

REPORTS ON RECENT FINDS AT CHICHESTER

I. FROM THE COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICE SITE

BY S. E. WINBOLT

At the end of 1933 and the beginning of 1934 new County offices were being erected at the back (north) of the offices in West Street, Chichester. The site which had to be excavated measured about 320 ft. west-east, by 220 ft. north-south, and during the course of excavation much Roman pottery was unearthed. No archæologist was present during the actual work, but Mr. Meredith, the clerk of the works, entered on his plan in groups the place and depth of all the sherds found, and when these were handed over to the Council office they were numbered, stored on shelves, and entered in a register under their appropriate groups. To Mr. J. Edward Seager, Clerk to the Council, to Mr. G. M. Randall, who was in charge, and to Mr. Meredith are due thanks for their consideration for archæology and for taking so much pains with what was not strictly their business. At the beginning of 1934 the Sussex Archæological Society, through the offices of the Rev. A. A. Evans, was invited to report on the 'finds', and I offered to do my best with the material. Happily there was available the whole-hearted assistance of Mr. W. L. White, of Selsey, and help also from the Rev. A. A. Evans, and Mr. R. Carlyon-Britton. There were well over 1,500 items to deal with, and the first thing was to transport them from the office to the Museum store-room in North Street, where we could wash, label, and investigate in warmth and privacy. Here excellent arrangements were made by Mr. White.

In submitting the Report I would point out that, first, it is not the report of an excavator seeing the material brought out of the ground, but of some one coming after the event and making the best of non-expert information

supplied. Second, it is obvious from the account given by Mr. Carlyon-Britton, who was an eyewitness of much of the digging, and from the mixed character of the groups, that the soil over the whole site for some 3-4 ft. down was made-up earth, dumped there casually from time to time, no one knows from where, during previous gardening and building operations. All had been disturbed, perhaps often, since Roman times, with the exception, possibly, of a few rubbish-holes. No foundation walls were met, though the average depth of the digging was 11 ft. 6 in., and, in places, as much as 14-16 ft. Under the circumstances it was not a case of getting Roman pottery out from successive undisturbed layers and assigning dates to them. Had this been so, the amount of material to hand would have made it possible to do what is so badly needed for Chichester, namely, to date many kinds of coarse pottery. As it was, we sorted the pieces into heaps of Samian (*terra sigillata*), and, with coarse ware, of mortaria, bowls, dishes, flagons, jars, beakers, and amphorae, as this was the best chance of getting related pieces together and reconstructing. We soon found we had pre-Roman and medieval groups. Instead of giving firm dates from stratification to be useful for future excavators, we had to be content with dating, where possible, our material by authenticated dating from such sites as Silchester, Wroxeter, Richborough, Selsey, Colchester, &c. In brief, our investigation did not promise to be very fruitful, but with the help of Messrs. C. F. C. Hawkes, M. R. Hull, K. P. Oakley, and F. Cottrill, something of considerable value has been elicited.

Sherds of pre- and post-Conquest La Tène III Romano-Belgic pots hardly justify the inference that the site was occupied before the Roman Conquest. Samian, which happens to be in comparatively small quantity, is mostly of the first century, extending to about A.D. 120, and this corroborates what is known, namely, that Regnum was one of the earliest occupied Roman towns. In the coarse pottery there are mortaria of the end of the first century, and bowls of the same period, as well as of the first half

of the second. Dishes date from the first century, from the Hadrian–Antonine period, and later. There are flagons also round about A.D. 100, and of the second and third centuries. Jars, especially large store jars, belong to all four centuries. New Forest ware is represented by one jar (or beaker) only. There are beakers of the second and third centuries, among them specimens of Rhenish and Castor ware. ‘Thundersbarrow ware’ of the late fourth century was recognized by Mr. K. P. Oakley. Nine coins are distributed fairly evenly over the whole Roman period, from Claudius to Valentinian I.

So far as recognizable types are concerned, on the whole the first two centuries are better represented than the third and fourth, but it would not be reasonable to argue from this that Regnum as a whole was less occupied in the fourth than in the first century; it is possible that this particular site (or the site from which the remains were moved) was inhabited more intensively in early times. The finding of Saxon material, I believe, is hitherto unreported for Chichester; the Saxon spear-head now found dates probably A.D. 1000–1050. Early medieval (12th century) and later medieval pottery is represented.

REPORT ON POTTERY SUBMITTED TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM

BY C. F. C. HAWKES

A SPECIAL group of pottery from the site was submitted to the British Museum, for report to Mr. Winbolt, by Mr. W. Ll. White, who has throughout been in close touch with the work on the collection, and with whom Mr. Winbolt had agreed that a particular examination of these pieces was desirable for the dispelling of any uncertainties. Mr. Reginald Smith asked me to examine it for this purpose. It proved to be divisible into three distinct series, Imported Belgic pottery of the first century, Late Roman coarse pottery, and Early Medieval pottery. On the two latter, and on a Saxon spear-head submitted at the same time, separate reports will be found below (pp. 148, 155, 154). The former has an impor-

tance all its own, as a hitherto unsuspected introduction to the ceramic evidence for the Romano-British occupation of Chichester. Mr. Winbolt has accordingly allowed me to preface his report on the main Romano-British pottery series here with a special note on this early imported ware.

IMPORTED BELGIC POTTERY OF THE FIRST CENTURY

'GALLO-BELGIC' WARES

A quarter of a century after Caesar's final successes in Gaul, Augustus stabilized its administration, and in particular created an enlarged Belgic province stretching, on the left bank of the Rhine, from the Alps to the Channel. As the base for his projected conquest of Germany, it was soon being intensively Romanized, and in the material sphere, here as ever, pottery is one of the archæologist's most sensitive indices to cultural progress.

Among the most significant features of the pottery of Belgic Gaul after 27-25 B.C. is the development, from models current in the Mediterranean world through the partial mediation of Central Gaul, of a class of wheel-made fine pottery imitating in polished red or black-faced clay the contemporary forms of 'Arretine' red-glazed ware produced in Italy and probably other centres of Roman civilization. Native, or at any rate Celtic, forms were also sometimes copied or modified, and there are parallel series of other classes of vessel in pale clays that need not here claim our attention.¹

This industry has been known in the past as 'Belgic' (the *Belgische Gefässe* of German scholars), but in view of the very different ceramic of the pre-Roman Belgæ, from whom came important invaders of Britain, the name is in English at all events a misleading one, and the modern movement in favour of the term 'Gallo-Belgic' deserves consideration,² though 'Romano-Belgic' might perhaps be better. Positive dating for it begins in the camps and forts of the Roman offensive against Germany

¹ For the development of provincial civilization in Belgic Gaul, and especially for its pottery, see *Arch. Journ.* LXXXVII. 263 ff.

² *Proc. Prehist. Soc. E. Anglia*, VII. ii. 237.

that was opened along the Rhine in 13 B.C., when its conventions appear already fully formed, and it prevailed in the frontier belt and its hinterland thereafter until the middle years of the first century A.D., when its market was captured by the new red-glazed Samian ware of South Gaul.

It was not long before export of this ware began to Britain, where from the years around the opening of the Christian era onwards its presence and its local imitation form a strong document for that initial process of Romanization which gave southern and south-eastern Britain a half-century of prologue to the military conquest that began in A.D. 43. It has been found most abundantly on the great pre-Roman sites at Colchester (*Camulodunum*), Prae Wood by St. Albans (*Verulamium*) and Silchester (*Calleva*), each significantly, at one time or another within this half-century, the capital centre of a tribal sovereignty exercised by rulers who were themselves Belgae, previously arrived as immigrants in Britain. The pre-Conquest Romanization in question was in fact largely an influence proceeding from the now provincial Belgae of the Continent, to their yet unconquered British cousins; non-Belgic Britain shows but little trace of it, and that at second hand, just as non-Belgic Gaul can have taken but little part in its diffusion.

While the eastern and central Sussex downland has provided scant evidence of direct penetration by Belgic immigrants, the coastal plain of West Sussex has long been known for coins of Belgic princes,¹ and it has been argued by Dr. E. Cecil Curwen that the evacuation of the hill-fort of The Trundle, at an apparent date in the first century B.C., should imply a new settlement formed by immigrant Belgae to supersede it, at Chichester in the plain below.² The mysterious 'Chichester Dykes' would, if proved to belong to this period, provide a fine link between Chichester and the other Belgic 'capitals' enumerated above, which are all in one way or another dyke defended, but it appears that no positive evidence

¹ The Selsey gold find: *Num. Chron.* 1877, 309 ff.

² *S.A.C.* LXX. 76-7; LXXII. 131.

of pre-Roman Belgic occupation, such as that recently obtained from a settlement site at Selsey,¹ has hitherto been obtained from the city.

Parts of three undoubted vessels of Imported Belgic ware have, however, been found on the site here described by Mr. Winbolt, and on their precise dating a good deal depends, since this same ware was certainly in use for some years after the Roman invasion of A.D. 43, as well as for half a century or so before it.

Before discussing the question of a possible pre-Roman Chichester further, therefore, it will be best to describe the pieces themselves.

The numbers in parentheses are the Chichester Museum reference numbers.

FIG. 1, no. 1.

