthorpe, Essex*, East Anglian Archaeology 25, Chelmsford, 68–73
Greep, S.J. 1986: 'The objects of worked bone', in Zienkiewicz 1986, 196–213
Greep, S.J. 1995: 'Objects of bone, antler and ivory from C.A.T. sites', in K. Blockley, M. Blockley, P. Blockley, S.S. Frere and S. Stow, *Excavations in the Marlowe Car Park and Surrounding areas. Part II: The Finds*, The Archaeology of Canterbury V, Canterbury, 1112–52
Greep, S.J. 2004: 'Bone and antler veneer', in H.E.M. Cool, *The Roman Cemetery at Brougham, Cumbria. Excavations 1966–67*, Britannia Monograph 21, London, 273–82
Griffiths, D.W. 1990: 'A group of late Anglo-Saxon hooked tags from Cheshire', *Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society* (for 1987–88) 70, 39–49
Guido, M. 1978: *The Glass Beads of the Prehistoric and Roman Periods in Britain and Ireland*, Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London 35, London
Guido, M. 1999: *The Glass Beads of Anglo-Saxon England, c. AD 400–700*, Woodbridge
Guido, M. and Mills, J.M. 1993: 'Beads (jet, glass, crystal and coral)', in D.E. Farwell and T.L. Molleson, *Excavations at Poundbury. Vol. II: The Cemeteries*, Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society Monograph 11 Dorchester, 100–2
Guiraud, H. 1989: 'Bagues et anneaux à l'époque romaine en Gaule', *Gallia* 46, 173–211
Habert, T. 1893: *La Poterie antique parlante*, Paris
Hammerson, M.J. 1980: *Romano-British Imitations of the Coinage of A.D. 330–48*, unpublished M.Phil. thesis, University College, London
Harden, D.B. 1947: 'The glass', in H.E. O'Neil, 'The Roman Villa at Park St., near St. Albans, Hertfordshire: Report on the Excavations of 1943–45', *Archaeological Journal* 102, 68–72
Harden, D.B. 1957: 'Four Roman glasses from Hauxton Mill, Cambridge 1870', *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 51, 12–16
Harden, D.B. 1960: 'The Wint Hill hunting bowl and related glasses', *Journal of Glass Studies* 2, 45–81
Harden, D.B. 1962: 'Glass', in RCHME, *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of York. Vol. 1: Eburacum, Roman York*, London, 136–41
Harden, D.B. 1967: 'The glass jug', in M. Biddle, 'Two Flavian burials from Grange Road, Winchester', *Antiquaries Journal* 47, 238–40
Harden, D.B. 1969: 'Ancient Glass II, Roman', *Archaeological Journal* 126, 44–77
Harden, D.B. 1979: 'Glass vessels', in Clarke 1979, 209–20
Harden, D.B., Hellenkemper H., Painter, K. and Whitehouse, D. 1987: *Glass of the Caesars*, Milan
Harden, D.B., Painter, K.S., Pinder-Wilson, R.H. and Tait, H. 1968: *Masterpieces of Glass*, London
Harden, D.B. and Price, J. 1971: 'The glass', in Cunliffe 1971, 317–68
Hartley, B.R. 1977: 'Some wandering potters', in J. Dore and K. Greene (eds), *Roman Pottery Studies in Britain and Beyond. Papers Presented to John Gillam, July 1977.* BAR Supplementary Series 30, Oxford, 251–61
Hartley, E., Hawkes, J., Henig, M. and Mee, F. 2006: *Constantine the Great. York's Roman Emperor*, York
Harvey, Y. 1975: 'The small finds catalogue', in Platt and Coleman-Smith 1975, 254–93
Haselgrove, C. 1997: 'Iron Age brooch deposition and chronology', in A. Gwilt and C. Haselgrove, *Reconstructing Iron Age Societies: New Approaches to the British Iron Age*, Oxbow Monograph 71, Oxford, 51–72
Hassall, M. and Rhodes, J. 1974: 'Excavations at the new Market Hall, Gloucester, 1966–7', *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society* 93, 15–100
Hattatt, R. 1987: *Brooches of Antiquity*, Oxford
Hattatt, R. 1989: *Ancient Brooches and Other Artefacts*, Oxford
Hawkes, S.C. and Dunning, G.C. 1961: 'Soldiers and settlers in Britain, fourth to fifth century', *Medieval Archaeology* 5, 1–70
Henig, M. 1972: 'Roman gems in Dorset', *PDNHAS* (for 1971) 93, 183–96

