

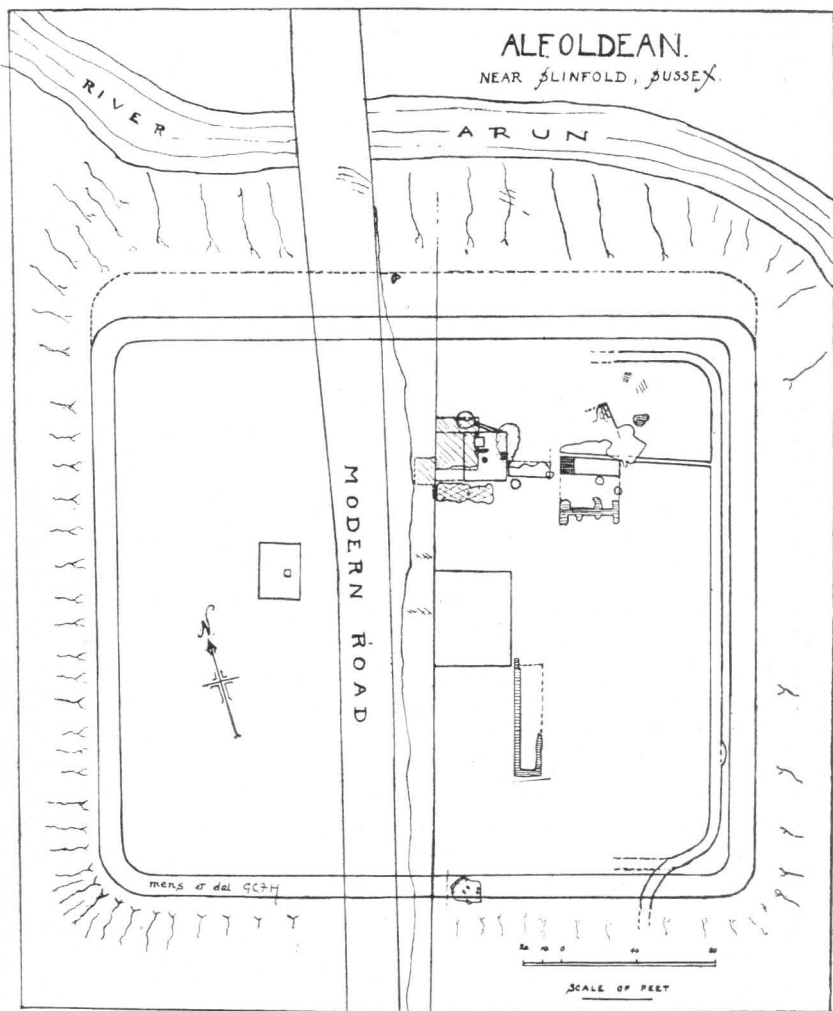
ALFOLDEAN ROMAN STATION.

Second Report (on 1923).

BY S. E. WINBOLT, M.A.

THE second season of excavation at Alfoldean began 26 March, 1923, and filling in 20 April. Funds of about £100 were subscribed as the result of an appeal issued by a local committee, of which Canon Bebbington of Slinfold was chairman. As assistant with Romano-British experience the services of Mr. G. C. F. Hayter, of Hertford College, Oxford, had been secured, to whose skill and enthusiasm I wish to make full acknowledgement. He deals with the coins and pottery under his own name; and for much in this article I am indebted to his notes.

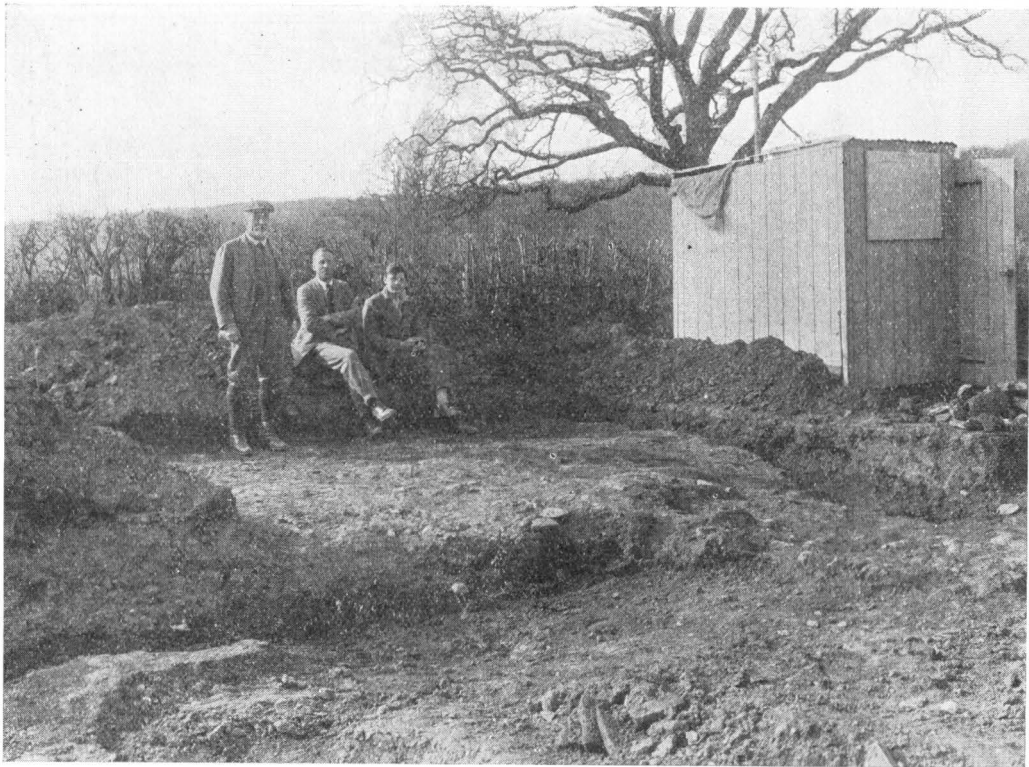
With the help of Major Godman and Mr. Breach, a fresh and more accurate measurement of the station along the line of the valla was made, giving 310 ft. N.-S., and 350 ft. W.-E., and a drop of 12 ft. between the S. vallum and the river brink. The site is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, just the size of Porchester. The general course of the Roman road E. of the modern road was made clear. To summarise: We opened about 4 yards of the stone core of the Roman road; alongside the road, a stable yard roughly paved with local stone; E. of the yard and on a lower level, a big clay floor, the whole of which showed signs of burning, and near the middle of which was a circular hearth. In its N.E. corner was an extensive thickness of burnt earth full of charcoal and a great quantity of broken pottery, mostly Romano-British coarse-ware types. In the N.W. corner, between the yard and the hearth room, was a big cement base 5ft. square, to support, perhaps, an anvil (or a water tank). A deep trench showed the foundation, about 15 ft. wide, of the E. vallum,



PLAN OF ALFOLDEAN ROMAN STATION AS EXCAVATED IN 1922 AND 1923.

consisting of local yellow clay piled here on a foundation of natural sand. On this clay was a stretch N.-S. of 11 ft. of stones—one layer, but occasionally two—embedded, probably remains of the vallum wall. The foundations of a stretch of some 60 ft. of wall were found S.E. of the floor opened in 1922, which I have somewhat loosely called the "Praetorium" floor. The stone and brick footings of the walls and the rough floor of the S. guard-room E. of the Roman road were found, though some 10 ft. from the apparent line of the road. Among the finds were twelve coins ranging from 84 B.C. to a fourth-century coin nearly illegible; a great variety of Romano-British pottery, and over a hundred pieces of *terra sigillata*, several specimens of both dating from about 90–120 A.D. Among the potters' marks are those of Carantius, Malliacus, Ropusius, E.M., and Venicarus, the date range being from the end of the first to the middle of the second century. From the results of 1922 it was inferred that this station was occupied and Stane Street made by about 150 A.D. This date can now safely be put back to about 100 A.D., and the length of occupation was, so far as present evidence goes, about 250–275 years. Nothing definitely military was found, not even a legionary tile stamp.

To come to details, the specimen piece of roadway uncovered seems to have been laid as follows. The top soil removed, the underlying local clay was shaped out to a width of about 20 ft., with a camber of about 1 ft. On this was laid gravel, in which were embedded pebbles and ragstone, the latter, when pounded up by pressure from above, helping to make a splendid foundation. Next came two layers of biggish slabs of local stone (probably from the Nowhurst or Town House quarries), good specimens of which are still to be seen *in situ*. On these with a sufficiency of soil were laid very hard and heavy chert stones of about the size of a fist, and on and among these, flints and sea-shore pebbles. Finally came a top layer of loose soil. The resulting camber was rather steep. The chert,



THE CORE OF STANE STREET. MESSRS. KLEIN, WINBOLT AND HAYTER.

flint, and pebbles are still lying about in plenty along the line of the road.

Between the road and the yard, which was on a lower level than the crown of the road, no signs of a ditch or drain could be found; in fact, along the yard was a slope from the camber, making the cobbling continuous with the yard.

The inhabitants of the Hearth-Room house used a rubbish pit to the N. of it, the pottery found in which was analogous to that of the burnt floor, which itself was found half covered up by the later yard. Into this pit a narrow steep-sided drain, 4-5 ins. deep in natural soil and of the same date as the floor, fell from the E., but out of it no drain led down hill towards the river, as might have been expected. Probably it was emptied from time to time, but the effluent was allowed to escape as best it could through the clay, as is usual with soak-pits. In the drain were found sherds and teeth of sheep, the sherds corresponding to those found on the burnt floor—some parts of the same pots. This pottery can be dated between 70 and 150 A.D.

The yard, 20 ft. W.-E. and 25 N.-S., was roughly paved with local stones, seldom two deep, and largish flints, and was found 1 ft. below the surface. Underneath it, and extending farther from the road, was an earlier clay floor, in which was found an early (Flavian) decorated Samian bowl of form 37. (Plate I., 1923, Fig. 2*a* and 2*b*. p. 136.)

The burnt floor—the hearth room—E. of the yard, was about the same dimensions as the yard, but its N. limit was some 8 ft. S. of the N. limit of the yard. The clay floor was laid on a solid bottom of flint, chert and ragstone, and was covered all over with a burnt layer of charcoal, etc., 3 ins. thick. Presumably a wattle and daub house standing over it was burnt down; its walls, which may have risen to about a third of its height, remained only in isolated fragments of tumbled stone. The square base (in N.E. corner of yard), v.p., 112, was about 1 ft. thick, and very hard, being composed of white cement and pink tile. It



IN FRONT: BURNT FLOOR, WITH CIRCULAR HEARTH.
BEHIND: YARD. ON RIGHT: PICK LYING AGAINST WHITE BASE,

stood on 6 ins. of hard rammed clay, under which was black earth and the burnt clay of the hearth room, pottery being found in the black earth.

To the E. and N.E. of the hearth room was a thickness of burnt earth rising rather above and sinking rather below the level of the floor, and extending about 15 by 8 ft. It was full of pottery of many kinds, important for the unusual native shapes dating between 80 and 140 A.D. (For a full description see Mr. Hayter's section on pottery.) From the facts that most of the earth was thoroughly burnt—charcoal being abundant,— and that many pieces of pottery were lying together broken and fitting, it may safely be inferred that this was not a rubbish pit, but a kitchen or store-room that collapsed in the conflagration of the house.

S. of the yard, but on a higher level, a pink mortar floor (or corridor) 10 ins. thick and 12–14 ins. down from the surface, ran E. from the road. Above it was a débris of broken red tiles to a depth of 4–7 ins., and under it undisturbed yellow clay; its length was 24 ft. On it was found a coin of Valerian (257 A.D.) in good condition. No other floors seemed to be connected with it, and there was a gap between it and the yard. Unless it was of a period intermediate between Hearth Room and yard, it must have been used in connection with the Hearth Room building.

