

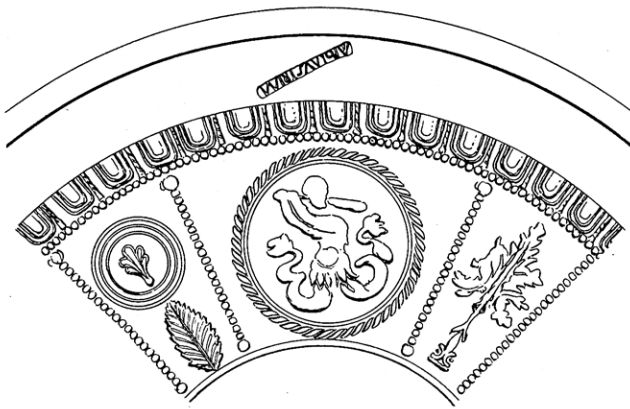
ART. XV.—*A Samian Bowl from Bewcastle, with a note on the potters Casurius and Apolauster.* By J. A. STANFIELD.

A FURTHER contribution to the step-by-step accumulation of knowledge of the work of the Gaulish potters is made by the discovery at Bewcastle, by Mr. Eric Birley, of a small bowl of form 37 stamped by the potter APOLAUSTER. (*Bewcastle*, p. 145, footnote).

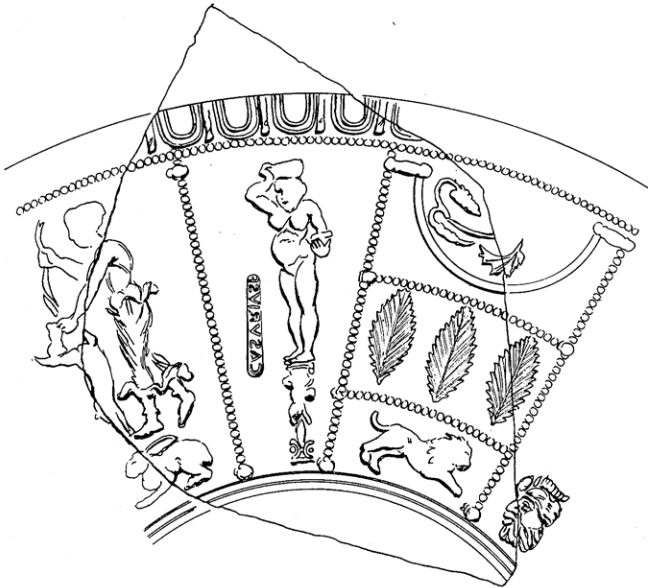
It is a rare circumstance that a minor Gaulish potter whose name had not hitherto been recorded as a maker of decorated sigillata should be the means of bringing to light the work of a potter whose output was both larger and more widely distributed than his; it is, however, the discovery of the bowl by APOLAUSTER which has assisted in bringing to notice the work of the potter CASURIUS.

Through the kindness of Mr. Birley the writer was enabled to examine and take rubbings of the Bewcastle bowl which is of Antonine date and of a distinctive style of decoration (Pl. 1-1). The plain rim between lip and ovolo bears the stamp APOLAVSTRI M, a name only previously recorded on plain wares (Oswald, *Index*).

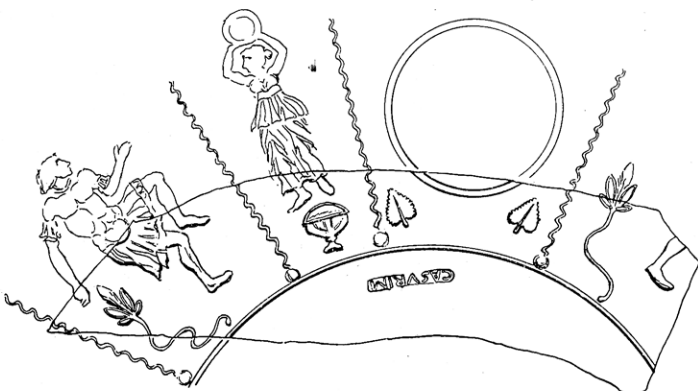
The fact that the bowl was stamped only on the plain rim (a part always added to the decorated portion of the bowl after its removal from the mould) indicated that Apolauster, while undoubtedly the maker of the bowl, was not necessarily the maker of the mould; and examination of the ornamental types showed that two of them had already been noticed on a form 37 from Naples and now in the Guildhall Museum, London, stamped CASVRIVS.F (retrograde) among the decoration, a



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PLATE I.

method of stamping commonly used by the mould-maker himself.

Following this, Mr. Birley found at Corstopitum fragments of no less than three bowls stamped by Casurius, on which more types (including the ovolo) of the Apolauster bowl occurred. Fragments of another bowl stamped by Casurius were found in the Yorkshire Museum at York, another stamped bowl, nearly complete, at Leicester, and a good few fragments and bowls of which the name-stamps have not been preserved, at Corstopitum, Carlisle, Chester, Colchester, Leicester, and especially London. Mr. Birley also found a stamped bowl in an earlier style at Chesters.

Since the stamps of Casurius are placed either among the decoration or below it (but still in the mould) and the single stamp of Apolauster on the added rim which formed no part of the mould, it now became clear that CASURIUS was the principal, and that APOLAUSTER either worked with him and made up bowls from his moulds, or else had acquired moulds once owned by Casurius and made bowls therefrom on his own account, perhaps at a slightly later date. Probably the most likely assumption would be that he worked with Casurius, since the Bewcastle bowl was made from a mould not perceptibly more worn than the generality of bowls stamped by Casurius.

In any case the possibility that Apolauster also made moulds with the ornamental stamps belonging to Casurius and while working with him cannot be excluded.

APOLAUSTER of Lezoux is recorded as a maker of the plain forms Dragendorff 31, 18/31 and 33 in the Antonine period, and his work has been found at London, Etaples, Corstopitum, Leicester, Binchester, Chesterford, Lancaster, Mendip, Augst and Aquincum (Oswald, *Index*). The Bewcastle 37 is apparently the first decorated bowl found with his stamp.

