

15. The Roman Pottery

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with contributions from B. Dickinson, K. Hartley and D. Williams

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THE SAMIAN *B. Dickinson*

Abbreviations

D = figure-type in Déchelette 1904
O = figure-type in Oswald 1936–7
S. & S. 1958 = Stanfield and Simpson 1958

Catalogue

Decorated ware

(Illustrated examples are shown on figs 15.1 and 15.2)

- D1. Northern defences, residual, 696 (83AI). Form 37, Central Gaulish, in the style of Cettus of Les Martres-de-Veyre. The ovolo is his largest one (Rogers B263). The panther (D.805 = O.1570) and leaf (Rogers J 144) are on a bowl from Corbridge with the final S of a cursive signature below the decoration (S. & S. 1958, pl. 141, 7). *c.* A.D. 135–160.
- D2. Northern defences, residual, 696 (83AI). Form 37, Central Gaulish. A bowl in the style of Rogers's potter P-15. The winding scroll, with its complicated tendrils, leaves (Rogers J1, J153) and striated spindles, is on a mould from Lezoux and a bowl from Straubing with this potter's characteristic ovolo (Rogers 1999, pl. 128, 1–2). His bowls are known from Newstead (Antonine I: Birley 1952, 29, 6, where it was attributed to

- the Large S Potter) and the *vicus* at Wallsend (context 4427). Hadrianic-Antonine.
- D3. North-east buildings, Anglo-Saxon grave, 3807. Form 30, Central Gaulish, in the style of Criciro v. The trident-tongued ovolo is on a signed bowl from Woodperry (Oxon) and on one in his style from Housesteads. The Diana and hind (D.64 = O.106) is on a signed bowl from a pit at Alcester filled in the 150s (Hartley, Pengelly and Dickinson 1994, fig. 50, 278). The Newcastle sherd shows Criciro's characteristic beaded rings on the tops of the borders *c.* A.D. 135–165.
- D4. Northern defences, residual, 2654 (87CE). Form 37, Central Gaulish. A sherd from a bowl in the style of Cinnamus ii, which has been roughly shaped for use as a counter. The decoration shows a double-bordered medallion, containing Venus at an altar (D.184 = O.322) and a cornucopia (Rogers U247). *c.* A.D. 150–180. (Not illustrated.)
- D5. Northern defences, residual, 2637 (87BR). Form 37, Central Gaulish. The mould-stamp (S1) in the decoration, *W*DI Δ Δ retr., almost certainly belongs to Andillus, who is known to have stamped plain samian at Lezoux and whose work is contemporary with this bowl, to judge by its decoration. The details include a man with a staff (D.331 = O.581), a Venus (D.172 = O.277), a leaf (similar to Rogers G208, but smaller), borders of rectangular beads (Rogers A15) and a motif which might be part of a column. The panel borders are clumsily stamped, with one horizontal border overshooting its junction with a vertical border, and two small rosettes missing the intersection. *c.* A.D. 155–185.
- D6. *Via praetoria* (north), fourth century, 625 (82FR). Form 37, Central Gaulish. A bowl in the style of Casurius ii, with panels containing: 1) a sea-horse (D.33 = O.33), below a figure to right, and a composite motif (Rogers U295). 2) A leaf (Rogers H47). The sea-horse and large leaf are on a stamped

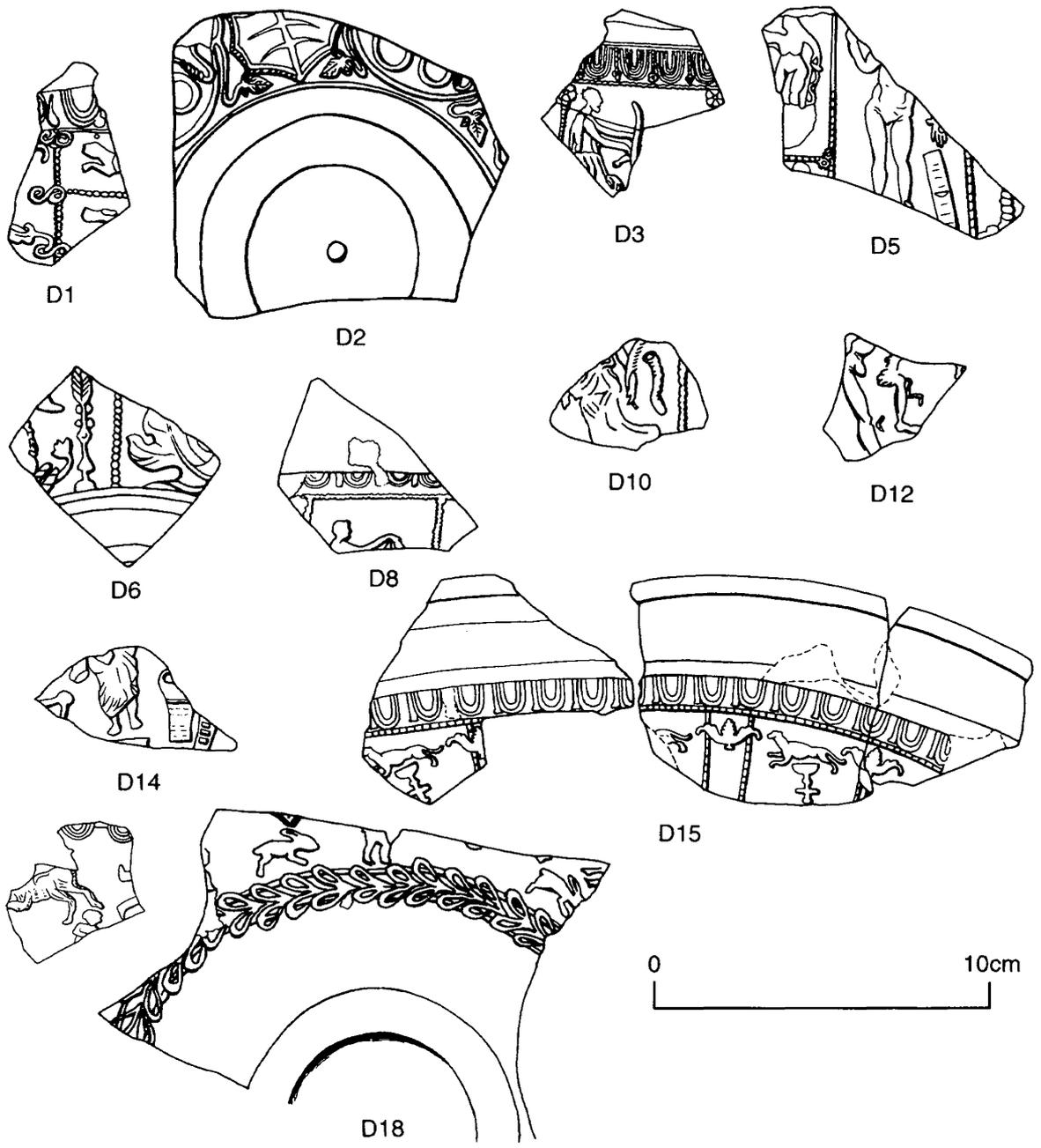


Fig. 15.1 Decorated samian. Scale 1:2.

- bowl from York (S. & S. 1958, pl. 133, 20). The motif, with the same small leaf at the top, is on a bowl in his style from Corbridge (*ibid.*, pl. 137, 56). *c.* A.D. 160–190.
- D7. *Via praetoria* (north), fourth century, 570 (82EQ). Form 37, Central Gaulish. The surviving figure, a satyr (D.356 = O.624) was used at Lezoux in both the Hadrianic and Antonine periods. This bowl is clearly mid- to late-Antonine, but cannot be attributed to a particular potter. (Not illustrated)
- D8. West granary, residual, 7R1 (77DS). Form 37, Central Gaulish. A panelled bowl in the style of Iullinus ii, with ovolo Rogers B164 and a scarf-dancer (a smaller version of D. 216 = O.353). The decoration is divided up by a horizontal border of rhomboidal beads (Rogers A34) and a vertical border of ovoid beads (Rogers A2). *c.* A.D. 160–190.
- D9. Northern defences, residual, 897 (85GB). Form 37, Central Gaulish. A panelled bowl in the style of Iullinus ii, with the same ovolo and horizontal border as the last, but with a vertical border of square beads (Rogers A13). The decoration includes a double-bordered arcade, with columns topped by the capital Rogers P79. All the details are known for Iullinus, apart from a small, striated, lunate motif to the left of the arcade. *c.* A.D. 160–190. (Not illustrated)
- D10. Extra-mural area, early Anglo-Saxon, 2168 (85IL). Form 37, Central Gaulish. A panel contains a Victory (D.474 = O.809) and a cornucopia (perhaps Rogers U239). The figure was used at Lezoux, mainly in the mid- to late-Antonine period, to which this piece is likely to belong.
- D11. North-east buildings, Anglo-Saxon deposit, 537 (82DC). Form 37, Central Gaulish. The ovolo (Rogers B133) and the beads below it (Rogers A12?) were used at Lezoux by Lucinus i (Rogers 1999, pl. 67). *c.* A.D. 160–200. (Not illustrated)
- D12. Northern defences, residual, 1604 (84JQ). Form 37, Central Gaulish. The surviving figure-type, a draped figure, is on a stamped bowl of Banuus from Nérès-les-Bains (Piboule 1975, pl. T49, A). *c.* A.D. 170–200.
- D13. South curtain wall (1970), residual, NCC (70CL). Form 37, Central Gaulish, almost certainly in the style of Banuus. A Cupid (D.229 = O.383) and trifold motif (Rogers G57) are on stamped bowls from Lezoux and Corbridge (S. & S. 1958, pls 140, 10 and 139, 4, respectively). A figure on a pedestal (probably D.327 = O.537) is on one with the same stamp in the museum at Roanne (Rogers 1999, pl. 13, 8). The decoration is closed by a ridge between two grooves. *c.* A.D. 170–200. (Not illustrated)
- D14. Medieval castle ditch (1974), residual (74FH). Form 37, Central Gaulish, with a mould-stamp of Caletus (S3) in the decoration. The sherd shows a philosopher (a reduced version of D.524 = O.907) between cups (Rogers T7 and T29). The figure is on a stamped mould and the cups are on a stamped bowl, both from Lezoux (Rogers 1999, pl. 18, 1, 3). *c.* A.D. 180–200.
- D15. South curtain wall (1968), residual NCC (68EZ, 68FM). Form 37, East Gaulish (La Madeleine). The panther (O.1554), the ovolo and the rectangular beads are on a bowl from the Saalburg (Ricken 1934, Taf. X, 14) and the stand (*ibid.*, Taf. VII, 81) is on another, from the same site. The acanthus is asymmetrical and seems to be different from the common La Madeleine type. *c.* A.D. 130–160.
- D16. North-east buildings, Anglo-Saxon grave, 3769. Form 37, East Gaulish. The ovolo was used at Lavoye by Tribunus ii (Oswald 1945, 52, XXV). *c.* A.D. 150–200. (Not illustrated)
- D17. Northern defences, residual, 691 (83AH). Form 37, East Gaulish. The triple-bordered ovolo was used on a mould at Lavoye by Gesatus (Oswald 1945, 52, ii). *c.* A.D. 150–200. (Not illustrated)
- D18. Extra-mural area, third century, 2189 (85IW), 2202 (85JC), 2222 (85JT). Form 37, East Gaulish, from Werkstatt II at Trier. The ovolo is perhaps Huld-Zetsche 1993, E16). The decoration also includes a stag to left (*ibid.*, T76), small figure (*ibid.*, M121), hare (*ibid.*, T94a) and bifid wreath (*ibid.*, O124). All these are on a bowl from Trier (*ibid.*, Taf. 86, F191). There is another, unidentified, figure to right. Late second or early third century.
- D19. Northern defences, unphased, 1610 (85AI). Form 37, East Gaulish, from Werkstatt II at Trier. The triple-bordered, tongueless, ovolo (Hulz-Zetsche 1993, E13) appears stamped upside down, as here, on a bowl from Trier with the same boar (*ibid.*, T57 and Taf. 30, B54). Late second or early third century.

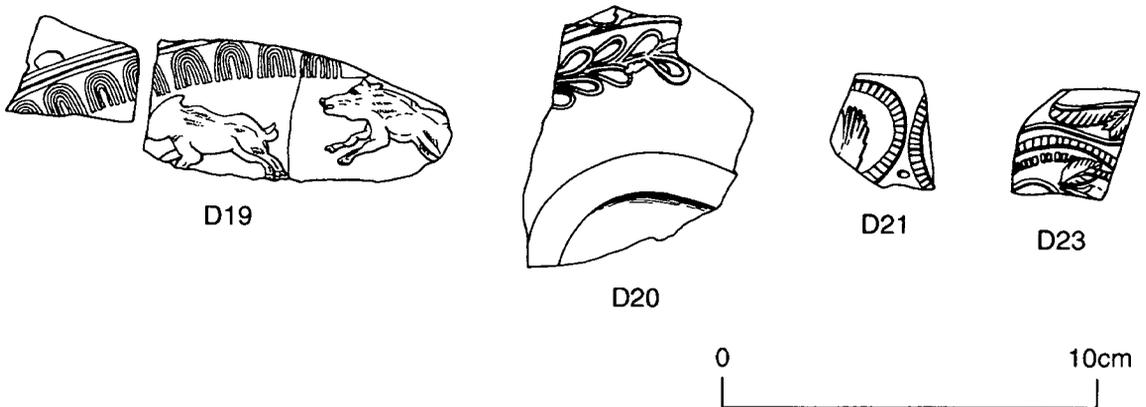


Fig. 15.2 *Decorated samian. Scale 1:2.*

- D20. Extra-mural area, third century and late third century, 2222 (85JC), 2204 (85JH). Form 37, East Gaulish, from Werkstatt II at Trier. The bifid basal wreath (Hulz-Zetsche 1993, O125) is on bowls in her Series B-D (*ibid.*, Taf. 12–49). Late second or early third century.
- D21. North-east buildings, unstratified, 2769. Form 37, burnt, East Gaulish (Trier). Probably by Afer iii, who used the shell and corded medallion (Gard, unpubl. thesis 1937, animal 172 and medallion 28). *c.* A.D. 200–225.
- D22. Northern defences, residual, 2427 (86AE). Form 37, East Gaulish (Rhein Zabern). The triple poppy-head motif (Ricken and Fischer 1963, P119) appears on bowls in Ricken and Fischer's Ianu(arius) II style. Late second or early third century. (Not illustrated)
- D23. Northern defences, residual, 1710 (85BI). Form 37, East Gaulish (Rhein Zabern). A double scroll (Ricken and Fischer 1963, KB136) has the same leaf (*ibid.*, P61) in both concavities. The style is that of either Belsus or B. F. Attonus. Cf. Ricken 1948, Taf. 110, 2 and 39, 4 for the scroll and Taf. 110, 4 and 40, 6 for the leaf. Late second or early third century.
- D24. *Via praetoria* (south), Anglo-Saxon deposit, 152R3 (80BS). Form 37, East Gaulish (Rhein Zabern). A hollow rosette (Ricken and Fischer 1963, O48), stamped over a double basal ridge, as here, is paralleled on a stamped mould of Lupus iv (Ricken 1948, Taf. 157, 1). Late second or first half of third century. (Not illustrated)
- D25. Northern defences, residual, 3622. Form 37, East Gaulish (Rhein Zabern). A double medallion (Ricken and Fischer 1963, K20) contains a doe to right (*ibid.*, T87). The details were used by several potters working in the late second or early third century. (Not illustrated)
- D26. *Via praetoria* (north), fourth century, 570 (82EQ). Form 37, East Gaulish (Rhein Zabern). A double medallion contains a Cupid (Ricken and Fischer 1963, M111). The figure was used by several potters working in the late second or early third century. (Not illustrated)
- D27. West granary, early Anglo-Saxon, 159R1 (78EJ). Form 37, East Gaulish (Rhein Zabern). A double medallion contains a Hercules with club (Ricken and Fischer 1963, M87), used by several potters working in the late second to mid-third century. (Not illustrated)
- D28. South curtain wall (1969), residual, NCC (69EC). Form 37, East Gaulish (Rhein Zabern). The ovolo (Ricken and Fischer 1963, E8) has not been recorded on a stamped vessel, but the decoration associated with it suggests late second to mid-third century date; cf. Ricken 1948, Taf. 164–5. (Not illustrated)

Potters' stamps

Each entry gives: excavation number, potter (i, ii, where homonyms are involved), die, form,

reading, published example (if any), pottery of origin, discussion and date.