E. of this under the tile layer was a foot thickness of black earth containing fragments of scallop and mussel shells, charcoal, pieces of fine pottery of red paste and grey slip, and of wall plaster, chiefly of Pompeian red. Still further E. and a little south was a pit which I investigated to a depth of 6 ft. (water level), and found to be full of rubble, tiles, mortar, etc. This was probably one of several similar pits dug at the time when the site was being prepared for tillage, into which as much as possible of loose building material was thrown. Just S.E. of the Mortar Floor was a well 5 ft. in diameter; water was found at a depth of 4 ft. 6 ins., and further digging abandoned. Some 15 ft. E. from the end of the Mortar Floor we located the

tessellated pavement found in 1922, and the path running E. from it. To the N. of this, extending in ill-defined directions and indeterminate shapes, were found thin pink-mortar floors, scraps of painted wall-plaster, and many red, white and blue tesserae lying loose. All these were only 4-6 ins. beneath the surface, and consequently much disturbed. In one corner was found an interesting section with two layers of big tiles, $15\frac{5}{8}$ by 11 ins., laid on thick hard mortar, which itself was on disintegrated mortar lying on earth. The area to the N. of this, though trenched diagonally at intervals, revealed nothing but faint traces of similar loose mortar floors, a bronze ring and spoon-handle, a little pottery, and one coin with radiate head. The pottery included two fragments of "Samian" (33) with potter's mark II·M, the neck of a buff flagon, nearly all the pieces of a black bowl of unique pattern (see pl. IV., 20), and a fragment of black Belgic pot with rough potter's mark ⊕s (? = Officina T.S., see pl. VII., 36). We could find no walls, nothing substantial. All the buildings here were either effectively levelled by the farmer who first decided to till the ground, or used as a quarry in 1810 for the levelling up of the modern road and for constructing the Arun bridge. It is possible that this was the area dug by Mr. Briggs* in c. 1840. In the natural soil just E. of the Mortar Floor was an irregular white concrete block, somewhat similar to that on the edge of the Yard, but less solidly built, in size about $3\frac{1}{4}$ -4 ft. square. Its use must remain a problem.

By putting together results of 1922 and 1923, we infer that the path (5 ft. 6 ins. wide) N. of the tessellated floor ("Commandant's House") separated that house from one N. of it, the irregular outlines of the floors

* See first report, S.A.C., Vol. 64 (1922), p. 87. My surmise about earlier excavation is confirmed by a very brief MS. report found among S.A.S. papers by Mr. C. H. Chalmers, who kindly handed it to me. It is undated and unsigned, but probably written by the then Rector of Slinfold. The gist of it is that a trench 6 ft. deep was dug, beginning c. 20 yds. E. of the road. The finds were coarse pottery, broken tiles, and large fragments of stucco painted with blue panels bordered by red lines.

of which have just been mentioned. The walls S. of the tessera floor enclosed a room about 28 ft. square, perhaps divided by one or two cross walls.

Directly S. of the Yard and next to the road was found a mass of tiles, nearly 1 ft. thick, 28 ft. (E.-W.) long, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, with a gap in the middle, 16 ft. from the edge near the road. The attractive idea that this was the site of a stable had to be abandoned, as a section proved that there was no floor beneath. The presumption is that these tiles were thrown here in a heap during the process of clearing up for farming.

A trench E. dug through the E. vallum confirmed previous inferences as to its composition (clay) and its line: for along this stretch the top of the vallum had been worn down by tillage. The line of the fosse was marked by a slight dip, and a depth of several feet of loose dark soil. [It has been suggested that what last year I called an "intra-vallum road" (or path) was perhaps the tumbled remains of a wall on top of the vallum. But I still incline to my hypothesis because of its consistent width (about 5 ft.), its distinct camber, the regular disposition of stones, and its course deep down a slope through the S. vallum.]

A diagonal trench S. of the mis-called "Praetorium" floor (1922) disclosed a stretch of 60 ft. of wall footings, composed of stones and tiles loosely laid without cement. This ran N.-S., with a rectangular turn for 8 ft. E., and another N. for about 20 ft., thus suggesting a long corridor with its N.W. corner contiguous to the S.E. corner of the floor. It was clearly connected with the floor; but there were no traces of walls running off from it. Between the wall and the road was a habitation level, under which were found some pottery and a coin of Vespasian.

The tumbled remains of the "Guard Room" (S.) wall and an irregular clay floor were found 12-18 ins. below the surface. Outside the wall (S.) a coin (First Brass of Trajan) was found together with some sherds and much charcoal. A piece of early (first century) "Samian" was found with coarse wares certainly of



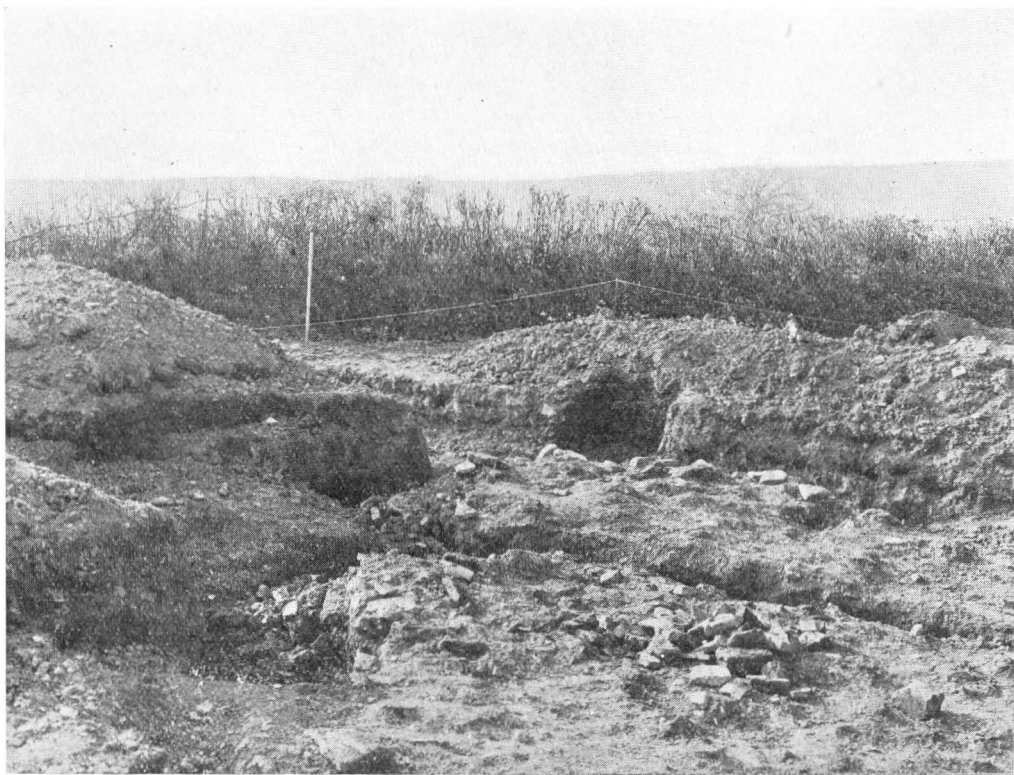
THE LONG WALL, LOOKING NORTH.

much later date. The remains of this building had been much disturbed, with the result that its original shape could not be determined. It was several feet away from the road. The gap between the Guard Room and the corridor wall had been trenched in 1922 with no result, as also the S.E. corner of the site.

Without claiming to have made an exhaustive search, we are fairly confident that further excavation on the E. side would disclose nothing substantial in the way of remains of buildings on a site that was probably occupied chiefly by huts and temporary dwellings of wattle and daub. Apparently it was somewhat sparsely occupied—a fact partly accounted for by distinct traces of a settlement outside, the “Canabae” so often found round a Roman fort or station. In Sept., 1923, I had trenches and holes dug in twenty places 240–250 yds. S. of the station on the Duke of Norfolk’s ground. In all cases pieces of pottery of the usual types were found. One trench produced a fairly level floor of big roof tiles with flanges turned downward on a clay floor, about 2 yds. square. In a hole I found much burnt earth and charcoal, with pottery intermixed. There are abundant traces of Roman occupation over a wide area; but they are so dissipated that the expense of further excavation would not, in my opinion, be justified. No signs of burials were found. All that can be said with certainty is that the higher ground S. of the station was occupied by Romano-British residences.

POTTERY FOUND AT ALFOLDEAN, 1922.

Apart from pottery mentioned in *S.A.C.*, No. LXIV., the following seemed worth recording. These fragments were mostly found in the two rubbish tips, one in the “Commandant’s quarters” and the other in the “Canteen.” In both cases the top of the deposit was roughly $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. from the surface. With the



THE GUARD ROOM, LOOKING WEST TO THE ROAD.

exception of a few pieces of the first and third centuries, the great majority belong to A.D. 140-190.

TERRA SIGILLATA. Some 60 fragments found.

(a) *Decorated*. Form 37.

1. Big fragment, cornice and ovolo, cable above and line below; deep festoons and tassels ending in rosettes; portion of decorated zone, but pattern not distinguishable.
2. Big fragment of base, with half-round moulded foot ring, and thick wall. Rouletted circle inside base. Probably mid. 2nd century.
3. Part of base and lower part of side, with line of rosettes under decorated zone.
4. Fragment ornamented (*en barbotine*), with heart-shaped leaf and stalk.
5. Fragment of side towards the top. A row of dots, under which a cordon; under this another row of dots; and below, a deep wreath of leaves in herring-bone pattern.
6. Rim, with narrow cornice: below this, ovolo with tassel ending bluntly, and attached closely to right side of festoon and curving round to left.
7. Rim and plain zone, with rivet hole.

(b) *Plain*. Form 31.

8. Part of side of dish.
9. Third of a base, with foot-ring, and a circle of indented dots inside.
10. Fragment of side with rivet hole.

Form 33.

11. Half of base of small cup, deeply hollowed under base; probably 1st century.

This was found in the "Canteen" pit, and as a coin of Constantine was found on the floor, the "Canteen" was probably in use from the first century to the first quarter of the fourth.

Form 35.

12. Part of broad out-turned rim ($1\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide) with groove under lip and *barbotine* ornament above.
13. Part of side and out-curved rim with square lip and double groove inside. Very poor paste and glaze.

MORTARIA.

14. More than half of a base, grooved underneath with two concentric circles; gritted inside.
15. Complete base with foot-ring.

(I append an opinion of two fragments (Nos. 16 and 17) of Form 37, kindly given by Mr. M. A. de Lavis Trafford. These were both found low down in the "Canteen" pit.)

16. *Lezoux*. Form 37.

The demi-medallion and disposition of ornament place it in

3rd Lezoux period. The good glaze, paste and design suggest an early date in that period.

A feature of interest is the asymmetrically placed tongue of the ovolo. Rare in south-Gaulish, but not infrequent in central-Gaulish ware. It is found, e.g. on work of Lezoux potters of the best period, e.g. Censorinus and Paternus.

As for a narrow date. The glaze and general workmanship, while good, is not of the very best Lezoux quality. On the other hand, it shows no "Antonine degeneration." My feeling therefore is to place its production "à cheval" in the middle of the 2nd century.

17. *Lezoux*. Form 37.

The medallion associated with the metope places it in the 3rd Lezoux period (110-250 A.D.).

The fine glaze, hard paste, well executed ornament and general good workmanship suggest the earlier part of 2nd century.

The fragment is of special interest. It bears (among the ornaments) the potter's mark "BANVI." The mould, or rather fragment of the mould, bearing this particular type of mark (and also on form 37) was found at Lezoux and is extant in the "Collection Plicque." (*Vide also C.I.L.*, XIII., 10011, 42a, and Déch., Vol. I., p. 253.)

Further, while the type of draped figure on the left is typical of Lezoux, and corresponds to No. 540 of Déch., *Recueil général des types* (Vol. II., p. 89), it is *not* mentioned by Déchelette as appearing on a product of Banuus, and this association on this fragment therefore constitutes a very interesting find. Banuus was one of the Lezoux potters of the best period, that is Hadrian-Antonine (117-138, 138-161).

The first and last of these dates therefore constitute the limits within which the specimen was produced; and as deterioration in quality began in the Antonine period, we are justified in attributing its manufacture somewhere between say 120-140 A.D.

(Mr. de Lavis Trafford's opinion of the pottery found in 1922 is that it covers a period from the end of the first century, or beginning of the second, to the end of the third century.)

POTTER'S MARK.