Henig, M. 1978: *A Corpus of Roman Engraved Gemstones from the British Isles*, BAR British Series 8 (2nd edn), Oxford
Henig, M. 1984: 'Amber amulets', *Britannia* 24, 244–6
Henig, M. 1985: 'A bronze Bacchic ring-bezel from Colliton Park', *PDNHAS* (for 1984) 106, 142–3
Henig, M. 1993a: 'Copper-alloy and non-ferrous metalwork', in Woodward *et al.* 1993, 117–32
Henig, M. 1993b: 'The bronze objects', in Lucas 1993a, 79–82
Henig, M. 1994a: 'Copper alloy objects', in Greene 1994, 89–90
Henig, M. 1994b: '1880s small finds', in Greene 1994, 90–4
Henig, M. and Morris, E. 2002: 'The copper alloy and lead alloy objects', in Davies *et al.* 2002, 180–1
Henig, M. and Wickenden, N.P. 1988: 'A hoard of jet and shale', in P. Drury, *The Mansio and Other Sites in the South-Eastern Sector of Caesaromagus*, Chelmsford Archaeological Trust Report 3.1/CBA Research Report 66, London, 107–10
Hermet, F. 1934: *La Graufesenque (Condatomago)*, Paris
Hills, C.M. and Penn, K.J. 1981: *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Spong Hill, North Elmham II*, East Anglian Archaeology 11, Dereham
Hillson, S. 1990: *Teeth*, Cambridge
Hinton, D.A. 1990a: 'Belt-hasps and other belt fittings', in Biddle 1990a, 539–42
Hinton, D.A. 1990b: 'Hooked tags', in Biddle 1990a, 548–52
Hinton, D.A. and Parsons, A.L. 1996: 'Pins', in D.A. Hinton, *The Gold, Silver and Other Non-Ferrous Alloy Objects from Hamwic*, Southampton Archaeology Monographs 6, Southampton, 14–37
Hodge, A.T. 1992: *Roman Aqueducts and Water Supply*, London
Hodges, H. 1976: *Artifacts: An Introduction to Early Materials and Technology*, London
Hope, W.H.St J. 1908: 'Excavations on the site of the Roman city at Silchester, Hants, in 1907', *Archaeologia* 61, 199–218
Horn, H.G. 1989: 'Si per me misit, nil nisi vota feret. Ein römischer Spielturm aus Froitzheim', *Bonner Jahrbücher* 189, 139–60
Huld-Zetsche, I. 1971: 'Glatte Sigillaten des 'Massenfundes' aus Trier', *Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautorum Acta* 13, 21–39
Huld-Zetsche, I. 1972: *Trierer Reliefsigillata Werkstatt I*, Materialen römisch-germanischen Keramik 9, Bonn
Hull, M.R. 1967: 'The Nor'nour brooches', in D. Dudley, 'Excavations on Nor'nour in the Isles of Scilly, 1962–6', *Archaeological Journal* 124, 28–64
Hull, M.R. forthcoming: *Brooches in Pre-Roman and Roman Britain* (eds G.M. Simpson, N. Crummy and B. Blance)
Hull, M.R. and Hawkes, C.F.C. 1987: *Corpus of Ancient Brooches in Britain*, BAR British Series 168, Oxford
Isings, C. 1957: *Roman Glass From Dated Finds*, Groningen
Jackson, R. 1990: *Camerton. The Late Iron Age and Early Roman Metalwork*, London
Jackson, R. 1996: 'A new collyrium-stamp from Staines and some thoughts on eye medicine in Roman London and Britannia', in J. Bird, M. Hassall and H. Sheldon (eds), *Interpreting Roman London. Papers in Memory of Hugh Chapman*, Oxbow Monograph 58, Oxford, 177–87
Johns, C. 1996a: 'Mounted men and sitting ducks: the iconography of Romano-British plate-brooches', in B. Raftery (ed.), *Sites and Sights of the Iron Age: Essays of Fieldwork and Museum Research Presented to I.M. Stead*, Oxbow Monograph 56, Oxford, 103–9
Johns, C. 1996b: *The Jewellery of Roman Britain*, London
Johns, C. and Potter, T. 1983: *The Thetford Treasure. Roman Jewellery and Silver*, London
Johnson, P. 1982: *Romano-British Mosaics*, Shire Archaeology 25, Aylesbury
Johnson, P. 1983: 'The Ilchester-Lindinis Officina', *Mosaic* 8, April 1983, 5–8
Jope, M. 1984: 'Brooches', in B. Cunliffe, *Danebury: An Iron Age Hillfort in Hampshire*, CBA Research Report 52, London, 340–3
Juhász, G. 1935: *A brigetioi terra sigilláták (Die Sigillaten von Brigetio)*, Dissertationes Pannonicae Series 2 No. 3, Budapest
Karnitsch, P. 1959: *Die Reliefsigillata von Ovilava*, Linz
Keely, J. 1986: 'The pottery', in McWhirr 1986, 153–89
Kenyon, K.M. 1934: 'The Roman theatre at Verulamium, St Albans', *Archaeologia* 84, 213–61
Kenyon, K. 1948: *Excavation at the Jewry Wall Site, Leicester*, Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London 15, Oxford

