

BCSW.
1957.



1. Hilt of small iron dagger with silver gilt mounts ($\frac{1}{2}$), p. 107



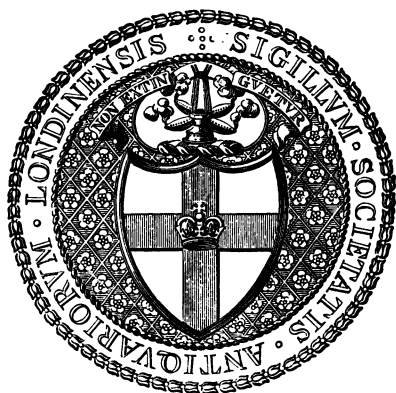
2. Bronze terret with enamelled decoration ($\frac{1}{2}$), p. 106

Reports of the Research Committee
of the
Society of Antiquaries of London

No. XVI.

Fourth Report on the
Excavations of the Roman
Fort at Richborough, Kent

By J. P. Bushe-Fox, C.B.E., M.A., F.S.A.



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Almgren | <i>Studien über Nordeuropäische Fibelformen.</i> |
| <i>Antiq. Journ.</i> | <i>The Antiquaries Journal.</i> |
| <i>Arch.</i> | <i>Archaeologia.</i> |
| <i>Arch. Camb.</i> | <i>Archaeologia Cambrensis.</i> |
| <i>B. J. or Bonn. Jahrb.</i> | <i>Bonner Jahrbücher.</i> |
| Baldwin Brown | <i>The Arts in Early England.</i> |
| Collingwood | <i>Archaeology of Roman Britain.</i> |
| <i>C.I.L.</i> | <i>Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum.</i> |
| <i>C. and W. Trans.</i> | <i>Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society.</i> |
| Déchelette | <i>Les Vases Céramiques ornés de la Gaule-Romaine.</i> |
| Engelhardt | <i>Nydam Mossfunde (Copenhagen).</i> |
| <i>J.R.S.</i> | <i>The Journal of Roman Studies.</i> |
| Lindenschmit or <i>A.U.H.V.</i> | <i>Die Alterthümer unserer heidnischen Vorzeit.</i> |
| Loeschcke, <i>Vindonessa</i> | <i>Lampen aus Vindonessa.</i> |
| Ludovici or Lud. | <i>Stempel-Bilder (Rheinzabern).</i> |
| <i>Nass. Ann.</i> | <i>Nassauische Annalen.</i> |
| <i>Num. Chron.</i> | <i>The Numismatic Chronicle.</i> |
| <i>O.R.L.</i> | <i>Der Obergermanisch-Rhaetische Limes des Römerreiches.</i> |
| Oswald | <i>Index of Potters' Stamps on Terra Sigillata.</i> |
| <i>O. & P.</i> | <i>Oswald & Pryce. An Introduction to the Study of Terra Sigillata.</i> |
| Pitt Rivers | <i>Excavations in Cranbourne Chase.</i> |
| <i>Proc. Soc. Ant.</i> | <i>Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries.</i> |
| <i>Rev. Arch.</i> | <i>Revue Archéologique.</i> |
| <i>Richborough I, II, III</i> | <i>Bushe-Fox. First, Second, and Third Reports on the Excavations of the Roman Fort at Richborough.</i> |
| | Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries, VI, VII, X. |
| Ritterling | 'Das Frührömische Lager bei Hofheim im Taunus', <i>Nassauische Annalen</i> , xl (1913). |
| Romilly Allen | <i>Celtic Art.</i> |
| <i>Soc. Arch. Namur</i> | <i>Mémoires de la Société Archéologique de Namur.</i> |
| Walters | <i>Catalogue of Roman Pottery in the British Museum.</i> |
| Wheeler, Lydney | <i>Report on the Excavation of the Prehistoric and Post-Roman Site in Lydney Park, Gloucestershire.</i> |
| | Report No. IX of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries. |
| Wroxeter | <i>Bushe-Fox. Excavations on the Site of the Roman Town at Wroxeter, Shropshire.</i> |
| | Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries, I, II, IV. |

Excavations at Richborough, Kent

(*Fourth Report*)

INTRODUCTION

THIS Report is long overdue, a fact which is regretted by no one more than by the writer. The main cause—apart from the war—is injury received by him in a serious accident which occurred in the course of his official duties. But for this the Report would have been in readers' hands long before now.

The period covered by the Report was marked by a greatly increased activity in the examination of the site by the Society. This was largely made possible by His Majesty's Ministry of Works which, having been granted considerable sums of money for the relief of unemployment, was able to allocate some of it for work upon the Ancient Monuments in their charge. Richborough was fortunately among those where unskilled labour could be used with advantage, since it was possible to undertake large-scale excavations there which did not necessitate the uncovering of buildings, etc., which could only be undertaken by small groups of men under close expert supervision. The principal work upon which these men were employed was the complete clearance of the system of large defensive ditches which surrounded the Saxon Shore fort. The ditches had become entirely filled with soil, and their existence had been only discovered by trenching during the previous season's excavations. The ground on either side of them had also to be restored to the level of Roman times, while tips from our previous excavations that had been formed over them had to be removed. Large areas within the fort were also cleared by these men of 2 or 3 ft. of accumulated top soil, thus accelerating greatly the systematic uncovering of buildings, as well as the clearing out of portions of the Claudian ditches and those of the third-century earth fort. These men were also employed on the examination of the ground which had to be disturbed for the formation of a large car-park and an approach road to it on the south of the fort.

The supervision of this large body of sometimes over a hundred men was undertaken by our late Fellow, Mr. W. J. Klein, who was assisted by Mr. B. W. Pearce, and both have more than earned the gratitude of the Society and posterity for what they accomplished under most difficult circumstances. During the winter long stretches of the defensive ditches were cleared and thousands of tons of soil were removed to various tips. The site is on rising ground near the east coast where there is little or no shelter from wind and rain. At times during bad weather the mud was over a foot deep. In spite of these discomforts these two enthusiasts carried on day after day,

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summer and winter, throughout the working hours of the men, directing them and collecting and noting the positions of the very numerous finds and coins. The latter from the ditches of the Saxon Shore fort alone amounted to nearly 3,000. A glance at the plates will give some idea of the scale of the work and the results achieved.

During the summer months the Society's excavations were also undertaken upon areas where more intricate work was possible than during the unemployment relief programme and where very close supervision was essential.

The uncovering of the only entrance discovered through the Claudian earthwork and the tracing of the line of the latter beyond the north and south walls of the earth fort was completed. A large area to the south and south-west of the great foundation was laid bare to the surface of the undisturbed sand, and the layout of several early large wooden buildings obtained. The remains of other wooden buildings of similar date were also uncovered farther to the west on the north side of the main east-west road. The great foundation itself was examined in detail and boring operations were undertaken under the supervision of Mr. J. C. Melliss to ascertain if it contained internal chambers or was of solid construction.

A cellar to the north of the main east-west road was completely excavated and the entrance to the third-century earth fort was uncovered and stretches of its ditches completely cleared out. Large areas of the occupation level of the stone fort were examined and some 170 rubbish-pits and wells were cleared out leading to the recovery of many small finds and coins and much pottery.

All these various activities entailed much constant and careful supervision, while the cleaning, sorting, inventorying, etc., of the finds was an undertaking of great magnitude, Mrs. Walker's excellent drawings in the inventories deserving special mention.

In the summer there were many helpers. Among those who stayed for long periods and gave constant and most valuable assistance were Prof. D. Atkinson, Miss M. J. E. Bagot, Mr. T. G. Barnett, Mr. G. L. M. Clauson, Mrs. Clauson, Mr. Giuseppi, Miss Aileen Henderson, Mr. L. P. Kirwan, Mr. J. H. Martin, Mr. Thomas May, Mr. O. F. Parker, Miss Delia Parker, Mr. John Petrie, Mr. F. N. Price, Dr. Davies Pryce, Mr. C. A. Raleigh Radford, Mr. W. P. D. Stebbing, Mr. Mill Stephenson, Mr. J. Holland Walker, Mrs. Walker, Miss P. A. Willcox.

The plans have as in previous years been prepared by Mr. L. H. Rawson of the architectural staff of the Ministry of Works. The identifying and listing of the coins numbering some 15,000 has been done by Mr. W. P. D. Stebbing and Mr. B. W. Pearce. Mr. G. C. F. Hayter is responsible for the list of potters' stamps on the Samian and Belgic wares and Dr. Davies Pryce for the description of the decorated Samian. The section on the small finds is the work of

Miss Aileen Henderson, who also helped with the drawing up of this Report. As these contributions were completed many years ago, some of them by those who are no longer living, it has been thought best to print them as they were written and without attempting to refer to publications that have appeared since.

Mr. B. W. Pearce must have special mention, as his constant and very valuable assistance with the preparation of the Report, and in many other directions, has been invaluable.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

WHEN writing the Summary to the last Report, the statement was made that 'as the excavation proceeds, some problems are solved but in their solving new ones present themselves'. This is still the case at Richborough, but as time passes the proportion of those solved increases while the new ones diminish. As a result it is now possible to see the history of the site with a clearer vision, the various episodes gradually falling into their proper sequence, and a continuous and comprehensive story emerges. This story still begins in the Early Iron Age, and ditches of this period, some perhaps of a defensive character, have been found, much mutilated by subsequent occupation. The largest of these ditches was cut at an acute angle by the Claudian earthwork and another of similar date was found when clearing the western defences of the third-century earth fort. The direction of these two ditches of different periods did, in fact, coincide so closely that a large portion of the filling of the earlier, containing fragments of Iron Age pottery, remained undisturbed in the inter-ditch mound of the later. These ditches were not the only evidence of an Early Iron Age occupation, as practically in every case wherever a large area was excavated to the undisturbed sandy soil, slightly discoloured patches were met with, often only an inch or two in depth, containing small pieces of Iron Age pottery. Although some of the discoloured patches took the form of curved bands 3 to 4 ft. wide and as much as from 30 to 40 ft. long, their significance could not be determined.

The occupation of the site during the reign of Claudius and the presence of a defensive earthwork of that date had already been proved by our previous excavations, but the full significance of this work had not been established. This earthwork has now been shown to consist of a mound with two defence ditches on its west side, stretching north and south from a central entrance to a total length at the present day of 2,176 ft. After running in a straight line for some distance on both sides of the entrance, it curved towards the east with the northern end resting on the slightly rising ground immediately above the marsh which was then the sea-shore. The southern end in all probability did the same, but has been destroyed by a railway cutting. For this reason, and because the coast has suffered greatly from erosion since Roman

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times, the original length and the area enclosed could not be determined. The latter is now approximately 11 acres, but it must formerly have been larger with both ends of the defensive earthwork resting on the sea-shore. This earthwork was therefore built against attack from

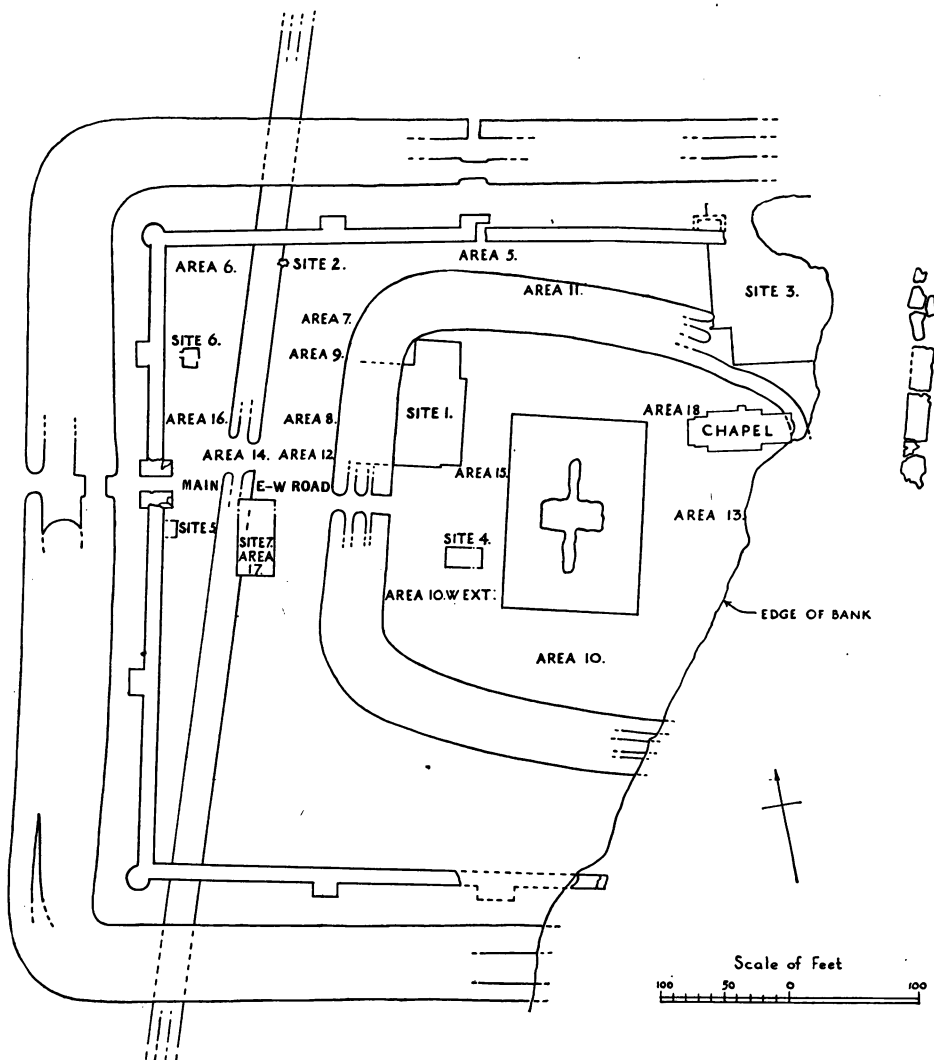


FIG. 1. General plan showing positions of Sites and Areas.

the west and not from the east. Its date can be definitely assigned to the reign of Claudius and its purpose was undoubtedly to cover the disembarkation of his legionaries and their war material at the time of his invasion of Britain in A.D. 43, while after the army had advanced inland, it doubtless served as a protection for supplies and the ships drawn up on the shore.

The line of the earthwork was determined by digging a series of

trenches, and as some of these were at considerable intervals, there may have been other entrances through it besides the one mentioned above near the centre. In any case it was probably the main entrance, and it is interesting to note that the entrances of the third-century earth fort and the still later Saxon Shore fort were practically on the same axis. As the continuation of this road inland was the Watling Street which ran direct to London, we may take it with certainty that this road was of Claudian origin, and that the first main crossing of the Thames may well have been at London.

About the middle of the first century there was considerable building activity on the site. The invasion earthwork having served its purpose, the defences were levelled by throwing the mound into the already partly silted-up ditches, and a well-metalled east-west road was laid across them immediately to the south of the causeway leading to the entrance. This was traced in both directions to the limits of the present excavations. There were also clear indications of wooden buildings with porticoes or a continuous colonnade on the north side of this road, while on either side of a branch road running northwards there was also a colonnade or veranda. To the south of the main road but farther to the east was another branch road. To the east of this and fronting on to it were clearly marked traces of a row of long oblong buildings, each measuring 118 ft. by 26 ft. and 8 ft. apart with their axes at right angles to the road. Their floors had obviously been raised above the ground level, thus leaving an air space to prevent damp rotting the beams and reaching the interior. This would have been a necessity, as these buildings appear to have had loading-platforms on the road frontage, and we may assume with some certainty that they were used as granaries or for other storage purposes. They were of the same period as the other wooden houses on the north side of the main road, and their presence suggests that Rutupiae was used as a military depot at this period. How long these various wooden buildings remained is uncertain. Those on area XVI fell into decay and were replaced by a second layout, while of those on area X one or more were cut through by the excavation for the great foundation. It is quite likely that the granaries remained intact till this was planned, and that Rutupiae was replaced as a depot about that time by London and more northerly ports.

Some interesting information concerning the construction of the great foundation was obtained. The main portion of this measures 126 ft. by 81 ft. and 30 ft. deep. Our trenches revealed two sloping ramps on its eastern side at right angles to the main structure. These were obviously used for the removal of the soil from the excavation, which was carried to the surface in baskets as is still done in the East. The length and depth of the ramps had been made to conform with the depth of the excavation as the soil was gradually removed, and when the excavation was completed, the ramps were used to bring

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down the stones and mortar for the construction of the masonry. As this rose, the angle of the ramps was accommodated to it until they were finally brought to the level of the surrounding soil.

Another interesting thing connected with the foundation was the mixing-floor for the mortar used for its construction. This was situated at its north-west angle. None of the objects beneath it were later in date than *c.* A.D. 80-5, thus verifying other evidence already obtained that the foundation was laid down *c.* A.D. 85. There can be little doubt that the superstructure was encased in marble, of which hundreds of fragments, many moulded, have been found, and that it was in all probability erected to commemorate the conquest of Britain. At present it has not been found possible to make any reasonable reconstruction of the form of the marble-cased monument, but the depth of the foundations implies that it must have been of unusual height and weight.

A large part of the area north and west of the great foundation, up to and a little beyond where the west wall of the stone fort now stands, appears to have been occupied by scattered wattle-and-daub or wooden huts of varied sizes. Large areas were covered with fragments of clay, burnt red, sometimes with the impression of the wattle, but as a rule their layout and dimensions are unknown. The huts may have been erected for the workmen engaged on the great foundation as the evidence points to their having been destroyed sometime about A.D. 85-90, when it is considered that work on the structure ceased.

To the end of this period may be referred site VI, probably a wine cellar.

The second-century houses on sites I and III have been adequately dealt with in previous reports and no fresh structures of any size belonging to this period have been discovered, but a large quantity of coins, pottery, and other dateable objects have been found which confirm the impression that Rutupiae was the scene of considerable civil activity during the second century and the early part of the third.

The existence of an earth fort with three ditches had previously been established with an entrance on the west side. These three ditches, from the entrance to their farthest point to the east, were cleared out and their inter-ditch mounds made up. The fort can be assigned to the third century and its purpose without doubt was for coast defence against marauders from the northern seas. At some period the ditches had been filled up and a causeway (area XI) made at a point where the filling had sunk resulting in the formation of a muddy area. The evidence obtained from deposits connected with this causeway has been largely instrumental in establishing the opinion that the earth fort was levelled during the reign of Carausius preparatory to the building of the stone fort.

The fact that the stone fort had been surrounded by two ditches was already known. These ditches were cleared out from the north-east corner to the modern entrance. They extended at one time to the

original south-east corner, but both north-east and south-east angles have now disappeared, chiefly through erosion. South of the main west gate can be seen a third or middle ditch which was most likely dug in error and immediately filled up. At this point the inner ditch was crossed by a bridge, the outer by a causeway, and it seems likely that the ditches opposite the northern postern were crossed by movable foot-bridges.

The level of the soil was taken down to that obtaining when the walls were built, and as a result, much of the ashlar facing of the walls is now exposed for the first time for centuries, its being buried having saved it from robbery in medieval and later times.

It is probable, as noted above, that the planning and construction of the fort was due to Carausius and that the ditches remained open into the Saxon period. There is no evidence of any systematic filling of the ditches, the coins and other finds being well distributed at all levels. The absence of medieval pottery in the filling indicates that the ditches must have been levelled by the close of the Saxon era.

In a previous Report it was noted that a building lay immediately to the south of the main east-west road. This was examined and proved to be a large rectangular house with walls composed chiefly of chalk blocks strengthened with wooden piles. It had a veranda but no other very distinctive features, and cannot be dated more closely than to the fourth century. There are some traces at its south-west angle of a mixing-floor of the stone fort period.

A car-park and motor-road were laid down some distance south of the site, and before this was done a series of parallel east and west trenches were cut across the area involved down to the bottom of the hill. Towards the top some of the walls of a fourth-century timber-framed house which had probably faced east were uncovered, and more to the west were slight traces of other buildings which may have stood there from the time of the Antonines to the fourth century, while post-holes suggest that wooden huts may have stood farther down the slope. A cemetery of Constantinian date was also discovered in this area.

The excavations undertaken in the period 1928-30 have confirmed that the site was of great importance during the last few years of the fourth and the early part of the fifth centuries. The number of Theodosian coins is still very great but not so large in proportion as that noted in previous Reports, being 22·27 of the total, compared with 36·81 Constantinian, and 27·16 third-century radiates in this Report, as against 51·3 late fourth century in the first, 39·9 in the second, and 56·22 in the third Reports. The reason for this is that less surface soil in which the coins mostly occur was removed from inside the fort during 1928-30 and more from outside. Also in the late fourth century and shortly after, the dwellers along the coast appear to have been constantly threatened by raids from sea-rovers, and it would have been safer for local folk and perhaps soldiers of the garrison

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to bury their hoards, hoards from which it is thought very many of these coins were derived, inside the fort rather than outside.

Another coin of Constantine III and one of a hitherto unknown tyrant CENSERIS help to throw light on the history of the early fifth century, a period of which so little is known, while scattered 'minimissimi' which may have belonged to the fifth and sixth centuries were also found. It may be stated here that after the period of this report, two hoards of these tiny coins, one with radiate heads on the obverse, were found inside the fort. They have been dealt with by Messrs. Mattingly and Stebbing.¹

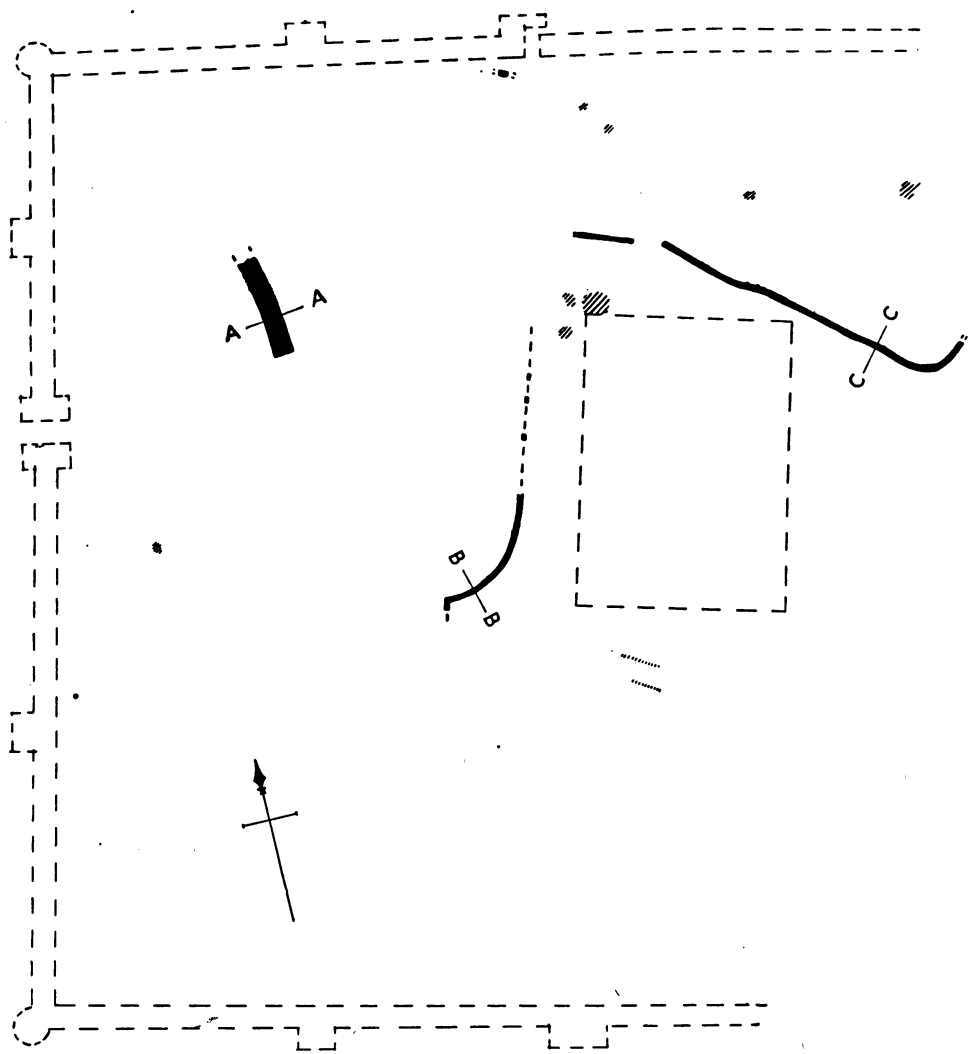
DESCRIPTION OF THE EXCAVATIONS

THE EARLY IRON AGE OCCUPATION

TRACES of an occupation during the Early Iron Age were represented in area XVI by slightly mottled-brown sandy soil in the undisturbed sand and are shown on pl. xcvi by stippling. Two patches in the western part of the area took the form of curved bands some 3 to 4 ft. wide and 30 to 40 ft. long, but the discoloured soil varied little from the natural sand, making any exact delimitation between the two impossible. To the east of these was another similar but shorter stretch, and still farther to the east a ditch of some pretensions was encountered, largely filled with the same type of soil. It was 6 ft. 6 in. deep and 10 ft. 3 in. wide with some 9 in. of dark soil at the bottom. Above this there was a layer of clean sand 3 in. thick, which may represent a fall from the sides. The silting continued above this, gradually merging into the mottled-brown sandy loam characteristic of the deposits of this period. In this were layers of clean sand which did not extend the full width of the ditch. On the east side the filling was less discoloured and the undisturbed sand forming the side of the ditch was covered with a layer of red clay 2 in. thick. A similar layer of clay was also noticed in places on the west side. To the east of the ditch a stratum of brownish sandy loam overlay the natural sand, possibly representing the base of a mound, but this could not be determined with certainty. The ditch terminated to the south as shown on the plan, but continued northwards and in subsequent excavations was found to have been cut by the Claudian earthworks, the typical discoloured soil of the filling being noticed on the sides of the Claudian ditches. Efforts to trace it beyond this point were unsuccessful owing to the disturbance caused by the building of the north wall of the stone fort. Nine specimens of this pottery were submitted to the late Dr. Thomas, Keeper of the Geological Museum, who reported on them as follows:

'The pottery, as far as can be judged from the larger rock particles

¹ 'The Richborough hoard of radiates 1931' and *Num. Chron.* vol. xix, pt. 2.



Hallstatt Period

Scale of Feet.

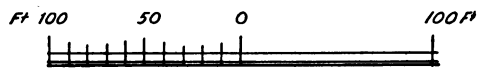


FIG. 2. Early Iron Age (Hallstatt) Period.
(This plan includes some Early Iron Age areas that will be dealt with in a subsequent Report.)

and chips, is all of the same nature and material. It consists of fragments of flint and quartz, ranging up to pieces 3 to 5 mm. in diameter, in a highly ferruginous clay base which contains an abundance of small chips of flint and broken particles of quartz. The fine quartz fragments from their abundance would appear to have been for the most part an original constituent of the clay.

'The flint is translucent and yellowish-brown in thin section although it appears white by reflected light in the specimen. It often shows a curious vermicular structure which has most probably been induced by the action of heat during firing. The firing was, however, in all cases quite light, and there appears to be no fritting of the quartz particles such as would have occurred if the material had been taken to a good red heat.

'The material of which the pots are composed is all of local character and there is no evidence of importation.'

For pottery of this class with finger-tip decoration compare generally the finds from Hengistbury Head (Bushe-Fox, 1915), Scarborough (*Archaeologia*, vol. lxxvii, p. 179), All Cannings Cross (M. E. Cunnington, Devizes, 1923), and St. Catherine's Hill (*Proc. Hants Field Club*, xi, where a summary of the Early Iron Age culture associated with this type of pottery is given and its continental connexions discussed (pp. 140 ff.)). The use of the finger-tip in decoration is common to many classes of prehistoric pottery and in itself is not an absolute criterion of date, but taken in conjunction with the characteristic coarse paste containing grit, and the flat rim, there can be little doubt that the Richborough examples should be assigned to the first period of the Early Iron Age in Britain.

In Hampshire and Wiltshire the early types of this pottery are usually associated with small carinated omphalus bowls of fine red-coated ware (*Hengistbury Head*, pl. x, 8-12; *All Cannings Cross*, pl. 28, 1-11), but no sherd of this has yet been found at Richborough. Finds of pottery of this period are recorded from several sites in Kent by Mr. Jessup in *Arch. of Kent* (p. 133 and fig. 27, p. 153). How long this ware continued in use is uncertain, although it seems to have survived with modifications into the first century B.C. in some districts. We may therefore assume that the occupation represented by this pottery had died out before c. 75 B.C. The discovery of two La Tène II brooches (pl. xxx, 1, 2) in the Roman levels cannot be taken as definite evidence for occupation of the site in that period, since they were not found in stratified deposits. In fact, no metal of any description occurred in association with the Iron Age pottery, and if any small object could be linked with it, the most likely is the portion of a bronze celt (pl. xl, 157) which is of a type found with similar ware at Scarborough (*Rowntree, History of Scarborough*, pp. 26 ff.). The absence up to date at Richborough of any pre-Roman examples of the Aylesford-Swarling culture, introduced into Kent during the last century B.C., suggests that

the site was not occupied in the hundred years before the Claudian invasion in A.D. 43.

Another of these ditches, filled with similar soil, which also appears to be of some size, had unfortunately been largely destroyed by the later ditches on the north side of the third-century fort, the line of the latter cutting through the former. The direction of the earlier and later ditches, however, coincided so closely that the filled-in ditch of the former was for some distance the inter-ditch mound of the

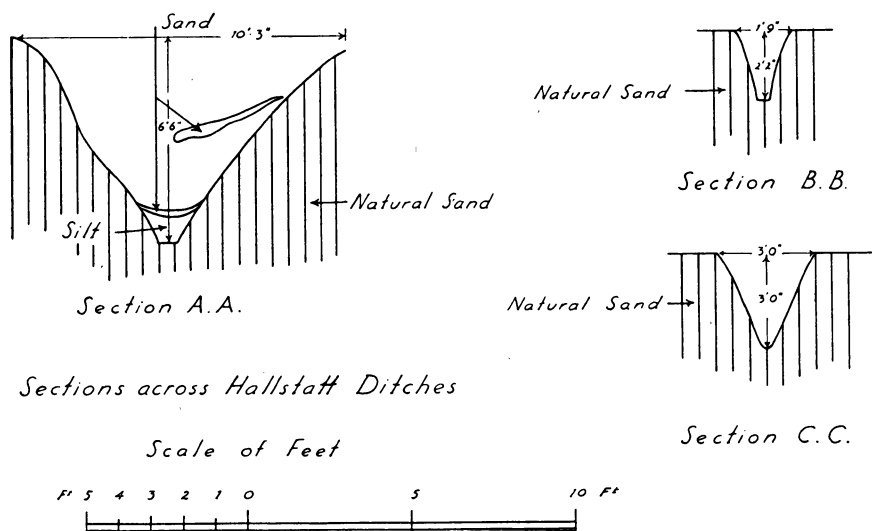


FIG. 3. Sections across Early Iron Age ditches.

latter and contained fragments of Early Iron Age pottery, among them pieces of a fair-sized bowl with curving side and a flat rim.

The large ditch in area XVI produced fragments of crude hand-made pottery of Early Iron Age date, three of the best examples being illustrated on pl. LXIX, nos. 384-6. A few fragments came from the other patches of slightly discoloured soil, and some from the overlying Roman levels, notably the piece pl. LXIX, no. 383.

THE CLAUDIAN EARTHWORKS (pls. III-V, figs. 4 and 5)

In previous excavations two parallel defensive ditches apparently of Claudian date and crossed by a causeway were discovered (*Rich.* III, p. 10). In order to explore this entrance through these defences an area measuring approximately 120 ft. from the east face of the west wall of the stone fort, and 80 ft. from the north edge of the main east-west road, was cleared down to the level of the natural soil. Also with the exception of a portion underlying site VII, the whole of the metalling of the east-west road was removed from over the line of the Claudian ditches and for about 50 ft. to the east of them.

The ends of the outer ditch were 26 ft. apart and of the inner 17 ft. The surface of the causeway was covered by a thin layer of pebbles, about 4 in. thick in the centre, gradually diminishing in depth towards the sides. This layer continued throughout the entrance eastwards, and then died out, as it did also to the west of the ditches. Embedded in the pebbles was the brooch, pl. xxvi, no. 16, and a coin of Claudius I, while another similar coin was found below the pebbles. Two channels (I and J) cut in the natural soil, 8 in. deep, crossed the causeway between the ends of the outer ditch, converging together on the south side (pl. III *a*). A similar channel (H) ran between the ends of the inner ditch. There was also a small one (no. 33) with a post-hole at either end, situated a little to the south of the centre of the causeway and east of the channels between the ends of the outer ditch. These channels crossing the causeway appear to mark the position of wooden barriers and the small channel containing the post-holes may perhaps represent the position of stays or props for the barricade in front. Eastwards, beyond the causeway, and immediately behind the inner ditch, four large irregular disturbances in the natural soil, A, B, C, and D, were noticed (pl. III *b* and fig. 4). Only a small portion of C remained, the greater part having been destroyed by pit 120. The others were roughly rectangular with a projection on the west. Their measurements including the projections were:

- A. 4 ft. by 5 ft. 11 in., and 4 ft. 5 in. deep from the Claudian level.
- B. 6 ft. 3 in. by 6 ft. 4 in., and 3 ft. 10 in. deep.
- C. 7 ft. 9 in. by 5 ft. 8 in., and 4 ft. 1 in. deep.