18. A doubtful potter's mark showing ---ETVS- I now believe to be (CA)LETVS.F. It is on a base of form 33, of exactly the same size and shape as CINTVS.M of the Pan Rock series. His mark is found on Dr. 31, 33, 37 and 38. He was a Lezoux potter (Antonine), and the distribution of his work was almost exclusively to Gaul and Britain. Elsewhere CALETI.M: see Oswald and Pryce. Also May, *Silchester Pottery* (decorated), Pl. XXVII., 76; and Déchelette.

(The two following notes are based on memoranda kindly supplied by Mr. Thos. May.)

19. Form 27. Side fragment of good red clay and glaze. High everted foot-ring; height 2 ins. Imitated from Arretine cup, type 11, Loeschke: A.D. 40-150, and common in first century.

In the centre, part of potter's stamp  .

20. Form 31. Fragment of base, slightly domed in centre. This is a wide bowl with curved side, the commonest form of dish in the second century. Base diameter $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; illegible potter's stamp within a roulette-notched wreath. Probably latter half of second century, Central or East Gaulish.

UNGLAZED WARE. Much of the black and grey ware came from the pit in the "Commandant's Quarters," about half-way down in which was found a coin of Lucius Verus (161-169), and was therefore deposited after about 170 A.D.

21. *Amphorae and Store Jars.*

A few fragments of brownish-red neck and body.

OLLAE. (The following notes are based on information supplied by Mr. Thos. May. These rims are recorded as specimens.)

22. Level top with distinct neck; of hard pale-grey fumed clay; 2nd cent.; cf. *J. British Arch. Ass.*, Fig. 21, No. 20. (Plate I.)
23. Of thin white sandy clay, thinly black-coated; 140-190. Cf. Miller, Balmuidy, Pl. XLV., No. 8, one of the commonest types at Balmuidy. (Plate I.)
24. Nearly level rim. Black-coated Belgic (or Upchurch) ware. (Plate I.)
25. Outcurved and thickened, with distinct straight neck, and ledged on inside for lid; clay hard fumed grey; 140-190.
26. Straight sided with level rim; hard fumed grey; 140-190. Cf. Balm., Pl. XLV., No. 26. (Plate I.)
27. Outbent square-edged rim; clay hard fumed grey. Antonine.
28. Part of shoulder decorated with zone of oblique strokes and wavy comb-marking, separated by a cordon. Fumed grey. *Early First Century.*
29. Part of rim and side of black bitumen-varnished *olla* with cavetto rim, and zone of scored lattice lines; polished surface; 3rd (or 4th) century.

BEAKERS.

30. Poppy-headed beaker, with outbent rim, of Belgic type. Cf. Balm., Pl. XLIX., No. 6, and May, *Silch. Pott.*, Pl. LXX., No. 160.
31. Cavetto rim; clay thin hard pale fumed grey.
32. Poppy-head, with cordon at root of oblique rim; hard thin pale grey. Cf. No. 30. (Plate I.)
33. Poppy-head. Neck and shoulder separated by cordon; boldly bulged; curved rim; well washed pale fumed grey, generally called Upchurch. First or early second century. (Plate I.)

34. Globular beaker with cordon at base of upright slightly curved rim; black surface. Belgic technique of early second century. (Plate I.)

BOWLS.

35. Outbent, nearly level, with slight bulge on lower part of ledge; hard pale grey. Cf. Richborough, 1922. (Plate I.)
36. Outbent, nearly level top; straight outset side grooved on inside; hard fumed grey. Antonine. Cf. Balmuildy, Pl. XLVII., Nos. 3-5.
37. Flanged bowl, with vertical inner lip, perhaps for a lid; hard fumed grey with silver grey slip; 140-180. Cf. Pitt Rivers, *Woodcuts and Rotherley*, Pl. CXVI., and Bushe Fox, Corbridge. Abundant on Roman sites in Britain. (Plate I.)
38. Belgic bowl (large) with corrugation round bulge. Brownish grey with remains of black varnish outside. First century. (Plate I.)

MORTARIA.

39. Smoked white sandy, of 3rd century. New Forest type. Cf. Sumner, *Ashley Rails*, p. 32 and Pl. X., A. 15.
40. Rim of flanged mortarium in pipe clay; 3rd century. (Plate II.)
41. Rim of wall-sided mortarium of sandy tile-red clay; 2nd or 3rd century. (Plate II.)

NEW FOREST. (The presence of New Forest ware in the "Praetorium" under the débris on the floor level shows that this building was in occupation after about 250 A.D.)

42. Fragments of folded (or fluted) beaker with plain grooved lip. Purplish brown slip on blue burning gault clay, very hard—perhaps from south of Isle of Wight *via* Christchurch harbour and the Avon. 250-350.
43. Similar fragment decorated with girth-grooves and part of circle. 250-350.

Cf. *British Museum Guide to Antiquities of Roman Britain*, p. 115, and fig. 131; *Silchester Pottery*, pp. 132-5; and Sumner's *Ashley Rails*, p. 17.

CASTOR WARE. (A type best represented in York Museum, but also at Peterborough and Colchester. The ware was made at Castor or Cologne.)

44. Fragments of large fluted beaker. Brown clay slip on white clay, decorated with dabs of white slip. (Plate II.)
45. Reddish white clay coated with dark grey slip; scroll pattern under double groove. (Plate II.)
46. Fragment of "hunt cup." Dark brown dull slip on thickish white clay, and pale brown slip inside. Decoration *en barbotine*; part of dog chasing hare, rows of bordering dots, and zone of roulette-notching. 135-200. Cf. *B. M. Guide*, p. 115, Pl. XII., Nos. 9 and 11.

At Newstead, dated 140-180. (Plate II.)

47. Fragments of bag-shaped beakers, form 55 Drag.
 48. Rim with small outward thin-edged lip. Two rows of roulette notches round middle.
 49. Fragment of widest part; roulette-notched hard brick-red clay. (Plate II.)

These two (48 and 49) are degenerate Castor ware made perhaps in local pottery. See *York Pottery*, p. 42, Pl. XI., No. 6.

50. Similar fragment; part of zone of scroll pattern with girth-grooved border. Cf. *Silch. Pott.*, p. 107, Pl. XLV. (135-260).

STUDED UPCHURCH WARE. (Belgic type.)

51. Fragment of poppy-head beaker; spreading rim with cordon at root. Decorated with rows of small clay studs or dots. Grey clay with darker slip. *First century*. Made in Gallia Belgica, or at Upchurch on Medway. Cf. *B. M. Guide*, p. 115, Pl. XII., No. 6.
 52. Similar ware; fumed grey clay, decorated with rustic work, to give a finger hold. (Plate II.)

RHENISH WARE.

53. Fragments (base and part of side) of fluted beaker (or thumb pot). Black slip glaze on pale reddish brown clay. Decorated with deep vertical fluting, and in the fluting roulette rows made before folding. The fluting served to give a hold for the fingers of one hand. Size of base probably dates these pieces in latter half of second century or first half of third.

Cf. *B. M. Guide*, p. 119, and *Silch. Pott.*, Pl. XLIII., A., No. 8 (A.D. 140-260).

Base and half of bulge with horizontal line of dots just below centre. (Plate II.)

TILE-RED ORDINARY CLAY.

54. Hollow foot of a pedestal cup, ? from an incense bowl.
 55. Foot of an unguent pot.

REDDISH-BUFF CLAY.

56. Ornament broken from the side of a vessel. (Plate II.)

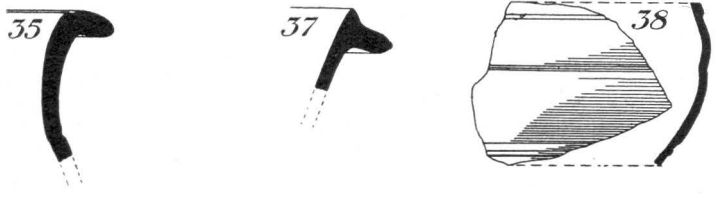
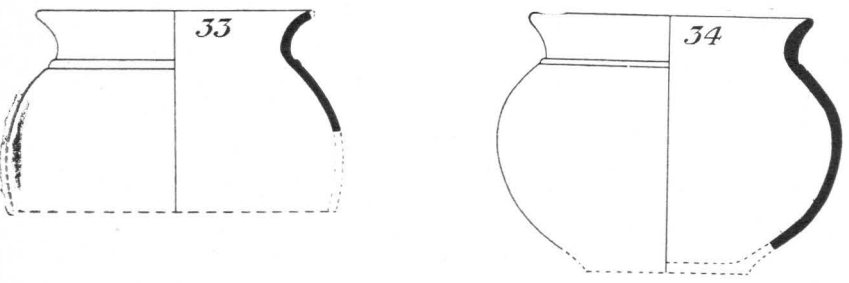
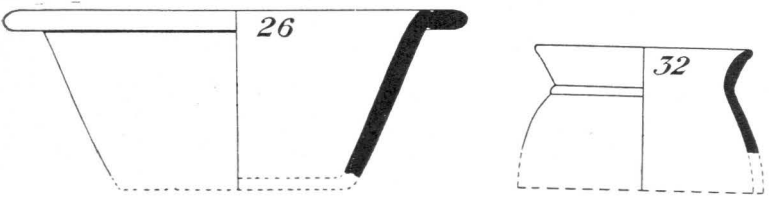
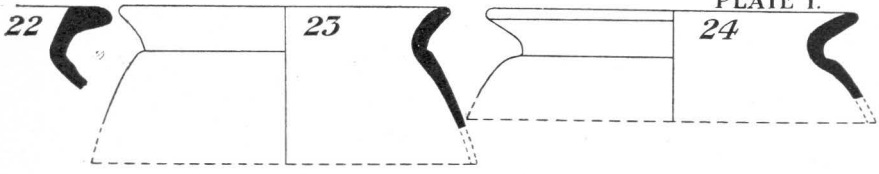
GREY DISH.

57. Part of rim and side of an interesting grey dish with darker vertical lines at irregular intervals. Hard sandy clay. Perhaps end of first century. (Plate II.) N.B.—The illustration is not quite correct; the side is practically straight and not so high, and the base wider.

ADDENDUM ON GLASS.

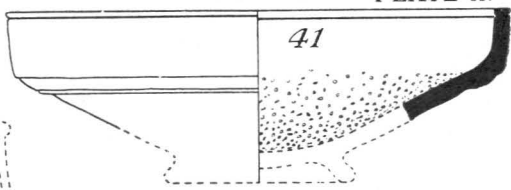
The Romans manufactured both blown and cast glass for their windows. Dr. Francis Grayling, of Hove, was of opinion that the Alfoldean specimens are blown glass, opened cylindrically. That the glass has not undergone the slightest decomposition is due to the great care taken in proportioning the sand and alkali, the silica being in excess; whereas medieval glass has invariably certain conditions of decay.

PLATE I.

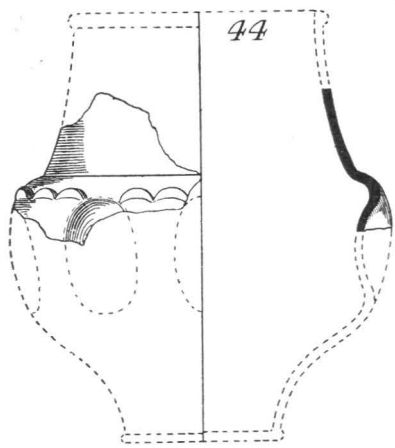


ALFOLDEAN POTTERY, 1922.