Superscript a, b and c indicate:

- a A stamp attested at the pottery in question.
- b Not attested at the pottery in question, but other stamps of the potter known from there.
- c Assigned to the pottery on the evidence of fabric, distribution, etc.

Ligated letters are underlined>.

- S1. (= D5). Northern defences, residual, 2637 (87BR). Andillus Uncertain 1 37 MDI retr. Lezoux^b. This is perhaps from Andillus's die 1c, which is otherwise known only on plain ware. Nearly all his stamps recorded so far were found on the kiln site at Lezoux, and so there is no site dating for him. However, since his output includes forms 27, 79, 79/80 and 80, with emphasis on the later forms, a range c. A.D. 155–185 is likely. This is supported by the decoration on the Newcastle bowl, which is the first decorated vessel to be recorded for Andillus.
- S2. *Via praetoria* (south), late third century or later, 173RA3 (80CN). Aventinus ii 1a 31R AVENTINI-M (Durand-Lefebvre 1963, 36, 113) Lezoux^a. This stamp occurs on rims of decorated bowls by a number of potters working at Lezoux in the early- to mid-Antonine period. It is also known from Wallsend and Cramond. c. A.D. 160–180.
- S3. (= D14). Medieval castle ditch (1974), residual (74FH). Caletus 2b 37 CA AIT IM retr. Vichy, Terre-Franche^a, Lezoux^c. The heavy concentration of Caletus's stamps in Britain is strong evidence that he worked at Lezoux as well as Vichy, and this bowl appears to be a Lezoux product. He is one of the latest Central Gaulish potters to export to the province, and he is known to have continued working into the early third century, though normally only to supply local markets. In Britain, one of his stamps occurs in the group of late-Antonine samian recovered off Pudding Pan Rock, Kent. c. A.D. 180–200.
- S4. South curtain wall (1968), residual NCC (88EY). Clemens iii 1b 31 CL EMENS or CL EMENTS Lezoux^b. Currency of this stamp in the late second century is confirmed by its use on form 79R. Other stamps of Clemens are known from Benwell and Wallsend (2), and on moulds for form 37, some of which were also stamped by Priscus iii. c. A.D. 160–190.
- S5. Extra-mural area, early Anglo-Saxon, 2183 (85IR). Do(v)eccus i 11b 38 or 44 DOVI-ICCVS (Dickinson 1986, 189, 3.47) Lezoux^b. This stamp was used both on decorated ware and on plain forms, such as 31R and 79. It occurs at Catterick and Malton. c. A.D. 165–200.
- S6. Northern defences, residual, 2333 (85MN). Flavinus iii 1c 31 or 31R FLAVINVSF retr. Rheinzabern^b. There is no site dating for this potter, but his output, consisting mainly of forms 32 and 36, suggests activity in the late second century or the first half of the third.
- S7. Northern defences, residual, 1872 (85AJ). Geminus vii 4a – GE MINIMA (with NI and MA ligatured) (Durand-Lefebvre 1963, 102, 314) Lezoux^a. The record for this stamp shows a bias towards mortaria of form 45, though it was also used occasionally on forms 33, 79 and 80. This evidence, in spite of the lack of site dating, is sufficient to give a range c. A.D. 170–200 for the stamp.
- S8. North-east buildings, residual, 2790. Marcus v 11a 4l MA RCVSF Lezoux^b. Marcus v's use of some of the later second-century Lezoux forms, such as 31R, 79, 79R and TgR and the occurrence of his stamps at Chesters, South Shields and among the finds from the ship wrecked off Pudding Pan Rock indicate an overall range c. A.D. 160–200, though there is no evidence for this particular stamp.
- S9. Medieval castle ditch (1975), residual (75IH). Moxius v 1a 37 rim (heavily burnt) MOXI MA (Bushe-Fox 1932, pl. 30) Lezoux^b. As well as being used on plain forms, this stamp occurs relatively frequently on the rims of decorated bowls, including ones in the styles of Do(v)eccus and the Paternus v group. It is also recorded from Bowness-on-Solway, Chesters and South Shields. c. A.D. 160–190.
- S10. South curtain wall (1968), unstratified, NCC68. Primulus iv 2b 3l PRIMVLI Lezoux^b. There is no site dating for this particular stamp. The potter's use of the cup form 33, rather than 27, and the absence of any of the later Central Gaulish forms, such as 31R, 79 and 80, imply mid-Antonine activity. This is supported by stamps from Camelon and Old Kilpatrick, while another, from Chesterholm, suggests that Primulus iv was still at work in the 160s. c. A.D. 155–170.

- S11. South curtain wall (1968), unstratified, NCC69. Privatus iii 1a 33 PRIVATIMA Lezoux^a. This stamp is commonest on forms 31 and 33, but occasional examples of forms 31R, 79 and 79R, and a record from Ilkley, are sufficient to demonstrate activity in the later second century. *c.* A.D. 160–190.
- S12. North-east buildings, residual, 2772. Quadratus iii 1a 31 (burnt) QVA[DRATI] Lezoux^a. Evidence for the use of this stamp in the later second century consists of its occurrence on forms 31R, 79, 79R and 79/80, and at Malton, South Shields and Wallsend. *c.* A.D. 160–190.
- S13. North-east buildings, Anglo-Saxon deposit, 3753. Santianus 1a 79/80 or Tg/Tx [SANT]IANIO-V-C Lezoux^a. Although there is no site dating for Santianus, his use of forms 31R, 79 and 80 is evidence of activity in the second half of the second century. *c.* A.D. 160–180.
- S14. North-east buildings, end of Roman occupation, 4025. Saturninus ii 8c 38 or 44 SATVRNINI Lezoux^a. Vessels stamped with two of this potter's other dies occur in the group of late-Antonine samian recovered off Pudding Pan Rock, Kent, and a few of his stamps are known from Hadrian's Wall. This particular one has been noted from Birdswald. *c.* A.D. 160–200.
- S15. Extra-mural area, early Anglo-Saxon, 2225 (85KA). Secundianus 1a 31 [SECVNDA]M Lezoux^a. A stamp used on forms 31R and 79, both belonging to the later second century repertoire at Lezoux. *c.* A.D. 160–200.
- S16. North-east buildings, Anglo-Saxon grave, 2901. Severus ix 7a 31R [SIIVIIR]VSFII(C) (Ludowici 1927, 230, a) Rheinzabern^a. The stamp ends in FIIC, but here, as in some other examples, the final letter has not registered. The forms with which it is associated include 32, 39 and 80. Late second or first half of third century.
- S17. West granary, Anglo-Saxon layer, 101R1 (78BI). Sulpicianus 1a 33 SVLPICIAN[I] (Dickinson 1986, 195, 207–8) Lezoux^a. Sulpicianus was clearly an Antonine potter, but the only hint of site dating comes from Haltonchesters (after *c.* A.D. 158) and Wallsend. The proportions of his dishes also suggest manufacture in the later second century. *c.* A.D. 160–200.
- S18. *Via praetoria* (north), fourth century, 625 (82FR). R[or A[on a rouletted dish, Central Gaulish. Hadrianic or Antonine.
- S19. North-east buildings, residual, 3549. CL[on form 33, Central Gaulish. Antonine.
- S20. North-east buildings, Anglo-Saxon grave, 3751. V[or [A on form 31, East Gaulish. Late second or first half of third century.
- S21. Northern defences, mid-fourth century or later, 2481 (86BS).]RN or]AN retr., or NA[(with N reversed) on form 31, East Gaulish (Rheinzabern?). Late second or first half of third century.
- S22. *Via praetoria* (north), fourth century, 154R3 (80CE). A six-petalled rosette on a dish or bowl, Central Gaulish. Antonine.
- S23. Period 4 fill of pre-fort gully, 2933. An eight-petalled rosette on form 46, Central Gaulish. Antonine.
- S24. North-east buildings, Anglo-Saxon grave, 3742. A blurred herringbone stamp on form 33, Central Gaulish. Antonine.

Table 15.1 Samian pottery.

	Vessels	% all vessels	Sherds	% all sherds
South Gaulish:				
La Graufesenque	3	0.3	3	0.2
Montans?	1	0.1	1	0.08
Central Gaulish:				
Les Martres-de-Veyre	5	0.5	5	0.4
Lezoux	893	80.2	953	78.9
East Gaulish:	211	19.0	246	20.4
TOTAL	1113	100.1	1208	99.9

Table 15.2 *Central Gaulish (Lezoux) samian.*

Form	Total	% Lezoux
15/31	1	0.1
15/31?	2	0.2
18/31	1	0.1
18/31R	6	0.7
18/31 or 31	14	1.6
18/31R or 31R	4	0.4
30	4	0.4
30 or 37	40	4.5
30 or 37?	3	0.3
31	130	14.6
31?	1	0.1
31 or 31R	1	0.1
31R	76	8.5
33	102	11.4
33?	3	0.3
36	17	1.9
36?	1	0.1
37	93	10.4
38	13	1.5
38?	3	0.3
38 or 44	18	2.0
38 or 44?	3	0.3
40	1	0.1
45	16	1.8
46	5	0.6
46 variant	2	0.2
68?	1	0.1
72	1	0.1

Summary

The samian from the Newcastle excavations consists of a maximum of 1113 vessels from 1208 sherds. The greater part of the assemblage is either unstratified or residual in stratified contexts. In addition, the small size and weathered condition of many of the sherds suggest that some of them may have been redeposited.

That is not to say that no useful information can be gained from this material. The located fort was clearly preceded by other activity, as evidenced by the presence of Hadrianic samian and the small quantities of South Gaulish and Les Martres-de-Veyre wares which regularly occur in the earliest contexts on the Wall.

Details of the samian sources are shown in Table 15.1.

Table 15.2 (cont.)

Form	Total	% Lezoux
79	4	0.4
79 or Tg	7	0.8
79R or TgR	1	0.1
79/80 or Tg/Tx	2	0.2
80	1	0.1
80 or Tx	1	0.1
80 or Tx?	1	0.1
Curle 15 or 23	3	0.3
Curle 15 or 23?	1	0.1
Curle 21	4	0.4
Curle 21?	1	0.1
Curle 23	5	0.6
Curle 23?	1	0.1
Gritted samian mortar	24	2.7
Mortar	1	0.1
Jar	8	0.9
Jar?	2	0.2
Enclosed vessel	5	0.6
Flagon	1	0.1
Flanged vessel	2	0.2
Bowl	3	0.3
Cup	3	0.3
Cup or bowl	1	0.1
Dish	63	7.0
Dish or bowl	63	7.0
Form unidentified	123	13.8
Total	893	100.2

The South Gaulish samian includes a Trajanic-Hadrianic piece perhaps from Montans. If correctly identified, this may be the first second-century Montans decorated bowl to be recorded from Hadrian's Wall. Unfortunately, no decoration survives. The Les Martres ware comprises three Trajanic and two Hadrianic-Antonine pieces. Together, this material accounts for less than one per cent of the samian. The other Central Gaulish material, all apparently from Lezoux, is detailed in Table 15.2, and the East Gaulish ware, listed by pottery, is detailed in Table 15.3.

The forms are typical of Hadrian's Wall assemblages of the later second century, and like them, they include a few less-common types, such as a 'black samian' jar (Déchelette 68?), a pedestalled jug or vase and a vessel with

Table 15.3 *East Gaulish samian*

A = Argonne, LM = La Madeleine, RZ = Rheinzabern, TR = Trier, EG = East Gaulish unspecified

Form	A	A?	LM	RZ	RZ?	TR	TR?	EG	% EG
18/31	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	0.9
18/31R	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	1	3.8
18/31R-31R	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	0.5
30?	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.5
30 or 37	–	–	3	5	1	1	–	1	5.2
31	–	1	1	8	2	1	–	6	9.0
31?	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	0.5
31 or 31R	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	0.5
31R	–	–	–	11	–	5	1	6	10.9
32	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	0.9
32?	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	0.5
32 etc (concave base)	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	0.5
33	1	–	3	10	–	3	–	4	9.9
36	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	1.9
37	2	–	2	13	–	7	2	6	15.1
38	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	1.9
39	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	0.5
40?	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	0.5
45	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	1	2.8
45?	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	0.5
79	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	0.5
Curle 21	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	1.4
Grittled samian mortar	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	2.4
Dish	–	1	2	5	–	2	–	2	5.7
Dish or bowl	–	–	–	6	–	2	–	3	5.2
Bowl?	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	0.5
Jar	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	0.5
Enclosed vessel	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	0.9
Flagon	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	0.5
Pedestalled vessel	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	0.5
Cup	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	0.5
Cup or jug	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	0.5
Form unidentified	1	–	–	18	–	1	–	10	13.2
Total 211	5	5	21	97	3	30	4	46	99.1

a cylindrical handle as well as the residual material. There are also a counter and two pierced discs.

