

XIII.—BUILDINGS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND CENTURIES NORTH OF THE GRANARIES AT CORBRIDGE

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With a description of Samian Vessels by GRACE SIMPSON.

Introduction.

The area here to be described was first examined in 1947, when it became clear¹ that a highly complicated series of buildings, mostly timber-framed, existed below the destruction-level of A.D. 197. While the planning of these buildings is not in every respect plain, their relationship to one another is so clearly manifest that they may serve as a type-series illustrating the pre-Severan occupations at Corbridge. Such a series, complete and stratigraphically distinct, has not hitherto been forthcoming and it seems right to give an account of it now, without amassing further detail. The examination of the buildings has been conducted throughout by the two writers either together or in continual consultation: but they desire to thank in particular Messrs. W. K. Lacey, M.A., and R. P. Pierce Price, B.A., who gave much valuable assistance in supervision and recording. A large number of students also took part in the work in different seasons and deserve much gratitude for their efforts, individual and collective.

I. THE BUILDINGS.

The Antonine Buildings.

The spread of debris, covering a gravel floor on this part

¹ AA⁴ xxviii, 177-178.

of the site and associated with the disaster of A.D. 197, has already been described in *Archæologia Aeliana*.² Both the buildings associated with the gravel floor and those which lay below it were marked by floors of crushed tile and lime mortar, the *opus signinum* floors to which frequent reference is made both in earlier and in more recent reports. While *opus signinum* is often associated with baths, it is evident that in the second century its use at Corbridge was much more general, just as at Antonine Inveresk,³ where the same widespread use of the material has been observed. It was more durable than clay and more pleasant than flagging, and could certainly be kept much cleaner: indeed, from the archæological point of view its disadvantage lies in the fact that it does not absorb or harbour relics, although, contrariwise, it has the virtue of sealing those below it beyond all doubt.

Two rooms partly paved in this fashion were uncovered (fig. 1) north of a 20-foot road bounding the late-Antonine enclosure wall of the granaries. They had belonged to a larger suite enclosed in a block 39½ feet long by 36 feet wide and separated on the north from further buildings of the same kind by a second narrower road, 10 feet across. The walls which bounded the block had been built two feet thick in coursed hammer-dressed squared masonry, set upon three layers of clay and cobble; but the internal divisions appear to have been mostly of timber, as is common enough in military buildings of the period, both at Corbridge and elsewhere.⁴ As is explained in detail below, there is no doubt that this suite formed the centurion's end of an L-shaped barrack-block running from east to west and facing south. The centurion's quarters lay at the west end of the building, on the west *intervallum* road of the Antonine fort, disclosed⁵

² *loc. cit.*

³ Report forthcoming in Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

⁴ Corbridge, *AA*⁴ xxviii, 168-169; Carzield, *Trans. Dumfries and Galloway N.H. and Ant. Soc.* xxii, 160.

⁵ *AA*⁴ xxviii, 175-177, fig. 5.

CORBRIDGE 1952: ANTONINE

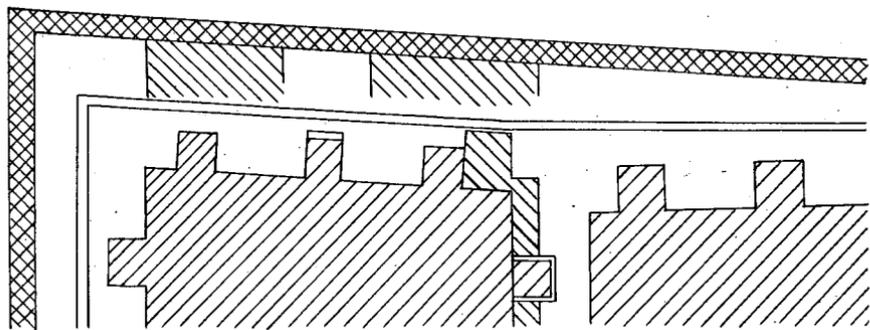
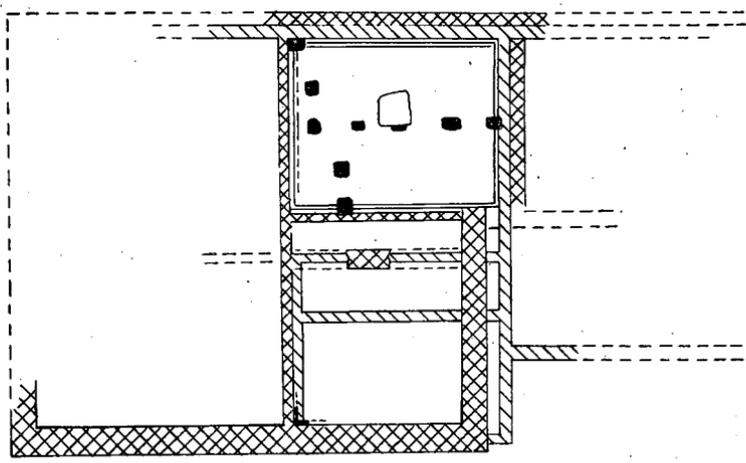
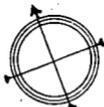


FIG. 1.

in 1947. In position they compare closely with the barrack-block discovered in 1946, furnished with *opus signinum* floors and timber-framed internal partitions, which is similarly related to the east *intervallum* of the same fort and has been described in an earlier report.⁶

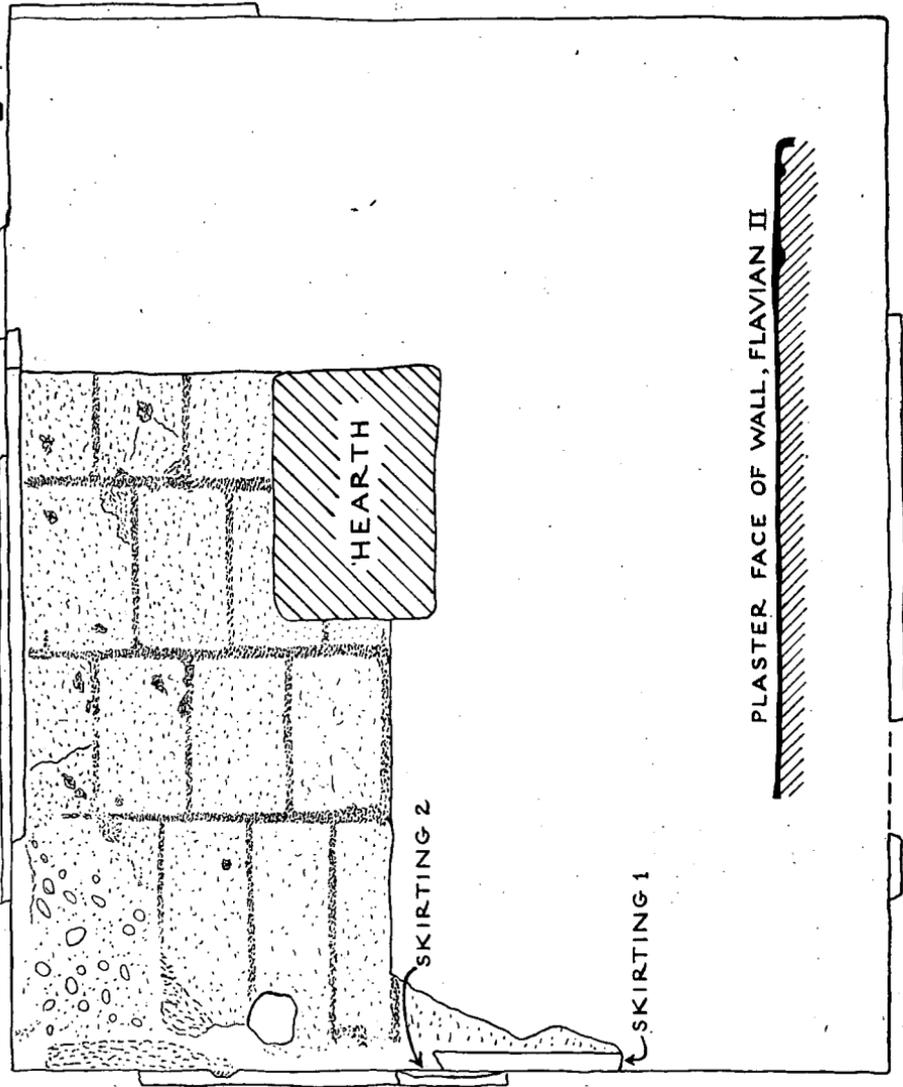
The north room, which was fully uncovered, measured 17 feet 8 inches from north to south by 17 feet 6 inches from east to west over its gravel floor. The walls bounding it were, however, marked by no more than a pitching of stones in clay, from the top of which all masonry had been removed. The level of this featureless foundation plainly associated it with the gravel floor. In turn the gravel floor had been cut by two lines of post-holes (pl. xxiv, 1), five running from east to west and four from north to south, as if some rough and ready sub-divisions had later been inserted. With these was associated a hearth. Though dissimilar in structural detail, they have the same general character as the clumsy changes finally introduced in Antonine *principia*.⁷

In the southern division of the building an area 17½ feet from east to west and 15 feet 2 inches from north to south was examined. The east and south walls were of stone and part of a north dividing-wall of stone remained. The west wall, however, was timber-framed, with posts 4 inches square and 2 feet apart, defining a room 14 feet 4 inches by 13 feet 8 inches. This also had been floored in *opus signinum*. Its skirting turned the south-west internal corner and attached itself to the stone wall. It was thus clear that in this division of the building an *opus signinum* floor went with the stone wall and gravel floor to north.

That the building had passed through an earlier phase than those so far described first became evident (fig. 2) in the north room, where the gravel was found to cover an *opus signinum* floor (pl. xxv, 1), 6 inches thick, composed of a single layer of small cobbles, over which mortar had been poured, floated and then coated with a thin top dressing of finely pounded tile. The floor was edged by skirtings, not

⁶ *op. cit.* 173-174.

⁷ *AA⁴* xxx, 249-250.



CORBRIDGE 1952: N. ROOM OF BARRACK

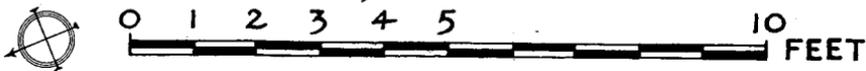


FIG. 2

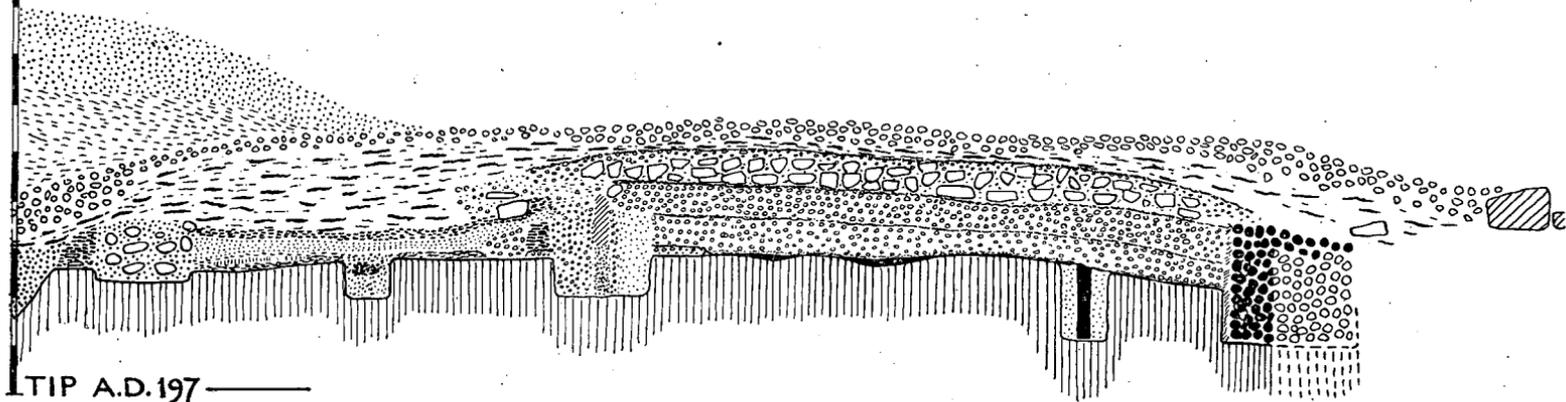
everywhere intact, forming quarter-round convex mouldings, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. The wall was timber-framed, held by vertical posts from 5 inches to 6 inches square and about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. These posts were set in a trench 1 foot wide and 2 feet deep and occupied the middle of the wall to which they belonged: but they were supplemented by a series of smaller posts, 2 inches to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, which lay immediately behind the face of the wall (see pl. xxv, 2) and were intended to carry a thin facing of wattlework to which the plaster surface of the wall might key. The wattle-work itself did not survive, but was noted on a clay wall of similar type in 1952. The room thus defined measured 14 feet 2 inches from north to south and 17 feet 6 inches from east to west.