King, C.E. 1978: 'The Woodeaton (Oxfordshire) hoard and the problem of Constantinian imitations, AD 330-41', *Numismatic Chronicle* 138, 38–65
Knorr, R. 1907: *Die verzierten Terra-sigillata Gefässe von Cannstatt und Köngen-Grinario*, Stuttgart
Knorr, R. and Sprater, F. 1927: *Die westpfälzischen Sigillata Töpfereien von Blickweiler und Eschweiler Hof*, Speyer
Kósa, F. 1989: 'Age estimation from the fetal skeleton', in M.Y. İşçan, *Age Markers in the Human Skeleton*, Springfield, IL, 21–54
Künzl, E. 1993: *Die Alamannenbeute aus dem Rhein bei Neupotz: Plünderungsgut aus dem römischen Gallien*, Mainz
La Baume, P. and Salomonson, L.W. 1976: *Römische Kleinkunst, Sammlung Karl Löffler*, Wissenschaftliche Kataloge des Römisch-Germanischen Museums Köln 3, Cologne
Lawson, A.J. 1976: 'Shale and jet objects from Silchester', *Archaeologia* 105, 241–75
Leach, P. 1982: *Ilchester 1. Excavations 1974–5*, Western Archaeological Trust Excavation Monograph 3, Bristol
Leach, P. (ed.) 1984: *The Archaeology of Taunton. Excavations and Fieldwork to 1980*, Western Archaeological Trust Monograph 8, Bristol
Leach, P. 1994: 'Roman and Medieval small finds', in P. Leach (ed.), *Ilchester. Vol. 2: Archaeology, Excavation and Fieldwork to 1984*, Sheffield Excavation Reports 2, Sheffield, 121–30
Leivers, M. 2008: 'Glass, worked bone, shale and metalwork', in 'Dorchester, former County Hospital', www.wessexarch.co.uk/projects/dorset/dorchester_hospital
Ling, R. 1983: 'The Seasons in Romano-British mosaic pavements', *Britannia* 14, 13–22
Ling, R. 1991: *Roman Painting*, Cambridge
Liversidge, J.E.A. 1950: 'Tables in Roman Britain', *Antiquity* 24 (93), 25–9
Liversidge, J.E.A. 1951: 'A Roman shale table-leg from Dorset', *Antiquaries Journal* 31, 193–4
Liversidge, J. 1977: 'Roman burials in the Cambridge area', *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 67, 11–38
Liversidge, J.E.A. and Peers, R.N.R. 1960: 'A new Roman shale table-leg from Dorset', *Antiquaries Journal* 40, 72–3
Lloyd-Morgan, G. 2001: Objects of copper alloy, bone, antler, jet and shale', in P.M. Booth, J. Evans and J. Hiller, *Excavations in the Extramural Settlement of Roman Alchester, Oxfordshire, 1991*, Oxford Archaeology Monograph No. 1, Oxford, 221–34
Lucas, R.N. 1993a: *The Romano-British Villa at Halstock, Dorset. Excavations 1967–1985*, Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society Monograph 13, Dorchester
Lucas, R.N. 1993b: 'The stone objects', in Lucas 1993a, 92–5
Ludowici, W. 1927: *Stempel-Namen und Bilder römischer Töpfer, Legions-Ziegel-Stempel, Formen von Sigillata- und anderen Gefässen aus meinen Ausgrabungen in Rheinzabern 1901–1914*, München
Ludowici, W. and Ricken, H. (eds) 1948: *Die Bilderschüsseln der römischen Töpfer von Rheinzabern. Tafelband, Katalog VI, Ausgrabungen in Rheinzabern 1901–1914*, Speyer
MacGregor, A. 1985: *Bone, Antler, Ivory and Horn. The Technology of Skeletal Materials Since the Roman Period*, London
MacGregor, A. and Bolick, E. 1993: *A Summary Catalogue of the Anglo-Saxon Collections (Non-Ferrous Metals), Ashmolean Museum*, BAR British Series 230, Oxford
Mackreth, D.F. 1982: 'The brooches', in Leach 1982, 241–8
Mackreth, D.F. 1986: 'Brooches', in D. Gurney, *Settlement, Religion and Industry on the Roman Fen-edge, Norfolk*, East Anglian Archaeology 31, Gressenhall, 61–7
Mackreth, D.F. 1987: 'The brooches', in B. Cunliffe, *Hengistbury Head, Dorset. Vol. 1. The Prehistoric and Roman settlement, 3500 BC to AD 500*, Oxford University Committee for Archaeology Monograph 13, Oxford, 142–51
Mackreth, D.F. 1988: 'Roman brooches', in B. Cunliffe, *Mount Batten, Plymouth. A Prehistoric and Roman Port*, Oxford University Committee for Archaeology Monograph 26, Oxford, 65–7
Mackreth, D.F. 1993: 'The copper alloy brooches', in D. Mackie, 'Prehistoric ditch systems at Ketton and Tixover, Rutland', *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* 67, 11–13
McWhirr, A. 1986: *Houses in Roman Cirencester*, Cirencester Excavations III, Cirencester
Maiuri, A. 1928: 'Bicchiere istoriato da Sepino con rappresentanza bacchica', *Bolletino d'Arte* 21, 504–13
Mann, J.E. 1982: *Early Medieval Finds From Flaxengate*, Archaeology of Lincoln 14–1, Lincoln
Manning, W.H. 1966a: 'A hoard of Romano-British ironwork from Brampton, Cumberland', *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society* 66, 1–36
Manning, W.H. 1966b: 'Caistor-by-Norwich and *Notitia Dignitatum*', *Antiquity* 40, 60–2