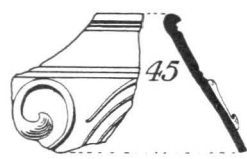
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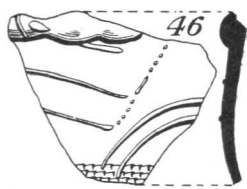
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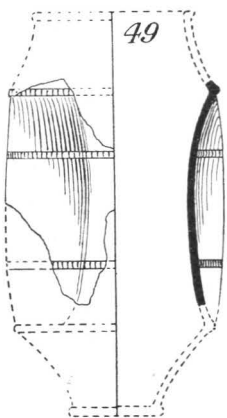
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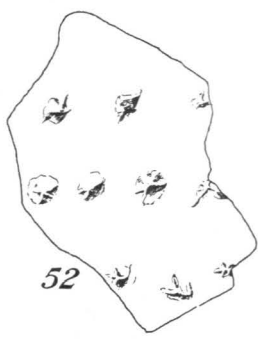
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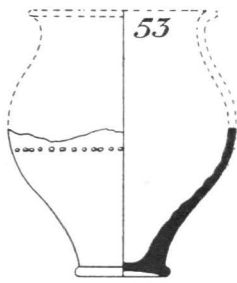
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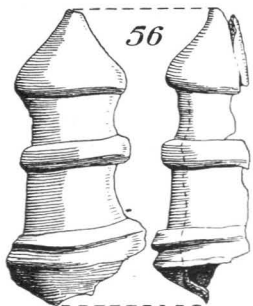
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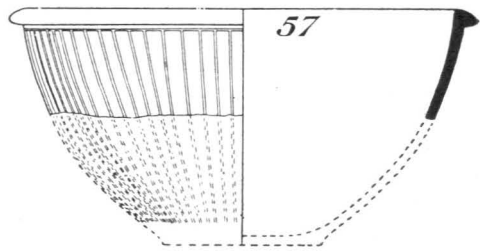
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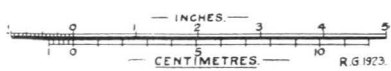
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56



57



R.G. 1923.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS, 1923.

Ornamental and vessel glass, found in Britain, was probably made in N. Gaul, or by Gaulish settlers in Kent and Essex; but it seems likely that window glass was made locally, though no definite traces of factories have been found.

GLASS.

Some window glass was found, but not so much as in 1922. Of ornamental glass eight interesting fragments were found.

1. Very dark green, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick, with a very thin blue line let in near the interior or concave surface.
2. Part of bulge, light green, in scaling condition; slightly more than $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick.
3. Yellowish green with cells like honeycomb; slightly more than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick.
4. Piece of hollow rim, light green.
5. Piece of hollow rim, yellowish green.
6. Part of base of a dish with sides at angle of 45 degrees; yellowish green.
7. Part of foot-ring of base of opaque white, and an out-turned rim of the same vessel.
8. Rim, well-moulded, of clear white. Colourless glass is rare.

WALL-PAINTING.

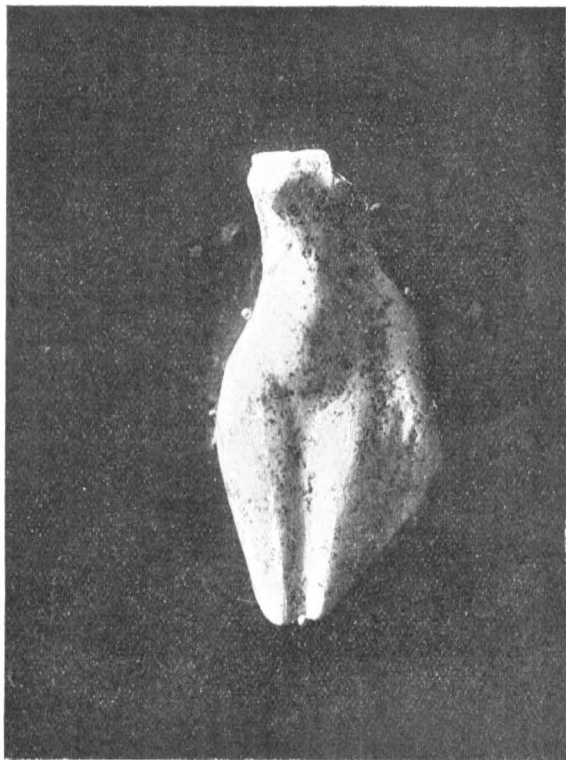
Twenty fragments were found of fresco painting on plaster about 1 in. thick, mostly in Pompeian red. One had a pattern of green leaves, and another was light yellow with a red line. A few pieces were of light buff. See footnote, p. 119.

PIPE-CLAY STATUETTES OF VENUS.

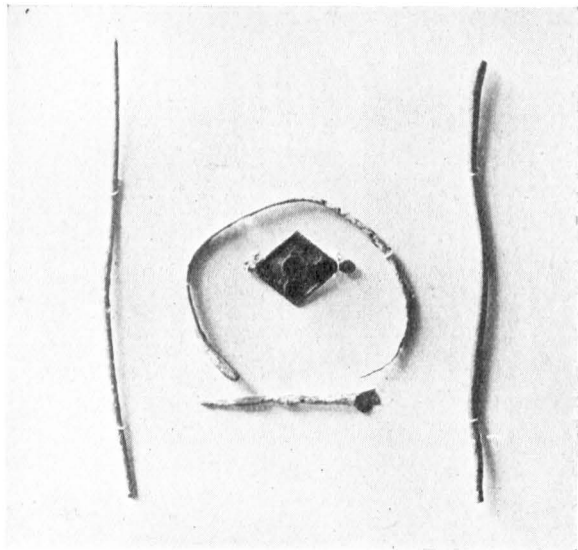
Two sections, one front and the other back, of statuettes were found, belonging to different figures. The one illustrated is $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high, and would have been about $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. complete. The left hand is held down by the side and holds up a garment; the right arm was bent, with the hand held up to the right cheek. The centre of manufacture of these statuettes was probably the Allier district of E. Gaul, and later nearer the Rhine, possibly Rheinzabern. Cf. *Catalogue Illustré, St. Germain*, Vol. II., p. 131, illustrated; and *Wroxeter*, 1912, where a similar figure was found in a deposit dated c. 110-130 A.D. See Plate XII., Fig. 2, No. 1. This figure is of the same size as the Alfoldean fragment, and broken almost identically. See also *Wroxeter*, 1913, Fig. 10, where a statuette is reconstructed in a domestic shrine of the end of the first century.

SPINDLE WHORL.

A bell-shaped spindle whorl of white clay, perforated, about 1 in. wide at top, and 2 ins. wide at bottom, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. high. This was found associated with a coin of Valerian.



PIPE-CLAY STATUETTE OF VENUS.



BRONZE OBJECTS.

Centre: bracelet, seal box lid, and damaged spoon.
Left: medical probe. Right: spoon handle.

BRONZE OBJECTS.

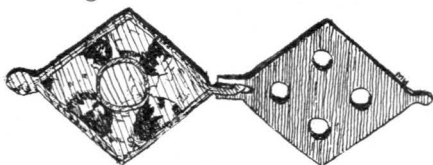
Penanular bronze bracelet (plain), 6 ins. round; one end pointed, the other (the broken end) broader. Penanular *armillae*, though often found with pre-Roman remains, are comparatively rare in Roman times.

Bronze pin (2 ins. long) of a fibula.

Spoon-handle, $4\frac{3}{4}$ ins. long.

Medical probe, 5 ins. long.

Lid of lozenge-shaped bronze seal box. The centre and four irregular-shaped figures are of red enamel, the holes left were filled with stones. The edge of the bronze frame is notched. On one



LID OF LOZENGE-SHAPED SEAL BOX WITH ENAMEL ORNAMENT, AND UNDER-PLATE RE-CONSTRUCTED (from fragments).

side is the hole for the hinge; on the other an oval projection with a little catch. Total length $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. A portion of the grooved under-plate was also found. Cf. *Wroxeter*, 1914, Pl. XVIII., No. 25, where the method of use is illustrated. The Wroxeter example is of exactly the same size, though the ornamentation is different; it is dated in the first half of the second century. Seal boxes were found at Hofheim, dated 51-85 A.D., but these were round. Round and pear-shaped examples were found at Newstead (p. 308, Pl. LXXXI.). Probably the lozenge-shaped boxes are of the second century, the round earlier.

Bronze lock-bolt, found in "guard-room."



BRONZE LOCK-BOLT.

The tumblers of the key fit into the holes, and press the bolt up against the spring to release the catch. See J. Ward's *Roman Era in Britain*, Fig. 67, and p. 236; and Curle's *Newstead*, p. 306, and plate. Ward's example from Caerwent is just double the size of that from Alfoldean.

Thin bronze plate perforated with 3 holes for nails; $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 ins.

Half of a bronzering, roulette-notched on the outside; diameter $\frac{3}{4}$ ins.

Half of thick bronze ring, diameter $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins.

Part of bronze handle, 2 by $\frac{1}{4}$ ins.

Hind leg and thigh of a goat (2 ins. long), part of an applied ornament.

BONE.

Pointed end ($1\frac{1}{4}$ ins.) of a bone stilus, or hair-pin.

IRON.

Two big nails (*claves trabales*), $8\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long.

Knife, blade 5 ins., handle 3 ins. long and 1 in. wide; the handle was probably cased in wood, bone handles being rare.

Another knife handle, with $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. of blade; blade $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide. Part of wood of handle (4 ins. long) still adhering, with two rivets.

ODDMENTS.

Two whole bricks; $16\frac{1}{4}$ by 11 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

Round flint stone, with smooth surface, apparently used for polishing.

ALFOLDEAN POTTERY, 1923.

BY G. C. F. HAYTER.

The chief interest in the pottery from Alfoldean lies in the unusual shapes and wares that are apparently of local manufacture and show Celtic tradition. As there was found one large group that can be dated fairly accurately, including many of these native shapes, I have thought it best to describe this group first, with the usual division between Samian and coarse wares, following it by pottery from the rest of the site. The majority of illustrations are taken from the group.

THE GROUP FROM THE HEARTH ROOM.

A very large quantity of pottery of all kinds was found on the burnt clay floor of the Hearth Room. The natural soil was never more than 2 ft. 3 ins. below the surface and no pottery, belonging to the group, was found above 1 ft. 5 ins., the greatest quantity being in the N.E. corner of the room and between 1 ft. 8 ins. and 2 ft. Here the layers of pottery were frequently touching, without any earth between; and on occasions three or four pieces lay next to each other,

fitting. In consideration of this fact, and of its shallowness, it is difficult to imagine that this was a rubbish-pit, but without such a supposition or that there stood—and fell—the china-cupboard of the establishment, how can this large amount of pottery (for there were over a score of boxes full) be accounted for? The group can fortunately be dated to a certain extent. The larger portion of the dateable material is decidedly early, including a Vespasian coin (No. 2), and suggests a date of about 70–120; but there are a few pieces that require the closing date to be put about twenty-five years later.

There follows a more detailed account of this group; the date is given wherever determined by other evidence.

A. TERRA SIGILLATA.

1. DECORATED.

(The numbers throughout refer to Dragendorff shapes.)

PLATES I. & II.

- | | | |
|-------------|--|--------------|
| | | A.D. |
| Dr. 29. | Fragment of rim with roulette ornament. | 85 |
| Dr. 30. | Side; panel with horizontal divisions; below | |
| Pl. I. 1. | ovolo and beaded line, hindquarters of an animal springing r. Beneath, row of chevrons with thickened ends bordered by bead-and-reel lines (Déchellette, 1111). In the next band upright bead-and-reel alternates with ornament of double trefoils. In lowest space hare l. slightly smaller than Déch. 950. Bright good glaze. Early Flavian. | 70–85 |
| Dr. 30. | A rim, with top of ovolo; good glaze. | } c. 100-140 |
| Dr. 30. | A large, well-moulded but unlevel base. | |
| Dr. 37. | Ten small fragments of small bowl (nine fitting). | |
| Pl. I. 2a.) | Tassel of ovolo has four-pronged terminal, and | |
| 2b.) | directly below, a band of chevrons bounded by beaded lines. In narrow panel, three columns of scaled leaflets with pyramidal top, enclosed by pairs of diagonal beaded lines. In broad panel small double medallion containing bird r., with head turned back (Déch. 1009, La Graufesenque and Lezoux); each spandrel filled with a deltoid leaf on looped stalk. Rather dull glaze. Late Flavian. | 80-100 |

- Dr. 37. Two fragments of the lower curve of bowl
 Pl. II. 6. showing band of S ornament and columns of
 scaled leaflets; good glaze. Flavian. 70-100
- Dr. 37. Thin rim, narrow plain band, the middle prong
 of trifid tassel is deltoid and bent to r. Beneath probably
 ovolo a line composed of =. 1st cent.
- Dr. 37. Rim, narrow plain band, ovolo clumsy and
 Pl. II. 9. poorly executed; good glaze. Towards
 middle of
 2nd cent.