In each of these disturbances was a definite deposit of dark soil, surrounded by slightly discoloured sand containing what appeared to be decayed turf. This dark soil in A was irregular in shape, measuring 2 ft. 2 in. by 1 ft. 8 in., but in B and D it was roughly rectangular and decreased in size as the level was lowered, measuring at the bottom 1 ft. square in B (pl. IV *a*) and 2 ft. by 1 ft. 4 in. in D. No measurements could be obtained in C. These disturbances obviously represented the excavations made for the insertion of wooden uprights (now indicated by the dark soil), which had been packed round with rammed sand and turf. In addition to these four large post-holes there were the two disturbances E and F. The former was cut by pit 120 and no indication of a post remained, but in F (4 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 9 in.), lying between B and D, a rectangular patch of dark soil, 1 ft. 9 in. by 7 in., was discovered. This evidence clearly indicates that the ends of the mounds on either side of the entrance passage were sustained by substantial wooden revetments. In the centre of this passage were two groups of three post-holes, 38 and 38A (fig. 4), the post-holes measuring on an average 6 in. in diameter and 1 ft. 5 in. deep. No definite proof could be obtained that these were of the same date as the Claudian defences, but they do not appear to belong to the later

buildings and their central position in the entrance passage points to some connexion with it. A possible explanation is that the ramparts on either side of the entrance were perhaps connected by a bridge or

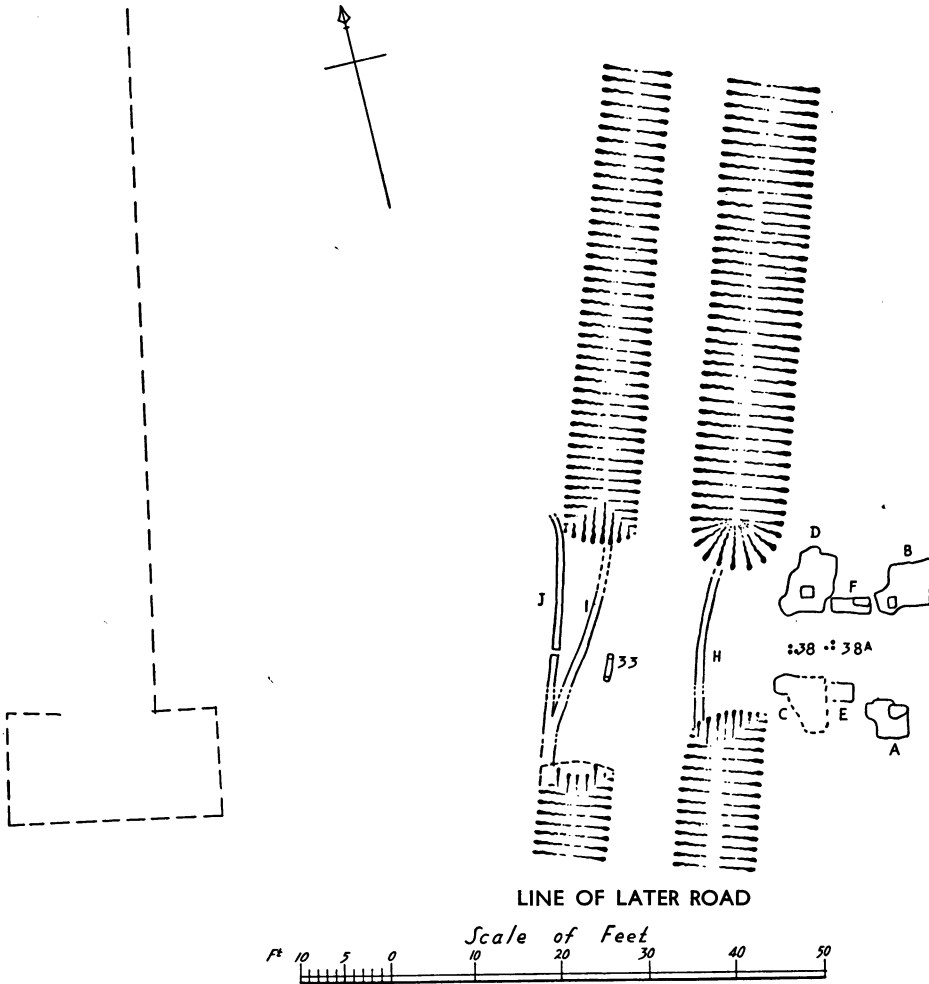


FIG. 4. Entrance of Claudian Camp.

fighting platform which these groups of posts may have helped to support. Alternatively they may have been connected with a barricade or barricades in the entrance passage.

Coins of Agrippa and Claudius I came from B, and a shallow dish Rich. 9/10 and two fragments of pre-Flavian coarse ware from A. There was also a coin of Claudius I embedded in the pebble road passing through the entrance and another below. The brooch, pl. xxvi, no. 16, also came from these pebbles. A Claudian date for this entrance is therefore clearly indicated.

No trace of the rampart could be found on either side of the entrance, but it was undoubtedly formed of the soil from the ditches, much of which would have gradually found its way into them again or have been thrown in or removed when the site was levelled for the later wooden buildings. There was also no evidence of a palisade, and if anything of the description existed, it may well have consisted of the small stakes (*sudes* or *valli*) carried by the legionaries. These short stakes could not have penetrated through the mounds into the undisturbed soil below and so no traces of their presence would now remain. The position of the wooden uprights for the revetment supporting the ends of the mound on either side of the entrance passage points to the latter having been about 10 or 11 ft. wide and the rampart at least 15 ft. at the base. There was no evidence of a berm between the lip of the ditch and the rampart, and indications of an outer mound were entirely lacking, but layers of clean sand a few inches thick apparently thrown up from the ditch were noticed on the original surface at some points. The top of the inter-ditch mound seems to have been finished with a flattened curve.

The outer ditch had been previously cleared from section 35 to its termination on the north side of the causeway (cf. *Rich.* III, p. 10). The corresponding portion of the inner ditch has now been emptied and the filling was found to be very similar to that in section 35 (*Rich.* III, pl. 1), though it varied slightly in consistency. The lower 1 ft. 3 in. (pl. iv *b*) was heavy and waterlogged, probably representing the silt which accumulated when the ditch was open. Above this the filling consisted mostly of sand, its looseness suggesting that the greater part may have been wind-drift rather than deliberate filling. The upper part was definitely the latter, but there was no certain dividing-line between the two.

The only objects found in the silt were the base of a grey vessel of early date and a lid (*Rich.* 318). In the sand filling above this were a coin of Caligula and another of Germanicus, while the pottery, which was scanty, included two fragments of form 29 of Claudian date with other Samian and coarse ware apparently of the same period. Some of the objects in the top filling seemed to be as late as c. A.D. 60.

On the south side of the causeway the outer ditch was found to have a practically straight end similar to that on the north side. It was cleared to the line of section 33, the filling consisting of loose sand and loam, intermixed here and there with patches of soil containing bones and slight occupation debris. The irregularity of these patches which tailed off in every direction suggested loads of rubbish shot into the ditch while it was still partly open but disused. As in the inner ditch described above, the bottom 1 ft. 3 in. of the filling was of a heavier consistency.

The main east-west road of the later town crossed the ditches to the south of the causeway, effectively sealing all the remains below (pl. iv *b*

and fig. 4). The metalling had subsided into the inner ditch, the filling below it being only 2 ft. 3 in. deep, and in the top 6 in. of this the following were found: one coin each of Agrippa and Tiberius, four of Claudius I, two Claudian jug-necks, Rich. 347-8, and a fragment of a cylindrical amphora. Near the bottom were the bronze fibula pl. xxv, no. 8, and a fragment of a cup, Rich. 229-31, with rough-cast inside. To the north of the road the unsealed deposit contained nothing except some fragments of a sword, but to the south of it in patches of rubbish 1 ft. 2 in. to 2 ft. 3 in. above the bottom were one coin of Germanicus, A.D. 37, an Aucissa fibula, early Samian including a fragment of a South Gaulish crater, a Claudian form 29 (pl. lxxiv, no. 10), a piece of a grey Belgic plate, fragments of two bead-rimmed combed ollae, and an early jug-neck. At 6 in. to 1 ft. 3 in. were a coin of Germanicus, a piece of the Claudian form 29 found at the higher level, a Claudian mortarium, Rich. 347-8, and part of a Belgic plate, Hofheim 97. In the bottom was a portion of another Claudian mortarium. All these are Claudian types, and with the exception of one Samian form 37 from the top of the filling, which obviously is an intrusion, nothing of a later date was found, and it seems certain that the ditches were disused and filled in during that emperor's reign. The filling had the appearance of silt, and its soft unconsolidated character was shown by the extent to which the later road-metal had sagged into it (pls. iv *b* and v *b*).

Only a short stretch of the inner ditch to the south of the entrance was cleared out owing to the presence of the late house, site VII, above. The filling was similar to that of the outer ditch. The only remains found were either at the bottom or in the top 1 ft. 6 in. There was very little at the bottom, the only object of interest being a small fragment of the Samian form Ritterling 14. The upper layer, being unsealed, contained a mixed deposit, some of the pottery being as late as A.D. 80.

During the period covered by the last Report the Claudian ditches were traced 175 ft. northwards from the north wall of the stone fort. They have now been found to curve slightly eastwards, dying out on the marsh at 1,265 ft. from the entrance, fig. 5. The course of the ditches to the north of the stone fort was determined by digging trenches at intervals across the line they appeared to be taking. Although in the upper layers these trenches produced a fair amount of pottery and other objects mostly of a late date, practically nothing came from the filling of the ditches, the only object worth recording being a dish, Rich. 10, probably of Claudian date. The ditches were also traced southwards from the stone fort, the same method being employed. Here they were again found to turn eastwards, and were traced to a point on the edge of the cliff 850 ft. from the entrance. This cliff had been formed by a considerable cutting into the high ground when the railway was constructed. We may assume with some

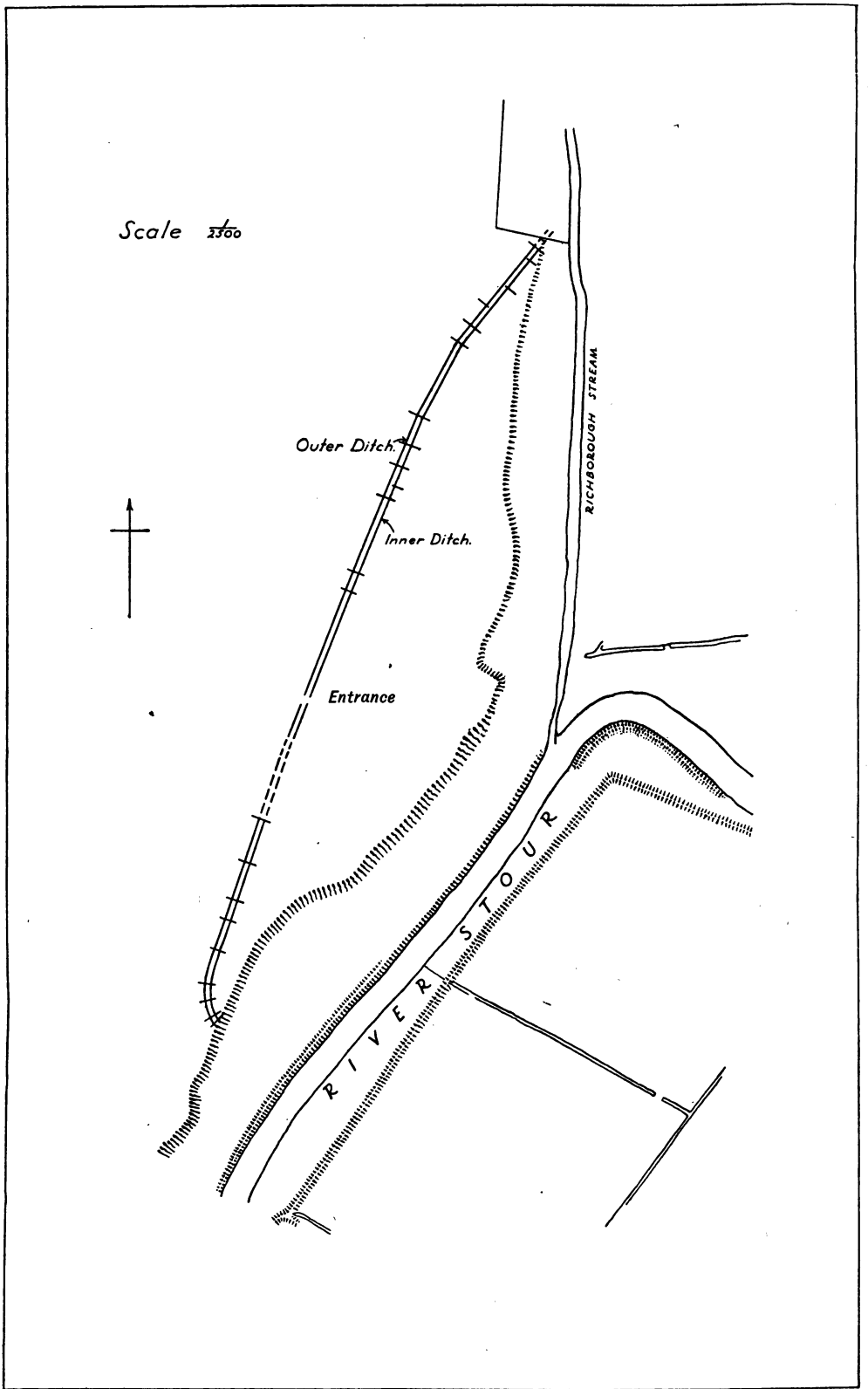


FIG. 5. The Claudian Camp.

certainty that before this was done the ground sloped gently to the south and east and that the earthworks originally extended on this side also to the edge of the marsh which in Roman times would have been the sea-shore. To the south of the stone fort the filling of the ditches was again singularly barren, the only object of note found in it being a portion of a Claudian mortarium. This absence of objects in the ditch filling except in the vicinity of the entrance suggests that the defensive work did not remain in use for any length of time, or was only held by a skeleton garrison after the army had passed forward into the interior of the country.

Up to the present no buildings assignable to the period of the Claudian earthworks have been found either within or without them. In area X, however, near the south-west angle of the great foundation (plan xcvi), two ovens were found of almost identical size, orientation, and construction, which appear to belong to this period. They consisted of (1) a stoke-hole, elliptical in plan, the major axis measuring 7 ft. 3 in. and the minor 5 ft. 3 in., with a slightly concave floor cut in the natural sand; (2) a hearth, circular in plan with diameter 3 ft. 5 in., its floor being 6 in. higher than that of the stoke-hole. One of these ovens contained fragments of early pottery, while on the floor of the other was a coin of Claudius I. They were prior to a pre-Flavian wooden building and may be assigned with some certainty to the Claudian period.

Several of the pits or wells appear to have been open in Claudian times, and fragments of pottery of this period as well as numerous coins have been found scattered about the site generally. The majority of these came from within the walls of the stone fort and the area immediately to the south of it inside the Claudian earthwork. At the point where the entrance gate from the car-park now stands, a heavily burnt layer was found containing pottery of Claudian date, among which were fragments of a Claudian Samian form 29 (O. and P., pl. xxvii, 82), two of 18, a large number of pieces of cylindrical amphorae, apparently of the Hofheim types 72 and 73, nine mortaria Rich. types 347/8 and one each of 353, 490, 494, several fragments of early jugs including varieties of types 37 and 66, and examples of types B 5/6, 254, and 380. The scabbard mount, pl. xxxiii, no. 74, also came from this deposit.

Taking the Claudian finds from the site as a whole, it would seem that there was no heavy occupation during the early years of his reign. The scarcity of Belgic plates is significant in relation to this, and decorated Samian of A.D. 40-50 is not found in large quantities.

The stratification and nature of the filling of the ditches suggests that its lower part represents a gradual silting up while the levelling was accomplished by returning into them the soil used for the rampart.

The evidence afforded by the finds from the ditches and the entrance is incontrovertible, and it is certain that this defensive work was

formed in the reign of Claudius and had ceased to exist as such during his reign.

The earthwork was without doubt formed as a temporary defence to cover the disembarkation of the troops at the time of the invasion and to serve as a protection for the ships drawn up upon the shore during the initial stages of the campaign in A.D. 43. There is no evidence of a heavy occupation at this period, and only a small detachment may have been in garrison there: it may even have been left derelict for several years.

AREA XVI

Second Period. First Building Layout (figs. 6-8).

After the levelling of the Claudian defences the site was laid out for building, and a metalled road *c.* 23 ft. wide, running approximately west and east, was constructed a little to the south of the Claudian entrance (fig. 4). No precaution had been taken to prevent this road subsiding over the recently filled-in ditches, but their existence must have been known as no buildings were erected over their line at this period in the area excavated. The area occupied by the Claudian entrance and the filled-in ditches to the north of it was covered by a layer of pebbles and appears to have been used as a path or alley way between two wooden buildings facing south and fronting on to the main east-west road. All the early buildings at Richborough were of wood and the recovery of their plans was by no means easy, as the only evidence of their existence was the disturbance in the natural soil made by the holes and trenches dug for the reception of their wooden uprights, sill beams, etc., which were marked by dark discoloured patches or lines caused by the decayed wood. The fact that the subsoil was a clean light-coloured sand greatly facilitated the recovery of the layout of the wooden buildings, but there were places where the soil had been disturbed by later structures, rubbish-pits, wells, etc., and all evidence of the earlier occupations had been destroyed.

The plans of the two wooden buildings in question to the north of the main road are on fig. 6. The one to the west measured about 18 ft. by 26 ft. and contained five rooms. The two facing the street had open fronts and were probably shops, while at the back of each was a small room. These four rooms occupied the front half of the building, the back consisting of one large room 24 ft. by 27 ft. There was a wooden upright in the centre of this room, and half-way between this and the south wall was a small trench (32), the purpose of which could not be determined but may indicate the line of a partition.

Along the edge of the main road and immediately opposite and 14 ft. from the ends of the side walls and its dividing wall between them were three large pockets of disturbed soil in which could be detected post-holes filled with darker material (1, 2, and 4). No. 4 contained two post-holes corresponding to the two at the south end of the east

wall of the building, no. 2 had one large one, and another could be traced in no. 1. There may have been another, as the ground here was disturbed by the foundations of the west gate of the later stone fort. To the east of the building, at a similar distance from it, was a row of circular pockets of disturbed soil (54 to 58) in some of which post-holes could be discerned. These were approximately the same distance apart as those in front of the building. It is probable that there was

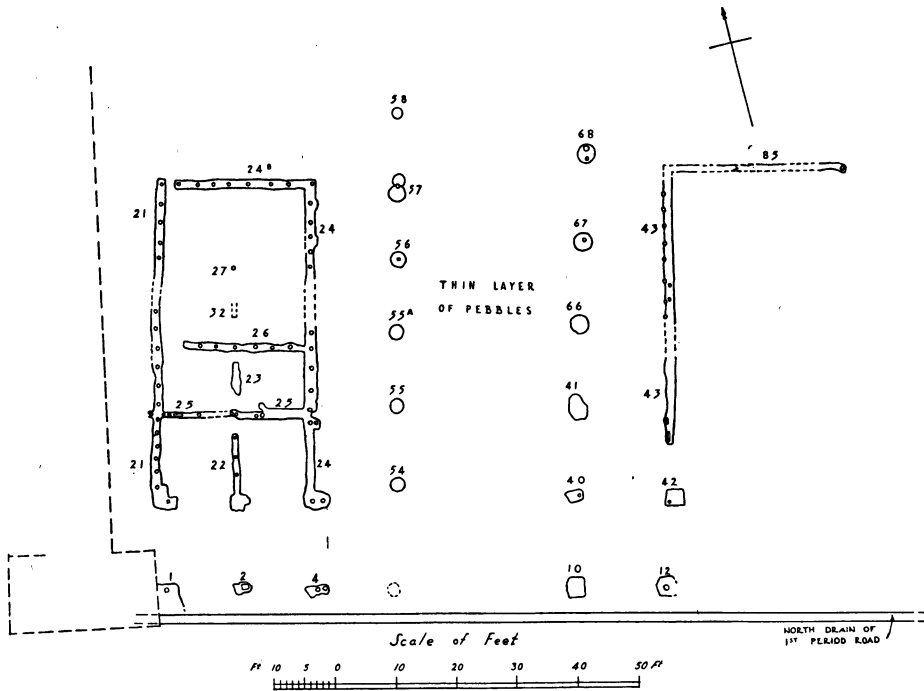


FIG. 6. Area XVI. Plan of first layout.

another pocket at the angle of these two rows, but all evidence of this had been destroyed by pit 106. There can be little doubt that all these pockets were originally dug to receive wooden uprights which supported a portico in front of the building, facing on the main road, while the row on the east side of the house would have carried a pent roof for a veranda and colonnade. The fact that this appears to have extended beyond the north end of the building suggests that it was a colonnade which continued in front of other wooden houses which are known to have existed immediately to the north but have not yet been fully examined. The pebble path to the east of this building was traced to the line of the north wall of the stone fort.

To the east of this path the soil was much disturbed, and no complete plan of the building or buildings that had existed could be obtained. A row of roughly circular pockets, no. 41, etc., was traced running north and south, immediately to the east of this path, while parallel

to them, farther to the east, was a trench (43) containing post-holes, with a right-angled return (85) eastwards at its northern end. These correspond closely with the plan of the building to the west already described, and it seems probable that a somewhat similar structure

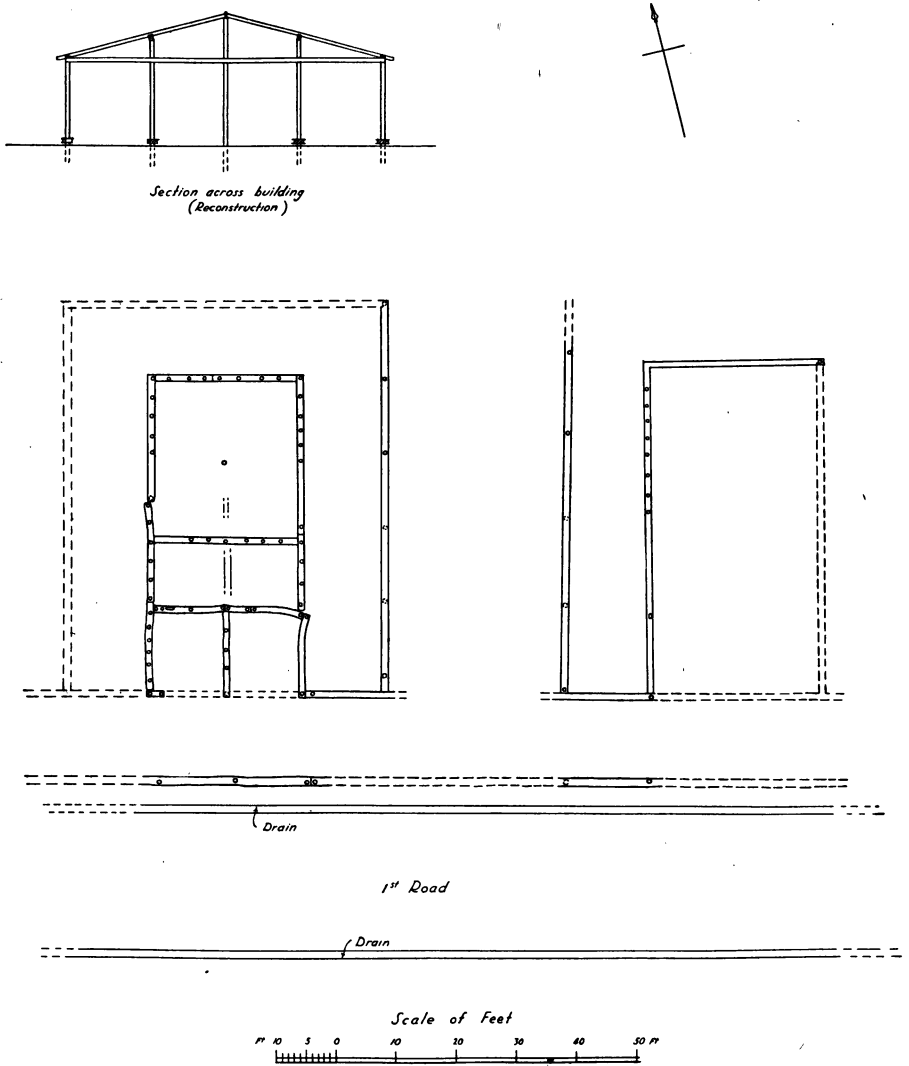


FIG. 7. Area XVI. Reconstructions of first layout.

existed here. The foundation trench no. 43 was not carried through to the front of the building as in the other house, but the pocket no. 42 corresponds with its south-west angle. Whether or no nos. 46 and 49 (fig. 8) belong to this layout is uncertain. This building also had a portico on its southern front, and the pockets nos. 10 and 12 must represent the position of two of its uprights, but it was impossible to

determine if any or all of the posts in nos. 14, 15, and 16 belonged to this or a later building (fig. 8). No definite trace of the east wall or of partition walls could be found.

Second Building Layout

The plan (fig. 8) shows the trenches, pockets, post-holes, etc., which seemed to belong to a later layout than that just described, or could not be assigned with certainty to either. Although it is obvious that the exact level of post-holes, etc., cannot always be determined with accuracy, most of these appeared to be at a slightly higher level, or were filled with darker soil containing a larger proportion of rubbish than those already dealt with. The rows of post-holes to the north of no. 24B and to the west of no. 21 (pl. xcvi) would seem to belong to the first period, but the purpose of the uprights that stood in them is not obvious, unless they acted as stays or props to strengthen the walls which had bulged or became weak at these points. Every effort was made to obtain the plan of the second series of wooden buildings, but it was no easy matter to trace the foundation trenches, pockets of disturbed soil, and post-holes in the debris that overlay the earliest remains, and if more evidence existed it was beyond our power to recognize or interpret it. Enough, however, was discovered to indicate a definite new layout in this area, and that the builders were either ignorant of the presence of the filled-in Claudian ditches, or considered them sufficiently consolidated to be built over. There would seem to be little doubt that each building had a portico, or a continuous colonnade ran parallel to the main east-west road, but the actual plan of the houses behind this could not be recovered. Throughout the whole area there was distinct evidence of walls, and wherever there were traces of a trench, or a line of post-holes running north-south, a wooden upright had existed opposite to it on the edge of the road. It will be noted that in the east part of the area no trenches were found, but only rows of isolated pockets, presumably dug for the reception of posts. The north-south row of the latter, nos. 44-73, may mark the west wall of a building, and nos. 50-78 the east. A dividing wall is perhaps indicated by nos. 75 and 79, the front of the building by nos. 46-9, and the portico by nos. 13-16. Some of the last group probably belonged to the earlier building, but there was no means of ascertaining their date. In contrast to this arrangement, there were, in the centre of the area, only trenches, and it may perhaps be assumed that a building stood over the filled-in Claudian ditches. In this group nos. 59, 62, and 65, which were 2 ft. deep and extended north beyond the limits of the excavations, were filled with dark soil containing much rubbish, which formed part of a layer running nearly up to trenches 60 and 61. The only post-holes found in these trenches were one each in nos. 60 and 61; others may well have existed in 59, 62, and 65, but could not be discerned owing to the mixed nature of the soil in them.

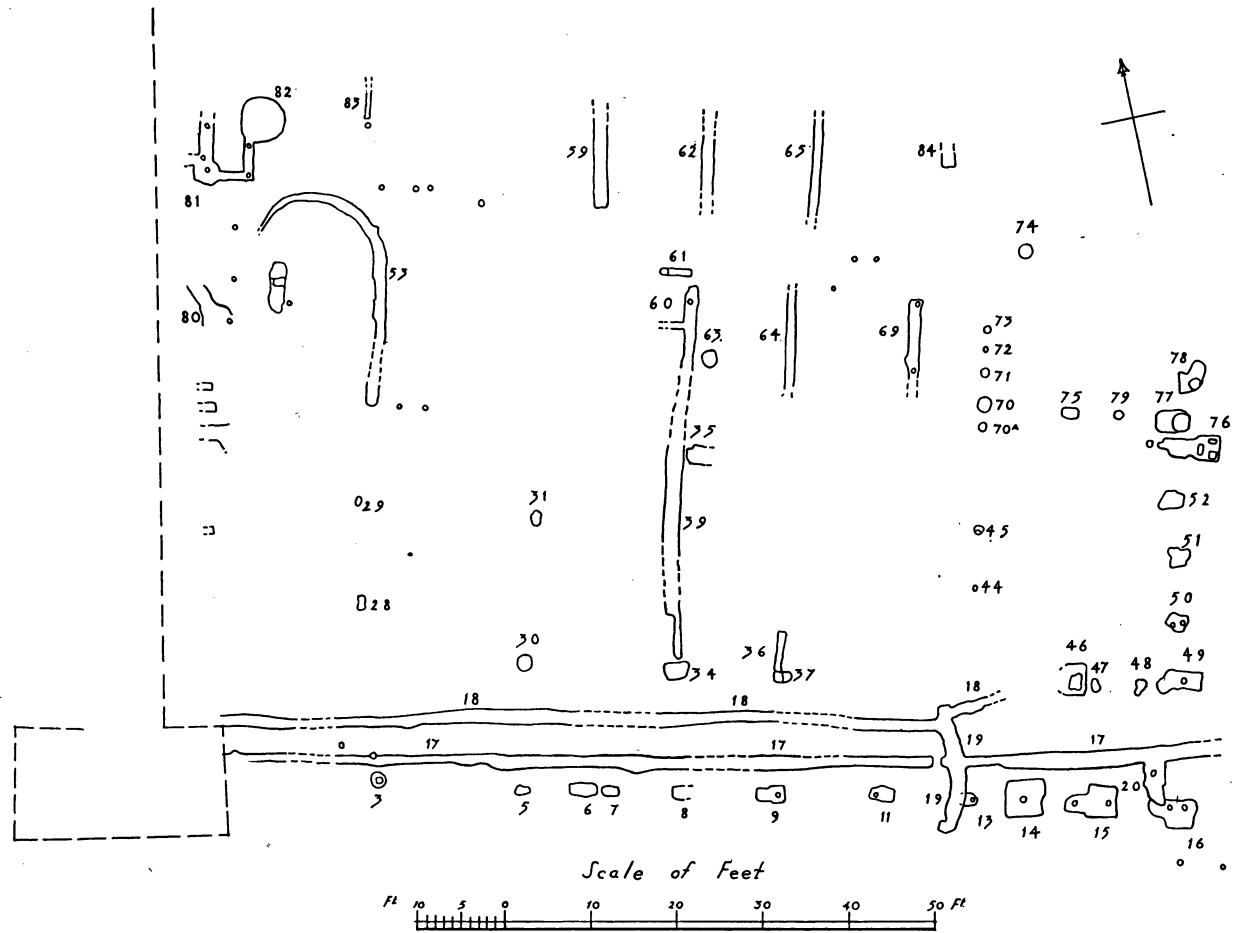


FIG. 8. Area XVI. Plan of second layout.

The east side of the next building to the west may be represented by nos. 3, 28, and 29. At the north-west corner of this area were two small, shallow, circular disturbances, nos. 81, 82, filled with black soil and rubbish, and connected by shallow pebble-filled trenches containing post-holes, but these and the other remains on this side of area XVI are too indeterminate to warrant any conclusion especially as their continuation westwards was destroyed when the wall of the stone fort was built. No. 53 appears to be the oldest trench on the site, as no. 24 with its post-holes was obviously cut across it.

The purpose of the trenches nos. 17, 18, 19, and 20 could also not be determined. Nos. 17 and 18 were 6 in. deep, and up to their junction with 19 approximately parallel to each other and the main road. The continuation of no. 17 to the east of no. 19 was of similar character, but no. 18 turned towards the north-east and its continuation beyond was destroyed by the fourth-century (pl. xcvi) pit 111; no. 19 was 2 ft. 2 in. deep, and no. 20 1 ft. 1 in., but it appeared to have been dug at the same time as nos. 17 and 18. The fact that they all had a sand filling in which nothing was found suggests they were dug and filled in at an early date. They were, however, obviously later than the filling of the Claudian ditches and the post-holes nos. 12, 13, and 16 (pl. xcvi).

The first building layout followed the levelling of the Claudian camp, the first main east-west road lying directly over the filling of the Claudian ditches. The finds actually sealed by this road were all of Claudian date (*vide* p. 57). The few objects from the filling of the trenches and small pockets dug for the uprights of the buildings included a coin of Germanicus, six small pieces of Iron Age pottery, one fragment each of forms 18 and 27, and two of form 24/5. There were also coarse ware types Rich. 9, 135/6, 186/9, 252, 255, and 347/8, a red Belgic plate, Hofheim 97A, five fragments of amphorae, and two of a fine white clay jug. All these are of pre-Flavian type and could occur in Claudian deposits. The contrast afforded by the very large amount of pre-Flavian pottery found on the site generally and the proportionately small quantity from these trenches, etc., indicates clearly that little or no debris was lying about when they were dug, and points to their date being in the reign of Claudius I. The unconsolidated nature of the ditch filling (pl. iv *b*) when the first east-west road was laid down, as is shown by the subsidence of the road-metal, also suggests only a short interval of time between the filling of the ditches and the erection of the first wooden buildings, which must therefore have taken place during his reign.

As already explained, the majority of the trenches, pockets of disturbed soil, post-holes, etc., found in this area and shown in fig. 8 are believed to be later in date than those shown in fig. 6. The much greater number of objects collected from many of the former suggests that this contention is correct, and some guidance is also given by the dating evidence of the finds from them.

In the area to the west of the Claudian ditches the two circular pockets nos. 81 and 82 and the stone-filled trenches connected with them, at the north-west angle of the area, contained a proportionately large amount of pottery of pre-Flavian date. It included stamps of Bassus, Paulus, and Primus, one Claudian and one pre-Flavian form 29, four pre-Flavian form 30 as well as thirty-four fragments of early plain Samian ware, portions of a red Belgic plate, a green-glazed vase decorated with applied dots, types 135/6, 186/9, 229, 254, 256, 347/8, and 350. The building on this part of the area must therefore be of pre-Flavian date.

In trench no. 60, lying between the two earlier houses and over the filled-in Claudian ditches, were fragments of forms 18 and 27, two type 186/9, and an early rough-cast beaker. In no. 62 was a form 29, pl. LXXV, no. 17, A.D. 50-65. No. 64 contained a coin of Antonia, fragments of a form 29 *c.* A.D. 65-75, a Hofheim 9, two form 24/5, and five other fragments of early Samian, and coarse ware types 186/9 and 253. No. 69 produced a Hofheim 9 by Secundus, two nearly complete ollae, type 136, and fragments of others, and type 347/8.

A date *c.* A.D. 70 for the buildings here would be in accordance with these finds.

In the pocket no. 16 of the building to the east of the Claudian ditches were a form 82 and a few indeterminate fragments; in no. 45 a type 186/9, and in no. 78 a Hofheim 9 and a type 186/9.

The building on this part of the site would therefore also be of pre-Flavian or at the latest early Vespasianic date.

Over the northern part of the central area above the filled-in Claudian ditches was a thick layer of dark soil which can only represent a layer of rubbish from the first period houses on either side of them, and had evidently been deposited there to level up the depressions formed by the sinking of the loose ditch filling. This layer varied in depth from a few inches to *c.* 1 ft. 6 in., being thicker at the northern end and gradually dying away by trench 60. Trenches 59, 62, and 65 described above were cut in this, the soil removed being returned into them again. In this dark soil it was impossible to find any evidence of posts, but it is likely that the trenches were cut to receive them. This layer contained a considerable quantity of pottery. Samian stamps included Aquitanus, Calvus, Cospus Urappus, Darra, Lupus, Maccarus, Mado, Matugenus, Mommo, Murranus, Niger, Passienus, and Salvus. There were fragments from about 24 bowls of form 29 including 3 Claudian, 20 pre-Flavian, and 1 Vespasianic, 6 of form 30, and 4 of form 37. There were six coins of Claudius I and one each of Mark Antony, Augustus, Agrippa, Antonia, and Nero. These together with coarse ware of similar date are of the pre-Flavian and early Vespasianic period. There were also a few pieces belonging to the period A.D. 75-85, but these may well have been intrusive as the deposit was not sealed.

To the east of the Claudian ditches no stratification was noticeable,

the soil immediately over the trenches and pockets containing pottery of the period A.D. 50-75 with later pieces.

It will be seen then that the trenches, etc., which must have been dug and filled in when the second series of buildings was being constructed contained nothing later than *c.* A.D. 70. Objects of similar type with a few exceptions which may be intrusive also occurred in the rubbish deposit over the Claudian ditches and it seems that the second series of buildings must date not later than *c.* A.D. 70.