Manning, W.H. 1974: 'Objects of iron', in Neal 1974, 157–87
Manning, W.H. 1985: *Catalogue of the Romano-British Iron Tools, Fittings and Weapons in the British Museum*, London
Manning, W.H. 1998: 'A hoard of Late Roman Ironwork from Sibson, Huntingdonshire,' in Bird 1998, 281–95
Manning. W.H., Price, J. and Webster, J. 1995: *Report on the Excavations at Usk 1965–1976. The Roman Small Finds*, Cardiff
Margeson, S. 1982: 'Worked bone', in J.G. Coad and A.D.F. Streeten, 'Excavations at Castle Acre Castle, Norfolk, 1972–77', *Archaeological Journal* 139, 241–55
Margeson, S. 1993: *Norwich Households: The Medieval and Post-Medieval Finds From Norwich Survey Excavations 1971–1978*, East Anglian Archaeology 58, Norwich
Marsh, G. 1981: 'London's samian supply and its relationship to the development of the Gallic samian industry', in A.C Anderson and A.S. Anderson (eds), *Roman Pottery Research in Britain and North-West Europe. Papers Presented to Graham Webster*, BAR International Series 123, Oxford, 173–238
Meates, G.W. 1979: *The Roman Villa at Lullingstone, Kent. Vol. 1 The Site*, Maidstone
Mernick, P. and Algar, D. 2001: 'Jettons or casting counters', in P. Saunders (ed.), *Salisbury Museum Medieval Catalogue 3*, Salisbury, 213–60
Miller, L., Schofield, J. and Rhodes, M. 1986: *The Roman Quay at St Magnus House, London. Excavations at New Fresh Wharf, Lower Thames Street, London, 1974–78*, London and Middlesex Archaeological Society Special Paper 8, London
Miller, S.N. 1928: *The Roman Fort at Old Kilpatrick*, Glasgow
Mills, J.M. 1993a: 'Objects of copper alloy', in R.J.C. Smith 1993, 30–2
Mills, J.M. 1993b: 'Clay tobacco pipe', in R.J.C. Smith 1993, 64–5
Mills, J.M. 2006: 'The objects of jet and shale', in Graham 2006, 143–6
Mills, J.M. and Woodward, P.J. 1993a: 'The ironwork', in Woodward, Davies and Graham 1993, 132–5
Mills, J.M. and Woodward, P.J. 1993b: 'Shale and jet', in Woodward, Davies and Graham 1993, 139–45
Mills, J.M. and Woodward, P.J. 1993c: 'The portable stone objects', in Woodward, Davies and Graham 1993, 145-9
Mitchiner, M. 1988: *Jetons, Medalets and Tokens: The Medieval Period and Nuremberg*, London
Molleson, T., Eldridge, D. and Gale, N.H. 1986: 'Identification of lead sources by stable isotope ratios in bones and lead from Poundbury Camp, Dorset', *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 5, 249–53
Montgomery, J., Evans, J., Chenery, S., Pashley, V. and Killgrove, K. 2010: '"Gleaming, white and deadly": using lead to track human exposure and geographical origins in the Roman period in Britain', in Eckardt, H. (ed.), *Roman Diasporas. Archaeological Approaches to Mobility and Diversity in the Roman Empire*, JRA Supplementary Series 78, Portsmouth, RI, 199–226
Moratello, C. 2008: 'Materiali archeologici presso il Museo Canonicale di Verona: il bicchiere di vetro inciso con scene bacchiche', in P. Basso, A. Buonopane, S. Pesavento Mattioli and A. Cavazere (eds), *Est enim ille flos Italiae...Vita economica e sociale nella Cisalpina romana. Atti per le Giornate di Studio in onore del Prof. Ezio Buchi*, Verona, 491–99
Morgan, G.C. 1988: 'A survey of Romano-British wall plaster', *Journal of the Oil and Colour Chemists' Assocociation* 71, 417–18, 428
Morgan, G.C. 1992: *Romano-British Mortars and Plasters*, unpublished PhD thesis, University of Leicester, http:/hdl.handle.net/2381/27695
Mould, Q. 2000: 'Small finds from the Portico Pits', in P. Ellis (ed.), *The Roman Baths and Macellum at Wroxeter. Excavations by Graham Webster 1955–85*, English Heritage Archaeological Report 9, London, 137–42
Müller, G. 1968: *Das Lagerdorf des Kastells Butzbach. Die reliefverzierte Terra Sigillata*, Limesforschungen 5, Berlin
Myres, J.N.L. and Green, B. 1973: *The Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries of Caistor by Norwich and Markshall, Norfolk*, Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London 30, London
Neal, D.S. 1974: *The Excavation of the Roman Villa in Gadebridge Park, Hemel Hempstead 1963–8*, Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London 31, London
Neal, D.S. 2003: 'Building 2, Insula XXVII from *Verulamium*: A reinterpretation of the evidence,' in P. Wilson (ed.), *The Archaeology of Roman Towns. Studies in Honour of John S. Wacher*, Oxford, 195–202
Neal, D.S. and Butcher, S.A. 1974: 'Miscellaneous objects of bronze', in Neal 1974, 128–50
Nichols, R.V. 1979: 'A Roman couch in Cambridge', *Archaeologia* 106, 1–32
Nikolovski, D. forthcoming: 'A wheel-cut hemispherical bowl from Stobi', *Annales du 19ème Congres de l'Association internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre (Piran Slovenia, September 2012)*