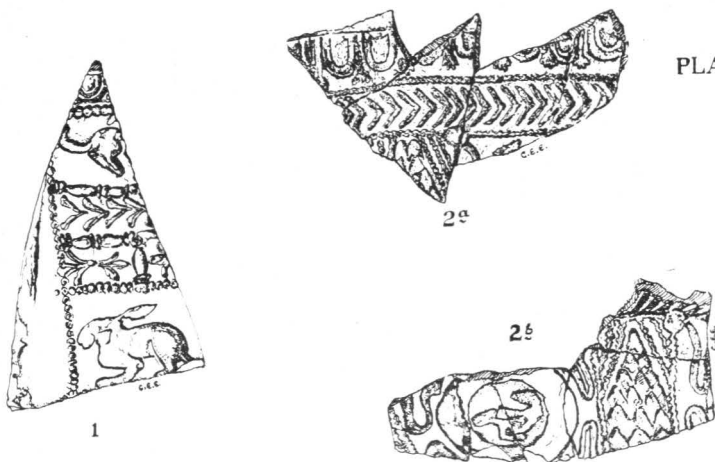


PLATE I.

ALFOLDEAN POTTERY, 1923.

There were also a few more insignificant pieces
 Pl. II. 15. of Dr. 37, and an imitation of the same, no glaze,
 with wide roulette marking.

2. PLAIN.

PLATE II.

- Dr. 18. Twenty-four pieces in all, making about 15 dishes. -c. 130
- Dr. 18-31. Four pieces of different dishes. 120-150
- Dr. 27. Twenty-two pieces, making about 15 cups, mostly thin, all good glaze, including a few delicately moulded feet. -c. 120
- Dr. 33. Four cups, including one almost complete and
 Pl. II. 14. another about a half (Potters' Marks, 2 and 3), 1st cent.
 1 straight-sided, 2 slightly concave, and 1 more
 concave, but not thick. 2nd cent.
- Dr. 35. Nearly half of thick bowl, with barbotine
 Pl. II. 11. decoration, and turned-down lip. (Cf. Hofheim,
 41, which has not, however, the barbotine.)

- Dr. 35-36. One barbotine rim between these two shapes.
- Dr. 51. Two rims of different cups of this shape. One
- Pl. II. 13. more shallow and with a hammer-headed rim
(cf. Oswald and Pryce, LIV., 2a). Other steeper
than Dr. shape, with upturned lip (cf. May, *Silch.*
35, and Ludowici, TV.). Probably from Rhein- middle of
zabern. 2nd cent.
- Dr. 82. One with straight flange (Hofheim 12). 40-80
- (Wrox. 1913). Two with curved flange (Newstead, XXXIX.,
11). 80-100
- Dr. 83. One shallow bowl with slightly sloping side,
(Wrox. 1913). $\frac{1}{4}$ -round fillet on inside and ridge on outside at
angle. 75-100
- Pl. II. 4. Add also Dr. 27, Potters' Marks, 5 and 8. c. 70-120

B. COARSE WARES.

Naturally there is much less pottery of the coarse types than of the Samian, that can be dated with any certainty; and it must be remembered that when a type has been found in a group of one date, such a find does not preclude the possibility of the same type being in use both before and after. The probability, however, is that it was not used for many decades before or after; and the more distinctive the shape, the shorter is the probable duration of use and popularity. There are several shapes showing Celtic influence and others that are almost unique, and herein lies the chief interest in the group. The types are described, with variations added, according to their order in the plates.

PLATE III.

Fig. 1 and Rather heavy grey-black jar with cordon on shoulder
1 a-d, f, g. and band of zig-zag decoration below. All the varieties
of this ornament, except (e), were found in this group, but
of the 80 fragments only two could be fitted to rims
(Figs. 1 and 2). It is certain from their curve that they
all occupied the same place just beneath the shoulder,
generally between one or two cordons of varying widths
(cf. Gellygaer, Pl. XI., 4, 100-120 A.D.).

Fig. 2, 2a. Grey jar, with curved lip set obliquely on collar; cordon
at angle of collar and body; below shoulder, band of
narrow wavy line between cordons (as Fig. 1). There
were eighty examples of this rim, many shewing in section

a straighter collar, and faint lattice decoration between cordons or sometimes grooves. Among the greys and grey-blacks there was one of dirty orange. The unusually rough incised decoration on 2a came from a similar, but larger and coarser jar; the whole fragment falls beneath the shoulder.

Fig. 3. Similar grey jar or olla, with collar less marked, and bulge less prominent; similar cordons and grooves. This type falls between Figs. 2 and 3b, the main difference being that the lip is not set definitely either horizontal (as 3a) or diagonal, but the collar continues its natural curve; even when the collar is almost straight and the lip horizontal on the under side, the interior contour shows this unbroken curve. The lip is often thickened, and sometimes a groove displaces the cordon at the angle of neck and body; about 100 examples were found. Several had a small ledge on the inside to receive a lid.

Fig. 3a. Similar to the two preceding, but showing the vertical collar and horizontal lip; lattice work or, as here, diagonal lines are common, though usually faint, above the shoulder.

Most of the bases that apparently belonged to these jars were well-moulded and with a foot-ring; some rougher, not standing level; average diameter 4 ins. (Cf. Curle, *Newstead*, Fig. 25, 15, "early," etc.)

Fig. 4. Squat bulbous vessel of buff clay with speckled coat of black and dark red, similar to some late Celtic shapes. Some had bulge projecting further beyond lip. Mostly dark or light grey. Height from 2 to 5 ins.

Fig. 5. Small thin grey vessel, with nearly vertical rim; the thickening of the top of the shoulder forms a groove (cf. 1922, f. 23.) Of this and a similar, but heavier and larger, type, with rim usually more oblique, remains of about 40 pots were found.

Fig. 6. Heavy open bowl, with sharp constriction under rim forming curved ledge on inside to fit lid.

Fig. 7. Buff bowl in imitation of Drag. 37; plain band to represent ovolo; indefinite incisions to represent the decorated zone and a suggestion of encircling wreath below. Several pieces, none fitting.

Fig. 8. Beaker or vase of "Castor" ware, matt black slip; a band of scale-work in well-moulded relief. (Cf. May, *Silch.*, Pl. XLIX., 63, and Ritterling, *Hofheim*, 1912, p. 258, Pl. XXXII., type 26Bb.) From the middle of first century.

Fig. 9. Rough-cast "Castor" ware beaker, with matt blue-grey slip; cf. Wrox., 1912, 36; first and second centuries. Pieces of two or three pots.

Fig. 10 & 11. Two globular beakers of grey ware with barbotine in applied dots, one in columns of five, the other in diamonds. Both have cordon below rim. Fig. 10 has a flat base and narrow groove below decoration. Fig. 11 should probably have been reconstructed to be taller. On one similar vessel the top row of dots was elongated; on another were columns of 12 minute dots.

Fig. 12. This shape combines in its rim the characteristics of Figs. 9 and 10. Thin grey ware with barbotine in columns of four dots.

Over fifty pieces of rim were found of these last three shapes, proving the existence of about thirty specimens.

There were also four fragments of "blobby rusticated" ware, which is typical of the last decade of the 1st century.

PLATE IV.

Fig. 13 & 14. These two shapes share their main characteristic of the acute carination, which throws back to Celtic art and to metal-work. The prevalence of the carinated type is proved by over sixty pieces (about 40 vessels) from this group, of various sizes and colours ranging from black and light grey to a brown that approaches purple. Fig. 13 is black fading to fawn, and Fig. 14 has a slightly micaceous black coat on buff clay, with blue streak in centre. Of the few rims that could be fitted (the break nearly always occurred above base and below rim) the extremes have been illustrated. Some had the projecting ridge shown in Fig. 13, in as many it was wanting (Fig. 14). Almost all had a roulette pattern, varying in depth from $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in., above and/or below the angle. The internal contour was in one instance deeply grooved to fit into the external angle and ridge.

Though examples of carinated ollae are found occasionally elsewhere, (May, *Silch.*, Pl. LXXI., 166, Pl. LXXII., 169, "first century-75 A.D.", Pl. LXXIX., 2, 8, 12, 13, and LXXVIII., 5. "Pre-Claudian" and "before 150 A.D." Wroxeter, 1912, type 9, "80-120." "Upchurch" ware in Brit. Mus., "1st century." Hengistbury Head, Class C, La Tène I.) I can find no examples with such a steep angle as those from Alfoldean; and this peculiarity is by no means prejudicial to an early date.

Fig. 15. With this may be compared Figs. 21 and 21a, Plate V., for the "roll-back" rim; the three shapes were represented by 34 rims in all, scarcely any belonging to the same vessel. The "roll-back" rim and high bulge (existing in all save the nine steepest) are typical of some La Tène III. shapes. None of the fragments are thick, almost all are a rather pale grey, some brownish. Unfortunately it was

impossible to fit any bases to the rims and so the exact height and formation is not ascertainable, but cf. May, *Silch.*, LXXVIII., 7 and 8 "Pre-Claudian"; Hengistbury Head, XXIII., 7, 8, 9, and XXII., 6, 50 B.C.-c. 50 A.D., and for a possible different reconstruction of the steep-sided shape, May, *Silch.*, LVIII., 4, which is, however, of New Forest ware (3rd and 4th century A.D.).

Fig. 16. Oblique-rimmed ovoid beaker of graceful proportions; soapy grey surface on buff-grey clay, thin. Familiar shape in the first century.

Fig. 17. Large beaker or jar with curved rim, cordon on neck and bulging shoulders. Light blue-grey on white. Also common in first century. Two examples of this were of very coarse material, remains of black on white.

Fig. 18. Wide light-grey bottle-neck, with one curved ridge under the lip; fairly thick but well-moulded; handle with deep central groove and a shallower one on either side. This is one of the latest pieces in the group, an isolated piece; the better moulding and the grooved handle mark it as earlier than, and probably the prototype of, the 3rd and 4th century type, see May, *Silch.*, Pl. LVI., 104; the most marked difference being that the flagon from Alfoldean commences to bulge much nearer the neck, and that the pitcher from Silchester is about half as big again. If this has not penetrated to the group at a later date, it must be assigned to the middle of the 2nd century.

Against this there were fifteen examples of bottle-necks without handles, about 2 ins. in diameter or less, with plain vertical rim curved at top, thin (one with wavy line round shoulder); and two flagons with "screw" necks as May, *Silch.*, Pl. XII., 117, common in 1st century.

Fig. 19. Black dish, with bulge on inside, showing affinity with the quarter-round fillet shapes of Terra Sigillata. One piece of this dish came from the drain and another from a higher level in this room (? later).

Fig. 20. Black dish with bead-rim and horizontal flange; a steep, sharp projection about half way down and bulge above it on the inside; a narrow groove on under side of flat base near side. There were several pieces of this dish found scattered over this part of the site, about two-thirds of the rim could be fitted.

There are several other dishes showing some of the characteristics here illustrated, one only lacking the bulge on inside. Other more usual shapes of dish included flat rims a few degrees above horizontal, rims made by thickening the outside at the top and the plain straight-sided rimless type; of these there were rims of some 40 dishes.

One first century type of dish was conspicuously absent, —that with horizontal grooved flange.

PLATE V.

- Fig. 21, Compare Fig. 15, Pl. IV., q.v. These high-bulging
21a. types of roll-back rim gave 25 examples; 21a is one of the highest bulges found. One had irregular scratched markings on the shoulder.
- Fig. 22. Beaker with oblique rim and low bulge; close parallel lines, as if impressed with a comb, covering whole exterior of vessel, the rim and the interior as far as narrowest diameter of the rim. In this example a wavy line occurs at intervals of about 10 lines.
- Fig. 22a. Reddish-grey beaker with thickened rim on convex collar; high bulge; decorated also with wide "comb-marking" on side. (For the shape, cf. May, *Silch.*, LXVIII., 146.)
- Fig. 23. Shallow bowl, with lip of horizontal flange-rim turned vertically upwards to form lid-groove. Another specimen similar, but with much thicker flange; both with wide "combed" incisions on side.