(1) Squat jar (restored from fragments by Mr. White), wheel-made in hard whitish ware with surface polished black on the upper part, and grey below, the division into these two zones coming just below the rounded shoulder. The lip is short but coated, demarcated by a ledge and above that interrupted by a slight groove. This is the 'Belgic' type recognized at the important Roman camp at Hofheim in the Taunus region just east of the Rhine, and numbered as type 128 in Dr. Ritterling's famous Report.² The date of the occupation to which it here belongs has been fixed at A.D. 40-51; its range in time outside these limits is uncertain, but the ware in which this specimen is made unquestionably died out at latest during the reign of Nero, and the abundant stratified material soon to be published from Colchester shows that it was getting progressively rarer from a date not very long after the Conquest of 43. On the other hand, this form's upper limit of date is not likely to be more than twenty-five years or so before that conquest, for it is unrepresented at the great Roman station of Haltern in Lower Germany, which was occupied down to the recall of Germanicus in A.D. 16; nor is it known from other continental sites of Augustan or early Tiberian date. And Colchester, where this type is in any case rare, tells the same story; the Hofheim evidence gives the lead in showing its incidence to be mainly Claudian, and the quarter-century A.D. 35-60 probably covers the period of its use. Thus the odds for our Chichester specimen incline rather to a post-Conquest date, though one slightly earlier is not impossible.

¹ Miss G. M. White in *Antiq. Journ.* XIV. 40 ff., esp. 48-50.

² E. Ritterling, *Das frühromische Lager bei Hofheim* (1912), Pl. XXXVII; cf. pp. 356-7.

FIG. 1, no. 2.

(2) Fragment (restored from two pieces) of a plate wheel-made in ware similar to the last, with a superior thick black surface. The side is broken off, but not before it can be seen setting into an unmistak-

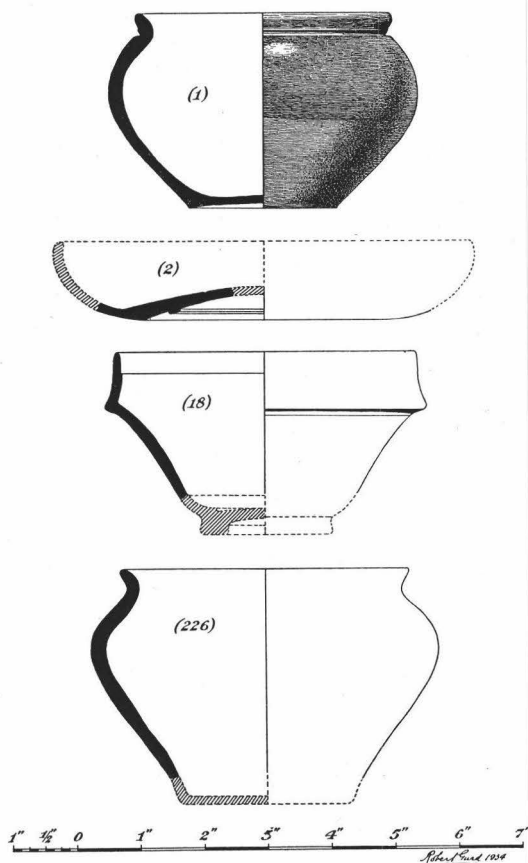


FIG. 1. IMPORTED BELGIC ('GALLO-BELGIC') POTTERY (NOS. 1, 2, 18), AND NATIVE JAR (NO. 226), 1ST CENTURY A.D.

able curve; the base is raised, so much so indeed that the foot-ring has been lifted above the level of its surround, and is thus a functionless 'vestige'. The type is sufficiently well known for the restoration shown in Fig. 2 (below) to be considered more or less certain. The curving-sided plate is pre-eminently first a Claudian form; its pre-Conquest incidence at Colchester is much less than the abundant showing it makes in the following years, and it is extremely common,

in the occupation of A.D. 40–51 at Hofheim (Ritterling's type 99¹). Though the raising of the foot off the ground is not an unexceptionable test of late date, observations at Colchester show it to have become more frequent with the passage of time, and, as the curving-sided plate did not cease to be made in this ware until some time in the reign of Nero, the probability of a post-Conquest date suggested for our specimen by its base may well carry us down to the neighbourhood of A.D. 60. Still, a date in the years immediately before A.D. 43 cannot be positively excluded.

(17) Two fragments, joining, wheel-made in similar ware, with grey polished surface, from the lower part of a narrow-footed bowl or beaker. It is not possible to say exactly what the original shape was, though the form of the base suggests a pedestal, and a fraction of what must have been a band of rouletted ornament is detectable at the upper broken corner of one of the pieces. Mr. M. R. Hull of the Colchester Museum, who kindly examined the fragments, is, like the writer, unable to parallel the form exactly, either from Britain or abroad, but other forms of pedestalled bowl or beaker, not at all remote from this, are fairly common in both pre-Claudian and Claudian periods in red 'Belgic' ware, while the fabric and poor grey finish of these pieces seem, on the whole, more like later rather than earlier work. They may thus be allowed to support the implications of Nos. 1 and 2.

FIG. 1, no. 18.

(18) Part of the rim and side, reconstructed from two fragments joining, of a bell-shaped cup with up-curving rim marked by an internal offset, wheel-made in hard pinkish-red ware, with self-coloured surface. This ware is one of the regular 'Belgic' fabrics, and the form of cup here exemplified is a common one, both in the Augustan period at Haltern (Loeschke's type 80),² and in Claudian Hofheim (type 103);³ it is thought not to have lasted long after the middle of the first century A.D., but previously to that has an uninterrupted history of popularity, as is shown by finds on many continental sites,⁴ and a long list of occurrences at Colchester. So this vessel may belong to any date from the latter part of the first century B.C. until soon after A.D. 50—say about the beginning of the reign of Nero.

Thus if we take these four pieces as a group, probabilities are seen to incline to a post-Conquest rather than a pre-Conquest date, though it does not seem that one

¹ Op. cit., Pl. xxxvi; cf. pp. 335–6.

² S. Loeschke, *Keramische Funde in Haltern* (1909), Pl. xiv; cf. pp. 273 ff.

³ Ritterling, op. cit., Pl. xxxvi; cf. pp. 308–9.

⁴ e.g. Bingen: Behrens, *Bingen Mus. Cat.* I, Pl. 14, 4; Nijmegen: Vermeulen, *Romeinsch Grafveld op den Hunnerberg*, Pl. v, type 21; cf. p. 36.

more than some ten or fifteen years after the invasion of A.D. 43 is possible. If we accept this view, this pottery must be supposed to have been exported from somewhere in Belgic Gaul to Chichester during the last years of the life of the industry that produced it. It will then have been in use in the period when this part of Britain, as we know from Tacitus¹ and the famous 'Goodwood' inscription,² was under a species of indirect Roman rule, having a native king of its own, named Cogidubnus, at least partly independent in theory but evidently subordinate in fact to the Roman governor.

But, at the same time, a pre-Conquest date for all or at least some of this pottery cannot be set aside as impossible, and there are certain other considerations in its favour. Roman sites newly established at the Roman military conquest, such as Richborough and apparently London, have produced extremely little of this pottery, though they have no lack of other material typical of Claudian occupations. This negative evidence is still stronger at the fort of Margidunum (Notts.), established in or soon after A.D. 47. On the other hand, at sites like Colchester, where the pre-Conquest import trade in this ware was flourishing, it continues to appear in reasonable though gradually diminishing plenty throughout the Claudian occupation. It looks as though the incidence of Imported Belgic ware in Claudian Britain was determined mainly by the established channels of its distribution by pre-Conquest trade. And the pre-Conquest Belgic domination that we have seen reason to believe existed in west Sussex affords grounds for guessing that such trade might reach this district which are supported by one or two other actual finds.

Thus a fragment of the ware has been found near Singleton,³ and part of one of its distinctive forms, the so-called 'girth-beaker', at a site in Arundel Park, near a bronze belt-link in the native 'Late Celtic' style,⁴ while at another site in Arundel Park, known as Shepherd's Garden, a clearly native settlement, explored by the

¹ *Agricola*, 14, 2.

² *C.I.L.* VII. 11.

³ Private information.

⁴ *S.A.C.* LXIV. 200-1; *Archæology in England and Wales 1914-31*, 202, n. 4.

Littlehampton Natural Science and Archæology Society,¹ has yielded, together with pottery including a pedestal-urn fragment of British Belgic type, part of a bronze 'thistle'-brooch, of the type current in Roman Gaul and the Rhineland almost exclusively in the period before the Roman Conquest of Britain.² The same site has yielded a pottery vessel paralleled at the Roman station of Hardham on the Stane Street, where the pottery excavated by Mr. Winbolt and published by Mr. A. G. K. Hayter included several examples of Imported Belgic ware,³ which is unusual, as already mentioned, on such 'official' Roman sites, however early their foundation, save where a pre-Conquest tradition of its importation may be suspected in the neighbourhood. Indeed, Mr. Winbolt suspected as possible some sort of pre-Conquest occupation on the Hardham site.⁴

The finding of our pieces of Imported Belgic ware on the site of Roman Chichester then raises distinct possibilities of the existence of a pre-Roman occupation on that site, and, though no certainty can be claimed, its importation is less likely to have begun after the Conquest than to have lasted thereafter from earlier beginnings. In any case, the fact that the subjection of the Chichester district to Rome was not at first direct, but was effected through the indirect rule of the 'friendly' King Cogidubnus, may well prove to be reflected at Chichester, as has been suggested for Selsey,⁵ in a blurring of the contrast between native and Roman civilizations. To what extent the Chichester of the prince who erected the Temple recorded in the 'Goodwood' inscription was a native centre Romanized, we do not yet know.

¹ See the Society's *Proceedings*, 1931-2, 24-8.

² Collingwood, *Archæology of Roman Britain*, 257, Group W (Figs. 63, 89-90); Wheeler, *London in Roman Times*, 90-1, No. 5 (contrast No. 6).

³ *S.A.C.* LXXIII. 109 (viii), 110-11 (Pl. III, 5; Pl. IV, 1-2), 114 (12), 122; these certainly include some native imitations of the Imported ware, as Mr. Hayter points out, but ware just as 'inferior' was produced together with the finer fabric in Belgic Gaul, and must have been imported with it, though not greatly superior to British imitations; the urn in the early Hardham grave-group (op. cit. 119-30 and 97-8, with figs.) is, however, certainly of Imported Belgic ware, of Claudian or shortly pre-Claudian date.