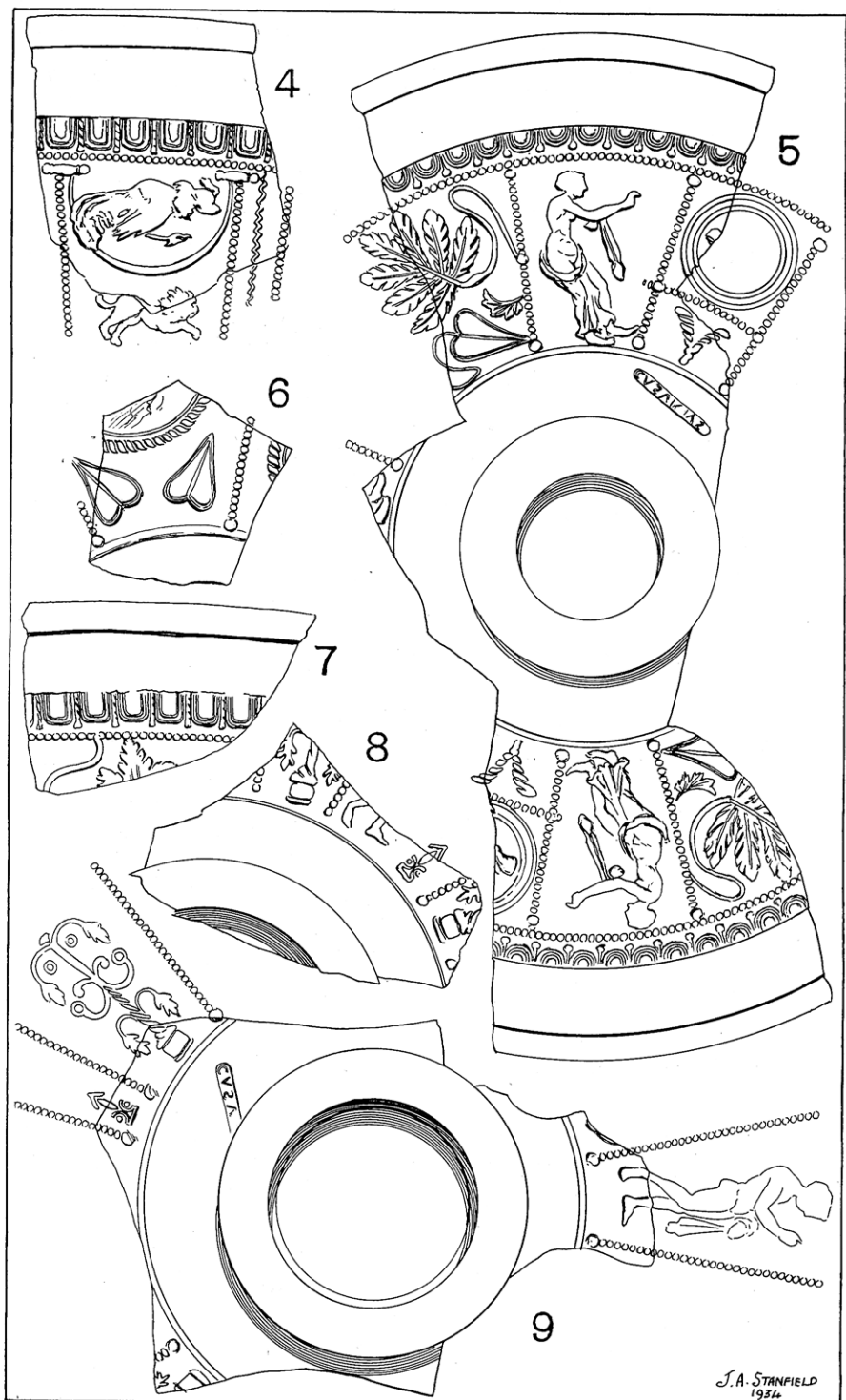


PLATE II.

CASURIUS, of Hadrian-Antonine date, made the same plain forms with the addition of ink-pots and forms 27 and 38, and, of course, the decorated bowl form 37, and very probably form 30 as well (Plate VII-33). His signed pottery has been found at Boutae, Corstopitum, Crocolana, York, Lubié, Pan Rock, London, Compiègne, Saalburg, Leicester, Feurs, Cirencester, Vichy, Clermont, Trion, Wiesbaden, Saintes, Margidunum, Vienne, Bavai and Tarraco (Oswald, *Index*), to which must be added Naples and Chesters. The attributable bowls and fragments here illustrated were found at Corstopitum, Carlisle, Chester, Colchester, Leicester and London. Altogether this distribution is a wide one and proves that Casurius had a large market for his wares.

With the exception of the signed example from Chesters (Pl. I-3), all the decorated work (all form 37 with the exception of one form 30) here dealt with is of Hadrian-Antonine and Antonine date, the simpler schemes (e.g. pl. I-1, II-6, IV-16, V-17-19) with fewer elements of design, being definitely Antonine, and the rest rather earlier. In general, glaze and moulding are pretty good, and the bowls in section fairly thick, as usual in the Antonine period. The majority of the bowls illustrated are small, and small bowls, therefore, may perhaps be taken as generally characteristic: plate I-2 was, however, a large bowl, and probably pl. III-11-13) and one or two others.

Sections of bowls (plate VI, 28 to 31). The footstand of form 37 is the most important part of its section for chronological purposes, as, like ornament, it is susceptible to evolutionary changes. No. 28 is a full section of plate II-5 and generally agrees with the ornament as indicating Hadrian-Antonine date. It will be noticed that the contact surface of the foot-ring rests only on its inner edge, a characteristic generally of the Hadrianic period. In addition, the profile of the bowl has retained something