The east wall of the room continued southwards on a line immediately east of the stone wall of the southern division, until it terminated in a large corner-post, 10 inches square, almost on the middle line of the south wall of the stone building. The sleeper-trench was traced turning at right-angles and passing under the stone wall, being then lost to sight, though recovered in section 10 feet west of the corner. The corner, however, was not the eastward limit of the building. At a point 7 feet north of the corner a sleeper-trench branched eastward, while on the north side of the building the north wall continued eastwards in one and the same straight line and formed a T-junction with the north-to-south wall just described. The plan which emerges is thus the well-known L-shaped centurion's end of a barrack-block, while the planning of the centurion's quarters with rooms divided by internal passages fits the same familiar picture. As a contribution to the understanding of the plan of the Antonine fort the information is of considerable importance, since it indicates that the *retentura*, to north of the *via quintana*, was occupied by a series of barrack-blocks. Coupled with the evidence for barrack-blocks in the *praetentura*, it implies a garrison of considerable size and suggests that further knowledge may enable



CORBRIDGE 1950-53

PRE-SEVERAN REMAINS NORTH OF GRANARIES



TIP A.D.197

GRAVELLED SURFACE A.D.163

DRAIN

BEAM
TRENCH }
FLAVIAN III
FLAVIAN II
FLAVIAN I

{ BEAM
TRENCH

{ BEAM
TRENCH } ROAD }
BEAM
TRENCH } ROAD }
ROAD } BURNT TIMBER BUILDING }

PORTICO
FOUNDATION } A.D.139

FIG. 3.

us to connect with the first Antonine period the altar to *Disciplina*⁸ of the *cohors I fida Vardullorum milliaria equitata*, now at Hexham. It may also be observed that while the second Antonine period was marked by important structural changes, in particular the substitution of stone main walls for timber framing, it was not associated with sweeping changes of plan observed in the south-east area of the site. The modifications are of detail and not of general planning.

It remains to mention one important feature in the north room (fig. 2). The *opus signinum* floor had been renewed once, for the floor already described covered an earlier one, removed by Roman hands to south and east, of which the remaining surface had been scarified in four-inch strips, so as to cut the smooth red finish up into blocks (pl. xxv, 2). Whether this measure was intended to facilitate the removal of the pavement in blocks or whether it was for the purpose of helping it to drain or dry is not now apparent. Only the emphatic pattern of the operation attests a systematic purpose behind it. It should be noted, however, that where the floor had been broken away by the Romans the breaks were quite irregular and only here and there related to the scarifying. The south limit of the room in this first state seems to have coincided with the stone wall of the passage, already mentioned, beneath which a sleeper-trench with post-holes was found. To south of it lay a four-foot east-to-west passage marked by a second sleeper-trench, obliterated by a later floor. The north room thus began its existence at the same size as in its final state.

The Pre-Antonine Buildings.

The pre-Antonine phases are of a complication best illustrated by cross-sections (figs. 3-5 and pl. xxvi, 2) at a point just north of the south-east corner of the late-Antonine north centurion's room. The east half of the early Antonine clay wall sits on top of the west half of an earlier clay wall, faced

⁸ *AA*⁴ xxi, 168.

in plaster and marked by a central sleeper-trench for its main timber framing and a line of lath-holes just behind the plaster front. The east side of this earlier wall, however, has been cut away by a large sleeper-trench which is in turn obliterated by an occupation-layer at the foot of the early-Antonine wall. The sleeper-trench is thus earlier than the Antonine clay wall but later than the clay wall with lath-holes, and so represents an intermediate period. The same relationship is observable where the same two systems of pre-Antonine sleeper-trenches come into contact just south

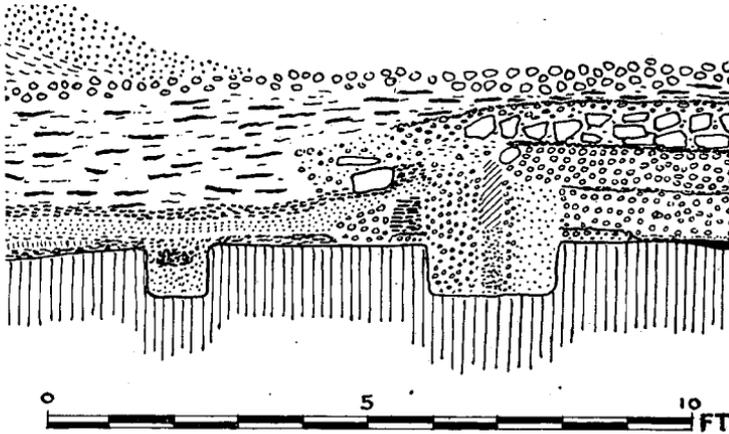


FIG. 4. FLAVIAN SLEEPER-TRENCHES.

of the south-east corner of the Antonine centurion's quarters. The two sets of trenches cut into one another and so continue westwards on slightly different alignments, parting company at a point some 30 feet west of the south-east corner. But immediately east of the corner they separate abruptly (see fig. 6, below). The more massive sleeper-trench continues eastwards, while that associated with lath-holes turns northwards and continues to join the north-to-south clay wall in the cross-section described above. Their relative period is illustrated by their relationship to the superimposed roads which bound them on the south (fig. 4). The upper road, associated with the continuous east-to-west sleeper-

trench, overlaps and half obliterates the sleeper-trench associated with lath-holes, which is bordered by the lower road at a point some six or seven inches further south. The order of construction having been thus defined, the planning of the two sets of trenches may be described (figs. 6, 8).

The later set, which was succeeded by the early-Antonine building, belongs to a building running from east to west. Its west division has an east-to-west south passage, $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet

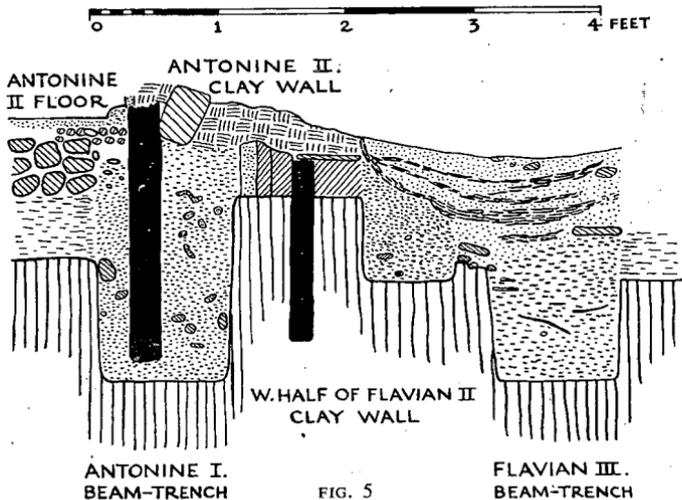
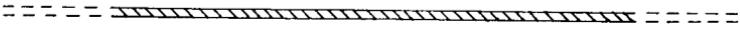
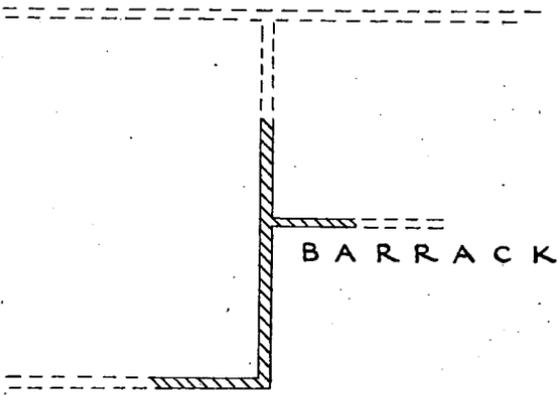


FIG. 5

wide, which opened out into a wider space bounded by a north-to-south cross division and a medial east-to-west division. The floors were apparently removed in laying the *opus signinum* floors of the early Antonine period. The existence of an internal passage suggests centurion's quarters; and these may well have extended further east than those of the Antonine period, since the back of the Flavian rampart lay further east than its Antonine successor, as was demonstrated⁹ in the adjacent section cut in 1947. However this may be, the south front of the building appears to have continued in the same straight line, since it was observed

⁹ AA⁴ xxviii, 175, fig. 5.

CORBRIDGE 1952: FLAVIAN III



S T R E E T

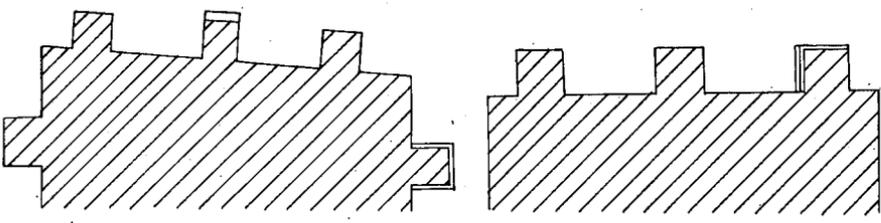


FIG. 6.

at a point 20 feet east of the north-to-south division noted above (see fig. 6).

The lower and earlier series of sleeper-trenches forms an L-shaped block, of which the salient angle happens to coincide closely with that of the Antonine centurion's block. On the south side comes a passage 10 feet wide, then a room 11 feet 4 inches wide, followed by a north room 13 feet square, floored in thin *opus signinum*. The clay walls of this room and their plastered internal faces remained in a notable degree of preservation (pl. XXIV, 2). The plaster was self-coloured, white to cream in tone, and on the south wall stood as much as 18 inches high. At the east end of the south wall there was an opening, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, communicating with the room to south. The west wall of the room was sealed by the Antonine floors, while the north wall, like the east wall, lay just outside the early-Antonine sleeper-trench, a relationship due to chance and not to design, since this room had already been obliterated by the late pre-Antonine building. To west of the north room there existed another area, once floored in *opus signinum*, of which the surface had disintegrated.

Two sets of early timber-framed buildings are thus recognizable, below those of the early-Antonine period. They differ little in plan from one another, and it is particularly noteworthy that the Antonine barrack and street (see fig. 3) follow fairly closely the plan of its latest pre-Antonine counterpart. This matches the evidence already obtained¹⁰ in the headquarters building for a reconstruction on lines manifestly so close to those of the earlier building as to suggest that this was still in commission, though not necessarily in full occupation, when it was replaced.

But the earliest buildings of all, now to be described (fig. 7), do not follow these long-favoured limits. It was observed that the south walls of the two pre-Antonine buildings already noted cut through a thin gravel street, entirely removed further north, which must have occupied

¹⁰ *AA*⁴ xxx, 250-251.

CORBRIDGE 1952: FLAVIANI



S T R E E T

BUILDING OF UNCERTAIN FUNCTION

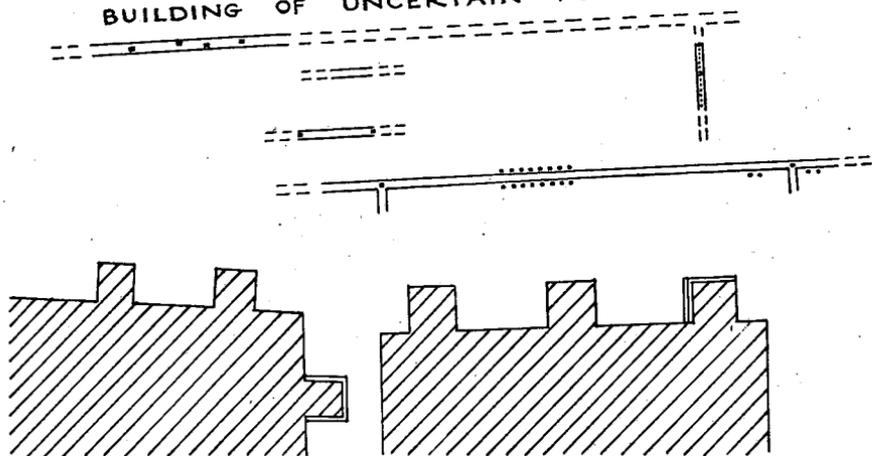


FIG. 7.

much of their area. Its presence surely explains why no early sleeper-trenches were found below the block already described. On the other hand, the four superimposed streets which occupied the strip between the granaries and the four-period barrack-block, described above, were laid down upon a subsoil seamed with structural remains of a primary building (fig. 3). The north wall of this building was marked by the south edge of the street and by a line of post-holes about 5 feet south of the Antonine building. A parallel wall was noted at several points $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet south of the north line, and at two points it chanced that a further wall branched off at right-angles to the south, indicating that the building had a southern range, cut off short by the great flat-bottomed excavation for the Antonine granaries. There was evidence also for partitions in the northern range. Two, running from east to west, seem to define a passage within the building, reminiscent indeed of the passages in the centurion's block described above but not necessarily identifiable as such in the present state of knowledge about the building and planning of the earliest fort. A third, running from north to south, was remarkable in that the sandy subsoil had preserved not only its main uprights but the wattles between them (pl. xxvi, 1). These had been woven vertically round horizontal rods and form an interesting variant of the more usual horizontal weaving round vertical rods. Actual examples of both techniques, employed at Valkenburg (Zuid-Holland), have been observed and published¹¹ by Professor Van Giffen. It should be observed at this point that in the southern east-to-west division of the building traces were noted of the skin of wattling to which the plaster face of the wall was applied. This was woven horizontally upon vertical rods. The evidence here cited is, as hinted above, hardly sufficient to allow the nature of the building to be determined. It is perhaps not a barrack, when its divisions might be expected to cross over one another, rather than to

¹¹ *Jaarverslag xxv-xxviii van de vereeniging voor terpenonderzoek* (1940-1944), plaat 15, a. b.

form only T-junctions. It will fall into place only when better knowledge of this phase of occupation is secured.

Meanwhile, the most important observable fact concerning this building was that it had perished by fire. In view of the historical importance attaching to this conclusion, the writers had felt it right to wait for evidence from other points on the site, in order to feel sure that it was not an accidental fire involving a single building only. But when evidence appeared that different buildings of the same period, which were situated some 200 feet away, had also been burnt down, the fact of a general conflagration could be accepted. It is the more striking because it is the only one to reveal itself in the pre-Antonine period, and it will be recalled that it is dated by a coin-hoard found in an early level on yet another part of the site, of which the significance was long ago stressed¹² by Mr., now Sir Edmund, Craster. The hoard in question belongs to the earliest years of Trajan's principate. The Corbridge burnt level is thus in turn to be equated with the burning which, at such sites¹³ as Oakwood, Newstead and Cappuck, marked the close of the Flavian occupation. It will, however, be borne in mind that to have defined the conflagration and its epoch is not to have discovered how it came to be kindled, by natives bent upon destruction or by Romans implementing a policy of scorched earth. It can, however, be admitted that the solution lies between these alternatives.

