



Fig. 1. North building looking north-east



Fig. 2. North building looking south

## I.—EXCAVATIONS ON THE CARRAWBURGH CAR PARK SITE, 1964

*Dorothy Charlesworth*

The site for a car park was agreed by the Northumberland County Council and the Ministry of Public Building and Works in the area least likely to interfere with any important Roman remains. It is bounded on the west by the fort ditches, on the east by milecastle 31, on the north by the Military Road (B 6318) and on the south by the vallum (see fig. 1). The site was dug by the Ministry with the kind permission of Mr. Benson.

Unfortunately the area is a natural sump. The fort and the vallum lie across the natural line of drainage and in the wet April/May of 1964 water poured off the road filling the trenches regularly in spite of pumping. It was impossible to dig a complete ditch section or to go deeper than two feet from the surface. Fortunately the remains of buildings on the site were only a few inches below the turf line.

The two buildings on the west side of the site (pls. I, II) lay close to the lip of the outer ditch and the more northerly one was partly built into the spread out material of the north mound of the vallum and upcast of the ditch. The west wall of the building was thicker than the other walls and had a deeper foundation, which was only partly examined. A surprising feature of the building, only one room of which remained, was the internal drain running from south to north, and a diagonal line of flags seemed to indicate the presence of a second drain, linking up with the second opening through the south wall. However, when the flags were lifted the ground was found to be solid below them and

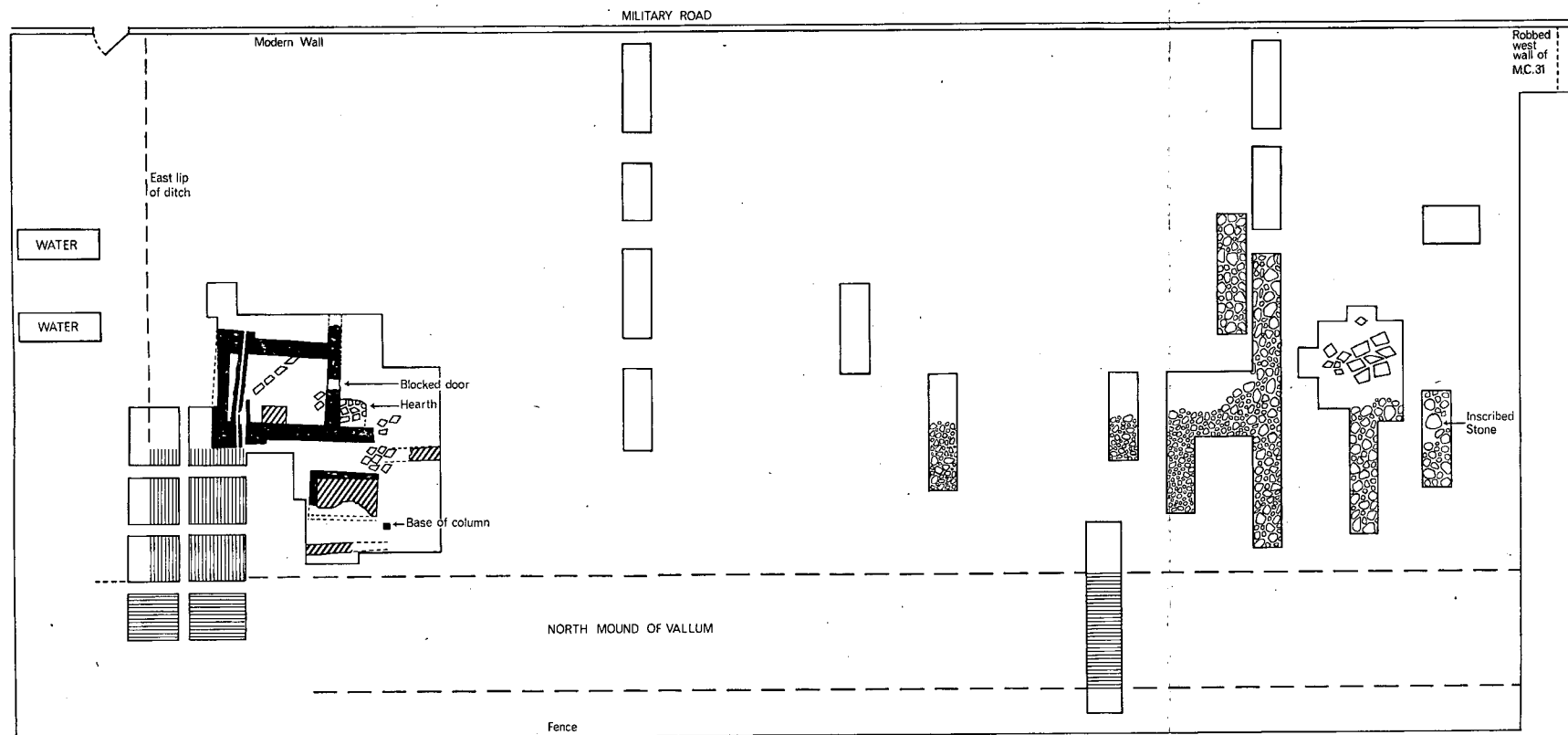
there were no signs of water seepage. They can only be part of the floor and the diagonal line a chance survival. Other flags were found on the east side of the room. Minor alterations had been made to the building, the door in the east wall blocked and the remains of a wall in inferior masonry built out from the north-east corner. The wall extending east at the south end was contemporary with the main building and the remains of a hearth lay in the angle of the two walls (pl. II, 1).