The identified Central Gaulish decorated ware and the plainware stamps divide chronologically into four broad groups, as shown in Table 15.4. None of the potters in the fourth group in Table 15.4 is likely to have begun work before A.D. 160, and three, Banuus, Caletus and Do(v)eccus, are among the latest

Lezoux potters to have exported decorated ware to Britain. The discovery of a kiln in 1985–6 containing the work of all three potters, but mainly that of Caletus, led Rogers (1999, 79) to suggest that he might still have been at work in the early third century, though it is unlikely that he would have been exporting to Britain after the end of the second century. The evidence of the decorated ware, then, and the absence of any plainware stamps which are

Table 15.4 Central Gaulish decorated ware and plainware stamps.

Decorated		Stamped plain ware	
<i>1. Hadrianic and/or early-Antonine (down to c. A.D. 145)</i>			
Acaunissa	2		
Sacer i Group	1		
X-5	1		
P-15 (Rogers 1999)	1		
<i>2. Early- to mid-Antonine</i>			
Cerialis ii-Cinnamus ii group	1?		
Cettus	1		
Criciro v	1		
<i>3. A.D. 150-180</i>			
Albucius ii	2	Aventinus ii	1
Andillus	1	Primulus iv	1
Cinnamus ii group (developed style)	6	Santianus	1
<i>4. Later second century</i>			
Banuus	2	Clemens iii	1
Caletus	1	Do(v)eccus	1
Casurius	2?	Geminus vii	1
Do(v)eccus	3?	Marcus v	1
Iullinus ii	3	Moxius v	1
Lucinus i	1	Privatus iii	1
Paternus v (Rogers's Paternus II)	2	Quadratus iii	1
Paternus v group	10?	Saturninus ii	1
		Secundianus	1
		Sulpicianus	1

certainly earlier than this group indicate a heavy concentration of later second-century material among the samian.

Among the plain ware the most striking absence is that of the cup Drag. 27, which seems to have gone out of production at Lezoux by A.D. 160. Many of the plain forms listed above (Tables 15.1 and 15.2) occur here only in small quantities, apart from Drag. 31, 31R and 33, which are generally the commonest Central Gaulish forms in mid- and late-Antonine contexts everywhere on the Wall.

The proportions of East Gaulish ware by source are:

Argonne	max. 4.7%
La Madeleine	9.9%
Rheinzabern	max. 47.4%
Trier	max. 16.1%
East Gaulish unassigned	21.8%

The East Gaulish ware attributable to potters or workshops is detailed in Table 15.5. The proportion of East Gaulish ware, in the order of 20 per cent, is high for Britain in general, but not unduly so for Hadrian's Wall, or for the east coast. Trier wares are also prominent, at the expense of Rheinzabern, probably for the same reason. Much of the East Gaulish samian will be third-century, and some, or all, of that could have arrived on the site as late as c. A.D. 250/260. Given the robustness of this material, survival in use down to the later part of the century would not be impossible. However, the decorated ware is disappointingly uninformative for close dating. Apart from five Hadrianic-Antonine bowls from La Madeleine and two from the Argonne, nearly all the rest fall within the unsatisfactorily wide date-range A.D. 160-260. Only a Trier bowl in the style of Afer

Table 15.5 *The East Gaulish ware attributable to potters or workshops.*

Decorated	Stamped plain ware	
<i>Argonne – second half of second century</i>		
Gesatus	1	
Tribunus	1	
<i>Late second or first half of third century</i>		
<i>Trier</i>		
Werkstatt II	3	
<i>Rheinzabern</i>		
Ianus II	1	Flavinus iii 1
B-F Atton	1	Severus ix 1
Lupus	1	
<i>Trier – first quarter of third century</i>		
Afer iii	1	

iii can be confidently assigned to the third century. Even so, it is interesting to note that the proportion of decorated bowls falling within the 160–260 bracket (17.0% of East Gaulish ware) is still higher than that of all the Central Gaulish decorated ware (15.8% of Central Gaulish ware).

Due to the fragmentary nature of some of the samian it is impossible to estimate the degree of wear on many of the footrings. The heaviest wear shows in some of the gritted mortaria, but that would have depended on individual use and what was being ground. It does not necessarily indicate prolonged use. Surprisingly little wear is visible inside, or on the footrings of other types of vessel, though a few sherds seem to have been reused as smoothers. Similarly, there is little evidence of the riveting of broken vessels.

The evidence of the samian from these excavations indicates Hadrianic activity in, or near, the areas investigated and no clear evidence for or against a break in occupation in the early- to mid-Antonine period. The high proportion of late second-century Central Gaulish and East Gaulish wares may suggest that the fort was founded late in the century, or even slightly later.

MORTARIA

Identifications by K. F. Hartley

Abbreviation

EVE = Estimated Vessel Equivalent

The excavations produced 8.935kg of mortarium sherds from stratified and residual contexts (including medieval and later contexts) (see Table 15.6).

Fabrics

Fabric descriptions other than those listed below can be found in Tomber and Dore 1998.

Northern

This category includes a number of fabrics, usually orange in colour with a grey core and a white slip.

Kent

Smooth fabric, ranging in colour from orange to purple-red, often with a grey core and a white slip. One stamped sherd (see No. 3 below).

Table 15.6 Mortaria shown as percentages of weight and EVE (stratified and unstratified combined). Fabric references are to Tomber and Dore 1998.

Fabric	% by weight	% by EVE
<i>Second century</i>		
Mancetter-Hartshill (MAH WH)	6.6	6.8
Corbridge (COR WH)	5.4	2.1
Northern	4.5	3.3
Colchester/Kent	3.9	—
Colchester (COL WH)	3.3	2.8
Kent (or York?)	2.0	2.6
Lower Nene Valley (LNV WH)	0.2	—
Indeterminate	1.1	—
<i>Late second to third century</i>		
Rhineland (RHL WH)	8.7	6.9
Northern France (NOG WH 4)	3.8	4.1
Mancetter-Hartshill (MAH WH)	3.8	6.0
Yorkshire (south of Malton)	1.2	3.1
Lower Nene Valley (LNV WH)	0.6	0.6
<i>Third to fourth century</i>		
Crambeck (CRA WH and CRA PA)	27.6	17.1
Lower Nene Valley (LNV WH)	13.5	13.9
Mancetter-Hartshill (MAH WH)	3.2	8.1
Catterick (CTR WS)	0.6	—
Oxford (OXF WS)	0.3	—
Oxford (OXF RS)	0.7	1.6
<i>Fourth century</i>		
Crambeck (CRA WH and CRA PA)	8.2	21.0
Catterick/Crambeck	0.4	—
Catterick (CTR WS)	0.1	—
Undated bsh	0.3	—
Totals	8.935 kg	613%

Yorkshire, south of Malton

Two rims sherd in an orange fabric with a grey core. One has a pink wash on the exterior. For a discussion on the type see Monaghan 1997, no. 3404.

Mortarium stamps (fig. 15.3)

K. F. Hartley

1. (See also fig. 15.5, no. 23). North-east buildings, primary fort, 3059. W:0.560kg D:285mm (41%). Seven joining sherds, all

covered in a clinging orangy-brown deposit. Hard cream fabric with few, tiny to small, random and ill-sorted quartz inclusions (some pebbly), with rare orange-brown material. The trituration grit is black and very rarely red-brown, probably all refired argillaceous material. The right-facing stamp, reading BRVSCIVS retrograde, is from one of the seven dies used by this potter. A kiln apparently shared by Bruscius and Iunius was excavated in a quarry face at Hartshill and the forty stamps of his found at Mancetter point to an additional workshop there. His work and distribution are typical for an Antonine potter working in these potteries.

His mortaria have now been recorded from the following sites (excluding his workshop sites): in England (21–22): Aldborough; Alcester; Chesterton, near Peterborough; Clapham, Beds.; Coleshill; Corbridge (3); Fisherwick, Staffs.; Frampton, near Boston; Gloucester; High Cross; Hibaldstow; Newcastle; Old Sleaford; Verulamium; Welton, Humberside; Winterton; Wroxeter (1–2); and provenance unknown (Yorkshire Museum); and in Scotland (7–8): Birrens; Cramond; Duntocher; Mumrills (3–4); and Newstead. This is the first example from Hadrian's Wall. His mortaria from Scotland and his association with Iunius, a much more prolific and probably marginally later potter, whose work is extremely rare in Scotland, would best fit a *floruit* in the period A.D. 140–160. The spout-type is also a typical one for this period.

2. (See also fig. 15.10, no. 125). North-east area, Anglo-Saxon deposit, 3807. W:0.020kg. A flange fragment in hard, fairly fine-textured cream fabric with a darker cream slip. Inclusions: moderate, mostly ill-sorted quartz, with a little orange-brown material. The diameter is uncertain but it is a small vessel in the 190–200mm range. The broken stamp reads [...]CONI, NI ligatured; the letter preceding IC is uncertain. No other example is known. The stamp has a delicate, possibly zig-zag border and the letters are in an exceptionally neat, small panel which could be the upper line of a two-line stamp but only further finds will clarify this. The type of stamp would best fit with an

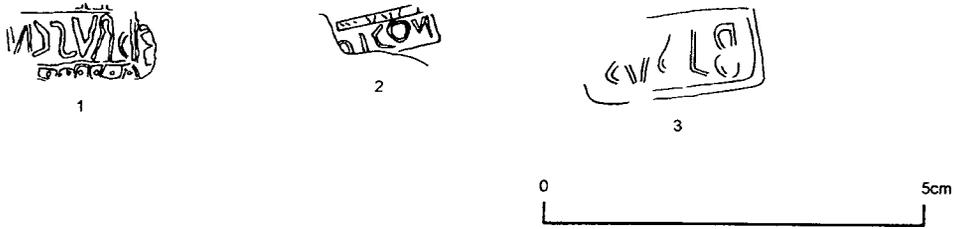


Fig. 15.3 Mortarium stamps. Scale 1:1.

origin in the Lower Nene Valley and the fabric and size are in keeping with this source. The mortarium can be compared with one of Cunoarda, found at South Shields (Dore and Gillam 1979, 160–1, no. 9, profile not published). It would fit a Hadrianic date.

3. (See also fig. 15.10, no. 124). Northern defences, medieval, 3580 (2) and 3586. W:0.102kg D:260mm (12%). Three joining sherds of a collared mortarium in smooth, very hard, very fine-textured reddish fabric (Munsell 10R 5/8) with a well-defined blackish core (Munsell 7.5YR 4/0) making up about a third of the body. Sand-sized quartz is just beginning to be visible at x20 magnification, with rare, tiny red-brown inclusions. The trituration included quartz and probably flint. The thick cream slip survives intact except where the clay added to form the spout has broken away. This sherd shows no signs of any wear. The right-facing stamp is poorly impressed down the collar. Its reading is uncertain and no other examples are known. It seems certainly to begin with a B and a possible reading is B[.]SVS retrograde for some such name as Buasus or Banusus, neither of which is recorded. Mortaria of this form and in this fabric were made at a workshop in Kent. Two comparable mortaria with herringbone stamps have been found at South Shields (SF nos. P376 and P498), and an unstamped sherd from Wallsend (context BS92 209). However, two stamps from York (unpublished), which have some similarity to the Newcastle example, are on mortaria which were probably made at York and the same source cannot be ruled out. The rim profile was most commonly used in the Rhineland at such potteries as the one at Soller, Kr. Düren (Haupt

1984, Taf. 172, no. 3), but only rarely in Britain; at Colchester it is classed as Hull 499 and elsewhere under Gillam 272, though it is a variant. It could not have been produced before A.D. 140 and is much more likely to date within the period A.D. 150–180.

THE AMPHORAE

D. F. Williams

Comments

The majority of the amphorae recovered (see Table 15.7 for statistics) belong to the squat globular form Dressel 20 (82% by weight and 68% by sherd count). This familiar form originates from the valley of the River Guadalquivir and its tributaries between Seville and Cordoba in the Roman province of Baetica and carried the locally produced olive oil. Five Dressel 20 rims are present in the assemblage and a

Table 15.7 Types of amphorae, shown as percentages of weight and sherd count from all contexts.

Fabric type	% by weight	% by count
Dressel 20	82.2	68.3
Almond-rimmed (Italian) (CAM AM 2)	15.3	20.3
Almond-rimmed (black sand) (CAM AM 1)	0.2	0.4
Black sand (CA M AM 1)	0.3	1.9
Gauloise 4 (GAL AM 1)	1.7	8.3
Furrow-rimmed (NOM AM)	0.1	0.4
Unknown	0.2	0.4
Totals	31.344kg	266%

comparison was made of four of these (the fifth being a fragment of rim difficult to reconstruct) with Martin-Kilcher's scheme of typology for Dressel 20 rims from the well-stratified Swiss sites of Augst and Kaiseraugst (1987). All four of the Newcastle rims can be matched with Swiss examples dated to the period A.D. 150–210 (*ibid.*, nos. 92–5). A late date is also suggested by an incomplete stamp on one of the six Dressel 20 handles.

If southern Spain was the source of olive oil to the site, then the amphorae evidence suggests that wine came from Italy and France. The second most common amphora type present is the Italian almond-rimmed wine amphora (Arthur and Williams 1992). Fifty-four sherds of this form probably originate from northern Campania (*ibid.*), while a single rim sherd is in the distinctive 'black sand' fabric generally associated with production around the Bay of Naples region (Peacock and Williams 1986, 87–8). In addition, there are five small body sherds in the 'black sand' fabric which, taken in association with the other finds may well belong to this form as well, rather than say the earlier Dressel 2–4 type (*ibid.*, Class 10). Taken as a whole, in the Newcastle amphora assemblage the almond-rimmed form represents 15% by weight and 20.7% by sherd count.

To date, the majority of almond-rimmed finds in Britain appear to fall within the period from the mid-third century to the mid-fourth century AD, and have generally been recovered from military sites in the north of the country (Williams 1994; 1997). The largest single group found so far comes from the fort at nearby South Shields (Williams 1994). Bearing in mind the comparative scarcity of this form in the south of the country, the recent evidence from the forts at South Shields, Newcastle and also Wallsend suggest the possibility of direct importation of Italian wine to the River Tyne, or at least missing out the southern ports.

A small number of sherds belonging to Gaulish wine amphorae are also present. Twenty-two plain body sherds probably belong to the flat-bottomed form from southern France, Gauloise 4 (Laubenheimer 1985). This form is said to be scarce on northern forts

(Bidwell and Speak 1994, 214), although it is represented by 22 sherds at Newcastle. The percentage total weight is low, though, amounting to just under 2%, as opposed to 8% by sherd count. This should again be seen against the heavy weight of the Dressel 20 sherds and the small size and thinness of typical Gauloise 4 body sherds. Also present at Newcastle is a single decorated body sherd from another flat-bottomed amphora type, in this case from Normandy, the furrow-rimmed form (Peacock and Williams 1986, Class 55). This form has previously been noted in small amounts at South Shields (Bidwell and Speak 1994, table 8.9).