Area XVI. Gullies, etc.

| | <i>Depth, etc.</i> | | <i>Depth, etc.</i> | | <i>Depth, etc.</i> |
|-----|--------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 2' | 30 | 8" | 58 | 1' 2" |
| 2 | 2' 2" | 31 | 6" | 59 | 1' 10" |
| 3 | 1' 6" | 32 | 2' 2" | 60 | 1' |
| 4 | 1' 10" | 33 | 2' | 60B | 1' |
| 5 | 8" | 34 | 1' 6" | 61 | 1' 2" |
| 6 | 2' | 35 | — | 62 | 1' 5" |
| 7 | 2' | 36 | — | 63 | 1' |
| 8 | 2' 5" | 37 | 2' | 64 | 1' 1" |
| 9 | 2' | 38 | 1' 6", 1' 5", 1' 3" | 65 | 1' 3" |
| 10 | 3' 10" | 38A | Similar to 38 | 66 | 6" |
| 11 | 3' | 39 | — | 67 | 1' 4" |
| 12 | 3' 3" | 40 | 2' | 68 | 1' 1" |
| 13 | 3' 4" | 41 | 2' 8" | 69 | 6" |
| 14 | 3' 4" | 42 | 2' 10" | 70 | 5" |
| 15 | 2' 6" | 43 | 2' | 70A | 5" |
| 16 | 2' 9" | 44 | 2' 4" | 71 | 1' |
| 17 | 7" Sand filling | 45 | 2' 4" | 72 | 1' |
| 18 | 6" " | 46 | 3' | 73 | 1' |
| 19 | 2' 2" " | 47 | 1' 2" | 74 | 1' 1" |
| 20 | 1' 1" " | 48 | 1' 1" | 75 | 1' 6" |
| 21 | 2' 2" | 49 | 3' | 76 | 1' 10" |
| 22 | 1' 2" | 50 | 1' 4" | 77 | 2' 1" Burnt filling |
| 23 | 1' 2" | 51 | 1' 3" | 78 | 1' 2" |
| 24 | 1' 2" | 52 | 1' 10" | 79 | 1' |
| 24B | 1' 3" | 53 | 4" Sand filled | 80 | 4" Branch stone filled |
| 25 | 1' 5" | 54 | 1' | 81 | 8" |
| 26 | 1' 7" | 55 | 1' | 82 | 8" and 1' Branch stone filled |
| 27 | 8" | 55A | 1' | 83 | — |
| 28 | 8" | 56 | 1' 2" | 84 | — |
| 29 | 9" | 57 | 1' 1" | 85 | — |

The next definite occupation was that represented by the burnt wattle-and-daub huts (p. 37) which were erected *c.* A.D. 80. The debris of these huts, which had been destroyed by fire *c.* A.D. 85 (*Rich.* III, p. 17), formed a very pronounced stratum over the area to the west of the Claudian ditches, and the soil immediately below it was practically clean sand 6 in. to 8 in. deep which may well have come from the excavation for the great foundation, as it only contained a small amount of pottery *c.* A.D. 60-80. Under this was an irregular

layer of mixed soil in which were faint traces of shallow trenches and a row of small post-holes. Near these, four square tiles had been carefully laid, perhaps to form a hearth. Pottery of the period A.D. 60-80 occurred in the mixed soil in which these trenches had been dug, and a hut or shanty of a very temporary nature must have stood here for a short period only, between the occupation represented by the early wooden buildings and the excavation for the great foundation.

SECOND PERIOD

Area X (pl. xcVIII)

This area is situated immediately to the south and south-west of the great foundation. The top 3 ft. of soil had been previously removed leaving a depth of 2 to 3 ft. of mixed soil above the natural sand. Sections 44 and 44A had already been cut across this area from north to south (*Rich.* III, pl. XLIV). These were recut and extended, and renumbered sections 51 and 52. They revealed a number of small parallel trenches containing disturbed soil which ran east and west and had been cut in the natural sand. Post-holes were also found, indicating that wooden structures had existed on this part of the site, and, in the hope that their plan might be obtained, a large area was completely cleared of occupation soil. This revealed that the trenches ran practically parallel with the edge of the great foundation, projecting only slightly beyond it on the west and 12 ft. on the east, their length being about 118 ft. They were some 1 ft. 6 in. to 2 ft. wide and from 10 in. to 1 ft. 10 in. deep, but neither their depth nor width remained constant throughout their length, and owing to the very slight difference between the undisturbed sand and their filling, their dimensions and even their existence were sometimes only determined with great difficulty.

The area to the south side of the great foundation was found to contain fifteen of these parallel trenches, the greater part of the most northerly having been destroyed when the foundation was constructed. On the west side, 8 ft. to the north of this trench were traces of the end of another, otherwise completely destroyed by the foundation. Trenches A and B (see pl. xcVIII) had also suffered further damage when in modern times a wide cutting had been made by some past excavator in an attempt to ascertain the nature of the foundation. The west ends of trenches E and H could not be traced as far west as the others, but there can be little doubt that they were of similar length originally. Trenches I and J were connected by a cross-trench at their east ends, while trenches D and E had two shallow cross-trenches joining them at right angles. There were also shallow diagonal trenches between D and E, F and G, and I and J, containing soil of a different character which may be assigned to the Early Iron Age. At intervals in the trenches were darker patches of soil, usually circular and 6-8 in. in

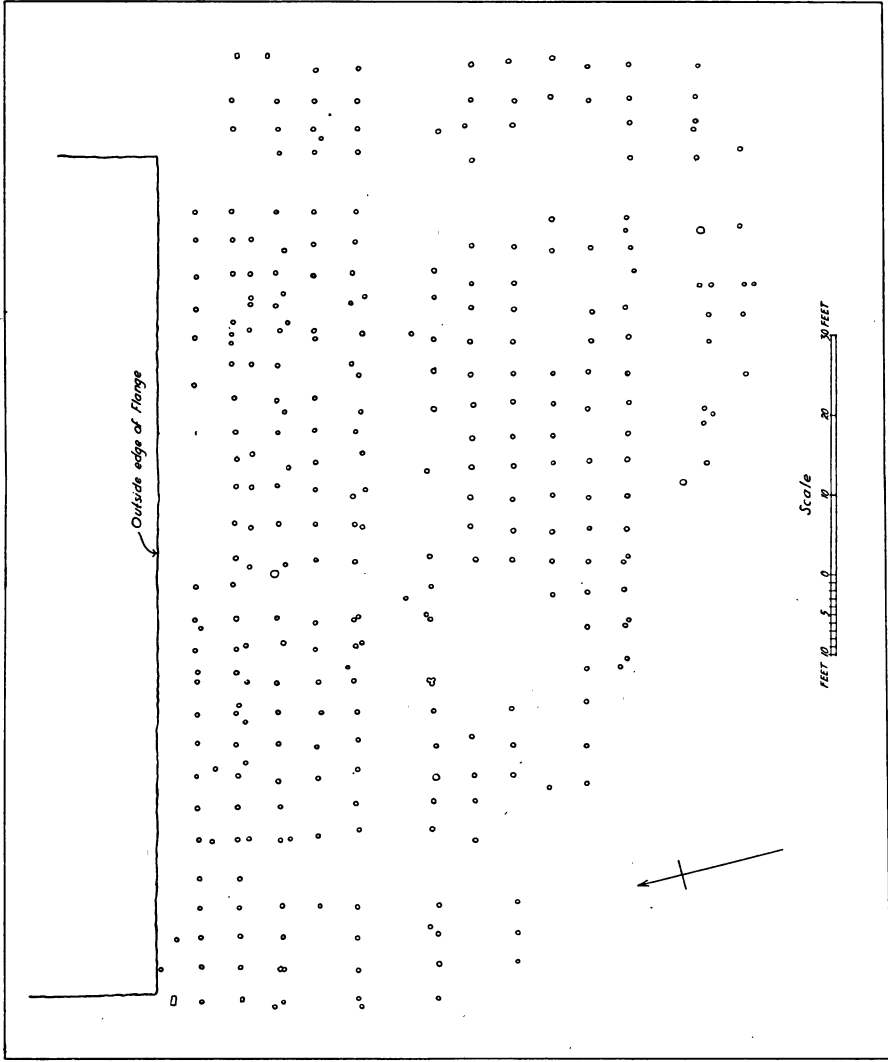
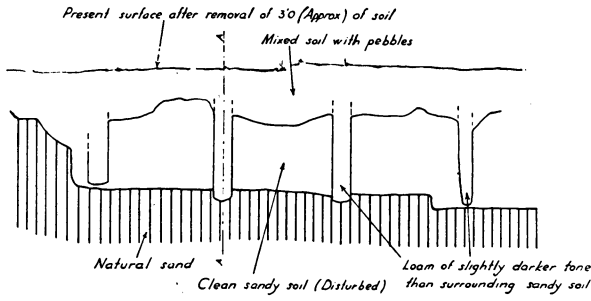


Fig. 9. Area X. Post-holes of granaries.

diameter. These discolorations, clearly marking the position of wooden uprights, passed vertically through the filling of the trenches, and in practically every instance could be traced some inches into the clean sand below. A narrow trench containing post-holes also occurred between C and D and parallel with them. Owing to the difficulty often experienced in recognizing the difference between the filling of the post-holes and the soil surrounding them, it is improbable that every one in this area was located. This difficulty in locating them was greatly increased towards the east where the soil was much disturbed by tree-roots. In some instances regular intervals of 4 ft. occurred between the post-holes, but the spacing varied considerably, and two or even three holes were occasionally found close together. At about 10 ft. to the west of A and F evidence of even larger post-holes was found in pockets of disturbed soil. At the same distance to the west of G was a similar pocket, and there were two others on the east side opposite F and L. It will be noticed that all are opposite angles of the blocks of six trenches. Similar pockets may have existed opposite A, G, and M, but they could not be found owing to disturbances of the soil.

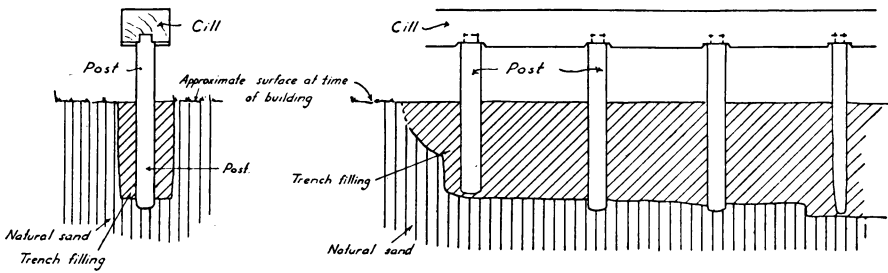
The long trenches were undoubtedly dug for the insertion of wooden uprights, much less labour being involved in digging one continuous trench than a series of holes. The trenches therefore need not be considered in relation to the superstructure. The posts, as already stated, were some 6–8 in. in diameter, and in more than one instance could be traced for 1 ft. or more in the mixed soil above the top of the trenches. As will be shown later, the posts represent the first buildings on this part of the site, and there could have been little or no occupation soil lying on the surface when they were placed in position. It follows therefore that they must have projected above the surface and supported either a raised floor or stood to a considerable height, forming the uprights of a wooden or half-timbered building. A glance at the plan, fig. 9, will at once dispose of the latter theory as impossible. It also shows that these posts were arranged in groups of six more or less parallel rows, the latter being separated by intervals of 4–5 ft. A to F and G to L represent two groups and M, N, and P belong to a third. These groups are separated from each other by intervals of between 9 ft. and 10 ft., and it may be presumed that there were three separate, oblong buildings some 25 ft. wide and 117 ft. long on this site. To the north of these the end of a trench Z on the west side of the foundation is at the requisite interval for the south row of another group of six trenches, for which there would have been ample room to the south of the main east–west road.

The irregular spacing of the posts was at first a puzzling feature, but Mr. Milne and Mr. Rawson of the architectural staff of H.M. Ministry of Works, assuming that much difficulty would have been experienced in obtaining sufficient straight timber of any considerable



Section (Survey)

a

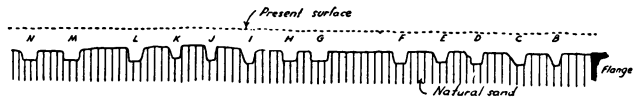


Reconstruction showing suggested method of fixing cills
A trench having been dug, the posts, which have previously been jointed to the cill, are placed in position. The soil from the trench is then thrown back and rammed solid.

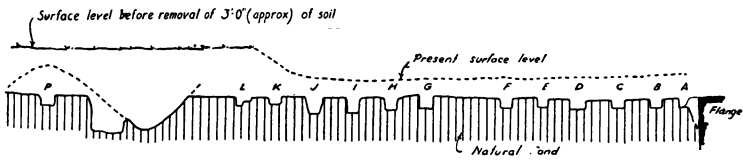
Cross section at AA. (Reconstruction)

Section (Reconstruction)

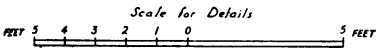
b



Section No. 52



Section No. 51.



c

FIG. 10. Details of post-holes of granaries.

length, have with great ingenuity prepared the plan, fig. 11, showing a conjectural timber framing for each building which would have required piles in practically all the positions indicated by the post-holes. The piles having been fixed to the beams—probably as shown

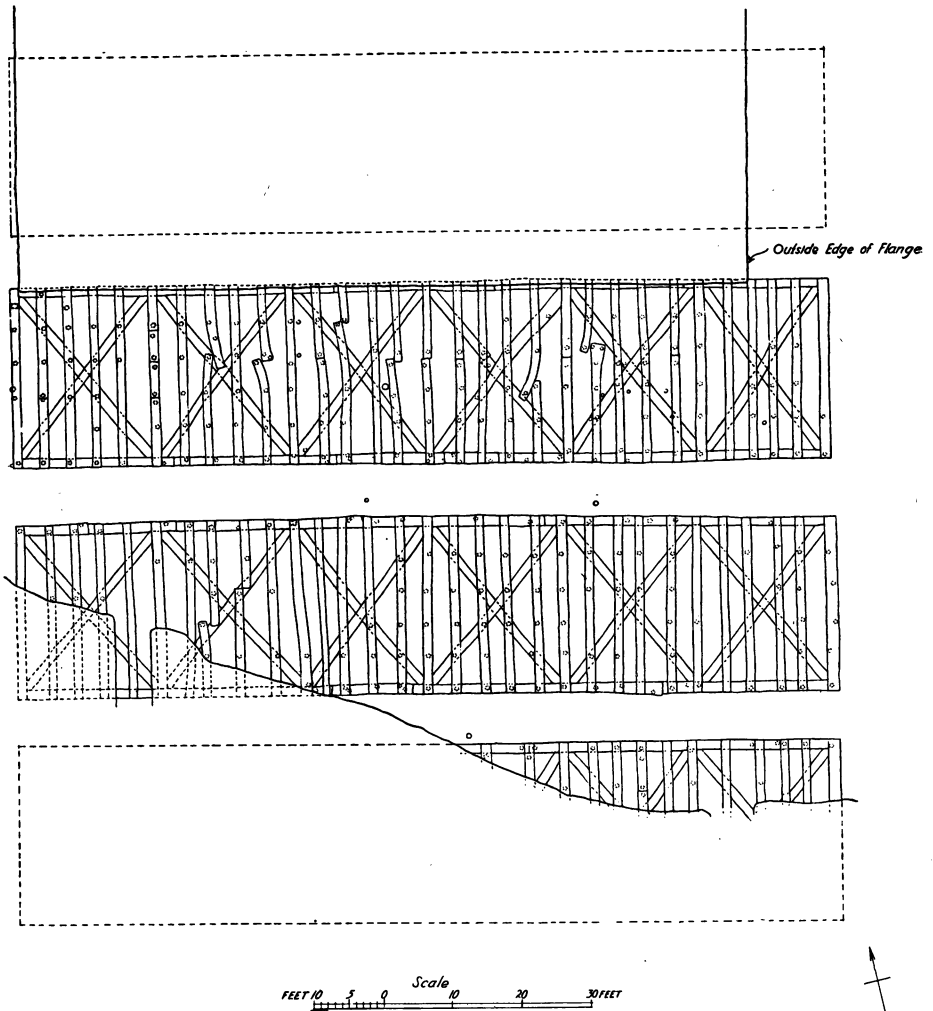


FIG. 11. Area X. Suggested flooring beams derived from post-holes.

in figs. 11, 12—would have been set up in the trenches, into which the soil was then returned and rammed down. A conjectural reconstruction of the superstructure is given on fig. 12 and of the building with timber weather-boarded walls on fig. 13.

No evidence of domestic occupation was found in connexion with these buildings, which also do not conform in plan to any known type of barracks, and the fact that an air space was left between the floor

and the ground suggests that they were probably used for the storage of some perishable commodity such as corn, which it was essential to keep dry. The presence of large pockets, all of which probably contained posts, in line with the north and south sides of each block and at a distance of 10 to 12 ft. from their east and west ends, suggests loading-platforms or verandas.

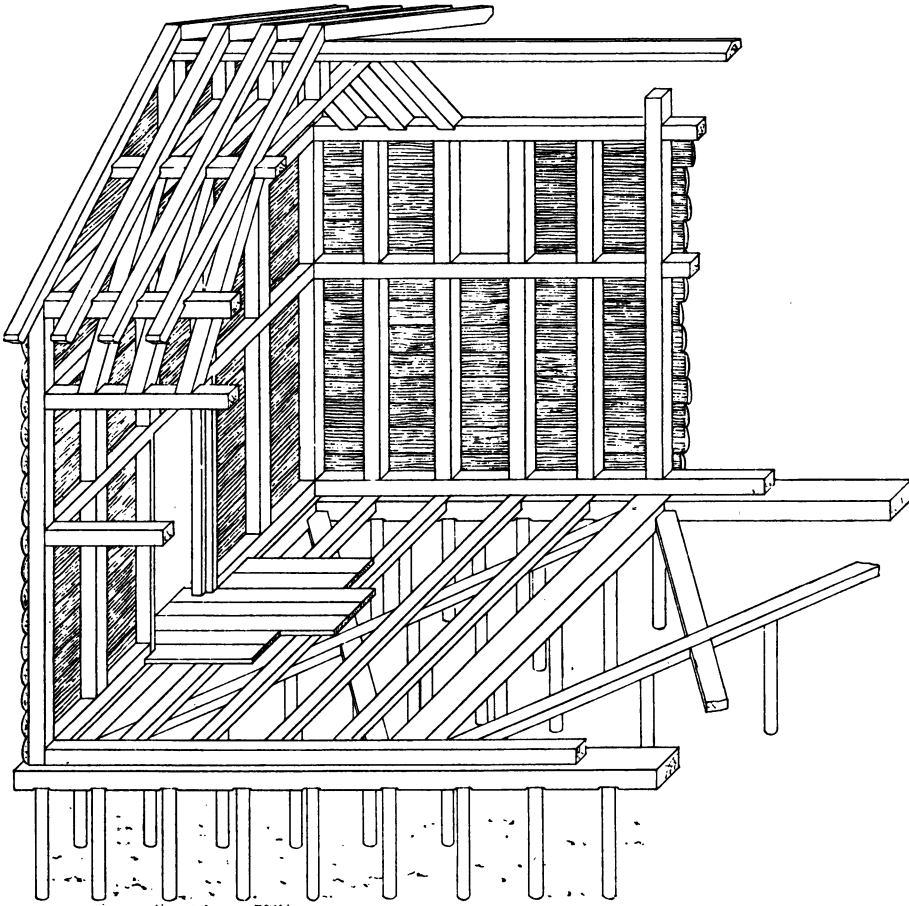


FIG. 12. Area X. Reconstruction of granaries I.

The whole of the occupation soil of the stone fort period had already been examined and removed from this area before the present excavations began. Below this very little of third-century date was found, and finds of the second century were chiefly confined to the vicinity of the very fragmentary remains of a small flint structure of that period. The majority of the pottery from the area as a whole belonged to the second half of the Flavian period, the South Gaulish form 37 being commoner than form 29, while much of the coarse pottery could be

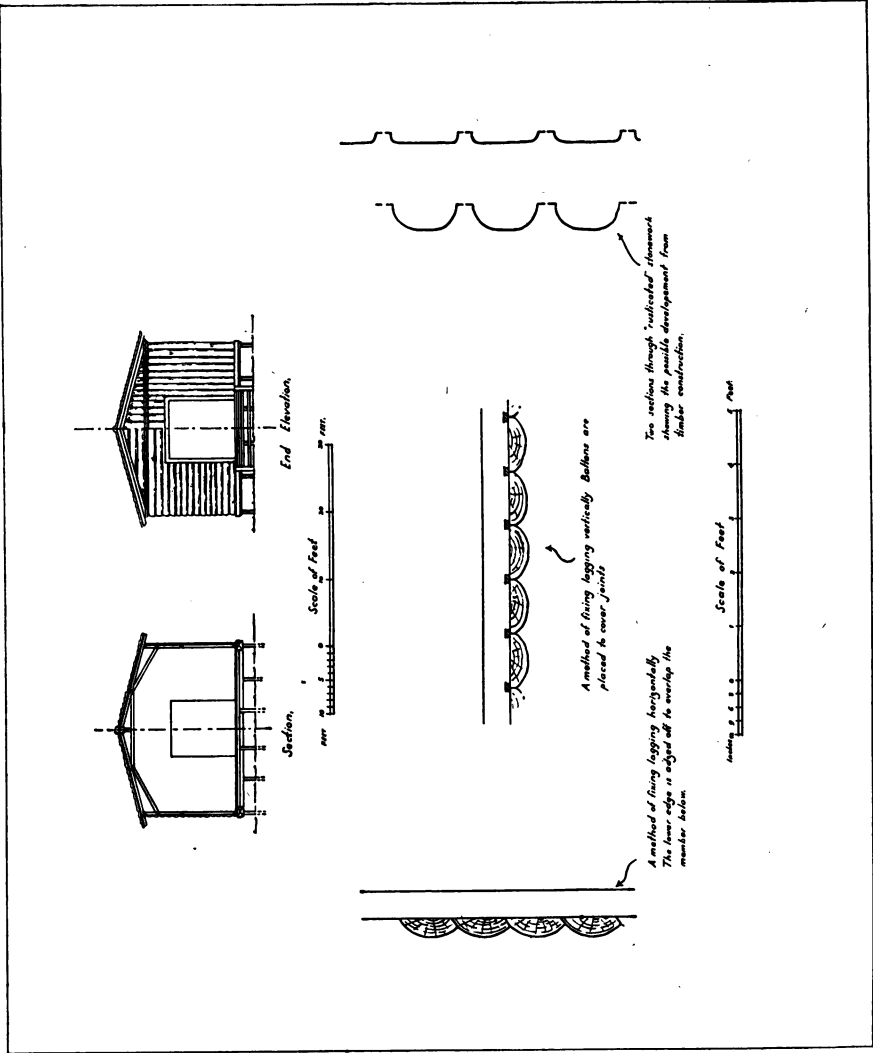


FIG. 13. Area X. Reconstruction of granaries II.

assigned to the last quarter of the first century. The pre-Flavian period was well represented, the pottery including such early pieces as the South Gaulish crater form 11, pl. LXXIII, no. 1, the Claudian form 29, pl. LXXIV, no. 9, two or three fragments of Belgic plates, etc. The following coins were also found: Augustus 1, Tiberius 2, Agrippa 1, Claudius I 1, Nero 3.

Within the limits of this area there were thirteen pits and twenty-nine pockets of mixed soil, of less definite character but going down into or below the level of the wooden buildings. Of the pits five were of fourth-century date and their evidence is valueless for the dating of the wooden buildings. Of the others no. 105 was filled in by A.D. 85, nos. 86, 87, and 94 by A.D. 90, no. 101 by A.D. 100: no. 100 could not be dated closer than to the first century, while there was insufficient material in nos. 99 and 114 to permit any definite dating. Of the early pits nos. 86, 87, and 94 must have been dug after the wooden buildings had been demolished.

Of the twenty-nine less determinate pockets of mixed soil, the majority yielded nothing of evidential value. Five, nos. 4, 12, 22, 23, and 26, contained very little and could not be dated. In no. 13 was late-third-century and in nos. 14, 15, 19, 21, and 24 fourth-century material. No. 6 was a rectangular pit 4 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in. and 3 ft. deep, lined on three sides with pieces of oolite and filled in with burnt matter containing much charcoal and iron slag. No. 11, a long narrow trench at right angles and abutting on to no. 6, contained a similar filling, and both appeared to have been connected with iron smelting. A coin of Domitian came from no. 10, but the pottery included three fragments of form 29, a stamp of Niger on an 18, as well as the coarse ware types 19, 20, 135/6, and 186/9 and a few indeterminate fragments. This pocket was either filled in *c.* A.D. 90–100 with soil containing pre-Flavian pottery, perhaps of Claudian date, or the coin is intrusive, in which case the pottery supplies the correct date.

It will be seen that no pit or pocket in this area that could be accurately dated was filled in before *c.* A.D. 85 and several which cut through the foundation trenches and must have been subsequent to the wooden buildings were filled in *c.* A.D. 90. This implies that the wooden buildings were still standing until *c.* A.D. 85–90, and there can be little doubt that their demolition was due to the construction of the great marble-cased monument which has been assigned to a similar date (p. 47) and would have been accompanied by a general clearance and a new layout of the surrounding area. The fact that only a few indeterminate fragments of pottery were found in the trenches dug for the insertion of the piles, although a number of pre-Flavian objects came from the soil above, is evidence that there had been little occupation of the area before they were dug, and that the wooden buildings can hardly have been erected later than the closing years of the reign of Claudius. The large proportion of finds of the last twenty years of

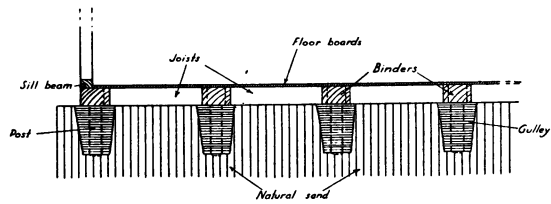
the first century can be accounted for by the greatly increased activity on the site during the building of the great marble-cased monument.

Area X, West

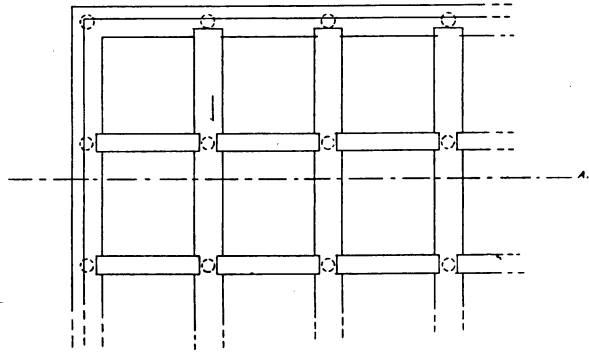
The excavation of area X was extended westwards to the line of the inner ditch of the third-century earth fort. Over this area some 3 ft. 6 in. of soil had already been removed, leaving between 1 ft. and 2 ft. of mixed soil above the surface of the natural sand in which indications of wooden buildings were again met with. As more recent excavation has proved these to belong to a series of structures extending farther to the west, which will be dealt with fully in the next Report, only a short description of the discoveries in this area will be necessary now.

A roadway 20 ft. broad, running north and south, was found immediately to the west of the buildings on area X already described. On the west side of this road, and parallel to it, were a row of pockets of mixed soil which it may be presumed were originally dug for the uprights of a portico or the supports of a loading-platform. At the back of these were other pockets and trenches, some containing evidence of wooden uprights. Farther on, to the north-west, was a complex of north-south and east-west trenches, crossing one another at right angles at intervals of 4 ft., and in these, usually at the intersection of the trenches, were post-holes measuring on an average 6 in. in diameter. The northern limit of these trenches was marked by the straight edge of a gravel path or road, which may have been laid against a wooden sill-beam. There was no east-west trench at the usual 4 ft. interval to the south of this. The trenches were of two sizes: those running east and west being 1 ft. 8 in. wide and 1 ft. 6 in. to 2 ft. deep, while the north-south series were 10 in. wide and about 6 in. deep. The posts had penetrated a few inches into the soil beneath the trenches, but no sign of them could be seen in the mixed earth above. The westward continuation of these trenches and post-holes was traced in the inter-ditch mounds of the third-century earth fort, but their limit in this direction was not ascertained. The evidence suggests a wooden building of different construction to those on area X to the east, and that the floor, instead of being raised above the ground level, stood on a massive timber grillage, laid in the soil, and supported by short piles. A conjectural reconstruction of the timber work is given in figs. 14 and 15.

The remains of two ovens, probably of Claudian date (p. 17), had been cut through by the trenches mentioned above, which contained a very small quantity of pottery, apparently of the pre-Flavian period. A few fragments of the latter part of the first century came from the post-holes and must have been introduced into them after the removal or decay of the posts. A date in late Claudian or early Neronian times may therefore be assigned to this building which ceased to exist before the close of the first century. The discovery of an unworn denarius



Section A.A.



Plan

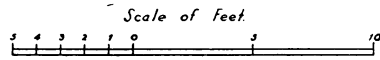
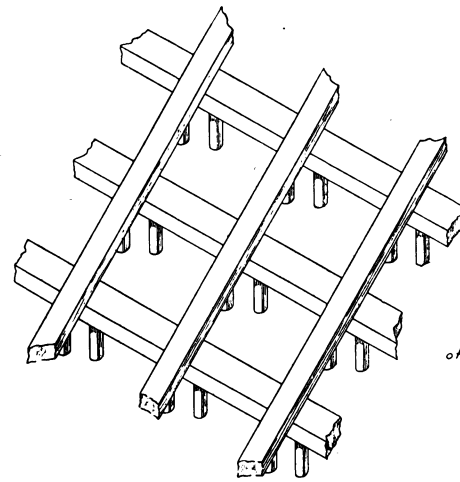
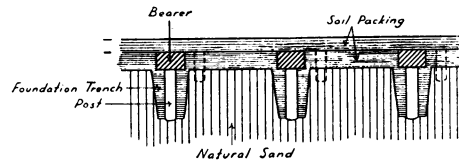


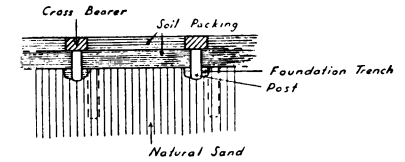
FIG. 14. Area X, West. Details of Storehouses I.



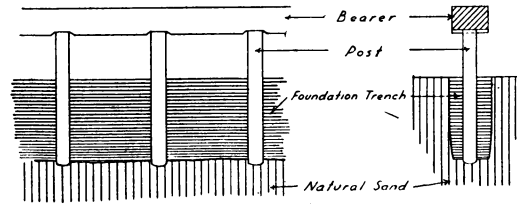
Isometric Diagram of Construction (Sections below)



Section across E.W. Foundation Trenches.



Section across N.S. Foundation Trenches



Constructional Detail of Buildings Area X Section A.A.

Constructional Details of Timber Buildings

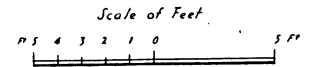


FIG. 15. Area X, West. Details of Storehouses II.

of Domitian (A.D. 90) in the soil immediately above the trenches is additional evidence for this. Pit 140, which cut through the trenches, was of fourth-century date, while the rectangular pocket no. V contained some objects as late as the second century. Only a few scraps of first-century pottery, probably pre-Flavian, came from the trenches, the pockets of soil and the post-holes lying to the south-east. Three pits were cleared out in the latter area. No. 123 contained objects as late as *c.* A.D. 150 and had cut through the north-south road which must have been out of use at that date, as was its extension to the north of the main east-west road (*Rich.* I, pp. 25 ff.). Pits 103 and 127 were filled in about A.D. 80-90, no. 139 was pre-Flavian, probably Claudian, and must antedate the wooden buildings. Pit 102 could not be dated. The unstratified soil above these trenches, etc., contained a large proportion of Antonine pottery, but the last quarter of the first century was also well represented, while a fair number of pre-Flavian objects, some of which could be assigned to Claudian times, were also found.

Area X. Second Century

South and south-west of the great foundation traces of a building were found at a higher level. There were two stretches of wall-footings built of flints set in clay, running roughly north-east and south-east. To the east of these were remains of a pebble area with four tiled hearths, three burnt patches, two lines of chalk blocks, and a mass of oolite chips. There was also an isolated furnace. Pottery evidence was scanty and the remains of this building cannot be dated more closely than to the second century. It is not shown on the plan.

Area VII

Underlying the cement floors of the building to the west of site I was a deposit containing pottery of A.D. 70-80 with some pre-Flavian pieces. Two east-west trenches similar to those discovered in area X were found below this deposit, cut in the natural sand.

Area XVIII

This area, which lies to the west of the Chapel, had already been cleared down to the level of the mixing-floor of the period of the great foundation. Portions of this floor were removed and a number of foundation trenches, etc., apparently connected with a series of wooden buildings of various dates, were examined. The investigation of this area was not completed until after the period covered by this Report, and the account of the excavation is therefore being deferred until the results obtained can be described in full.

THE AREA TO THE WEST OF SITE I,
including Areas VII, VIII, IX, XII, XIV, XVI*(Third Period)*

As mentioned above (p. 25), remains of wattle-and-daub buildings were discovered in area XVI. Similar remains were found in a wider area extending from the main east-west road to the north end of site I and lying to the west of the latter. This area was partially examined during the excavations of 1926-7 (*Rich.* III, p. 17) and was found to contain the remains of wattle-and-daub or half-timbered houses, erected between A.D. 75 and 85 and destroyed by fire in the decade A.D. 80-90. During the period covered by this Report, these remains were further examined and a large stretch of the road running north over the Claudian ditches in area XVI (*Rich.* III, pls. XLVIII, L, sections 22, 35) was entirely removed in order to reach the remains of the earlier periods. This road was of the same period as the second metalling of the main east-west road and was proved to extend northwards from it beyond the area excavated to near the north wall of the stone fort. In area XVI it was about 7 ft. wide, but had been cut into on the west side by a late disturbance during the second century, and its full width could not be ascertained. It was irregular and much disturbed, but where it passed over the Claudian ditches the metalling was over 2 ft. thick, and elsewhere about 1 ft. It was composed of various materials, and towards the top substantial remetalling with yellow sandy grit and gravel was conspicuous (see section 35). A large fourth-century pit, no. 180, had been dug through it.

A small quantity of pottery, some as late as *c.* A.D. 80-5, was found in the metalling, indicating that the road and the frequent patchings and repairs were not later than that date. This evidence is in accordance with that previously obtained in 1926-7, when a coin of Vespasian was found in the metalling (*Rich.* III, p. 45).

A heavily burnt layer occurred over the west part of this area and extended beyond the west wall of the stone fort by which it had been cut through. It varied from 4 in. to 7 in. thick, and consisted mainly of pieces of hard clay, red from burning, some of which retained the impression of wattle framework, being obviously the debris of wattle-and-daub or half-timbered houses destroyed by fire. The exact limits of these houses westwards could not be ascertained owing to the disturbance caused by the stone fort and its ditches. To the north, at *c.* 65 ft. from the main east-west road, an irregular pebble layer, mixed with oyster shells, served to mark their termination. It varied from 2 ft. to 3 ft. wide and from 2 in. to 6 in. deep, and probably represented a contemporary pebble path at the back of the houses.