This building must have gone out of use before that to the south of it (pl. II, 2) was constructed. This was either a small temple or a substantial monument, presumably a funerary monument, built of massive masonry and with the remains of a flagged area outside it at the north-east corner. Near it lay the base of a small column, upside down. Much robbed foundations of walls, running east-west to both north and south of it, were on a slightly different alignment and at a lower level, apparently earlier, but in such poor preservation that this was not absolutely certain. The pottery found in and around the buildings was in no case in a significant position and their dates cannot therefore be determined. The bulk of the pottery was of late second century date and implies a rapid growth of extra-mural building.

The vallum between the fort and milecastle 31 is so much reduced that it is scarcely visible on the ground. This is not the result of modern cultivation and can only be of levelling in the Roman period, in fact when the fort was built. One trench, south of the car park limit, was cut to check the position of the north mound. The remains of a heavy clay and stone mound were exposed but not sectioned.

At the west end of the site the attempt to determine the dimensions of the fort ditches failed because of the water and mud, but it was apparent that the outer ditch ended at the north edge of the vallum. Some large stones embedded in the heavy clayey soil (pl. III, 1) mark the northern limit of the break in the ditches, wider than the roadway leading to the east gate, for there was no road metalling butting up

# CARRAWBURGH (BROCOLITIA) CAR PARK SITE 1964



- |  |                |  |                                     |
|--|----------------|--|-------------------------------------|
|  | AREA EXCAVATED |  | FOUNDATIONS ONLY                    |
|  | PAVING         |  | REDUCED NORTH MOUND OF VALLUM       |
|  | RUBBLE         |  | MATERIAL FROM NORTH MOUND OF VALLUM |
|  | WALL           |  | CONJECTURAL                         |

SCALE 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 FEET



against them. The whole relationship of vallum, ditches and gateway will be fully explored in due course when the excavation of the fort is undertaken.

Extending northwards from the vallum was an irregular scatter of stone, partly from the vallum mound itself and partly building debris (pl. III, 2). Amongst it was a fragment of an inscription (p. 16) and a quantity of pottery, with a high proportion of samian amongst it. An irregular patch of flagging indicated the remains of a building. One piece of samian (p. 8) under a flag shows that it was not laid earlier than c. 160-190. The pottery was all Roman, so my first thought that this scatter of stone had some connection with the building of the Military Way in 1746 is certainly wrong. Probably the area was wet even in Roman times and this rough filling of stone was put in to improve the surface. Two coins were found among the stones an *as* of Nero (A.D. 54-68) and a *denarius* of Severus (A.D. 201) (kindly identified by Dr. J. P. C. Kent). There was no evidence of the eighteenth-century road builders on the site, but much of the stone may have been taken by them as they built a low causeway at this point, raising the level of the road above that of the field.

The excavation justified the choice of a site for a car park. Fortunately the ground is to be levelled up and the two buildings will be preserved under it.

#### THE POTTERY (figures 2-4 scale $\frac{1}{3}$ )

A. Found in clearing the buildings at the west end of the site. No piece in a significant position, all disturbed in top soil.

1. Jar with sharply edged rim, dark grey ware, Gillam 107, 80-130.
2. Jar with internal ledge for lid, dense grey ware, Gillam 151, 3rd century.
3. Shoulder of jar with incised gadroon, dark grey calcite gritted ware with grit weathered away.
4. Beaker, orange ware traces of brownish colour coat, deeply cut line below small everted rim, shoulder groove.
5. Dish, coarsely gritted dark grey ware, inner surface worn away, 4th century.

6. Dish, orange ware, Gillam 331. 330-370.
7. Small straight sided dish, grey fumed ware, Gillam 330. 330-370.
8. Mortarium, grey core, pink slip, most of grit weathered away but some red grit remains. Late 2nd century.
9. Mortarium, white with mixed black and red grit, reeded rim, Gillam 282. 290-370.
10. Small mortarium, white, surface much damaged and partly burned. 4th century.

*B. Found among stones in the eastern part of the site.*

11. Two handled flagon, white with pink slip.
12. Shoulder of jar, orange ware with incised decorations.
13. Side of jar with white painted decoration. Late 1st/2nd century.
14. Cooking pot, dense grey ware, Gillam 131. 140-180.
15. Cooking pot, grey ware, Gillam 132. 140-220.
16. Segmental bowl, orange ware, Gillam 294. 120-150.
17. Bowl in grey ware with lattice decoration mid 2nd century.
18. Bowl in grey fumed ware with reeded rim, Gillam 317 or 319 mid 2nd—mid 4th century.
19. Shallow bowl, grey fumed ware, chamfered base, Gillam 310. 170-210.
20. Flanged dish, black burnished, Gillam 315. 4th century.
21. Bowl, grey fumed ware, Gillam 220.
22. Mortarium, orange with traces of darker slip on rim and outside.
23. Mortarium, orange ware heavily worn, late 2nd century.

MORTARIUM STAMPS by K. F. Hartley

*A. Among the stones at the east end of the site:*

- 1-2. These are incomplete stamps of the same potter but from two different vessels. His stamps cannot be read with certainty; RVTICO F seems most likely, though RVICCO F and RVECCO F are other possibilities. The horizontal striation in his stamps probably indicate the use of a poorly cut wooden die, which retained marks of the grain and perhaps of splintering. Fig. 4, 1 and 2.