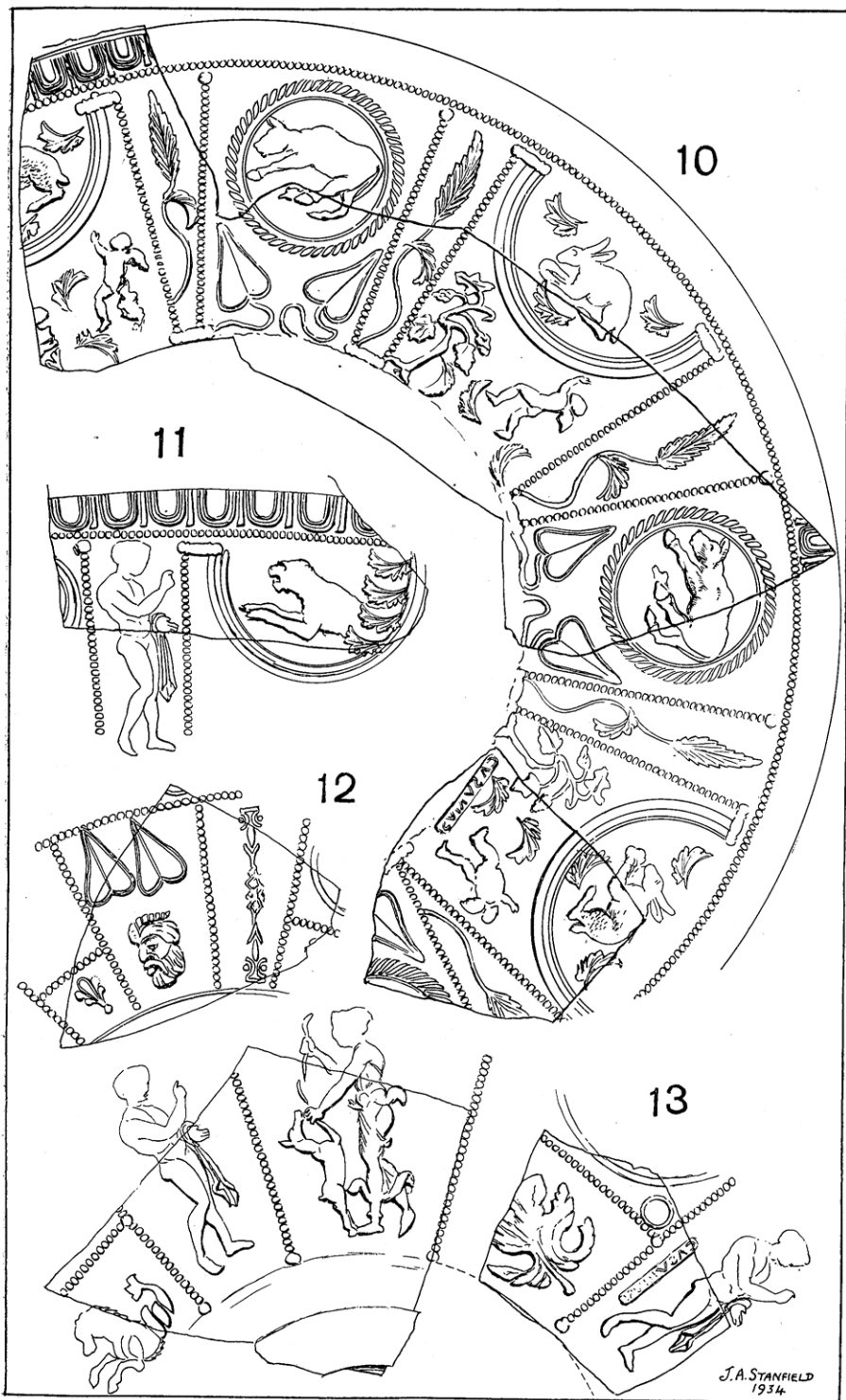


PLATE III.

of the squarish outline of earlier (Trajan-Hadrianic) bowls, a tendency contradicted, however, by the greater thickness of the rim, and the large lip.

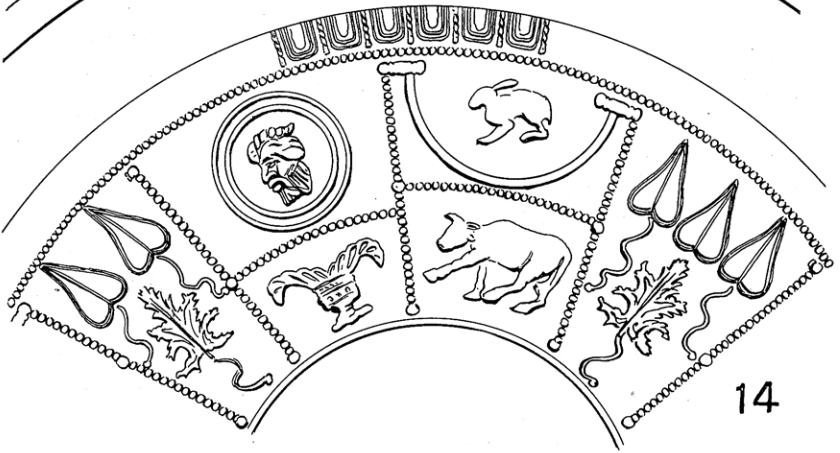
Nos. 29 and 30 are an interesting pair, being sections of the bowls plate II-8 and 9 respectively, which are apparently from the same mould, No. 9 bearing the name stamp. It was noticed when drawing these two fragments that the moulding of No. 8 was sharper and better defined than that of No. 9 and the former, therefore, was presumably made earlier. The sections support this view, No. 29 being of a rather earlier character than No. 30, which is thicker and more clumsy in shape. In both cases, however, most of the contact surface is in the air, so that they may both be dated to the period Hadrian-Antonine.

With No. 31, being the section of plate III-13, we arrive definitely at the Antonine period, the whole of the contact surface of the foot-ring being horizontal and consequently touching the surface on which it is placed.

Name Stamps (plate IX, 1 and 2). Two different forms of name stamp were found. The first (No. 1) appears only on the Chesters bowl (plate 1-3) and reads CASVRI M, the letters of the stamp being cut on the reverse so that the impression reads correctly on the bowl. No. 2 reads CASVRIVS F, the letters of the stamp in this instance having been cut correctly so that the impression on the bowl is retrograde.

The stamp APOLAVSTRI M (plate I-1) like many of these rim-stamps, reads correctly on the bowl, the stamp itself being retrograde.

On a fragment recently found at the Bank of England occurs part of a signature which may well have been written by Casurius himself (plate VIII-43). The signature of course, appears retrograde and consists of the letters CAS followed by what may have been the first stroke of the V. However, Oswald (*Index*.) gives the



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PLATE IV.

names of other Central Gaulish potters whose names began with these letters, viz., CASSITTVS, CASSIGNETVS and CASILLVS, so that No. 43 cannot with certainty be ascribed to Casurius, although the possibility of the signature being his justifies the inclusion of the drawing. CASSITTVS, at any rate, can be ruled out, as his signature is very small and lightly incised, quite unlike No. 43.

Design generally. The Chesters fragment (pl. I-3) the only specimen of Hadrianic date found, is interesting in that it is in a different style from and shews types not to be found on the remaining pieces. One point of resemblance only was noticed, i.e. the undulating tendrils bearing leaves, similar tendrils being seen on plate II-5 and 7, III-10, IV-14 and 15, VII-36, VIII-37, 41.

Panel designs, demarcated by rows of very large, bold beads (and in the case of the Chesters bowl only) large undulating lines, the use of semi-circular festoons, medallions, and super-imposed ornamental details, constitute the style of Casurius, but that he occasionally used free designs and scroll patterns is suggested by the attributable fragments plates V-18 and 20, VII-33 and VIII-41.

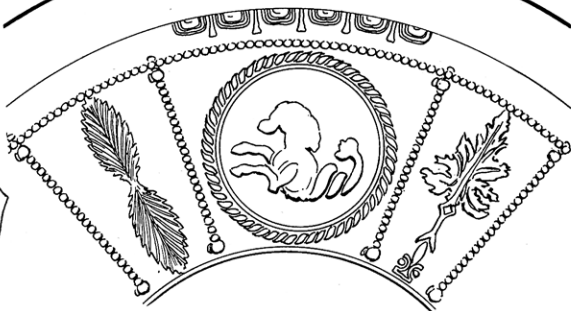
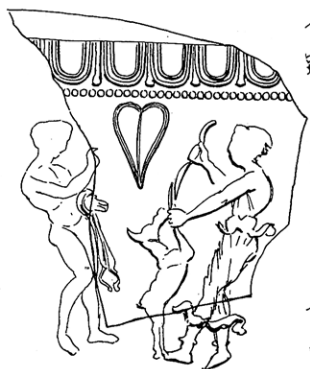
Five types of ovolo occur, three of which (types 3, 4 and 5) are found on his stamped bowls, the commonest being type 4 (plate IX).

The types of medallion used are a small one composed of three plain rings (plate I-1), a larger one of two plain rings (plate II-5, III-11, IV-14, VII-32, VIII-38, 40), and a still larger one of the wreath type with a plain inner ring (plates I-1, II-6, III-10, IV-15, V-17, VII-32). Half of the last in one case (plate VI-26) does duty as a festoon.