⁴ Op. cit. 95, 127.

⁵ *Antiq. Journ.* xiv. 50-2.

But, with the allied problem of the Dykes also awaiting solution, the question is of such interest that the careful handling of every scrap of possible evidence becomes of the greatest moment. It is to be hoped that the fragments of pottery here studied may prove to be only the advance-guard of an ever-growing army. Indeed, since these words were written, Miss White has collected a considerably larger number of such fragments from various other sites in Chichester and close by, which she publishes below (pp. 156-9). Their evidence would appear to support fairly definitely the provisional conclusions that have here been reached.

NATIVE WARE CONTEMPORARY WITH THE ABOVE,
AND SADDLEBACK QUERN

Mr. Winbolt has kindly supplied the following additional note:

FIG. 1, no. 226. *Part of Black Jar*. Pre-Conquest or immediately post-Conquest. Cf. Class D of Selsey series: *Antiq. Journ.* xiv. 48-50 (see Fig. 5).

The vessel, native British ware, was coated when hot with bitumen by dipping, and hot polished while turning on the table. (May, *Silchester Pottery*, p. 5.)

(1002, 990). Base of black jar, finely rilled both underneath and round lower part of body. (May, *Silchester*, type 191, p. 177.)

(408) *Saddle-back Quern*. This pattern of quern, used with a muller or crushing stone, is mainly pre-Roman, belonging to E.I.A. or even to the Bronze Age (*B.M. Guide*, p. 34). The characteristic Roman quern is of the disk pattern, about 15 in. across.

From these items it cannot be firmly inferred that the site of Regnum was occupied by the Regnenses before the Roman town was built. Many Regnenses would take up their abode in the Roman town, bringing their utensils with them, and pre-Roman goods would still be in use for several years under the Roman rule. On the other hand, should definite evidence of pre-Roman occupation be forthcoming, these items would corroborate it.

TERRA SIGILLATA

[N.B.—Romano-British finds are numbered consecutively from 1-70, with their Museum reference numbers in brackets.]

1 (333). OF SEVERII. F. 27. Severus of La Graufesenque. Nero-Vespasian.

Groove on foot-ring as usually on Vespasian or pre-Vespasian F. 27.

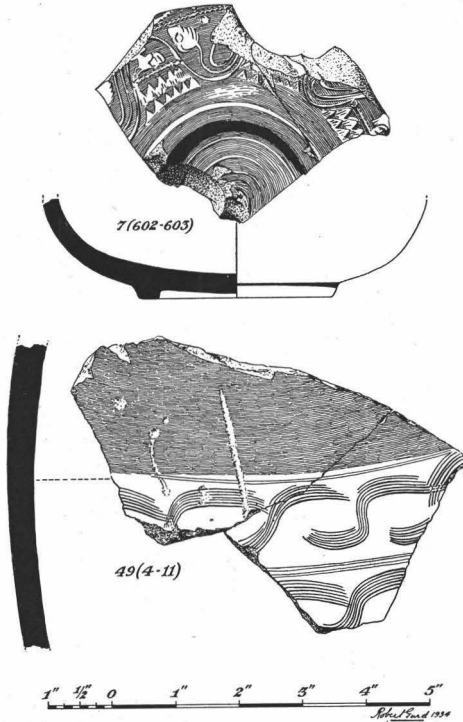


FIG. 2. ROMANO-BRITISH WARES.

- 2 (425). - - - FE. F. 18. Maker uncertain. Probably Vespasian.
Slight internal ridge at junction of side and floor in favour of Vespasianic date.
- 3 (457). - - - - A. F. 27. Maker uncertain. Probably Vespasian.
- 4 (616). Rim and plain zone: no ovolo. F. 37. Frontinus. La Graufesenque, Vespasian.

Under a zigzag line a hare couching in half medallion, as used only by Frontinus (e.g. on F. 29 at Colchester and London). He is also addicted to this type of festoon (as on a F. 37 at Wroxeter, stamped FRONTINI).

5 (302). VIT]ALIS MSF (prob. MANV SVA FECIT). F. 18. Vitalis of Lezoux. Domitian.

Vitalis perhaps migrated to Lezoux from La Graufesenque. This stamp occurs on F. 18 at London (G.H. and Oswald collection), Richborough, Bartlow, Cirencester, Wroxeter, Kettering, Leicester, York.

6 (523). (a) SACRO[-MA or FE] or (b) SACRO[$\overline{\text{TI}}$ MA·S]. F. 18.

Either

(a). Saciro of Lezoux. Trajan, or earlier.

or

(b). Sacrotus of Lezoux. Domitian, as is rather indicated by the form of the 18 (as at Castor, Wroxeter, &c.).

The base has been mended with three lead rivets, one of which remains perfect.

7 (602, 603). Probably BIRAGILLVS of Banassac. F. 37. Domitian.

In soffit a rabbit in upper half of concave bend of a continuous scroll couching on arrowheads. Similar decoration on vessels of form 37 from Rottweil (Knorr, 1912, Pl. XXI, 2, 9). Fig. 2, no. 7.

8 (1427). Ovolo with rosette tassels extending well below egg. F. 30.

Probably Vespasian. ? Maker.

9 (189). DO - - - - F. 27. Perhaps Domitus, Flavian.

There are a dozen potters' names beginning with DO, but the space for lettering best suits Domitus. On 27 at London and Silchester.

10 (362). - - - II·M. Probably 18/31. Maker uncertain. Probably Trajanic.

11 (500). SEVIRVS·F. F. 33. Severus of Lezoux. Probably Trajanic.

The stamps of this potter vary considerably, and are often careless and irregular. See *London in Roman Times* (London Museum), pp. 161 and 185.

These eleven pieces may all be safely dated between A.D. 60 and 120, and five of them between 70 and 80. All except Nos. 10 and 11 come within the first century. Forms represented are: 18 (3), 18/31 (1), 27 (3), 30 (1), 33 (1), 37 (2).

This dating corroborates what was previously known about the early Roman occupation of Chichester (Regnum), and the thorough Romanization of the south of Sussex from Chichester well before the end of the first century. The Romanizing policy of Agricola, Governor of Britain (77-84), had its effects as early in Sussex as elsewhere. Coins of Claudius, Vespasian, and Domitian

found on the same site as the Samian also bear out this evidence.

Of *terra sigillata* there were 65 pieces in all out of over 1,500 pieces of pottery found, which seems to be rather a small proportion. Six other fragments are worthy of mention.

- 12 (1429). Part of a bowl with rounded side and over-bent rim ornamented with heart-shaped leaves *en barbotine*. F. 36. Probably Lezoux, Flavian. May, *Silchester*, Pl. 33, No. 36.
- 13 (359). Part of a dish. F. 18. May, *Silchester*, Pl. 31, No. 20.
- 14 (246). Three fragments of a conical cup. F. 33. Hollow-sided, and so probably not before A.D. 100.
- 15 (894). Part of dish. F. 15/17. Cf. May, *Silchester*, Pl. 32, No. 29. Nero-Vespasian.
- 16 (557). Part of bowl with flange, as Curle 11, only without barbotine. Date 80-120. Cf. *Wroxeter*. F. 82.
- 17 (). Part of bowl with roulette hatching on cornice. F. 29. Probably S. Gaulish. May, *Silchester*, Pls. 8-13.
- (I acknowledge the kind help of Dr. Felix Oswald with pieces 1-11.)

ROMAN COARSE POTTERY

The coarse pottery was classified under the heads of mortaria, bowls, dishes, flagons, jars, beakers, and amphorae.

BUFF MORTARS

- 18 (256 & 268). A close roll rim. About 80-120. Fig. 3, no. 18.
- 19 (106). Has grit embedded in the rim as well as in the interiors. This is a characteristic of the late first century, and 'does not occur in later examples' (*Wroxeter*, I. 76). Not later than 120.
- 20 (1036). Of very similar form and date to 18.
- These three mortars all belong to the end of the first century, or beginning of second.
- 21 (514 & 515). Light-buff collar mortar, the collar rounded on outside.

The following classes are illustrated by selections of the more distinctive pieces.

- Bowls.* 22 (1409). Cooking bowl, A.D. 100-50. 23 (1390). Black carinated bowl with upturned rim and ledge for lid. 24 (1279 & 1236). Big carinated black-brown bowl with lustrous marking of diagonal lines. 25 (1226). Grey carinated bowl. 16 (265). Another grey bowl,

with marked carination. 27 (460). Red bowl, broad slightly up-turned rim with four grooves: Flavian to Hadrian. 28 (536). Red bowl or tazza with crimped rim. 29 (). Black bowl practically complete, plain except for one faint groove round shoulder. Dimensions: mouths $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., bulge $5\frac{1}{2}$, base $2\frac{1}{2}$, height $4\frac{1}{2}$. 30 (1070). A red-grey thin bowl, widespread on a small base of $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. 30A (990 & 1002). Black olla with wheel-turned horizontal rilling on sides and base: cf. *Richborough* II. 97-9, and at Alfoldean (*S.A.C.* LXV, Pl. V, 22). Common both in Claudian and Nero-Flavian periods. Date A.D. 50-100.

Dishes. 31 (857). Out-curved dish: Collingwood 39, and May, *Silchester*, Pl. 74, No. 192; Hadrian-Antonine. 32 (1010). Black dish with pointed rim and short thick flange. 33 (389). A very shallow black dish, with side $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high only. 34 (). A red dish or saucer with one handle. 35 (group 71). A red dish with concave side and out-sloping rim, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. high. 36 (1399). Straight-sided black dish with bead rim, probably of first century.