His stamps have been found at Chesterholm, Corbridge, East Stoke, Notts., Ilkley (2), and Malloes Cotton, Northants. The fabric, grit and forms suggest manufacture in the Warwickshire region. The stamps from Chesterholm and Ilkley must

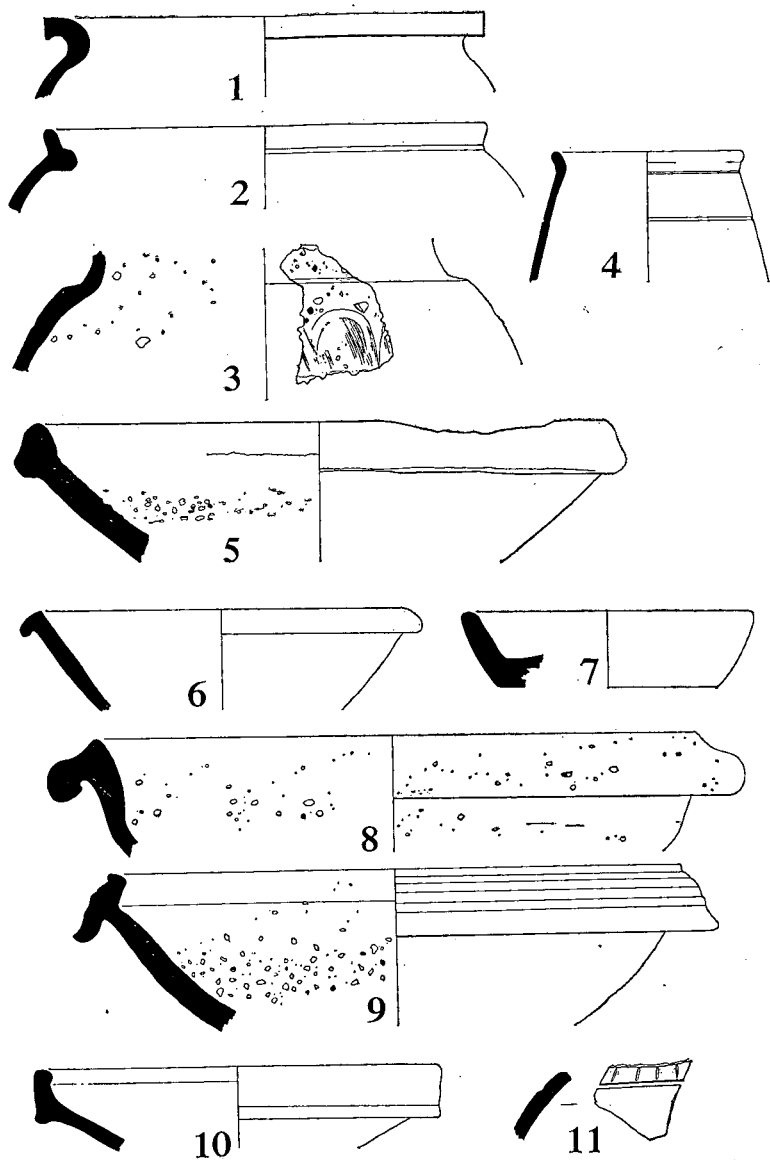


FIG. 2. COARSE POTTERY

be from occupations dated c. A.D. 160-197, since both sites were unoccupied from the Trajanic period until c. A.D. 160.

3. The edge of a stamp CVDRE--, all of whose thirty-seven known stamps are from north-east Britain with a particularly heavy concentration at Corbridge (27) and sites nearby. This distribution and the similarity of fabric and grit to that used by Satu(rninus 111), whose die was found at Corbridge, points to production in this area. Two stamps were found at Corbridge in the destruction deposit dated c. A.D. 200 (*AA*<sup>4</sup> XXVIII, p. 193, fig. 10, no. 97 and pl. 98, no. 97). Only one is published. At Halton Chesters another was found in the burnt debris on top of a floor constructed c. A.D. 163. A date of A.D. 170-195 seems to be indicated for his activity. Fig. 4, 3.

*B. Within building at the west end of the site:*

4. The reading of this stamp is uncertain, and no other example of the potter's work is known. The mortarium is undoubtedly Antonine, and fabric and form would best fit with manufacture in the midlands, perhaps in Warwickshire. Fig. 4, 4.

SAMIAN by B. R. Hartley

*A. Unstratified*

Plain samian

All the plain samian is Antonine, and most of it certainly late in the period. Many of the fragments are weathered, but only two pieces are burnt. The forms involved are: Drag. 33 (4); Drag 38 (3) and Drag 31 and 32R (at least 10).

Potter's stamps

- i. Form 31 PA [VLLI]. Paullus of Lezoux. This die also occurs at Binchester. Antonine.
- ii. Form 31 SARILLI.M. This die occurs in the Pudding Pan Rock group and on the rim of a Doeccus bowl from Baldock. It is, therefore, firmly dated to the period c. A.D. 160-190. Other dies of Sacrillus occur at Halton Chesters, South Shields, Catterick and in the Wroxeter Forum destruction.
- iii. Form 31 I [or] I. Unidentifiable but the form is late Antonine.
- iv. Form 33 (burnt vs. Unidentifiable. Probably late Antonine.

Decorated ware

All the fragments are Antonine or, for two of the fragments of East Gaulish ware, conceivably early third century.