Nöel Hume, I. 1950: *Discoveries on Walbrook 1949–50*, London
Nowakowski, W. 1992: 'Tintinnabula z Novae,' *Novensia* 4, 47–65
Oakley, G.E. 1979: 'The copper alloy objects', in J.H. Williams, *St Peter's Street, Northampton: excavations 1973–1976*, Northampton, 248–64
Oldenstein, J. 1976: 'Zur Ausrüstung römischer Auxiliareinheiten', *Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission* 57, 49–284
Olivier, A. 2000: 'The brooches', in J.C. Barrett, P.W.M. Freeman and A. Woodward, *Cadbury Castle, Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology*, English Heritage Archaeological Report 20, London, 132–43 and 197–202
Oliver, A. 2005: 'Late Roman engraved glass', *Journal of Roman Archaeology* 18, 747–53
Oswald, A. 1975: *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*, BAR British Series 14, Oxford
Oswald, F. 1945: 'Decorated ware from Lavoye', *Journal of Roman Studies* 34, 49–57
Oswald, F. and Pryce, T.D. 1920: *An Introduction to the Study of Terra Sigillata Treated From a Chronological Standpoint*, London
Ottaway, P. and Rogers, N.S.H. 2002: *Craft, Industry and Everyday Life: Finds from Medieval York*, Archaeology of York 17, York
Painter, K.S. 1968: 'Roman glass', in Harden *et al.* 1968, 36–90
Painter, K.S. 1971: 'Six Roman glasses with cut decoration from Amiens', *British Museum Quarterly* 36, 41–50
Painter, K.S. 1989: 'A fragment of a glass dish in the Antiquarium Comunale, Rome', *Kölner Jahrbuch* 22, 87–98
Painter, K.S. 2006: 'Traprain Law treasure', in Hartley *et al.* 2006, 229–46, nos 234–66
Paolucci, F. 1997: *I vetri incisi dall'Italia settentrionale e dalla Rezia nel periodo medio e tardo imperiale*, Florence
Paolucci, F. 2002: *L'Arte del Vetro Inciso a Roma nel IV secolo d. C.*, Florence
Pearson, T. 1984: 'Clay tobacco-pipes', in Leach 1984, 145–51
Pelletier, A. 1967: 'Verre à décor bachique trouvé à Vienne (Isère)', *Gallia* 25, 169–73
Perring, D. 2002: *The Roman House in Britain*, London/New York
Philippe, J. 1970: *La Monde Byzantin dans l'Histoire de la Verrerie (Ve-XVIe siècle)*, Bologna
Phillips, B. and Walters, B. 1985: *Archaeological excavations in Littlecote Park, Wiltshire 1983 and 84*, Swindon
Piggott, S. 1953: 'Three metal-work hoards of the Roman period from southern Scotland', *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scot*land (1952–53) 87, 1–50
Pitt-Rivers, A.H.L.-F. 1887: *Excavations in Cranborne Chase, Near Rushmore, on the Borders of Dorset and Wilts. Vol. 1 Excavations in the Romano-British Village on Woodcuts Common, and Romano-British Antiquities in Rushmore Park*, London
Pitt-Rivers, A.H.L.-F. 1888: *Excavations in Cranborne Chase, Near Rushmore, on the Borders of Dorset and Wilts. Vol. 2 Excavations in Barrows Near Rushmore*, London
Pitt-Rivers, A.H.L.-F. 1890: *King John's House, Tollard Royal, Wilts.*, London
Platt, C. and Coleman-Smith, R. 1975: *Excavations in Medieval Southampton 1953–1969*, Leicester
Plouviez, J. 2008: 'Counting brooches: ways of examining Roman brooch assemblages in London and beyond', in J. Clark, J. Cotton, J. Hall, R. Sherris and H. Swain (eds), *Londinium and Beyond: Essays on Roman London and its Hinterland for Harvey Sheldon*, CBA Research Report 156, York, 171–6
Pollard, H.B. 1907–9: 'Report on Pudding Pan shoals', *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London* (2nd Ser) 22, 396–413
Price, E. 2000: *Frocester. A Romano-British Settlement, its Antecedents and Successors. Vol. 2 The Finds*, Stonehouse
Price, J. 1978: 'Trade in glass', in J. du Plat Taylor and H. Cleere (eds), *Roman Shipping and Trade: Britain and the Rhine Provinces*, CBA Research Report 24, London, 70–8
Price, J. 1980: 'The Roman glass', in G. Lambrick, 'Excavations in Park Street, Towcester', *Northamptonshire Archaeology* 15, 63–8
Price, J. 1982: 'The glass', in G. Webster and L. Smith, 'The Excavation of a Romano-British rural establishment at Barnsley Park, Gloucestershire 1961–1979 Part II *c.* AD 360–400+', *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society* 100, 174–85
Price, J. 1987: 'Glass from Felmongers, Harlow in Essex. A dated deposit of vessel glass found in an Antonine pit', *Annales du 10e congres de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre. Madrid-Segovie 23–28 septembre 1985*, Amsterdam, 185–206
Price, J. 1989: 'The glass', in T.J. O'Leary, *Pentre Farm, Flint 1976–1981. An Official Building in the Roman Lead Mining District*, BAR British Series 207, Oxford, 77–86

Price, J. 1995a: 'Glass tablewares with wheel-cut, engraved and abraded decoration in Britain in the 4th century AD', in D. Foy (ed.), *Le verre de l'Antiquité Tardive et du Haut Moyen Age*, Guiry-en-Vexin, 25–33

Price, J. 1995b: 'Roman glass', in D. Phillips and B. Heywood, *Excavations at York Minster. Vol 1, part 2 The Finds*, London, 346–71

Price, J. 2010: 'Late Roman glass vessels in the Hadrian's Wall frontier region', in R. Collins and L. Allason-Jones (eds), *Finds from the Frontier: Material Culture in the 4th–5th Centuries*, CBA Research Report 162, York, 37–49