There were altogether 60 pieces that shewed these "combed" lines, the fragments of not less than 30 vessels, of different shapes. About 3 had combed lines continued on to the rim. There were also 17 pieces of this decoration with two or three vertical lines crossing at intervals of 1-1½ ins., the remains of more than a dozen pots. Five further pieces showed this style of ornament in imaginative hands; combed lines zig-zagged with no sense of symmetry or ran obliquely from rim to base without sense of direction.

- Fig. 24. Fragments of about 15 lids were discovered, several brownish, the rest grey. None very delicately moulded; many with the edge to fit rim of vessel merely a blunt curve, less often thickened above and/or below.

PLATE VI.a.

- Fig. 25. Large storage jar with firm curled lip. Compare Hengistbury Head, XXIV., 25 ("La Tène III."), and Wroxeter, 1914, f. 72 (found in a first century group). There were many pieces of at least three jars, one buff, one grey and one black. The grey was ornamented with the intricate and unparallelled design from the hands of a native artist, shewn in the illustration. The buff jar had a design of three lines running fan-wise from points at about 6 ins., interval round the shoulder. The decoration shown on the base comes from the black jar which was slightly glazed.

There was much white grit in the clay; and on the inside frequent examples of hollows ending in a little lump, formed by the finger-nail.

PLATE VI.*b*.

- Fig. 26. Described on page 147; this came from the fallen tiles.
- Fig. 27. Pink mortar of buff clay with sparse white and grey grit. The bead-rim falls slightly below level of curved flange; cf. Wrox., 1912, No. 66. Trajano-Hadrianic.
- Fig. 28. White mortar with sparse white and pink grit; pronounced bead-rim above slightly curved flange; a shape transitional between the first century type and the early "hammer-headed" rims; cf. Wrox., 1912, Nos. 142 and 146 (Fig.). There is only one other rim of this type (Gellygaer, Pl. XI., 1, *h* (Fig.)), which can be dated before the middle of the second century; from other evidence they have been assigned generally to the later centuries. This example from Alfoldean cannot be later than 140-150.
- Fig. 29. Small light buff mortar-shaped bowl; this rim appears to be unique, with its very low bead-rim, lip curled round and narrow pointed ridge on side opposite under curl of rim (thus making the bowl even more difficult to carry). Traces of fine grit on the outside.

One type has been omitted; three rims were found with curving neck, as Fig. 17, abruptly bent to horizontal. It was estimated that the buff and red wares did not exceed 4 per cent. in this group.

POTTERY FROM REST OF SITE.

A. TERRA SIGILLATA.

I. DECORATED.

- Dr. 30. Frag. of side. Style: Panels of beaded lines containing alternate arcades and saltires. In arcade draped female figure, standing l, with r. hand to mouth and l. on waist (not identifiable). The arch of arcade has corded pattern. In l. spandrel is an unidentified narrow leaf on looped stalk. Between arcade and beaded line a column of small cruciform flowers; in the triangle of saltire a large 'dicentra' bud, as by Giamilus (Knorr, *S. G. Rottweil*, XXII., 5). Dull glaze. Period of Domitian and Trajan, 80-120.

Small thin fragment with trifid tassel and rows of scaled leaflets. Fair glaze; probably not after the end of 1st century.

- Dr. 37. Rim with narrow plain band and no ovolo; head and shoulders of a man stooping left, possibly Déch. 653. Lezoux, bright red glaze.
- Pl. II., 7. Frag., showing ovolo with trifid tassel, as Oswald and Price, IX., 8. Below, a zig-zag line; from rosette in this, acorn-shaped leaf on looped stalk (cf. Knorr, *S. G. Rottweil*, XVI., 2. Late Flavian.
- Free-style frag., hind-quarters of stag r. larger than Déch. 852; above, foliage. Badly preserved. 2nd cent.
- Pl. II., 8. Rim with broad ovolo, tassel ends in single blobby point, bent to left. Fan-shaped leaf ornament with eleven points, irregular. 2nd cent.
- There were also several rims, of which one only was adjudged to be after about 100 A.D.

II. PLAIN.

Under this heading it was noticeable what a large proportion of pieces were decorated *en barbotine*; with one exception (Pl. II., Fig. 10) the applied ornament was the usual pointed leaf on curling stalk.

- Dr. 18. Numerous thin fragments of side with rim; few with curved sides. Only 1 thick large piece, yellow clay, brownish glaze, later. A few bases with low "kicks."
- Dr. 18-31. Several rims-and-sides of this transitional shape.
- Dr. 27. About a dozen delicate, and therefore early, rims. Two or three thicker; one thick with dull brown glaze and poor constriction. (? 120-130 A.D.) Many fragments of "waist" and feet.
- Dr. 31. Only a few pieces and four bases.
- Dr. 33. Half a dozen pieces, of which one was slightly concave and one thick and straight with late brownish glaze.
- Dr. 36. Two pieces of good glaze; one very thin with barbotine decoration. A larger piece with rim $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide, end slightly curled over; design is a large rosette with four tendrils on one side (barbotine worn).
- Pl. II., 10.
- Dr. 38. } One frag. with flange.
- Pl. II., 3. }
- Dr. 42. } One small delicate fragment with join of "strap-
- Pl. II., 12. } handle" (rim as Oswald and Price, LIV., 2 and 5), early.
- Dr. 42. Two pieces of fluted side, gritted within.
- Dr. 82. } Three pieces of the flange-rim; 2 horizontal—early
- (Wrox. } Flavian (Curle, *Newstead*, XXXIX., 11); 1 curved—
- 1913.) } Domitianic.
- Also a piece of shallow bowl with thin hammer-headed rim and barbotine decoration, similar to May, *Silch.* 35 and Dr. 42, without handle. And a fragment of horizontal rim with hammer-head and barbotine decoration (cf. Dr. 82).

III. POTTER'S MARKS.

There were no marks found either on decorated Samian or on amphorae; and only one doubtful one on a mortarium, besides one that was missing at the join of two pieces of rim, each showing the band of criss-cross decoration that had bordered the original letters. There are eight marks in all on plain Samian, of which one is too incomplete to read and two more uncertain.

1. CARANTI/ on a thin Dr. 18, near the long wall. Carantius is a Mid-Gaulish potter of the late first and early 2nd centuries.
2. II·M on nearly complete Dr. 33, from S.W. corner of the Hearth Room. EM or EMI is a Lezoux potter found (also on Dr. 33) at Wroxeter in a deposit of 80-120 (Wrox., 1912, p. 53).
3. /·M on Dr. 33. Judging from size of stamp and position in circle in bottom of similar Dr. 33, this is a second stamp of EM. Also from Hearth Room.
4. MALLI/ on Dr. 18/31, near, but below level of, yard. Malliacus was a North Gaulish potter of the first half of the 2nd century.
5. ROP.VS/ on thick Dr. 27 from Hearth Room. Ropusius (who usually signs himself ROPVSIFE) has been found at Neuss and Wroxeter (1912, p. 59), and is dated from middle of the 1st century to c. 120.
6. OF.//////ER+ on a thick Dr. 18, from lowest clay level in Hearth Room. Probably a stamp of Severus, a common potter of La Graufesenque, who worked during the first century (Neuss, Wiesbaden and Rottweil) and possibly in the early second (Newstead and Wroxeter, 1912, 1914). No stamp, however, with the + at end has been recorded from elsewhere.
7. ////NICARVS+ complete, but much worn stamp on Dr. 31, of Venicarus; found near road, S. of yard. The same stamp exactly was found at Zugmantel (*O.R.L.*, 32, XXX., 355); he was a Rheinabern potter of the middle 2nd century.
8. ////AINI/ on Dr. 27, from the Hearth Room. Judging from glaze and workmanship, of the early 2nd century. Possibly a stamp of Latinianus (retro) who uses the reversed \mathfrak{n} and the dotted \mathfrak{a} , but always in the nominative.

Mortarium Stamp.

EXEG·YYY. rude letters; as found at Corbridge (1911 Report) and at Chesters (Mus. No. 3788).

Graphiti.

1. Pl. VII., f. 36. (r)s, scratched on side of dark grey beaker, probably incomplete.

2. A cross on the outside of a carinated beaker.
3. Three intersecting lines on a buff base, doubtfully representing the Christian monogram, of a form dated about 350 A.D. (See *B.M. Guide to early Christian and Byzantine Antiquities*).

B. COARSE WARES.

From the Drain and Pit on the N. side of the Hearth Room there was a small group, which has close affinities with the Hearth Room group and belong to the same level. There are some rims and sides of cooking dishes decorated with same "combed" lines as in Figs. 22-23; several pieces of wavy-lined ornament as 1 *a-g* and 2; one piece of grey carinated bowl with cordons; and several "roll-back" or "bead" rims as Fig. 21. Some other pieces are dateable to the 1st and early 2nd centuries, some of later date were apparently thrown away in the later occupation of the Hearth Room. (Consistent with this date, all the Samian found was either Dr. 18 or 27). Also:

Buff-coloured bottle-neck with three narrowing ribs under rim, typical of the 1st century.

Two bottle-necks, one black with plain rim curling over, and one with horizontal fluting inside, white slip on red.

Fourteen different vessels as Fig. 3, all grey, except one dark brown and one grey-green with reddish break. Six had thickened lips.

Four rather heavy overhanging rims, two of same grey-black pot, and two light grey; coarser material than last with ill-formed, curved collar.

Black rim curved as Fig. 16.

Two thin well-made light grey rims, without collar.

Wide-mouthed bottle with wide cordon at angle of neck and body.

Fig. 35. Gritty grey rim with flange doubled back and bead on level of top of curve; a shallow groove runs between bead and rim; the bead and flange have a white slip. Probably not before middle of 2nd century.

Two pieces of side of white clay vessel.

Several grey bases with mis-shapen feet.

From above the Hearth Room group and on the level of the pink-mortar floor came but little pottery; what there is, is later, with the exception of one flat cooking dish identical with Fig. 19 from the Hearth Room; the other two fragments *may* have worked down, as this piece was less than a foot from the surface. On the floor itself was found a coin of Valerian II. (259).

(One piece of Dr. 43 with dull glaze, two of Dr. 18/31 or 31, and a brownish fragment of Dr. 33 made up the total of Samian).

Fig. 33. Open dish of pale yellow clay with brown-red slip. 4th cent.

Grey rim of dish with bead rim and small sloping projection, a degenerate flange.

Fig. 32. Brownish rim, with wide bead sloping obliquely to an elliptical flange; in the angle on the under side a sharp cordon; a second, shallower cordon directly beneath it, unevenly moulded. Found near the coin of Valerian.

Curved rim, well-made, light grey, with overhanging lip thickened on under side to give an almost vertical section (2nd half of 2nd century).

Rounded shoulder of red-brown pot showing lattice pattern between cordons.

One piece of carinated shoulder (? a stray from an earlier level) with two grooves, the lower just above the angle.

Two pieces as Fig. 3, one with irregular blue streaks on light grey, the other without cordons, with tall lattice pattern.

Fig. 1e. One piece shewing ornate, though badly executed, band of zig-zag, with one ridge above and cordon below.

Two pieces of blue-black "rough-cast castor" ware; one, a small diagonal rim.

A piece of plain grey lid, and

Two colanders, perforated bases, $3\frac{1}{4}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diam.

No stratification was possible on the rest of the site, viz. among and under the tiles, near the surface on the series of broken floors, by the long walls, on the site of the guard-room and in trial trenches. Some of the more noticeable pieces have been chosen for description.

Of the open dish or cooking-pan shape there were five main shapes, in all of which black predominated:

(1) Straight sides; in one instance, only 1 in. high; probably early.

(2) Convex sides, average height only 2 ins.

(3) Thickened lip, a few made taller by segment above base; one specimen in grey with hatched pattern, thickened on inside of lip as well. These are probably Antonine.

(4) Flange rim (*a*) horizontal, either plain or with one groove separating bead-rim from flange, or with two grooves; (*b*) slightly oblique, no grooves, with or without bead-rim. (*a*) First century, except those with one groove; others later.

(5) More complicated shapes (cf. especially Fig. 20, of which several pieces, some fitting, were found on site), several with some only of the characteristics of Fig. 20, e.g. only with the "step" on the outside. One with two

Fig. 31. wide grooves on the inside, high bead-rim and flange set obliquely down. All these probably 1st and early 2nd century.