Flagons. There was a fair variety of flagon tops, most of them fairly early, round about A.D. 100. 37 (1307). Buff jug with double-ringed mouth: Collingwood 52: A.D. 1-200. 38 (245). Big grey jug of hard ware, with hollow rim and rounded handle just below rim to shoulder: it is twin brother to top of a similar jug in my possession from Volubilis in Africa: probably third century. 39 (513). Buff flagon with double-ring mouth and rounded handle immediately below: A.D. 1-200. 40 (434). Red flagon, mouth in four receding steps, and rounded handle immediately below: Flavian. May, *Silchester*, Pl. 62, No. 118. 41 (144). Red flagon, with double rim, the lower heavier and projecting: probably second century.

Jars. The jars were fairly numerous, some of the big store-jar type. 42 (755). Big store jar with outcurving rim, and mouth diameter of 14 in. 42A. A bigger grey jar, with rounded walls incurring to a small base of 9 in.: mouth 15 in. diameter, bulge 20 in., height 20 in., approximately; finger marks inside. 43 (788). Light-buff bell-mouth jar: Collingwood, 74, a type distributed over the whole Roman period. 44 (1010). A grey ovoid cordoned jar: first century. Fig. 3, no. 45 (879). Black jar with squared rim and strongly projecting shoulder. 46 (401). A similar jar, with cordon on shoulder: both these probably of first century. 47 (375). Very small base of jar with wide globular body; top-heavy type: probably third century. Fig. 3, no. 48 (1205). A purple, grey-bodied New Forest jar (too big for a beaker), conical-topped: mouth $4\frac{1}{4}$ in., base $2\frac{1}{4}$, height $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.: date, after 280. This was the only New Forest ware found. Fig. 2, no. 49 (11). A grey jar ornamented on light grey with exceptional curved combings: a band of painted darker grey below. 50 (group 71). Light-red jar with grey lattice pattern. 51 (1089). Big buff jar with band of shoulder ornament, consisting of short incised diagonals $\frac{1}{4}$ in. apart.

Beakers. 52 (1261). Grey beaker with conical neck and globular body: A.D. 200–250; Collingwood 76. May, *Silchester*, Pl. 73, No. 183. 53 (914). Castor, thin-walled ovoid beaker, with rough-cast on dark-grey surface. After 180. May, *Silchester*, Pl. 47. 54 (594). Base of a Castor beaker. 55 (). Grey beaker with panels of applied dots, as found frequently at Hardham: date 80–

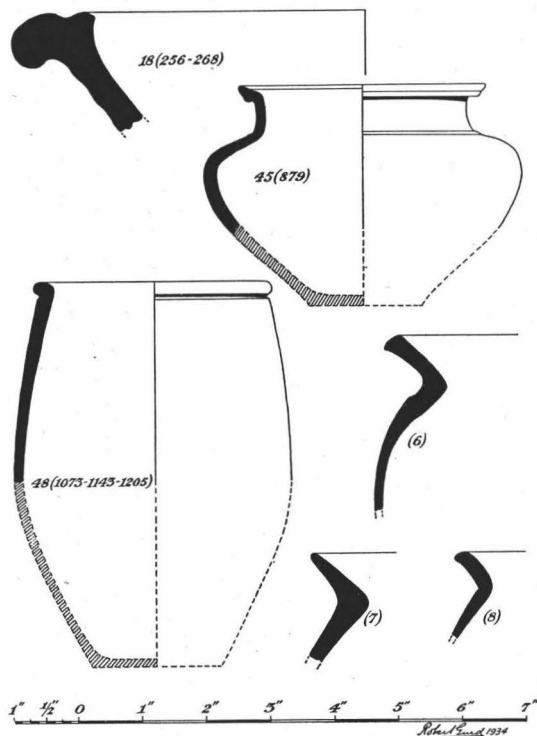


FIG. 3. ROMANO-BRITISH WARES (NOS. 18, 45, 48), AND RIMS OF LATE ROMAN 'THUNDERSBARROW WARE' (NOS. 6, 7, 8).

140. 56 (200). A Castor-ware rim, and 57 (594), a Castor base. 58 (309). Castor beaker with slip ornament, the hind-quarters of a boar. Castor ware is proportionately rare, but not so rare as New Forest.

Amphorae. 59 & 60. There are several fragments of buff and red amphorae, one having a slightly rounded base.

An examination of the find-places, depths, and numbers of pieces in the various groups as marked on the plan did not reveal anything of importance, because, as

was said above, the ground had been thoroughly disturbed before the present building began. In no case is a depth of more than 4 ft. recorded for the 'finds'. It seems, however, that in a few cases the groups, which are distributed all over the site, represent Roman middens: e.g. group 86, located about the middle of the south side, contained 153 pieces, nearly all of grey domestic pots, and group 88, middle of the west side, 155 pieces, some 40 of which belonged to one big jar. Both of these were about 3 ft. down. Group 71, slightly to the east of the middle of the west side, was also a big one; several contained 40 or 50, but many far fewer pieces. If we have here three middens, a house or houses may be assumed, as is natural towards the centre of the town; but their walls were not found. The site of the forum is not known, but it is possible that this site may largely coincide with the open space of the forum, occupied simply by a flagged pavement. Such open spaces occupied at Silchester 142 ft. by 130, and at Caerwent 108 by 101. But in the absence of evidence, the idea cannot be pressed. When the sherds were spread out they presented a dull, monotonous appearance, about 90 per cent. of them being grey ware, slightly relieved here and there by black, buff, and red. The ordinary Romano-British kitchen, pantry, or dining-table must have been a drab sight.

ROMAN COINS

(With the help of Mr. R. Carlyon-Britton)

Nine coins dating from A.D. 41 to 375.

61. Claudius [A.D. 41-54] Æ 2. Obv. TI(CLAVDIVS) CAESAR AVG PM TRP IMP Head l. Rev. S.C., and probably figure of Minerva.
62. Vespasian [69-79] As. Cos III.
63. Domitian [81-96] As. Cos XIII.
64. M. Aurelius [161-80] Sest. Cos III ?
65. Claudius II (Gothicus) [268-70] Æ 3.
66. Allectus [293-6] Æ 3.
67. Valens [314] Siliqua. TRPS (Trier).

68. Valens Siliqua. Rev. Securitas Reipublicae. Victory I.

69. Valentinian I [364-75] Æ 3. SMAQP (Aquileia).

70. A pair of tweezers, broken at the double end, was $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long and $\frac{3}{10}$ in. wide.

LATE ROMAN COARSE POTTERY

NOTE BY C. F. C. HAWKES

This forms the second of the three series found to be comprised in the group of pottery specially submitted to the British Museum as explained above (p. 137). It consists of seven pieces (numbered 6-8, 10, 11, 13, 14), which were evidently to be classed with the important series of Late Roman coarse ware of native character excavated by Dr. E. Cecil Curwen from the Romano-British village site on Thundersbarrow Hill, explored by him in 1932 for the Brighton and Hove Archæological Club. To Dr. Curwen's report in the *Antiquaries Journal* (XIII. 109-33) was appended a special account of the pottery by Mr. Kenneth Oakley (ibid. 134-51), and in virtue of this experience it was clearly desirable that Mr. Oakley should likewise report on these similar pieces from Chichester. He readily agreed, and his report is here given.

NOTE ON EXAMPLES OF 'THUNDERSBARROW WARE'
FROM CHICHESTER

BY KENNETH OAKLEY, B.SC., F.G.S.

Sherds (6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, and 14) are representatives of what I have described elsewhere¹ as a local or native *facies* of late Romano-British pottery. They correspond to my Class A native ware from Thundersbarrow Hill (op. cit., Figs. 32-6, 38, 39). The main features of the ware and the evidence for its dating have been discussed in the paper referred to. Suffice it to say that the A group comprises hand-made cooking-pots belonging to a normal Romano-British *type*, but made in what may be called descriptively a 'prehistoric' *fabric*. This ware was shown

¹ *Antiq. Journ.* XIII (1933), 141-50.

to be especially characteristic of the second half of the fourth century in the south of England.

The present sherds form an interesting additional series, in that they indicate the range of variation to be expected within this fourth-century pottery group. In the present series there are, however, certain unifying features (probably of quite local significance in the main), which may be enumerated as follows:

- a. All the sherds belong to globular wide-mouthed jars.
- b. The paste is brown to black in colour, with a heavy backing of calcined flint.
- c. The rims are tall, everted, slightly curving, with perceptible thickening at the edges and set approximately at right angles to the sides of the jar.
- d. In nearly all cases there is a slight shoulder-ledge at the base of the rim. In some cases this appears to have degenerated into an almost imperceptible groove.

The three figured sherds were selected as showing the most diverse forms. Fig. 3, nos. 6, 7, 8.

- (6) Paste brown and very gritty; surface blackened and slightly lustrous. There is a lumpy and irregular shoulder-ledge at the base of the rim. Below this ledge the sides become attenuated.
- (7) Remarkable for the wedge-shaped rim section. Paste black and thickly backed with flint, although the external surface is light-brown and has a smooth finish.
- (8) A small, thin-walled variety.

The occurrence of 'Thundersbarrow ware' or its equivalent in the Roman town of Chichester may be paralleled by discoveries made in recent years at the Saxon-Shore fortresses of Porchester and Richborough. Its presence on these important sites, as well as elsewhere, goes to show that the marked change in the *facies* of the pottery in use in the Thundersbarrow settlement, which appears to have taken place during the middle years of the fourth century, was not merely a reflection of 'village economics', but is rather to be associated with a change affecting the whole of this part of the Romano-British country-side.

I should like to emphasize that the application of the term 'Thundersbarrow ware' to the Chichester sherds is in no way meant to imply that the jars were made on Thundersbarrow Hill. A 'home-made' or local origin is

an essential and implied feature of the ware, wherever it may occur.