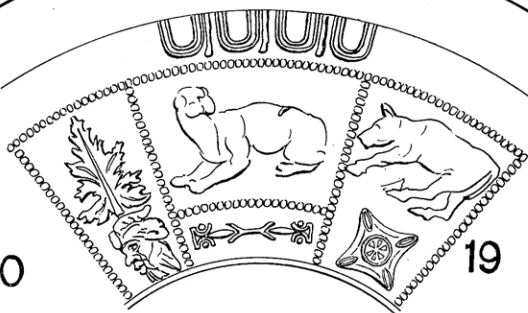
The remaining festoons are single (plates I-2, II-4, IV-14 and 16, V-22, VI-24, 25 and 27, VII-34, 36, VIII-37), double (plates III-10 and 11), and of the double-wreath variety (plate IV-15).

The bead-row borders are often terminated by the head of an astragalus ornament, type 13, part of the shank being

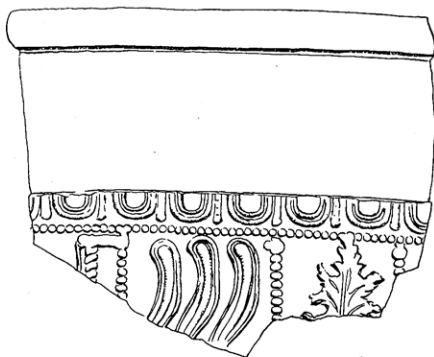
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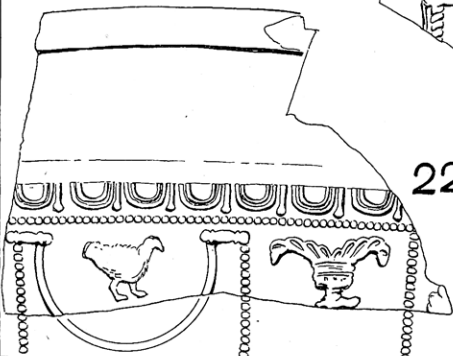
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sometimes visible, but occasionally the terminals are smaller, being perhaps incised, or are altogether absent.

The designs are terminated near the footstand, in the majority of cases, by a single ridge, but plate I-2, IV-15 and VI-27 have a double groove leaving a ridge between. Sometimes no boundary at all is present, plates III-10, 13, but the ridges in these cases were probably ground off in the finishing process.

Further considerations of design bring us to the types used which are about fifty-eight in number, of which thirty-two are purely ornamental types, thirteen are human figure, and eleven are animal types. It is more than likely that this list is incomplete but further discoveries will no doubt augment it. It will be seen by reference to Plate IX that the types are a peculiarly mixed lot, and appear to have been derived from other and earlier potters. Their frequent repetition on the unstamped fragments makes the attribution to CASVRIVS practically certain. The commonest types in their order of frequency, are 19, 8, 4, 5, 6, 13, 37, 39, 47, and 17, which occur on fourteen to six of the fragments illustrated.

Ornamental Types. For the sake of accuracy the types appearing on the stamped fragments are here given, as distinct from those types which only appear on the unstamped pieces, thus:

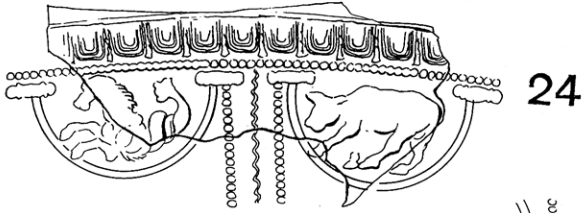
Signed types: 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7A, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12A, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 40A, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48. Thirty-eight in all.

Attributable types: 12, 16, 16A, 18A, 21, 23A, 24A, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 38A, 44, 46. Sixteen in all.

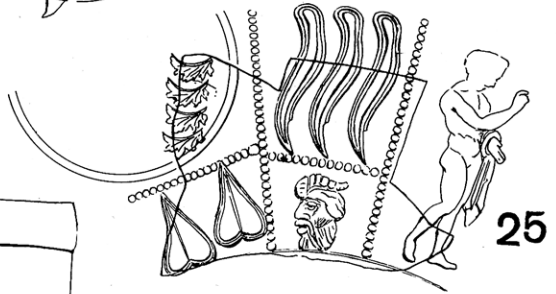
Strictly, types 9, 22 and 48 can only be credited to Apolauster at present, as they do not occur on the pieces actually stamped by Casurius.

PLATE IX.

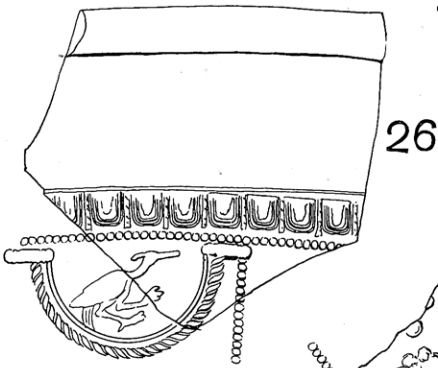
1. Stamp CASVRI M. Letters incised. I-3.
2. Stamp CASVRIVS F, retrograde, letters incised. I-2, II-5, 9, III-10, 13.