A vertical length of wall plaster, apparently marking the line of the east wall of the building, was found about 30 ft. from and parallel to

the wall of the stone fort, but beyond this, farther to the east, the layer was less marked, having the appearance of scattered debris from a fire, rather than the remains of a building. To the south the houses extended up to the north side of the main east-west road, along the edge of which there was a rough foundation that may have served as a sleeper wall for the supports of a veranda.

Inside these limits certain indications of walls were discovered, such as portions of burnt daub *in situ* and rows of post-holes, etc., but no coherent plan of an individual structure could be recovered (pl. VII). Layers of hard sandy clay about 2 in. thick lay beneath the burnt layer and must represent trodden floors. An irregular tile hearth about 2 ft. square was found in the north-west corner of the area at this level.

A considerable quantity of Samian and other pottery and glass came from the burnt layer, together with fragments of about a dozen clay lamps, mostly with voluted nozzles, the majority being heavily burnt, and a large lead weight (pl. LXXI). This deposit could be assigned to A.D. 75-90. The underlying clay floors contained pottery of c. A.D. 75-80 and the layer below, which was composed of sand and seemed to represent a levelling of the site, prior to the construction of the wattle-and-daub houses, could be dated to c. A.D. 60-80. Pit 195, sealed by the burnt layer, was filled in by c. A.D. 80, and the finds from the pebble path to the north of the houses on site XVI, p. 23, were assignable to c. A.D. 80-5, while those from the stratum below were not later than c. A.D. 80. It would seem therefore that the houses were built c. A.D. 80 and continued in use only for a short period, being destroyed by fire before A.D. 90. This confirms the conclusion arrived at in the last Report (p. 18).

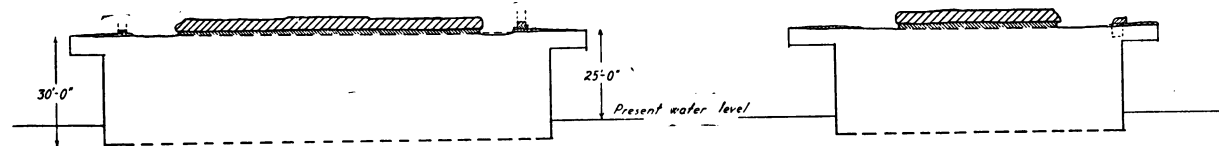
The date of these houses corresponds with that of the building of the structure on the great foundation, and they were probably inhabited by the artisans employed, as the amount of pottery, lamps, etc., and the absence of any evidence of metal-working or masons' chippings suggests a domestic occupation.

THE GREAT FOUNDATION

The work undertaken on and in connexion with the foundation included testing the interior for chambers or constructional vaults, the complete clearance of soil from its surface, and the examination of two ramps on the east side.

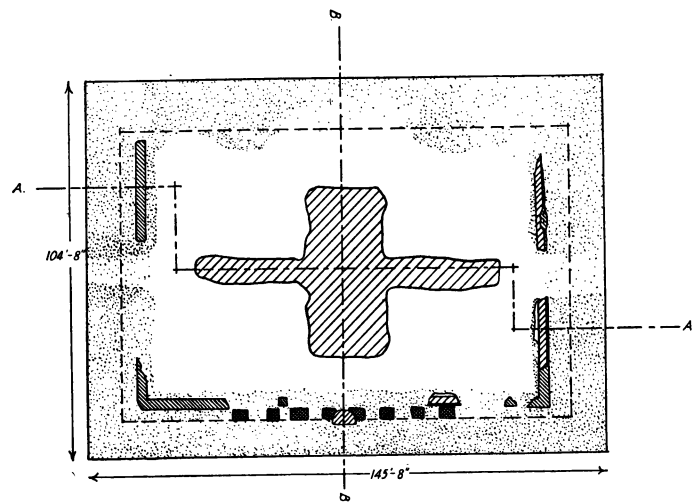
It will be remembered that the foundation measures on the surface 145 ft. 8 in. north and south, and 104 ft. 8 in. east and west. These measurements include a flange, 5 ft. thick and 13 ft. wide on the east, and 10 ft. on the north, south, and west. This projects at right angles from the main body of the foundation, which measures 125 ft. 8 in. by 81 ft. 8 in. The total depth is about 30 ft.

The Testing of the Interior. It has long been thought that the Richborough foundation may have contained a constructional vault similar



Section A.A.

Section B.B.



Plan

Key to Symbols

- 1st Century Foundation is unhatched.
- Walls or core of later structure.
- Foundations of later structure.
- Oolite and greensand layer.
- Holes cut in 1st Century Foundation.



Scale of Feet

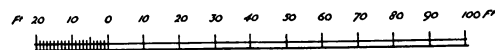


FIG. 16. The Great Foundation. Plan and elevation.

to those in the foundation of the supposed temple of Claudius I at Colchester (*R.C.H.M., Essex*, vol. 3, p. 24) which saved much material and labour without minimizing the strength of the structure. The advisability of searching for this has often been discussed, and the matter was finally brought to a head by the results obtained from a number of tests carried out by a diviner which convinced him that the masonry was not solid. He even went so far as to produce a plan showing a central chamber with a surrounding passage, and in consequence drilling operations to test this were undertaken.

Several attempts have been made in the past to penetrate into the interior, but most of these were soon abandoned owing to the extremely hard nature of the masonry, which consisted almost entirely of large flints set in very hard mortar. The only one carried in any distance was on the east side near the centre and immediately below the flange. Work was begun at this point where some 12 ft. of drilling would be saved. The supervision was undertaken by Mr. H. J. Melliss, A.M.Inst., C.E., F.G.S., who reports as follows:

‘It was decided that further information about the construction of the foundation would be most readily obtained by extending the existing tunnel, and boring from the end and sides of the extension.

‘The work was carried out by pneumatic chisels and drills. A 6 ft. bore was first sunk at the end of the existing tunnel, it was all hard concrete.

‘Tunnelling forward was then commenced. After reaching a spot immediately above the tunnel predicted by the diviner, a 5 ft. bore was put vertically downwards. This met with soft material. A second bore gave the same result. The forward tunnelling was therefore stopped and a downward shaft sunk. This, at a depth of 21 ft. from the surface of the foundation, met with soft material which proved only to vary from the rest of the mass, in that the mortar was weaker.

‘A further bore was then put down, reaching 24 ft. from the surface; this continued into the weak material and was stopped owing to the tool jamming.

‘Forward tunnelling was then recommenced, the floor of the shaft being first sunk to 22 ft. 6 in. below the surface, in order to gain the help of being partly in the softer material. This, however, soon stopped, the tunnel finishing in uniformly hard material at a distance of 22 ft. 3 in. from the face of the edge of the main mass.

‘From this point a 10-in. horizontal bore was driven, the material being uniformly hard throughout. This bore reached a point 32 ft. 3 in. from the face of the main mass and 43 ft. 10 in. from the edge of the flange, the depth being 19 ft. below surface. The concrete near the end of this bore was very wet, probably due to infiltration from depressions in the surface. (It was intended to carry this bore to 12 ft., but dampness of concrete caused jamming of the drill and

would have necessitated further extension of the tunnel to give extra working room.) As the tunnel and bore might have been proceeding along a cross wall, two horizontal side bores were made at the end of the tunnel at an angle of 60 degrees with its axis, the south bore 6 ft. and the north one 5 ft. long, the extremities of the bores being about 16 ft. apart.

'As the passage predicted by the diviner might have been above our tunnel, short trial bores were made at a higher level, but without result.

'Finally a bore was sunk from the surface at the south-east internal angle of the Cross, reaching 7 ft. 6 in. from the surface, but again without result.

'The material of the foundation has been called concrete, but it is not concrete in the sense of being a material mixed and then put into position. It is really rubble masonry, consisting of large unbroken flints, placed in position and then flushed up with mortar. The layers throughout are level and regular and about 6 in. thick. The softer material referred to had the same courses, there being no break in the courses where it passed into hard material.

'The material generally was very hard, the labour of tunnelling into it being about twice as much as into modern concrete. The large flints prevented flaking off when attacked by a chisel. So good was the mortar that in portions flaked off, even when only the size and thickness of one's hand, the crack took place indiscriminately through mortar and flint, the flints not separating from the mortar.

'The explorations would appear to disprove definitely a vaulted construction of the Colchester type. There would still be room for one central vault about 16 ft. wide or vaulting at the north end only, but the latter unsymmetrical construction does not appear likely. As regards the former, seeing that the total width of the two side walls would be 64 ft. and the vault only 16 ft., the saving of material would be small, and there would be the difficulty of supporting an isolated mass of ground. It is therefore far more probable that the foundation is solid throughout.

'There remains the possibility of there being chambers, as distinct from constructional vaults, in the mass. If further exploration for such were carried out in the future, it would probably be best to sink bores from the surface.

'Where the outer face of the rubble masonry has been exposed, it shows no sign of timbering and looks as if it was built against the soil. There is no evidence to indicate how the Romans kept up the sides of this excavation. No modern contractor would run the risk of excavating to a depth of 30 ft. without timbering, especially as the base was presumably below water-level. It is, of course, possible that some form of support was used and removed as the work was built up. It is a possible explanation of the weaker concrete, referred

to above, that the concrete round the edges of the base was put in ahead of the main mass as a partial support to the sides.'

The surface of the foundation had been largely cleared of soil before the present excavations were begun. What remained has now been removed, and all the hollows, etc., in the upper surface of the masonry have been entirely cleared out. The surface was found to have suffered greatly and now presents a very irregular and pitted appearance. The foundation is composed of rubble masonry, consisting almost wholly of large rolled beach flints set in courses, with each layer flushed up with small beach pebbles in mortar. Very few unrolled flints enter into its composition, but some isolated examples can be seen. One small piece of chalk and another of greensand have been noted. The top of the masonry had been carefully flushed up and brought to a level surface with a layer of fine beach pebbles in mortar, and on this had been laid a packing of fragments of oolite, greensand, and occasionally masons' marble chippings. This packing had been much disturbed and dug into, and in places was hardly perceptible, but on the west side, where best preserved, it was as much as 13 in. deep. There was no trace of it over the centre of the foundation or under the Cross, and its inner edge was practically parallel with the outer edge of the foundation, from which it measured approximately 18 ft. on the south, west, and north, but on the east it was so disturbed that no accurate measurement could be obtained. Near the south-west angle it had a finished surface composed of a layer of small pebbles. There can be little doubt that this packing was laid down as a bedding for a pavement, presumably of marble, of which many broken slabs some $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick were found in the vicinity. The area surrounded by the packing measured approximately 109 ft. by 68 ft., thus affording a clue to the size of the main structure which stood upon the foundation. The only object from the packing was a fragment of Samian, form 18, of the late first century, which is consistent with the date A.D. 80-90 assigned to the building of the structure (p. 47). Built upon and sometimes slightly cutting into this packing is the fragmentary remains of a wall. On the south side it is 16 ft. 3 in. from the edge of the foundation, on the west 13 ft., and north 14 ft. There is no trace of it on the east side, except for some slight indication of a return at the north-east angle. On the north and west sides little more than the foundation remains, but on the south it stands 2 ft. high. It has a footing of one course of flints, projecting in some places as much as 1 ft. 4 in. from the inner face of the wall, but, except for a short length at the west end of the south wall, this does not extend beyond the line of the outer face. On the south wall at a height of 1 ft. 7 in. above the footing there is a bonding-course of tiles, extending through the width of the wall, and above this, on the outer face, is an offset of $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., the wall narrowing to 2 ft. 1 in. Where this offset exists on the north wall it has a width of only 2 in.

This wall is mostly composed of flints, nearly all unrolled and many freshly quarried from the chalk, but odd pieces of stone, apparently robbed from earlier buildings, also occur. The mortar is poor and contains sand, shells, and small fragments of brick and is similar to that used in the fourth-century bath building on site III.

Standing on the surface of the foundation, at 8 ft. from the west edge of the platform, is an irregular mass of rubble masonry measuring 6 ft. 4 in. from north to south, 4 ft. 5 in. from east to west, and 1 ft. 9 in. in height. It is composed of flints, oolite, and greensand, together with several fair-sized pieces of marble casing, all set in mortar similar to that of the wall just described. It is possible that this may have formed the pedestal of a statue.

A cruciform mass of masonry stands on the centre of the foundation. The north-and-south measurement is approximately 85 ft. and the east-and-west 48 ft. It rests directly on the level flushed-up surface of the foundation, which, where visible below the masonry, shows no signs of having been damaged or broken into, as does most of the surface immediately surrounding the Cross. The level of the top of the flushing was carefully tested and found to vary less than 1 in. The lower 1 ft. 6 in. of the Cross stands on this level surface, and consists of two courses, bedded in brownish-yellow mortar of poor quality; the lower course is composed of tufa blocks, oolite, greensand, and chalk, with a small proportion of flints, and the upper is mainly of flints set upright or sloping. These, especially in the south arm, were brought to a flat surface and on this was laid a mass of rough rubble masonry, formed of blocks and irregular masses of greensand, tufa, oolite, and flints set in a strong whitish mortar. The greatest height of this rubble masonry is now approximately 3 ft. The top is irregular and shows no signs of a finished surface, and this also applies to the sides, although at the end of the western arm there is one dressed block of tufa which seems to suggest an ashlar face. The upper mass of rubble now overhangs the two courses set in yellow mortar below, which, owing to the poor quality of the mortar, have disintegrated more rapidly. At the end of the eastern arm traces of the yellow mortar exist on the surface of the foundation for 8 in. beyond the present face, apparently indicating that the masonry extended originally at least that distance.

There can be little doubt that the two courses set in the yellow mortar are the foundation of the structure, and that the ground level at the time of building was approximately that of the bottom of the rubble masonry. This is confirmed by the fact that the top of the base course of the surrounding wall is also at the same level, and we may therefore assume that the whole of the original superstructure had been removed and the surface of the foundation become covered with soil before the Cross and surrounding wall were erected. It is unfortunate that practically the whole of the soil covering the surface of the

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foundation had been removed prior to the present excavations, but the finds from what remained bear out the above contention. The earliest coin is an example of Septimius Severus; besides this there are:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| Late third-century radiates | 22 |
| Fourth century: | |
| House of Constantine | 19 |
| House of Valentinian | 7 |
| House of Theodosius | 52 |
| Indeterminate | 10 |

With the exception of sixteen fragments of Samian the whole of the pottery is of the late third or fourth century. There was no stratification, no sealed deposits, but the coin evidence suggests that the Cross and wall were built either in the latter part of the third century or in the fourth century, and the presence of at least 1 ft. 6 in. of soil over the surface of the foundation implies a considerable lapse of time between the erection of these and the removal of the earlier superstructure.

A row of eight roughly rectangular holes with vertical sides were found to have been cut through the oolite and greensand packing and into the surface of the foundation at 10 ft. from its western edge. These varied from 3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in. long and from 3 ft. to 4 ft. broad, and with one exception averaged 3 ft. deep from the surface of the foundation. There are four of these on either side of the east-west axis of the foundation, and though they are not evenly spaced, they are large enough to enable wooden uprights to be set in them at equal intervals of 8 ft. There is no obvious reason, however, for a row of posts or a timber construction in this position, and the purpose of these holes must remain uncertain. The only objects found in their filling, which was composed of the broken-up masonry taken from them, were two small fragments of a first-century jug and one fragment of marble, obviously a mason's chipping. This and the fact that they contained no soil suggests an early date, but they were apparently later than the oolite and greensand packing, which points to their not being part of the original design. The presumed pedestal of late date mentioned above partly overlay one of them.

The Building Camps. A large area to the east of the concrete foundation was cleared to the natural soil, and in this two large patches of slightly discoloured sand were noticed. These discoloured areas were rectangular in plan and at right angles to the foundation, extending about 40 ft. from the flange. They were 36 ft. apart, one on either side of the east-west road, and were both 20 ft. wide. On the eastern side of each was a layer of mortar similar in texture to that used in the great foundation.

A trench was dug towards the concrete foundation just inside the southern edge of the north rectangle. It was found that the mortar sloped downwards towards the concrete foundation, and divided into two layers, the lower resting on the natural soil, fig. 17. The trench

having become too deep to work in with safety, a vertical timbered shaft was sunk against the projecting flange of the foundation, and the two layers of mortar were found to continue to slope downwards. By the means of a tunnel driven under the flange from the shaft the lower layer was followed until it reached the side of the main block of the foundation.

The upper layer could be seen in the side of the existing passage underneath the flange. This layer sloped downwards towards the concrete foundation at an angle of about 8 degrees from the horizontal, and the bottom layer at about 17 degrees (fig. 17).

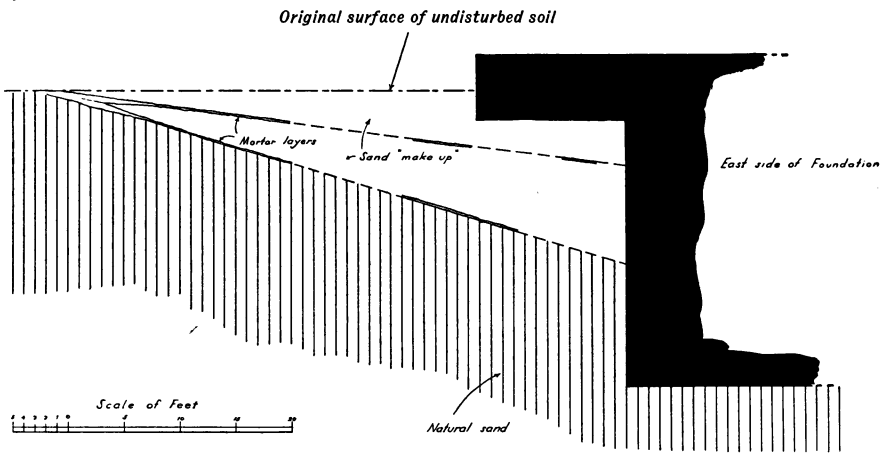


FIG. 17. The Great Foundation. Section showing two lines of mortar droppings.

The angle of the ramp where it met the foundation was found to have been rounded off, but whether this was done by accident or design could not be determined. Sufficient excavation was done on the southern ramp to establish that it was of similar form.

It is obvious that these ramps to the east of the foundation must have served some useful purpose in connexion with its construction. The main east-west road on the west side had been strengthened to facilitate the transfer of the building material, and to the north and north-east were the masons' yard and the mixing-floor for the mortar. The east side would have been the most convenient for taking away the soil which would have been brought up in baskets from the huge excavation and tipped over the cliff. After this excavation was completed these ramps would again have been used for carrying down the mortar from the mixing-floor immediately to the north. As the masonry rose, the ramps would have been correspondingly raised, and this is shown by the two layers of mortar. These were some 6 in. thick at the top of the ramp, but rapidly thinned out to 1 or 2 in. at the bottom, suggesting droppings from the receptacles in which the mortar was conveyed rather than a deliberate flooring of the ramps. The almost

complete absence of mortar layers in the southern ramp suggests that this was only used for the return journey. That there was no third or higher level in either ramp can be accounted for by the fall in the original ground level to the north which would have made the upper part of the foundation and the projecting flange easily accessible from the mixing-floor itself. The ground level on that side had, in fact, to be raised eventually some 4 or 5 ft. to bring it level with the top of the foundation. A similar but slighter raising of the level also took place on the east side.

*The Marble Casing.*¹ Only one fragment of marble with similar lettering, pl. LXX, to those illustrated in *Rich.* II, pl. XIII, figs. 1-6, and *Rich.* III, pl. VII, 1, has been recovered. This was found in clearing the long north-south wall on the edge of the bank to the south of the stone fort, and was unstratified. It shows two lines of letters, the upper being $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. high and the lower $2\frac{1}{10}$ in. The letters on the fragments previously found measure $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. high and one of these is illustrated on pl. LXX for comparison. On the new fragment there are N and D in the upper line, and the second line has on the left a vertical upright followed by an O and a C (or G). There are also slight indications of a third line of letters below, represented by the edge of a curved letter under the C (or G), and to the left of this the top of a vertical upright. Insufficient remains of the latter to enable accurate measurement, but it is certain that they are closer together than those of the line above, and are therefore presumably smaller.

This gradual diminution in the lettering on inscriptions is not uncommon and is well exemplified in the inscriptions from the monuments at Adam Klissi in Rumania (*C.I.L.*, vol. iii, suppl. part 2, p. 2316, 49), Angora in Galatia (*C.I.L.*, vol. iii, part 2, p. 774 f.), and La Turbie in Provence (*Rhône Archéologique*, n.s., vol. xx, p. 280). The last gives a list of the conquered Alpine tribes, and if the Richborough inscription was erected to commemorate the conquest of Britain, it may have been of like character. The Richborough lettering is smaller, and considering the magnitude of the monument, none of the letters so far recovered are likely to have come from the beginning of the inscription where they could hardly have been less than 8 in. high.

The roughly cut numerals DLXX 2 in. high occur on another slab (pl. LXX) and may be compared with *Rich.* I, pl. VII, 2, II, pl. XIII, 7, 8, and III, pl. VII, 1. It is possible that these are setting-out numbers for the use of masons. This was found in area XI in a deposit of late third- or fourth-century date.

The letters CL, 2 in. high and indifferently cut, appear on another

¹ Among the fragments of the casing three types of marble have been recognized:

'Serravezza': Best statuary, creamy white; *Italian*.

'Sicilian': Blue-white with dark veins, weathers well, quarried at Carrara; *Italian*.

'Pentelicon': Pure white with distinctive sparkle; *Greek*. Most of the famous statues of antiquity were carved from this.

broken slab. There is a fracture immediately before the first letter and it is possible that others preceded it. It came from area X, and although unstratified, most of the pottery in the vicinity was of second-century date.

Masons' chippings and fragments of the marble casing came from the following deposits:

In area V there were three definitely stratified deposits overlying each other; the uppermost of these contained twenty pieces of marble and a stamp of Vitalis, and could be assigned to A.D. 80-100. In the layer below were many fragments, mostly masons' chippings, and the finds associated with them belonged to the period A.D. 70-85, while the deposit below, which was not later than A.D. 80, did not contain a single fragment.

In the same area a late-first-century deposit contained two masons' chippings and two more came from another of Flavian date.

In area VII one piece of marble and a stamp of Vitalis occurred in a deposit not later than A.D. 90.

In the filling of the stone drain in area XV there were a few pieces in association with pottery none later than *c.* A.D. 80-90, and in the area south of the stone fort one piece came from a deposit which had the same final date.

Pits 86, 96, 101, and 141, all filled in by *c.* A.D. 110, produced fragments of marble, and in no. 101 there were fourteen masons' chippings.

In no instance was marble found in a stratified deposit earlier than *c.* A.D. 80. This coincides with the evidence given in the previous reports (*Rich.* I, p. 35; II, p. 11; III, p. 19), but the date of the first appearance of the marble can now be placed in the decade A.D. 80-90, and there can therefore be little doubt that the superstructure on the great foundation was being built at that time.

Fragments of the marble casing came from deposits in areas X and XVII, which although not satisfactorily stratified, contained pottery mostly of Antonine date, and pit 188, filled in A.D. 180-220, produced two fragments. A fair quantity also occurred in the filling of the ditches of the third-century earth fort, and may therefore be assigned to a date before *c.* A.D. 275-85, while two pieces came from a deposit immediately over the filling of these ditches which were effectively sealed about A.D. 300. Pit 116, filled in in the first half of the fourth century, contained many moulded fragments, and a large quantity came from the stone fort period deposits in area XI and other places within the fort as well as in the top soil outside the west gate, but there was little in the stone fort ditches.

Here again the evidence conforms with that previously recorded (*Rich.* I, p. 36; III, p. 20), and it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the monument this casing adorned must have been in a state of ruin before the later part of the third century. It is not easy

to find an explanation for the relatively large quantity lying about the site in the fourth century, as the marble would have been useful for converting into lime, but it must be remembered that the whole quantity recovered during the excavations can only represent a very small proportion of the casing of the monument.

THIRD PERIOD

Site VI

This site lies 84 ft. to the north of the main east-west road and some 17 ft. from the inner face of the west wall of the stone fort. It consists of a masonry structure sunk in the soil; the walls at the highest point now stand 5 ft. high and are of flints set in mortar containing grit, pieces of greensand and oolite, and small particles of marble. It has a fair face internally, but the outer is rough where it is built against the soil. Bonding-courses of pairs of tiles occur at intervals of 1 ft. at the south-east and south-west angles, and there is a single course of tiles in the east wall of the north room. At the north-east angle, in the thickness of the wall, is a vertical hole which apparently contained a wooden upright 6 in. square. There had been a similar upright in the thickness of the east wall, and two vertical chases 4 in. by 3 in. in the inner face of the north wall would also have contained wooden uprights. All of these wooden uprights appear to have penetrated into the soil below the masonry. The entrance was on the west side, by a flight of steps, probably of wood, but only the flanking walls and an earth ramp now remain. A chase for the wooden uprights of the door-frame remains in the masonry on either side at the foot of the ramp. The interior was divided into two rooms by a wooden partition, and a chase for this exists in the east wall and indications of another opposite in the west wall, which at this point has partly collapsed and fallen inwards. The northern room measures 8 ft. north and south and 10 ft. 6 in. east and west, the southern 6 ft. by 8 ft. There are slight indications of a window-sill in the west wall of the latter room.

In the natural sand forming the floor of the southern room were found five circular saucer-shaped depressions 9 in. to 1 ft. in diameter and 2 in. to 3 in. deep, though they may have been deeper originally. One of these was filled with chalk and the others with mixed soil. It is possible that round-bottomed amphorae may have stood in these depressions.

The soil against which the walls were built contained objects of first-century date with a few of the second century. In the top 3 ft. of soil inside the building was a large quantity of pottery mostly of the Antonine period, but there were a few late first-century pieces. It included stamps of Albucianus and Saturninus. Pottery of the third and fourth centuries was entirely absent. About 1 ft. 6 in. below the top of the walls at the south end was a layer of broken wall-plaster, perhaps fallen from the walls when the building was in ruins. At the

same level at the north end was a thick deposit of building rubbish in which were three pieces of marble and a small piece of glass. Between these deposits, in the centre of the building, was mixed soil containing

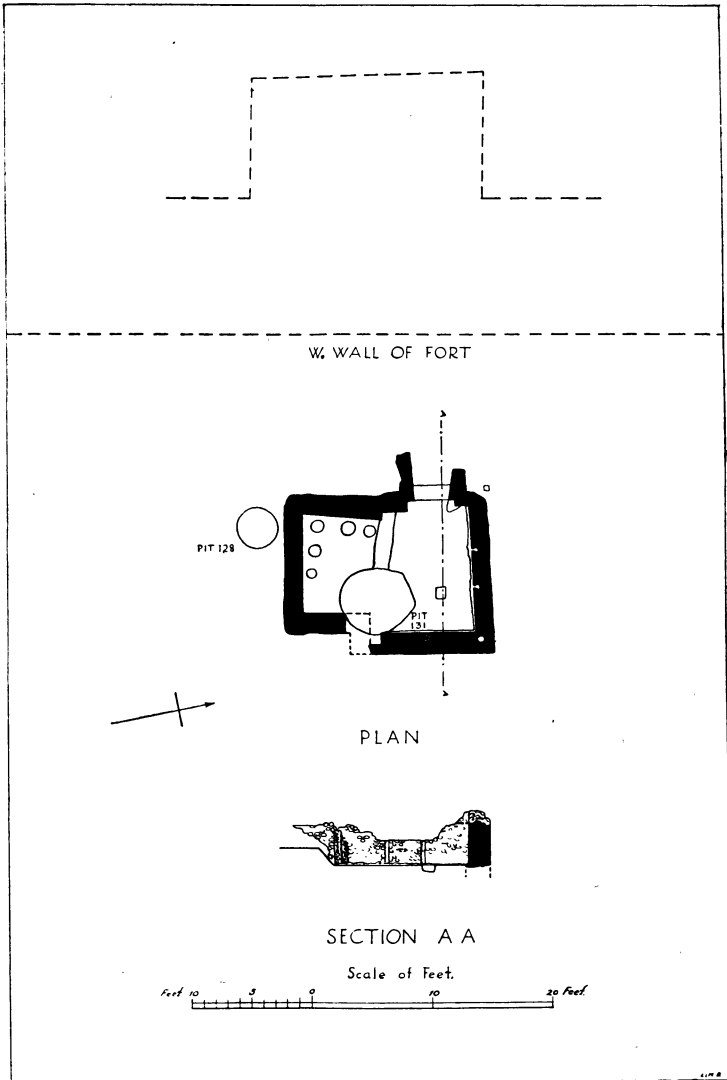


FIG. 18. Site VI. The Wine Cellar.

equal quantities of first- and second-century pottery. This included stamps of Albucius and Vitalis, also the graffito no. 4, p. 255. At a low level at the south end a small quantity of pottery of similar date, including stamps of Billicedo and Junius, was found. When the whole of the interior had been cleared to the undisturbed soil, the mouth of pit 131 was disclosed. The top 8 ft. of the filling contained pottery

mostly of second-century date, some of which was as late as the Antonine period. Below this there was nothing later than *c.* A.D. 80, while the objects near the bottom were mostly Claudian. To the west of the pit and apparently cut by it, was a shallow trench in the undisturbed soil. This probably indicated the line of a wall of an earlier wooden building, and to the north of the pit there was a small rectangular pocket of mixed soil.

It is not easy to determine the date of this structure, but it must have been subsequent to the filling of pit 131, which had subsided, causing parts of the east wall to collapse. It is possible that the building was abandoned when this happened, and the Antonine pottery found in the upper layers of the pit filling may have been introduced into it after the building was in ruins. Alternatively, the sinkage may have taken place some time after the building was erected and been made good with soil containing Antonine pottery. The complete levelling up of the ruined structure with soil cannot be earlier than the latter part of the second century and may be later, as there is an almost complete lack of pottery of the first two-thirds of the third century on this part of the site.

The character of the masonry conforms to that on site I and the second building on site III, both of which were constructed during the first half of the second century, but the presence of masons' chippings of marble in the mortar suggests a date at or soon after the time when the great monument was constructed (*Rich.* I, p. 17; II, p. 17; IV, p. 47). The building cannot therefore be dated more closely than to the late first century or the first half of the second century, and it was apparently abandoned before the close of that century.

A cellar has of necessity to be built of masonry. In this case it may have been isolated or formed part of a building of wood of which no trace now remains. It may well have been used for the storage of some commodity such as wine or oysters for which a cool atmosphere was necessary. A large quantity of the shells of the latter was found in the surrounding soil. There are indications of one window and there may have been an upper story.

Area V

This area lies between the entrance to the north postern and section 21 (*Rich.* III, pl. XLVIII) in which there was some exceptionally well-defined stratification. At the bottom in the natural soil were several post-holes, a V-shaped trench 2 ft. 6 in. deep which yielded nothing, and a small pit in which were fragments of the Samian forms 24/5 and 35/6 and the beaker type 413, probably pre-Flavian. The mixed soil above these contained pottery, etc., belonging to the period A.D. 50-80, much being of pre-Flavian date, and included types 391, 399, 439, 458, 492, 493, a stamp of Silvinus, fragments of form 29 and one of 37, the small find pl. L, 117, and a coin of Vespasian. Immediately above, and sealing it, was the road-metal corresponding

to that shown on section 21. It was largely composed of oolite chips and lumps of chalk and contained fragments of pre-Flavian and Vespasianic pottery. Immediately above this again, as in section 21, were numerous masons' marble chippings with which were a small fragment of form 29, another of an early 37, as well as other pottery fragments all of which appear to fall in the decade A.D. 80-90. In a burnt layer 4 in. to 6 in. thick above this were a few more marble chippings and pottery of c. A.D. 80-100, including a stamp of Vitalis. Overlying this layer were some 2-3 in. of pebbles and burnt matter sealed by a pebble layer. With the pebbles and burnt matter was pottery mostly of c. A.D. 80-120 with stamps of Nicephor and Vitalis, but there were also some later pieces including an imitation Samian 45 of third-century date. The mortaria stamp no. 33 (p. 251) came from this layer as well as the bead pl. Ad, no. 254. The layer of pebbles above is a continuation of the layer mentioned in *Rich.* III, p. 33, which was laid down to consolidate the ground during the building of the fort. There was no stratification above this.

The deposits are a good illustration of the successive occupations on this part of the site: (1) at the lowest level was evidence of wooden buildings. (2) Above this a band of mixed soil deposited when these buildings were in existence and during the subsequent levelling of the site previous to the erection of the great monument. (3) Immediately over this was the roadway on the north side of the masons' yard connected with the building of the monument. (4) Lying on this road was a deposit of masons' marble chippings. (5) Above this again was a heavily burnt layer perhaps contemporary with the burnt wattle-and-daub huts on area XVI. (6) The deposit overlying this which contained pottery of the first, second, and third centuries was sealed by a thin layer of pebbles apparently laid down when the stone fort was being constructed. The dates that could be assigned to these layers are as follows: (1) pre-Flavian; (2) A.D. 50-80; (3) A.D. 80-5; (4) A.D. 80-90; (5) c. A.D. 80-100; (6) not later than the latter part of the third century.

Area VI

This area, which lies to the north of site VI in the north-west angle of the fort, had already been partially examined (*Rich.* III, p. 33). Two parallel trenches were dug across the unexamined portion and confirmed that when the stone fort was built, the level of the interior at this point had been raised with soil containing objects mostly of the first and second centuries. Although a large amount of pottery, etc., was met with, stratification was entirely lacking, and the appearance of the soil suggested small loads of material dumped indiscriminately.

The objects of pre-Flavian date were not plentiful, but there was a high proportion of Flavian Samian and at one spot, at a depth of c. 2 ft. below the stone fort level, a large quantity of Samian was found

including stamps of C. Val. Albanus, a stamp no. 205 not clearly legible, Calvus, Cosius Rufinus (2), Gallus, Licinus, Logurnus, Martialis, Mercator, Niger, Primus, Severus, Vitalis, which with the exception of a few earlier and later examples was all of that period. The second century was also well represented, and a small collection of practically whole pots of this period was met with. Among the latter were the Samian form 37 (pl. LXXXII, no. 56) and the three Castor ware beakers nos. 455/7.

Area VII

In 1927 two mortar floors 2 in. thick were discovered on this site and these were fully examined in 1928. They had evidently belonged to a half-timbered structure, the lines of the walls being indicated at intervals by chalk and tufa blocks on which the sill-beams had rested. The west floor was slightly higher than the east, the gap between them where the dividing wall had stood being some 6 in. wide. The northern portion of both floors had been largely destroyed, but the building appears to have measured approximately 22 ft. east to west and 14 ft. north to south. At the back and lying face downwards were several large sections of the wall-plaster with a herringbone keying pattern on the back. This plaster, which must have fallen from the outside of the building, had been painted white.

Crossing the west floor was a thin layer of burnt material. Over this in the mixed soil were fragments of white wall-plaster with occasional bands of red. A quantity of green plaster was associated with the other floor together with some fragments with a wavy yellow pattern on a red background. There was also burnt daub and charred wood, and first- and second-century pottery was associated with the debris.