The earliest Flavian occupation is thus sharply distinguished from subsequent pre-Antonine occupations not only by its planning but by its fate. Too little is as yet known about its planning, despite the great advances of 1952 and the promise of 1953, to deduce from this alone the character of the garrison. But it is now reasonably certain that the forts of the second and third periods cover a main frontage of roughly 400 feet, and that they are there-

¹² *AA*³ xii, 250 (hoard), 248 (findspot and condition).

¹³ Oakwood, report forthcoming; Newstead, *PSAS* lxxxiv, 11; Cappuck, *PSAS* lxxxv, 143.

fore not likely to have held more than an infantry cohort one thousand strong, whether part-mounted or not, or a quin-genary cavalry regiment. But since Hexham Priory contains among its famous monuments the Corbridge tombstone¹⁴ of a *signifer* of the cavalry regiment known as the *ala Petriana*, which was one thousand strong, there was a moment when Corbridge housed a much larger force than those predicated above, and must have been differently planned. This is surely the significance of the different early plan now beginning to emerge, though its elements are not as yet clear enough to permit precise definition of its system of castrametation.

A later pre-Antonine building, standing by itself on the south side of the street, is of completely different character from any yet described. Its remains (fig. 8) are associated with the second-period roadway: they appear to be sealed by the roadway of the third period and they are certainly cut right off by the early-Antonine granaries and by the foundations of the north portico associated with the west granary. They consist of three rows of large post-holes, each 9 by 6 inches in size, which penetrate deep into the subsoil, and are now largely hollow. The two northern rows are affixed to a horizontal beam or beams, now recognizable as a hollow space, running from post to post throughout the length of the building. This beam is sometimes overlaid by a floor of fine white concrete, which gives to the building the effect of a massive structure erected upon piles. The purpose of such a building is not in doubt. What is left to us is the north side of a long granary, set at right-angles to the timber *principia* of Flavian periods II and III, but sharing a common frontage upon the *via quintana*. The planning¹⁵ resembles that of Castell Collen or Caernarvon. This building, however, as indicated above, does not appear to have out-lived period II. In period III its grid of hori-

¹⁴ *EE* vii, 995: as Mr. Birley points out, the regiment as described on this stone is not given its honorary title which appears upon a *diploma* of A.D. 98.

¹⁵ Caernarvon, Wheeler, *Segontium and the R. occupation of Wales*, fig. 84. Castell Collen, *op. cit.*, fig. 8.

CORBRIDGE 1952: FLAVIAN II

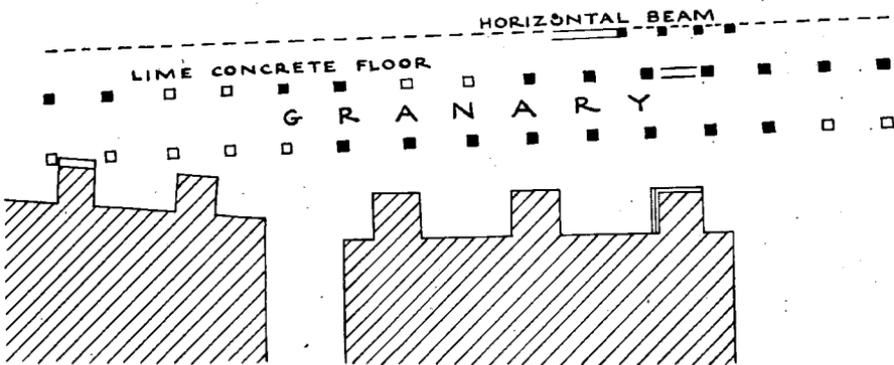
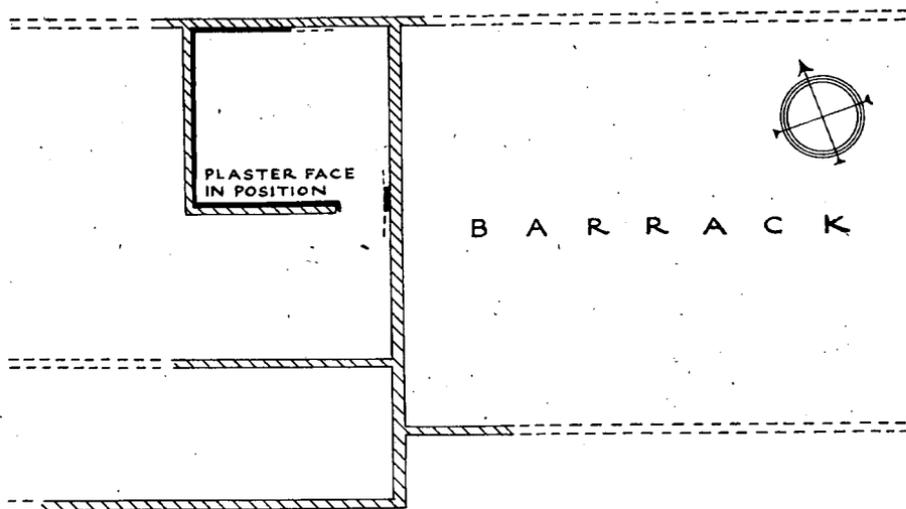


FIG. 8.

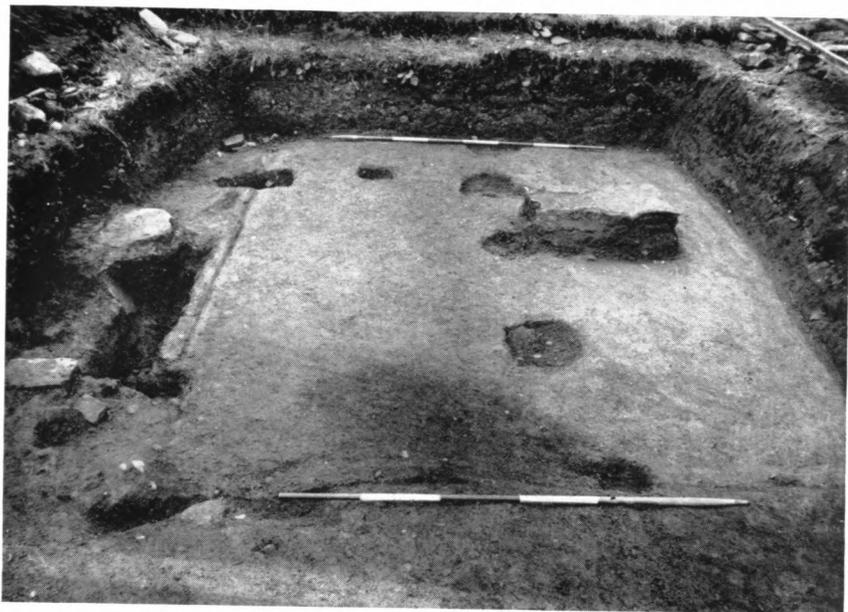
zontal beams and vertical supports was sawn off from above and embodied in the roadway of period III, so that in due time the woodwork rotted and left the hollows which formed so ready a means of identifying the structure. Its white concrete floor appears between the two foundations of the north portico of the west Antonine granary, and was at first considered¹⁶ as a foundation for a lintel between them. It is now clear that this explanation is incorrect and the concrete itself may be compared with that found so plentifully associated with the Trajanic half-timber granary at Gellygaer,¹⁷ studied by John Ward.

II. THE COARSE POTTERY.

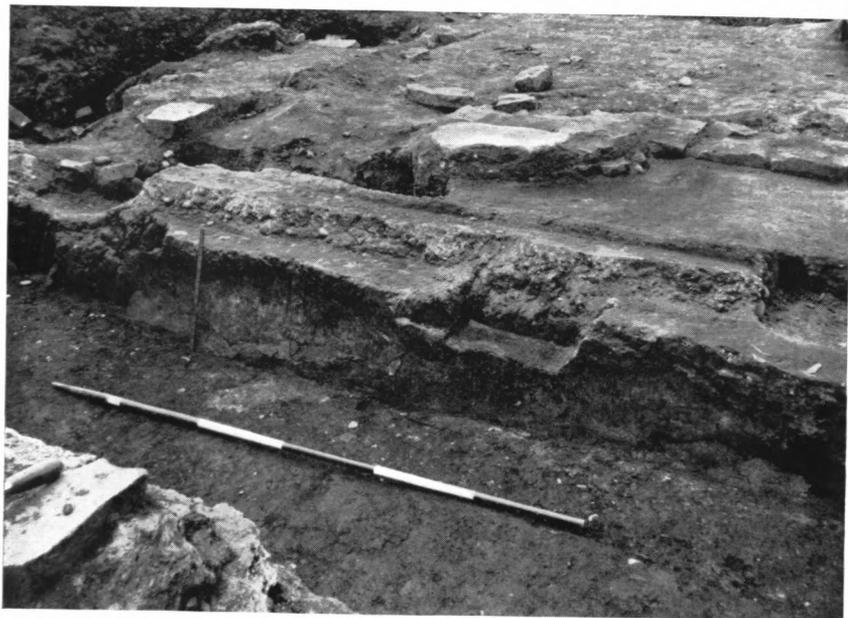
The fifty-four coarse pottery vessels and portions of vessels illustrated on figs. 9-12, and described below, are representative of a much larger number. All but nos. 2, 6 and 53 were found in direct association with the structures described and discussed in the earlier part of the report, and all but no. 54 are from pre-Antonine levels. The pieces were found in stratified deposits on a site with a known history. It is therefore known within fairly narrow and secure limits when each piece found its way into the place where it was, eventually discovered. Allowance has, of course, to be made for the possibility that some of the vessels were no longer new when broken, or that some of the pieces were from vessels already broken before the deposits were formed. It would be easy to quote several parallels to each of the majority of the pieces, but this would add little to the evidence for their date provided by the context. Of set purpose, therefore, parallels are excluded, and this section of the report simply records what coarse pottery was discovered in the earlier levels at Corbridge. Appended to the

¹⁶ AA⁴ xxx, 239.

¹⁷ J. Ward, *Roman fort at Gellygaer* (1903), 64.



1. CORBRIDGE. N. room of Antonine barrack showing later post-holes contemporary with gravel floor cutting the earlier floor of *opus signinum*. Looking W.



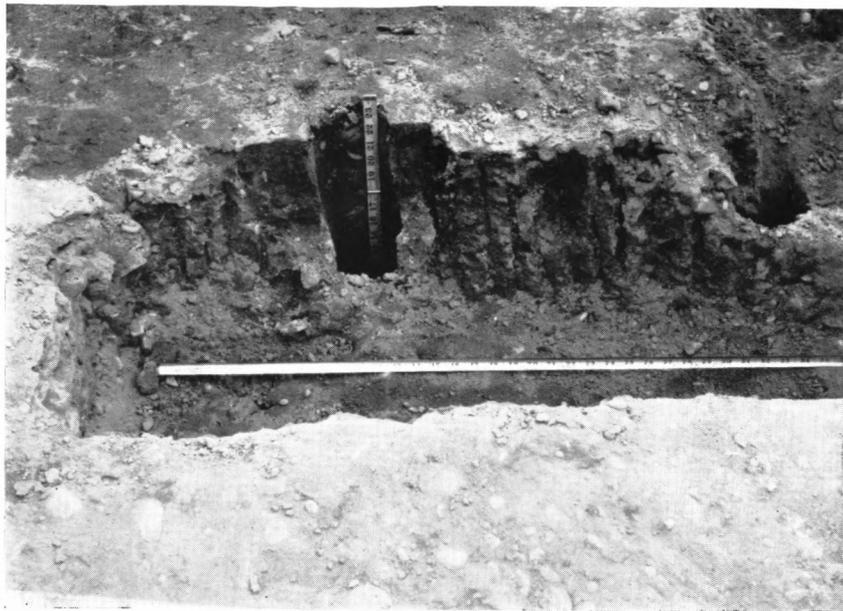
2. CORBRIDGE. S. side of N. room of Antonine barrack, showing Antonine floors removed and plaster face of wall of Flavian II room. Looking S.



1. CORBRIDGE. N. side of N. room of barrack showing two Antonine floor-levels. Looking E.



2. CORBRIDGE. N.E. corner of N room of barrack, showing first Antonine floor, two successive skirtings, late hearth and post-holes of timber-framed walling. Looking E.



1. CORBRIDGE. N.-S. partition of Flavian I building, showing holes for main timbers and vertical wattles between them. Looking E.