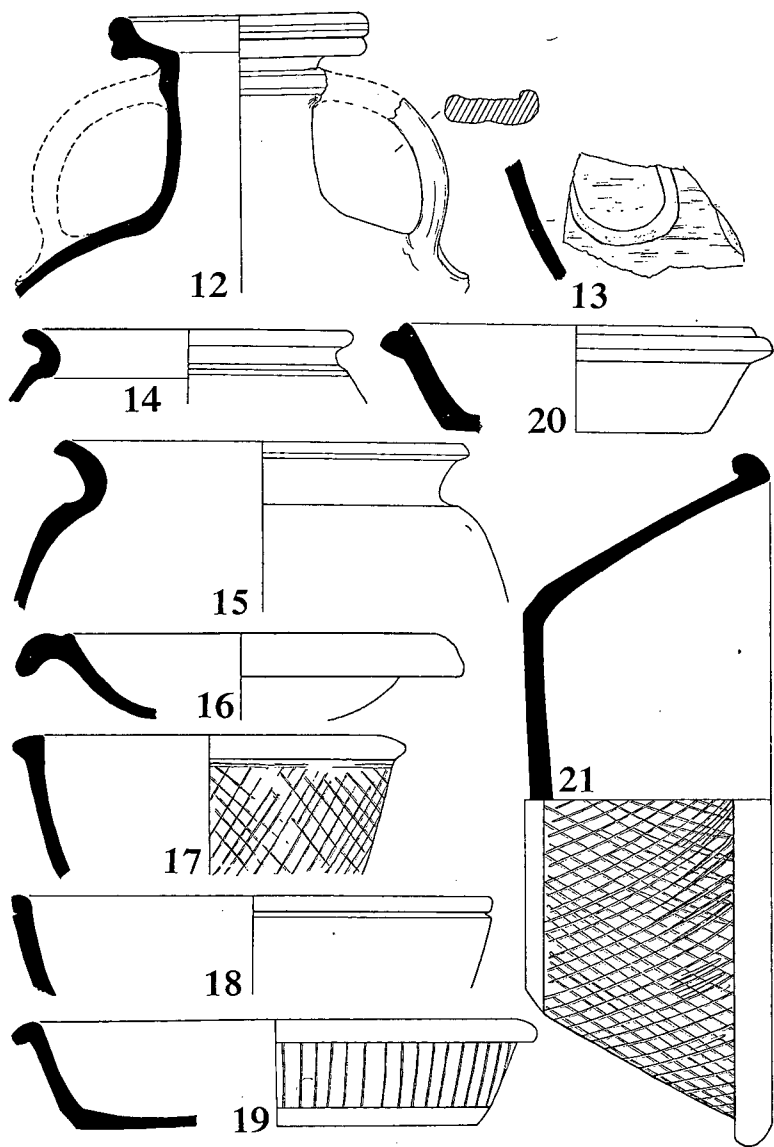


FIG. 3. COARSE POTTERY

Pieces with significant decoration include:

1. Form 37 (slightly burnt?). Central Gaulish. Probably a large vine-scroll. Late Antonine.
2. Form 37, Central Gaulish. Panel decoration with a vase used commonly by Iullinus, who also sometimes has borders with large squarish beads (CGP pl. 126, 17 etc.) and used the Venus (D.173=O.278) whose feet occur on this piece. Attribution to him is reasonably certain. His work is found on Hadrian's Wall and in re-occupied Pennine forts, but not in Scotland.
3. Fig. 5, 1. Form 37, East Gaulish. This is in the style of the potter who stamped IANVF or IANVSF at Rheinzabern (cf. *Ludowici*—*Ricken* VI, Taf. 1 ff.) whose work has often been recorded on Hadrian's Wall and in some Pennine forts, including Ilkley and Bainbridge. Despite an example from the Birdoswald Alley (CW<sup>2</sup> XXX, 182 No. 5), the site evidence strongly favours mid- to late-Antonine activity.
4. A worn fragment of form 37, East Gaulish. The ovolo is probably *Ludowici*—*Ricken* E. 26, used by many Rheinzabern potters of the late second to early third century.
5. Form 30 or 37, East Gaulish. The ovolo is similar to, but smaller than *Ludowici*—*Ricken* E. 4. Late second or early third century.

B. *Under paved floor:*

Fig. 5, 2. Form 37 in the style of Casurius, with his large ovolo CW<sup>2</sup> 35, p. 199, 5) and hare (*ibid.* 35=D. 950a variant). C. A.D. 160-190.

C. *On paved floor at east end of site:*

Fig. 5, 3. Form 31R, with rivet-hole, stamped [DR] AVCI [M].

Oswald assigned all the stamps of Draucus to a South Gaulish potter, but this die is known in Antonine groups at Lezoux and occurs on form 79/80. It is, therefore, certainly Antonine and probably late in the period. Other dies are known from Newstead and Castlecary.

D. *Among stone at east end of site:*

Plain ware

1. Form 80 Central Gaulish. Late Antonine.
2. Form 38, East Gaulish       "       "
3. Form 36, Central Gaulish   "       "
4. Form 31 and 31R (probably six), Central Gaulish. Antonine.
5. Form 79, Central Gaulish. Late Antonine.
6. Form 33 (2) Central Gaulish. Antonine.