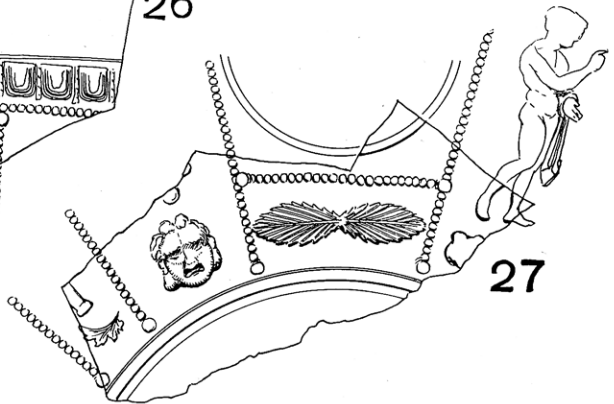
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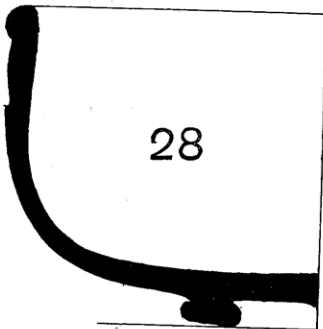
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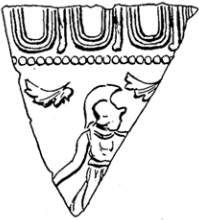
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- 2A. VIII-40. Ovolo, small, two-bordered, with raised centre and pendant with swollen terminal.
3. Ovolo, small, similar to the last but larger. II-5.
- 3A. VIII-38. Ovolo, similar to type 2A, but slightly larger.
4. Ovolo, squarish, two-bordered, with raised central portion and twisted pendant. I-1, II-4, 7, III-10, IV-14, 16, V-17, 20, VI-24, 26, VII-32, 36, VIII-39. This ovolo occurs on a form 37 from the Bank of England in the style of DOCILIS, referred to under type 24A.
5. Large open ovolo, two-bordered, but without raised centre. I-2, III-11, V-18, 19, 21, 22, 23, VII-33, 34, VIII-37, also probably III-12. This is very similar to one of the ovolos used by CINNAMUS.
6. A small antefix-like ornament. I-1, 2, II-8, 9, III-12, V-17, 19, VII-35, 36. A Trajanic type used by PATERCLOS, slightly later by DOCILIS, and then by DOECCUS in his earlier work. The barbed tip is often extended and then terminates in a small lozenge (I-1, III-12, V-17). In I-2 it is applied to the base of the plinth supporting type 43.
7. II-5, VIII-40. A double leaf, similar to, but different in detail from the double acanthus leaf Déch. 1161, variants of which were used commonly by Gaulish potters during the second century A.D. The Casurius type 7 was also used by DOCILIS.
- 7A. VII-32. Double acanthus leaf as used by DOCILIS on signed 37 at Colchester.
8. I-2, II-5, III-10, 11, IV-15, V-20, VI-25, 27, VII-32, 33, VIII-37, 41. This rather delicate leaflet may be considered to be specially characteristic of the work of Casurius. It is generally used free in the field, but on III-10 it is applied to the tendrils in the narrow panels and, on the same bowl, to the tree as an additional frond. On III-11 and VI-25 a series of leaflets is used to mask the break in the impression of an animal of which it was not possible to get the whole into the confined space of the festoon. It was also used by DOECCUS.
9. I-1, III-12, VII-34. A little palmate leaf of Trajanic origin used by PATERCLOS and his associate BASSUS, and a little later by DOCILIS (signed form 37 at Colchester). It also appears on a form 37 in the style of the last-named at Birdoswald (Birdoswald, plate VII-2).
10. I-3. This well-known leaf is of Trajanic origin and is found on fragments bearing the DD Class I monogram and on work

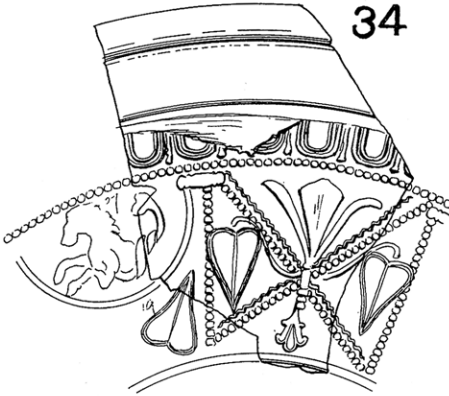
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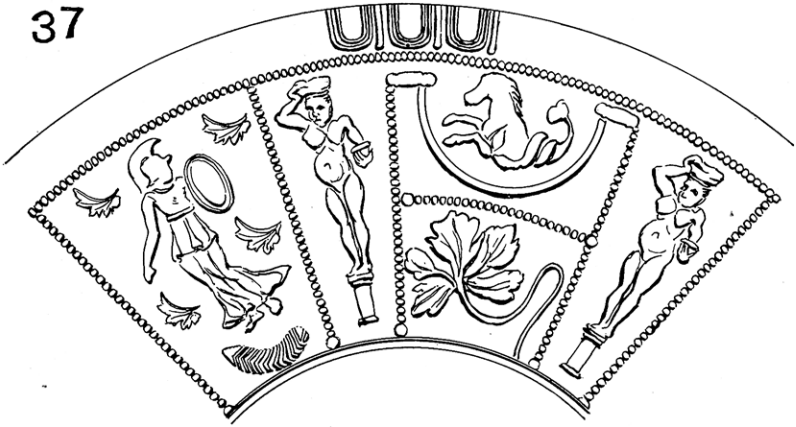


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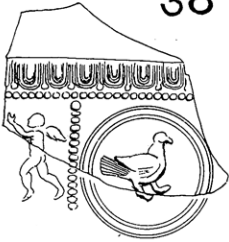
in the style of IOENALIS. Later it was used by CALETIUS, CINNAMUS and DOECCUS. As used by Casurius the stamp is clearly smaller than the Trajanic type although otherwise identical. It is confined to the earlier work of Casurius (I-3).

11. I-3. A neat little heart-shaped leaf with serrated edges found only on the Hadrianic bowl.
12. V-23. A small ring of a size very commonly used in the first half of the second century.
- 12A. III-13. A slightly larger ring. Rings, so often used by other potters, appear to have been rarely employed by Casurius.
13. A large astragalus ornament invariably used by Casurius at the tops of festoons, and shown on eleven of the drawings.
14. A cup or bowl on a footstand, found only on the Hadrianic fragment (I-3) and perhaps exclusively used by Casurius.
15. Panel ornament Déch. 1115. II-8 and 9, VII-32. This type is unascrbed by Déchelette, but was used by DOCILIS, and very probably by CINNAMUS.
16. V-19. A lozenge-shaped ornament with a central ring containing six pips. Each of the corners embodies small ovals and the concave sides were originally striated. This ornament has a long history, but the stamps vary in detail, Its earliest appearance is on South Gaulish pottery (Hermet Pl. 17-17) and it appears to have reached Central Gaul in the late Flavian period, since it has been noticed on the upper frieze of a form 29 apparently from Lezoux in the Guildhall Museum. In the early Trajanic period it is found on fragments of form 37 stamped with the DD Class I monogram. See also *Brecon*, fig. 76-S. 123. Slightly later it was used by DOCILIS, and it is this impression which appears on the piece attributable to Casurius.
- 16A. VII-34. A triple leaf, the stamp apparently much worn. It would seem that it was originally the same as the leaves composing the cruciform ornament in Déchelette, Vol. I, fig. 118.
17. I-1, 2; IV-16; V-17; VI-27; VIII-42. An oval leaf with serrated edges, much used by Casurius. It is found also in work in the style of DOECCUS, a potter remarkable for many different types of leaf.
18. III-10. A spear-shaped leaf of a similar character to the last.