2. CORBRIDGE. Sleeper-trenches and post-holes of Antonine I and Flavian II and III barracks (cf. fig. 5). Looking N.

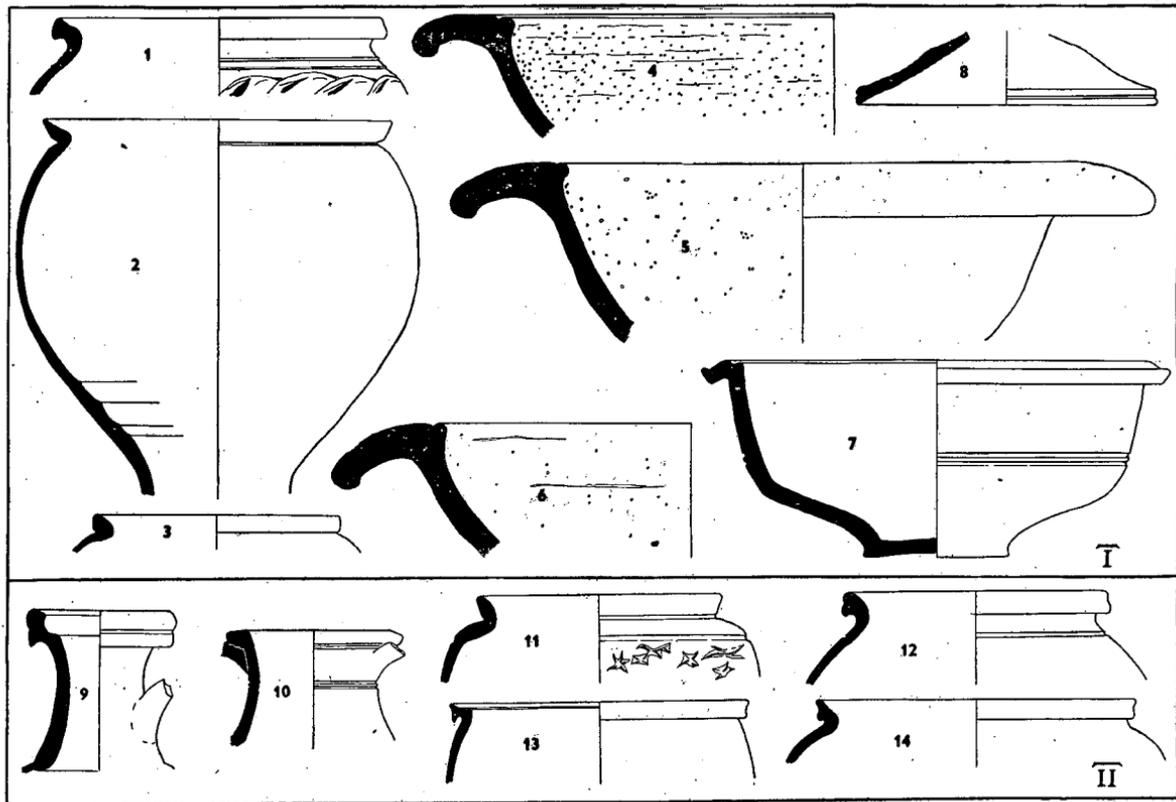


FIG. 9. COARSE POTTERY, LEVELS I AND II (4).

description of each group is a comment on its place in the historical setting; the place of the pottery as a whole in the economic setting is considered in the concluding paragraphs.

Pottery from the level of period I.

This is the period of the earliest Roman occupation. It began with the erection of a fort, on lines that were not later followed, almost certainly during or shortly after the advance under Julius Agricola in A.D. 79. It ended in a conflagration, *circa* A.D. 100 (see p. 219). Period I is, then, Flavian. Pottery assigned to period I comprises, first, that found on the subsoil in association with burnt material, nos. 3, 6 and 7; secondly, that incorporated in the make-up of the *via quintana* of the next period, nos. 1 and 8, or in the filling of the sleeper-trenches of the next period, no. 5; thirdly, that from a deep pit covered by later remains, no. 4; and, finally, that in the filling of a ditch of the earliest fort on another part of the site, no. 2.

1. Fragment of a matt surfaced light grey jar; it has a curved and slightly undercut rim, a sloping shoulder and rustication rising in waves to a single broad scored line.

Found north of the east granary, in the make up of the *via quintana* of period II.

2. Many fragments making up the greater part of a cooking pot with a sharply everted rim, in light fawn fabric with a dark orange outer surface; near the base the vessel is smoked.

Found in 1937 on site XXXIX, five feet down in the filling of the outer of the two south ditches of the Agricolan fort.¹⁸

3. Small fragment of a cooking pot in light grey fabric with a dark grey surface; it has a very short rim squeezed over on to the shoulder.

Found north of the east granary on the south edge of the *via quintana*, lying on the subsoil in association with charcoal from the burning of buildings that had previously stood there.

Similar rims are found on rustic cooking pots.

4. Fragments of a mortarium of Bushe-Fox's Wroxeter¹⁹ type 14,

¹⁸ AA⁴ xv, 255.

¹⁹ J. P. Bushe-Fox, *Excavations on the Site of the Roman Town at Wroxeter, Shropshire, in 1912* (1913).

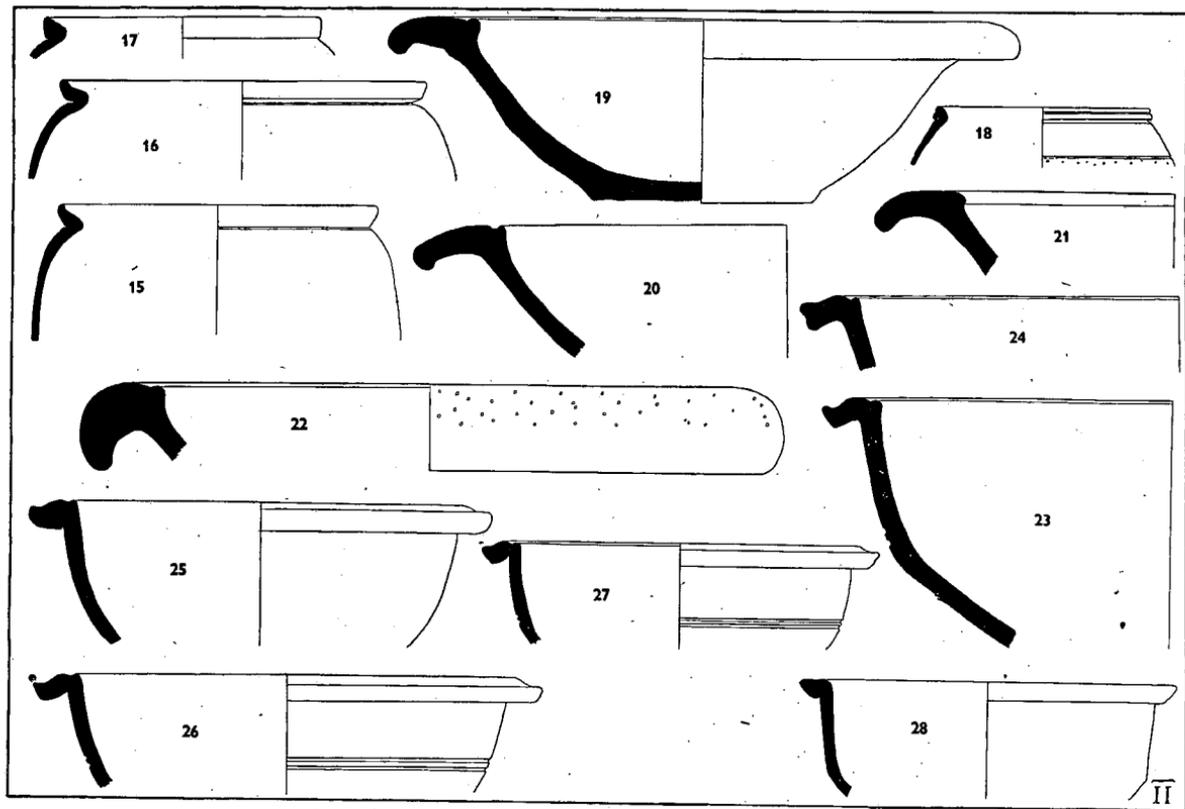


FIG. 10. COARSE POTTERY, LEVEL II ($\frac{1}{4}$).

in hard yellowish white fabric with white grit both on the rim and inside.

Found in a deep pit below the south-west angle of the later Antonine building north of the *via quintana*.

5. Large fragments from a mortarium of similar form to no. 4, though somewhat larger; it is identical in fabric and has identical grit.

Found north of the west granary on the north side of the *via quintana*, in the filling of a sleeper-trench of period II.

6. Large fragments from a mortarium of Wroxeter type 18, in a muddy light fawn fabric with white and grey grit both on the rim and on the inside.

Found in front of the fountain, on the subsoil below all the accretions of road metalling, in association with parts of two Samian bowls of Dragendorff's form 29, nos. 1 and 2 below, part of one of which had already been found in 1909.²⁰

7. Several fragments making up a complete carinated bowl, in light fawn fabric with rust-coloured patches on the surface.

Found in the same deposit as no. 3.

8. Two fragments from a lid in pale buff fabric with a blue-grey core; there are rust-coloured patches on the surface.

Found north of the west granary in the make up of the *via quintana* of period II.

The Flavian pottery of northern Britain is already fairly well known, and its dating soundly based. Groups from several Scottish sites have been published. The earliest of these publications, Curle's Newstead report,²¹ is still in many ways the most useful. Groups belonging to the undivided period A.D. 79-125 have been published from two of the four earliest Stanegate forts, Corbridge²² and Chesterholm.²³ There are parallels between the vessels in the period I group and those in Flavian deposits and Flavian-Trajanic deposits already published. It is not, however, easy to pick out typical exclusively Flavian pieces. There is no type which is both common in and exclusive to the group of period I. The mortaria, nos. 4, 5 and 6, of Wroxeter types 14 and 18, come nearest to fulfilling these

²⁰ AA³ vi, 214.

²¹ J. Curle, *A Roman Frontier Post and its People*, etc. (1911).

²² AA³ vii, 168 and AA⁴ xv, 266.

²³ AA⁴ xv, 222.

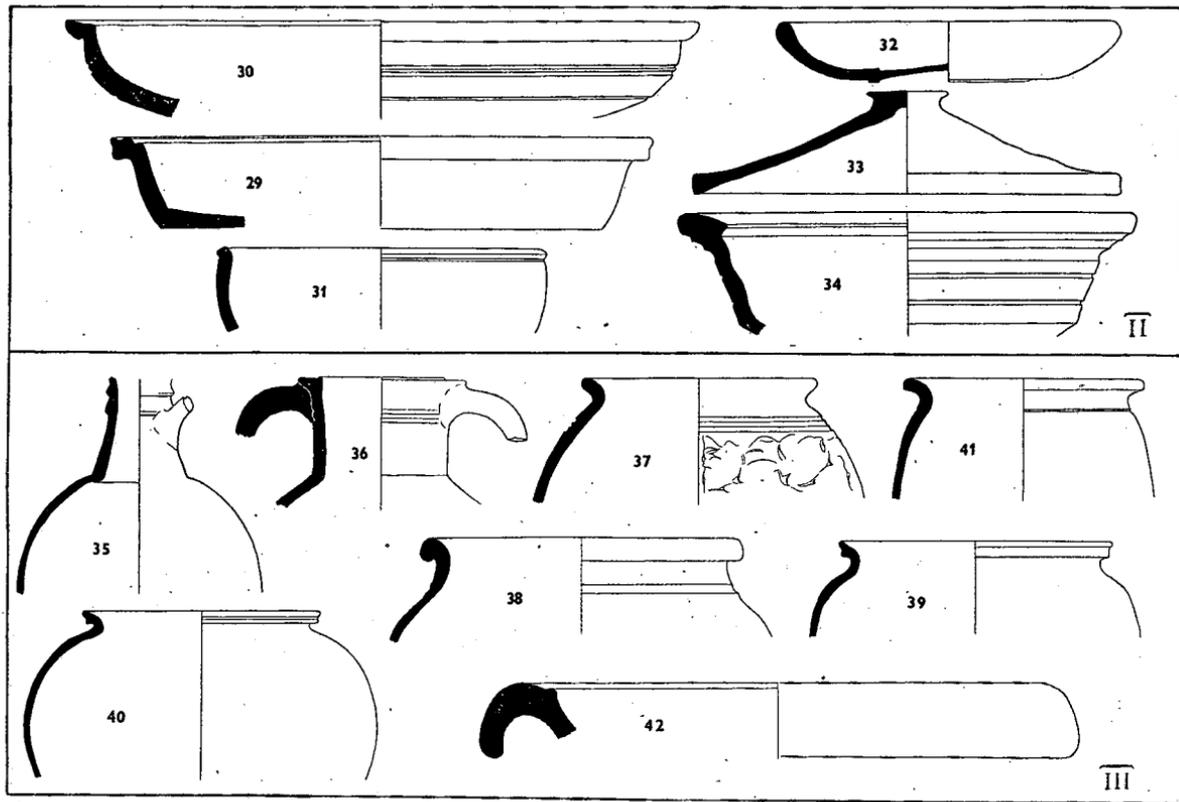


FIG. 11. COARSE POTTERY, LEVELS II AND III (3).

conditions. Half of the mortaria of these types come from the deposits of period I; two of the three from deposits of period II show signs of wear, and all three reveal some degree of typological degeneration; none come from deposits of period III. There seems then to be no need to reject Bushe-Fox's original judgment that the types hardly appear to last into the second century. Occasional survivals in use are naturally to be expected; survivals as rubbish on sites where there had been first-century occupation have been noted at Brecon Gaer and Caistor by Norwich. Nos. 4 and 5 are closely similar to each other in fabric; this fabric does not reappear in the later deposits; they were probably made at about the same time by the same potter. While the general form of the rustic jar, no. 1, reappears in nos. 12 and 38, and while rustication applied to vessels of a different form survives in nos. 11 and 37, the precise type does not reappear. There are parallels in Flavian deposits in Scotland, and it may well be that the type, like the mortaria nos. 4 and 5, did not outlive the Flavian period.

Pottery from the level of period II.