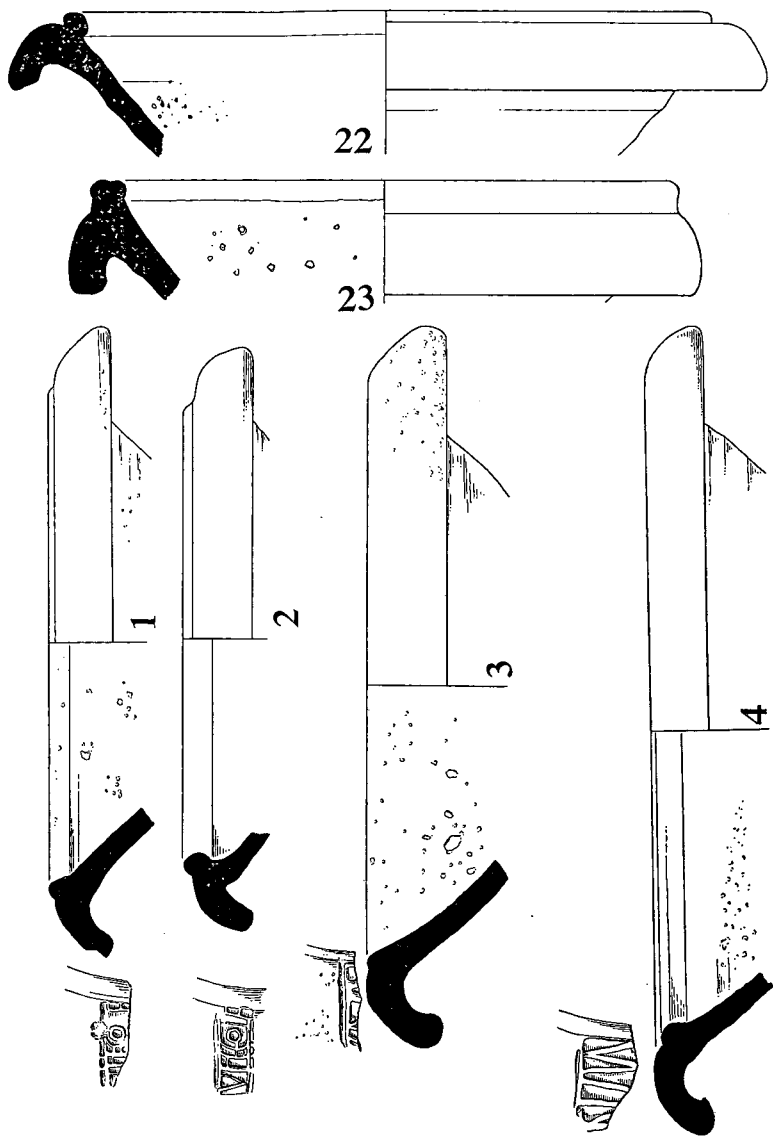


FIG. 4. MORTARIA

7. Forms 31 and 31R (several), Central Gaulish. Antonine.

#### Stamps

1. Form 18/31R stamped A[ . . . , Central Gaulish. The stamp is not identifiable but the piece is noteworthy as the only one in the collection which could be Hadrianic or early Antonine.
2. Form 33 stamped JM. Not identified. Antonine.
3. Fig. 6, 1. Form 31x, CAMBVS.F. This die is known from Lezoux and also from Chesters. Other dies occur on the typically late-Antonine form 80, and the Carrawburgh piece is likely also to be late-Antonine.

#### Decorated ware

1. Fig. 5, 4. Form 37, stamped ADVOCISI and with a Diana and hind (D.64=O.106) and part of a caryatid (D.655=O.1207). Bowls by Advocisus are common on Hadrian's Wall and in the Pennine forts, but only a single example has been noted in Scotland (from Kelso). C. A.D. 160-190.
2. Fig. 5, 5. Form 37, stamped BANV [I], retrograde. The large festoon was often used by Banuus, but the tendril enclosed by it is an unusual feature. His work has the same general distribution pattern in the north as that of Advocisus, though it is less common. C. A.D. 160-190.
3. Fig. 5, 6. Form 37 with ovolo 2 of Cinnamus of Lezoux. C. A.D. 150-180.
4. Form 37 in the style of Casurius of Lezoux with his characteristic festoon and leaf. C. A.D. 160-190.
5. Three fragments of the same form 37 without significant decoration. Central or East Gaulish. Antonine.
6. A small weathered scrap from a Central Gaulish form 37 of the Antonine period.
7. Fig. 5, 8 (2 pieces only). Three joining fragments from the base of a very large, thick form 37 in the highly characteristic style of the SATTO-SATVRNINUS Group of Chémery-Faulquemont. Cf. Delort, *Vases ornés de la Moselle*, pl. 28 etc. for the festoons containing the clumsy rosette. Use of diagonal wavy-lines, derived from Trajanic styles at Lezoux is a common feature of their work. Whenever production may have begun, there is no doubt that the work of this group was still current in the late Antonine period. That must be the date of the Carrawburgh piece, and another bowl from the fort at Ilkley (YAJ. Part 110, 1925, pl. XIX, 7) should have reached the site later than c. A.D. 158.