Altogether, this ware seems clearly to reflect the manner in which this part of Roman Britain, both town and

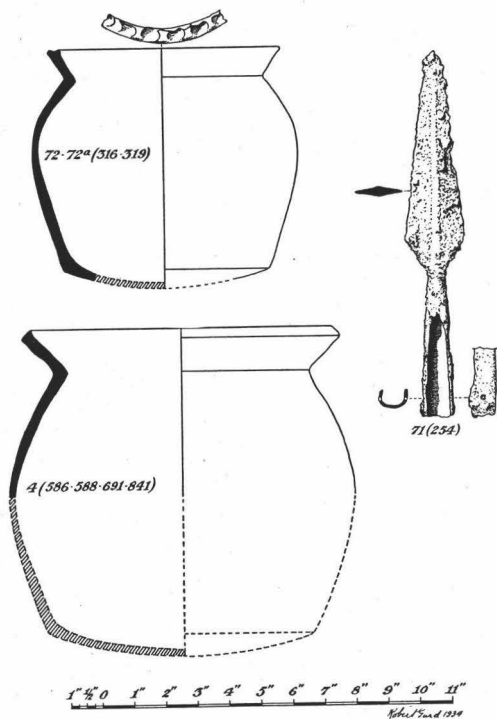


FIG. 4. LATE SAXON IRON SPEARHEAD (NO. 71), AND EARLY MEDIEVAL POTTERY (NOS. 72 AND 4).

country, was being thrown by the circumstances of the later Empire on to its own local resources.

SAXON

71 (254). *Saxon spear-head*. Iron spear-head of late Saxon type and size: lozenge-shaped blade and open round socket, with rivet hole on either side. Cf. *Guildhall* (London) *Museum Catalogue*, p. 124, Nos. 151 and 152, and Pl. LIII, Nos. 2 and 4; *Richborough Report*, I, Pl. XVI; and *B.M. Anglo-Saxon Guide*, p. 92.

Measurements: socket about $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, open end 1 in. across; angular blade about $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, greatest width $1\frac{3}{4}$ in.

There is a slight ridge down the centre of the blade on either side.

The normal Roman spear-head is leaf-shaped, and the socket may be polygonal, though it is normally cylindrical.

[However, the triangular blade does occur in Roman times; and the leaf-shaped blade occurs in E.I.A. (Hallstatt), in La Tène, Anglo-Saxon, and medieval times. In E.I.A. (La Tène) the socket is normally complete.]

This iron spear-head, 11.4 in. in length, was also submitted to the British Museum, where Mr. T. D. Kendrick was able to identify it as belonging to a familiar class of spear-heads, with rhomboidal or diamond-shaped blade (often flattened at the sides behind the lateral angles), some form of ring ornament round the neck, and a widely flaring split socket. Fig. 4, no. 71.

Mr. T. D. Kendrick reports as follows:

‘There can be little doubt that this English type belongs to the same generation as the generally finer classes of Viking spear-heads with similar, though usually longer, blades and unsplit conical sockets, and though closely dated associated finds are not readily available, its period may be confidently centred on the early part of the eleventh century, the age of the invasion of Sweyn and the establishment of the rule of Cnut. The blade’s affinity with Viking forms is offset by the wide split socket, which in opposition to the Viking unsplit sockets is evidently the Late Saxon successor of the narrower split form of Early or Pagan Saxon times. The weapon should thus be especially typical of the half-century 1000–50 in England, in virtue of its Anglo-Danish character.’

EARLY MEDIEVAL POTTERY

The third of the series recognized at the British Museum in the group of pottery submitted there, consists of five Early Medieval fragments (Nos. 4, 5, 9, 12, and 15). A report on these was invited by Mr. Hawkes from Mr. F. Cottrill, at the London Museum, who readily consented to prepare one. This report, indicating that the pieces are to be attributed to the twelfth century, is here given.

NOTE ON SPECIMENS OF EARLY MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM CHICHESTER

BY F. COTTRILL, M.A.

Of the five sherds submitted to me, one (No. 5) belongs to a bowl with a slightly curved wall sloping outwards; the rim is swollen externally, and flattened on the upper surface. The other sherds are

parts of plain cooking-pots, three of them showing the neck and two (4 and 9) the rim. No bases occur, but it may be presumed that they were of the sagging variety. All the sherds are of hard, gritty ware, containing flint particles; the colour varies from brown to black. The vessels seem to have been roughly wheel-turned. There is no decoration.

(4) shows the upper part of a body of globular or bag-like form, below a tall, straight, everted rim. The top is very slightly thickened externally and internally, and is flattened on the upper surface. The type may be compared with one from Sydney Castle (*Antiq. Journ.* XI. 256, and Fig. 7, No. 18). (12) belonged to a similar vessel, while (9) is a small and simple example of the same type, but without any thickening of the lip.

Analogies with the Sydney Castle pottery suggest a twelfth-century date, and the sherds are also comparable with types recently discovered on a neighbouring site in Chichester, that of the Post Office, and attributable to the same period.

Some other material of the same kind, not submitted to Mr. Cottrill, has also to be recorded:

Medieval pottery (72–91). There were some 20 pieces of coarse, black, hand-made, medieval pottery. They were all biggish jars, some with bell mouths. One of these had a mouth diameter of $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. Fig. 4, no. 72, 72A (316, 319) A jar with bell mouth and sagging base: height 8 in., mouth diameter 6 in., base over-all diameter $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. A bowl of gritted ware, black-brown outside, red inside, and with a grey core; it has a sagging base.

92–141. Some 50 pieces of later medieval pottery, green-glazed, &c., were found, some being parts of cooking-pots—brown, gritted ware, black from use on the fire.

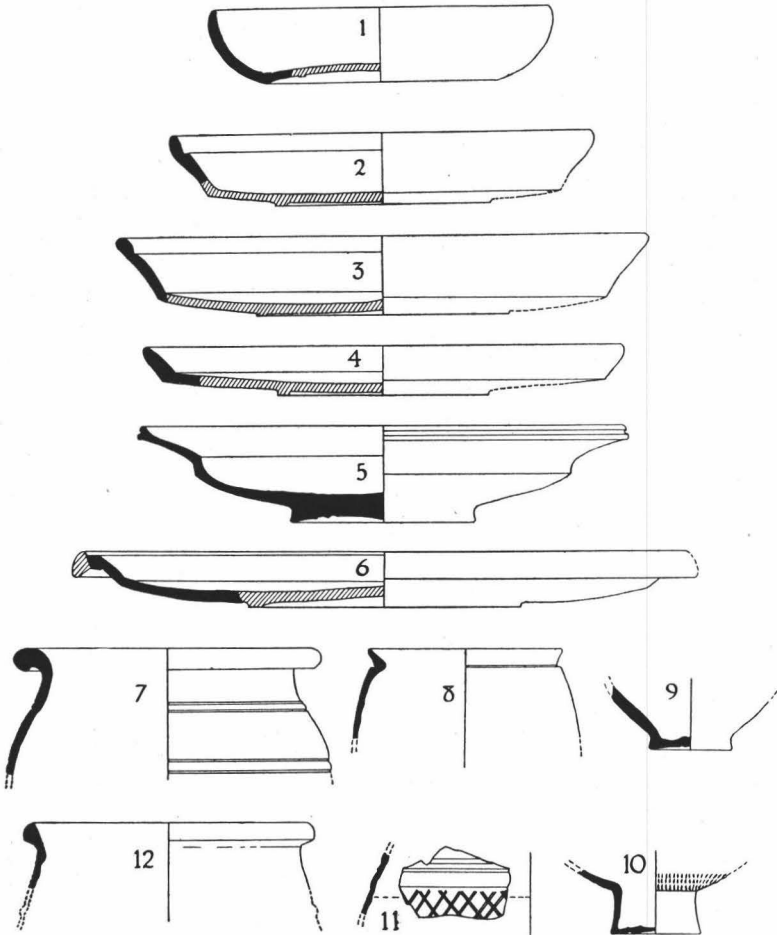
It is hoped that all the material may be handed over to the Chichester Museum Committee, for whom Mr. W. L. White has spent many laborious hours in putting related pieces together.

II. GALLO-BELGIC WARES, CHICHESTER

BY MISS G. M. WHITE

In connexion with the Imported Gallo-Belgic wares found during excavations on the site of the new County Hall, West Street, Chichester (described in this volume by Mr. S. E. Winbolt, through whose courtesy I have been able to see his manuscript), the following additional

examples are important. The majority are unstratified finds from gas trenches, &c., in the city; Nos. 1, 2, 11, and 12 were excavated from his garden in Little London,



CHICHESTER: GALLO-BELGIC WARES (¼).

East Street, by Mr. F. Sadler, with whose permission they are here published; and No. 6 is from Lavant.

A full account of the chronological importance of this class of ware is given on p. 138 by Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes, who has also suggested the close dating for these examples.

Terra Nigra.

FIG. 1. (*Little London.*) Plate with curved side and probably functionless foot-ring. Whitish-grey ware, smooth, matt black surface: typically Claudian. Fragments of two similar plates were also found here.

FIG. 2. (*Little London.*) Plate with step below inner side of rim (*Hofheim* 97/2). Grey ware, smooth bluish-grey surface: Claudian.

FIG. 3. (*East Street.*) Plate, as above, variation unimportant (cf. *Catalogue of the Roman Pottery in the Colchester and Essex Museum*, Pl. VI, 63).

FIG. 4. (*West Street.*) Plate with straight, sharply rising side (*Haltern* 73). Grey ware, lustrous, light-grey surface: not post-c. A.D. 50.