This is the first period of occupation of the fort to which the timber *principia* discovered in 1951 belongs. The period began *circa* A.D. 100. It ended with structural modifications in the *retentura*, whence most of the pottery came. It is possible that these modifications, which did not extend to the headquarters, were made in A.D. 122, when Hadrian's Wall was first planned and begun as a patrolled barrier without a fighting garrison. Period II is then Trajanic. The lowest of the red concrete floors, in the northern part of the building immediately to north of the *via quintana*, belongs to this period (see p. 216 above); on its surface a large group of pottery was found, nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33 and 34. In addition, there is assigned to period II pottery found in the gravel of the re-made *via quintana*, nos. 18, 20, 21 and 22, in the sleeper-trenches of altered buildings to the north of

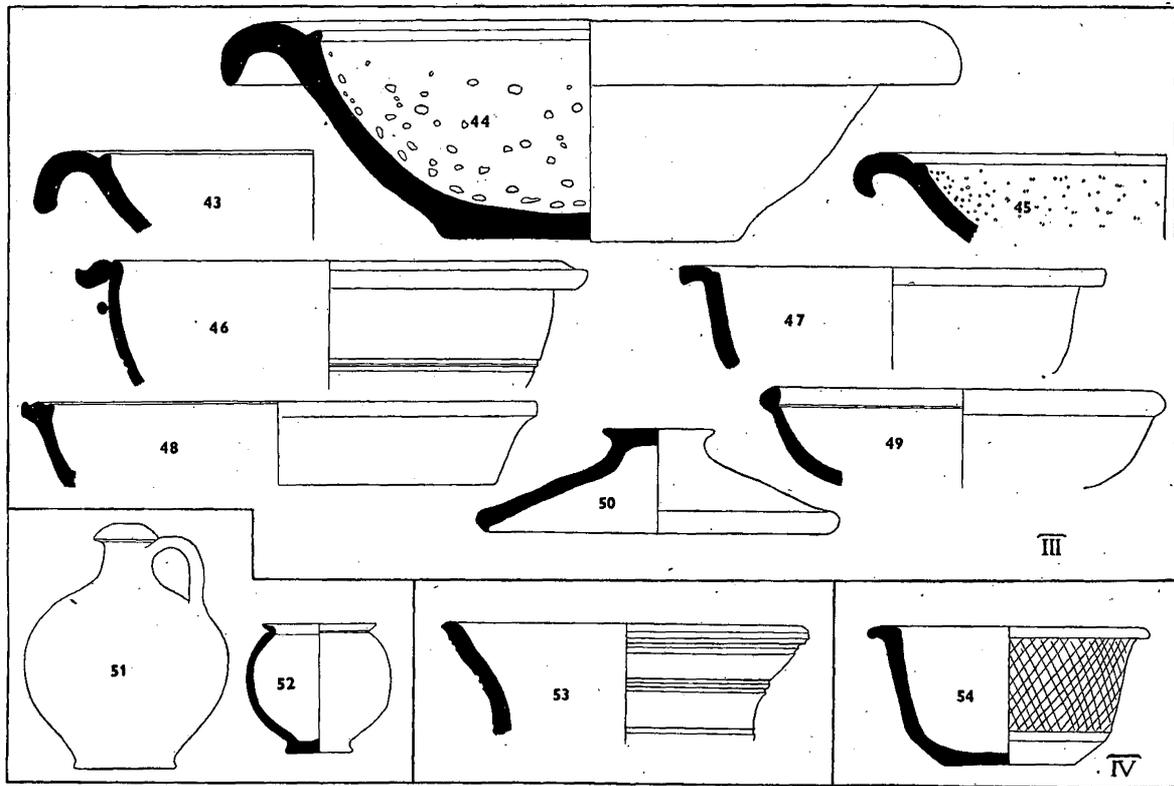


FIG. 12. COARSE POTTERY, LEVELS III AND IV ($\frac{1}{4}$).

it, no. 13, or linked by joins to the group from the floor, nos. 30 and 31.

9. Neck of a flagon in bright pink fabric.

Found on the surface of the lowest red concrete floor.

10. Fragment from the neck of a double-handled wide-mouthed flagon in rough pink fabric.

Found in the same deposit as no. 9.

11. Fragments from the rim and shoulder of a cooking pot in light grey fabric with a darker surface. The shoulder is lightly burnished; the body is covered with sharply ridged rustication, bounded above by a single scored line.

Found in the same deposit as no. 9.

12. Fragments from the rim and shoulder of a matt surfaced light grey jar; it has a curved and slightly undercut rim and a sloping shoulder with two scored lines.

Found in the same deposit as no. 9.

13. Fragment of a jar in pink gritty fabric with a rim that is slightly finer than that of no. 12 and is markedly undercut; the rim is grooved externally, though the shoulder is not grooved.

Found north of the west granary immediately north of the *via quintana*, in the filling of a sleeper-trench of period III.

14. Fragments from the rim of a jar of generally similar form to nos. 12 and 13, in dark grey fabric.

Found in the same deposit as no. 9.

15. Fragments from the rim and shoulder of a cooking pot with a sharply everted rim, in light fawn fabric with a dark orange outer surface.

Found in the same deposit as no. 9.

16. Fragment of a cooking pot of similar form to no. 15, in a self-coloured pink fabric.

Found in the same deposit as no. 9.

17. Small fragment of a cooking pot in light grey fabric with a dark grey surface; it has a very short rim squeezed over on to the shoulder.

Found in the same deposit as no. 9.

Similar rims are found on rustic cooking pots.

18. Small fragment of a rough-cast beaker in bright orange fabric with a purple-brown coating; the vessel has a moulded rim, but insufficient remains to reveal whether or not it has been indented.

Found north of the west granary in the make up of the *via quintana* of period III.

19. Large fragments from a mortarium of Wroxeter type 18, in hard bright pink fabric with traces of a buff slip; the grit has been

worn away completely from the interior, though a few flecks of white grit still appear on the rim.

From the same deposit as no. 9.

The degree of wear suggests that this piece had survived long in use; as so much survives it is hardly a stray.

20. Fragments from a mortarium of Wroxeter type 14, in light fawn fabric with a pink core; there is white and grey grit both inside and on the rim.

Found north of the east granary near the north edge of the road, at the same level as no. 18.

21. Fragment of a mortarium of Wroxeter type 18, in light buff fabric with a pink core; very little white grit survives on the rim and inside.

Found a little further south, at the same level as no. 20.

As this is a small piece it might possibly be a stray.

22. Single fragment from a mortarium with a chunky down-turned rim, in red fabric with a cream slip; there is white and grey grit both inside and on the rim.

Found in the same deposit as no. 20.

23. Several large fragments from a large carinated bowl with a reeded rim, in pale buff rough-surfaced fabric, slightly smoked on the outside.

Found in the same deposit as no. 9.

24. Fragment from a large carinated bowl in light orange fabric, slightly smoked on the outside.

Found in the same deposit as no. 9.

25. Fragment of a carinated bowl in light orange fabric.

Found in the same deposit as no. 9.

26. Fragment of a small carinated bowl in bright orange fabric.

Found in the same deposit as no. 9.

27. Fragment of a small carinated bowl in bright orange fabric.

Found in the same deposit as no. 9.

28. Fragment of a carinated bowl with an unreeded rim, in greyish fawn fabric with a very dark grey surface.

Found in the same deposit as no. 9.

29. Several fragments from a dish in the same bright orange fabric as the bowls nos. 26 and 27. It has no carination or chamfer, but has a reeded rim similar to that of the carinated bowls.

Found in the same deposit as no. 9.

30. Large fragment of a curved-sided dish with girth grooves; except that it has a bright red surface, the fabric is very similar to that of the bowls nos. 26 and 27 and the dish no. 29.

This fragment was found in the southern part of the building north of the *via quintana*, where no pre-Antonine floor levels survived. It was, however, in direct association with one fragment

of the dish no. 32, the other fragment of which came from the same deposit as no. 9.

31. Fragment from a vessel in smooth bright orange fabric. The treatment of the rim and the quality of the fabric suggest that the vessel was an imitation of a Samian form, possibly Ritterling's type 8.

Found in the same deposit as no. 30 and as part of no. 32.

32. Two fragments from a very well-made dish in whitish grey fabric with a smooth grey, delicately streaked, surface. This fabric is often described as *terra nigra*. The first or last two letters of a Gallo-Belgic potter's stamp, which is not identifiable in the Camulodunum report,²⁴ survive inside the vessel near the centre of the base. The form of the vessel is Hull's type 16.

One fragment was found in the same deposit as nos. 30 and 31, and the other in the same deposit as no. 9.

33. Large fragment of a lid in pinkish buff self-coloured fabric.

Found in the same deposit as no. 9.

34. Two fragments from an unusual vessel in grey self-coloured fabric.

Found in the same deposit as no. 9.

Hardly anything is yet known about the Trajanic pottery of northern Britain. No closed and dated Trajanic group has hitherto been recovered and studied. The pottery from the Stanegate interval forts of Throp²⁵ and Haltwhistle Burn²⁶ is often quoted as Trajanic. These small forts continued in occupation until forts were added to the line of Hadrian's Wall, between A.D. 124 and 128; the probability that they were in fact Hadrianic foundations, contemporary with the milecastles, is suggested by the close similarity between the pottery from them and that from milecastle no. 50 TW.; it is therefore unsafe to treat the pottery from the interval forts as Trajanic. Groups of the unsubdivided period A.D. 79-125, from the larger and earlier Stanegate forts, have been published. The group of period II provides then for the first time an impression of the kind of pottery used in northern Britain in the reign of Trajan. The first and most striking impression is of a close general

²⁴ C. F. C. Hawkes and M. R. Hull, *Camulodunum* (1947).

²⁵ *CW*² xiii, 363.

²⁶ *AA*³ v, 213.

similarity to the group of period I, and to what is already recognized as Flavian pottery. Nos. 15 and 16 are closely similar to no. 2, no. 17 to no. 3, no. 23 to no. 7, and no. 33 to no. 8. The flat-rimmed mortaria nos. 19, 20 and 21 are generally similar to nos. 4, 5 and 6, though here there are, however, differences. The flat-rimmed mortaria from period II levels are smaller than those from period I, and the rims are not so aggressively wide. The fabric of each of the period II mortaria has a pink core; they were clearly made of different clay from the others, strikingly different from that of nos. 4 and 5. It is, then, possible that slightly degenerate imitations of the Flavian mortaria continued to be made, at a different site, in the earliest years of the second century. On the other hand, it is possible that no. 19, which is well worn, is a survival, or that no. 21, which is a small piece, is a stray from the earliest occupation. Both varieties of the type are absent from the period III group. Some of the other pieces from the deposits of period II are less ambiguously strays or survivals. No. 9 is closely similar to a type of flagon which is commonly found in deposits of the middle third of the first century, both on the Continent and in Britain; it is found so rarely in northern Britain that it was clearly dying out in Agricola's time. No. 22 is the first example of its type to appear at Corbridge; it has previously appeared thrice only in Agricolan deposits in Scotland, and more frequently in early Flavian deposits in east Yorkshire. Gallo-Belgic platters of Hull's type 16, to which no. 32 belongs, have not previously been found further north than east Yorkshire, or in deposits of later than early Flavian date. The bulk of the group, however, surely reflects Trajanic styles, for it would be absurd to regard it as consisting wholly of strays and survivals. The parallels between it and the period I group, and the general similarity between them, can only mean that in the Flavian-Trajanic period the rate of typological development was slow. The most advanced piece in the group is the unreeded carinated bowl in grey fabric, no. 28.

Pottery from the level of period III.

This is the second period of occupation of the fort of period II. It is possible that it began in A.D. 122, and almost certain that it ended in *circa* A.D. 125, when forts were provided for a fighting garrison on the line of the Wall. Period III is then early Hadrianic. A fairly large group of pottery, nos. 35, 38, 39, 44, 46, 48, 49 and 50, was found in the construction trenches of the early Antonine buildings which, after an interval, replaced the buildings of period III. In addition, pottery was found sealed by the early Antonine *via quintana*, nos. 37, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47 and part of no. 40, and in association with the foundation of the north-west corner of the early Antonine hospital, no. 36 and part of no. 40. There is a theoretical possibility that vessels broken by the early Antonine builders might have found their way into any of these three deposits. The coarse bowl no. 54 and the Samian vessel no. 18 (see p. 248 below) are the only ones to which this seems actually to have happened; the rest of the pieces are all assigned to period III.

35. Neck and shoulder of a flagon from which the lip is missing, in light buff, faintly pink, fabric.

Found in the filling of a sleeper-trench of the room with the repaired red concrete floor.

In the same deposit were found two conjoined fragments of a mortarium of Wroxeter type 46, in white fabric; in an ansate panel is the stamp VITAL F, in a style of lettering similar to but not identical with that of the stamps of the potter VITALIS of Lincoln.²⁷

36. Neck of a double-handled wide-mouthed flagon in rough light grey fabric with a darker grey surface.

Found in the foundation trench of the north-west corner of the early Antonine hospital.

37. Fragments from the rim and shoulder of a rustic cooking pot in light grey self-coloured fabric; the shoulder is not smoothed; the rustication rises in waves to two shallow scored lines.

Found north of the east granary on the latest pre-Antonine surface of the *via quintana*.

38. Fragments from the rim and shoulder of a jar in matt sur-

²⁷ AA⁴ xxvi, 172 s.v. and JRS xxii, 233.

faced light grey fabric; it has a curved and slightly undercut rim, and a sloping shoulder with a single broad shallow scored line.

Found in the same deposit as no. 35.

39. Fragment of a jar in light yellowish fawn fabric blackened here and there by smoke; the rim is slightly finer than that of no. 38, and is grooved externally; the shoulder is not grooved.

Found in the same deposit as no. 35.

40. Many fragments from the rim and body of a delicate thin-walled cooking pot, in light grey fabric with a very dark grey surface.

Some fragments came from the same deposit as no. 36 and others from the same deposit as no. 37.

41. Fragments from the rim and shoulder of a jar or wheel-made cooking pot, in smooth light grey self-coloured fabric, which differs from that of most of the grey vessels in the present three groups; it differs even more from that of the Hadrianic-Antonine black-coated and burnished cooking pots (fumed ware), which it resembles slightly in form.

Found in the same deposit as no. 37.

42. Fragment of a mortarium of Wroxeter type 38, in a pink sandy fabric characteristic of the type; no grit survives. The old fractures are worn.

Found in the same deposit as no. 37.

43. Several fragments from a mortarium of Wroxeter type 38, in a yellowish white fabric characteristic of the type; no grit survives; all the pieces are blackened by fire.