Work by this group is comparatively rare in Britain, and

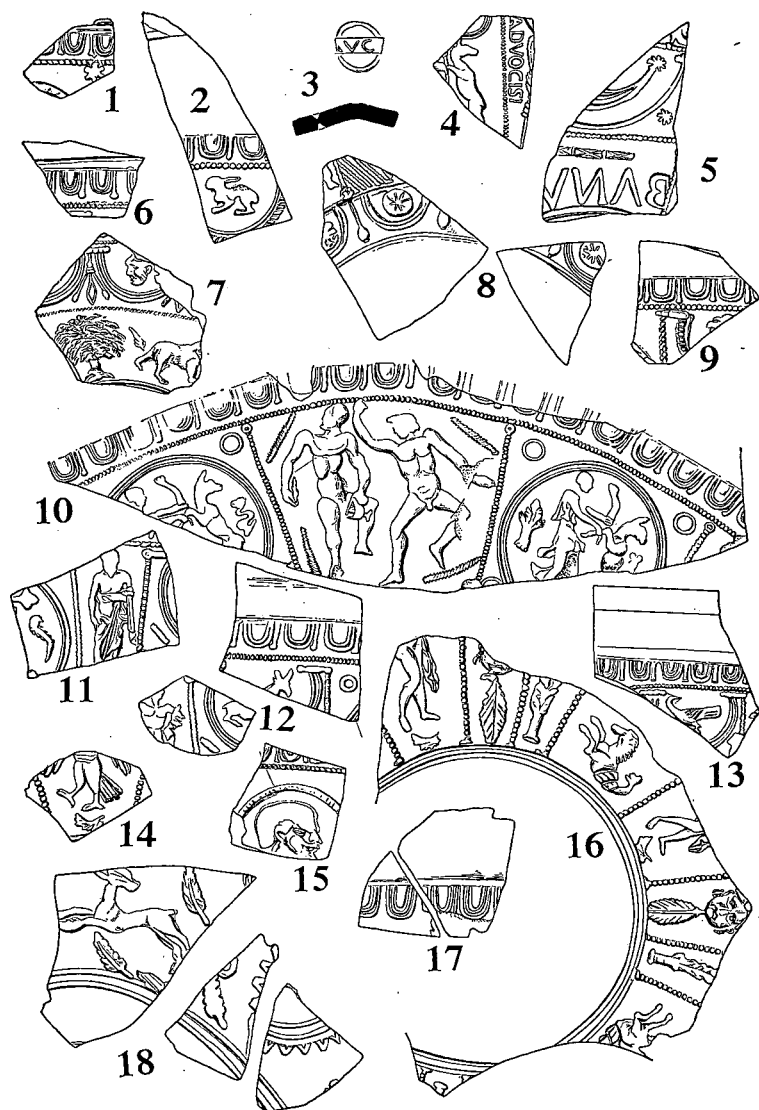


FIG. 5. SAMIAN

most of the stamps on plain samian assigned to Satto can now be shown to be by a Lezoux potter.

8. A small fragment of form 37, East Gaulish. Antonine.
9. Fig. 5, 7. A small bowl of form 37, Central Gaulish. There are two zones of decoration, the upper with small double festoons, the lower with a free-style scene. This arrangement recalls the work of Sacer, but the individual elements of the decoration, including the border of smallish beads are all found on bowls by Advocisus of Lezoux, to whom this piece may be assigned. The festoons and the trefoil ornament are not unusual in his work and the same mask (D.713) is used in the festoon on at least one other bowl (*CGP*. pl. 113, 18). The small tree is unusual though it is present on an unpublished stamped bowl of Advocisus in the Yorkshire Museum. Of the two bears (D.807=O.1578 and O.1630), the former is known on a stamped Advocisus bowl at Chester, the latter is not recorded elsewhere. Chester also produces a parallel (unpublished) for the zonal decoration, though the upper zone is there divided into panels.
10. Fig. 5, 10. Twelve joining fragments of a large form 37 with ovolo of Cinnamus. Two large panels repeated with: (i) Hercules (D.449=O.774) and an athlete (D.384=O.652) with spindles used as "fillers"; (ii) a large double medallion enclosing a Diana (D.64=O.106) flanked by the small corn-sheaf, more commonly used by Cinnamus in freestyle scenes, and a small dolphin (D.1507=O.2401). All these features are known on stamped bowls of Cinnamus. C. A.D. 150-180.
11. Form 37 in the style of Cinnamus and probably with his ovolo 3. The panels have: (i) a large double-medallion with Venus (D.184=O.322) represented only by drapery and the edge of the altar and with D.1110 used as a "filler"; (ii) fig. 5, 11. Draped man (D.23=O.905); (iii) a double festoon over another panel. C. A.D. 150-180.
12. Fig. 5, 12. Two joining fragments of form 37 with Cinnamus ovolo 1, Perseus (D.146=O.234) and stag (D.847=O.1704). C. A.D. 150-180.
13. Fig. 5, 13. A small form 37 with the uncommon ovolo 5 of Cinnamus (*CGP* fig. 47, 5). The bird (O.2297) does not seem to have been noted on a stamped bowl of Cinnamus, but the comparable one facing the other way (O.2257) is recorded for him. C. A.D. 150-180.
14. A small scrap from an Antonine Central Gaulish form 37 with large winding scroll.
15. Form 37, Central Gaulish, with a large medallion containing a