Catalogue

Four Dressel 20 amphorae, dated A.D. 150 – 210 (see fig. 15.11):

1. *Via praetoria* (north), fourth century, 154R3 (80CE)
2. *Via praetoria* (north), Anglo-Saxon cemetery, 145R3 (80BN)
3. Central range, Anglo-Saxon/Norman, 20C (79AT)
4. Unstratified, (77EI)

Stamp

North-east area, Anglo-Saxon or medieval deposit, 2919.

M S P O

The extant letters are quite clear and read . M S P O. The production site for this stamp is situated at Guadajoz, a little to the south of the River Guadalquivir in the *conventus* of Hispalis (Remesal 1983, no. 231). This stamp has been found in contexts of the second half of the second century A.D. at Monte Testaccio (*ibid.*) and is dated slightly later at Augst, A.D. 190–250 (Martin-Kilcher 1987, ST101).

THE OTHER POTTERY

Fabric types

(Fabric abbreviations refer to Tomber and Dore 1998).

Fine wares

Central Gaulish black slipped ware (CNG BS)
 Cologne colour coated ware (KOL CC)
 Moselkeramik black slipped ware (MOS BS)
 Small quantities of these wares were found on the site. Central Gaulish ware was produced from c. A.D. 150 to the early third century, Cologne ware from the first to the mid-third century, and Moselkeramik c. A.D. 180–250.

Poppyhead beaker fabric

This is a fine, smooth grey fabric without temper with a sandwiched core. Most of the sherds at Newcastle probably come from poppyhead beakers, but there is at least one jar with lattice decoration and a slipped shoulder. For the dating of poppyhead beakers on Hadrian's Wall, see Bidwell and Speak 1994, 221.

Nene Valley colour coated ware (LNV CC)

Nene Valley ware was in production from the mid-second century onwards, but it is found in only very small quantities in well-dated early third-century deposits at South Shields and Vindolanda and does not become common until the later third century, when it is five to ten times more common than in deposits of the early part of the century. The bead rimmed funnel neck beaker dates to the late third century or later, while the colour coated coarse ware forms are later fourth century in date.

Gillam 42

This type is a rouletted pentice moulded beaker possibly from north west France and third century in date (Bidwell and Speak 1994, 225).

C ramique   l' ponge (EPO MA)

Distribution of this ware, originating in South-West Gaul, was widest during the fourth century (Tyers 1996, 144). A small number of vessels have been found in the Lower Tyne forts and a possible example at Vindolanda (Bidwell 1985, 182).

Oxford red slipped ware (OXF RS)

This was in production from c. A.D. 240, but distribution expanded during the fourth century (Tyers 1996, 178). It is not common in the Lower Tyne forts.

Crambeck parchment ware (CRA PA)

Crambeck white ware mortaria, of typical hammerhead or flanged design (Corder 1937, type 6), have a fabric similar to the Crambeck reduced wares (see below) and seem to have made from the same period, the late third century, or possibly from the early fourth. The other mortarium types were made in Crambeck parchment ware and were clearly an off-shoot of the fine ware production as they share the same vessel profiles as the non-gritted bowls with wall-sided, hemispherical flanged and double flanged forms. This new expansion into fine table wares, sometimes painted, has been dated to c. A.D. 370 (see p. 171).

Unidentified fine wares

This category comprises sherds in too poor condition for certain identification.

Oxidised wares***Flagon and Exeter Fabric 440***

This category includes a number of different fabrics; their sources have yet to be identified. Exeter Fabric 440 (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 141) is a coarse, buff fabric, dated to the first and early second century at Exeter.

Reduced wares***Local grey wares***

Locally produced grey wares (and to a lesser extent, oxidised wares) were one of the two major sources of coarse wares during the second century, the other being BB1. Different fabrics have been identified. The most common type is a hard, mid-grey fabric usually with slightly darker surfaces, often burnished or wiped. It is slightly micaceous and has occasional minute black inclusions (cf. Bidwell and

Speak 1994, 231–2). Another similar fabric has more inclusions giving a gritty surface appearance.

Black burnished ware fabric 1 (BB1)

BB1 is not a major category of pottery in the Newcastle assemblage. In the north the BB1 industry was an important source of coarse ware during the second century. BB2 and its allied fabrics provided most of the coarse ware requirements during the third century. BB1 begins to reappear in the late third century, but overall numbers remain low on this site.

Black burnished ware fabric 2 (BB2)

It is possible BB2 reached the Lower Tyne forts only in small quantities until the Severan period. After this period, BB2 and its allied fabrics (see below) became the most important suppliers of coarse wares. It has been suggested that BB2 continued to be exported to the north until the last two decades of the third century (Bidwell and Speak 1994, 224), and Newcastle has in fact produced a number of BB2 flanged bowls dating from c. A.D. 270; these were previously not known from the northern frontier (*ibid.*, 231).

South Essex and North Kent (SENK)

This is an overall category comprising a wide range of vessels in several fabrics which were produced alongside the usual BB2 repertoire. It includes the gritty fabric most commonly used for the Gillam (1970) Type 151 lid sealed jar, a sandy dark grey/brown fabric without slip frequently used for jars, and a fine sandy fabric with dark grey surfaces and a slip used for necked bowls. For a discussion of the common types included in this category, see Bidwell and Speak 1994, 228–31.

Minor wares

Ebor ware (EBO)

These vessels, produced at York, are occasionally found in the forts of the Lower Tyne.

White gritty ware

Unknown source; possibly a Continental import.

Severn Valley ware (SVW OX)

Severn Valley ware appears on Hadrian's Wall in small quantities. It continued to reach northern Britain until well into the third century: the Falkirk hoard of some 2,000 denarii dating to c. A.D. 230 was contained in a narrow mouthed Severn Valley ware jar (Breeze 1996, 112, pl. II).

North Gaulish reduced ware (NOG RE)

This was produced throughout the Roman period, and has been found in Britain in contexts from the first to third centuries.

Third century grey ware

Hard mid-grey fabric with fine white quartz inclusions. It is likely that some, if not all, of this ware comes from kiln sites in either East or South Yorkshire.

Minor wares from East Anglia

Horningsea (HOR RE)

Sherds of Horningsea storage jars have now been found at Newcastle, Wallsend and, to a lesser extent, at South Shields. The ware seems to have been in production from the late second to the mid-fourth century (Evans, 1991, 37–8). There are only two stratified sherds at Newcastle and are both from fourth century contexts, but at Wallsend sherds are found in contexts dating to the first half of the third century.

East Anglian wares/Highly micaceous grey ware

There are two types of grey ware, one of them highly micaceous, which might have come from East Anglia.

Nene Valley grey ware

This ware was produced from the second quarter of the second century until the second half of

the third century. It is not common the north and there are only two stratified sherds at Newcastle, from contexts of the late third century and of the second half of the fourth century.

Later Roman wares

Crambeck reduced ware (CRA RW)

This ware reached the north in the late third century, and consisted of bowls, dishes, handled jars, a few beakers and bottles and almost no cooking pots. The bowls and dishes are the most common types in the Lower Tyne forts and show little sign of burning, suggesting a primary use as table wares. The countersunk lug handle jars seem to have been used as water carriers: some have been found almost intact at the bottom of wells (Dalton Parlours: Sumpter 1990, 244, South Shields: Dore and Gillam 1979, fig. 45, no. 332). The conical flanged bowl with internal wavy line (Corder 1937, type 1b) appeared in *c.* A.D. 370.

Aliases: in the publication of the pottery at South Shields (Bidwell and Speak 1994) this ware is referred to as East Yorkshire grey ware.

Calcite gritted ware (CG)

Calcite gritted ware was a pre-Roman ware that continued in use throughout the Roman period. Major importation into the north-east only occurred from the late third century, but it is clear that occasionally vessels reached the area during the first half of the third century.

Dales ware (DAL SH), shell tempered ware and Dales ware type

Dales ware appears in the north from the mid third century (Tyers 1996, 190). Shell tempered ware sherds at Newcastle were from fourth century or later contexts and are likely to be body sherds from Dales ware vessels, but as earlier forms of shell tempered ware are known from the north they have been given a separate classification here. Dales ware type has the same vessel forms as Dales ware, but is made from sandy, non-shell tempered fabric.

Local traditional wares

For fabrics and further discussion, see pp. 169–70.

Late gritty ware

A gritty grey micaceous fabric, often with a pale core and darker surfaces. It can have burnished surfaces, and some vessels are quite clearly handmade. It is known at South Shields from contexts of the late third and early fourth centuries and from later deposits. The ware is possibly from East Yorkshire.

York B18/G18

This fabric is similar to calcite gritted ware without the calcite (Monaghan 1997, 911–2) and probably dates to the fourth century.

Pompeian red ware

(Found in a post-cemetery deposit).

Pompeian red ware fabric 3 is found in small quantities in the north east. It was made in Central Gaul in the first and (probably) second centuries (Tyers 1996, 158).

Catalogue (figs. 15.4–15.10)

Pre-fort agriculture and ditches

Period 4

1. Flagon. Highly fired mid-grey fabric with black inclusions, darker margins, partially oxidised surfaces and a possible patchy thin cream wash. 439C (79ML)
2. Cooking pot. Gillam (1970) Types 115–7. Local grey ware, gritty fabric. 182R3 (80CY)
3. Cooking pot. BB2. 2933
4. Cooking pot. BB2. 446C (79MO)
5. Bowl. BB2. 2933
6. Triangular-rounded rimmed dish. BB2. 2933

Period 4/5

7. Cooking pot. Local grey ware. 676 (82GT)
8. Cooking pot. BB2. 4037

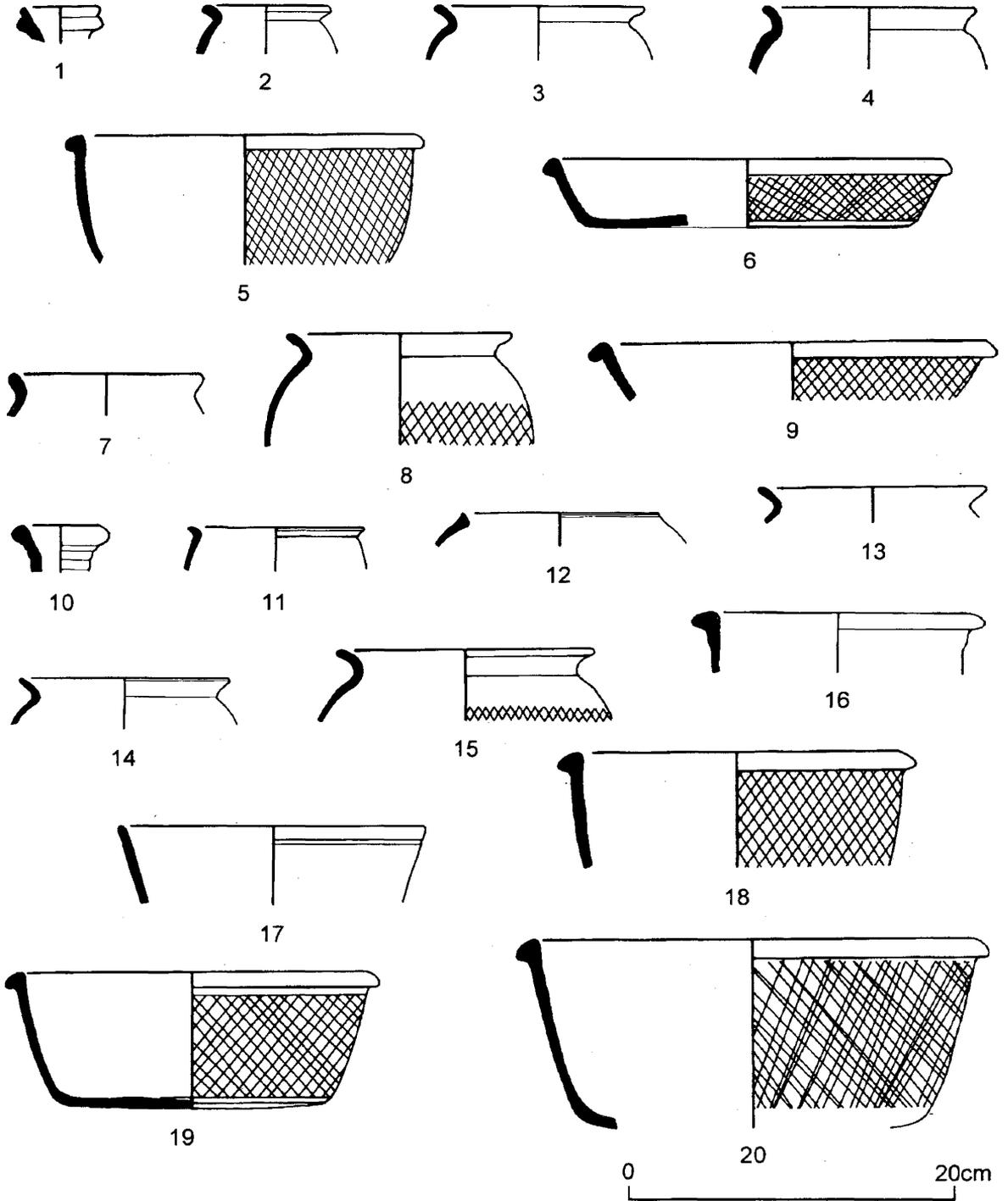


Fig. 15.4 Coarse ware. Scale 1:4.