Price, J. and Cool, H.E.M. 1983: 'Glass from the excavations of 1974–6', in A.E. Brown and C. Woodfield, 'Excavations at Towcester, Northamptonshire: The Alchester Road Suburb', *Northamptonshire Archaeology* 18, 115–24

Price, J. and Cool, H.E.M. 1989a: 'The Romano-British Glass Project', *The Glass Cone* 21 (Spring 1989), 3–5

Price, J. and Cool, H.E.M. 1989b: 'Report on the Roman glass found at the Cattle-market, County Hall and East Pallant House sites Chichester', in A. Down, *Chichester Excavations VI*, Chichester, 132-42

Price, J. and Cottam, S. 1998: *Romano-British Glass Vessels: A Handbook*, York

Putnam, B. 2007: *Roman Dorset*, Stroud

Radford, C.A.R. 1932: 'Small Objects in metal, bone and glass, etc.', in J.P. Bushe-Fox, *Third Report on the Excavation of the Roman Fort of Richborough. Kent*, Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London 10, Oxford, 76–93

Rahtz, P. and Greenfield, E. 1977: *Excavations at Chew Valley Lake,* DoE Archaeological Report 8, London

Rahtz, P.A. and Harris, L.G. 1958: 'The temple well and other buildings at Pagan's hill, Chew Stoke, North Somerset', *Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological Soc*iety 101/102, 15–44

RCHME (Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England)) 1970: *An Inventory of Historical Monuments in the County of Dorset. Vol. 2 South-East*, London

RCHME (per B.N. Eagles) 1983: 'West Park Roman Villa, Rockbourne, Hampshire', *Archaeological Journal* 140, 129–50

Reece, R. 1991: *Roman Coins From 140 Sites in Britain*, Cirencester

Reece, R. 1993: 'Roman coins', in Woodward *et al.* 1993, 115–16

Reece, R. 1995: 'Site-finds in Roman Britain', *Britannia* 26, 179–206

Reece, R. 2002: *The Coinage of Roman Britain*, Stroud

Rees, H., Crummy, N., Ottaway, P.J. and Dunn, G. 2008: *Artefacts and Society in Roman and Medieval Winchester. Small Finds From the Suburbs and Defences, 1971–1986*, Winchester

Richards, M.P., Hedges, R.E.M., Molleson, T.I. and Vogel, J.C. 1998: 'Stable isotope analysis reveals variations in human diet at the Poundbury Camp cemetery site', *Journal of Archaeological Sci*ence 25, 1247–52

Ricken, H. and Fischer, C. (ed.) 1963: *Die Bilderschüsseln der römischen Töfer von Rheinzabern. Textband mit Typenbildern*, Materialen römisch-germanischen Keramik 7, Bonn

Rigold, S.E. 1975: 'The coins from J.S. Wacher's excavations', in Platt and Coleman-Smith 1975, 330–1

Rigold, S.E. 1988: 'Coins and jetons', in D. Sherlock and H. Woods, *St Augustine's Abbey: Report on Excavations 1960–78*, Gloucester, 236–45

Riha, E. 1990: *Der römische Schmuck aus Augst und Kaiseraugst*, Forschungen in Augst 10, Augst

Riha, E. and Stern, W.B. 1982: *Die römischen Löffel aus Augst und Kaiseraugust*, Forschungen in Augst 5, Augst

Robertson, A.S. 2000: *An Inventory of Romano-British Coin Hoards*, London

Robertson, A.S., Scott, M. and Keppie, L.J.F. 1975: *Bar Hill: A Roman Fort and its Finds*, Oxford

Robinson, P. 2005: 'Medieval and post-medieval objects', in L. Keen and P. Ellis, *Sherborne Abbey and School. Excavations 1972–76 and 1990*, Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society Monograph 16, Dorchester, 45–59

Robinson, S. and Laidlaw, M. 2001: *Excavation of Tree Pits at the Members Car Park, County Hall, Dorchester, Dorset*, unpublished report by AC Archaeology (2800/1/0)

Rogers, G.B. 1999: *Poteries sigillées de la Gaule Centrale, II – les potiers*, 2 vols, Cahiers du Centre Archéologique de Lezoux 1/Revue Archéologique SITES Hors-série 40, Lezoux

Rogerson, A. 1977: 'Excavations at Scole 1973', in *Norfolk*, East Anglian Archaeology 5, Gressenhall, 97–224

Saguí, L. 1993: 'Verreries de l'Antiquite tardive et du haut Moyen-Age d'apres les fouilles de Rome, Crypta Balbi', *Annales du 12e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre (Vienne-Wein 1991)*, Amsterdam, 187–96

Saguí, L. 1996: 'Un piatto di vetro inciso da Roma: contributo ad un inquadramento delle officine vitrarie tardo antiche', in M.G. Picozzi and P. Carinci (eds), *Studi in memoria di Lucia Guerrini. Vicino Oriente, Egeo – Grecia, Roma e mondo romano – Tradizione dell'antico e collezionismo di antichità. Studi Miscellanei 30*, Roma, 337–58

Saguí, L. 2009: 'Ateliers de verre gravé à Rome au IVe siècle ap. J-C: nouvelles données sur le verre gravé "à relief négatif"', *Annales du 17e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre (Anvers-Antwerp 2006)*, Antwerp, 206–16