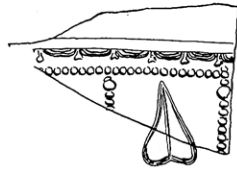
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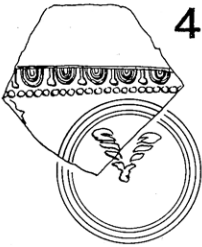
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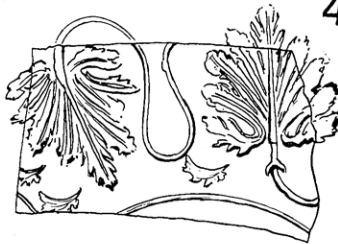
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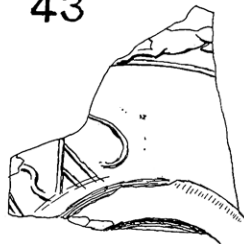
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- 18A. VIII-37. A feather-like ornament as used on the bowl in the style of DOCILIS referred to under type 9.
19. II-5, 6, III-10, 12; IV-14, 15, 16, V-18, VI-25, VII-32, 34, 35, 36, VIII-39. A cordate leaf with smooth edges distinct from the leaf. It has been noticed on fragments in the earlier styles of CRICIRO and DIVIXTUS and appears as a component of the cruciform ornament in Déchelette I, fig. 114. By Casurius it is either used free in the field or attached to tendrils incised in the mould.
20. I-2 only. A vine tendril very like part of the vine scroll Déch. 1125 reversed.
21. IV-14, 16, V-22. The acanthus calyx (without the cup) is exceedingly common on Trajanic pottery, although it continued to be used to some extent in the period of Hadrian. As used by Casurius, i.e. the calyx set in a cup, it was also used by DOECCUS (*Richborough* II, xxviii-2) and DOCILIS, and the type appears to be from the same stamp as used by the latter.
22. I-1, IV-14, V-17, 19, 21, VIII-36. A very similar but slightly smaller leaf was used by BANVVS. The type was also used by the Rheinzabern potters, being the same as Ludowici's type P. 104.
23. II-5, 7, IV-15, VII-32. A large leaf of a type common to many Central Gaulish potters, although the present example is perhaps a little smaller. It is generally attached to a tendril incised in the mould.
- 23A. II-7, VIII-41. Leaf, similar to one used by the potter IVSTVS of Lezoux.
24. Another leaf, apparently from a worn and broken stamp. The only instance of its use is on Plate III-13.
- 24A. VIII-37. Leaf of five lobes as used on a bowl (37) at the Bank of England in the style of DOCILIS. That bowl also exhibits the ovolo type 4 and the two hares types 35 and 36.
- 25.—III-10. A rather curious type of tree not recorded by Déchelette and perhaps used exclusively by Casurius.
26. V-21, 23, VI-25, VII-36. An undulating godroon similar to those used by CINNAMUS and DOECCUS. The lower end of the ornament as used by Casurius appears to have been chipped.
27. V-22, VII-32, VIII-38. Bird Déchelette type 1037, ascribed by him to CINNAMVS, ELIVS and PAVLLVS. It has also been noticed on a fragment (as yet unpublished) from Housesteads rather in the style of DOCILIS.

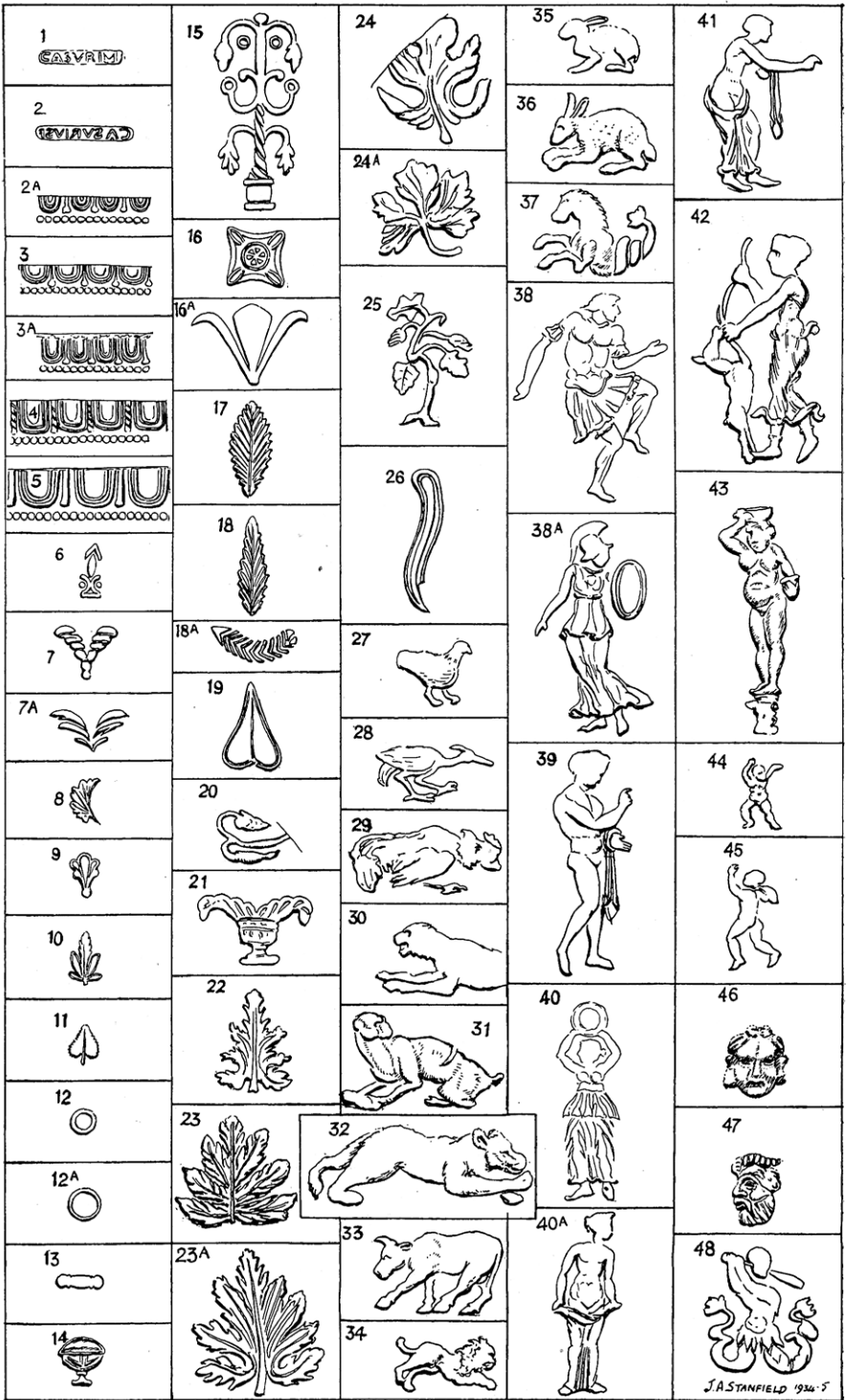


PLATE IX.