Pre-construction features***The principia***

9. Bowl/dish. BB2. 246C (79LG)

Buildings in the north-east area

10. Flagon. Hard sandy pale orange fabric. 4083
 11. Cornice rimmed beaker. Cologne. 2906
 12. Bead rimmed jar. BB2. 2906
 13. Cooking pot. BB2. 4083
 14. Cooking pot. BB2. 2906
 15. Cooking pot. BB2. 3085/3105
 16. Flat rimmed bowl. Local grey ware. 3093
 17. Plain rimmed bowl with external groove. BB2. 2910
 18. Triangular-rounded rimmed bowl. BB2. 2906
 19. Triangular-rounded rimmed bowl. All of the base and half of the walls of this vessel survive. BB2. 2906
 20. Triangular-rounded rimmed bowl. BB2. 2918
 21. Mortarium. Slightly burnt. Colchester. 2906, 2911

Fort construction***The principia***

22. Dish. BB2. 417C (79LQ)

Buildings in the north-east area

23. Mortarium. Mancetter-Hartshill. For stamp see fig. 15.3, no. 1. 3059

Third century***Buildings in the north-east area***

24. Three joining sherds from a closed form in a very fine, micaceous fabric with a dark grey core, orange margins. The brownish surfaces have orange inclusions/spots scattered over them. Vertical decoration from a 5-toothed comb. 2981

Late third century or later***The northern end of the via praetoria***

25. Cornice rimmed beaker. Pale orange fabric, brown external and orange internal colour coat. This appears to be a second century type (Perrin 1999, 93). LNV CC. 170R3 (80CO)

26. Miniature cooking pot. Poppyhead beaker fabric, with pale grey wash on rim and shoulder. 170R3 (80CO), 161R3 (80CJ)
 27. Cooking pot. Sooting on body and exterior and interior of rim. Late gritty ware. 161R3 (80CJ)
 28. Cooking pot. Sooting on exterior and on rim. SENK C. 161R3 (80CJ)
 29. Cooking pot. Sooting on exterior and top of rim. SENK E. 153R3 (80CD)
 30. Cooking pot. SENK E. 161R3 (80CJ)
 31. Cooking pot. SENK E. 153R3 (80CD)
 32. Wide mouthed bowl. Severn Valley ware. 153R3 (80CD)
 33. Wide mouthed bowl. Lead grey East Yorkshire grey ware. 161R3 (80CJ)
 34. Triangular-rounded rimmed dish. BB2. 170R3 (80CO)
 35. Triangular-rounded rimmed bowl/dish. BB2. 153R3 (80CD)
 36. Beaded rimmed bowl/dish. BB2. 153R3 (80CD)
 37. Plain rimmed dish with external groove. Sooting on exterior. BB2. 153R3 (80CD)
 38. Handle? Hard, gritty orange fabric with burnished surfaces. As illustrated, the lower end connected onto a horizontal edge that has left a U-shaped impression. The top end has broken away. 161R3 (80CJ)

The extra-mural area

39. Flagon. Grey core, pale orange fabric with occasional red inclusions, and a cream slip. 2204 (85JH)
 40. Jar. Approximately 80% of the vessel survives. Signs of burning on the exterior. Cf. Corder 1930, fig. 13, no. 62. CRA RE. 0000 (85IP), and 2174 (85IS) post Roman
 41. Cooking pot. Burnished on exterior and rim. NV grey ware. 2204 (85JH)
 42. Bowl. Micaceous pale grey fabric with mid grey surfaces. Burnished on exterior with slightly incised wavy line. Interior unburnished, with slightly incised burnished lines. Burning on exterior. See Dragonby (Gregory 1996, fig. 20.25, no. 1322) for a very close parallel with diagonal rather than vertical lines in the pendent panel; a Lincolnshire and South Yorkshire product, dating from the early second to mid third century (*ibid.*, 519–20). 2204 (85JH)

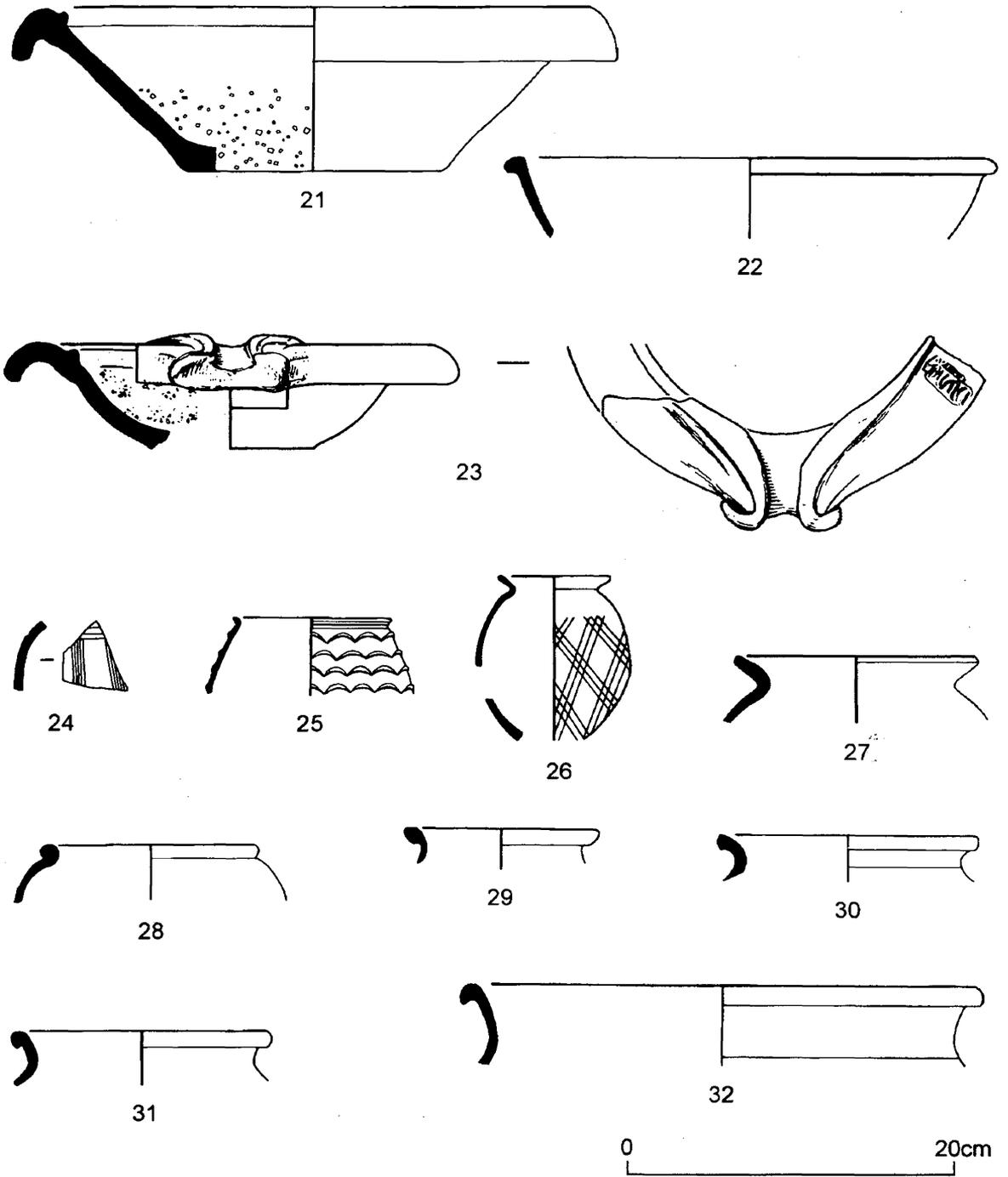


Fig. 15.5 Coarse ware. Scale 1:4.

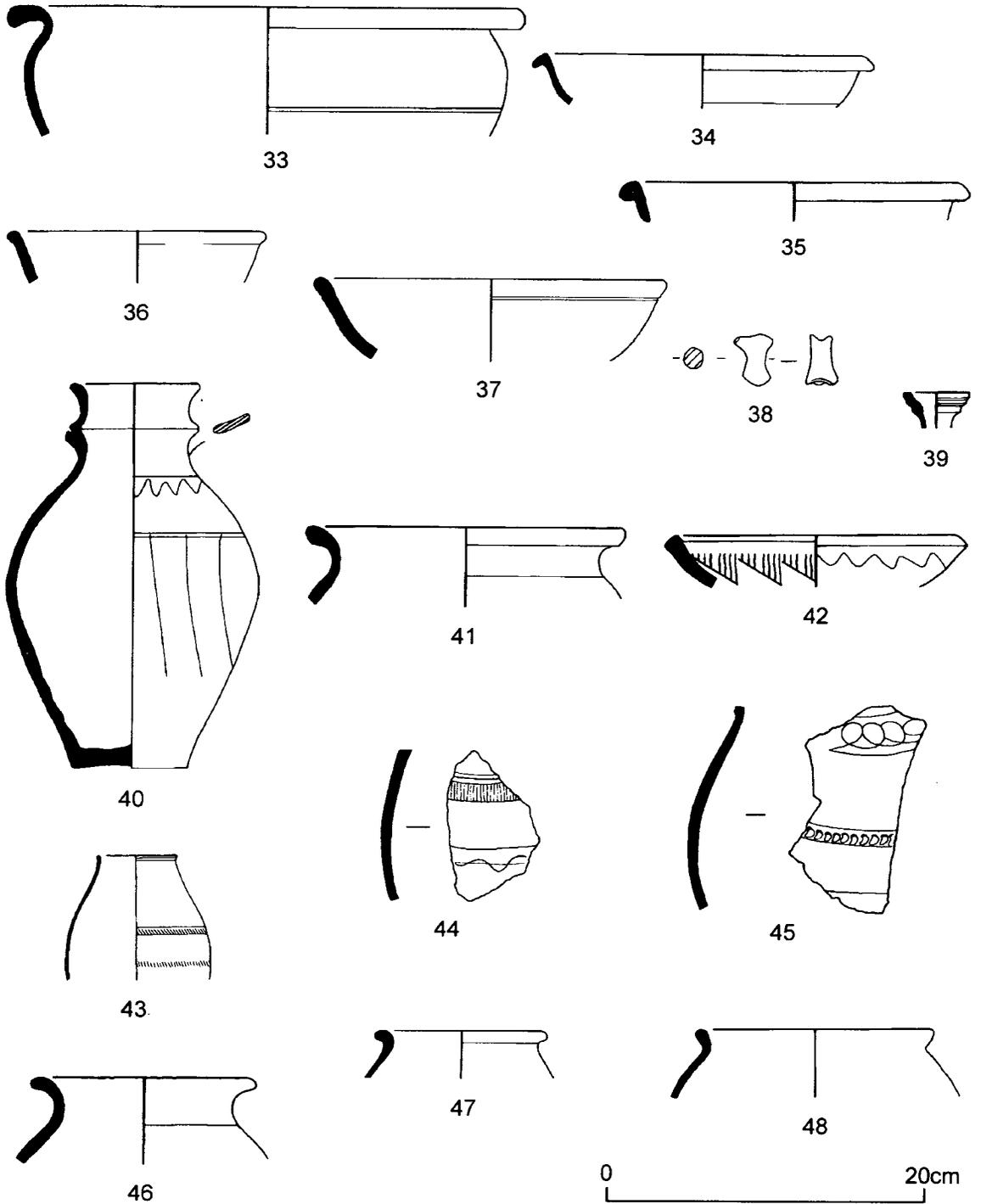


Fig. 15.6 Coarse ware. Scale 1:4.

Fourth century (*via praetoria*)

43. Beaker. Symonds 1992, group 10. Central Gaulish black slipped ware. 625 (82FR)
44. Body sherd from shoulder of a jar. Burnished surface apart from zone of incised vertical lines and a band above the wavy line. SENK D. 625 (82FR)
45. Body sherds from a storage jar. Burnished except for zone under looped line and the line of incised decoration. Yorkshire GW. 625 (82FR)
46. Jar. Burnished line between rim and neck. NV grey ware? 148R3 (78BQ)
47. Jar. Pale grey fabric with black inclusions. Burnished exterior and rim, mottled grey. 557 (82EJ)
48. Cooking pot. Body burnished, but neck and rim unburnished; dark grey exterior surface, pale grey interior. Local grey ware. 557 (82EJ)
49. Jar. Sooting on exterior. CG. 570 (80EQ)
50. Cooking pot. Sooting on body, and exterior and top of rim. CG. 643 (82FV)
51. Cooking pot. Sooting on exterior. SENK E. 625 (82FR)
52. Cooking pot. Handmade. Sooting on exterior. Late gritty grey ware. 570 (82EQ)
53. Cooking pot. Sooting. Late gritty ware. 154R3 (80CE)
54. Cooking pot. Huntcliff type. HUN CG. 557 (82EJ)
55. Flanged bowl, Corder 1937, type 5b. Crambeck parchment ware. 570 (82EQ)
56. Conical flanged bowl. Late gritty ware. 625 (82FR)
57. Conical flanged bowl, Corder 1937, type 1. CRA RE. 643 (82FV)
58. Conical flanged bowl with internal wavy line, Corder 1937, type 1b. CRA RE. 557 (82EJ)
59. Bowl. CRA RE. 570 (82EQ)
60. Plain rimmed bowl with external groove. BB2. 625 (82FR)

Second quarter of fourth century or later*The praetorium*

61. Cooking pot. Purple core, orange margins, red and grey mottled surfaces. Large angular mixed inclusions. SENK? 227C (79HU)

'Via principalis' and other streets

62. Flagon, with single handle. Burnt, but probably black colour coat. LNV CC. 328R2 (78CE)
63. Cooking pot. Dales ware. 328R2 (78CE)
64. Bowl. Young 1977, type C49, A.D. 240-400+. Oxford red slipped ware. 286C (79JC)

The northern defences

65. Conical flanged bowl, Corder 1937, type 1b. CRA RE. 2492 (86BY)

Second half of fourth century or later*The praetorium*

66. Body sherd of beaker with white painted decoration. Brown exterior and orange interior colour coat. White decoration over the slip becomes more common in the second half of the third and fourth centuries (Perrin 1999, 98). LNV CC. (79EV)

The west granary

67. Bowl. Dark brown to orange painted decoration. Corder 1937, type 7. Crambeck parchment ware. 123R1 (78DB)

Excavations at the Bridge Hotel*Street metalling 1*

68. Cooking pot. SENK. 210
69. Cup. Symonds 1992, group 6. Central Gaulish black slipped ware. 210

Street metalling 2

70. Everted rim beaker. Black external and brown internal colour coat. There are four surviving triangular notches cut in the rim; the rim is burnt, but the notches were probably cut after firing. The prominent shoulder and curved rim are found most commonly on indented beakers although occasionally on rarer forms (Howe, Perrin and Mackreth 1980, fig. 4, nos. 35-41). LNV CC. 102
71. Plain rimmed bowl, Corder 1937, type 2a. CRA RE. 102
72. Beaker. Burnished on shoulder and interior and exterior of rim. Micaceous, slightly gritty