FIG. 5. (*West Street.*) Plate with high foot-ring, curved base and sloping rim. A circular band of rouletting $\frac{7}{8}$ in. wide occurs on the upper side of the base. Grey ware, lustrous, bluish-black surface showing concentric tool-marks towards rim. This piece, together with No. 10, has been submitted to Mr. M. R. Hull, who points out that, while the colour and nature of the paste and surface and high standard of potting are characteristic of Belgic *terra nigra*, he knows of no Belgic vessels approximating in form to these, nor does the large, coarse pattern of the rouletting indicate an early date. Very fine grey ware with an excellent surface is a feature of the third and fourth centuries, and the black surface may be the product of a local industry.¹

FIG. 6. (*Lavant.*) Plate with a step at junction of side and base and probably overhanging rim (*Haltern* 72, *Hofheim* 97). Whitish-grey ware, black-grey matt surface: mid-first century.


Fragments of two plates, variants of *Hofheim* 97, were found in East Street and East Pallant, the latter bearing part of a radially placed stamp . The ware in both cases is inferior and does not suggest a pre-Conquest date.

FIG. 7. (*West Street.*) Jar with rolled back rim and cordons on shoulder. Grey ware, dark grey polished slip. A typical 'romanized' La Tène III form imitating Imported Gallo-Belgic ware: Claudius-Nero.

FIG. 8. (*West Street.*) Rim of small beaker. Grey ware, dark grey lustrous slip; inferior Gallo-Belgic ware, post-Claudian.

FIG. 9. (*West Street.*) Base only of small bowl or beaker. Grey ware, bluish-black, lustrous surface. Ware is softening and does not suggest a pre-Conquest date.

FIG. 10. (*Eastgate Square.*) Lid or base of grey ware with dark grey, lustrous surface and band of rouletting. The same remarks apply to

¹ Cf. May, *Colchester*, xxxiii. A; May, *Silchester*, liv. 96 and lxxv. 139.

this piece as to No. 5 above. (Cf. for lid, May, *Colchester*, LIX. 290, or for base, *Colchester*, XLII. 154; May, *Silchester*, XLI. 4 and LII. 89.)

Terra Rubra.

A fragment of a plate of red ware with flat base and low foot-ring was found in a midden at Fishbourne. A radially placed stamp reads

PAPILLO a rare mark, recorded hitherto only on the Continent.¹

Buff Ware.

FIG. 11. (*Little London.*) Fragments only of very fine pink Gallo-Belgic girth-beaker with darker slip, ornamented with double incised hatchings below cordons: c. A.D. 43 (cf. example from Arundel Park, *S.A.C.* LXIV. 200-1).

FIG. 12. (*Little London.*) Rim of butt-beaker, buff ware, lighter slip: Claudian.

While the series as a whole belongs to the period A.D. 40-60, none of the deposits is likely to be pre-Conquest, though that in the garden in Little London is strongly Claudian. The types are similar to those well known at Colchester and Silchester, and are further examples of 'Cogidubnus' material.

III. THE NEW POST OFFICE SITE

BY F. COTTRILL, M.A.

At the beginning of May, 1934, a trial excavation was carried out in the gardens of 'The Willows', No. 10, West Street, Chichester. The house was about to be demolished and the whole site cleared for the erection of the new Chichester Post Office, and the archaeological investigation of the front and back gardens, to be undertaken while opportunity still offered, was thought desirable. The work was carried out on behalf of H.M. Office of Works, and thanks are due to Mr. R. S. Simms, of the Ancient Monuments Inspectorate, for making the necessary arrangements. I am also indebted to Mr. W. Ll. White, who gave constant help while the work was in progress.

The trenches shown on the site-plan (Fig. 1) were dug primarily with a view to striking any Roman buildings

¹ Mr. Hull has recorded it at Rheims, Trier, Weisenau, and Mainz.

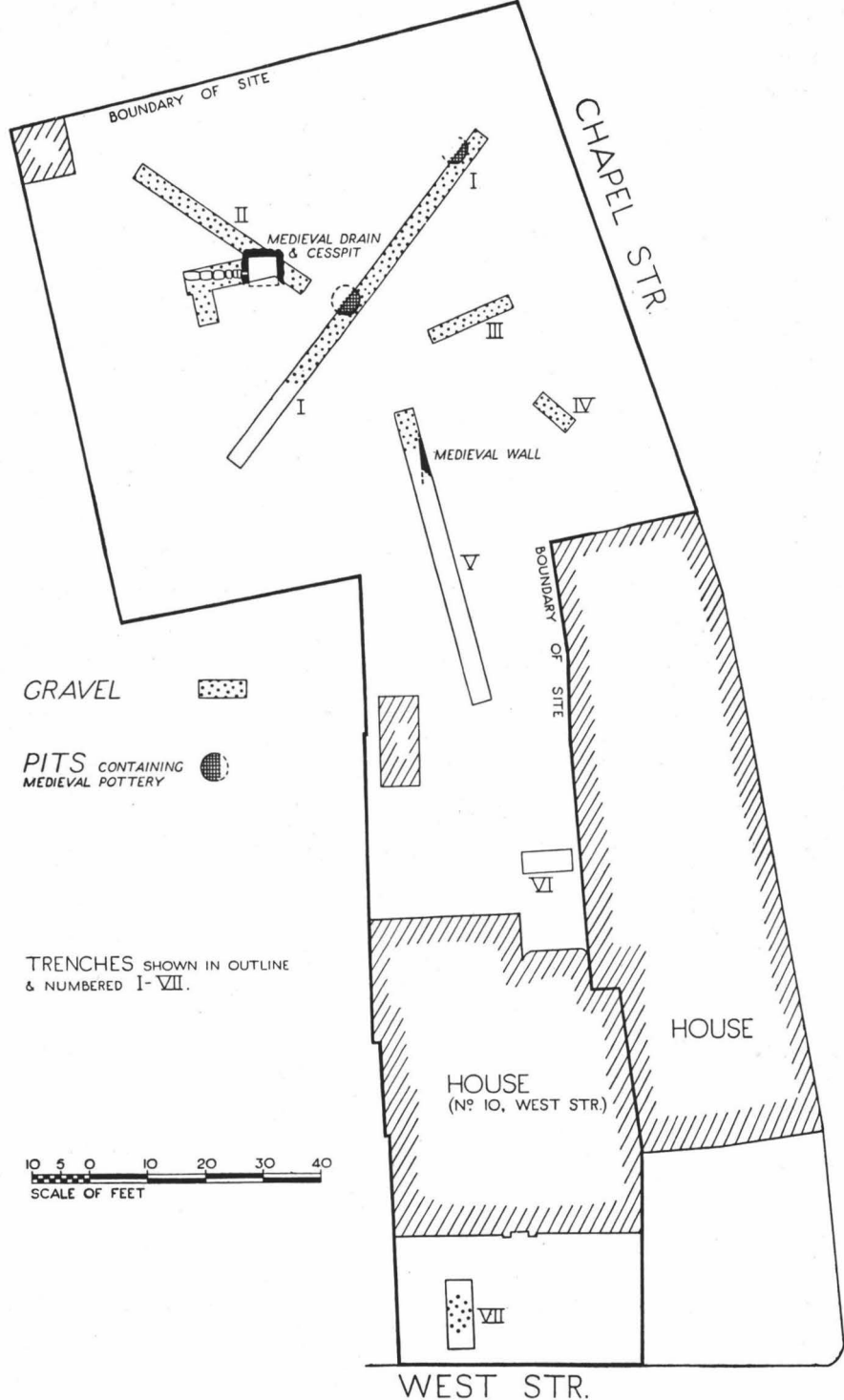


FIG. 1. PLAN OF EXCAVATIONS ON THE NEW POST OFFICE SITE, CHICHESTER.

that might have existed on the site. No such buildings were found, but early Roman pottery was recovered from an occupation layer, and above this layer were layers of clay and gravel, also of Roman date. Some medieval structures and rubbish pits were also found. Among unstratified finds the rare coin of Didius Julianus (Fig. 9) is noteworthy. The pottery, coins, and metal objects have all been given to the new Chichester Museum.

THE EXCAVATION (Plan, Fig. 1)

The house and gardens lay in the angle between West Street on the south and Chapel Street on the east. In the front garden one trench was cut. The main part of the back garden was roughly square, with sides about 90 ft. long; in it six trenches were cut.

Trenches I-III and V were dug down to the natural soil (brick earth); the top of this was 5 ft. below ground level near the north-east corner of the site, but this depth increased to 6 ft. 9 in. towards the west and south. On the brick earth was a dark layer containing charcoal, animal bones, pottery (see below, p. 163), and other débris, indicating occupation in Roman times on the original ground surface; this layer varied in thickness from 2 in. to 1 ft. Towards the north-west, in Trench II, this layer included building rubbish (a flanged roofing tile and numerous lumps of stone), and immediately above it was a 6-in. layer of gravel with traces of cement, while a layer of cream-coloured cement containing small flints, also immediately above the occupation layer, was noted at the north-east end of Trench I. Although no structures were actually encountered, these indications may suggest the presence of Roman buildings a little farther to the north.

Wherever it occurred the occupation layer was sealed by a layer of gravel, which included occasional fragments of Roman brick or tile. The thickness of this gravel varied from 2 to 3 ft.; the top of it was 3 ft. or a few inches less below ground level, and the unstratified topsoil lay immediately above it. The lowest few inches of gravel was occasionally replaced by clay. That the gravel

was laid down at two periods, separated by no long interval, is indicated by the frequent occurrence of a dark band of mud or clay, 1 in. or little more in thickness, less than 1 ft. above the bottom of the layer.

No original limits to the gravel layer were found. Where it did not occur in the trenches (i.e. VI, most of V, south-west end of I) its place was taken by mixed dark soil containing Roman and medieval pottery, and this medieval or later deposit had cut out all earlier layers lying on or above the original ground surface. Also, in the gravel itself a number of roughly circular pits had been made. These were 4-5 ft. in diameter, and were generally dug through the whole thickness of the gravel. They were filled with loose, black soil. Two of them, shown on the plan, yielded twelfth-century pottery, and one of these (the southernmost) also contained building rubbish (stone and tile) and some fragments of Roman pink cement.