28. VI-26 only. It is not certain whether this heron, the head, neck and left claw only of which appear on the fragment, is Déch. 1001 or 1002. The latter is a Vichy type ascribed by Déchelette to VALENS. Déch. 1001 was used by DONNAUCUS, by the "Crown" Potter, and on work in the styles of RANTO and DOECCUS.
29. II-4 only. Cock to R., the reverse of Déch. 1025, ascribed by him to CERALIS. The earliest appearance of both birds together, so far as the writer has been able to discover, is on the upper frieze of a form 29/37 in the style of IOENALIS at the Tullie House Museum, Carlisle. They are also found on fragments in the style of those bearing the DD monograms classes I and IV. Both are also found on the form 37 in the style of DOCILIS at Birdoswald referred to under type 9. As here attributed to Casurius (to R.) it was also used by CENSORINUS on a form 30 at Leicester.
30. III-11 and see VI-25 in the festoon of which it may also have been used. This is a portion of the panther Déch. 795, ascribed by him to ADVOCISUS and MAPILLIUS.
31. V-19. Panther Déch. 804, a Trajanic type found on fragments in the style of those bearing the monogram DD Class I (general styles of DONNAUCUS, IOENALIS and RANTO). It was also used by CINNAMUS, as ascribed by Déchelette, and is to be seen on a fragment stamped by that potter in the Corinium Museum at Cirencester. In all the foregoing examples the tail is complete as in Déchelette's figure, but as ascribed to Casurius, only the stump and tip remain, so that in all probability it is the same stamp, having by the Antonine period come into the possession of Casurius.
32. V-20 only. Bear, Déchelette 808, attributed by him to BUTRIO, CINNAMUS and DOCCIUS.
33. III-10, IV-14, 15, V-19, VI-24. Cow, Déch. 900. Déchelette does not ascribe this type to any potter and perhaps it may be considered to be exclusive to Casurius. The off fore leg is not always visible in the stamping, although its hoof always appears.
34. I-2, II-4 and possibly the hind legs on V-20. This small running lion is not recorded by Déchelette but was used with some frequency on Trajanic pottery in the style of DONNAUCUS and in the style of pieces bearing the DD Class I monogram. In those cases the tail was longer but as used by DOCILIS and Casurius the tail is docked, having probably been broken.

35. I-2, IV-14. Small hare Déch. 950a, ascribed by him to CINNAMUS, DOECCUS, ILLIXO, LALUS and QUINTILIANUS, but also used by AUSTRUS, IUSTUS, IULLINUS and SEVERUS. As reversed (to R.) it was used by the ANTISTII, AUSTRUS and DONNAUCUS. It also occurs, together with type 36, on the bowl in the style of DOCILIS referred to under type 24A.
36. III-10, IV-15. This hare with erect ears is of a South Gaulish type and resembles Déch. 948 or 949 used by CRESTIO. See type 24A *re* DOCILIS.
37. III-13, IV, 16, V-17, VI-24, VII-34, 36, VIII-37. Seahorse Déch. 33, ascribed by him to MAMMILIUS and PATERNUS, but also used by CENSORINUS and DOECCUS.
38. I-3 only. Warrior Déch. 125, but smaller. Déchelette does not ascribe his type but it is found with some frequency on pottery in the style of IOENALIS and on a fragment of form 37 stamped with the DD Class I monogram. Casurius evidently copied the type, reducing the size.
- 38A. VII-33, VIII-37, 42. Minerva, Déchelette 77, ascribed by him to ADVOCISVS, ANTISTIORM, PVTRIV and CINNAMVS, but also used by ACAUNISSA (Oswald, Acaunissa) DOECCVS and DIVIXTVS. It also appears on a London fragment at the Guildhall Museum in the style of DOCILIS.
39. II-8, 9, III-11, 13, V-18, VI-25, 27. Man with chlamys Déch. 344, attributed by him to AUSTRUS, DEOCCUS, LIBERTUS and SOL . . . (probably SOLLEMNIS). It was however also used by SACER and probably by DIVIXTVS (attributable fragment at the Society of Antiquaries, London). None of these potters appears to have used the type so frequently as Casurius (it is shown on seven of the illustrations), so that it may be considered as very characteristic of his work.
40. I-3 only. Girl with tambourine (?) Déch. 210 not ascribed to any potter. The figure is of Trajanic origin being often met with on work in the style of IOENALIS.
- 40A. VII-32. Girl (perhaps Venus disrobing) Déchelette 193, unascribed by him, but used by IVLLINVS, VALENS, the PATERCLOS group, and appearing on more than one fragment in the style of DOCILIS in the Guildhall Museum.
41. II-5 only. Girl Déch. 188, unascribed by him. It was, however, used by ACAUNISSA or AGUNISSA (Oswald, Acaunissa, fig. 26-3).

42. I-2, III-13, V-18. Diana with hind Déch. 66, attributed by him to SERVUS. It appears on a fragment stamped SERVI M (retrograde) in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.
43. I-2, IV-15, VIII-37 and what appears to be the plinth of the figure on VI-27. Old female slave, Dèch. 369. The figure is unascribed by Déchelette, but probably originated with LIBERTUS, since it is found on a fragment at the British Museum entirely in the style of that potter. It was also used by DOCILIS.
44. IV-15 only. This pygmy closely resembles the slightly larger type Déch. 442 used by DIVIXTUS and on fragments in the style of ADVOCISUS.
45. III-10, VIII-38. This Cupid is from a larger stamp than Déchelette's type 257, but is of the same type. The Casurius type was also used by DOCILIS.
46. VI-27 only. The nearest Déchelette type to this is the mask 678 which is, however, larger, and is ascribed by him to ATENICUS. It was also used by the "Leaf Cross" Potter.
47. I-2, III-12, IV-14, 16; V-19; VI-25, VII-36. Mask of Pan, Déch. 675, ascribed by him to eleven potters. It was also used by CONDOLLUS. The stamp used by Casurius is not identical with other stamps of the same head and it is very probable that each potter had his own stamp of this very popular mask.
48. I-1 only. Triton with club, Déch. 16, attributed by him to IUSTUS, LIBERTUS and PATERNUS, but also used by DOECCUS who also had a smaller stamp of the same type.

It will be noticed that of the potters referred to in connection with the above types two names occur more frequently than others, namely that of DOCILIS and to a less extent, that of DOECCUS.

As concerns the first, it is clear that many of the types used by Casurius were also used by Docilis; in fact, no less than eighteen occur either on bowls with the latter's cursive signature or on fragments in his style, and there is such very close similarity between the impressions as used by both that it may be assumed, since Docilis belongs to the period immediately preceding the earlier period of Casurius, that the latter acquired ornamental stamps that

had in the Trajan-Hadrian period belonged to Docilis. This would also explain the early nature of some of the types.

As regards the second potter, certain of the types formerly used by Docilis were also used by Doeccus, and it is possible that Casurius may have obtained them from him instead of direct from Docilis, together with a few ornamental stamps belonging to Doeccus himself.

There are also traces of a connection with CINNAMUS, especially in the ovolo type 5, but this is not so marked.

One thing seems clear, that very few of the stamps, if any, can be taken as originating with Casurius, and if, as appears, he was a potter with little artistic flair, such as the Central Gaulish potters of the Domitian-Trajan period who moulded their own stamps undoubtedly possessed, it would be natural to assume that he would be obliged to acquire a stock of ornamental stamps from other potters in order to carry on his work.

Particulars of the pottery illustrated (Drag. form 37 and in one case only—VII-33—form 30). Note. Where no stamp is mentioned it is to be assumed that it has not been preserved:—

PLATE I.