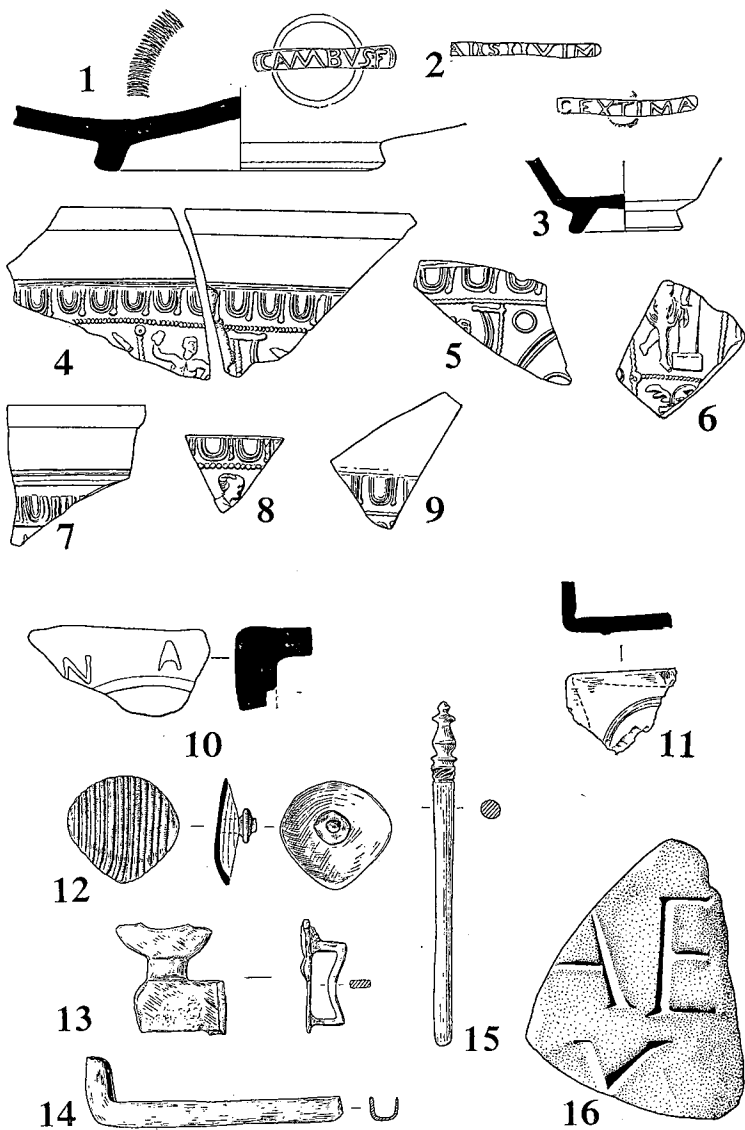


FIG. 6

- kneeling figure (D.394=O.204) used by several potters, including Cinnamus. The border is consistent with his work. Antonine.
16. Fig. 5, 16. A large fragment of the base and lower wall of a form 37 bowl in the style of Casurius. Four panels repeated: (i) man with chlamys (D.344=O.638) over a leaf; (ii) mask (*CW*<sup>2</sup> 35, p. 199, 46) over a leaf (*ibid.* 17); (iii) pedestal, as on *CGP* pl. 137, 58 but perhaps supporting a caryatid; (iv) sea-horse (D.33=O.33). C. A.D. 160-190.
  17. Fig. 5, 14. A small fragment from another Casurius bowl with his small leaf and eagle (D.981=O.2167. Cf. *CGP* pl. 134, 28. C. A.D. 160-190.
  18. Fig. 5, 18. Thirteen pieces only, four joining fragments from an East Gaulish form 37. The individual elements: stag (*Ludowici—Ricken* VI, T94) and leaf (*ibid.* P47a) were used by Reginus I, and the general style fits his work (*ibid.*, Taf. 10 ff). Late Antonine.
  19. Two fragments of form 37, East Gaulish. The mask fig. 5, 15 (*Ludowici—Ricken* M19) was used by Ianus and Comitialis and the ovolo borders agree with the former's work (*ibid.*, Taf. 5, 11). Late Antonine.
  20. Fig. 5, 20. Two joining fragments of form 37 with a tongueless ovolo similar to *Ludowici—Ricken* E55 (Reginus). Late Antonine.
  21. Fig. 6, 7. East Gaulish. The ovolo is not recorded for Rheinzabern but the piece is certainly late second—or early third century.

*From building at the west end of the site:*

Plain ware

1. Form 45 (probably two), Central Gaulish. Late Antonine.
2. Form 36, Central Gaulish. Late Antonine.
3. Forms 31 and 31R (several). All late Antonine, one East Gaulish the rest Central Gaulish.
4. Form 33, Central Gaulish. Antonine.

Stamps

1. Fig. 6, 2. Form 33 stamped AUSTIVI:M. This die occurs in the Pudding Pan Rock find and (from Hadrian's Wall) in Chesters Museum. Other dies are frequent on late Antonine forms and two are known from Halton Chesters; another die occurred at Castlecary on the Antonine Wall. C. A.D. 160-200.
2. Fig. 6, 3. Form 33 stamped SEXTIMA. Again a die known from Pudding Pan Rock. Other dies appear at Benwell, Catterick, Bainbridge and Malton. C. A.D. 160-200.

## Decorated Ware

1. Fig. 6, 4. Two joining pieces of form 37 with ovolo Cinnamus and with a Perseus (D.146=O.234). C. A.D. 150-180.
2. Fig. 6, 5. One fragment from a panelled form 37 with ovolo 1 of Cinnamus. A festoon and medallion contain unidentified fragments of decoration. C. A.D. 150-180.
3. Fig. 6, 6. Form 37 with panelled decoration in the style of Divixtus of Lezoux. The hollow rosettes at the junction of the border are typical and the acanthus and astragalus occur on a stamped bowl of his from Corbridge (*CGP* pl. 115, 7). The Venus (D.184=O.322) is on a bowl from Newstead in his style (Curle, *Newstead*, p. 217, 13 joining p. 221, 2).

The comparative rarity of Divixtus bowls on Hadrian's Wall in contrast with their abundance in Scotland has been pointed out by Miss M. G. Simpson (*CGP*, 209). There is, however, at least one other example now known from the Wall, at Housesteads *vicus* (AA<sup>4</sup> 40, 132 No. 10). C. A.D. 150-190.