Found north of the west granary immediately below the bottoming of the early Antonine *via quintana*, in association with no. 18 below.

44. Several large fragments from a mortarium with a low but distinct bead, somewhat lower than that of Wroxeter type 58. The fabric is a light fawn, and the grit, which is confined to the interior, is large and opaque white.

Found in the same deposit as no. 35.

45. Fragment of a mortarium of Wroxeter type 46, in pinkish fawn fabric; the grit, which is confined to the interior, is small and sparkling.

Found in the same deposit as no. 43.

46. Fragments from a large carinated bowl with a reeded rim, in pinkish buff fabric, heavily smoked on the outside and on the rim.

Found in the same deposit as no. 35.

47. Fragment of a carinated bowl, in greyish fawn fabric with a dark grey surface; it has only vestigial reeding on the rim.

Found in the same deposit as no. 37.

48. Fragment of a dish in bright orange fabric; it has no carination or chamfer, but has a reeded rim similar to that of the carinated bowls; it is smoked on the outside.

Found in the same deposit as no. 35.

49. Several fragments from a segmental dish in smooth light grey fabric.

Found in the same deposit as no. 35.

50. Two fragments forming the complete section of a lid in smooth light grey self-coloured fabric, similar to that of the cooking pot no. 41. The top of the knob, which is unpierced, displays the characteristic marking often found on the base of vessels, where it has been cut with a cord from the wheel.

Found in the same deposit as no. 35.

The Hadrianic pottery of northern Britain is probably as well attested as that of any other period and region. Published groups include that from the Birdoswald alley,²⁸ and primary groups from several turrets and milecastles,²⁹ and from a mile-fortlet.³⁰ The groups from two Stanegate interval forts have long been published, and part of the group from milecastle 50 TW. has recently been published.³¹ There are parallels between most of the pieces in the period III group and pieces in the published Hadrianic groups. There are, however, many types, especially in Birdoswald alley, the turrets and the stone milecastles, which do not appear in the present group. This is because, during the few years immediately after the end of period III at Corbridge, changes in the source of supply to the frontier garrisons caused a complete typological revolution, affecting most classes of vessels. The speed of the change was much in excess of the normal rate of typological change, and so rapid a change of source and therefore of styles did not occur again for two and a half centuries. The most puzzling vessels in the period III group are the two mortaria of Wroxeter type 38; the type was quite unrepresented in the two earlier groups. In his original publication of the type Bushe-Fox records that it had been found in

²⁸ *CW*² xxx, 169.

²⁹ *AA*³ ix, 54; *AA*⁴ vii, 143; *CW*² xi, 390; and *CW*² xiii, 297.

³⁰ *CW*² xlvii, 78.

³¹ *CW*² lii, 35-37.

deposits dating between A.D. 80 and 110. Late discoveries have tended on the whole to confirm this dating. The type appears less frequently in northern Britain than the flat-rimmed type of mortarium, but examples from Flavian and Flavian-Trajanic deposits have been published. A single example from a turret has been interpreted as meaning that the type survived in use into Hadrianic times, and at first sight the present examples might seem to corroborate this. On the other hand, one of the pieces had certainly been exposed to rough handling and weathering between the time when the vessel was broken and when the piece found its way into the period III level where it was discovered; the other piece, though its fractures are clean, has been affected by fire; while cooking pots and dishes are often found smoked, mortaria were not normally used over a fire, and it becomes possible that the piece was burnt in the conflagration that ended period I. Both pieces may well be strays from the earliest occupation.

Only one type is common to all three groups, the kind of carinated bowl represented by nos. 7, 23 and 46; nos. 41, 44, 45 and 47 are not only exclusive to the period III group, but are typologically in advance of anything in the earlier groups; nos. 37 and 50 differ in detail from their earlier counterparts. On the other hand no. 36 differs from no. 10 only in colour, no. 38 resembles no. 12, no. 48 resembles no. 30, and the flavour of the period III group as a whole is not greatly different from that of period II. This is not surprising when it is recollected how many of the types characteristic of period II appear in primary deposits on Hadrian's Wall. They are a minority in these deposits, but the absolute total number is large and they cannot be dismissed as rare and degenerate survivals. It is clear that the rate of typological development of the pottery used in northern Britain throughout the period A.D. 80 to 125 was slow, and can only be detected when the earliest pieces are compared with the latest. The rapid change that introduced the distinctive Hadrianic-Antonine

types was only beginning as period III at Corbridge came to an end. There is indeed a marked difference between the pottery from the three early levels, taken as a whole, and the pottery from the Antonine levels at Corbridge. The difference that first catches the eye is the lightness in colour of the earlier pottery seen in the mass. Not only are flagons and mortaria in light fabrics, as in all periods, but also many of the jars, cooking pots, bowls and dishes; even the vessels in unoxidised fabrics are grey, often light grey, but never black. In the deposits of periods I and II one piece in four is grey; in the deposit of period III the proportion has risen to two in four; in a typical Antonine deposit three pieces in four are grey or black. No. 54, which there is reason to believe is Antonine, is the only black vessel found below the Antonine occupation levels. Black vessels appear in small numbers at Throp and Haltwhistle Burn, and a fragmentary black cooking pot appears at Chesterholm.

Pottery from the unsubdivided levels of periods I to II.

51. Small disc-mouth flagon in smooth red fabric.

52. Cup or beaker in pinkish light fawn fabric.

The flagon and cup were found close together and both quite unbroken. They came from the southern room of the building north of the west end of the *via quintana*, below the Antonine level, but at a point where no pre-Antonine floors survived. They are the only unbroken vessels found in the early levels on this part of the site; three unbroken vessels were found in a later level and have been published.³² The close association of the cup and the flagon suggest that they had been used and lost together.

53. Fragment from an unusual vessel in orange fabric, smoked grey in places.

Found in the west rampart of the fort in association with fragments of pre-Antonine pottery of more usual type, of which descriptions have been published.³³

Antonine pottery.

Pottery of any kind was both absolutely and relatively scarce on the surface of either the earlier or the later Antonine floors. The only piece of note on the surface of

³² AA⁴ xxviii, 152.

³³ AA⁴ xxviii, 176.

the repaired red concrete floor was a fragment of a mortarium bearing the stamp of type B of the Hadrianic-Antonine potter MESSORIUS MARTIUS;³⁴ a fragment bearing the stamp of type A of the same potter was found in 1907 in a pit outside the west rampart;³⁵ it is clear then what was done with such rubbish as broken pottery at this period. From the later Antonine surface came a fragment of a mortarium bearing the stamp of type A of the mid-Antonine potter ANAUS.³⁶ Only fragmentary pieces of pottery were found trodden in to the surface of the early Antonine *via quintana*, or in the spread of orange-coloured lime and plaster which covered it. No. 54 is the only well-preserved Antonine vessel found on this part of the site, apart from those involved in the destruction of A.D. 197 which have already been published (see p. 205, note).

54. Several large fragments making up an almost complete flat-rimmed deeply chamfered bowl in black burnished fabric, decorated on the sides between rim and chamfer with neat cross-hatching, and on the base with a bold zigzag.

Found in the upper part of the filling of the sleeper-trench on the east edge of the room with the repaired concrete floor. Although this piece was not strictly stratigraphically distinct from no. 35, the excellent condition of the fragments and the virtual completeness of the vessel make it certain that it was broken and thrown away at the moment that the sleeper-trench was being filled, in A.D. 139.

The economic setting.

Parallels to all five flagons (nos. 9, 10, 35, 36, 51) are to be found in Yorkshire, in the Midlands, in south-eastern England and in the Rhineland; in fact all but no. 35 are commoner south of the Stanegate than on it and to the north. Precise parallels to the three rustic cooking pots, and to the two rims which may be from rustic cooking pots, are less easy to find outside the region conquered by Agricola than within it. On the other hand generally similar vessels are found throughout Britain, and a variety of rustic ware, not precisely the same as any of the present pieces, was made

³⁴ AA⁴ xxvi, 172 s.v.

³⁵ AA⁴ xxx, 260.

³⁶ AA⁴ xxvi, 172 s.v.

near Lincoln. On present evidence the ware seems to be relatively commoner in the Midlands and northern Britain than in the south, though this judgment may require modification when Mr. F. H. Thompson's study of the ware is complete. Precise parallels to the remaining ten jars and cooking pots are again found more readily in the frontier region than south of it, though vessels generally similar to some of them are found as far away as Richborough. The cooking pot no. 41, the carinated bowl no. 47 and the lid no. 50, all of Hadrianic date, are all in the same light grey fabric. The cooking pot and the bowl are morphologically intermediate between the types they succeeded and the Hadrianic-Antonine black burnished vessels of the same class. They probably represent an effort by a new factory to profit from the expansion of the northern market; the effort proved abortive in the face of competition from the black burnished wares. The rough-cast beaker is of a very widely distributed type; it is found on sites all the way between Strathmore and Kent; precisely the same type is common on the Rhineland, whence the earlier British examples were doubtless imported; vessels in the same tradition were later made near Lincoln. The six flat-rimmed mortaria belong to types widely distributed throughout Britain; vessels precisely similar to the larger and earlier examples were made in Gallia Belgica by, among others, the potter Q. VALERIUS VERANIUS; the present pieces are all either imports from the Continent or faithful copies of them. The two deeply hooked mortaria are again of a widely distributed type; some Flavian examples of the type carry the stamp LVGVDV FECIT or F LVGDV, and, whether Lugudunum means Lyons or Leyden, the type was clearly an imported one; it was imitated in the early second century by VITALIS of Lincoln, CASTUS of Radlett and MELUS of Brockley Hill; whether the present pieces were made overseas or in the eastern or south-eastern Midlands they were imports to the Stanegate. An origin in east Yorkshire is not out of the question for the mortarium no. 22. Nos. 44 and 45 are each

so similar to separate mortaria previously found at Corbridge and stamped SVLLON that it is almost certain that they were made at Sulloniacae, that is, Brockley Hill. Seven of the carinated bowls are so similar to each other that they may all be products of the same factory; precise parallels are to be found in Flavian-Trajanic deposits on and to north of the Stanegate; vessels of the same class, but more rarely of precisely the same type, are found throughout Britain and occasionally on the Continent. Approximate parallels to the two reeded-rim dishes are found in the Midlands as well as in northern Britain. The Gallo-Belgic platter, whether made on the Continent or in Belgic Britain, is a manifest import to the Stanegate. Even the early lids have parallels as far away as Essex. The closest parallel to the cup found with the flagon is also from the Stanegate; the remaining vessels are not typical.

Continental and southern or eastern British affinities come out most clearly among the flagons and mortaria. The jars, cooking pots, bowls and dishes are not quite so close to Continental and southern British types. They are, however, generally similar, and as more information becomes available it may well emerge that they also had their origin in southern or eastern Britain, or in the Midlands, just as it has recently emerged that one of the varieties of rustic ware was made near Lincoln.

It appears, then, that most of the pottery used in the region conquered by Agricola; and on the Stanegate before forts were added to the Wall, was imported from midland, eastern and southern Britain, or from the Continent; if any pottery at all was locally produced, it was by or for the Army in accordance with current fashions in more settled regions. This is hardly surprising in a newly conquered region, where the pre-Roman domestic pottery industry was both culturally and technically backward; the point is nevertheless worth emphasizing to balance the stress rightly laid so often in recent publications on the purely local nature of so many Roman-British pottery styles.

III. THE FIGURED SAMIAN WARE

BY GRACE SIMPSON.

The pieces of samian illustrated on figs. 13-17 and described below were found during excavations between 1947-51, most of them in direct association with the structures discussed in the earlier part of this report. Nos. 1-14 were in the same pre-Antonine levels as the bulk of the coarse vessels nos. 1-50. There was hardly any pottery of any kind from the occupation level of either Antonine I or Antonine II on this part of the site (see above, no. 54 and p. 238), but four fragments of figured samian, nos. 15-18, were found in the Antonine I level. Nos. 24-38 came from the deposit of the closing years of the second century derived mainly from the destruction of A.D. 197 on the same part of the site, from which the coarse pottery and the stamped plain samian has already been published (*AA*⁴ xxviii, 177ff.), and lay in the black earth there described. Nos. 19-23 and 39 were found on other parts of the site, including the Antonine *principia* on which a report has appeared (*AA*⁴ xxx, 243), and include some pieces from the level of Antonine I.

The example and encouragement of Mr. Eric Birley, began for me at Corbridge, and it is a pleasure here to record his part as instigator and guide in the study which follows. The drawings have been made by Mr. Douglas Warwick, excepting one or two each by Miss Ann Paul, Miss Margaret Bennet-Clark and Mr. Wilfred Dodds, students at the annual training excavations.

*Samian from the level of period I.**All South Gaulish Ware.*

1. Dr. 29 stamped OF . . . LV, probably OFCALVI (see Oswald's *Index*¹, p. 55). Dull glaze and blurred by careless removal from the mould. The lower frieze may be compared with *Knorr* 1919²,

¹ F. Oswald, *Index of Potters' Stamps on Terra Sigillata*, 1931.

² R. Knorr, *Töpfer und Fabriken verzierter Terra-Sigillata des ersten Jahrhunderts*, 1919.