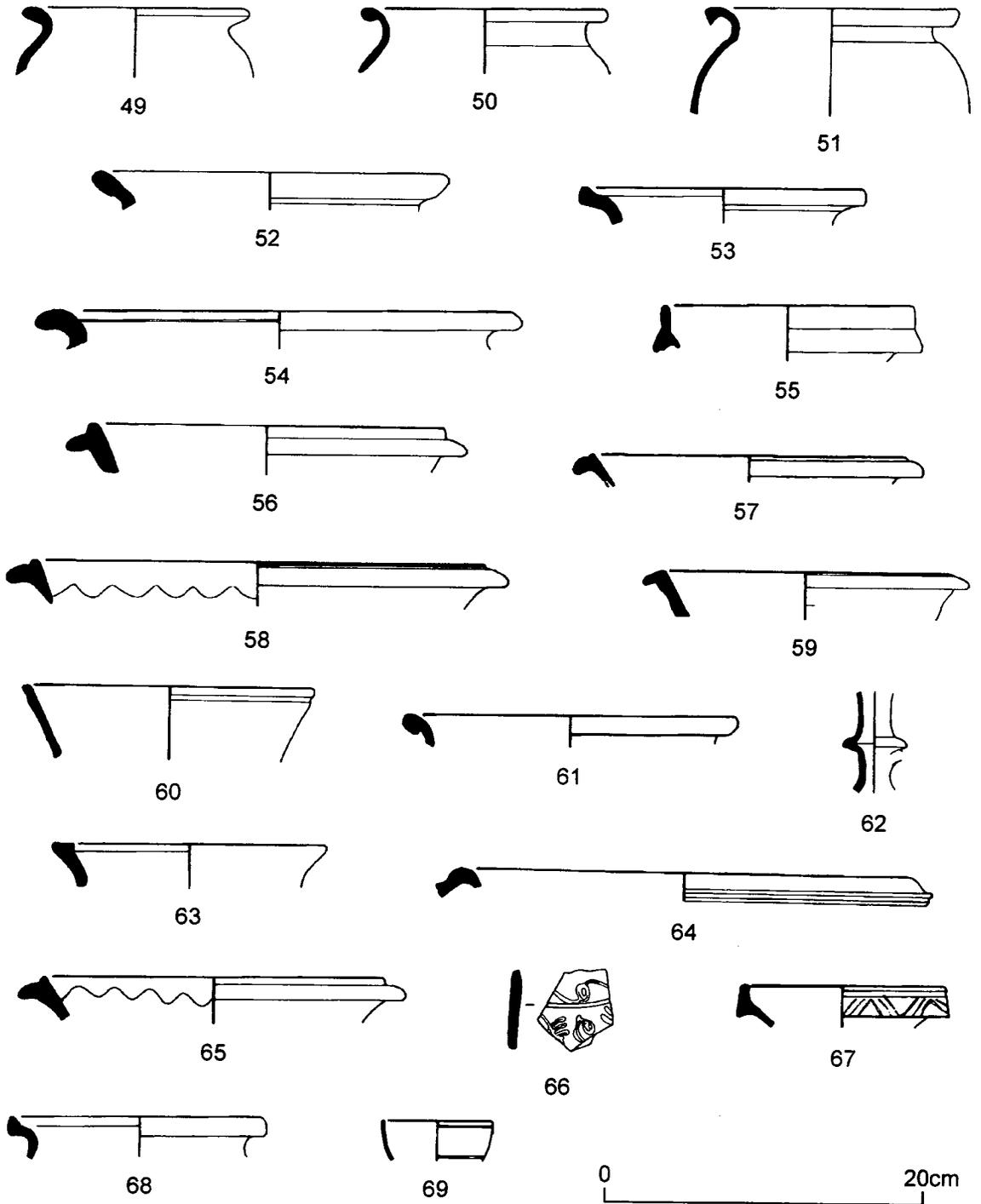


Fig. 15.7 Coarse ware. Scale 1:4.

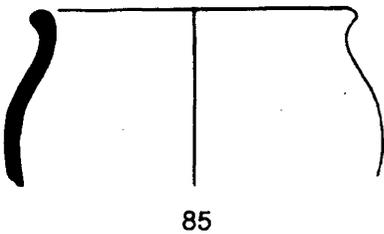
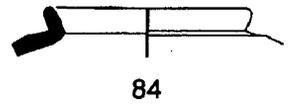
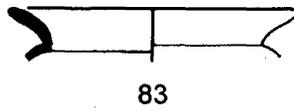
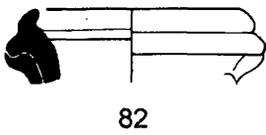
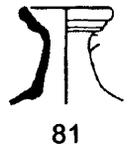
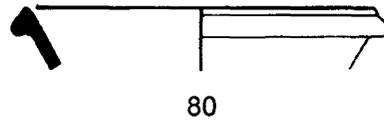
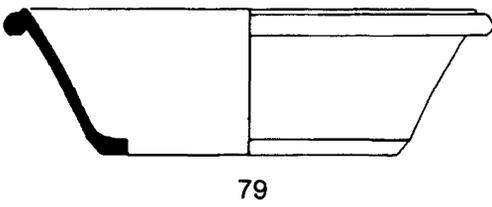
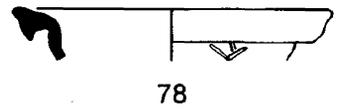
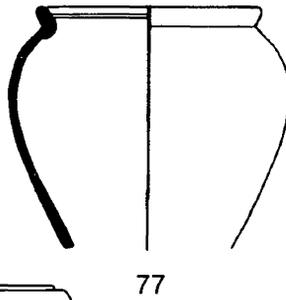
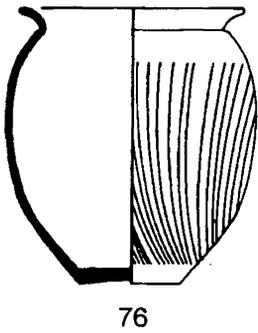
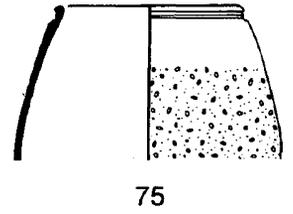
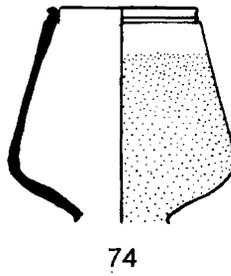
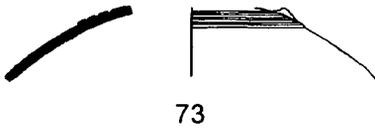
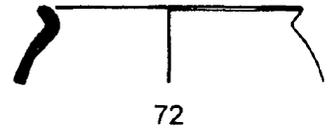
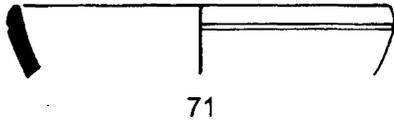
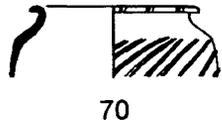


Fig. 15.8 Coarse ware. Scale 1:4.

white fabric with pale grey surfaces and brown margin towards exterior. 102

Occupation in, or debris from, buildings

73. Flagon with remains of one handle. Soft purple/red fabric with orange exterior and a cream wash. 27
74. Cornice rim beaker with fine roughcast. Hard orange fabric towards exterior, red interior surface and uneven dark brown exterior surface. 8, 22, 27
75. Cornice rim beaker with clay roughcast decoration. North Gallic FW. 22
76. Cooking pot. BB2. 22
77. Cooking pot, Gillam (1970) Type 151. Sooting on exterior. SENK. 22

Street metalling 4

78. Bowl? Slightly gritty, micaceous buff fabric with a slightly darker surface. Remains of incised decoration. 206
79. Flanged bowl. BB2. 40
80. Flanged bowl/dish. BB2. 40

Early Anglo-Saxon

81. Flagon. Sandy pale orange fabric with few visible inclusions other than large soft red inclusions. Single handle. 2371 (85MH)
82. Flagon with one surviving handle. Slightly micaceous sandy fabric, with grey core, pale orange and then dark orange margins, paler orange surfaces with traces of burnishing. 145R3 (80BN)
83. Cooking pot. Burnished on exterior of rim and top of interior. SENK fabric D. 2183 (85IR)
84. Jar. Local traditional ware: handmade, black fabric (fabric group 1). Oxidised on interior surface. 2453 (86AU)
85. Cooking pot. Local traditional ware: handmade, fabric group 2. 2174 (85IS)
86. Cooking pot, angle uncertain. Local traditional ware: handmade, fabric group 2, partially oxidised. 2446 (86AQ)
87. Wide mouthed bowl. Burnished on body and interior and exterior of rim. Local oxidised ware, gritty fabric. 2496 (86CA)
88. Conical flanged bowl, Corder 1937, type 1b. Heavy sooting under flange and traces on top. CRA RE. 2369 (85MD)
89. Conical flanged bowl, Corder 1937, type 1. CRA RE. 2446 (86AQ)

90. Plain rimmed bowl. Partly burnt. CG. 2456 (86AW)

Anglo-Saxon graves

91. Flagon. Fine fabric, with dark grey core, red margins, orange surfaces and cream wash. For a similar neck form, *cf.* Perrin 1999, fig. 67, no. 364. 2861
92. Jar. Pink fabric with large soft white and red inclusions, including a very large red inclusion. Brown colour coat? burnished on exterior. Burnt. 3678, 3685, 3840, and non-grave context 3948.
93. Beaker. *Cf.* York: Monaghan 1997, fig. 335, no. 3201. Crambeck parchment ware. 3664
94. Jug. Burnished in bands, inside and out. *Cf.* Langton: Corder and Kirk 1932, fig. 26, no. 71. Yorkshire grey ware. 3656
95. Jar. Pale grey fabric, mid grey surfaces. CRA RE. 3751
96. Jar. *Cf.* York: Monaghan 1993, fig. 294, no. 2935. North Gaulish grey ware. 3763
97. Necked bowl with stamped herring-bone decoration. Young 1977, type C78, A.D. 340–400+. Oxford red slipped ware. 588 (82EP) and non-grave context 549 (82DL)
98. Bowl, Young 1977, type C49, A.D. 240–400+. Oxford red slipped ware. Burnt. 3208
99. Flanged bowl. *Céramique à l'éponge*. Probably fourth century. 3864
100. Flanged bowl Corder, 1937 type 5a, with internal double wavy line. One sherd shows burning on the end of the flange. CRA RE. 3747, 3761
101. Flanged bowl, Young 1977, type C51, A.D. 240–400+. Very worn. Oxford red slipped ware. 3807
102. Dish. Dark orange colour coat. *Cf.* Corbridge: Gillam (1970) Type 334. LNV CC. 3826
103. Plain rimmed bowl. Traces of sooting on exterior. Late gritty ware. 3759
104. Bowl. *Cf.* Corder and Kirk 1932, fig. 14, no. 15. CRA RE. 3721
105. Head pot. North African style fabric: hard orange fabric, with some quartz inclusions and buff core. Surface sculpted into small raised areas with central depressions and combed to looked like curls of hair. *Cf.* York: Monaghan 1997, fig. 357. Wallsend: unpublished. 3704, 3765

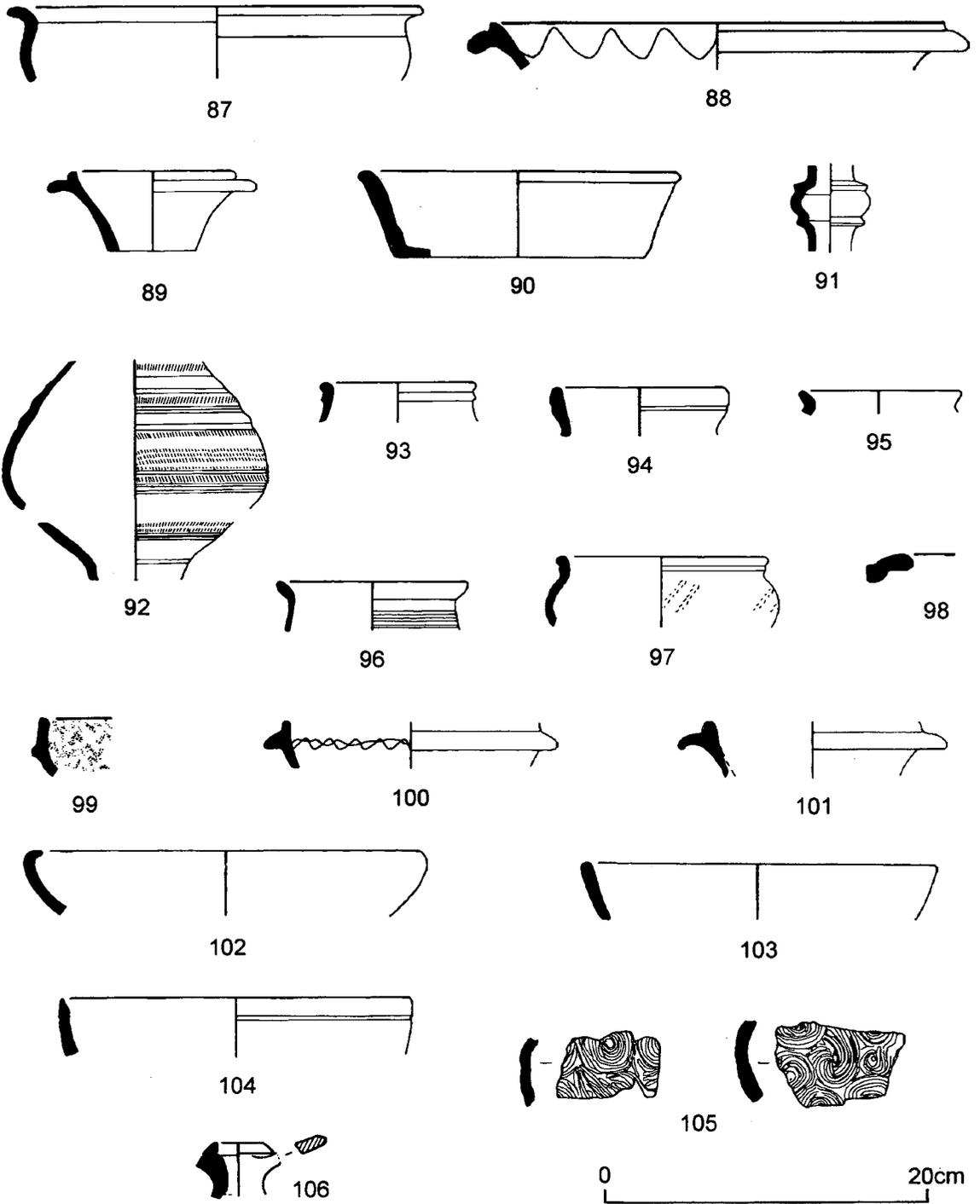


Fig. 15.9 Coarse ware. Scale 1:4.