Both floors were found to have been laid on a bed of sand 3 in. to 4 in. thick, under which was a 9-in. to 10-in. deposit of dark soil containing pottery and small pieces of wall-plaster painted black and red. The pottery fragments were so abundant in places that they appeared to have been laid down as the foundation for the floor. Beneath this layer was a further 9 in. of mixed earth resting on the undisturbed soil in which were two foundation trenches of a similar type to those in areas X and XVI. They ran practically east and west.

Actually embedded in one of the mortar floors was a piece of form 37 of Flavian date, and two other fragments of the same period were in the layer of sand below. The deposit under the sand contained a few pre-Flavian pieces of pottery, but the majority was Flavian and did not appear to be later than *c.* A.D. 85. Among it were stamps of Vitalis and of the firm Montanus and Crestus. The glass vessel pl. LXIX, 377, the brooch pl. XXVII, 26, and the small finds pl. LIV, 212, 224, 227, and pl. XL, 152, also came from this deposit. The finds from below the northern part of the building where the floors were largely destroyed, and from under the fallen wall-plaster beyond, although not satisfac-

torily stratified were mostly of similar date. Among these were the brooch pl. xxv, 1, the decorated Samian pl. LXXVII, 32, and a portion of a lamp, pl. LXV, 354.

There can be little doubt that the building was erected *c.* A.D. 85 and belonged to the same layout as those of similar date in area XVI (p. 47) which had been destroyed by fire towards the end of the first century. There was some indication that this building had shared the same fate, but its final date could not be accurately determined as the debris on the floors was not satisfactorily sealed and contained very little material.

Area XI

It has already been proved that the levelling of the earth fort and the building of the stone fort were part of one scheme, and the conclusions drawn from the evidence obtained as to the date of the levelling of the one apply equally to the building of the other. Further valuable information on this point was obtained when excavating area XI and is fully dealt with under the earth fort section on pp. 62 ff. and need not be repeated here. The scanty and fragmentary structural remains on that area confirm the hypothesis that the majority of the buildings within the stone fort were little more than shanties of wood or of wattle and daub not laid out on any definite plan, and followed one another in quick succession (*Rich.* II, p. 7; III, p. 6).

Area XV

Excavations in this area immediately to the west of the great foundation resulted in some valuable dating evidence being obtained. A rough road or pavement mostly composed of tufa blocks bedded in clay was found to run in a north-easterly direction from the angle formed by the main east-west road and its northern branch-road. This road or pavement joined the mixing-floor and mason's yard near the southern end of section 21 (*Rich.* III, pl. LI) and had obviously been laid down for transporting material, etc., to these during the construction of the main body of the foundation. It was, however, dug into when the projecting flange was built, and subsequently the whole of this part of the site was brought to the level of the top of the foundation by a layer of sand (*Rich.* II, p. 11) which entirely buried the pavement. The date when these building operations began is clearly indicated by the fact that nothing later than *c.* A.D. 80 was found beneath the road or pavement to the mixing-floor and mason's yard.

Work upon the main east-west road and the north-south roads, etc., was also undertaken in this area.

The first east-west road (fig. 1) was found to have been cut through when the foundation was laid down, and its road-drains on either side had silted up or been deliberately filled by *c.* A.D. 75-80.

The metalling of the second main east-west road gradually died out

near the foundation and had not been cut through by it. In the north-east angle at the junction of this road and its northern branch-road was a mass of cobbles and pebbles apparently laid to give more room for the unloading of materials or the turning of carts.

The ditch system of the second road was somewhat complicated. The south ditch of the main road, the west one of the south road, and the east one of the north road were wider and deeper than the others. The first joined the second at the south-west angle of the cross-roads and passing, presumably in a wooden culvert, through the main road at a very obtuse angle, connected with the east ditch of the north road which has been proved to continue beyond the line of the north wall of the later stone fort, gradually increasing in width and depth. The purpose of this draining-system is obvious, as the ground slopes gradually from south-west to north-east, and in wet weather water would have collected at the junction of the south ditch of the main road and the west ditch of the south road. From there it was carried diagonally through the road metalling into the east ditch of the north road.

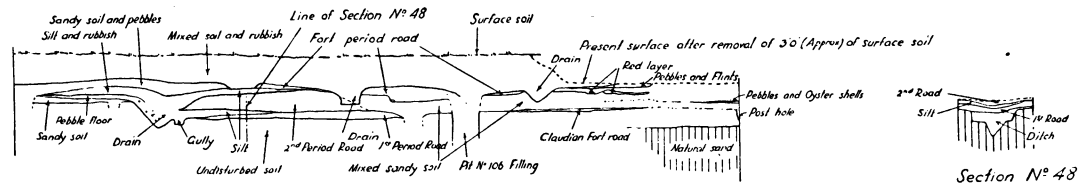
Probably very shortly after the construction of the last-mentioned ditch a stone drain some 10 yds. long was inserted in it, commencing from the north edge of the main road (fig. 1). It consisted of reused sandstone, oolite, and chalk blocks, the side stones just oversailing the flagged bottom. Only one course of the side stones remains, but another must have existed originally and the whole channel been flagged over. The purpose of this stretch of stone drain is uncertain, but it may have also been connected with the unloading and stacking of material at this point, which would have been difficult had there been an open ditch.

The south drain of the main road, and the east one of the north road, including the stone drain, were largely filled in with masons' chippings of oolite and greensand, and the whole area was levelled up with sand and capped with a thin layer of masons' chippings, pebbles, and the like. The pottery, etc., from the filling of the drains was not later than *c.* A.D. 90, most of it belonging to the previous decade. Very little material was found in the sand levelling-up round the foundation, but there was nothing later than the first century.

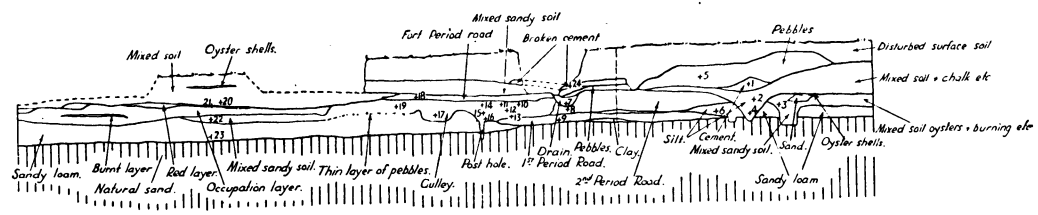
Two foundation trenches similar to those dug for the erection of the early wooden buildings were found to have been cut through by the foundation close to the north-west angle. There were also some post-holes at this point.

The results of the excavations may be summarized as follows:

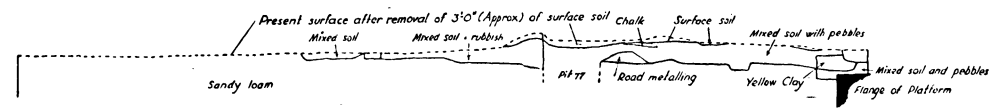
1. Evidence of wooden buildings of similar type to those described on p. 18 were found at the lowest level.
2. The first main road had been cut through by the great foundation and its ditches contained no datable objects later than *c.* A.D. 75-80.
3. The tufa pavement, which was later than the wooden building,



Section N° 47.



Section N° 49



Section N° 50

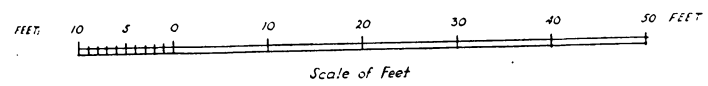


FIG. 19. Sections near Entrance and Platform.

was laid down *c.* A.D. 80 in connexion with the initial work on the foundation, but was partly destroyed when the flange was constructed.

4. The second main and branch-roads were laid down at approximately the same period, their substantial metalling being considered necessary for the transport of the heavy building material. A covered stone drain was inserted along a short stretch of the east ditch of the north road so as to enable material to be transported over it.
5. A south branch-road was also formed at this period, with its west ditch nearly opposite the east ditch of the north road. It was composed of only a thin layer of metalling and was apparently not intended for heavy traffic. This implies that the heavy material came from the north.
6. The water from the west ditch of the south road and the south ditch of the main road was diverted through the latter in a culvert into the east ditch of the north road. This was done to prevent the water from draining into the excavation for the foundation.
7. The road ditches in the vicinity of the foundation contained large quantities of masons' chippings of oolite, etc., and had been filled in by *c.* A.D. 90. The whole of this area was levelled up to the top of the foundation at about the same time.

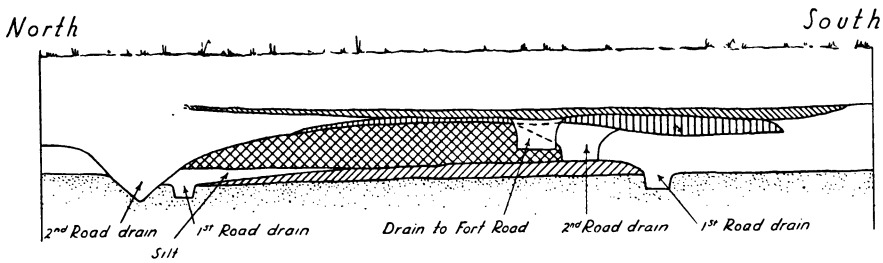
This evidence affords the closest dating yet obtained for the laying down of the great foundation, and the building of the superstructure, which must have begun *c.* A.D. 80-5 and continued for about a decade.

ROADS

A number of cuts were made across the main east-west road, the most westerly being 80 ft. beyond the west gate of the fort. There were two between the gate and the inner ditch and one immediately east of the gate. Section 47 was just to the west and section 53 to the east of the line of the Claudian earthworks, while section 56 was 13 ft. east of section 53. In addition to these sections, practically the whole of the road-metalling was removed between sections 47 and 56 with the exception of a portion underlying and in front of site VII. The road was also examined near the east and west sides of the great foundation. A combined section, fig. 20, has been prepared as no useful purpose will be served by giving the details of the various road-mettings, etc., in each section, their main features differing little. A large amount of dating evidence was obtained during the course of this work, and from this and sections made in previous years the following summary has been compiled.

First Road. The metalling of the first road consisted of closely rammed beach pebbles, with rectangular wood-lined drains on either side. It was traced from the edge of the bank on the east side of the site to beyond the ditches of the stone fort on the west, and is known

to have continued approximately along the line of the modern road. It belonged to the earliest layout of the site subsequent to the Claudian camp, and had subsided into the unconsolidated filling of its defensive ditches (pl. iv *b*). The ground level before the road was formed sloped from south to north and, in order that the metalling might be laid on a level bed, a certain amount of soil on the south side was removed. This levelling of the ground possibly accounts for the lack of finds below the road-metalling, their absence being very pronounced except



Composite Road Section.

| | | | |
|----------------------|---|----------------------|---|
| 1 st Road |  | 3 rd Road |  |
| 2 nd Road |  | 4 th Road |  |

Scale of Feet.

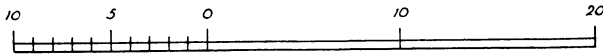


FIG. 20. Composite road section.

in the filling of the Claudian ditches. None of them were later in date than the reign of Claudius I and as far as could be ascertained all the coins had been minted before A.D. 41. The drains on either side contained pottery up to *c.* A.D. 80. There were slight indications in places that the road had been remetalled, but the evidence for this was so indefinite that it could not be placed on the section.

Second Road. The second road consisted of tightly rammed black pebbles. It had a pronounced camber on the south side which sloped down to a large V-shaped drain. The drain on the north side was rectangular and must originally have been wood-lined. There was no trace of this road to the east of the great foundation, but, starting a few feet from the west side, it followed the line of the first road, and is known to have extended well beyond the ditches of the stone fort. Its axis was a few feet south of that of the first road, and it was laid directly

on its surface except on the south side, where it extended beyond, and was separated from the earlier metalling by a layer of silt. Two side-roads branched from it at right angles to the north, one over the line of the Claudian ditches and the other near the west side of the great foundation. There was another road, practically opposite the latter, running southwards, while a road also branched to the south, 30 ft. east of the Claudian ditches. The purpose of the large south drain seems to have been to collect the surface-water from the higher ground. This drain was carried, presumably in a wooden culvert, through the metalling of the main road between the north and south branch-roads to the west of the great foundation, and continued on the east side of the north road where it was lined with large blocks of stone, pl. XIII *a*. The finds from under these roads have a final date of *c.* A.D. 80-5, and those in the silting of the drains, with the exception of a few of later-date, of *c.* A.D. 90-100.

The side-roads immediately to the west of the great foundation must have been disused by the middle of the second century when pits 52 and 115 were dug through them. The extent of the two on the south side of the main road is not known, but the one running northwards, to the west of the great foundation, was cut by the ditches of the stone fort and appears to have continued beyond them for a short distance. No trace of the other branch-road on this side was noticed beyond the north wall of the stone fort, but the soil had been much denuded at this point and all trace of the metalling may have been removed. The main road, the surface of which shows signs of much patching in several places, appears to have continued in use until the building of the stone fort, but during the second century its drains became filled up and its sides covered with soil, the central portion apparently being sufficient for the traffic which must have been light.

Third Road. At a period when the second road was still in use it was widened by a layer usually composed of yellow gravel, which had been laid on a deposit of accumulated rubbish. At the same time a thin layer of metalling was placed on the surface of the second road, but did not extend down the camber which was then covered with soil. There was a rectangular drain, probably wood-lined, in the centre of this road, starting in a line with the inner face of the west gate of the stone fort. Although the possibility of this drain being open must not be overlooked, it is more likely to have been covered with stone slabs. The date of this road cannot be accurately fixed from the objects beneath it, owing to the lack of occupation during the greater part of the third century, but the Antonine pit 106 is sealed by it, and the occurrence of a few fragments of Antonine and later pottery beneath it certainly indicate a date later than the second century. It seems reasonable to regard it as having been laid down at the time of the building of the stone fort, as the central drain coincides with the axis of the gate and not with that of the earlier roads.

Fourth Road. A fourth road, composed of rough cobbles of large size, was laid down immediately over the third road and had practically the same axis, but the metalling extended beyond it on either side. The surface was irregular and much broken up, and the edges ill defined: the average width was approximately 40 ft. It would seem that the central drain was not in use after this road had been constructed, as for several feet from the point where it started to the east of the gate its filling had been covered with a layer of concrete. A coin of Constantine II found in the concrete indicates that this was laid down later than A.D. 340. The coin evidence generally for the date of the road is not satisfactory owing to the disturbed condition of the metalling, but it also suggests a date rather after than before A.D. 346 and the road may perhaps be assigned to a reconstruction carried out by Theodosius in A.D. 367. Both these late roads are known to have extended beyond the fort westwards. The approximate dates of the main east-west roads are therefore as follows:

First Road c. A.D. 45-50.

Second Road c. A.D. 80-5.

Third Road Post-Antonine, probably c. A.D. 275-90.

Fourth Road c. A.D. 350, possibly c. A.D. 367.

Opposite the existing eastern end of the north wall, practically all trace of the outer ditch had disappeared, and the south side of the inner ditch must have died away into the steep cliff that existed at the north-east angle and on the east side of the fort. Three roads or paths of different dates, but all previous to the fort period, had been run diagonally north-east to south-west up this slope, the third having been destroyed at this point by the inner ditch. The first road was the farthest to the east and was poorly constructed, consisting only of a thin layer of pebbles and cobbles resting on the natural sand. On the western edge was a line of broken roof-tiles set in cement, perhaps originally part of a drain, but insufficient remained to determine this with certainty as it had been much destroyed by the second road. The remains of the second road were fragmentary, but it appeared to have been about 8 ft. wide and 1 ft. to 1 ft. 6 in. thick originally. It had been well constructed of dark blue cobbles tightly rammed. A worn coin of Crispina and late Samian ware came from this metalling, which may be assigned to c. A.D. 200. The third road, composed of large cobbles, was some 12 ft. wide and 1 ft. 9 in. thick and lay over both the first and second roads, being separated from them by an 18-in. layer of soil containing building-rubbish and roof- and hypocaust-tiles, with which were three illegible third-century radiates and a few pieces of pottery, none later than the third century. Nothing of the Saxon Shore fort period was found in or beneath the road. Above this road was a layer of soil 1 ft. 6 in. to 2 ft. thick containing fourth-century coins and pottery, also many oyster and other marine shells. Overlying this stratum was a spread of large cobbles and slight indications of rough walls. From this level

came a fragment of yellow-glazed medieval pottery, thumb-pinched round the base. The soil above this contained nothing and may have been deposited here in more or less recent times, while overlying it was material tipped here from the interior of the fort during the present excavations. It will be noticed that the outer ditch was only some 2 or 3 ft. deep at this point and, as already stated, it had entirely disappeared a short distance farther east (p. 59).

There can be little doubt that a road was destroyed on the south side of the fort when the railway was formed. It would have run approximately north and south to the east of the two temples, the small cemetery and the buildings to the north of it, of which little more than the back wall now remains on the edge of the railway-cutting, p. 78. This road would have served as an easy means of approach from the sea-shore to the high ground on which the monument and later the stone fort stood.

THE THIRD-CENTURY EARTH FORT

In previous Reports (I, p. 43; II, p. 21; III, pp. 22 ff.) details have been given of the discovery and examination of portions of the earth fort with its three ditches. Evidence was found to suggest that it was constructed during the second half of the third century and levelled in the period A.D. 270-90. Further excavations undertaken during the period covered by this Report have in the main confirmed these conclusions.

The Entrance. The area to the east of the entrance causeway across the ditches on the west side was examined and two lines of post-holes were found, marking the position of the uprights for supporting the revetment at the ends of the earth rampart on either side of the entrance passage. There were three post-holes on the south side, 1 ft. 8 in. deep and varying from 3 ft. to 4 ft. square. These had been dug in the second-road metalling of the main east-west road, c. A.D. 85, and through a thin layer of yellow gravel 2 to 3 in. thick resting upon it. Each contained evidence of a vertical post roughly 1 ft. 4 in. in diameter, which had been packed round with large flints. On the north side only traces of similar square post-holes could be discerned, as these had been dug in mixed soil just beyond the north edge of the earlier road. The width of the entrance passage would have been approximately 11 ft. A thorough search made for further post-holes indicating guard-chambers proved fruitless, and there was no sign of the base of the rampart on either side of the entrance passage. The much-disturbed road of the stone fort passed over the entrance, and between it and the layer of yellow gravel mentioned above was a shallow deposit of mixed soil containing pottery mostly of second- and early-third-century date with a few pieces of the first and fourth centuries. The yellow gravel extended over the filled-in drains of the

second east-west road, c. A.D. 85, and had sunk into their filling, the hollows thus formed having been levelled up with pebbles. None of the pottery in the latter was later than A.D. 120. One of the pieces is the decorated Samian fragment pl. LXXXI, no. 47.

No trace of a made road of the period of the earth fort was encountered in the entrance or on the causeway between the ditches, and it seems probable that at the time of the construction of the earth fort the soil was removed to the level of the earlier gravel layer mentioned above to obtain a good hard surface through the entrance.

The Ditches. The whole of the ditches to the north of the entrance and a short stretch of the inner ditch to the south of it were completely cleared and turfed (pls. XIII *b*, XIV *a*, *b*). The general contour of the ditches varies little from that shown in sections 14, 21, and 43 cut across their line on the north side and sections 15, 16, and 19 on the west (II, pl. XLVI; III, pls. XLVIII, LI). The middle ditch is the shallowest and as a rule the inner ditch the deepest and widest. Immediately north of the entrance the middle ditch is very shallow, but as it approaches site I it deepens and gradually becomes normal. At the north-west angle this ditch narrows and has very acute sides, but the inner ditch widens out so that the total width of the system is much the same as elsewhere.

Long stretches of the offset near the bottom of the inner slope of the inner ditch (pl. XIII *b*) were found on the north and west sides, but in several places no trace of it could be discovered. The formation of this offset may be the result of a recutting of the bottom of the ditch which became necessary owing to the accumulation of silt. It was probably continuous originally and had either been destroyed in Roman times or could not be detected in the discoloured soil. Its height from the bottom of the ditch and its width vary considerably, the former being in some places as much as 3 ft. and the latter 1 ft. 6 in. Very little silt was found at the bottom of the ditches, indicating that they had either remained open for a short period only, or had been cleaned out during the occupation of the fort as mentioned above. The filling above the silt varied in character, consisting sometimes entirely of clay or of mixed earth, or a combination of the two, and it would seem that the material was obtained indiscriminately from the rampart or any other source that happened to be available. The least disturbed stretch lay between section 21 and site III where some well-stratified groups of pottery were found. Little or no difference could be detected in the date of the finds from the bottom and the filling of the ditches. First- and second-century pottery occurred in varying proportions in different stretches, but that of the first half of the third century was never plentiful and little could be assigned with certainty to the period A.D. 250-80, while with the exception of two or three apparently intrusive pieces, there was nothing of later date.

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The following were the only coins found in well-stratified deposits in the ditches.

| <i>Emperor</i> | <i>Outer Ditch</i> | | | <i>Middle Ditch</i> | | | <i>Inner Ditch</i> | | | <i>Totals</i> |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | <i>Top</i> | <i>Middle</i> | <i>Bottom</i> | <i>Top</i> | <i>Middle</i> | <i>Bottom</i> | <i>Top</i> | <i>Middle</i> | <i>Bottom</i> | |
| 1st and 2nd centuries . | 4 | 5 | .. | .. | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 21 |
| Victorinus . | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Claudius II . | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 |
| Tetricus I . | 3 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 9 |
| Tetricus II . | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 3rd-century radiates, pre-Carausius . | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 4 |
| <i>Totals</i> | 8 | 12 | 1 | .. | 4 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 39 |

Area XI. Some very valuable evidence having a distinct bearing on the date of the filling of the ditches was obtained in this area which lay over the earth fort ditches between sections 14 and 21. The most definite feature was of the nature of a causeway (pl. xv *b*). This was laid down soon after the ditch filling began to subside. It was approximately 14 ft. wide and 2 ft. thick, and was divided down the middle by a drain. The west side was allowed to fall into disuse after extensive patching with blocks of marble, etc. The east side was well built and patched successively, as the ditch filling subsided, with sea beach, cobbles, and chalk with some loose road-metal above. Under the causeway was a deposit of mixed soil lying in the hollows formed by the subsidence of the clay filling of the earth fort ditches, and the surface of the clay generally had a trodden and discoloured appearance. The soil in these hollows must have become waterlogged in wet weather owing to the impervious nature of the clay, and the metalling was probably laid down to form a dry passage across them, as it ended abruptly on the north and south sides of the ditches. To the west and east of the causeway, overlying the layer of mixed soil already mentioned, were a series of very irregular layers of pebbles, clay, sand, and fragmentary thin cement floors with here and there tiled hearths. There was no clear connexion between these, which often overlay or partly overlay each other, having in most instances no definite form or even one straight side. Along the east edge of the causeway was a narrow channel which may have contained a beam, and here and there were post-holes which could not be linked with any particular layer. Under the causeway and just above the ditch filling was a patch of pink cement floor with a post-hole to the north-east. To the west of the floor was a saucer-shaped depression, clay-lined and with traces of beehive-shaped walls. It contained several layers of wood ash and was apparently an oven. To the north of this and connected with it by a shallow trench filled with rubble was pit 117, filled with dark brown

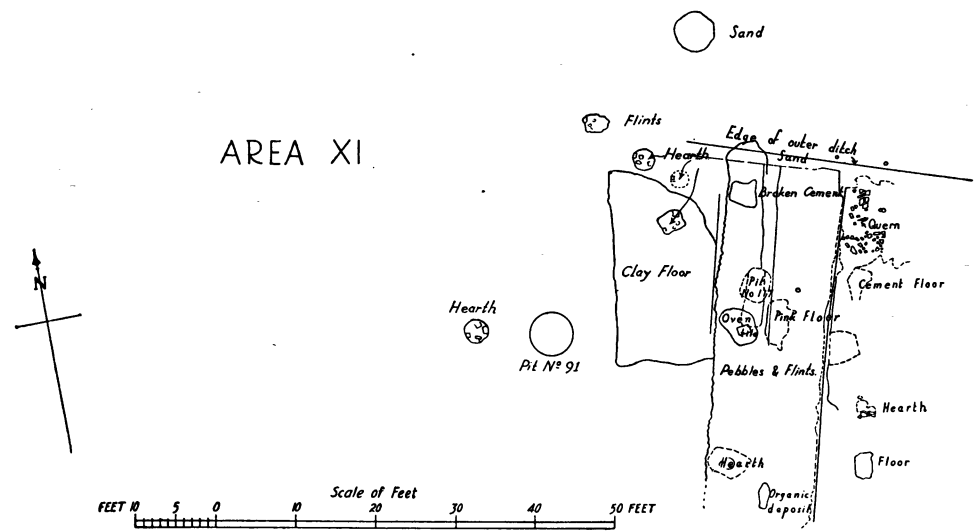
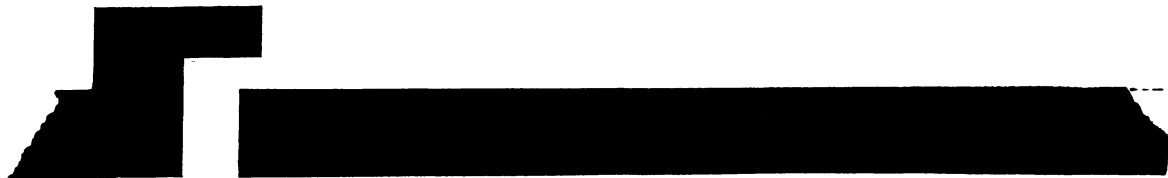


FIG. 21. Area XI. Causeway across outer Earth Fort Ditch.

earth. Near these, resting on the clay filling, were burnt patches and a layer of clean sand. There was also a hearth surrounded by burnt material and a layer of sand sealed by the metalling of the causeway above. To the east and west of the causeway were patches of cement and layers of charcoal, clay, cobbles, etc., generally resting on clean sand under which was the dark mixed soil over the filling of the ditches. In one place there was a post-hole sealed by a tile cemented over it in a cobble floor. This floor showed at least three periods of repair, fragments of tiles being mixed with the cobbles. These remains, which represented the occupation immediately after the filling of the ditches, were in themselves of little interest, but fortunately they supplied the following well-stratified and sealed deposits all of which were lying close above or immediately on the ditch filling. Those that supply definite dating evidence are as follows:

- A. A deposit of mixed soil about 1 ft. thick resting on the clay filling of the ditches immediately to the west of the causeway. It was sealed by a layer of clay, presumably the floor of a house. It contained 21 coins, all before A.D. 300.
- B. This consisted of a layer of pebbles 6 to 8 in. thick to the west of A, which rested on the clay filling of the ditches. It was partially sealed by layer C and a hearth D, but extended beyond these where it was only covered by mixed soil. It contained 68 coins, of which 63 were of third-century date. The remaining 5 were of the fourth century and were probably intrusive from the overlying mixed soil.
- C. This was a thin burnt layer lying immediately over layer B and containing much charcoal. Although a very distinct deposit it was not sealed, there being nothing but mixed soil above it. It contained third-century coins only.
- D. A deposit associated with the hearth overlying B and containing third-century coins only.
- E, F. Two deposits of mixed soil to the west of the causeway, lying immediately above the clay filling which, although unsealed, contained third-century coins only.
- G. A layer of mixed soil sealed by the causeway, composed of occupation debris that had accumulated over the filled-in ditches and had sunk into the hollows formed by the subsidence of the filling. In this none of the coins were later than the end of the third century.
- H. A coin of Tetricus II was found in the filling of pit 117 while another of Tetricus I and an illegible third-century radiate came from its mouth. This pit, which had been cut into the mound between the middle and outer ditches, was sealed by the causeway, but its relation to G could not be determined.
- I. To the east of the causeway was an extension of G, sealed by a layer of clean sand and over that by a cobbled floor. In the sand

and cobbled floor were third-century coins, but none came from the mixed soil below.

All these deposits contained similar pottery and this can therefore be described together. In most of the layers fragments of first- and second-century Samian and coarse ware of similar date were present. In B, C, D, and H were seven imitations of Samian forms in a brown colour-coated ware, including 31 (1) with an imitation stamp, 35 (1), 38 (2), and 45 (3). The colour-coated bulbous beakers with small bases and high necks, variants of type 326, either plain or with roulette, barbotine, or painted decoration, were represented by over 60 fragments. There were 50 dishes with flanged rims, 28 with plain rims, but only 6 with roll rims. The late type of cooking-pot with burnished zones, lattice pattern, and overhung rim, variations of type 465 and Wroxeter 67, were represented by 38 examples. The Samian imitations and all the coarse ware mentioned above, with the possible exception of the roll rim dishes with brown colour coating, can be assigned to the period A.D. 270-300. The only specimens of definitely fourth-century pottery were 2 pieces of the late cooking-pots, types 149, 334, and 2 fragments of red colour-coated ware type 113. These were probably intrusive as they occurred in layers B and C, both of which were not entirely sealed, the former containing a few fourth-century coins.

The coins from these deposits are tabulated below.

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | Totals |
|---------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------|
| Gallienus | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 |
| Victorinus | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 7 |
| Claudius II | 2 | 6 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | 13 |
| Quintillus | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Tetricus I | 8 | 9 | 2 | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 27 |
| Tetricus II | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 |
| Probus | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Carausius | 2 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | 25 |
| Allectus | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Indet. 3rd-century radiates | 7 | 34 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 56 |
| House of Constantine | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| House of Theodosius | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Totals | 21 | 68 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 18 | 3 | 5 | 142 |

Summary. The evidence supplied by the coins from the filling of the ditches postulates a date in or soon after A.D. 273 for the levelling of the fort. A similar date is also suggested by the coins from the deposits immediately above the filling, in which those of the Tetrisci were the most numerous. The initial date of the first deposits over the filling, none of which are likely to represent a lengthy occupation, may well, however, have been in the reign of Carausius, whose coins are also plentiful. If this were so the evidence would seem to imply a gap of

some twelve to fifteen years at least between the levelling of one fort and the building of the other, but this is hardly credible, the natural surmise being that both formed part of a single scheme. There is also no obvious historical or other reason for the building of the stone fort during the period A.D. 273-87, but such a work could be justly attributed to a man with the initiative of Carausius who had to defend the coast and the principal Channel ports against both the Saxons and the forces of Imperial Rome. There are no insuperable archaeological difficulties against his being responsible for this work. The area enclosed by the ditches of the earlier fort, including the earthen rampart, amounts to less than 2 acres, and a considerable portion of this was occupied by the remains of the monument which was in all probability standing high enough to be used as a signalling tower. The garrison would therefore have been small, and no surprise need be felt at the lack of coins for the period between the Tetrici and Carausius in the filling which was largely composed of soil from the rampart and earlier deposits. There is, in fact, a relatively small proportion of these coins from the site generally, their scarcity perhaps being due to the presence of this fort and the consequent absence of domestic buildings in its vicinity. The fact that no coins of Carausius were found in the filling of the ditches can be explained if their levelling took place early in his reign.

The earth fort with its defensive ditches was obviously designed to surround the remains of the first-century monument. This in all probability was still standing sufficiently high to be used as a look-out and signalling tower as mentioned above, for which purpose its position on the high ground was ideal, while the fort, the area of which amounts to less than 2 acres, would be quite large enough to protect the detachment detailed for this work against sudden rushes.

THE STONE FORT

The defensive ditches of the Saxon Shore fort have now been completely cleared out and the soil on the berm and beyond the lip of the outer ditch brought to the correct level for the period. The system consisted of a wide berm and two ditches, the inner being wider and deeper than the outer. Opposite the main gate on the west side, the outer ditch was interrupted by a causeway carrying the road, but the inner ditch was continuous, having been spanned by a wooden bridge resting on projecting abutments. A causeway also interrupted the outer ditch opposite the postern in the north wall, and the inner ditch was probably crossed by a wooden foot-bridge. Owing to the presence of the custodian's hut and the museum, the eastern portion of the ditches on the south side of the fort was not cleared out, but trenches across their line proved they continued in the same form as to the west. There were no indications of a causeway across either ditch opposite

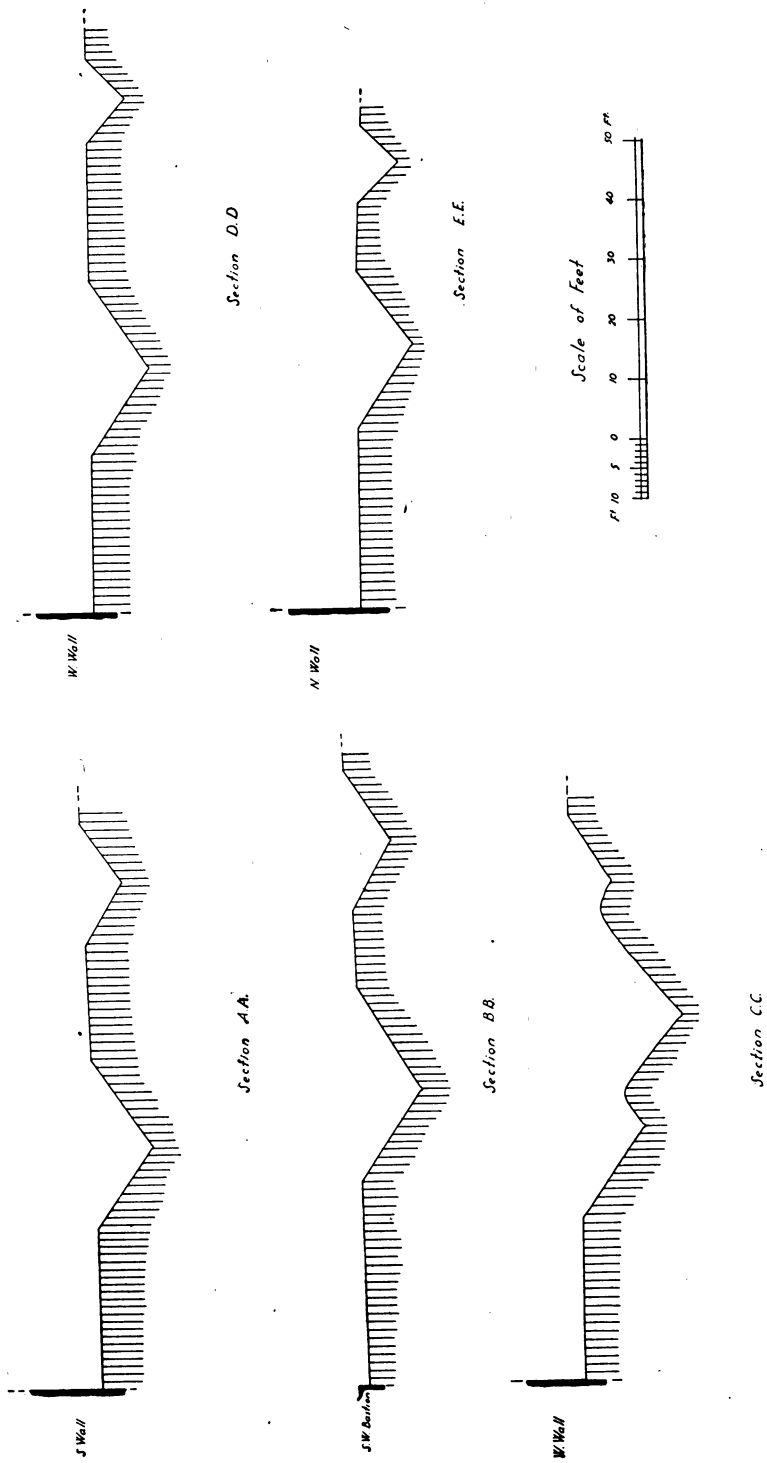


FIG. 22. Sections across Stone Fort ditches.

the site of the postern tower (*Rich.* I, p. 33), but on the berm immediately to the east of it was a rough stone-and-cobble pavement.