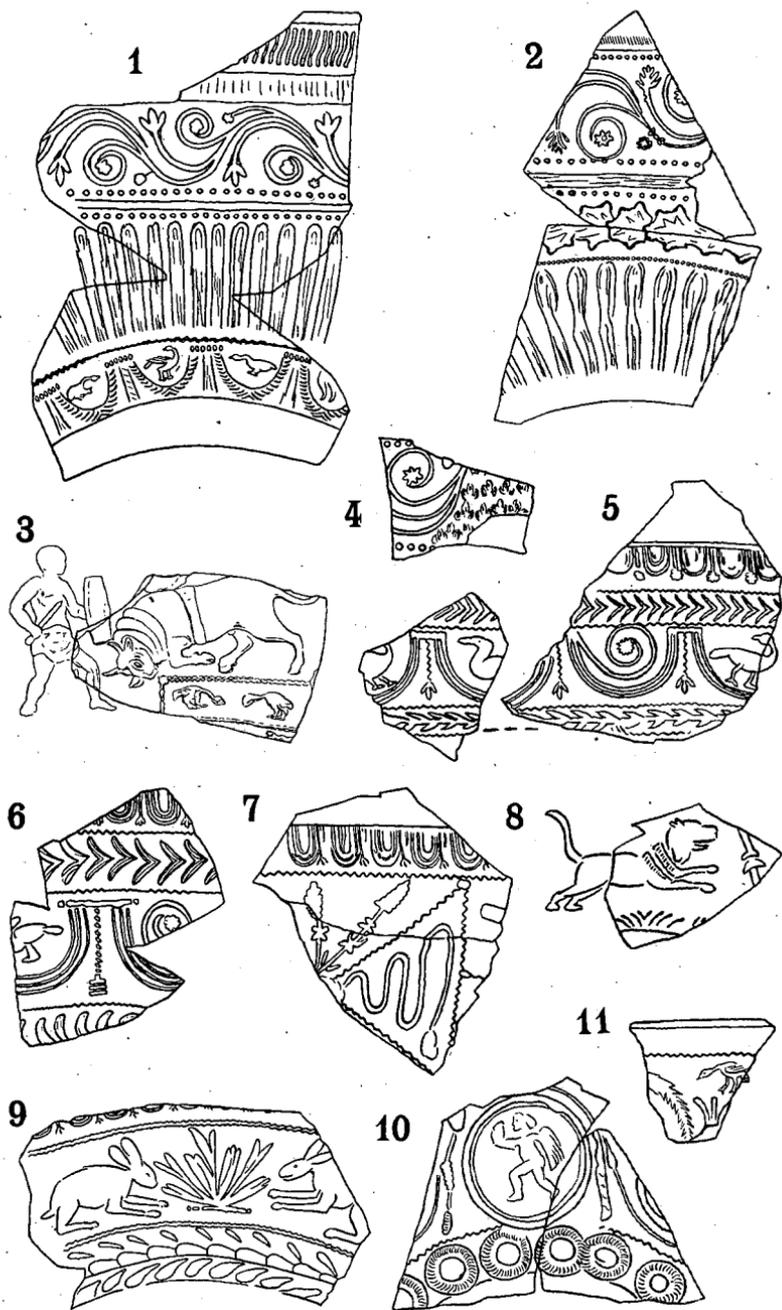


FIG. 13. FIGURED SAMIAN, LEVELS I AND II ($\frac{1}{2}$).

Taf. 17A and 25. The geese are 0.2286 and reversed, and the bird is 0.2249 which appears on a Dr. 29 stamped OF CALVI in the London Museum. His period of manufacture was c. A.D. 60-85.

Found in association with no. 6 above, sealed in the lowest level below the north edge of the Stanegate in front of the fountain.

2. Dr. 29. Slightly blurred by careless manufacture. The design is superficially similar to no. 1, differing in such details as the position of the straight godroons, and the termination of the scrolls in tufts instead of triple leaflets. Whether the reading of the stamp on no. 1 be accepted or not, the vessels appear to be by the same hand. The straight wreath on no. 2 occurs on a Dr. 29 stamped by OF CALVI (*Knorr* 1919, Taf. 17, C and 36).

Found in the same deposit as no. 1.

3. Dr. 37 in the style of MERCATO, bright red glaze. The bull, D.898=0.1884, was used by GERMANVS, MERCATO and CRVCVRO; and the gladiator, D.595=0.1088, by MERCATO. The free-style design has a small detached panel holding geese (0.2286 and reversed). MERCATO worked c. A.D. 85-100.

Found near the wattle partition north of the east granary.

Samian from the level of period II.

4. Dr. 29. Upper frieze showing a seven-petalled rosette within a scroll, and leaf-tips in the lower concavity of the scroll.

5. Dr. 37. An early example of this form. Thin ware with clear red glaze. Cf. the Potter of the Large Rosette, Atkinson, *JRS* iv, 39-53, for the ovolo, 52 and 53 for the straight wreaths, and both birds appear on 42. c. A.D. 75-85.

6. Dr. 37. Another early example, but with different straight wreaths, and the ovolo has a three-pronged "tongue" bent to the right. c. A.D. 75-85.

7. Dr. 37. Dull glaze. The ovolo has a three-pronged "tongue" bent to the right. A broad panel is filled by a St. Andrew's Cross motif. c. A.D. 80-100.

8. Dr. 37. A small fragment showing lion (D.747=0.1400) with conventional grass tufts below. The absence of such tufts from the hoard at Pompeii (Atkinson, *ibid.*) and their frequent presence in the Bregenz cellar find³ makes them indicative of late first-century manufacture. c. A.D. 85-100.

9. Dr. 37. A small bowl in thick ware with dull glaze. The basal wreath was damaged by careless removal from the mould. The ovolo may be compared with no. 7 above. Hares D.941=0.2056 and D.949=0.2114. Probably the style of BIRAGILLVS or MERCATO. c. A.D. 85-100.

³ Jacobs, *Jahrbuch für Altertumskunde*, vi, 1912, p. 172.

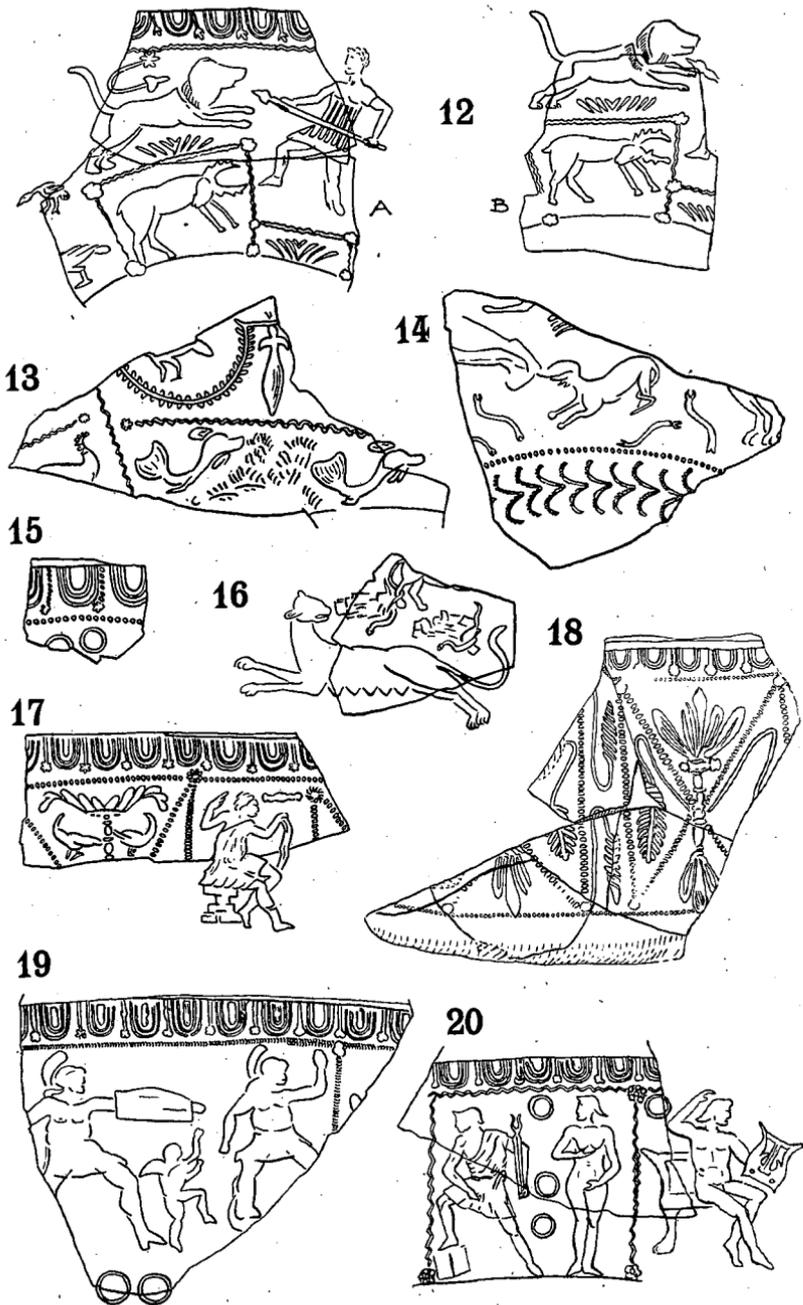


FIG. 14. FIGURED SAMIAN, LEVELS II, III AND IV (4).

10. Dr. 37. A rough design of winding scrolls containing small medallions. Cupid, 0.435 and 457. A basal wreath of large striated circles. c. A.D. 85-100.

11. Dr. 37. From a worn mould. Rough blurred work. The leafy arcade was introduced by GERMANVS and this is a much reduced and later copy of his style. Goose, 0.2286. c. A.D. 85-100.

Found beside the horizontal beam, i.e. from the floor of the wooden granary (see above, p. 220).

12a. Dr. 37. Deep red glaze, thick ware—Gladiator, D.634=0.1102; lion, D.747=1407; stag, D.850=0.1709. The design is similar to the lower frieze on a Dr. 29 stamped OF PUDENT (*Knorr*, 1919, Taf. 68).

From a deposit of builder's lime north of the barrack area.

12b. Dr. 37. Probably from the same bowl as no. 12a and showing the same figure types.

Unstratified, from the same area as 12a.

Samian from the level of period III.

(i) *South Gaulish Ware.*

13. Dr. 37. In the style of GERMANVS. The double-serrated festoon, the motif to right of it, the neat rosettes and the seaweed between the dolphins (0.2390) all indicate his work. This is an early piece surviving into the second century. GERMANVS worked c. A.D. 60-80.

(ii) *Central Gaulish Ware.*

14. Dr. 37. A free-style design of animals with two-headed snakes in the field. Panther, 0.1566. The bead row and the large wreath of "ram's horn" suggest the work of the potter IOENALIS. c. A.D. 100-120.

Samian from the level of period IV (Antonine I).

All Central Gaulish Ware.

15. Dr. 37. A fragment showing the large double-bordered ovolo and corded "tongue" bent to the left, used by a potter whose name is not yet known. Bowls in his style have been found at Housesteads, Chesters, Birdoswald and Corbridge. Usually he put a wavy line below the ovolo, but sometimes a coarse beaded border as here. c. A.D. 120-140.

16. Dr. 37. Compare no. 21 below. The style of CRICIRO. Lioness, D.793=0.1537; panther, D.799=0.1518; snake and rock, D.960 bis=0.2155.

17. Dr. 37. Bright clear glaze and neat workmanship. The seated Diana, D.68=0.111 was used by the Anchor potter and

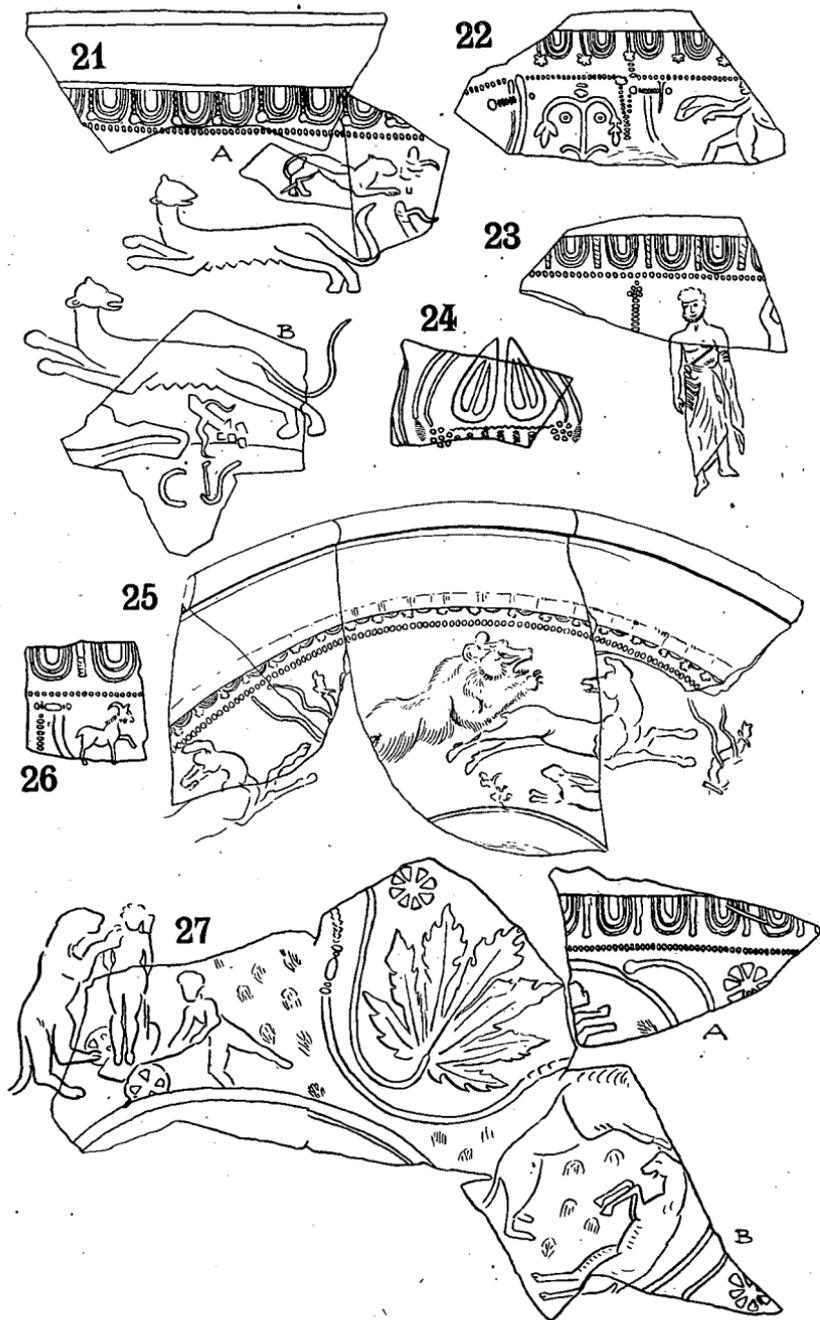


FIG. 15. FIGURED SAMIAN, LEVELS IV AND V ($\frac{1}{2}$).