Sauvaget, R. 1970: 'Le potier Servus II de Lezoux', *Revue Archéologique du Centre* 34, 127–42

Schädler, U. 2007: 'The Doctor's game – new light on the history of ancient board games', in P. Crummy, S. Benfield, N. Crummy, V. Rigby and D. Shimmin, *Stanway: An Élite Burial Site at Camulodunum*, Britannia Monograph 24, London, 359–75

Scheuer, L. and Black, S. 2000: *Developmental Juvenile Osteology*, London

Scheuer, J.L., Musgrave, J.H. and Evans, S.P. 1980: 'The estimation of late fetal and perinatal age from limb bone length by linear and logarithmic regression', *Annals of Human Biology* 7 (3), 257–65

Scrope, G.P. 1862: 'On a Roman villa discovered at North Wraxall', *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine* 7, 59–75

Sherlock, D. 1976: 'Roman folding spoons', *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society* 27, 250–5

Shiel, N. 1984: 'The numismatic finds', in Allan 1984, 248–57

Shortt, H. de S. 1959: 'A provincial Roman Spur from Longstock, Hants, and other spurs from Roman Britain', *The Antiquaries Journal* 39, 61–76

Sidonius Apollinaris 1915: *The Letters of Sidonius*, trans. O.M. Dalton, Oxford

Simpson, C.J. 1976: 'Belt buckles and strap-ends of the later empire: a preliminary survey of several new groups', *Britannia* 7, 192–224

Simpson, G. and Blance, B. 1998: 'Do brooches have ritual associations?', in Bird 1998, 267–79

Smith, D.J. 1965: 'Three fourth century schools of mosaic in Roman Britain', in G. Picard and H. Stern (eds), *La Mosaïque Gréco-Romaine*, Paris, 95–116

Smith, D.J. 1969: 'The mosaic pavements', in A.L.F. Rivet (ed.), *The Roman Villa in Britain*, London, 75–125

Smith, D.J. 1975: 'Roman mosaics in Britain before the fourth century', in H. Stern and M. Le Glay (eds), *La Mosaïque Gréco-Romaine II*, Paris, 269–90

Smith, D.J. 1977: 'Mythological figures and scenes in Romano-British mosaics', in J. Munby and M. Henig (eds), *Roman Life and Art in Britain. A Celebration in Honour of Jocelyn Toynbee*, BAR British Series 41, Oxford, 105–94

Smith, D.J. 1986: 'The mosaics', in McWhirr 1986, 79–91

Smith, J.T. 1997: *Roman Villas. A Study in Social Structure*, London/New York

Smith, R.J.C. 1993: *Excavations at County Hall, Colliton Park, Dorchester, Dorset 1988 in the North West Quarter of Durnovaria*, Wessex Archaeological Report 4, Salisbury

Smith, R.S. 1997: 'Objects of copper alloy', in R.J.C. Smith, F. Healy, M.J. Allen, E.L. Morris I. Barnes and P.J. Woodward, *Excavations along the route of the Dorchester By-pass, Dorset, 1986–8*, Wessex Archaeological Report 11, Salisbury, 235–8

Snelling, H. 2006: 'The human remains', in Fulford *et al.* 2006, 200–5

Stead, I.M. 1984: 'Some notes on imported metalwork in Iron Age Britain', in S. Macready and F.H. Thompson (eds), *Cross-Channel trade between Gaul and Britain in the Pre-Roman Iron Age*, Society of Antiquaries of London Occasional Paper 4, London, 43–66

Stead, I.M. 1986: 'Other bronze objects', in I.M. Stead and V. Rigby, *Baldock: The Excavation of a Roman and Pre-Roman Settlement, 1968–72*, Britannia Monograph 7, London, 125–40

Steiner, P. 1911: *Xanten, Sammlung des Niederrheinischen Altertums-Vereins*, Kataloge west- und süddeutscher Altertumssammlungen 1, Frankfurt

Stone, P.G. 1929: 'A Roman villa at Newport, Isle of Wight', *Antiquaries Journal* 9, 141–51

Stow, S. 1982: 'Non-ferrous objects', in S.S. Frere, S. Stow and P. Bennet, *Excavations on the Roman and Medieval Defences of Canterbury*, The Archaeology of Canterbury 2, Maidstone, 121–26

Sunter, N. 1987: 'Excavations at Norden', in N. Sunter and P.J. Woodward, *Romano-British Industries in Purbeck*, Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society Monograph 6, Dorchester, 9–43

Swift, E. 2000: *Regionality in Dress Accessories in the Late Roman West*, Monographies *Instrumentum* 11, Montagnac

Theut, A. and Morel, A. 2013: 'Sur un usage possible des métapodes ouvragés de caprinés: l'exemple de Moyencourt', *Instrumentum* 38, 26–7