A medieval cess-pit was found, as shown on the plan. The walls, 1 ft. 3 in. thick, were of flint rubble. The filling, in which were a few fragments of green-glazed pottery, was not completely excavated; the bottom was more than 8 ft. below ground level. The drain, which ran into the pit from the west, was uncovered for a length of 10 ft. It was laid in the Roman gravel layer, its coverstones being 3 ft. 6 in. below ground level. The channel, 6 in. square, had a floor of red tiles, 6 in. square and 1 in. thick, and the sides were of flint rubble; the coverstones, with the exception of two worked stones re-used, were roughly squared slabs about 1 ft. 6 in. wide. The two worked stones were of a date not earlier than the fourteenth century, and had formed part of a window or other opening.

Medieval walling of flint rubble was also encountered at the north end of Trench V. The top of the footings was 3 ft. 6 in. below ground level, and a face, broken off at each end, was preserved for a length of 5 ft.

In Trench VII (front garden) the natural clay was found at a depth of 8 ft. below street level. The original surface of it was shown by a thin, grey layer containing

animal bones, and above this was 1 ft. of gravel. The upper levels of the trench were cut through recent deposits and brickwork.

ROMAN POTTERY (Figs. 2-4)

The only Roman pottery illustrated and described here is the stratified group from the dark layer under the gravel. This may all be assigned to an early and comparatively short period of the Roman occupation.

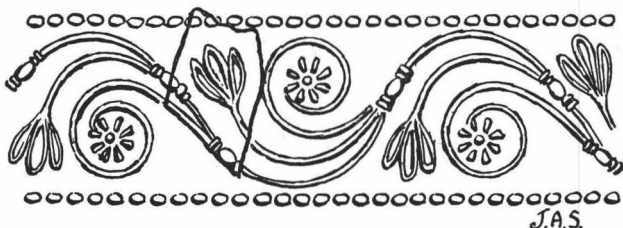


FIG. 2. DECORATED SAMIAN ($\frac{1}{4}$).

All the Samian sherds fall within the third quarter of the first century, and the coarse ware types admit of a similar dating.

Decorated Samian.

One small fragment of upper frieze of Form 29, showing portion of a scroll design (Fig. 2).¹ The trilobed leaf and the small neat astragali both appear on the upper frieze of a 29 from London published as an example of Claudian decoration by Pryce and Oswald (*Archæologia*, LXXVIII. 83, Fig. 19). The Chichester fragment is inclined to be light in colour and smoothly glazed (but without a glassy effect) and the paste is also light in colour. These features, plus the design, make it possible to date it quite definitely to the end of the reign of Claudius or very early in that of Nero.

Plain Samian.

The following forms occur: 15, 18 (including one nearly complete section of a Neronian example, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter), 27, and Ritterling 12. No potters' stamps were found, but all the above may be described as Neronian or late Claudian, and there were no definitely Vespasianic pieces.

Two Samian sherds, probably of Ritterling 12, had been chipped all round to a roughly circular shape to form counters or shove-half-pennies; they were $\frac{3}{4}$ in. and $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter respectively.

¹ The description and drawing of this fragment are by Mr. J. A. Stanfield.

Coarse ware.

The hard, sandy fabric of the coarse pottery is typically Roman, but the types all have an early appearance, as a glance at those selected for illustration will show. The imitation of a Samian 24

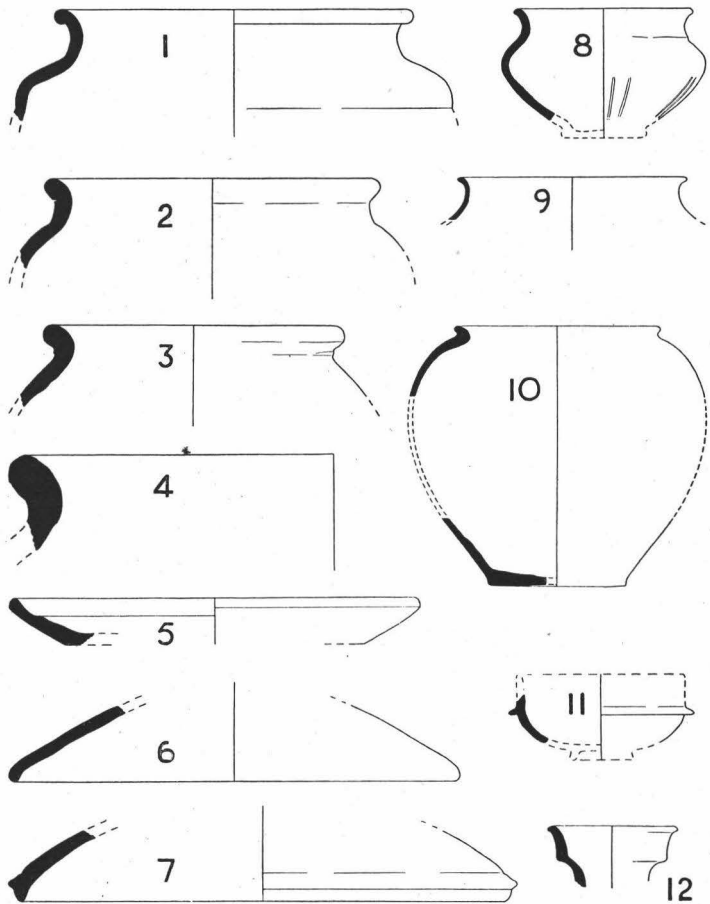


FIG. 3. ROMAN POTTERY, FROM POST OFFICE SITE, CHICHESTER ($\frac{1}{4}$).

(No. 11) is noteworthy as a distinctive early form, while others, e.g. Nos. 4, 5, and 8, are clearly related to native pre-Roman types.

Of the following numbers 1-12 refer to those on Fig. 3.

1. Rim and shoulder of olla. Grey ware, smoothed surface on exterior.
2. Do., white ware with grey surface.

3. Do., grey ware.
4. Rim of storage jar. Light brown ware with some particles of flint, brown to black surface.
5. Dish. Black ware, internal surface burnished. *S.A.C.* LXXII. 207, Fig. 41 (Kingston Buci).
6. Lid. Brown ware, black surface.
7. Lid with moulded lip. Grey ware.

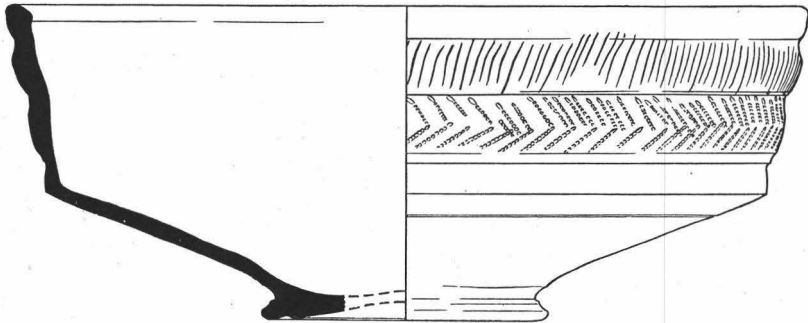


FIG. 4. CARINATED BOWL ($\frac{1}{2}$).

8. Small jar. Black ware, burnished on rim and shoulder, and with pairs of burnished nearly vertical lines below. Kingston Buci, Fig. 38.
9. Rim of beaker. Thin, reddish-brown clay with grey core, brown polished surface. *Richborough*, III. 292 (with references).
10. Beaker. Smooth, pinkish-buff clay. *Richborough*, I. 62.
11. Cup, imitating Samian form 24. Light grey ware. May, *Silchester*, LXXIII. 175; May, *Colchester*, 44; *Hofheim*, type 104.
12. Mouth of small flagon, of early type. Grey ware, light brown surface, white slip on exterior.
13. Neck of flagon with four-ribbed handle. Pinkish-buff clay. *Richborough*, I. 66-9. (Not illustrated.)
14. Fragment of rough-cast beaker. Thin light red clay with brown slip on exterior. (Not illustrated.)
15. Carinated bowl. Grey ware with smooth, black surface. The decoration is in two zones, of which the upper has nearly vertical incised lines, and the lower rouletted chevrons. Both in form and decoration there is some resemblance to the Samian form 29. (Fig. 4.)

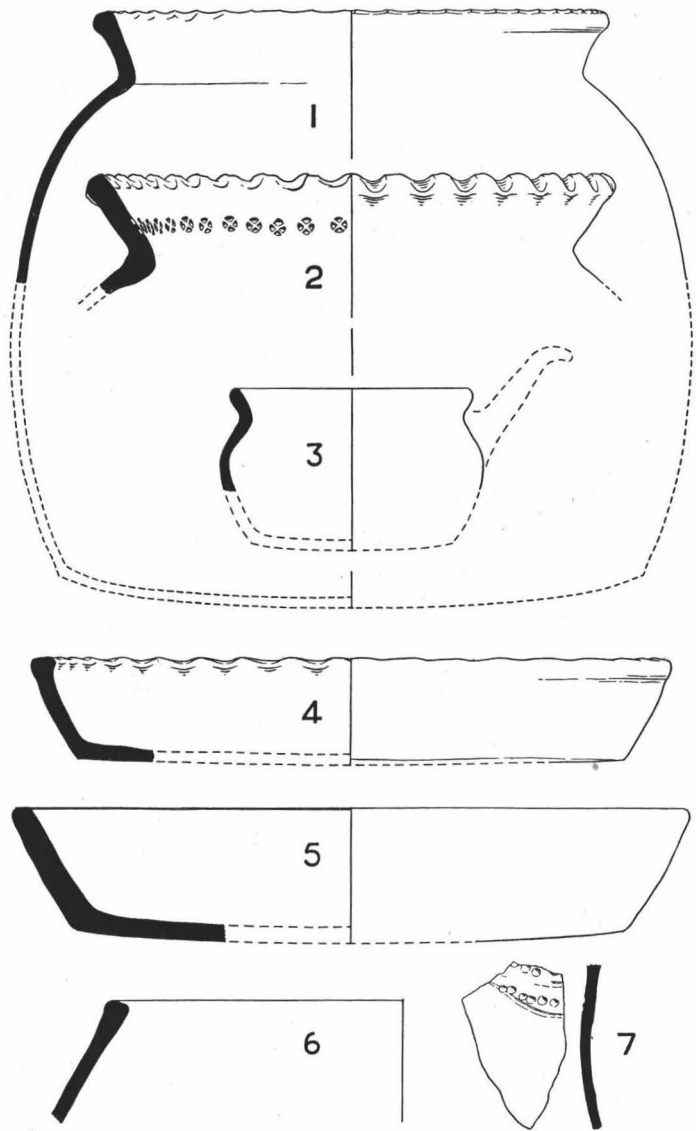


FIG. 5. MEDIEVAL POTTERY, FROM NEW POST OFFICE SITE, CHICHESTER (1).