- 4-8. These are all fragments from bowls of form 37 in the style of Casurius. Three have his commonest ovolo (*CW*<sup>2</sup> 35, p. 199, 5). The only certainly identifiable figure (fig. 6, 8) is D.344 (O.638). C. A.D. 160-190.
- 9-10. Two fragments (one burnt) from bowls with ovolos used by Albucius, Censorinus, Paternus and their associates. C. A.D. 150-190.
11. Form 37, Central Gaulish, assignable to Censorinus of Lezoux, who used all the details. The slave with amphora (D.365=O.628) and the Bacchus (D.326=O.577) are also recorded for him. C. A.D. 150-190.
12. A small fragment of form 37 with a festoon enclosing a sea-horse (D.31=O.31a). This is certainly Central Gaulish and Antonine.
13. Several small fragments of form 37 without decorations, all Central Gaulish and Antonine.
14. Form 37 foot ring, Central Gaulish. Antonine

E. *On the cobbles on the north side of the "monument" (?)*

Form 31R with stamp SCOP1 [I.M.]. This die is known also from Halton Chesters, South Shields, Bainbridge, Ilkley and Catterick. A similar one occurs at Forden Gaer. C. A.D. 160-190.

The groups of Carrawburgh samian are particularly interesting and a useful addition to the record for Hadrian's Wall. With one possible exception all the sherds are Antonine or later, but it is possible to go further and to feel confident that they

are later than c. A.D. 160, and so presumably connected with the Period Ib reoccupation. The links between this material and that from other Wall sites and South Shields are striking enough, though not surprising. What is of importance, is that the samian also fits very closely with that from Pennine forts such as Ilkley, Bainbridge and Elslack or with other forts in the hinterland, like Binchester, Piercebridge, Catterick or Malton, where there was also renewed activity in the later Antonine period. Almost every piece of samian, plain ware, pieces with potters' stamps and decorated ware, can be matched in this way. By contrast, links with material from the Antonine Wall or Lowland Scotland are sparse, always excepting the work of the Cinnamus firm. It is difficult to escape the conclusion that there was a substantial part of the late Antonine period (after c. A.D. 160) when Carrawburgh was held and the Antonine Wall was not.

#### OTHER OBJECTS

1. Glass part of the base of square bottle with the letters . . . ] NA [ . . . on the outer side of a circle moulded in relief. Fig. 6, 10. *JRS* 55 (1965) p. 224.
2. Glass part of the base of a square bottle with a circle moulded in relief. Fig. 6, 11.
3. Bronze shell-shaped stud for fixing to leather, edges worn, max. length 4.5 cms. Fig. 6, 12.
4. Bronze, part of a harness mount to take a leather strap, 2.6 cms. Fig. 6, 13.
5. Bronze binding for leather sheath. Max length 10 cms. Fig. 6, 14.
6. Pin with decorated head. Fig. 6, 15.
7. Piece of sandstone found 70 ft. S.W. of milecastle 31 amongst rubble. The letters are carefully cut and read . . . ] AE [ . . . / . . . ] x [ . . . Mr. R. P. Wright reports that the inscription is too indeterminate to be expanded and its purpose ascertained. Fig. 6, 16. *JRS* 55 p. 222.



Fig. 1. North building, the hearth

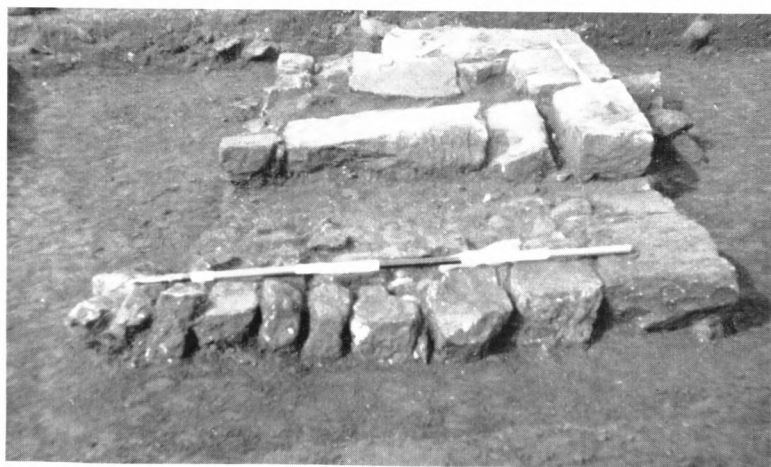


Fig. 2. The monument (?)



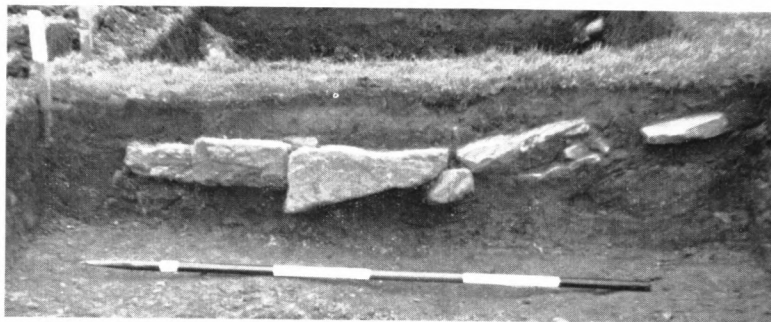


Fig. 1. Revetting at ditch lip



Fig. 2. Scatter of stones at east end of site