Thomas, C. 1987: 'The worked stone', in Sunter 1987, 30–43
Thomas, R. 1992: 'Eine römische Vorstadtvilla auf dem Barbarossaplatz', *Archäologie in* Köln *1991*, 56–62
Thorpe, W.A. 1949: *English Glass* (2nd edn), London
Timby, J. 1996: *Colliton Park, Dorchester, Dorset. Unpublished excavations 1937–8. Assessment and publication proposal* (unpublished report)
Tomlin, R.S.O. 2013: 'Roman Britain in 2012 III. Inscriptions', *Britannia* 44, 381–96
Toynbee, J.M.C. 1962: *Art in Roman Britain*, London
Toynbee, J.M.C. 1964: *Art in Britain Under the Romans*, Oxford
Toynbee, J.M.C. and Painter, K.S. 1986: 'Silver picture plates of Late Antiquity: AD 300 to 700', *Archaeologia* 108, 15–65
Trevarthen, M. 2008: *Suburban Life in Roman Durnovaria. Excavations at the Former County Hospital Site, Dorchester, Dorset 2000–2001*, Salisbury
Uenze, S. 1992: *Die Spätantiken Befestigungen von Sadovec (Bulgarien): Ergebnisse der deutsch-bulgarisch-österreichischen Ausgrabungen, 1934–1937*, München
Ulbert, G. 1969: *Das Frührömische Kastell Rheingönheim: Die Funde aus den Jahren 1912 und 1913*, Limesforschungen Bd. 9, Berlin
Underdown, D. 1992: *Fire From Heaven: Life in an English Town in the Seventeenth Century*, London
University of London Institute for Child Health 1984: *Growth Assessment Charts for the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street*, London
van Beek, G.C. 1983: *Dental Morphology. An Illustrated Guide*, Bristol
van den Hurk, L.J.A.M. 1975: 'The Tumuli from the Roman Period of Esch, Province of North Brabant II', *Berichten van de Rijksdienst voor het Oudheidkundig Bodemonderzoek* 25, 69–92
van Lith, S.M.E. and K. Randsborg, K. 1986: 'Roman Glass in the West: a Social Study', *Lichten van de Rijksdienst voor het Oudheidkundig Bodermonderzoek Jaargang* 35, 413–532
Vatin, M.C. 1967: 'Circonscription d'Auvergne et Limousin', *Gallia* 25, 297–325
Vernhet, A. 1976: 'Création flavienne de six services de vaisselle à La Graufesenque', *Figlina* 1, 13–27
Viner, L. 1986: 'Objects of copper alloy', in McWhirr 1986, 106–11
Viner, L. 1998: 'The finds evidence from Roman Cirencester', in N. Holbrook (ed.), *Cirencester. The Roman Town Defences, Public Buildings and Shops*, Cirencester Excavations V, Cirencester, 294–323
Voinot, J. 1999: *Les cachets à collyres dan le monde romain*, Monographies *Instrumentum* 7, Montagnac
Ward-Perkins, J.B. 1954: *Medieval Catalogue*, London Museum Catalogues No. 7, London
Watkins, E. 1967: 'Clay tobacco pipes found in Dorset', *PDNHAS* (for 1966) 88, 216–33
Webster, G. 1980: 'Final report on the excavations at Waddon Hill, Stoke Abbott 1963–69', *PDNHAS* (for 1979) 101, 51–90
Webster, J. 1975: 'Objects of bronze and silver', in Cunliffe 1975, 198–215
Wedlake, W.J. 1958; *Excavations at Camerton, Somerset*, Camerton
Wedlake, W.J. 1982: *The Excavation of the Shrine of Apollo at Nettleton, Wiltshire, 1956–71*, Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London 40, London
West, I.M., Anderson, F.W. and Faulkner, P.A. 1975: 'The stone', in Platt and Coleman-Smith 1975, 304–14
Westell, W.P. 1931: 'A Romano-British cemetery at Baldock, Herts', *Archaeological Journal* 88, 247–301
Wheeler, R.E.M. 1930: *London in Roman Times*, London Museum Catalogues Vol. 3, London
Wheeler, R.E.M. 1943: *Maiden Castle, Dorset*, Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London 12, London
Wheeler, R.E.M. and Wheeler, T.V. 1932: *Report on the Excavation of the Prehistoric, Roman and Post-Roman Site in Lydney Park, Glos*, Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London 9, Oxford
Wheeler, R.E.M. and Wheeler, T.V. 1936: *Verulamium: A Belgic and Two Roman Cities*, Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London 11, Oxford
Wickenden, N.P. 1992: *The Temple and Other Sites in the North-Eastern Sector of Caesaromagus*, CBA Research Report 75, London
Williamson, G.C. 1889: *Trade Tokens Issued in the Seventeenth Century in England, Wales and Ireland*, London
Wilson, M.G. 1968: 'Other objects of bronze, iron, silver, lead, bone and stone', in Cunliffe 1968, 93–110
Woodfield, C. and Johnson, C. 1989: 'A Roman site at Stanton Low, on the Great Ouse, Buckinghamshire – excavated by Margaret Jones 1957–58', *Archaeological Journal* 146, 135–278

Woodward, P.J., Davies, S.M. and Graham, A.H. 1993: *Excavations at Greyhound Yard, Dorchester 1981–4*, Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society Monograph 12, Dorchester
Woodward, A. and Leach, P. 1993: *The Uley shrines. Excavation of a Ritual Complex on West Hill, Uley, Gloucestershire: 1977–9*, English Heritage Archaeological Report 17, London
Woodward, P.J., Stacey, L. and Maltby, M. 1993: 'Bone objects', in Woodward *et al.* 1993, 183–9
Yacoub, M. 2005: *Marvels of the Bardo Museum*, Sousse
Zienkiewicz, J.D. 1986: *The Legionary Fortress Baths at Caerleon II: The Finds*, Cardiff

INDEX