MEDIEVAL POTTERY (Fig. 5)

The twelfth-century pottery from the two pits marked on the plan is shown in Fig. 5. All of it came from the southernmost pit, with the exception of the bowl (No. 5), which came from the other. Fragments of sagging bases were found, but no complete section. The ware has an admixture of flint grit.

1. Cooking-pot. The upper surface of the rim is decorated with thumb impressions. Grey ware, light red surface. 'Rayleigh Castle' (*Essex Arch. Soc. Trans.* XII. 147) Pl. G (a). Other rims of similar section were found, some rising almost vertically from the neck; some have a plain, flat, upper surface.
2. Cooking-pot with deeply indented rim, decorated on the inside of the neck with a row of impressions from a circular stamp divided into quarters. Grey ware, with particles of chalk as well as the usual flint; surface grey to light red. *S.A.C.* LXIII. 9, and Pl. II, 1; 'Rayleigh Castle', Pl. F, *f, g* (similar stamp); also a twelfth-century piece from Kidwelly (*Archæologia*, LXXXIII. 107, and Fig. 5, 10), showing decoration, in this case wavy lines, inside the neck.
3. Small cooking-pot, of black ware. Mr. G. C. Dunning suggests that this may be an early example of the pipkin with lug handle such as is found in later medieval pottery, e.g. at Rye (*S.A.C.* LXXIV. 59, Pl. XI, 3); a lug handle has been restored accordingly.
4. Bowl with thumb-pressed rim. Black ware, dark grey-brown surface.
5. Plain bowl. Brown ware, dark grey-brown surface.
6. Plain rim-fragment, set at an unusual angle. Grey ware, grey-brown surface.
7. Fragment of cooking-pot, decorated with grooves and small circular impressions. Dark grey ware, reddish-brown surface on exterior.

METAL OBJECTS

1. Bronze one-piece brooch. The bow is decorated with finely incised lines between borders. Collingwood's Group A, pre-Roman or early Roman. Unstratified. (Fig. 6.)
2. Bronze cross, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, of unknown use. The shaft and arms are circular in section; the former terminates in a quadrangular spike and has a circular piercing. At the intersection of the arms is a leaf ornament, and there is line decoration on the arms and shaft. Medieval (16th century?). There is a similar cross in Devizes Museum from Cherhill, Wilts. (inf. Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler)

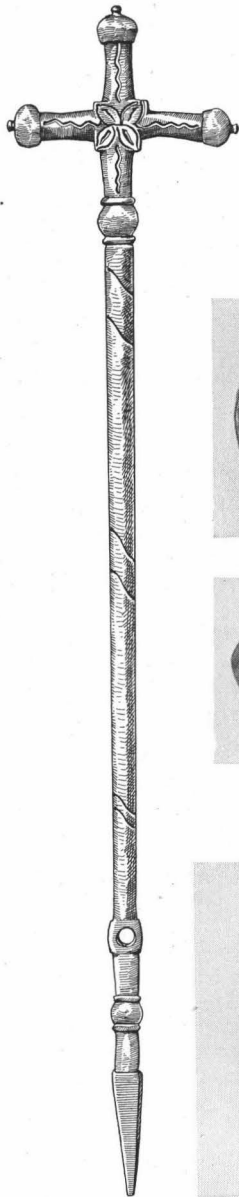


FIG. 7. BRONZE
CROSS ($\frac{2}{3}$)

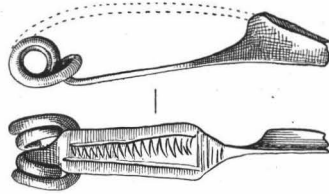


FIG. 6. BRONZE BROOCH ($\frac{1}{4}$)

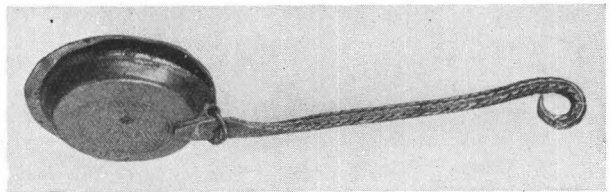
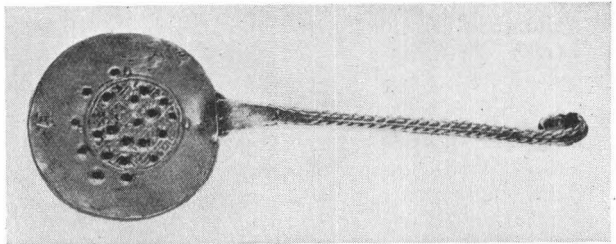


FIG. 8. DOLL'S WARMING-PAN ($\frac{1}{4}$)



FIG. 9. SESTERTIUS OF DIDIUS JULIANUS ($\frac{1}{4}$)

and another has also been found recently in Chichester (inf. Miss G. M. White). Found in topsoil. (Fig. 7.)

3. Doll's warming-pan, of silver. Probably eighteenth century. Found in the front garden at a depth of 3 ft., among old brickwork. (Fig. 8.)

In the Roman occupation layer were found some iron nails, and a small, flat fragment of clear greenish glass, 3 mm. thick.

COINS

Seven Roman coins were found, all unstratified. Mr. B. H. St. J. O'Neil describes them as follows:

Didius Julianus (March–June, A.D. 193)

1. *Obv.* IMP CAES M DID SEVER IVLIAN AVG
Head laureate r.
Rev. CONCORD MILIT
Concordia stg. l., holding two ensigns.
Sestertius. (Fig. 9.)

Carausius (A.D. 287–93)

2. *Obv.* Illegible.
Head of Carausius.
Rev. COME[S AVG]
Victory l. with wreath and palm.
Mint. l. Antoninianus.

Barbarous Radiate Crowns

3. Clipped flan and small-sized die. 3 Æ.
4. Barbarous sacrificial implements reverse. 3 Æ.

Constantine I (A.D. 307–37)

5. *Obv.* CONSTANTINOPOLIS
Bust of Constantinople helmeted l. with spear and shield.
Rev. Victory standing l. with spear and shield.
Mint. ? ? PLG (Lyons). 3 Æ. A.D. 330–7.
6. *Obv.* VRBS ROMA
Bust of Roma helmeted l.
Rev. She-wolf suckling Romulus and Remus.
Mint. TR·S (Trier). 3 Æ. A.D. 330–7.

Illegible

7. Probably barbarous radiate or fourth century. 3 Æ small.

CONCLUSION

On this site, which is not far from the centre of the area enclosed by the Roman walls of Chichester, we have evidence of occupation not long after the Roman Conquest, while no definitely pre-Conquest material occurs. Moreover, the gravel layer must be fairly closely dated by the shallow occupation layer immediately underlying it, although its purpose remains an unsolved problem. It may indeed have been part of the forum itself—its position in the town does not rule out such a possibility—but until any surrounding buildings are discovered this is incapable of proof. At any rate, the existence of both layers implies occupation and some building activity near the centre of the town during the latter half of the first century A.D. Thus the results of this excavation, taken in conjunction with the famous 'Neptune and Minerva' inscription found near by, do indeed point to the development of Noviomagus at this period under Cogidubnus, the romanized native prince of the Regni.

ADDENDUM (APRIL, 1935)

Since the preparation of the above report the house has been demolished and its site excavated. The additional evidence that has thereby come to light is similar to that obtained before. The Roman gravel layers had been largely removed in medieval and later times, but they seem to have extended over the whole area. A section 20–30 ft. from the southern boundary of the site showed 6–12 in. of gravel lying on the natural soil; the upper surface of this gravel was defined by a 1-in. layer of mud, and above this was clay for a few inches, then another layer of gravel. Thus here also there are two periods represented in these layers. A trench dug near the NE. corner of the garden revealed a level top to the gravel 2 ft. 9 in. below street level, and a piece of South Gaulish Form 37 of c. 90 A.D., said to have come from the gravel itself in this trench, may date the upper layer. The gravel was also observed under the west side of the house.

Under the Chapel Street frontage fragments of a large Roman altar, bearing an inscription and figure-subjects, were found unstratified. This will be published elsewhere.

The whole of the recently excavated ground had been much cut into by medieval and later rubbish deposits, wells, and fragmentary walls. Among the pottery—which is unstratified—cooking-pots of the twelfth century bulk largely, or even predominate, so that the evidence agrees with that of the rubbish-pits found in the back garden in indicating much activity hereabouts at that period. This activity may not unreasonably be associated with the rebuilding operations at the adjacent Cathedral after the fire of 1186.