On the north side east of the postern the land sloped gradually northwards, and more rapidly eastwards, down to the marsh. The ditches gradually petered out on the downward slope and there may have been no need for a ditch system at all on the east.

The excavation of the ditches to the south of the west gate was complicated by what at first was taken to be a third or middle ditch. This ditch was never completed up to the causeway, but ended 96 ft. to the south of it, while a stretch of 78 ft. from this point had been only partially dug out. It appeared to have no relation to the ditch system elsewhere and would seem to be the first ditch dug. The original scheme may have been to have only one ditch, and a change of plan to two ditches took place before it was completed; or there may have been a faulty setting-out of the double-ditch system at this point, the inner ditch in the first instance being dug too far from the fort wall. It is not now possible to say which of these theories is correct, but there can be no doubt that this unfinished ditch was deliberately filled in and the double-ditch system adopted as elsewhere (see p. 66).

After removing the top soil in front of the west gate, a mass of building debris was met with. This included a fragment of masonry consisting of tiles set in mortar, apparently part of the arch of the west gate. There was also a number of large blocks of stone, similar to those used in the gate towers. Some of these were found in the soil between the bridge abutments and in the upper filling of the inner ditch on either side, indicating that the ditch was not completely filled in at the time they were deposited (pl. xx *b*). This mass of debris was too far from the gate to have fallen into the position where found, and was probably dumped there, after the bridge had disappeared, to make a stable causeway across the ditch so that building material might be carted away from the site.¹

The abutments consisted almost entirely of the undisturbed metal-ling of the earlier east-west road. Search was made for post-holes round the base of the abutments without result, but it is unlikely that their practically vertical sides were left without some form of wooden revetment to protect them from erosion. The ditch does not continue at its full depth between the abutments but slopes up on either side to a level platform of undisturbed soil between them. The abutments rise above this some 5 ft., and midway between them cut in the undisturbed soil was a channel 2 to 3 ft. wide and 1 ft. deep which when discovered was filled with mixed soil (pl. XXI *a*). The purpose of this

¹ The area occupied by the ditches to the east of the postern had been used as a tip in post-Roman times, and the cost of removing this would have been so great that it was not undertaken. The bottoms of the ditches are now at their original level, but the inter-ditch mound and the surface beyond the outer ditch are considerably higher than they were originally. The berm is approximately at its correct level.

is uncertain, but it may have contained a sleeper-beam carrying uprights to support the centre of the bridge. The causeway between the ends of the outer ditch was 15 ft. broad, but that in the same position opposite the postern gate in the north wall was only 3 ft. 3 in. The sides of the inner ditch opposite the latter gate were found to be much disturbed, and if bridge abutments had originally existed, all evidence of them had disappeared. From the width of the causeway it can be inferred that only foot-passengers entered the fort by this gate, the inner ditch probably being spanned by a light wooden bridge which was replaced by an earth causeway *c.* A.D. 380-90 (p. 68).

The ditches had been much mutilated before they became filled with soil, and in the deep and narrow trenches dug for the sections great difficulty was experienced in determining their contour, especially where the ditches had been dug through disturbed soil. In some places the original contour could not be ascertained but has had to be restored from better preserved portions on either side. There was no evidence for a raised mound between the ditches or beyond the outer ditch. The level of the berm on the west side coincided with the surface of the road through the main entrance, but on the north side it could not be determined, the ground near the wall having been denuded by ploughing, and much disturbed by a farm-track. The level here was therefore brought up to cover the foundation courses of the wall and to wed with the level on the western side. On the south side the Romans had actually lowered the ground level outside the wall by removing the accumulated occupation soil and 1 ft. 6 in. of the natural soil below. This removal of soil, in diminishing quantities, must have been carried round the south-west angle in order to make the levels on the west and south consistent. The natural fall of the ground is from south to north and this lowering of the soil on the south side was done to improve the general level of the fort. A corresponding levelling of the interior of the fort on the north side was also done, and the berm on this side would also have been heightened.

The ditches as now laid out and turfed are shown on pl. xcix. The inner ditch varied from 14 ft. 6 in. deep near the south-west angle of the fort to 8 ft. 6 in. on the north side, its average depth being about 10 ft., while that of the outer was 7 ft. The width of both varied considerably. The berm, on an average, was 24 ft. to 30 ft. wide, except at the south-west angle where it was 34 ft. The inter-ditch mound at the top was as much as 23 ft. 2 in. wide on the west side to the north of the causeway, but at the south-west angle it was only 12 ft. 11 in. and on the north side 11 ft. 5 in.

There can be little doubt that the ditches which were dug in sandy soil would soon have ceased to serve any useful purpose had they originally been left unturfed. During the clearing operations their sides rapidly eroded in wet weather, causing deposits of silt several feet deep to accumulate in the bottom. It will be noticed that the

sections on *Rich. III*, pl. XLIX show no silt at the bottom of the ditches, except the one south of the entrance (section no. 27) which was dug in error and shortly afterwards filled in. As a matter of fact, the filling of the ditches, with the exception of the one just mentioned, showed no stratification or evidence of deliberate filling. The soil at the bottom was slightly lighter in colour than that above, which was of a uniform dark brown to black, but definite layers of debris, building rubbish, etc., were entirely lacking.

The finds from the filling of the ditches were kept in three layers, viz. upper, middle, and lower. The depth of each layer was approximately one-third of the total depth in the stretch of the ditch being excavated. The coins from these layers were as follows:

| | <i>Upper</i> | <i>Middle</i> | <i>Lower</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Before A.D. 250 . . . | 25 | 47 | 21 | 93 |
| Third-century radiates . . . | 154 | 517 | 167 | 838 |
| House of Constantine . . . | 223 | 782 | 218 | 1,223 |
| House of Valentinian . . . | 68 | 179 | 61 | 308 |
| House of Theodosius . . . | 89 | 350 | 86 | 525 |
| Total | 559 | 1,875 | 553 | 2,987 |

It will be seen that there is little difference between the percentages of the different categories found in the various layers, but the total from the middle layer is more than treble the total from either of the others. The bottom layer contained a very small cubic measurement of soil, and fewer coins would be expected from it, but the reverse applies to the upper layer. It should be noted that the Constantinian coins are the most numerous, and not those of the last quarter of the fourth century which are by far the most prevalent inside the fort. Two possible explanations for this are (1) that a large proportion of the late coins found within the walls came from hoards subsequently broken up and dispersed by agricultural operations; (2) that up to c. A.D. 350-68 there was a sporadic occupation of the area immediately beyond the ditches, but during the more troublesome times that followed, this was either prohibited on military grounds, or the inhabitants felt in greater safety within the walls. The presence of over 500 coins of the House of Theodosius, of which 86 were in the lower and 350 in the middle layer, clearly indicates that the ditches could not have been levelled before that period.

A hoard of eleven coins, corroded together, were found buried at a depth of 6 ft. from the surface, in the inner slope of the inner ditch at the south-west angle. They lay in the undisturbed natural soil in a hole scooped out from the side of the ditch and could only have been placed in this position after the digging of the ditch. They are all radiates, mostly illegible, but one is a coin of Tetricus I and eight of Carausius, and they afford valuable evidence that the ditches were in existence during his reign or very shortly afterwards.

The pottery from the ditches was of all dates, from Claudian to the end of the Roman occupation, while a few scraps of medieval and later vessels came from the higher levels. As with the coins, the pottery was kept in three layers, and the predominating types from all of these were of fourth-century date. A large quantity was found on the west side to the south of the entrance, but it was not so plentiful to the north of it, and with the exception of a short stretch of the inner ditch opposite the postern gate, there was still less on the north side of the fort. The finds on the south side were also scanty. Little or no difference of date could be detected in the three layers, although in some places the bottom yielded a larger proportion of late third- or early fourth-century types than the middle layer. This was the case in the inner ditch to the south of the fort, but, on the other hand, the finds from the outer ditch were definitely late. In the bottom of the inner ditch on the west side, the greater part of the pottery appeared to be rather before than after A.D. 350, but the later wares which occurred in large numbers in the middle layer were also well represented. Our knowledge is unfortunately insufficient to date closely the majority of the fourth-century types, and the tentative assigning of certain groups to the first half of the fourth century rather than to the second may have been influenced by the chance presence or absence of certain wares of which the date is not well established. The pottery from the top layer was generally of a slightly different character, being more mixed and containing a higher percentage of first- and second-century wares. This was particularly noticeable on the west side, where late first-century types were plentiful.

The only deposit that could be closely dated came from a definite rubbish layer near the bottom of the third or middle ditch, thought to have been dug in error, on the west side to the south of the main gate, pp. 68, 72 and pl. XXI. Here the predominant types were cooking-pots, variants of type 465 in black or good grey ware, with or without lattice pattern and polished zones; black dishes and flanged bowls were numerous, while stump-footed, colour-coated beakers with high necks were common, and Castor ware was also found. The late colour-coated ware and allied wares, and the coarse native cooking-pots and dishes of typical fourth-century type were so few that they can be regarded as intrusions, the limits of this layer being often ill defined. The date of this deposit cannot be earlier than the last quarter of the third century or later than the very early years of the fourth, and the fact that the only coins that could be said with certainty to come from it were three of Tetricus I and two indeterminate third-century radiates strongly suggests a date before A.D. 300. The coarse-ware type 471 came from this layer.

A large proportion of the pottery from immediately above this deposit was of similar date, while near the bottom and at the higher levels in the filling, layers of oyster shells and bones, the latter being

particularly noticeable near the causeway, were frequently met with. These facts indicate that this ditch was largely filled with occupation debris during the last quarter of the third century, and confirms the conclusion given above (p. 68) that it was abandoned before completion, and filled in when the normal arrangement of two ditches was adopted.

Opposite the postern gate in the north wall the filling of the inner ditch was of a different character to that generally found. It consisted of a layer of silt at the bottom followed by *c.* 3 ft. 3 in. of clay and 4 ft. of black soil containing oyster shells, bones, etc., above which were slight indications of a pebbled road which was also noticed on the berm. Above this again were about 2 ft. of surface soil. The pottery from the clay was, with the exception of one piece of Samian, all of the fourth century, whereas that from the black earth was more mixed but mostly of similar date. The coins found were:

| | <i>Clay</i> | <i>Black earth</i> | <i>Road</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------|
| To <i>c.</i> A.D. 250 | .. | 4 | .. | 4 |
| Third-century radiates | 7 | 27 | 1 | 35 |
| House of Constantine | 15 | 129 | 3 | 147 |
| House of Valentinian | 2 | 17 | .. | 19 |
| House of Theodosius | 2 | 4 | 1 | 7 |
| Total | 26 | 181 | 5 | 212 |

The number of Theodosian coins is so small that they are probably intrusive.

There were indications that small rubbish-pits had been dug in the filling, some penetrating slightly into the sides of the ditches, thus giving them an irregular appearance when cleared. The presence of a small mound of undisturbed soil in the bottom of the inner ditch, opposite the postern gate and stretching for some distance on either side (see pl. xxii *b*), may perhaps indicate that this ditch had been cleared out and that during this operation the bottom was dug on a slightly different line.

The dating evidence obtained from the filling is not inconsistent with this theory, and it would seem that this stretch of ditch, being conveniently placed for depositing rubbish brought through the gate, gradually filled up and had to be cleared out early in the fourth century. The depositing of rubbish, however, continued opposite the gate until *c.* A.D. 380–90, when sufficient having accumulated to form a causeway, this took the place of the original wooden bridge and was never removed, while a rough roadway of pebbles was laid to connect with the causeway over the outer ditch.

A number of pits were found that had been cut through by the ditches; some of these were entirely cleared out, and the contents of the remainder were removed to a sufficient depth to enable their date to be ascertained. None was found to be later than *c.* A.D. 200, and the

absence of any of the Carausian period, when the site was heavily occupied, points to the ditches having been dug before or at the beginning of that emperor's reign.

Scattered human remains were found throughout the filling, but they did not occur in large numbers and mostly consisted of isolated fragments of skulls and other bones. The scattered bones of at least two skeletons together with small fragments of lead coffins were found close together near the bottom of the inner ditch on the south side of the fort. These obviously represented burials, probably disturbed during some building operation, and, while the lead coffins were preserved for the sake of the metal, the bones had been thrown into the ditch.

The remains of two other skeletons lay in the filling of the outer ditch on the north side of the fort, opposite the turret to the west of the postern gate. One lay on its back, the head to the right, with the right arm alongside the body, but the left was missing. The body lay east and west with the head to the east, at 1 ft. 6 in. from the bottom of the ditch and 4 ft. 6 in. to the north of its centre. The other skeleton was much disturbed and incomplete; it lay in the centre of the ditch, having the same orientation as the first but with the head to the west. These burials were definitely later than the filling of the ditches, but there was no other indication of their date.

A badly broken skull and three human bones were found in the inner ditch at a depth of 9 ft., at 46 ft. to the north of the west gate, and 2 ft. to the north of this at 10 ft. down was another skull, together with arm and leg bones, clavicles, and vertebrae. Ten feet north of the latter was part of a skull at a depth of 9 ft., while 10 ft. beyond this, at a depth of 8 ft., was another with the lower jaw missing. Two pieces of a skull or skulls were among the masonry debris outside the west gate, and a few feet to the north another fragment came from the surface soil. A skull and bones of a child were found lying together at a high level on the berm just to the south of the west gate.

Two practically complete burials were also found in the soil cut through by the ditches. One was 80 ft. to the north of the causeway to the west gate, in the west side of the outer ditch, and the other 10 ft. south of the north-west bastion. The latter was just beyond the ditch filling in the inner side of the ditch at a depth of 3 ft. from the bottom, and it lay north and south with the head to the south and the arms crossed over the body.

The former, that of an adult female, was in the same position and had the same orientation, but the body was turned slightly to the left, and the feet were at a higher level than the head. It lay a little to the east of the bottom of the ditch. There was nothing to indicate the date of either of these burials, but there can be little doubt that they were earlier than the ditches.

The disposal of the soil originally taken from the ditches, and the

method by which they were again filled in, are problems that cannot now be satisfactorily solved. There was no evidence that the soil taken out had been used to form a mound at the back of the fort wall, or that there had been a raised inter-ditch mound or one beyond the outer ditch. Some of the soil may perhaps have been used for levelling up inequalities within the fort, especially on the north side, but there was nothing to indicate that this had been done on any considerable scale. Also if this soil, which would have contained no fourth-century material, had been available in bulk, and was largely used for filling in the ditches, few objects of the fourth century should have been intermixed with it. This, however, is not the case, the filling containing a large number of coins of that period, including some 500 of the House of Theodosius, which incidentally proves that it could not have been deposited until the end, or after the close, of the Roman occupation. It would seem, therefore, that the soil must have been spread over the adjacent land, taken away, or perhaps tipped into the sea.

There was nothing to indicate a deliberate filling of the ditches which generally results in definite stratified layers of different types of soil, building rubbish, etc., and gradual silting alone would hardly seem to account for such an entire obliteration as to leave no indication of the ditches on the surface. A combination of silting after the abandonment of the fort and ploughing up to and eventually over the ditches is perhaps the most reasonable solution. The possibility that the soil from the ditches may have been spread over the surrounding land has already been mentioned. Some of this soil in post-Roman times, when the land was being cultivated, may well have been again returned into them. An intermittent occupation over this spread-out soil in the late third and the fourth centuries would, therefore, perhaps account for the coins and pottery of that period in the filling, while the absence of building rubbish, etc., might be explained if the structures had been of a temporary character, a supposition which is probable on military grounds.

The date of the refilling is necessarily uncertain, but the very slight amount of comparatively light-coloured soil in the bottom of the ditches, and the absence of any medieval or modern finds in the actual filling, alike suggest a date in the Saxon or early medieval period. The inhumation burials, orientated east and west, in the filling of the outer ditch on the north side of the fort (p. 73) may also point to an early Saxon date, as it seems reasonable to suppose that they would have been in the graveyard of St. Augustine's Chapel within the walls, had that been in existence. Although the labour involved in removing a foot or two of top soil over a large area for filling in the ditches seems unnecessarily heavy in order to obtain a comparatively small extension of arable land, it must be remembered that any such extension in the period suggested might have involved the clearing of scrub or forest, or the reclamation of marsh-land, both equally or more laborious pro-

cesses. Had the ditches been filled in this way, the whole of the occupation soil would not have been removed, as this would have exposed the sandy subsoil, unsuitable for cultivation purposes. The fact that the area for some distance on both sides of the road from the west gate has previously been examined, and practically nothing of late third- or fourth-century date met with would in some degree seem to support this theory (*Rich.* III, pp. 38-9).

SITE VII

This site is situated immediately to the south of the main east-west road and 58 ft. to the east of the west wall of the stone fort. The presence of a building here was first noticed in section 33 (*Rich.* III, p. 50).

The top soil had not previously been removed from this area. At a depth of 2 ft. a large number of flints was encountered, and when these were removed the walls of a rectangular building measuring externally 52 ft. 6 in. north to south and 30 ft. east to west were disclosed. There were no indications of dividing walls or wooden partitions, but on the north side, fronting the road, was a veranda 9 ft. 6 in. wide. The walls were 2 ft. 6 in. thick, composed of chalk blocks, set in mortar, which stood on a foundation of 6 in. of broken chalk capped with a 3-in. layer of mortar. This foundation had also been strengthened with two parallel rows 1 ft. apart, of piles 6 in. in diameter and 3 ft. long, at average intervals of 1 ft. The tops of these piles penetrated through the broken chalk but not through the layer of mortar (fig. 23).

Under the layer of flints mentioned above, which oversailed the ruined walls, was a layer of dark soil ranging in depth from 1 in. to 2 in., below which the soil became of a lighter colour. No evidence of a made floor was discovered. Intermixed with the layer of flints was much pottery of the fourth century, the late native cooking-pots, types 334, etc., being much more numerous than the black or grey polished variety with lattice pattern, while the proportion of late colour-coated ware was large, type 97/102 being represented by 34 pieces, 109/21 by 48, 125/6 by 10; and of 107, 130, 133, 175, and 177 there were one or two examples each. The coins from this layer were: second century 2, third-century radiates 28, House of Constantine 44, House of Valentinian 21, House of Theodosius 217, fourth-century illegible 41, total 353.

In the dark soil below the flints the pottery and coins were not so abundant and there was a slightly higher percentage of late third- and early fourth-century date. The house is of similar construction to that on site IV (*Rich.* III, p. 32) and belongs to the stone fort period, but its exact date cannot be accurately determined. The fact that the veranda was built over the south side of the metalling of the first road of the stone fort points to the building being of later date than the road, but as the walls of the veranda do not bond into the front wall of the building, they may have been a later addition. The presence

of pit 69 in the interior, from which the latest coin is a Valentinian I, suggests that the house was in ruins before the Theodosian period, which is borne out by the 217 coins of that period from the overlying layer of flints mentioned above.

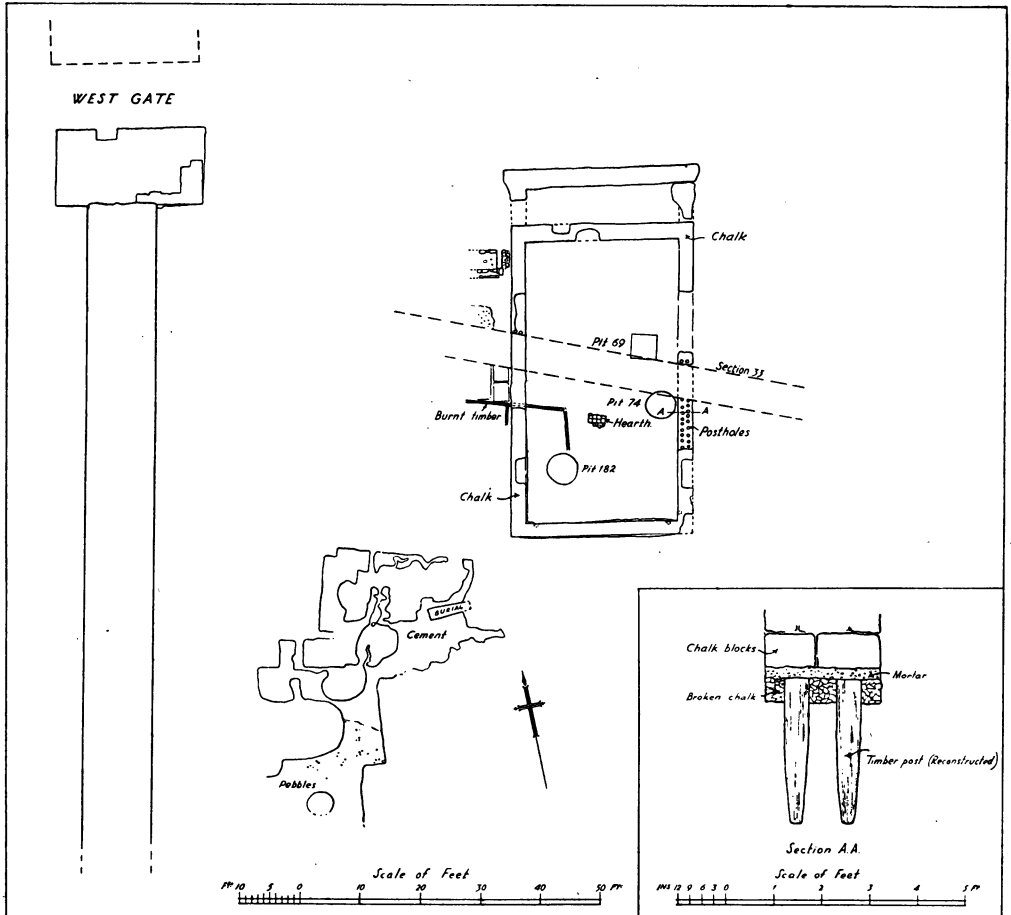


FIG. 23. Site VII. The Chalk House.

Long rectangular buildings of the type with verandas on the street are not uncommon in Roman towns, but in this instance its use cannot be determined owing to the lack of internal walls or any other distinctive features.

The west wall of the building cut through the fragmentary remains of some cement floors. Overlying these and spreading beyond them was a heavily burnt layer, while at one point a mass of charred timbers, possibly representing the fallen remains of the roof or floor of an upper story, was found. Where sufficient remained of these timbers, their measurement was 6 in. by 3 in. In more than one place charred beams

lay in narrow grooves between the cement floors, indicating that the partition walls had been of wood or half-timber construction. In section 33 these floors were assigned to the late second or early third century, and the dating was confirmed by the present excavation, the latest coin sealed by the floors being one of Antoninus Pius. The burnt layer was not satisfactorily sealed, but it contained no objects of the latter part of the third or early fourth centuries. Fragments of second-century Samian included three of form 45, and mortaria possibly as late as the third century came from it, while the only coin was one of Claudius II which lay at the bottom of the burnt layer. This evidence suggests that the house was built in the latter part of the second century and may have been destroyed by fire in the last quarter of the third.

To the south-west of the chalk building a very thin layer of mortar was encountered at approximately the occupation level of the stone fort. It had been much cut up and disturbed, but there were indications that in some places the edges had been straight. The mortar was similar to that used in the fort walls and this layer probably represents a mixing-floor in use when they were built.

A grave containing the almost complete skeleton of a middle-aged man was found cut through this floor. The bottom of the grave was only just below the mortar layer, and the burial is certainly of post-Roman date.

To the south of the mixing-floor was a thin layer of pebbles coeval with it.

THE AREA SOUTH OF THE FORT (pl. xcvi)

From 250 ft. to 300 ft. south of the wall of the stone fort the ground rises slightly, after which it descends in a rapid slope to the south. In order to enable visitors to bring their cars nearer to the fort, it was decided to construct a car-park on the brow and a motor-road down the hill, to join the road from Sandwich. As this entailed a considerable disturbance of the soil the area was carefully examined beforehand.

By digging a series of trenches, the Claudian ditches were proved to have passed through this area and were traced for 530 ft. from the stone fort to the edge of the bank, but how much farther they extended in this direction is not known as unfortunately when the railway was formed a large portion of the site was cut away. The proximity of the river implies a sharp fall from the higher land, at any rate in recent times, but it is possible that during the Roman occupation the slope may have been gradual, the vertical face having been formed by erosion caused by the river after the silting-up of the estuary. The ditches were found to be turning sharply towards the east near the edge of the bank and both sides of this defensive work probably rested on the shore.

Practically nothing of note came from the filling of the ditches, but a fair quantity of pottery and coins of the Claudian period was found to the east of them in this area. The evidence of early wooden

buildings was confined to isolated post-holes and a few ill-defined trenches cut in the natural soil.

In addition to the trenches dug to determine the line of the Claudian ditches the whole of the area on which the new road and car-park were to be situated was carefully examined.

At a distance of some 280 ft. from the stone fort the remains of a wall 260 ft. long, running north and south, were found, roughly parallel to and 10–20 ft. from the edge of the bank. On the east side there was evidence of return walls at either end and two intermediate walls, but the whole of the eastern portion of the building had been destroyed when the railway cutting was formed, and nothing remained to indicate its original size or purpose, but there can be little doubt that it formed part of a house perhaps facing east.

The walls of this building were much ruined and in places had entirely disappeared. The lower two or three courses of flints were separated by a layer of soil from those above, except at the northern end where the wall stood 2 ft. high and was entirely composed of rolled flints built dry in seven courses. The bottom course projected 7 in. and the second 3 in., the walls above being 2 ft. thick. A large number of iron nails was found near these walls which probably formed the foundation for a timber-framed building. There were no indications of floors in the interior, but this could not be fully explored owing to the presence of the public foot-path which runs along the edge of the bank. To the west of the north end of this building were the fragmentary remains of two walls at right angles to one another, but they were so ruinous that no deductions could be arrived at concerning them.

Among the pottery found in clearing the building was a fair amount of Samian which included two fragments of form 29 of Claudian date and other first-century types, but the majority belonged to the Antonine period, while there were some fragments that might be later, notably those of a 43/5 and a globular vase, both decorated in barbotine. Coarse ware of these periods was also present as well as a large quantity of the late third and fourth centuries, there being some fifty fragments of late colour-coated ware, twelve high-necked beakers with small bases, and examples of types 53, 57, and 97/101. This evidence suggests a date for the building extending from the Antonine period to the middle of the fourth century. The inscribed piece of marble casing, pl. LXX, was found in clearing this building.

A metalled road some 8–11 in. thick ran in a north-westerly direction from the north side of the building and another branched from it towards the north. Neither of these roads was traced farther than shown on the plan. They were earlier than the buildings as they ran at a lower level and the metalling contained no pottery later than the first century, while beneath it only one piece, a pre-Flavian form 29, was found.

Immediately to the south of the building was a pebble path which appeared to be contemporaneous with it. Beyond this, to the south, were

the fragmentary remains of ovens and hearths. Only the heavily burnt tile and clay floors of these remained, but much burnt daub lay above and around them, indicating that some at least had been domed over. The existence of huts or shanties in connexion with them was proved by the presence of post-holes in which the wooden uprights had been packed with stones. The pottery found in association with these ovens, and some patches of pebbles to the west of them, was of first-century date.

To the south of the ovens several burials were encountered, the graves being orientated roughly south-west and north-east. The bones were in all cases crushed, broken, and disturbed and in a very friable and decayed condition, while in more than one case burials appeared to have been superimposed. For instance, in one grave at a depth of 6 ft. 6 in. only leg bones of an adult were discovered, while 2 ft. above were the ribs and humerus of a child. The bodies appeared to have been buried in wooden coffins, iron nails and indications of the wood being found in some instances. Coins of the Constantine family were in association with three of the burials, and the pottery fragments from the graves coincided with this date. Owing to the disturbed and decayed state of the skeletons and the lack of finds, further examination of the cemetery was not undertaken. The distance between the most southerly of these burials and the two temples at the foot of the slope which are probably of the late third or early fourth century (*Rich.* III, pp. 34-6) is some 300 ft. In trenches dug in this area no further structures were encountered, but the mixed soil, which contained pottery chiefly of the late third and fourth centuries, was from 7 ft. to 8 ft. deep. It is possible that much of this soil had been ploughed down from the higher land to the north where the occupation soil was much shallower and the finds earlier.

The following pits were cleared out: 177, 178, 179, 181, 183, 204, 206, 225. Pits 179, 225 were filled in in pre-Flavian times, pit 179 probably having served as a well in the Claudian period. Pit 177 could not be dated more closely than to the first century and the remainder had been filled in in the late third or fourth centuries, pit 204 containing a coin-hoard of c. A.D. 350.

The coins from this area were:

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|-----------------------------|----|--------------------------------|----|
| Republican | 1 | Valerian | 1 | Diocletian, etc. | 4 |
| Mark Antony | 1 | Gallienus | 10 | House of Constantine | 93 |
| Tiberius | 4 | Victorinus | 7 | House of Valentinian | 17 |
| Claudius I | 17 | Claudius II | 10 | House of Theodosius | 18 |
| Nero | 1 | Quintillus | 1 | Fourth-century indet. | 32 |
| Vespasian | 1 | Tetricus I and II | 32 | | |
| Domitian | 1 | Tacitus | 1 | | |
| First-century indet. | 3 | Probus | 1 | | |
| Trajan | 2 | Carausius | 17 | | |
| | | Allectus | 3 | | |
| | | Radiate indet. | 39 | | |

Of the twenty-three Claudian or pre-Claudian coins, twenty were found within or just outside the defences of the Claudian camp. The one Nero and the two Flavian examples suggest that the wooden buildings of the depot did not extend to this part of the site. The period from Domitian to Valerian is only represented by two coins of Trajan, but this numismatic evidence is not entirely borne out by that of the pottery which included a fair quantity of the second century.

It is tempting to interpret the evidence afforded by the large number of coins from Valerian to Carausius as pointing to the erection of the stone fort by the latter emperor, and some of the builders of the fort may have been living on this part of the site. Many of the third-century radiates are of poor quality such as circulated to some extent during the reign of Carausius, and the evidence is consistent with that derived from other parts of the site that the fort was built at that period.

The coins point to a continuous occupation until the time of the Theodosian emperors, after which the local inhabitants probably found it safer to live within the fort walls.

There was also a lack of late fourth-century pottery, and similar evidence was obtained from the fort ditches and the area outside to the west and north of the fort.

ANGLO-SAXON BURIAL

In one of the cross-trenches cut to trace the line of the Claudian ditches in the field to the north of the stone fort an inhumation burial was discovered.

It lay 722 ft. north of the fort and 3 ft. 6 in. below the modern surface. The skull lay face downwards and the rest of the skeleton was in disorder. The bones were much perished and only fragments could be recovered. Alongside the body was a sword about 2 ft. 9 in. long with the remains of a horn handle, but the metal was too rotten to be lifted out of the soil. Beside this lay an iron umbo, pl. LXIII, 350, with fragments of the wooden shield still adhering, a spear-head, pl. LXIII, 349, of the same metal, and a pewter bowl, pl. LXIII, 351. This burial with typical Teutonic grave-goods suggests the interment of a raider slain during an attack on the fort. The spear-head is a distinctive type unusual in Roman or pagan Saxon cemeteries, but several examples are known from fourth-century sites in Schleswig (p. 155). The other grave-goods are less localized, but would accord with this origin and date for the raider.

NOTES ON OTHER FINDS OUTSIDE THE AREA OF THE STONE FORT

Soil taken from the fort ditches was tipped on to the edge of the marsh to the north of the fort beyond the boundary of the area held by the Ministry of Works. The high land here does not slope gradually to the marsh but ends abruptly in a vertical face as much as 8 ft. to 10 ft. high in places. This face was examined before the soil was tipped

over it and remains of a Roman building were discovered. Owing to the depth of the soil overlying it, the remains were not uncovered, but by cutting slightly into the face the following evidence was noted for future reference. At a point approximately 644 ft. from the fort a fragment of wall 2 ft. 3 in. wide composed of three courses of tiles on a pebble foundation was uncovered. This wall, which was near the bottom of the bank, was curved with broken ends and may have formed part of an apse. Indication of a pebble-and-mortar floor could be traced extending southwards from it, while on the north, but about 18 in. higher than the wall, there was another mortar floor 14 ft. long followed by 2 ft. 3 in. of pebbles set in clayey sand, which had probably formed the foundation of a wall. In connexion with the above, pottery, etc., occurred with some frequency, but to the north nothing was found, the soil for a further 19 ft. being clean sand covered with a deposit of made earth in which were the remains of two crushed human skulls at some distance apart. The coins found were one each of Claudius II, Probus, Carausius, and the House of Theodosius. The pottery consisted of a few pieces of first- and second-century Samian coarse ware of the same period, two fragments of Marne ware, and several examples of the ordinary types of the late third and fourth centuries. Several tesserae and two pieces of marble casing were also found.

REMAINS OF THE FALLEN EAST WALL

The earth round these was cleared away. Only one of the masses of masonry showed bonding-tiles, in two courses 4 ft. apart, of one layer each. From another mass a wall of four rows of flints was found to pass beneath the present path to the face of the bank, while in the angle between two others was a series of rows of medieval tiles lying regularly one upon the other. Late Samian and other Roman ware was found scattered about the remains with medieval pottery in larger quantity.

These researches have not furnished any evidence for the date of the fall of the east wall, but Mr. O'Neil recently found in the Hatfield House Collections of manuscripts a plan (3 in. to the mile) of east Kent dated by Dr. Lynam of the British Museum as A.D. 1560-70 showing Richborough with the east wall intact. If this evidence can be accepted it would indicate that the wall fell some time after this date. It would not be in accord with the engineering services of the Romans to build a wall likely to collapse in a few centuries and a medieval date for the fall is more likely than an earlier one. The medieval remains may have had some connexion with the chapel above.

PITS

Pits 51, 55, and 62. Pit 51 in area VI, pit 55 in section no. 44, and pit 62 in section no. 38, after examination in 1928 proved to have been wrongly identified as pits in 1927.

For *Pits 52-4* see *Rich.* III, p. 69.

Pit 56 was in area V and measured 27 ft. 4 in. in depth from the modern surface and 3 ft. 4 in. in diameter. The sides were not clearly defined until a depth of 9–11 ft. had been reached. In or just above the mouth were a form 29 (pl. LXXVI, no. 24), a 30 (pl. LXXV, no. 15), both pre-Flavian, and a Flavian 37 with a strap handle. Stamps of Murranus, Primus, and Vava occurred on form 27 and of Firmus on form 18. Other plain Samian and coarse-ware types were of first-century date. Below these to a depth of 11 ft. were fragments of a pre-Flavian form 29 and a Flavian 37 with plain Samian of a similar date. The coarse ware included type 434 and Flavian and pre-Flavian examples. Between 13 ft. and the bottom were fragments of the pre-Flavian form 29 (pl. LXXVI, no. 24) mentioned above, and pieces of forms 18, 27, and 35. There were also portions of a yellow-glazed rough-cast beaker, a jug neck with five moulded rings, a debased pedestal base in grey ware, a whole pot and fragments of others of type 135/6, a first-century mortarium, and several covers, etc.