The height of the last three types varied from 3-6 ins. (as far as could be judged); average diameter at top 7-8 ins.

The bottles are mostly of early types, with several stepped ridges on narrow neck and grooved handles (one black, rest buff or grey). Three with narrow necks neatly finished without grooves or handles. And one wide-necked flagon, more clumsily made and of later date.

Some small thin globular beakers, including further examples of Figs. 21, 21a. Several with rims oblique and almost vertical (cf. Fig. 5). One with curved neck bent abruptly to form a horizontal rim, with black slip on white. Two with rim curled well over, one of which had eight close grooves below neck and a pattern of incised dots beneath.

Of similar shape, but generally smaller, were various fragments of fancy wares, "castor" ware with leaves in relief, grey spotted (cf. Figs. 10, 11), grey "rough-cast" (cf. Fig. 9), "rusticated," "Rhenish" (several pieces with very poor glaze), and brown thumb-pots with narrow roulette-marking.

Among the larger beakers were several examples of carination, without the over-hang at the angle except in the case of three pieces, fitting, of thin light grey. Others with one or two cordons above the angle, one with diagonal rim. One with small semi-circular bulge on outside beneath rim; grey.

Several thin grey rims similar to Fig. 3, with cordons; of the few without cordons, one black slip on white and one brown. Few like Fig. 3a, one with two deep grooves at junction of neck and body. Also one with rim curled right over and round to touch neck lower down.

Fig. 26. White mortarium with spout, three pieces fitting, found among the fallen tiles. The stamp lost between two pieces showing the border of close diagonal lines. Sparsely gritted in white and grey; cf. Wroxeter, 1912, Nos. 38 and 58; not later than 120.

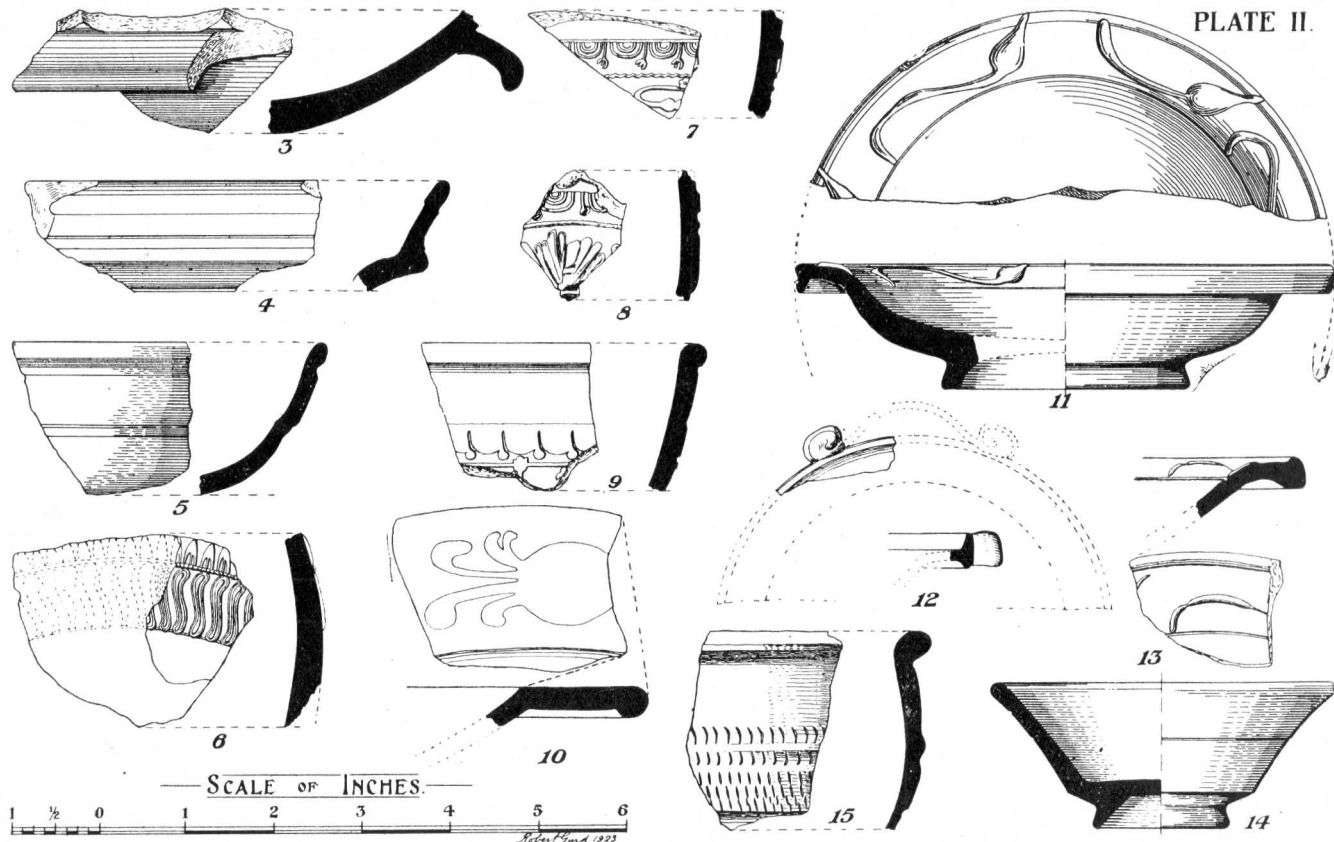
Fig. 30. Small white mortarium with tall bead-rim and elliptical flange, thin and well-moulded, with many large pieces of coloured grit, probably late 2nd and 3rd centuries.

Also an example of shallow buff bowl, with rim like a 1st century mortarium, with ledge on inside and high curving lip; the clay was gritty.

Some thick amphora-sides, one half of a neck; two rims like Fig. 25, without any sign of decoration.

Two fragments of lids, one with straight section in grey, the other of grey-black with "combed" lines found near the pit and probably belonging to one of the similarly decorated vessels in the Hearth Room group.

Many bases, usually complete, of usual types; one with well-moulded foot-ring in which the internal contour dips into the base. About half were clumsily made, the majority grey.



FIGS. 6, 9, 11, 14, 15 ... p. 136.
 FIGS. 4, 13 p. 137.
 FIGS. 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12 ... p. 143.

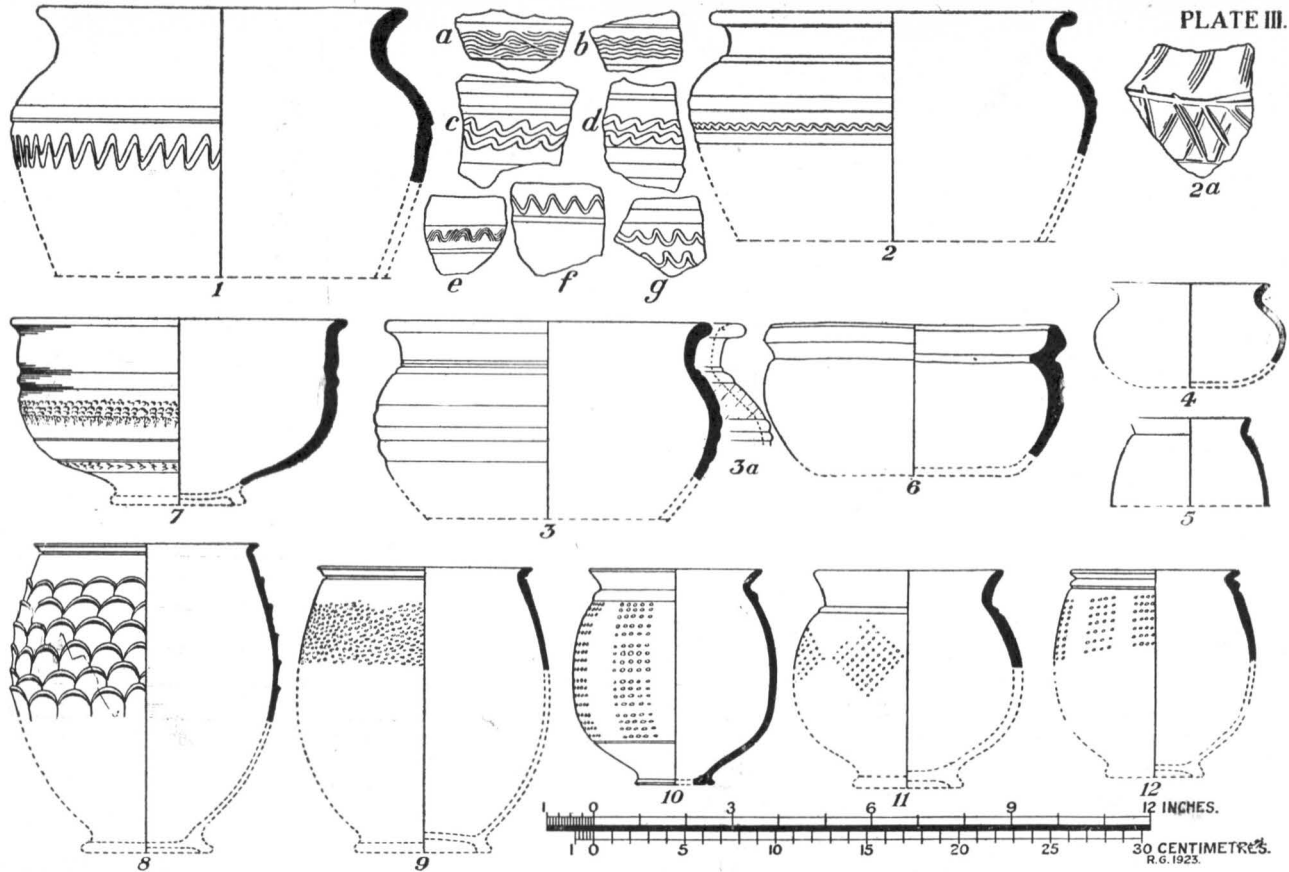
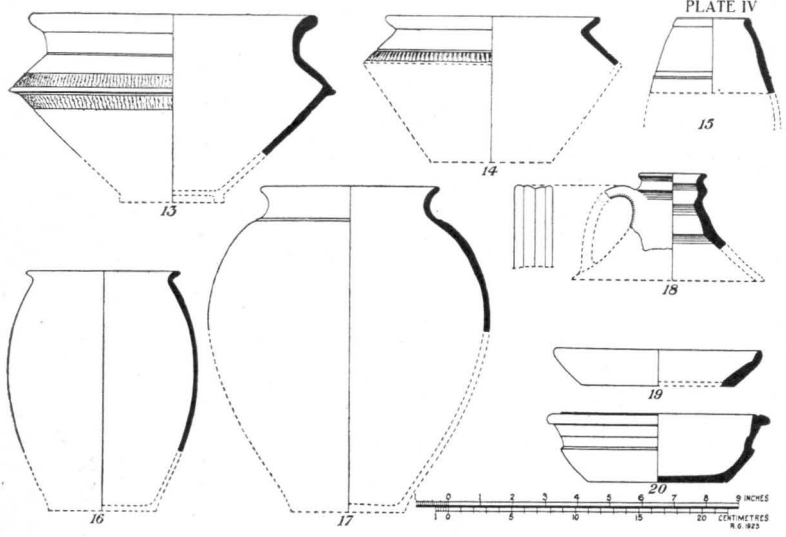
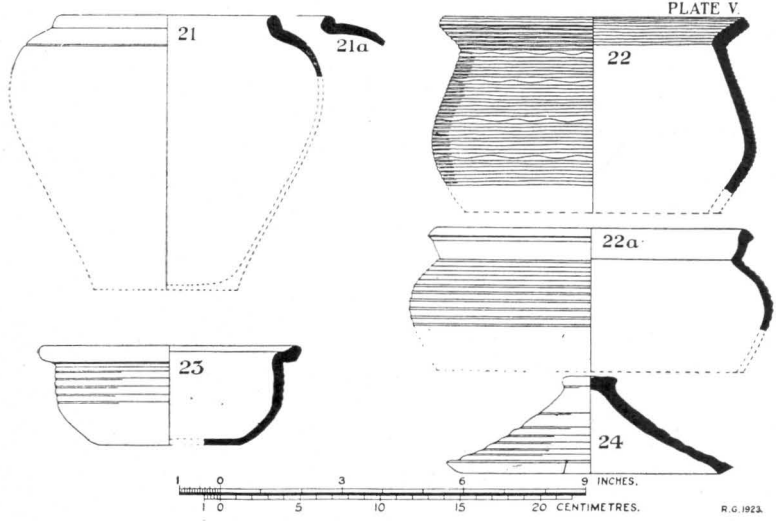


PLATE IV



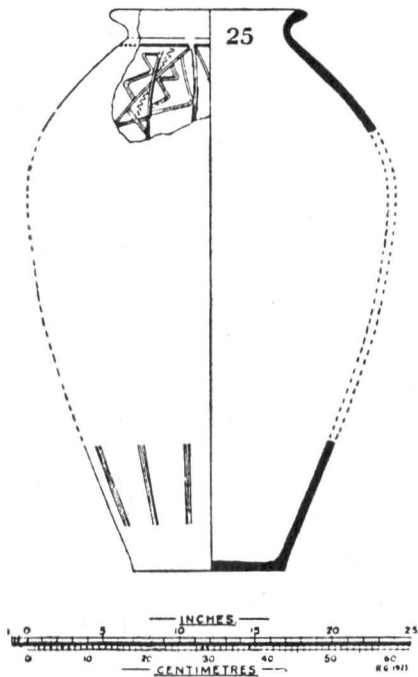
pp. 139-140.