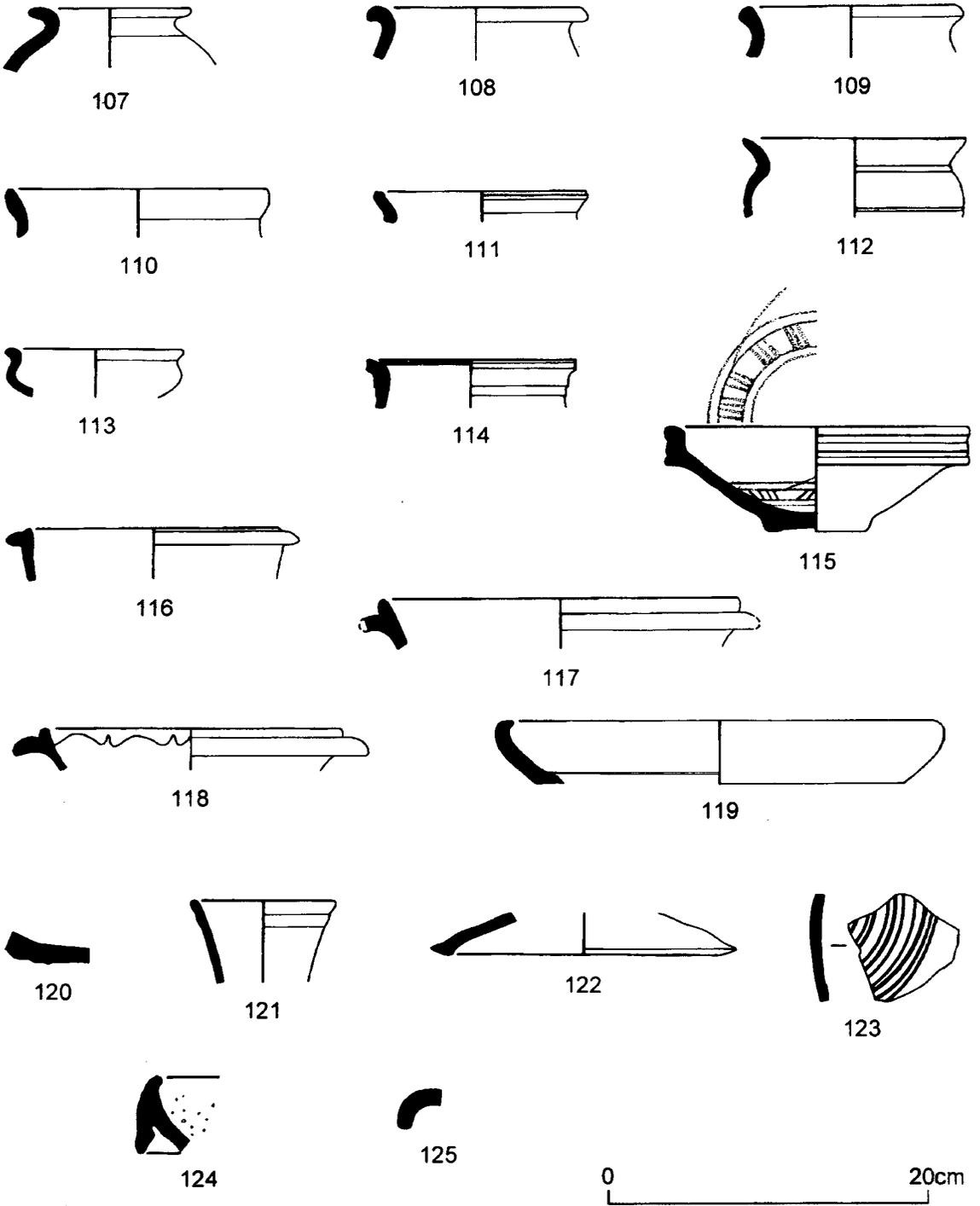


Fig. 15.10 Coarse ware. Scale 1:4.

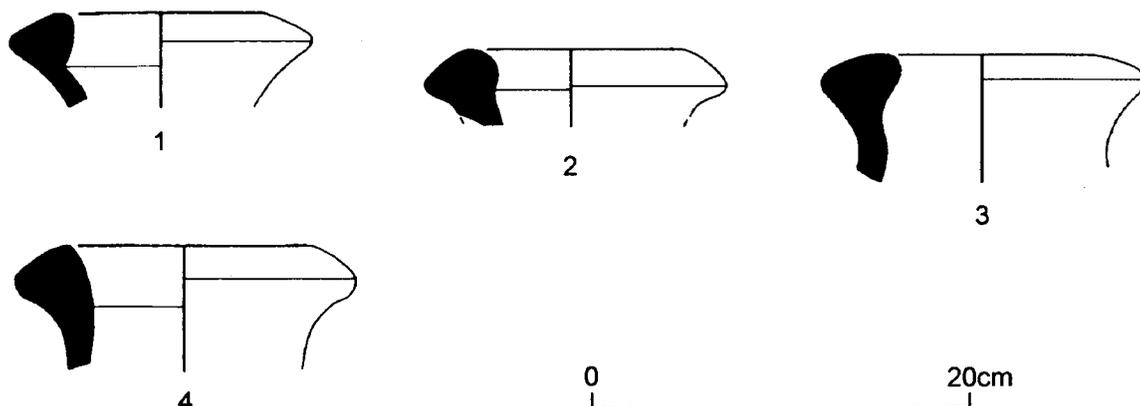


Fig. 15.11 Amphorae. Scale 1:4.

Other residual

106. Flagon with two handles. Black colour coat. Cf. Brancaster: Andrews 1985, type 41. LNV CC. 101R1 (78BI)
107. Cooking pot. Handmade late gritty ware. 152R3 (80BS)
108. Cooking pot. Burnished on top of rim. Fabric B18/G18. 2700
109. Cooking pot. Sooting on rim. Handmade late gritty ware. 549 (82DL)
110. Jar. Fine dark grey fabric, white margins, brown, burnished surface. SENK? 2668 (87CC)
111. Cooking pot. Late gritty grey ware. 152R3 (80BS)
112. Everted rimmed bowl. Burnished on shoulder and interior of rim. Fine, highly fired grey fabric with occasional white quartz inclusions and burnished dark grey exterior. East Anglian vessel type, cf. Brancaster: Andrews 1985, type 114. Bridge Hotel, 806
113. Bowl. Hard orange fabric with brown colour coat; burnt. 2854
114. Flat rimmed bowl with one groove. White fabric with occasional large soft red inclusions, with pink surfaces. Slightly burnt on rim. 549 (82DL)
115. Bowl, Corder 1937, type 9. Surface worn over much of vessel, so the orange painted decoration is faint. Crambeck parchment ware. 549 (82DW)
116. Flanged bowl/dish. Sooting on exterior. BB2. Bridge Hotel, 19.
117. Flanged bowl. Late gritty grey ware. 152R3 (80BS)
118. Conical flanged bowl, Corder 1937 type 1b. Burnt. CRA RE. 2783
119. Bowl. Orange colour coat. LNV CC. 2589 (87CX)
120. Base sherd of platter with footring. Pompeian red ware, Peacock 1977, fabric 3. Bridge Hotel, 10.
121. Cup. Fine, highly micaceous buff fabric, dark grey exterior. Burnished on exterior and in bands round top of interior. 518 (82CS)
122. Lid. Sandy orange fabric with occasional mica plates. 7 (77DS)
123. Body sherd of closed vessel with burnished spiral or concentric circle decoration. Hard pale grey fabric with mid grey surfaces; plentiful fine, and occasional larger, black inclusions. On the outer, micaceous surface minute voids from the black inclusions are visible, while the interior surface is mottled grey. This is probably an East Anglian product; the motif is generally rare, but spirals were used at the Homersfield kilns (Smedley and Owles 1958, fig. 31, c) and concentric circles at Stanground, Peterborough (Dannell *et al.* 1993, fig. 24, no. 204). 141R1 (78DZ)
124. Collared mortarium. Kent. For stamp see fig. 15.3, no. 3. 3580, 3586
125. Mortarium flange. For stamp see fig. 15.3, no. 2. Lower Nene Valley. 3807

DISCUSSION

Introduction

The excavations in 1976–92 produced 60.752kg of pottery (excluding amphorae) from the

Roman levels, the early Anglo-Saxon deposits and the succeeding cemetery. The much smaller quantities of Roman pottery from the later medieval and post-medieval levels were examined, but only the mortaria and amphorae were quantified. In addition there were a further 4.692kg of Roman pottery from deposits of all periods from the excavations in the cellar of the Bridge Hotel in 1995 (Table 15.13). Quantification was by weighing and by measuring rim percentages (Estimated Vessel Equivalents – EVEs); samples of ‘native’ or Local Traditional Ware were compared with other examples from nearby sites by thin-sectioning.

The pottery from Newcastle was sufficient in quantity to show that it drew upon the same sources as the forts of Wallsend and South Shields; the relative importance of these sources also seems to have been broadly the same at all three forts. Newcastle is particularly important for the study of the latest Roman pottery; deposits of this date scarcely survive at Wallsend and at South Shields there are only two large late fourth- or early fifth-century groups.

For the purposes of quantification, the contexts have been divided into two groups. Roman contexts have been combined with post-Roman contexts preceding the development of the cemetery; this is because there were many contexts which could only be given a general date within the Roman period and others which could have been either late Roman or post-Roman (Table 15.8). The second group of contexts is represented by the cemetery soils (Table 15.9); the graves were dug through the latest Roman levels and will thus have contained the latest Roman pottery to have reached the site. Two smaller series of groups have been quantified separately (Tables 15.10 and 15.12) but are also included in Table 15.8.

More could be usefully said about the Newcastle pottery than is contained within this section. There will be further discussion of its various aspects in forthcoming reports on the pottery from Wallsend and South Shields.

Table 15.8 Pottery by fabric from all contexts pre-fort construction to early Anglo-Saxon, shown as percentages.

Fabric	% by weight	% by EVE
Samian	7.8	9.4
Mortarium	7.4	4.3
FW: Cologne	<0.1	0.4
FW: Central Gaulish black slip	0.2	1.8
FW: Moselkeramik	<0.1	0
FE: Nene Valley	2.0	2.1
FW: poppyhead beaker	0.1	0.1
FW: Oxford red slip	0.2	0.3
Crambeck parchment	0.1	0.2
Flagon	1.3	4.0
Exeter fabric 440	0.2	0
Ebor	0.5	0.2
Severn Valley	0.1	0.2
White gritty	<0.1	0
Unidentified oxidised wares	1.0	0.4
BB1	2.0	1.8
BB2	27.9	28.9
SENK	7.5	7.3
Horningsea	0.7	0
East Anglian grey wares	0.1	0.3
Highly micaceous grey	0.2	0
Nene Valley grey	0.2	0.2
Local grey wares	2.6	2.1
Grey wares (misc)	0.4	0.4
Third century grey wares	1.7	1.0
East Yorkshire CRA RW	17.3	16.4
Calcite gritted	11.1	12.3
Shell tempered	0.2	0
Dales	0.2	0.5
Dales type	<0.1	0.3
Late gritty	1.6	0.8
Local traditional	1.0	0.6
Unidentified wares	4.0	3.6
Totals	27.911 kg	3444%

The construction date of the fort

The dedication of loyalty to Julia Domna establishes that the fort was in existence by 213 (Part 14, pp. 133–4). A more exact determination of its construction date depends largely on the pottery and is thus conveniently dealt with in this section.

Antonine samian came from the filling of the ditches which preceded the fort and from the

Table 15.9 Pottery quantified by fabric from the post-Roman (cemetery) layers, shown as percentages.

Fabric	% by weight	% by EVE
Samian	6.2	9.4
Mortarium	5.9	4.5
FW: Central Gaulish black slip	0.2	0.3
FW: Moselkeramik	0.1	0
FW: Nene Valley	3.3	3.0
FW: poppyhead beaker	0.1	0
FW: Oxford red slip	0.3	0.2
FW: Céramique à l'éponge	<0.1	0.1
FW: unidentified	0.2	0.2
Crambeck parchment	4.7	4.2
Flagon	0.6	0.4
Ebor	0.4	0
Unidentified oxidised ware	1.6	1.8
BB1	2.5	0.5
BB2 and SENK	20.4	22.9
Horningsea	0.8	0.3
East Anglian grey wares	0.4	0
Highly micaceous grey	<0.1	2.5
Nene Valley grey	0.1	1.1
North Gaulish reduced	<0.1	0.2
Local grey wares	0.2	0.3
Third century grey wares	0.6	1.8
East Yorkshire CRA RW	13.3	13.6
Calcite gritted	28.4	24.9
Shell tempered	<0.1	0
Dales type	0.1	1.4
Late gritty	1.7	0.6
York fabric B18/G18	0.6	0.5
Local traditional	0.3	0
Unidentified wares	7.1	4.8
Totals	32.81 kg	3246%

hearths associated with the construction of the fort under the north-east buildings. The latter also produced a sherd of Nene Valley colour-coated ware which occurs in small quantities in early third-century (and possibly late second-century) deposits on the Wall but is uncommon until later in the third century. Both deposits and also the levelling layers above the filled ditches produced BB2 in quantities typical of the late second or early third century. Sherds of BB2 or Antonine samian also came from the foundations of the west granary and from the construction trenches of the strong room,

Table 15.10 Pottery quantified by fabric from pre-fort and construction levels.

Fabric	% by weight	% by EVE
Samian	1.0	3.2
Mortarium	6.5	1.4
FW: Cologne	0.5	2.8
FW: Nene valley	<0.1	0
Flagon	3.3	3.4
Exeter fabric 440	1.1	0
BB1	0.2	0
BB2	65.2	75.4
BB2 (grey)	1.4	0
SENK	0.2	0
Poppyhead beaker fabric	0.5	0
Local grey ware, fabric 1	6.8	4.5
Local grey ware, fabric 2	1.2	4.5
Local grey ware, fabric 4	3.6	1.4
Calcite gritted ware	0.3	0
Unidentified reduced wares	8.1	3.4
Totals	3.329 kg	495%

praetorium hypocaust and eavesdrip gully of Building I; the primary street between Buildings I and II contained a mortarium stamp of c. 140–60. All this material establishes an absolute *terminus post quem* of the Antonine period for the construction date of the fort and a rather looser *terminus* of late second or early third century.

The later date range is supported by the overall character of the samian ware. The crucial evidence is 'the high proportion of late second-century Central Gaulish and East Gaulish wares [which] may suggest that the fort was founded late in the century, or even slightly later' (B. Dickinson, p. 148).

The amount of East Gaulish ware, in the order of 20% of the total, is not exceptionally high for a Hadrian's Wall fort. The Newcastle assemblage can be compared with those from two other forts on the East Coast: Brancaster and Caister-on-Sea. There was more Central Gaulish than East Gaulish ware from the external settlement at Brancaster (62% and 38%); occupation, which may have preceded the building of the known fort, was judged to

Table 15.11 Occurrence of Local Traditional Ware in quantified groups from Newcastle, Wallsend and South Shields. The statistics for the Wallsend and South Shields pottery include amphorae; thus, in comparison with Newcastle, the percentages of LTW should be 10–25% higher.

Assemblage/group	% of assemblage/group		Total assembly/group	
	wt %	EVEs%	wt	EVEs
Newcastle: Roman & early post-Roman levels	1.0	0.6	27.91 kg	3444%
Newcastle: cemetery levels	0.3	–	32.81 kg	3246%
South Shields: Per 4dem to 5B/6A dem (Severan)	0.21	–	77.44 kg	7175%
South Shields: Per 6 ditch (2nd qtr of 3rd cent)	–	–	26.99 kg	4261%
Wallsend: cistern (mid-3rd cent)	0.25	0.35	36.74 kg	3351%

Table 15.12 Pottery quantified by fabric (percentages) for the fourth-century remetalling of the *via praetoria* and associated features.