Below 13 ft. this pit contained objects assignable to the reigns of Nero and Vespasian, but a few of the latter part of the first century came from the upper layers.

For *Pits 57–60* see *Rich.* III, p. 71.

Pit 61, in area VIII, was 28 ft. 2 in. in depth from the present surface and 2 ft. 10 in. in diameter. The shape of the shaft became definite at a depth of 9 ft. Commencing at 18 ft. there were seven foot-holes on either side and opposite each other at 1 ft. 1 in. apart. Each hole was 5–7 in. long and 3–4 in. high.

The Samian consisted of one Flavian bowl form 29, one 37 of the latter part of the first century, and one c. A.D. 115–38 (pl. LXXXIII, no. 60). There were also several fragments of form 18, one of 22, two of 25, twenty of 27, four of 33, five of 36 (including one with a rosette stamp no. 66E (ii)), and one of form 51.

Among the coarse ware were types 229/31, 306/8, fragments of a Castor-ware hunt cup, and other examples of the first and second centuries. The bone object (pl. LIV, no. 215) and upper part of an amphora with an inscription also came from this pit, which appears to have been filled in during the first half of the second century with soil containing objects mostly of the first-century date.

Pit 63 in section no. 42 was 15 ft. deep from the modern surface and 3 ft. in diameter. The mouth became defined at 6 ft. 3 in. Above and around the top of this pit was a large number of nails averaging $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. in length. The following coins occurred in the filling: one of the House of Constantine at 7–12 ft., one illegible of the third century at 12–13 ft., and one of the House of Theodosius at 12–15 ft. The pottery was mostly of the fourth century and included such types as nos. 98, 101, 127, 129, 130, 133, and 484. A fragment of clear yellow glass decorated with a blue spot and the comb (pl. LIV, no. 216) also came from this pit which must have been filled in c. A.D. 400.

For *Pits 64-5* see *Rich.* III, p. 72.

Pit 66, cut through by the outer ditch of the third-century earth fort in section no. 44, was 13 ft. deep from the modern surface level, and of irregular shape, being 6 ft. long and 3 ft. 2 in. wide at one end and 1 ft. at the other. It contained a stamp of Ponteus on form 18, fragments of three jugs, one type 186/9, and a coin of Nero.

Pre-Flavian.

For *Pit 67* see *Rich.* III, p. 73.

Pit 68 was renamed pit 100.

Pit 69 in site VII was rectangular, being 4 ft. by 2 ft. 7 in. The mouth of the pit appeared at 2 ft. from the surface.

The following coins occurred: a Constans and a Valentinian I between 8 ft. and 11 ft. and two indeterminate between 11 ft. and 12 ft.

The filling contained a small proportion of first- and second-century pottery, including fragments of the Samian forms 29 and 37, but the late colour-coated wares, etc., predominated. Types 472, 475, and 478 came from this pit as well as the bronze objects pl. xxxii, no. 69 and pl. xxxiv, nos. 84 and 85. The date of the filling cannot be earlier than the second half of the fourth century.

Pit 70. This pit, found in section no. 46, was rectangular, measuring 4 ft. by 3 ft. and 13 ft. 8 in. deep from the modern surface level. The following coins came from the filling: two indeterminate from 6 ft. and 9 ft., an Allectus at 9 ft. 9 in., three of Carausius, one at 10 ft., a second at 11 ft. 6 in., and a third at 13 ft., together with an Allectus and two indeterminate third-century examples. A Magnentius occurred at 10 ft. With the exception of a few worn pieces of the first and second centuries the majority of the pottery fragments appeared to be rather of the late third- than fourth-century date and included types 97/102, 105, 121/2 in coarse native clay, 321 with lattice pattern, 336/8, and colour-coated beakers with small bases, etc.

This pit appears to have been filled in after A.D. 350 with soil containing much third-century debris.

Pits 70-5: see *Rich.* III, p. 73.

Pit 76 was in area VI and measured from the modern surface was 26 ft. 7 in. deep and 2 ft. 10 in. in diameter. Beginning at 15 ft. 6 in. there were two vertical rows of four foot-holes opposite each other, 1 ft. 6 in. apart and 6 in. long and 5 in. high. Nothing was found below 22 ft. Fragments of the same amphora were distributed throughout from 8 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft., and the whole of the filling was probably deposited at the same time. It contained a pre-Flavian form 29 and the form 30 illustrated on pl. lxxvii, no. 28 of the Nero-Vespasianic period. There was also a form 18 with a stamp of Cicela. The remainder of the Samian and the coarse ware could all be pre-Flavian, which is probably the date of the filling of the pit.

Pit 77 had been dug through the north-south road to the south of site IV, and was only 5 ft. deep from the modern surface level.

The filling contained a comparatively large quantity of Samian, a fair proportion belonging to the Antonine period, including several examples of forms 18, 37, 38, and 46. There was also an 18 stamped by Calvus and two examples of form 33 by Aurelius Figulus and Reburus. A Castor-ware hunt cup Newstead type 47 also occurred as well as second-century coarse ware, and the pit appears to have been filled in in the second half of that century.

Pit 78 was situated to the south-west of section no. 46 and was not cleared out.

Pit 79, in the area to the south of the Saxon Shore fort, was 3 ft. deep, 3 ft. 6 in. long, and 1 ft. 4 in. wide. It contained a small amount of pottery of the late third or fourth centuries.

Pits 80 and 81. Upon examination these were found not to be pits.

Pit 82 in area IX was first noticed at a depth of 8 ft. 6 in. from the modern surface and proved to be only 4 ft. 6 in. deep and 2 ft. 10 in. in diameter. It contained the form 29 pl. LXXVI, no. 23 and a fragment of another. There were also fragments of forms 15, 24/5, two stamped by Aquitanus and Modestus, and fourteen pieces of form 18. Among the coarse pottery were types 19, 383, 444, a yellow-glazed rough-cast cup, Rich. type 229/31, and the mortarium stamp, p. 250, no. 29.

The date of the filling of this pit appears to be A.D. 50-70.

Pit 83, situated to the west of section no. 43, was 12 ft. deep and 4 ft. in diameter, diminishing to 2 ft. 6 in. near the bottom. It contained a coin of Constantine I, a fibula pl. xxxi, no. 61, a few fragments of second-century Samian, a fragment of a small Rhenish-ware beaker, and a little late colour-coated ware including a red clay beaker with roulette decoration and two mortaria Wrox. 126, 142.

Late third or early fourth century.

Pit 84 = *Pit 45* redug in error; see *Rich.* III, p. 67.

Pit 85, to the north of the Saxon Shore fort, was 11 ft. deep and 4 ft. 7 in. in diameter. A coin of Tetricus I and another of Constantine I came from the top of the filling, which was composed of closely packed pebbles with clay. A few indeterminate and much-corroded iron objects came from the bottom. The pottery consisted of small pieces of the Samian forms 18 and 27 and fragments of a white jug and an amphora.

There was insufficient evidence to supply a date.

Pit 86, situated in area X, was 31 ft. 5 in. deep and 5 ft. 2 in. in diameter. The mouth was at a depth of 4 ft. 6 in. below the modern surface. Commencing at 7 ft. 8 in. were two vertical rows of sixteen foot-holes arranged opposite each other. The holes were 1 ft. to 1 ft. 6 in. apart.

The finds from the top 4-5 ft. of the filling were of all dates from the first to the fourth century and included an illegible third-century coin and another of Constantine I as well as the mortarium stamp p. 249, no. 22. A large quantity of pottery, etc., occurred below this

level, evenly distributed in the filling, and nearly all the finds from this deposit were assignable to the latter part of the first century, but there were earlier objects such as an Aucissa brooch and a form 18 stamped by Maccarus. Stamps of Vitalis and Primus on form 18 and the mortaria stamps, nos. 17 B and 22, pp. 249, 251, also occurred. A coin of Domitian was found at 12 ft. There were three pieces of broken marble casing and a piece of window glass.

The filling of this pit must have taken place *c.* A.D. 90.

Pit 87, situated in area X, was 19 ft. 10 in. deep from the modern surface and 5 ft. by 4 ft. across. The mouth of the pit was at a depth of 6 ft. Beginning at 8 ft. 6 in. from the surface, and on the east side only, were six foot-holes arranged vertically and about 1 ft. 6 in. to 1 ft. 8 in. apart. The remains of a bulbous amphora were found at 17 ft. and below this practically nothing. One Flavian form 29, three of form 37 including pl. LXXX, no. 45, and one form 67 occurred in the upper part of the filling. The plain Samian consisted of fragments of forms 15, 18, 22, 27, and 35, and there were stamps of Crestus, Firmus, Primus, Virtus, and Vitalis. Among the coarse pottery were types 434 and 435. The fibula pl. xxvii, no. 27, also came from this pit, which was filled in *c.* A.D. 90.

Pit 88, situated in area X, was 7 ft. 10 in. deep from the modern surface, and 4 ft. by 3 ft. across, the mouth being at a depth of 4 ft. 7 in. It contained a coin of Carausius and one of the House of Constantine. There were only a few pieces of pottery, mostly of fourth-century date, to which period the pit may be assigned.

Pit 89, situated in area X, appeared to consist of two rectangular pits, side by side, but without any perceptible dividing-line between them and the objects from both pits have therefore been dealt with together. The western was approximately 9 ft. 9 in. deep from the modern surface and 4 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. across, and the eastern was 10 ft. 6 in. deep and 4 ft. by 4 ft. 4 in. across. The mouths of these pits are 5 ft. 3 in. from the modern surface. The filling contained thirty-two coins, mostly third-century radiates and the House of Constantine, but a Valens, two Valentinian II, and an Arcadius also occurred. The pottery with the exception of a few earlier pieces was mostly of the fourth century and included such types as 114, 125, 334, and 346. It seems probable that one of these pits was filled in during the Constantine period and the other *c.* A.D. 400.

Pit 90 was a small pit found in area X abutting on pit 89 at a depth of 5 ft. 3 in. from the modern surface and measured 4 ft. by 3 ft. and 8 ft. deep. It contained one third-century radiate and nine coins of the House of Constantine and a few indeterminate fragments of pottery. It must have been filled in in the Constantine period.

Pit 91 in area XI had been sunk partly through the filling of the middle ditch of the third-century earth fort and a pebble layer overlying it. Its depth from the latter layer was 7 ft. 6 in. and the sides,

irregular at the top, became vertical lower down, where they measured 3 ft. by 7 ft. across. It contained an iron stylus, a small knife-blade, and a small amount of pottery, including such types as 103/4 and 109/12. It was probably filled in in the late third or early fourth century.

Pit 92 in area X was first noticed at a depth of 4 ft. 6 in. from the modern surface. It was 4 ft. 3 in. by 3 ft. 9 in. and 4 ft. 9 in. deep. It contained the spindle-whorl pl. LIV, no. 221, and the pottery included types 97/102, 103, 114, 125/6, 336/8.

The date may be assigned to the fourth century.

Pit 93 cut through the south branch-road to the west of the great foundation and was 3 ft. 9 in. by 3 ft. and 5 ft. 10 in. deep from the modern surface. It contained two indeterminate coins and a small quantity of fourth-century pottery, including types 98, 126, 334, 476.

Pit 94, situated in area X, was 4 ft. in diameter and 20 ft. 3 in. deep from the modern surface. Its mouth was at a depth of 5 ft. In the sides were two vertical rows of five foot-holes opposite each other which started at 12 ft. and were 1 ft. 8 in. apart. The decorated Samian consisted of the form 29 (pl. LXXX, no. 42), two others of a similar date, and a 67. There was a form 16 by the potter Sarrutus and fragments of forms 18 and 27. The coarse pottery was typical of the Flavian period and included types 374 and 485.

All the objects in this pit belong to the period A.D. 70-90.

Pit 95 was not dug.

Pit 96 in area XVI cut through a heavily burnt layer of c. A.D. 80-90. It was 4 ft. in diameter and 20 ft. deep from the modern surface, the mouth being at a depth of 5 ft. 2 in. In the top 6 ft. the pottery was mostly of first-century type with a few pieces, probably intrusive, of the second century. The layer between 13 ft. and 18 ft. contained a stamp of Severus on form 33, fragments of forms 18 and 27, the mortaria types 492, 493, and other indeterminate fragments of coarse ware. It is possible that this layer represents soil from an early deposit thrown into the pit. Below this there was a late Flavian form 37 and pieces of 18, 27, and 33, while among the coarse pottery were several examples of type 289 and others of the same period. A fragment of the marble casing and a tessera came from this pit, which appears to have been filled in by c. A.D. 100.

Pit 97 in area X was 3 ft. 9 in. in diameter and 17 ft. 10 in. deep. Two vertical rows of foot-holes occurred opposite each other at 9 ft. 6 in., 11 ft. 6 in., and 12 ft. 4 in. The small amount of pottery in the filling included a late first-century Samian form 37 and fragments of forms 18 and 33, one fragment of Marne ware, several of late red colour-coated bowls, one painted with white scrolls, and a late bulbous beaker. Also fragments of Castor ware, and types 97/101, 333/4, 336/8, and 346. Between 10 ft. and 15 ft. a large number of stones and a piece of marble were found.

This pit is of fourth-century date.

Pit 98 in area XI was roughly circular with an average diameter of 4 ft. to a depth of 17 ft. when it became rectangular, measuring 4 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. Its total depth was 22 ft., the mouth being 5 ft. from the modern surface. The bottom 5 ft. had been lined with stones, many of which had fallen. It had been dug through the filling of the inner ditch of the third-century earth fort.

In the top 5 ft. were found sixty-five coins, apparently a hoard of the Theodosian period. See p. 279.

Between 5 ft. and 8 ft. were one each of Carausius, Constantine II, the House of Constantine, and three of the House of Theodosius. Between 8 ft. and 11 ft. a Constantine I and between 14 ft. and 17 ft. a Valentinian II.

Samian was represented by a fragment of form 27. The coarse ware included types 97, 98, 103/4, 107, 109/12, 113, 118, 121/2, 126, 130, 149, 167, 169, 179/80, 463, 474, 517, two fragments of late bulbous beakers (one with scale decoration), and the rim of a large storage jar with finger-tip indentations. The comb pl. LIV, no. 226, a bronze and two bone pins, and portions of two bone armlets also came from this pit, which must have been filled *c.* A.D. 400.

Pit 99 in area X was 6 ft. 6 in. in diameter and 12 ft. 4 in. deep, the mouth being 6 ft. 6 in. below the modern surface. It contained one fragment each of the Samian forms 18, 29, and 82, a jug handle of type 186/9 together with a few indeterminate pieces.

There was insufficient material for accurate dating, but the pit was certainly filled in during the first century, perhaps before A.D. 80.

Pit 100 in area X was 6 ft. 4 in. in diameter and 11 ft. 3 in. deep; the mouth was found at a depth of 6 ft. The top 3 ft. of the filling contained fragments of the Samian forms 37, 15/17, 18, 27 (one with a stamp of Primus and another with the stamp no. 66.S3), and 35/6, as well as coarse ware of the late first and early second century. The pottery below included Samian forms 29, 18, 27, 35/6, and the coarse-ware types 186/9, 135/6, Wrox. 14, and other first-century examples.

Some of the objects in the mouth of this pit may be as late as the early second century, but the main filling is definitely of first-century date.

Pit 101 in area X was 5 ft. 4 in. in diameter, but at a depth of 9 ft. it narrowed to 4 ft. The mouth was at a depth of 5 ft., and from this point the shaft was excavated to a depth of 17 ft. 8 in., when the sides commenced to fall in and work was abandoned. There was a vertical row of seven foot-holes in the side at intervals of 1 ft. 6 in. to 2 ft.

The following fragments of Samian came from the filling: one of form 29, one of form 30, twelve of form 37, ten of which were from South Gaul and two from Lezoux, several of forms 18, 27, and 35/6, and one each of 33 and 82. There were stamps of Aemilius, Modestus, Silvinus, and Sulpicius.

The coarse pottery was mostly of the last quarter of the first century, but a few pieces appeared to be slightly later. The types included 47/8, 75/7, 291/2, and 454.

The pit also contained masons' chippings of marble, a large dressed block of oolite, many nails, a melon bead, and the brooch pl. xxvii, no. 20.

The filling may be assigned to *c.* A.D. 80–110.

Pit 102 in area X was 5 ft. 6 in. in diameter and 6 ft. deep from the modern surface. The Samian and coarse pottery were of late first- and second-century date, with a few later fragments. There was a Samian form 33 bearing a stamp of Satto, a coin of Valens, and some fragments of marble.

The evidence is insufficient to enable the date of this pit to be determined.

Pit 103 in area X was 7 ft. 8 in. in diameter and 6 ft. deep. The mouth of the pit contained two examples of the Samian form 18, bearing the stamps of Passienus and Niger and a 27 with a stamp of Masculus. Most of the coarse ware belonged to the late first or early second century.

In the filling the Samian consisted of three examples of form 29, one Claudius–Nero as well as a South Gaulish form 37 of *c.* A.D. 75–90, two of form 18 (early), and a fine thin form 82. Among the coarse ware were types 135/6 and 186/9. There was also a pillar-moulded glass bowl, a piece of window glass, a bronze toilet, and a buckle.

This pit contains much of pre-Flavian date and appears to have been filled in about A.D. 90.

Pit 104, 3 ft. 5 in. in diameter and 21 ft. deep, was in site V. The mouth was 5 ft. from the surface and under the remains of the tumulus, an irregular deposit of soft black earth, bones, and much pottery of second-century date. There was a vertical row of eight foot-holes in the side at intervals of from 8 in. to 2 ft., the bottom hole being at a depth of 19 ft. 10 in.

The filling to a depth of 6 ft. 6 in. contained four fragments of South Gaulish form 37 (75–100) and two of form 18 together with a few pieces of first-century date.

Below this the pottery included fragments of two form 29 of A.D. 65–75 and two of A.D. 70–90, several of form 18, some possibly pre-Flavian, one each of forms 15/17 and 82, and three or four form 27. The coarse pottery consisted of types 135/6, 186/9, 385, 390, 403, 417, and first-century mortaria.

The filling of this pit probably took place between A.D. 75 and 90 with soil containing some pre-Flavian pottery.

Pit 105 in area X was 1 ft. deep. It contained fragments of a form 29, an early form 37, three of 18, two of 22/3, one of 27, one of 82, and an ink-pot. Among the coarse pottery were types 22, 23, 135/6, 254, and 449. There were also fragments of green and brown pillar-

moulded glass bowls (*Rich.* III, pl. xv, no. 58-9) and a coin each of Agrippa, Nero, and Vespasian.

The date of the deposit may be assigned to the period A.D. 65-85.

Pit 106 in Area XVI was sealed by the road of the Saxon Shore fort. It was roughly circular, measuring 3 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft., and was dug to a depth of 9 ft. but not completely cleared. There were very few objects in the pit but sufficient to indicate that it was filled in during the second century, probably in the Antonine period.

Pit 107, probably a well, to the east of the great foundation, was 29 ft. 7 in. deep and 8 ft. 5 in. by 9 ft. 6 in., but near the bottom the shaft became rectangular and was wood-lined, measuring 3 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 9 in. The wood lining had been backed by a layer of pebbles 1 ft. thick. On the top of the decayed wood lining was a coin of Caligula.

The pottery included two Samian form 37 of late South Gaulish date, one Antonine 31, a jug base of late first century, and fragments of two black third- or fourth-century cooking-pots. Two coins of Carausius and three indeterminate of the third century were found in the filling, while a Victorinus came from the bottom.

The date of this filling may be assigned to the late third century.

Pit 108 to the east of the great foundation was not dug.

Pit 109 in area XI was of irregular shape and 10 ft. deep from the modern surface. With the exception of a few fragments of first- and second-century Samian and coarse ware, the pottery was mostly of fourth-century date and included such types as nos. 96, 97, 100, 109/11, 113, 121/2, 125/33, and 149. The latest coin was one of Valens and the pit appears to have been filled in c. A.D. 375.

Pit 110, situated in area XI, in section 14 was 10 ft. deep. The pottery included two fragments of Samian form 37, one of 27, one Castor-ware lid, and types 121/2, 128/30, 333/4, and 482. There were also nine coins of the House of Constantine and two indeterminate examples.

This pit is probably of mid-fourth-century date.

Pit 111, situated in area XII, was dug to a depth of 7 ft. below the Claudian road level, but had to be abandoned as the sides became unsafe. In the lowest level was a quantity of fourth-century colour-coated bowls and dishes, mortaria, and Marne ware, and in the upper a considerable amount of second-century ware. Two coins of Constantine I and two indeterminate fourth-century examples came from the filling.

This was probably a fourth-century pit partly filled in with soil containing second-century material.

Pit 112, a large pit east of the great foundation, was found to have been dug and filled in in modern times, so its contents were of no evidential value.

Stamps of Mommo and Secundus on forms 18 and 29 respectively and coins of the third and fourth centuries came from it.

Pit 113. This shallow pit was discovered in digging section no. 53. It lay beneath the fort period road, but cut through the first north-south road and its second make-up. The Samian it contained was all of Antonine date—including two fragments of form 37, one in the style of Cinnamus, one 31, four 33, one stamped by Primanus, one 38, and two 43. There were also fragments of two second-century mortaria, Castor- and Rhenish-ware beakers, types 54, 320, 464, 467, and other coarse ware of the second century.

The date of this deposit may be placed in the Antonine period.

Pit 114 in area X was 3 ft. 9 in. in diameter and 9 ft. 3 in. deep, its mouth being 4 ft. 3 in. from the modern surface. At 1 ft. 6 in. down there were two mortaria, one of first-century date and the other small and flanged in hard reddish-buff clay with quartz grains inside. At the bottom was a worn fragment of a two-ribbed handle in light red clay with a buff slip. There were also a few pieces of brick and roof tile.

The contents of this pit cannot be dated with any certainty.

Pit 115, situated in area XV, 4 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. deep, had been dug in the sand spread from the excavation for the great foundation, and sealed by the clay rampart of the third-century earth fort. The Samian pottery consisted of fragments of forms 37, 18, 18/31, and 33. The coarse pottery included a mortarium of red clay with a buff slip (cf. *Wrox.* 1912, 134) and other types of the late first and first half of the second century.

The pottery from this pit was datable A.D. 90–150.

Pit 116 in area XI was 8 ft. 5 in. deep and 6 ft. square. The filling contained many fragments of worked marble plaster and wattle. The only Samian was a fragment of form 31. The coarse ware included a mortarium *Wrox.* 122–50, and the Richborough types 97/101, 113, 333/4, and 346.

This pit may be assigned to the fourth century.

Pit 117 in area XI cut into the mound between the outer and middle ditches of the third-century earth fort. It measured 3 ft. 9 in. by 3 ft. 6 in. and was 3 ft. 9 in. deep. The pit was sealed by a layer of pebbles and a rubbish deposit.

The pottery included two indeterminate fragments of Samian, three brown colour-coated beakers, one with white slip decoration (cf. type 96), and two in red clay with purple slip and rouletting. Type 97/101 in hard white clay and another in pale grey, two flanged bowls, 121/2, and two cooking-pots with lattice decoration *Wrox.* II. 67. There were also a fragment of marble and a tessera.

A coin of Tetricus II came from the filling, and this pit may be assigned to the late third century.

Pit 118 in area XI was 6 ft. 10 in. deep and 5 ft. by 5 ft. at its mouth, but at a depth of 6 ft. 3 in. it narrowed to 4 ft. 6 in. square. There was a Samian form 18, a Marne-ware vessel, type 95, and types 104, 109/11, 121/22, 149, and 483, as well as a fragment of marble.

Two coins of Constantine I and a Crispus came from this pit, which may be assigned to the second quarter of the fourth century.

Pit 119 in area VIII was 19 ft. 8 in. deep and 5 ft. 3 in. in diameter at the top, but at a depth of 9 ft. 3 in. the shaft narrowed to 3 ft. 2 in. In the lower part of the pit was a Samian form 29 (A.D. 60–75), an early 15/17, and a grey ware cover. In the upper filling was a Samian form 37 (A.D. 80–90), several of form 18, one each of 27 and 33, the amphora stamps 40 and 43, the latter on type 378. Among the coarse pottery were types 382 and 495, together with others of Flavian date.

A coin of Vespasian came from the mouth, and this pit was probably a well of the Nero–early Vespasian period, which was filled in *c.* A.D. 90.

Pit 120, situated east of section no. 53, was not dug. The objects from the mouth included a stamp of Giamatus on Samian form 31 and a 37 of *c.* A.D. 140–60, together with poppy-head beakers, a Castorware hunt cup, and other Antonine pottery. Two pieces of marble casing came from this deposit.

Pit 121, situated outside the west wall of the Saxon Shore fort and cut by the middle ditch, was found at a depth of 10 ft., the bottom being 24 ft. from the modern surface. To a depth of 13 ft. the shaft measured 4 ft. 4 in. by 3 ft. 3 in., but below this it narrowed to 3 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft. 3 in. There were foot-holes in the north and south sides at irregular intervals.

The top 5 ft. of the filling contained a mixed deposit and has not been recorded, but below this there was a quantity of pottery which included two fragments of Samian form 29 of Flavian date, three of South Gaulish form 37, one illustrated on pl. LXXXI, no. 52, and one of the first quarter of the second century from Lezoux, six of form 18, one with a stamp of Ponteus, five of form 27, one with the stamp of Niger, and three of form 15/17. The coarse ware was mostly of the late first and early second centuries and included types 225/7, 377, 419, 443, 446, and 503. The amphora stamp, p. 246, no. 58 B, the bead, pl. LIX, no. 240, and the javelin-head, pl. LIX, no. 295, also came from this pit, which appears to have been filled in *c.* A.D. 90–130. A few earlier pieces of pottery came from the bottom which was below water-level, and it is probable that this pit was originally a well.

Pit 122, situated in the outer ditch of the Saxon Shore fort to the south of the entrance, was 4 ft. in diameter and 24 ft. 9 in. deep from the modern surface. The Samian from the filling included a form 37 from South Gaul, a fragment of one from Central Gaul *c.* A.D. 100–30 (pl. LXXXI, no. 51) and two or three of the same provenance of Antonine type, a form 15/17 stamped by Mercator, an 18 by Vitalis, and pieces of 27 and 31. The coarse ware, which included types 47, 135/6, 369, and 381, was mostly of the late first and early second centuries together with a few pre-Flavian pieces, and the date of the filling may be as late as *c.* A.D. 130–50.

The glass vessel pl. LXVII, no. 367 came from this pit.

Pit 123 in area X, west extension, was 4 ft. in diameter and 21 ft. 6 in. deep from the modern surface. In the top filling were several fragments of late South Gaulish form 37 and one of the first quarter of the second century, also 18, 27, 31, 33, one stamped by Felicio, 46, and 81. The coarse ware was chiefly of the second century. In the lower levels the Samian consisted of several pieces of form 37 from South Gaul and Lezoux, a fragment with cut-glass decoration, a form 33 stamped by Reburrus, and fragments of 18, 27, and 31. The coarse ware, which included fragments of Castor-ware hunt cups and type 420, was mostly of second-century date with a few earlier pieces.

Coins of Trajan, Hadrian, and Faustina I came from the pit, which must have been filled in *c.* A.D. 150.

Pit 124 in area VI was 4 ft. in diameter and 13 ft. deep. The mouth was 3 ft. below the modern surface level and the pottery in the upper filling was of first- and second-century date.

Below this the filling comprised a Samian form 37 A.D. 70-80, several of form 18, one with a stamp of Rufinus, a form 33 stamped by Quadus or Quartus, three of form 24/5, one stamped by Aquitanus, and two each of forms 35/6 and 27. There was also a Hofheim 8 with a rosette stamp 66 E.I. The following types occurred among the coarse ware, 15, 48, 68, 135/6, 387, 485, as well as several fragments of bulbous and cylindrical amphorae.

The objects pl. LI, nos. 180 and 181, also came from this pit, which must have been filled in *c.* A.D. 65-80.

Pit 125 in area VI was 5 ft. by 6 ft. and 14 ft. deep. In the upper 10 ft. the Samian ware consisted of two fragments of form 29, three of form 37 from South Gaul, a 15/17, two of 18, five of 27, one 24/5, and an ink-pot. The coarse ware included three mortaria Wrox. 14/18, one with the stamp p. 250, no. 5, type 393, and a fragment of a black Belgic plate. Two coins of Claudius I occurred at 9 ft.

Below this the pottery was slightly earlier, the Samian consisting of one fragment of 37, five or six of 18, one stamped by Severus and one by Primulus, and one 27. Among the coarse ware was type 370, and there was also the fibula pl. xxv, no. 3.

This pit, which contained some pre-Flavian material, appears to have been filled in *c.* A.D. 80-90.

Pit 126 in area VI was 19 ft. 9 in. deep and was sealed by a narrow pebble path and an Antonine deposit.

In the filling were Samian forms 29 (pre-Flavian), 37, 18, 22, 27 with a stamp of Senonius, 33, 35/6, 78, and 82.

The coarse ware was of Flavian type, and the pit appears to have been filled in *c.* A.D. 70-85.

Pit 127 in area X, west extension, measured 3 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 10 in. and 23 ft. deep from the original surface, the mouth being at a depth of 4 ft. Foot-holes appeared in the sides at irregular intervals.

A large amount of Samian and coarse ware came from the filling.

With the exception of a few fragments of the second century from the top of the pit it was all of Flavian date. Between 12 ft. and the bottom were a 37 stamped by Crestus (pl. LXXVII, no. 48), an early 18 by Rufinus, a 33 by Primus, the mortarium stamp no. 26, the graffito pl. LXX b, no. 1, the brooch pl. XXVII, no. 36, another of similar type, and a large lump of amber; see p. 253.

The filling, which was largely composed of black earth containing many oyster shells and some iron slag, may be assigned to c. A.D. 80-90.

Pit 128, south of site VI, was 4 ft. in diameter. It was 13 ft. 6 in. deep, and to a depth of 8 ft. 6 in. was filled with building rubbish, burnt clay, and charcoal which contained a Samian form 46 with a stamp of Disetus, fragments of a South Gaulish form 37, and one fragment of indeterminate coarse ware. The pottery below this consisted of a South Gaulish form 37 and forms 18, 27, 35/6, and a few fragments of coarse ware.

There was insufficient evidence for accurate dating, but it was probably not later than the early second century.

Pit 129 in area XVI was not dug, but coins and pottery of fourth-century date came from the mouth.

Pit 130 had been cut through by the inner ditch on the west side of the Saxon Shore fort to the south of the entrance. It measured 3 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 3 in. and was 13 ft. deep from the bottom of the ditch and 21 ft. 6 in. from the modern surface level. There were six foot-holes in the side at intervals of from 10 in. to 1 ft. 8 in.

The Samian and coarse ware were mostly Flavian, but a few earlier examples also occurred. There was a form 18 stamped by Albus, a 27 by Bassus, and another by Bissunus. The coarse-ware types included nos. 135/6, 235, 381, 388, and 485.

The date of the filling appears to fall in the period A.D. 70-85.

Pit 131 in site VI was 5 ft. in diameter, 23 ft. deep from the modern surface level and 18 ft. from the surface of the natural soil, at which level it was first noticed. Foot-holes occurred in the side at intervals of 2 ft. There was water in the bottom.

The mouth contained a number of flints, probably from the walls of the building, and the pottery from the top 8 ft. consisted of fragments of a Hadrianic form 37 (pl. LXXXI, no. 54) together with several of the Antonine period as well as forms 18, 31, 32, 43, and 46. There was also coarse ware of Hadrian-Antonine type intermixed with a few earlier pieces.

In the next 4 ft. were a Flavian form 37, several of form 27, one with a stamp of Matugenus, forms 18, 15/17, and 82, also fragments of a large plate type 237 in Pompeian red ware, two or three first-century jugs, several ollae with bead rims, one type 135/6, a small beaker type 279/82, and three covers.

This group can be dated to the period Nero-Vespasian.

From 12 ft. to 14 ft. the pottery included a Samian form 29 (A.D. 60–75), a 37 (A.D. 70–80), a 67, a 27 with the stamp of Piper, three of form 22/3, an 18, and a Ritterling form 9, also fragments of types 135/6, 186/9, an early carinated beaker, and a cylindrical amphora. This deposit appears to be slightly earlier than the last.

From 14 ft. to the bottom there were bases of Samian forms 29 and 30, a pre-Flavian 18 stamped by Maccarus, and a Ritterling 9. Among the coarse pottery were an imitation in grey ware of Ritterling 5, fragments of types 135/6, 186/9, cylindrical and bulbous amphorae, and a cover.

This deposit was of Claudian–early-Nero date, and the pit was probably a well of that period gradually filled in between A.D. 60 and 80, second-century rubbish being deposited in the mouth after the contents below had subsided.

Pit 132, situated in area XVI, was only dug to a depth of 6 ft. A small collection of pottery assignable to c. A.D. 85–100 came from the filling.

Pit 133 in area XVI was 3 ft. 9 in. in diameter and 20 ft. deep from the Claudian level. Water was met with at the bottom. There were two vertical rows of foot-holes opposite each other in the sides, the holes being on an average slightly over 1 ft. apart.

The top 2 ft. contained mixed soil in which were a Samian form 30, probably Flavian, a 37, an 18, stamped by Primus, small fragments of two first-century ollae, and a first-century jug neck and cover. Below this the filling consisted of practically clean sand, in which was only a coin of Nero and fragments of an early lamp, and an early jug neck.

The lower part of the filling is of pre-Flavian date, but the top is probably Flavian.

Pit 134 in area XVI was 4 ft. 9 in. by 4 ft., and the depth from the mouth, which was 5 ft. below the present surface, was 22 ft. Water was met with at the bottom. Eleven foot-holes occurred in the side at intervals of about 1 ft. 4 in.

With the exception of a few second-century pieces in the mouth, the pottery from the filling was of Flavian date with a few earlier fragments. It included a form 15/17 by Rufinus, two form 18 by Calvus and Patricius, and a cup with rosette stamp, p. 222, no. 66 P.

It was filled in the period A.D. 75–90.

Pit 135 in area XVI was 3 ft. 6 in. in diameter and its depth from the Claudian level 21 ft. 6 in. Water was reached at the bottom. There were vertical rows of foot-holes opposite each other, varying from 1 ft. to 1 ft. 6 in. apart.

In the top deposit was a quantity of burnt daub and fused glass, apparently debris from the burnt wattle-and-daub houses (p. 37). With this were three examples of the Samian form 29 (A.D. 75–85), one stamped by C. Val. Albanus (pl. LXXX, no. 44), a 37, a 30, a 27,

and three of 18, one stamped by Calvus, also a mortarium with the stamp p. 249, no. 21. This deposit is datable to c. A.D. 75-85.

Below this the filling was of clean sand and contained only a form 18, a piece of millefiore green and yellow glass, two or three fragments of coarse ollae, a small piece of a carinated beaker, and a fragment of type 186/9. These are possibly pre-Flavian, but the material is insufficient to supply an accurate date.