PLATE V



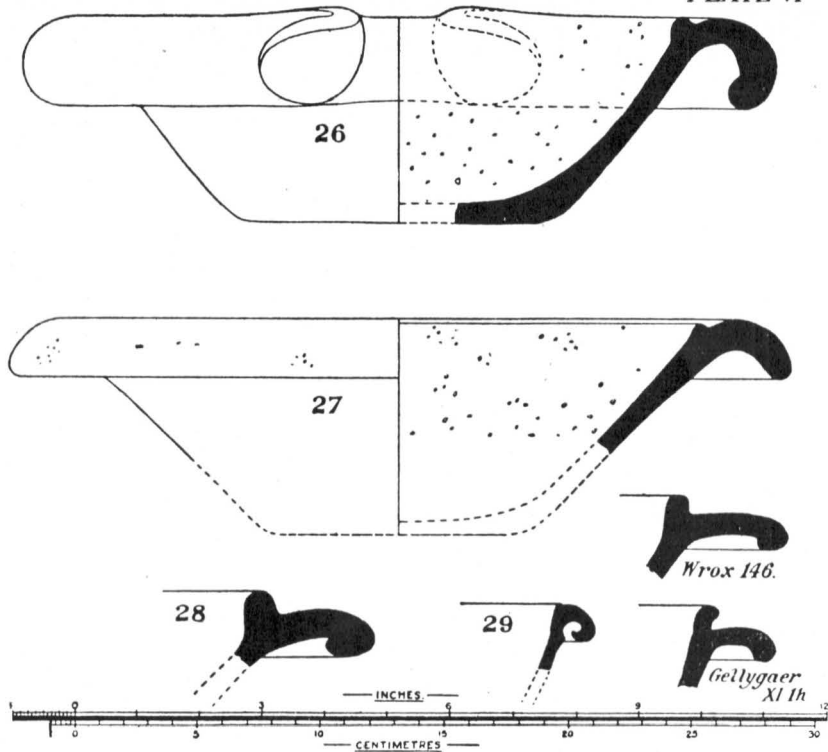
p. 141.

PLATE VI^A



p. 141.

PLATE VI^B



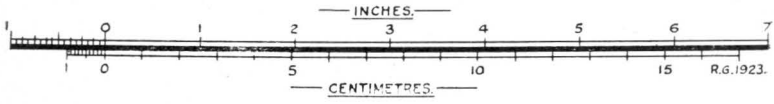
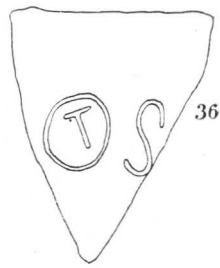
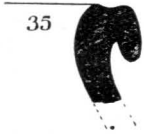
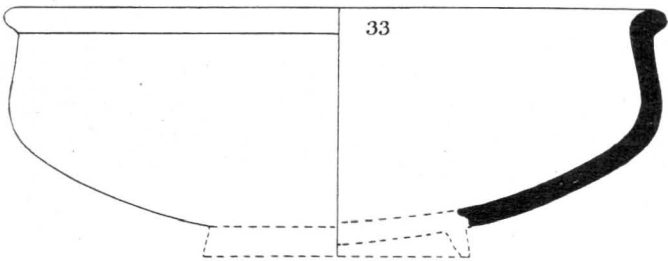
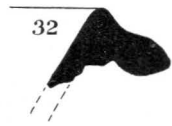
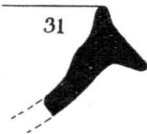
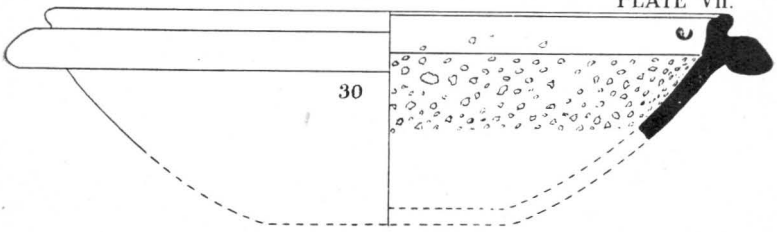
ALFOLDEAN POTTERY, 1923,

FIG. 26 ... p. 147.
FIGS. 27-29 ... p. 142.

Wrox 146.

*Gellygaer
XI 1h*

PLATE VII.



FIGS. 30, 31, 34 ... p. 147.
FIGS. 32, 33 ... p. 146.

FIG. 35 ... p. 145.
FIG. 36 ... p. 144.

THE COINS (1923).

BY G. C. F. HAYTER.

This season twelve coins were discovered, and two quite illegible fragments. Mr. A. G. K. Hayter has kindly assisted in deciphering them.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Size.</i>	<i>Emperor.</i>	<i>Date of Coin.</i>
1	Æ. den.	Republican	84 B.C.
2	Æ II. as.	Vespasian	71-78 A.D.
1	Æ I.	Trajan	104-111
1	Æ II.	—	2nd cent.
1	Æ III.	Valerian Junior	259
2	Æ III.	Gallienus	253-268
1	Æ III.	Tetricus I.	268-273
2	Æ III. min.	Imitation of period 260-296	
1	Æ III.	Valentinian period	c. 350-370

This list may be compared with those found in the season before, and it will be seen how remarkably the two series tally. Last year's list consisted of: Vespasian, Trajan, Hadrian (2), Faustina I. (2), Lucius Verus, "radiate head" imitation, and Constantine I. There is a noticeable gap in the combined series from 180-250 A.D., as occurs elsewhere, and a paucity of fourth century coins. The presence of just two confirms the probability that this southern site was definitely inhabited in the last period of the Roman occupation; yet it is strange that so little evidence of the later stage has remained either in pottery or coins, whereas at Richborough over half the total number of coins found are from the closing quarter of the fourth century. However, the prevalence of early remains on sites with no apparent break in occupation throughout Roman times is by now almost a commonplace; so we need not be surprised at this further instance, especially as the Roman strata are so close to the ploughed surface, that the later and higher levels have doubtless been much robbed.

The coins corroborate the evidence of the pottery that the station flourished before the close of the first

century and continued to do so into Antonine times; they also make it certain that there was a revival in the fortunes of the place during the last half of the third century. Presumably the importance of the site dwindled during the fourth century, situated as it is on the road from Londinium to Regnum (Chichester), which was always less used than the main road to Rutupiae (Richborough).

The Republican coin is a fair specimen of a rather unusual type; the posthumous coin of Valerian Junior is also uncommon. It is typical of the debased second issue of Gallienus that we should find traces of a silver wash on the bronze coins, a poor attempt to give the appearance of good currency with little material. One of these (No. 8) is a fair specimen, especially the reverse of Virtus. The other is of interest because it was found near the raised hearth, (see p. 112), just to the west of it, and on a lower level; the inference is that in the second period of prosperity the old rooms were used again, and that soon after Gallienus or even during the end of his reign, the yard was constructed over the old clay floor. Its position precludes any connection with the Hearth Room group.

Roman Republican.

1. Æ. den. *obv.* Head of young Jupiter r. wearing oak-wreath; hair arranged in small ringlets; below, thunderbolt.
rev. Jupiter in quadriga r., horses galloping, he holds thunderbolt in r. hand and reins in l.

No moneyer's name nor mint mark.

In the triumvirate of Gargilius, Agulnius and Vergilius; see H. A. Grueber, "Coins of the Roman Republic in the British Museum," Vol I., p. 335, Nos. 2622-2624.

84 B.C.

Vespasian (69-79).

2. Æs II. as. *obv.* [IMP CAESAR VESPASIAN AVG COS III or IIII]. Head laur. r.
rev. Eagle on globe, head r., wings outspread.
 in field. S C.

Cohen 480-1.

71-73 A.D.

3. Æs II. as. *obv.* IMP CAESAR VESPASIAN AVG COS [?].
Head laur. r.
rev. Altar.
in exergue. PROVIDEN.
in field. S C.
Cf. Cohen, 396 and 400. 71-78

Trajan (98-117).

4. Æs I. *obv.* [IMP CAES NERVAE] TRAIANO AVG GER
[DAC PM TRP COS V PP].
Head laur. r.
rev. SPQR OPT[IMO PRINC]IPI.
Trajan galloping r., about to spear
fallen foe.
in exergue S C. 104-111

Second Century.

5. Æs II. *obv.* Head with long neck.
rev. Standing figure illegible. 2nd cent.

Valerian Junior (Cæsar 253-259).

6. Æs III. *obv.* [DIV]O CAES VALERIANO.
Bust radiate r.
rev. CONSECRATIO.
Altar with flames.
Posthumous coin struck by Gallienus.
Cohen, Saloninus 12, 13. 259

Gallienus (253-268).

7. Æs III. *obv.* GAL[LIENVS AVG].
silver wash. Head radiate r.
rev. [? VICTORIA AVG].
Figure standing l., r. hand
extended, ? wing on r. 260-268
8. Æs III. *obv.* CALLIENVS AVG.
silver wash. Head radiate r.
rev. VIRTVS AVG.
Mars standing l. with orb
and spear.
Cohen 1221. 260-268

Tetricus I. (268-273).

9. Æs III. *obv.* IMP C TETRICVS AVG.
Bust radiate and draped r.
rev. [LAETITIA AVGG or AVGN].
Laetitia standing l., with wreath and
anchor.
Cohen, 71 or 75. 268-273

Local imitations.

10. Æs III. *obv.* Head radiate r.
rev. Armed figure with l. on spear; or
 ? pile of trophies on tree. c. 260-296
11. Æs III. *obv.* Same.
 small min. *rev.* Figure standing l. wreath in r. c. 260-296
 No letters visible on either; they may have
 been minted as late as the first decade of
 the 4th century.

Valentinian period.

12. Æs III. *obv.* Illegible.
 chipped. Head diademed or laur. r.
rev. [SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE].
 Security advancing l.
 Mint mark. [OF] | II
 // // // // // // // // c. 350-370

Two illegible broken coins.

MUSEUMS WHERE ALFOLDEAN SPECIMENS ARE
 DEPOSITED.

The chief specimens in all departments were exhibited for six months as a loan collection in the Public Museum, Worthing, from Sept., 1923—March, 1924; and were then presented with the kind permission of Mr. W. G. Fladgate and Mr. G. C. Barker to the Sussex Archaeological Society's Museum at Lewes, their permanent home.

Specimens of Roman glass and a series of ornamented fragments of grey pottery are at the Brighton Public Museum.

A few secondary specimens are in a show case at Christ's Hospital, Horsham.

Acknowledgment.—Our thanks are due to Mr. Robert Gurd for the pains he has taken with the drawings illustrating the pottery.