CINNAMVS and by the DONNAVCVS-SACER group of potters. The ovolo, rosette junctions, acanthus and the birds all indicate the style of the last-mentioned group, as defined by J. A. Stanfield. See nos. 39 and 18 below. c. A.D. 120-140.

18. Dr. 30. A small vessel in rather thick ware, with a plain rounded corner below the straight side unlike the carefully moulded corners usual on this form. The small double-bordered ovolo with its large rosette was used by the DONNAVCVS-SACER group; and the St. Andrew's Cross, though different in most of its elements from nos. 17 and 39, is nevertheless just as characteristic of the work of that group. Cf. Walters, *British Museum Catalogue*, M.418.

Found in the Antonine I road north of the granaries, i.e. not later than A.D. 139.

19. Dr. 37. Clear dull glaze. The fine beaded borders were used by several early Lezoux potters, among whom was IOENALIS. He used an ovolo like this sometimes, but the cupid, D.380=0.395, and the gladiators, D.594 and 596=0.1047, are very rough and blurred, quite unlike his usual fine clear style. c. A.D. 110-130.

Found in the construction level of the Antonine I *principia* (AA⁴ xxx, 243).

20. Dr. 37. In the style of ARCANVS, cf. *Frühe und späte sigillata des ARCANVS*, by R. Knorr (*Germania*, July 1939, and Abb. 1, 4). Vulcan, D.39=0.66; Venus, D.176=0.286; Apollo, D.52=0.83. c. A.D. 120-140.

Found in the packing of the tribunal in the Antonine I *principia* (AA⁴ xxx, p. 249).

21. Dr. 37. Two fragments from the same bowl, one having the letters CR (for CRICIRO) below the decoration. The free-style design is typical of his work, and contains the same figure types as no. 16 above.

Found in the temple area, west compound.

22. Dr. 37. The ovolo is used by several Lezoux potters and occurs on a Dr. 37 from Colchester signed by DOCILIS. The figure is not in Oswald's *Index*; but the style of the piece, and especially its untidiness, is like much of DOCILIS's work.

From the same site as no. 21.

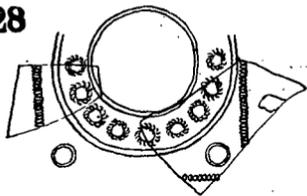
23. Dr. 37. This straight-tongued ovolo was used frequently by CINNAMVS. The figure is D.523=0.905. The six-beaded rosette is not yet recorded on any of his stamped work, but the sherd is assigned to him on stylistic grounds.

From the same site as nos. 20 and 21.

Samian from the level of period V (Antonine II).

The discovery of the larger pieces described below was

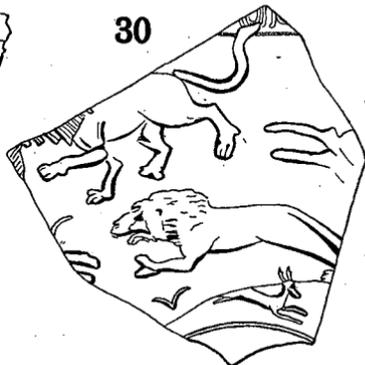
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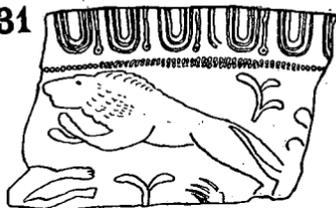
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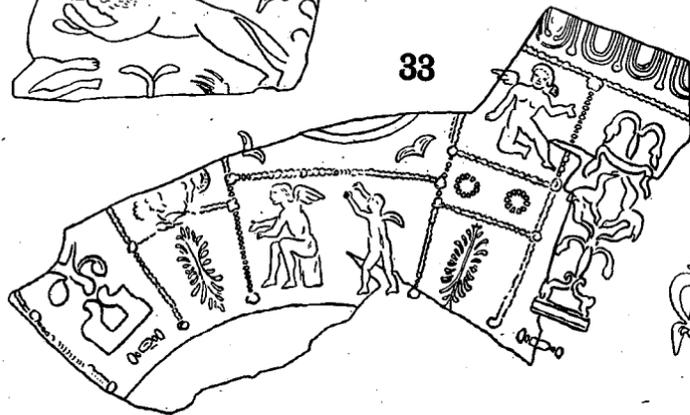
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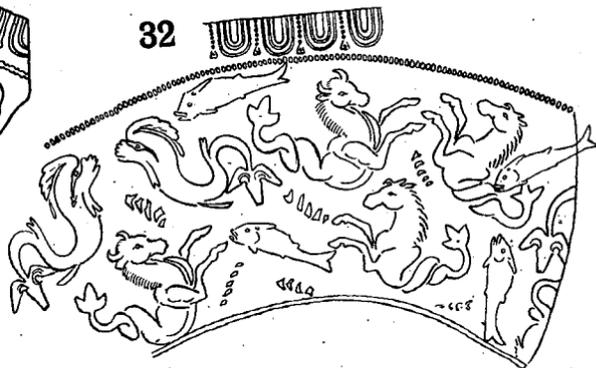


FIG. 16. FIGURED SAMIAN, LEVEL V (4).

discussed in detail in *AA*⁴ xxviii, pp. 177-183. Many of them joined other fragments found in or near the area here under discussion and on other sites; and some of these had been found before 1914. The illustrations show the completed designs built up from these very scattered sources.

(i) *Central Gaulish Ware.*

24. Dr. 37. Light orange-red glaze, and an unusual design. The fine wavy line suggests a date of manufacture before A.D. 150. The almond-shaped motif was used by AVENTINVS, see *Newstead* (Curle, p. 227, 3). A bowl bearing the curvise signature AVENTINI and with wavy-line borders have been found at Rouen and, together with this sherd, may provide examples of his early style; whereas the *Newstead* piece and no. 28 below are in his later style.

25. Dr. 37. The style of SACER, with the small ovolo used both by him and by DONNAVCVS, as on no. 18. Bear, D.808=0.1588, and hind, D.878=0.1743. A closely similar Dr. 37, with the stamp SACERFEC in a small label, is in the Guildhall Museum, London.

26. Dr. 37. The style of CINNAMVS. The large straight-tongued ovolo was used by CARANTINVS and occasionally by CINNAMVS. Goat, D.889=0.1836.

27*a* and *b*. Dr. 37. The smaller piece does not join, but is from the same bowl. A winding vine-scroll design by CINNAMVS. The prisoner being drawn on a carriage to the panther is D.641=0.1139. Goat, D.893, butting an animal (type uncertain, but its forepaws appear on the sherd showing the ovolo).

Two or three hundred fragments in the style of CINNAMVS were found, but only nos. 26 and 27 are illustrated because they both have rare figure types.

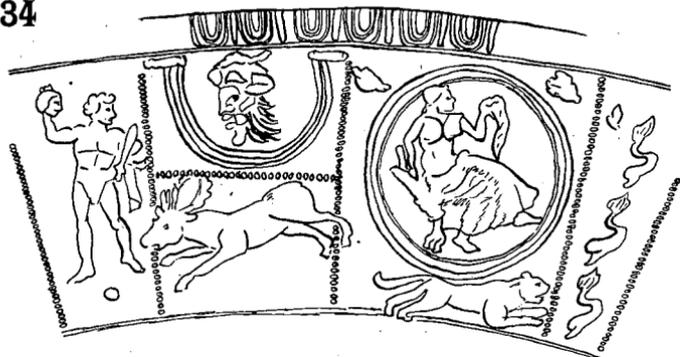
28. Dr. 37. The design of small circles surrounding a medallion and enclosed within a larger ring is an arrangement which may be assigned to AVENTINVS. A similar design around the upper half only of a medallion was found at Corbridge on site XI in 1911 bearing the stamp AVEN]TINI.M. See no. 24 above.

29. Dr. 37. Part of the stamp of ADVOCISVS. Cupids, D.251=0.442 and D.275=0.503; mask, D.695=0.1330, and his two-headed "bolt" motif on the left.

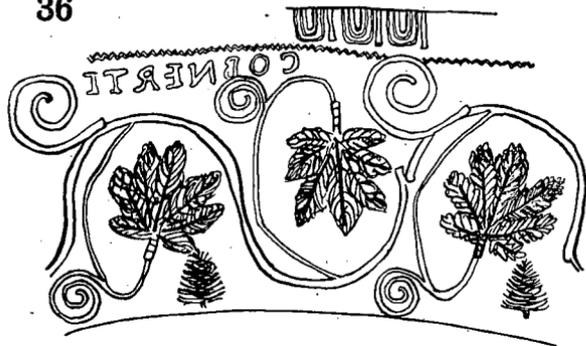
30. Dr. 37. The style of IANVARIS (ii). His small and thin-tongued ovolo is just visible at the top of the sherd with a neat bead-row below. Lion, D.756=0.1430; bear, 0.1617; deer, D.860=0.1732.

31. Dr. 37. A similar ovolo was used by PATERNVS and ALBVCIVS, but the latter's work was so neat that the careless over-

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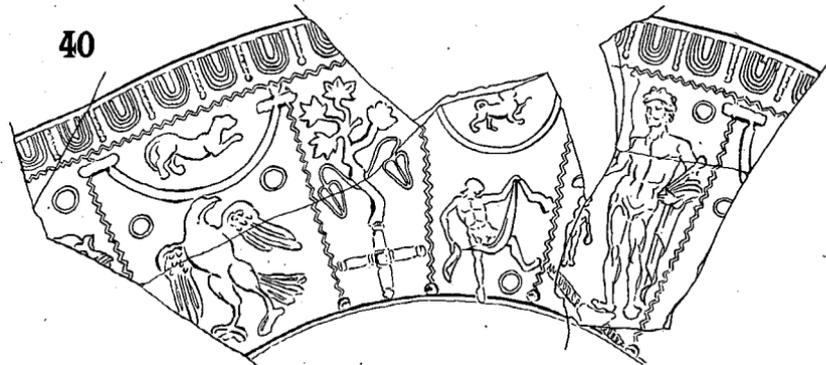


FIG. 17. FIGURED SAMIAN, LEVEL V ($\frac{1}{2}$).

lap on this piece is unlikely to have been made by him. Bear, 0.1617.

32. Dr. 37. The style of ALBVCIVS. A clear bright red glaze and well-moulded figures. The fish and marine monsters are interspersed by the imprint of the side of ALBVCIVS'S favourite detail, the small leaf, which appears complete on no. 33. Fish, D.1062=0.2417; dolphins, 0.2384 and D.1052=0.2393; sea bulls, D.33=0.33 and D.35=0.52a.

33. Dr. 37. The style of ALBVCIVS. Clear bright glaze. The same ovolo as on nos. 31 and 32. Two of his leaf-motifs placed back to back in small square panels. Branch ornament, D.1114; cupids, D.261=0.444; D.254=0.420; D.264=0.440.

34. Dr. 37. The style of PVGNVS or the "straight-line" potter. The guide-line disfigures the ovolo, and the work is ill-planned and carelessly executed. Perseus, D.146=0.234; Pan mask, D.675=0.1214; stag, D.873=0.1777; Abundance, D.472=0.801; panther, D.788=0.1508; dolphins, D.1057=0.2401.

35. Dr. 37. Good clear red glaze. A finely moulded leaf below a beaded border. Central Gaulish ware?

(ii) *East Gaulish Ware.*

36. Dr. 37. The stamp of COBNERTVS of Rheinzabern. An almost complete bowl, showing an interesting variant of the winding scroll design so common during the second half of the second century. Although the stems are crudely joined together, the general effect is of a much more delicate design than those produced by PATERNVS, CINNAMVS and others at Lezoux. A similar bowl with the same stamp was found at Zugmantel (*ORL*, Taf. xxv, 1).

37. Dr. 37. A small sherd, showing a hare in a festoon. Probably Rheinzabern ware.

38. Dr. 37. The ovolo with the squarish beaded border is characteristic of the potteries of La Madeleine.

Other pieces of figured samian ware.

39. Dr. 37. Bright clear glaze. Fine detail and finish. Cf. no. 17 above. Both fragments probably came from the same bowl, and the upper part of a St. Andrew's Cross appears on one and the larger and lower part on the other, and the same bird, rosettes and beaded borders. The style of the DONNAVCVS-SACER group of Lezoux. c. A.D. 120-140.

Found in the clay and cobble foundations of the aqueduct (*AA*⁴ xxviii, p. 158).

40. Dr. 37. Lezoux ware. Slightly orange-coloured glaze and good workmanship. The ovolo is similar to one used by CINNAMVS

and CASVRIVS, and the bold wavy line is known on the early work to CASVRIVS to whom the piece is assigned. Panther, reduced from D.799=0.1518; eagle, D.981=0.2167; dancer, cf. 0.345a; Man, D.338=0.96. See J. A. Stanfield, *C & W*² xxxv, p. 182. The eagle is recorded at Corbridge on a recently discovered sherd in the style of CASVRIVS.

The larger piece was found on site XIV in 1909, and the small piece of ovolo which joins on to it was found unstratified north of the granaries in 1947.