Fabric	% by weight	% by EVE
Samian	7.0	9.1
Mortarium (residual)	8.5	5.0
Mortarium (third/fourth century)	4.0	1.9
FW: Central Gaulish	0.8	7.1
FW: Nene Valley	1.0	–
Flagon	0.4	–
Ebor ware	1.9	–
BB1	1.1	–
BB2	7.6	3.6
SENK	7.6	10.3
Second century grey wares	1.4	–
Third century grey wares	1.8	–
East Yorkshire grey ware	37.5	37.8
Calcite gritted ware	12.4	20.0
Dales ware	1.8	0.6
Late gritty ware	1.4	2.0
Local traditional ware	0.6	–
Unidentified wares	3.2	2.6
Totals	4.811 kg	691%

have started in the mid- or late-Antonine periods (B. Dickinson and J. Bird in Hinchcliffe 1985, 82). At Caister-on-Sea there was three times as much East Gaulish as Central Gaulish ware and it was suggested that the fort was built in the late second or early third century (Darling 1993, 154, 242). At Newcastle there was some occupation from the Hadrianic period onwards. This might partly account for the relatively large amounts of Central Gaulish

ware. It is also possible that Brancaster and Caister-on-Sea are later foundations than Newcastle.

The absence or scarcity of other types of pottery point in the same direction.

There is very little BB1 which even in the second half of the second century was still arriving at the eastern end of the Wall in quantity, although it is scarcely present in third-century deposits. Mortaria from northern England, production of which ended at about the end of the second century, occur in large quantities at South Shields where the total assemblage is dominated by pottery from the fort built in the mid-Antonine period (20.75% of all the mortaria calculated on the basis of minimum numbers: Bidwell and Speak 1994, table 8.2). At Newcastle the quantities are much smaller (9.95% by weight and 5.4% by EVEs, Northern and Corbridge products: Table 15.6). The next commonest second-century mortaria at South Shields are from Colchester and East Anglia/Kent (13.41%); these products are again scarcer at Newcastle (9.2% by weight and 5.4% by EVEs).

Pottery of various types thus supports a construction date for the fort of the late second or early third century but cannot be used to determine the date more closely, at least at present. The historical possibilities range from the early 180s to the period of the Severan campaigns (see Paper II, p. 253), but the dating of BB2, which needs to be considered separately, might allow further refinement in the near future.

BB2 from the construction levels of the fort and from earlier deposits

The deposits considered in the preceding section contained BB2 (Black-Burnished Ware Category 2), a coarse ware produced at Colchester and at various sites in northern Kent and southern Essex. BB2 dominated the assemblage, comprising 65.2% of its total weight and 75.4% of the EVEs (Table 15.10). Although the assemblage is small, the overwhelming quantity of BB2 suggests that the material was deposited when this ware was providing the bulk of the coarse ware at Newcastle. The date currently accepted for the earliest appearance of BB2 on Hadrian's Wall is the late 150s, following the abandonment of the Antonine Wall (Gillam 1973, 58; for the date of the abandonment of the Antonine Wall, see Hodgson 1995). BB2 was 'the commonest single fabric in Antonine Scotland' (Gillam 1973, 57); although Gillam considered that none reached Hadrian's Wall during the earlier Antonine period, proof of its absence is lacking (*cf.* Dore and Gillam 1979, 61).

Gillam (1973, 58) stated that, following the re-occupation of Hadrian's Wall, BB2 appeared in the eastern and central sectors in quantities as large as, or even greater than, on the Antonine Wall. His conclusion, not supported by detailed argument, must have been based on the contents of the so-called Corbridge destruction deposit, at that time the only large stratified assemblage of the mid- to late second century from the northern frontier, and on the common occurrence of the earlier BB2 types. One exception was noted for which no explanation could be found: early BB2 was 'rare in the turrets, and so far unrecorded in the milecastles'. The date and character of the Corbridge deposit have since been widely questioned and the date at which the early BB2 types were superseded is also not firmly established. There are two recently-excavated assemblages, both unpublished, which contradict Gillam's views. Outside the western tower associated with the road bridge at Chesters, built in the late 150s or early 160s (Bidwell

1999, 119–20), was a midden probably consisting of material discarded from the tower; it was sealed soon after the bridge was built by a northern extension of the road ramp. At South Shields two barrack blocks built in the mid-Antonine period and occupied until the construction of the Severan supply-base have recently been excavated. Neither assemblage contained much BB2, the coarse wares consisting mainly of BB1 and local grey wares. It seems possible that when Hadrian's Wall was re-occupied, the BB2 kilns lost most of their share of the northern military market, only regaining it in the Severan period. Further work is required on the South Shields pottery, which might well show that assemblages dominated by BB2, such as that from Newcastle, are typical of the Severan period. That would also account for the scarcity of BB2 in the turrets, many of which are thought to have been abandoned in the 180s and demolished in the Severan period.

Third- and early fourth-century pottery

There are a number of very small groups of this period, but none is worth analysis. The general character of the pottery supply, clear enough from Tables 15.8 and 15.9, is identical to that at South Shields and Wallsend. BB2 and other coarse ware fabrics (SENK) from southern Essex (and less probably north Kent) are in the ascendancy until the last quarter of the third century. There is the same range of products from less important coarse-ware production sites near, or with access by river to, the East Coast (the Lower Nene Valley, Horningsea, unidentified East Anglian kilns and Lincolnshire (fig. 15.6, no. 42)). The pattern of continental imports is also similar. Of particular interest are the Italian amphorae, common at South Shields and Wallsend but scarcely known at other Wall forts.

Local Traditional ('Native') Ware

Production of pottery in the indigenous Iron Age tradition continued throughout the Roman period in north-east England, although

on a limited scale. It is usually termed 'native' ware, but this is misleading: much of the pottery imported into the region for the use of the Roman army was also 'native' in the sense that it represented a continuation of the Iron Age pottery traditions of other regions, influenced little or not at all by Roman ceramics. Examples are BB1 cooking-pots from Dorset and calcite-gritted 'Knapton ware' from East Yorkshire. A preferable name for the indigenous pottery of Roman north-east England is Local Traditional Ware (LTW).

This pottery occurs on Roman military sites. A cooking-pot with a simple everted rim has been published from a third-century deposit at Corbridge (Birley and Richmond 1938, fig. 7, no. 13: 'native type, in a rough, hard ware with white grit in the body'). The vessel was used to illustrate Gillam's Type 156, although the other examples cited, from milecastle 9 and Benwell, are rather different. The same site at Corbridge produced a cooking-pot with a simple, in-turned rim from a later Antonine deposit (*ibid.*, fig. 8, no. 13: 'hard, coarse ware embodying white grit') and 'a somewhat similar vessel', unpublished, was noted from a second-century deposit at milecastle 37. No further examples of LTW have been published from the Wall, but small quantities have been recovered from recent excavations at Newcastle, Wallsend and South Shields. Petrological analysis of 20 sherds from Newcastle and South Shields was carried out by M. Pilar Lapuente, the report on which will be published in a forthcoming volume on the South Shields excavations. To summarise the results relevant to Newcastle, the LTW comprises two fabric groups:

Group 1: fabric ranges from buff to dark grey, several sherds with brown margins and grey core; slightly micaceous with hard white and brown inclusions of irregular size; handmade, surfaces often roughly burnished. An origin in the Northumbrian coastal plain was indicated, most probably between the Rivers Aln and Wear.

Group 2: hard, granitic fabric ranging from mid-grey to black; mica inclusions showing prominently on the surfaces, hard white and softer grey inclusions in the body; handmade,

surfaces sometimes roughly burnished. A source in the vicinity of South Shields or a little to the north of the Tyne was suggested.

Sherds were recorded from thirteen contexts at Newcastle; three were of late third- or fourth-century date and the remainder associated either with the cemetery or the underlying post-Roman levels. Sherds in fabric-group 1 were twice as common as those in fabric-group 2; fabric-group 1 is also more common at South Shields and Wallsend. The sherds were located in contexts as far south as the east granary and as far north as the area beyond the fort wall. Their absence from the area of the *principia* and *praetorium* is unlikely to be significant: that part of the site produced less pottery than elsewhere.

Table 15.11 shows the quantities of LTW at Newcastle in comparison with third-century groups or assemblages at South Shields and Wallsend; a number of quantified groups of small or medium size from those two sites contained no LTW and have been omitted. In all instances the amounts are very small, but at Newcastle the Roman and early post-Roman levels produced at least four times as much LTW by weight and almost twice as much by EVEs as the deposits at the other sites. Unfortunately LTW was not quantified separately in the extensive fourth-century groups which have been published from South Shields, but it is certainly no more common in the later levels than in the third-century deposits. The occurrence of this ware in much larger quantities at Newcastle might well be accounted for by the presence of a market in the fort during the fourth century which is suggested by the very large number of coins from the *via praetoria* (Paper II, pp. 275–80). This would suggest that there was direct trade between the occupants of the fort and the people in its hinterland and indeed beyond the Wall. Whether the pottery was traded as a commodity in itself or as containers for traded commodities is impossible to say. It is worth noting, however, that LTW is as serviceable as many of the other coarser types of pottery that reached the fort, for example Dales Ware and calcite-gritted ware.

Later fourth-century pottery

The late Roman pottery at Newcastle is of particular interest because of the large quantities preserved in the early post-Roman and later cemetery levels.

Much of this pottery will have derived from the final phases of occupation in the fort. Equivalent levels rarely survive at other fort-sites on Hadrian's Wall: those that escaped the extensive damage caused by later agriculture have often been removed without record by excavations carried out before the modern era.

The dating of later fourth-century pottery on Hadrian's Wall, and in northern England generally, was established in the 1920s and 1930s, drawing principally on work at the Yorkshire Signal Stations and Birdoswald; it is repeated with minor modifications in Gillam's *Types* (1970). The most common pottery was from East Yorkshire: grey wares, Parchment ware and the much rarer oxidised bowls, all from Crambeck, and calcite-gritted wares, now known not to have been made at Crambeck (Evans 1989, 61). Stratified pottery from recent excavations at Birdoswald had seemed to overturn the long-accepted scheme of dating for these wares. The filling of the southern granary at Birdoswald included 23 coins, of which the latest were issues of 347–8, and a group of pottery 7.57kg in weight which included Huntcliff-type cooking-pots, a Lower Nene Valley conical flanged bowl in colour-coated ware and a Parchment ware bowl of Gillam Type 290 (Wilmott 1997, 207, 247–0, table 12, fig. 167). The result, it was argued, was to change the date of introduction of all the late pottery types from the 360s or 370s to before 348. In fact, the Huntcliff-type cooking-pots, which have long been regarded as starting earlier than the other late types, might thus date to before 340. This new dating was accepted in the recent report on Malton, where additional evidence from other sites, particularly the villa at Dalton Parlours, was discussed (Bidwell and Croom 1997, 88, 90).

A wider review of the dating of East Yorkshire pottery is now in progress. Sites such as Brough-on-Humber, Ribchester and

Watercrock with coin-lists extending into the 370s have produced negligible amounts of this later pottery and it is absent from stratified sequences extending well into the second half of the fourth century at Vindolanda and South Shields. The balance of evidence seems sufficiently in favour of the long-accepted later dating to justify its revival in this report, although the whole question requires much further work.

Small groups from the *via praetoria* of later fourth-century date (*Table 15.12*)

Pottery from the final remetalling of the *via praetoria* and various associated features has *termini post quos* of 364–75 supplied by two slightly worn coins of Valentinian I from the remetalling (nos. 339–40) and of c. 370 because of the presence of a Crambeck Parchment ware mortarium and a conical flanged bowl of Corder (1937) Type 1b. The pottery was deposited while the *via praetoria* was in use, but its latest date cannot otherwise be determined; it is possible that further layers of metalling or patching were removed by post-Roman disturbance. The best comparison is with the pottery from Periods 5 demolition and 6 construction of the Stone Fort 2 barracks at Vindolanda (Bidwell 1985, table VI, 201–3). These deposits had a *terminus post quem* of c. 370 supplied by a coin of Valens (*ibid.*, no. 172) which showed some wear; they cannot be as late as the end of the Roman period for there was further rebuilding on the site of the barracks.

Common to both these groups is the low ratio of calcite-gritted ware to East Yorkshire grey wares: at Newcastle 1:3.02 and at Vindolanda 1:1.74 by weight. In the fourth century the main trend on sites of all types in northern Britain was for calcite-gritted ware to become more prevalent than grey wares. Evans (2000, 40) connected this with an increased use of jars (by far the commonest type in calcite-gritted ware), a sign that pottery usage was reverting to a range of vessels more characteristic of Iron Age rather than Roman life. This preference was said to be evident from the mid-fourth

century. That might be true of civilian sites in Yorkshire, but it seems that on Hadrian's Wall the marked increase in calcite-gritted ware occurred later.

Later Roman pottery: the overall assemblages

The assemblage of pottery from the Roman and early post-Roman deposits at Newcastle again has less calcite-gritted ware than East Yorkshire grey ware (a ratio of 1:1.56 by weight, see Table 15.8). However, the pottery from the cemetery levels shows a marked drop in the amount of East Yorkshire grey wares and a predominance of calcite-gritted ware (ratio 1:2.14 by weight, Table 15.9). The cemetery soil, in addition to containing the latest Roman pottery to have been deposited on the site, also included material disturbed from earlier deposits by the cutting of graves, the latter accounting for the large percentage of predominantly third-century BB2 and Thameside wares. Some, perhaps much, of the East Yorkshire grey wares will have been churned up from earlier deposits: the ratio of calcite-gritted ware deposited in the later levels was probably much higher than appears on Table 15.9. Crambeck Parchment ware is also well represented at 4.7% by weight and 4.2% by EVEs of the total assemblage, or respectively 9.65% or 9.59% of all the East Yorkshire and Crambeck wares.

Table 15.13 Pottery by fabric from the Bridge Hotel excavations (stratified), shown as percentages.

Fabric	% by weight	% by EVE
Samian	1.8	6.0
Mortarium	4.6	0
FW: Cologne	0.2	0
FW: North Gaulish	3.3	12.9
FW: Central Gaulish black slip	<0.1	1.2
FW: Moselkeramik	<0.1	0
FW: Nene Valley	2.4	7.2
FW: Gillam Type 42	<0.1	0
FW: poppyhead beaker fabric	0.1	0
FW: unidentified	0.9	3.5
Unidentified painted ware	0.4	0
Flagon	5.6	0
Severn Valley	0.3	2.2
Unidentified oxidised wares	6.5	4.4
BB1	0.2	0.8
BB2	49.5	46.4
SENK	19.2	5.4
Horningsea	0.2	0
Grey wares	1.1	3.5
East Yorkshire	1.0	2.0
Calcite gritted	0.8	1.1
Unidentified wares	1.6	3.4
Totals	4692 kg	651%