1. Bewcastle. Stamped APOLAVSTRI M. Types 6, 9, 17, 22, 48.
2. Naples (London, Guildhall Museum). Stamped CASVRIVS F retrograde. Types 5, 6, 8, 17, 20, 34, 35, 42, 43, 47.
3. Chesters (3280-2239). Stamped CASVRI M. Types 10, 11, 14, 38, 40.

PLATE II.

4. London Wall (London, Guildhall Museum). Types 4, 29, 34.
5. Corstopitum (K, 939). Stamped CASVRIVS F retrograde. Types 3, 8, 7, 19, 23, 41.
6. London (Guildhall Museum). Type 19.
7. London (Guildhall Museum). Types 4, 23.
8. Corstopitum (xiv). Stamp not preserved but piece is from the same mould as the signed bowl No. 9. Types 6, 15, 39.
9. Corstopitum. Stamped CASV[RIVS F] retrograde. Types 6, 15, 39.

PLATE III.

10. Corstopitum (K. 960). Stamped CASVRIVS F retrograde. Types 4, 8, 18, 19, 25, 33, 36, 45.
11. London (British Museum, Walters, C.R.P. M. 1327). Types 5, 30, 39.
12. London, Bank of England. Types 6, 9, 19, 47.
13. Yorkshire Museum, York (c. 77). Stamped CASVRIVS F retrograde. Types 12A, 24, 37, 39, 42.

PLATE IV.

14. London, Billingsgate (British Museum 1921/7-22/4). Types 4, 19, 21, 22, 33, 35, 47.
15. London, Bank of England. Types 8, 19, 23, 36, 33, 43, 44.
16. Tullie House Museum, Carlisle. Types 4, 17, 19, 21, 37, 47.

PLATE V.

17. Colchester and Essex Museum. Published in the Museum Annual Report, 1927, plate I, 5278.26). Types 4, 6, 17, 22, 37.
18. City of Leicester Museum. Types 5, 19, 39, 42.
19. Colchester and Essex Museum. Types 5, 6, 16, 22, 31, 33.
20. London (Guildhall Museum). Types 4, 8, 32 and the hind part of the lion 34.
21. London (Guildhall Museum). Types 5, 22, 26.
22. London, Bank of England. Types 5, 21, 27.
23. London (Guildhall Museum). Types 5, 12, 26.

PLATE VI.

24. London, Bank of England. Types 4, 33, 37.
25. London, Bank of England. Types 8, 19, 26, 39, 47.
26. London, Gracechurch Street. Types 4, 28.
27. London, Bank of England. Types 8, 17, 39, 46.
28. Section of Plate II-5.
29. Section of Plate II-8.
30. Section of Plate II-9.
31. Section of Plate III-13.

PLATE VII.

32. City of Leicester Museum, Leicester. Stamped CASVRIVS. F retrograde. Types 4, 7A, 8, 15, 19, 23, 27, 40A.
33. *Form* 30, London, Bank of England. Types 5, 8, 38A.
34. London, Bank of England. Types 5, 9, 16A, 19, 37.
35. London, Stanfield Collection. Types 6, 19.
36. Chester, Grosvenor Museum. Types 4, 6, 19, 22, 26, 37, 47.

PLATE VIII.

37. Leicester, City Museum. Types 5, 8, 18A, 24A, 37, 38A, 43.

38. London, Bank of England. Types 3A, 27, 45.
39. London, Stanfield Collection. Types 4, 19.
40. London, Stanfield Collection. Types 2A, 7.
41. London, Stanfield Collection. Types 8, 23A.
42. London, Lombard Street (Guildhall Museum). Types 17, 38A.
43. London, Bank of England. Beginning of cursive signature reading CAS . . . retrograde. Part of dog, perhaps D. 934.

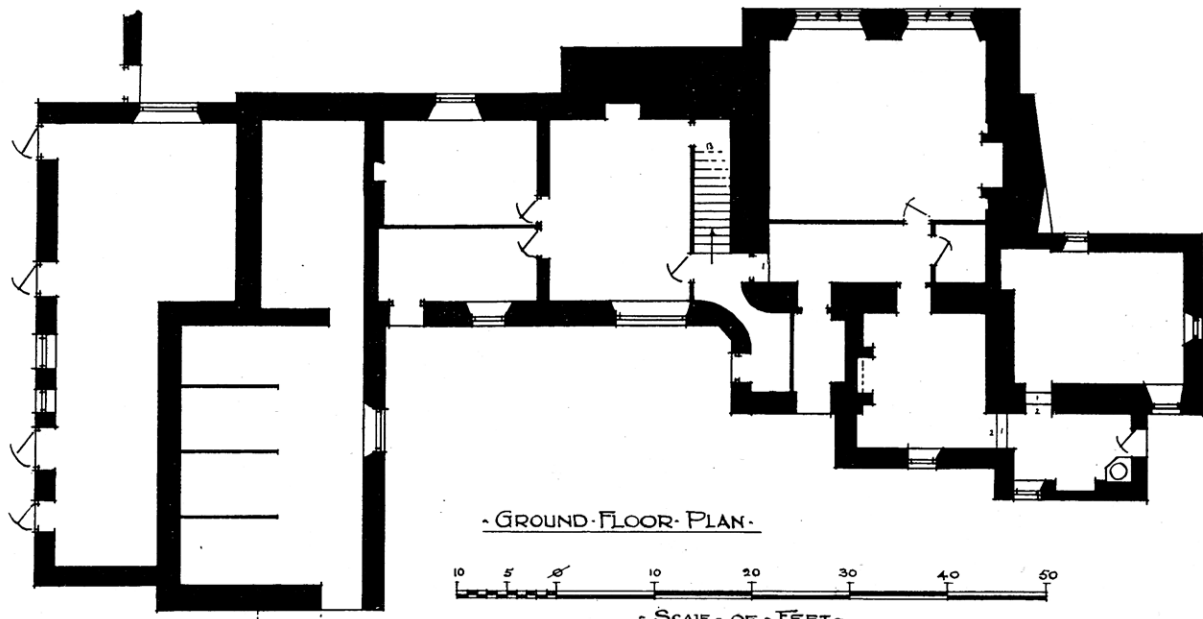
My thanks are due to Mr. Eric Birley for unearthing and forwarding specimens from Chesters and Corstopitum, to Mr. Quintin Waddington, Curator of the Guildhall Museum, Mr. F. N. Pryce and Mr. Christopher Hawkes of the British Museum, Mr. M. R. Hull of the Colchester Museum, Professor Robert Newstead and his brother Mr. Alfred Newstead of Chester, Mr. T. Gray of Tullie House Museum and Dr. E. E. Lowe of the Leicester Museum, all for facilities granted, and to Dr. W. E. Collinge for the loan of the York fragments.

ABBREVIATIONS.

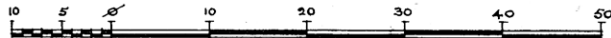
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- CALGARTH - HALL -
- WINDERMERE -

~ MEASURED - JUNE 1933 -



- GROUND FLOOR PLAN -



- SCALE OF FEET -