Pit 136 in area XVI was a small pit 2 ft. square and 2 ft. deep, the mouth being 1 ft. below the floor of the burnt wattle-and-daub houses (p. 37), from which it was separated by a layer of sand. The pottery consisted of a Samian form 30 (Claudian-Nero, pl. LXXV, no. 14), a 24/5, an 18, a 15/17, and three of 27, also a very thin black Belgic beaker type 395 stamped on the inside of the base by Catus (p. 240, no. 8), several of type 135/6, one 186/9, one 196, and many fragments of cylindrical and bulbous amphorae, one with the stamp p. 244, no. 42.

The filling of this pit is of pre-Flavian date.

Pit 137 in area XVI was 4 ft. in diameter and was dug to a depth of 8 ft. 3 in. below the Claudian level, but had to be abandoned owing to the sides falling in. The contents included three South Gaulish examples of form 37 (A.D. 80-95), a fragment of form 29, three of form 18, a 31 stamped by Albus, and a 22/3. There were fragments of type 300/2, 306/8, and 46 and two glass bottles, one with a fluted handle.

The dating of this pit is late first and early second century.

Pit 138, outside the west wall of the Saxon Shore fort, was partly dug and measured 5 ft. 4 in. across and 6 ft. 3 in. deep, the mouth being 7 ft. from the modern surface.

Much of the pottery was indeterminate, but the datable pieces belong to the period A.D. 75-100.

Pit 139 in area X, west extension, was 5 ft. in diameter and 4 ft. 4 in. deep, the mouth being found at 4 ft. below the modern surface. The contents consisted of two examples of form 37 (second century) and fragments of 27, 31, 33, 38, and 82, while the coarse ware included types 113, 125, 334, and others of the same period. Two minims also came from the pit, which was filled in in the fourth century.

Pit 140 in area X, west extension, was an irregular oval in shape measuring 5 ft. by 8 ft. 8 in. and 1 ft. deep. The mouth was at the same level as the early wooden buildings. It contained two fragments of type 135/6, early ollae, one early beaker, and three other early first-century pieces, also an Aucissa fibula and a coin of Domitian. The coin is probably intrusive as the pottery and fibula suggest a pre-Flavian or even a Claudian date.

Pit 141 was outside the north-west angle of the Saxon Shore fort. The mouth was found at 3 ft. from the modern surface, the shaft being 16 ft. deep. The upper part of the shaft was ill defined but became 8 ft. 3 in. in diameter at a depth of 6 ft.

There were a few pieces of second-century pottery in the mouth including the Samian form 37 (pl. LXXXIII, no. 59). Stamps of the following potters came from the filling on form 18, L. C. Celsus, Secundus, Virilus, and Vitalis, on 27 Albanus (twice), Murranus, and Verecundus. The coarse ware, of which there was a large quantity, included types 25, 27, 46, 75/7, 86, 144, 153, 222, 236, 250, 256, 259, 269, 291, 292, 352, 386, 405, 421, 485, and Wroxeter mortaria types 10, 14, and 38. There were also portions of cylindrical and globular amphorae.

An interesting collection of glass also came from the lower part of the filling. It included types, pl. LXVIII-LXIX, nos. 370, 373, 374, 376, 377 (two examples), and 378.

In the bottom were pottery types 186/9, 279, 229/31, 409, 410, 411, and a thin black beaker. The pottery at the bottom was of pre-Flavian date, but the main filling can be assigned to the period A.D. 75-100.

Pit 142, on the west side of the Saxon Shore fort to the north of the entrance, was part of an irregularly shaped pocket in the natural soil at the most 1 ft. deep. The pottery consisted of a Samian form 29 of Flavian date, three of 37 from South Gaul, one of which is illustrated on pl. LXXIX, no. 38, a South Gaulish 30, several of 18 and 27, one of the latter stamped by Primus. There were also pieces of 15/17, 24/5, 35/6, and 82 and fragments of a lamp. The coarse ware included cylindrical and globular amphorae and five stoppers in buff clay, three mortaria Wrox. 10, and types 186/9, 190/1, 235, 396, 434, 438.

This deposit may be dated to the period A.D. 70-90.

Pit 143, outside the west wall of the Saxon Shore fort and to the south of the entrance, had been cut through by the inner ditch. It was 3 ft. 6 in. in diameter and 25 ft. 6 in. deep from the modern surface. There were five foot-holes in the side at intervals of about 1 ft. 5 in. A piece of a human skull was found at a depth of 3 ft. from the mouth, which was 7 ft. from the surface.

With the exception of three pieces of form 37 of the Antonine period, one of 45, and a few fragments of coarse ware of the second and early third century, including type 379, the filling was predominately of Flavian date, although there were a certain number of earlier pieces. The pottery included stamps of Rufinus on form 29, of Firmus on 18, and of Baccinus, Murranus, and Pontus on 27, the coarse-ware types 47, 144, 186/9, 349, 389, Wrox. 10/14, and cylindrical and bulbous amphorae. A coin of Vespasian was found at a depth of 22 ft.

The great majority of the objects from this pit belong to the period A.D. 70-90.

Pit 144, outside the west wall of the Saxon Shore fort, to the north of the entrance, was 4 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 6 in. and 14 ft. deep, the mouth being 3 ft. from the modern surface. The Samian consisted of two examples of form 37 from South Gaul, two of 15/17, an 18 with a

stamp of Aquitanus, a 27, and two of 35/6. The coarse ware included types 47/8, 135/6, 254, 259, 261, 279, 434, Wrox. 14/18, cylindrical amphorae, and the mortaria stamp no. 15. A certain amount of pre-Flavian material came from the filling, but the majority belonged to the period A.D. 70-90.

Pit 145 was outside the west wall of the Saxon Shore fort and had been cut through by the inner ditch, the mouth being at a depth of 10 ft., while the bottom of the shaft was reached at 22 ft. 9 in. from the modern surface. The diameter was 3 ft. 2 in. Water was encountered at the bottom, and this shaft may have been a well in the first instance. The following Samian came from the filling: two form 29 (A.D. 75-90), four of form 37 from South Gaul, two of early second-century date from Lezoux, a 15/17, eleven of 27, one stamped by Bassus, thirteen of 18, one stamped by Reginus, two 33, one 35, and one 82. The coarse ware included types 47, 75/7, 79/80, 136, 201/2 (late examples), 235, 259, 261, 291/2, 452, mortaria Wrox. 14/18, and bulbous amphorae.

With the exception of a few earlier fragments and one or two perhaps slightly later, the material from this pit belongs to the period A.D. 75-100.

Pit 146 was on the west side of the Saxon Shore fort to the south of the entrance. It was rectangular, measuring 2 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft. 5 in. and 21 ft. 3 in. deep from the modern surface, its mouth being at a depth of 9 ft. 6 in. There were two vertical rows of irregularly spaced foot-holes in the sides.

Only a small quantity of first-century pottery came from this pit.

Pit 147 was cut through by and at the bottom of the inner ditch on the west side of the Saxon Shore fort, to the north of the entrance. It was 3 ft. 3 in. in diameter and was cleared to a depth of 12 ft. from the bottom of the ditch. The Samian consisted of one fragment of form 29 and several of forms 15/17, 18, 27, and 82. There was a 27 stamped by Tabus and Virtus. Among the coarse pottery types were nos. 59, 135/6, 186/9, 254, 259, 217/18, 347/8 and cylindrical and bulbous amphorae, one with the stamp p. 244, no. 47.

A number of fragments from this pit are pre-Flavian, but others can be assigned to the reign of Vespasian. Date, A.D. 50-80.

Pit 148 A, B, C. These three pits were found opposite the south-west angle of the Saxon Shore fort. A was 6 ft. in diameter and 12 ft. 6 in. deep, the mouth being 5 ft. from the modern surface. B was found at the same depth and was 3 ft. in diameter and 12 ft. deep. C cut into both A and B and was roughly rectangular, measuring 12 ft. 6 in. by 9 ft., and was dug to a depth of 13 ft. when the work was stopped as no material of importance was being obtained.

The pottery from A included three fragments of form 29, two of them A.D. 60-75 and one A.D. 70-80, two of 18, and four of 27, one stamped by Cabiatus. Among the coarse pottery were types 254, 293,

372, 375, and 450. The filling may be assigned to the period A.D. 70-85.

The pottery from the mouth of B was mixed, and included a nearly complete form 37 in the style of Paternus. From the lower levels came a fragment of form 18, and stamps of Bassus, Crestus, and Ardacus on 27. Among the coarse pottery were types 135/6, 254, 397, and 401. Date, A.D. 60-75.

Pit C contained a mixed collection of pottery mostly of the first century and probably from pits A and B which had been cut by it. There were also fragments of the second and third centuries and a fair amount of the fourth. The late coarse-ware types included nos. 97/102, 115, 121/2, 334, 486, and 487. The small finds, pl. xxx, no. 59, and pl. xxxvi, no. 113, also came from this pit. The following coins were in the filling: Germanicus (1), Claudius I (1), Claudius II (2), Carausius (1), and the House of Constantine (10).

The date of the filling of this pit was *c.* A.D. 350.

Pit 149 was outside the west wall of the Saxon Shore fort and south of the entrance. It was 3 ft. 6 in. in diameter, the mouth being 4 ft. 3 in. from the modern surface. Ten feet of the shaft was dug out when the sides became unsafe and work was abandoned. It contained only a small quantity of pottery, mostly of the period A.D. 80-120, but there were late pieces, probably intrusive. Type 504 came from this pit.

Pit 150, outside the west wall of the Saxon Shore fort and to the south of the entrance, was not dug.

Pit 151 was outside the west wall of the Saxon Shore fort and to the north of the entrance. Only the upper part of the filling was removed, and this contained pottery mostly of pre-Flavian and Flavian type together with a few pieces, probably intrusive, of the second century, including the mortarium type 507.

This pit may be assigned to the first century.

Pit 152 lay to the north of the last pit and was not cleared out. Pottery of the first and second centuries came from the mouth.

Pit 153 had been cut through by the ditches of the Saxon Shore fort to the south of the west entrance. Only a few feet of the filling were removed, the pottery collected being mostly of first-century date and included the Samian form 29, pl. lxxviii, no. 33, stamped by Germanus, two examples of form 37 from South Gaul, a stamp of Niger on an 18, coarse-ware types 135/6, 231, 259 and Wrox. 14/18. There were also two or three pieces of second-century ware, probably intrusive, and the pit may be assigned with some certainty to *c.* A.D. 65-70.

Pit 154, a little to the north of no. 153, was not cleared. The pottery in the mouth included a stamp of Licinus on an 18, four pieces of form 29, a pre-Flavian 30, and coarse pottery mostly of the first century, to which period the pit may be assigned.

Pits 155-75, all cut by the ditches of the Saxon Shore fort on the west side, were not cleared out.

Pit 176 was to the south of the entrance of the Saxon Shore fort and only the top 3 ft. of the filling was removed. It contained a small collection of pottery apparently of the last quarter of the first century. A stamp of Logirnus on form 18 came from this deposit.

Pit 177 was situated to the south of the Saxon Shore fort and was 6 ft. deep from the modern surface. It contained fragments of form 29, one Claudian and another *c. A.D.* 75–90, as well as examples of 18, 24/5, 27, and 82. The coarse ware included types 135/6, 192, 259, and other first-century types.

Pit 178 was in the area to the south of the Saxon Shore fort. The mouth measured 4 ft. 4 in. in diameter and there was a layer of burnt daub from 1 ft. to 1 ft. 6 in. thick at 6 ft. down. The bottom was reached at 22 ft. from the modern surface. It contained one fragment of a Samian form 31 and the coarse-ware types 17, 104, 126, and 339. The filling contained some first-century objects, but the date of the pit may be placed in the fourth century.

Pit 179 in the area to the south of the Saxon Shore fort was probably a well. The mouth was 4 ft. from the modern surface and measured 5 ft. in diameter, but the shaft, which was 30 ft. deep, gradually diminished in width until at the bottom it was 3 ft. 9 in. The sides were lined with clay and water was encountered at the bottom.

There was late third- and fourth-century pottery and a coin of Constans in the mouth, but below this to a depth of 8 ft. none of the pottery types was later than *c. A.D.* 80–90 and included a form 18 with a stamp of Momo. In the next 8 ft. were seven fragments of form 29, ten of 15/17, nineteen of 18, one stamped by Felix and another by Passienus, two of 24/5, eleven of 27, a 33 by Logirnus, and coarse-ware types 59, 135/6, 186/9, 243, and 254. The fibula pl. xxv, no. 6, a coin of Claudius I, and another of Nero were also in this deposit, which may be assigned to *c. A.D.* 60–75.

Below this level were fragments of a form 29 of the Claudius–Nero period, an 18 stamped by Matugenus, a 27, coarse-ware types 17, 135/6, 186/9, 240, 299, 318, 412, 432, 496, and 498. There were also a portion of a lamp type Rich. pl. xix, no. 4, fragments of an iron box with bronze fittings, and a coin each of Claudius I and Nero.

All these objects are of pre-Flavian date, and it is probable that the well was open in the reign of Claudius.

Pit 180 in area XVI cut through the road or path over the Claudian ditches, and was only cleared to the level of the bottom of the latter. The pottery included eight fragments of Samian of the first and second centuries, and a few pieces of coarse pottery of the same period, but the bulk was of ordinary fourth-century types. The coins, which numbered eighty-three, consisted of four of the late third century, six of the House of Constantine, two of Valentinian, and seventy-one of the House of Theodosius.

The filling of this pit must have taken place *c. A.D.* 400.

Pit 181, situated in the area to the south of the Saxon Shore fort, was only 1 ft. deep and contained a coin of Allectus and three of the House of Theodosius together with coarse ware of ordinary fourth-century type.

Pit 182 was in site VII. The mouth of this pit, which was about 4 ft. from the modern surface, had been filled with pebbles and burnt clay to a depth of 3 ft. 6 in. It measured 4 ft. 6 in. in diameter and was cleared to a depth of 15 ft., when, the sides becoming unsafe, work was abandoned. Among the Samian was a form 18/21 stamped by Taurus, while the coarse ware included such types as 46, 47, 220, 254, 267, 302, 320, 339, 437, and bulbous amphorae. A coin of Trajan also came from the filling, which may be assigned to c. A.D. 80-140.

Pit 183 was in the area to the south of the Saxon Shore fort and was 10 ft. 6 in. deep. It contained a small quantity of pottery which included types 88, 97/101, 121, and 470. A coin each of Carausius and the House of Constantine, an iron stylus, and a glass tessera also came from the filling, which may be assigned to the first half of the fourth century.

Pit 184 in area VIII was dug to a depth of 13 ft. 6 in., the mouth being 6 ft. below the modern surface. It was 3 ft. 6 in. in diameter at the top and 3 ft. 3 in. at the bottom, and there were two vertical rows of foot-holes at irregular intervals in the side.

The Samian consisted of two fragments of form 29, one of 30, four of 37 from South Gaul and two from Lezoux, together with examples of forms 15/17, 18, 18/31, 24/5, 27, 31, 35/6, 42, 82, and Curle 15. Among the coarse pottery were types 48, 69, 75/7, 135/6, 254, 320, 418, 422, 423, 425, 426, 427, 448, 500, and Wrox. 8/14. There were also two coins, one of Agrippa and the other Domitian. The bulk of the pottery could be assigned to the period A.D. 90-125, but there were several earlier pieces. Two or three fragments that came from the mouth were somewhat later and may have been intrusive.

Pit 185 in area XVIII was not cleared out.

Pit 186, situated in area XVI, was 6 ft. in diameter. The mouth was 6 ft. from the modern surface and only 7 ft. of the filling was removed. The Samian consisted of fragments of a straight-sided cup with roulette decoration, a form 37 without decoration, four of 31, four of 33, one stamped by Mossius and another by Verecundus, a 27, a 43, and two of 82. The coarse ware was all of second-century type and included a Castor-ware hunt cup. There were also three pieces of window glass, the object pl. XL, no. 151, a coin of Hadrian, and another of Faustina I.

The date of the filling can be assigned to A.D. 125-70.

Pit 187 in area XVI was 5 ft. in diameter and 8 ft. 6 in. deep from the modern surface. It contained a coin of Claudius I and a small quantity of pottery assignable to the period A.D. 50-110.

Pit 188 in area XVI was dug to a depth of 13 ft. from the modern surface level, when the sides became unsafe and work was stopped. It

was 6 ft. 6 in. in diameter. It contained second-century Samian, including three fragments of form 37 of the Antonine period and a piece with 'cut-glass' decoration. The coarse ware included fragments of a Rhenish-ware beaker, poppy-head beakers, black cooking-pots, and dishes with lattice-work decoration and bulbous amphorae. There were also two pieces of the marble casing. The soil in the mouth contained much pottery of first-century date.

The filling may be assigned to the period A.D. 180-220.

Pit 189 in area XVIII contained the late coarse-ware types 97/110, 113, 126, 167, 334, and may be assigned to the fourth century.

Pits 190-1 outside the south-west angle of the Saxon Shore fort were not dug.

Pit 192 in area X, west extension, had been cut into by a later pit which was 7 ft. deep from the modern surface level and contained fourth-century material. The earlier shaft extended to a depth of 19 ft. and a few fragments of first- and second-century pottery came from the filling. Stamps of Severus on a 33, and Secundus on an 18 as well as a large portion of a bowl O and P, pl. LXVIII, no. 10, came from this pit.

Pit 193 was not dug.

Pit 194. This pit was situated to the south of the chapel and was first noticed by a sinkage of the mortar layer representing the mixing-floor in use during the construction of the great foundation and its superstructure. This layer of mortar, which was 6 in. thick, had sunk some 2 ft. and below it was 2 ft. of sand containing a few pieces of pottery. Below this was a second layer of mortar 6 in. thick, then 9 in. of clean sand, and then a third layer of mortar 9 in. thick. Under this was mixed soil with a pocket of sand in the centre, while below this again was a gravel layer roughly 2-3 in. thick with flints in the centre which covered a black deposit some 4 ft. thick containing much pottery and glass. At a depth of 11 ft. from the top mortar-floor clean sand was encountered. Some evidence existed suggesting that this pit might originally have been square, slight indications of a vertical face being found on the north and east sides, which were at right angles to one another, but elsewhere the sides were very irregular and no accurate measurements could be obtained. It is possible that this is not a pit but represents a subsidence of the soil into a cave or tunnel which is known to have existed at the base of the cliff below this point. However the hollow in the soil may have been formed, it is obvious that rubbish had been deposited in it before the first layer of mortar had been laid down, and it would seem that owing to the soil below subsiding it was found necessary to level up the surface for the mixing-floor with layers of sand on two occasions.

In the sand between the top and second layers of mortar were two fragments of Samian, one form 27 and the other 35/6, as well as a piece of a grey-ware bowl decorated with incised concentric half-circles

and rouletting; cf. type 283. Between the third mortar layer and the gravel layer the coarse-ware types nos. 20, 243/4, and 256 were found. The following were in the rubbish deposit beneath the gravel layer: fragments of three bowls form 29 (A.D. 70-80), one of 37 (A.D. 75-85), four pieces of 18, one stamped by Severus, twenty-nine of 27, one stamped by C. Albinus, one by Niger, and another by Martius and one of 82. The coarse ware included types 70, 135/6, 190, 196, 207, 215, 252, 260, 278, 285, 292, 402, 414, and a cylindrical amphora with peaked handles. There were also numerous fragments of glass vessels, but only sufficient remained of four to enable drawings to be made (pls. LXVII-LXIX, nos. 366, 369, 371, 375). A coin of Nero and one of Vespasian as well as the belt pl. xxxiii, no. 72, came from this deposit.

A few of the objects recovered from it are of pre-Flavian date, but the majority belong to the decade A.D. 70-80, and the deposit must have been sealed by c. A.D. 85.

Pit 195 in area XVI was sealed by the heavily burnt layer (p. 37), some of which had sunk into its mouth. The depth from this layer was 21 ft. and the diameter at the top 3 ft. 9 in., narrowing to 3 ft. 1 in. at the bottom. This shaft was centrally placed within a larger shaft with a diameter of 6 ft. 6 in., and it is probable that the pit was a wood-lined well. The larger shaft would have been sunk first, the wood lining of the smaller shaft being built up from the bottom and the space between it and the side of the larger packed with soil.

In the top 2 ft. were an 18 with a stamp of Crestus, a 27, coarse-ware type 22, and some fragments of glass; all of these were heavily burnt and can be assigned to the Flavian period. In the next 4 ft. were two fragments of form 29 (A.D. 70-80), two of 15/17, six of 18, four of 24/5, two of 27 one with a stamp of Primus, and the lamp pl. LXVI, no. 359, the coarse-ware types 135/6, 186/9, bulbous and cylindrical amphorae, and the glass vessel pl. LXVIII, no. 372. The date of this deposit may be assigned to A.D. 60-80. In the following 2 ft. were two fragments of form 29, five of 24/5, seven of 18, coarse-ware types 59, 244, 400 stamped by Amandus, 451, many portions of bulbous and cylindrical amphorae, and a coin of Claudius I. This deposit appears to belong to the period A.D. 55-70. In the filling below this to the bottom of the shaft there were only one fragment of form 29 (A.D. 55-70), one of 18, and several portions of bulbous and cylindrical amphorae.

This well appears to have been open in the reign of Claudius or early in that of Nero and to have been mostly filled in in pre-Flavian times, but some of the objects near the top can be assigned to c. A.D. 80-90.

Pit 196 lay beyond the north-west angle of the third-century earth fort. The Samian from the filling consisted of fragments of forms 29, 30, 78, 15/17, 18 stamped by Vitalis, 22, 27, 35/6, and 82. The

coarse-ware types included 75/7, 235, 238/9, 282, 290, 306, and 319/20. A coin of Domitian came from this pit, which may be assigned to the period A.D. 90-110.

Pit 197 was outside the Saxon Shore fort at the south-west angle. It was not cleared out, but a fragment of a Flavian form 29 and a first-century jug came from the mouth.

Pit 198 was a small pit to the north-west of the third-century earth fort. It contained no Samian; but the following coarse-ware types came from the filling: 97/101, 109/11, 113, 115, 125, 126, 334, 344, 360, and 468. A coin of Theodosius was found in the mouth, but this may have been intrusive. The pit cannot be dated more closely than to the fourth century.

Pit 199 in area XVI was found to be only a shallow depression and contained nothing.

Pit 200 in area XVI was dug in the filling of the inner Claudian ditch and was 3 ft. 10 in. deep, 3 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 10 in. at the mouth, and 3 ft. by 1 ft. 8 in. at the bottom. The following Samian occurred: form 29, four of pre-Flavian fragments of early types, eight of 18, three of 24/5, four of 27, and a Hofheim type 8 stamped by Sabinus. The coarse ware included a portion of an early white clay beaker with roulette decoration and types 135/6, 186/9, 217, 254. The lamp pl. LXVI, no. 364, also came from this pit which may be assigned to the period A.D. 50-70.

Pits 201-4 were in the area to the south of the Saxon Shore fort. *Pit 204* was the only one of these cleared out. It was little more than a shallow hole in the ground and contained the following coins, obviously a hoard: there were one each of Gallienus and Claudius II, two each of Tetricus I and Carausius, one of Theodora, five of Constantine I, five of Constantine II, fourteen of Constantius II, thirty-five of Constans, ten of the House of Constantine, one House of Theodosius probably intrusive, and two illegible. There were also a few pieces of pottery ranging in date from the first to the fourth centuries, and a number of broken tiles with herringbone pattern.

This hoard must have been deposited about A.D. 350.

Pit 205 was a small pit to the west of the south-west bastion of the Saxon Shore fort. The pottery from the filling was of little interest, being mostly of Antonine date, and included a stamp of Paternus on a form 37.

Pit 206 was a small pit in the area to the south of the Saxon Shore fort. It contained a coin of Tetricus I and pottery of the late third and early fourth centuries.

Pit 207 was a small pit in the filling of the outer ditch of the third-century earth fort, and contained a small collection of pottery assignable to the late third or early fourth century.

Pits 208-II were not cleared out.

Pit 212 situated to the north of site I had been cut through by the

middle ditch of the third-century earth fort. It was 13 ft. deep from the modern surface. It contained a few fragments of Samian ware of the first and second centuries and a portion of form 37, pl. LXXXIV, no. 73, of the first half of the third century. The complete bowl type 460 was the only example of coarse ware worthy of note. There was no colour-coated ware or any pottery assignable to the late third century, and the pit appears to have been filled in during the first half of that century. The inscribed counter, pl. xxxiv, no. 82, came from the filling.

Pit 213 had been cut through by the outer ditch of the Saxon Shore fort at the north-west angle and only a few feet of the shaft remained. The pottery consisted of fragments of two or three Samian form 29 (A.D. 75-85) and one each of forms 15/17, 18, 24/5, and 27, the coarse-ware types 22, 33, 52, 186/8, 190, 201, 255/6, a mortaria Wrox. 50, and several cylindrical amphorae.

The date of this deposit is A.D. 65-80.

Pit 214 was near and similar to 213. The pottery from the filling was mostly of the last quarter of the first century and included the coarse-ware types 48, 262, and 290.

Pit 215 was cut through by the middle ditch on the north side of the third-century earth fort. The remaining portion of the shaft was 9 ft. deep. The Samian consisted of four fragments of form 29 and four of 37 (c. A.D. 75-90), together with plain forms of similar date including a 27 by Vitalis and another by Cotus. Among the coarse-ware types were nos. 39, 242 with diagonal combing, 252, several 264/9, 292, 392, a mortarium Wrox. 10/14, and bulbous amphorae. This deposit may be assigned to A.D. 75-90.

Pit 216 was cut through by the inner ditch on the south side of the Saxon Shore fort, and only a few feet of the shaft remained. The Samian consisted of one or two fragments of form 29, one of 37 (A.D. 75-90), three of 18 one by Carbo, one of 22, and three of 27 one stamped by Enibinus. Among the coarse pottery were types 135/6, 254, 289/90, 292, 376, 407, 436, and mortaria Wrox. 10/14. The date of this deposit appears to be c. A.D. 70-90.

Pits 217-19. See *Rich.* III, p. 74.

Pit 220 cut through the filling of the inner ditch on the north side of the third-century earth fort. It was 9 ft. deep from the top of the ditch filling and 3 ft. 2 in. in diameter. It contained a fine red colour-coated copy of the Samian form 38, fragments of three Rhenish-ware beakers, two with indented sides, another in Castor ware, with roulette decoration, one type 121 black polished, a bronze seal box, and a shale spindle-whorl. At the bottom were two coins, one of Tetricus II and the other a radiate head example of pre-Carausian type.

The date of the filling of this pit lies between A.D. 275 and 290.

A shallow pocket in the mouth of the pit contained a hoard of Theodosian coins (pp. 276, 279).

Pit 221 was on the berm of the Saxon Shore fort to the south of the

west entrance. The mouth was 4 ft. from the modern surface level and the shaft 3 ft. 9 in. in diameter and 11 ft. deep. It contained fragments of two Samian bowls form 29 and four of form 37 of Flavian date, four of form 18, one by Licinus and another by Sarrutus, one of 24/5, three of 27, and one of 82. The coarse-ware types included numbers 27, 47/8, 214, 291/2, 376, 404, and bulbous amphorae.

The date of the filling in is A.D. 80-100.

Pit 222 was on the north side of the Saxon Shore fort and had been cut into by the outer ditch. The mouth was 3 ft. from the surface, the depth 9 ft. 9 in., and the diameter 3 ft. 8 in. It contained Flavian pottery, including three fragments of form 29, nine of 18, one of 15/17, and two of 27, also a coin of Vespasian, the fibula pl. xxviii, no. 35, and a pillar-moulded glass bowl *Rich.* III, pl. xv, p. 58.

Date, A.D. 75-90.

Pit 223 had been cut through by the outer ditch on the north side of the Saxon Shore fort, only a small portion of the shaft remaining. Nothing was found in it.

Pit 224 was cut into by the outer ditch of the third-century earth fort to the west of site I. The mouth was found at 5 ft., the diameter was 3 ft., and it was dug to a depth of 16 ft. 7 in. without the bottom being reached. There were vertical rows of five foot-holes on the north and south sides, the holes being 1 ft. 9 in. to 2 ft. 3 in. apart. The finds consisted of fragments of first-century pottery, including bulbous amphorae; a lead weight (4.85 Roman pounds) marked with the numeral V also came from this pit.

Pit 225 was to the south of the Saxon Shore fort. It was not cleared out. The pottery from the mouth consisted of a fragment of form 18, an early 82, a piece of a black Belgic plate, and several portions of first-century amphorae. This deposit may be of pre-Flavian date.

Pits 226/7. Only the lower portions of these pits remained, the shafts having been cut through by the outer ditch on the north side of the Saxon Shore fort.

No. 226 contained nothing of interest except fragments of bronze plates similar to those illustrated on pls. XLVII-XLVIII, no. 176.

In no. 227 was a third-century coin of radiate head type and a few scraps of indeterminate pottery. Both of these pits must be earlier than the stone fort.

SMALL OBJECTS IN METAL, BONE, GLASS, ETC.

by AILEEN M. HENDERSON.¹With contributions from F. N. PRYCE, F.S.A., T. D. KENDRICK, F.S.A.,
and C. A. R. RADFORD, F.S.A.

Frontispiece: Pl. 1, no. 2. Bronze terret.

The decoration on each side consists of a continuous scroll-pattern of Late Celtic type, within a crescent panel of red enamel (champlevé technique). The centre of the heads of the bronze scrolls have small circular insets of opaque blue glass.

Similar terrets have been found at Bapchild, Kent (*Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* xvi, pl. 22; reproduced *Antiquity*, 1932, p. 176, pl. v, 3), the Thames at Runnymede (*Surrey Arch. Coll.* xxii, 197), Auchendolly, Dumfries (*P.S.A. Scot.* xx, 396, pl. viii, 1), Colchester (2 examples in Colchester Museum), at Westhall, Suffolk (8 examples, *Arch.* xxxvi, 454, pl. xxxvii), and at an unknown site in the same county (Leeds, *Celtic Ornament*, pl. 1, 3, Ashmolean Museum). Two foreign specimens are known from the Fayûm, Egypt (*B.M. Iron Age Guide*, fig. 81, p. 86) and from Eauze, south of France (*ibid.*, p. 87). Another terret of the same type but decorated with rectangular and triangular insets of red and yellow enamel has also been found at Colchester (Leeds, *loc. cit.*, pl. II, 1).

Mr. Leeds has studied the typology of Celtic terrets (*Celtic Ornament*, pp. 40 and 124 ff., map, fig. 33) and contrasts these broad enamelled terrets with the lipped and knobbed terrets of western and northern England.

With the exception of the Scottish and foreign specimens, their distribution is confined to south-east England, and the terrets may be accepted as fine examples of native Belgic craftsmanship.


No site has produced direct evidence for the date of these terrets, for though some have come from places occupied in the Roman period, they have not occurred in stratified deposits. At Westhall, Suffolk, in Icenian territory, eight examples were found buried together with other harness and chariot fittings in the remains of a bronze vessel with a decorated cover (*Arch.* xxxvi, pl. 38). In the surrounding soil a bronze lamp of Roman type, of first- to second-century date, and a coin of Faustina occurred, but not in direct association with the terret hoard as the original account suggests (*ibid.*, p. 454).

At Richborough no evidence of a native Belgic settlement preceding the Roman invasion of A.D. 43 has been found (see pp. 10, 11), and therefore the terret was in use in the mid-first century A.D.

¹ This section was completed before my marriage in 1933, under the guidance of Mr. Bushe-Fox. I have not attempted to rewrite what was essentially student work.—Aileen Fox, 1948.

Frontispiece: Pl. II, no. 1. Hilt of small iron dagger. Inner stone fort ditch, 5 ft. from surface.

The pommel is composed of an oval plate of white metal, surmounted by a silver-gilt peaked cap. Both fittings are perforated to admit the iron tang, which is rectangular in section and is beaten out on top of the cap. The mount is of white metal, with a band of gilded repoussé work. One end of the pommel plate and side of the mount are flattened.

Mr. T. D. Kendrick has supplied the following note: 'The pommel cap with open top is often early, as at Nydam and on certain Saxon swords (e.g. from Croydon); but in itself this detail is not a criterion of date—for instance, it is to be seen on the pommel of the Winchester dagger, which may be *c.* A.D. 600. There is no doubt, however, that the Richborough handle is early, probably early fifth century. The lateral faceting of the cap with the hollowed faces on either side of the peak, and the ornament on the mouth of the sheath, belong to late fourth or fifth century, and to no other time. Note the asymmetry of the mounts  at the pommel and mouth of sheath. This brings the little knife into the scramasax family and there is no doubt that it belongs to the series of knives or daggers which have flanges on the sheaths. These are not known before the fifth century, to the best of my knowledge and this handle is evidence of the "Germanization" of Roman Britain which began before the Saxon invasion proper.'

BROOCHES

(Nos. 1-66; see also nos. 170, 210, 229)

1. Bronze brooch of La Tène II type, formed out of a single piece of wire. The spring is bilateral with two coils at either side of the head and the chord passes under the bow. The upper part of the foot and the pin are missing. Area VII. In a deposit dating before *c.* A.D. 85.

2. Bronze brooch of the same type. The flattened end of the returned foot is wrapped round the bow. The pin is missing. Site V with Flavian and pre-Flavian pottery.

Brooches of La Tène II type are not common in England: a recent list and distribution map (Wheeler, *Lydney Report*, p. 69, fig. 9) shows thirty examples consisting of three different types, in which the Richborough brooches are included in the later group B.

The type as a whole is confined to the south of England, but with the exception of those found at Glastonbury (*c.* 150 B.C.—A.D. 50), Bulleid and Gray, *The Glastonbury Lake Village*, i, 199-201) which differ slightly from the Richborough examples, it has not occurred on any closely dated site.

On the Continent, La Tène II brooches of this type are widely distributed, the chief centres being Switzerland, Flanders, and the Rhineland. In the Marne region it is not of frequent occurrence, though an example may be cited from the Somsois cemetery, in a grave with

pottery of pedestal type (Morel, *La Champagne Souterraine*, pl. xviii, fig. 3-5), but it is common in Normandy and the lower Seine valley. A specimen was found at Numantia in the Lager of Consul Nobilior of 153 B.C. (Schulten, *Numantia*, iv, Taf. 24.11 and 52.1). In Switzerland one occurred in a grave in the Giubasco cemetery with La Tène III brooches (Ulrich, *Die Gräberfelder in der Umgebung von Bellinzona*, Taf. lxxv, 6, p. 647, grave 412), which suggests that the types were contemporary.

The evidence therefore shows that the type was evolved and widely distributed by c. 150 B.C. and in certain localities continued in use during the following century. Examples occur on some early first-century military Roman sites, such as Hofheim (Ritterling, p. 120, Abb. 22) and Neuss (*B. J.* 111-12, Taf. x).

3. Brooch made out of a single strip of bronze with flattened bow and solid catch-plate. The spring of four coils is bilateral, and the chord passes under the bow. Pit 125. Filled in c. A.D. 80-90.

Another example was found in the filling of the inner ditch of the Saxon Shore fort (no dating significance). See also no. 4.

Cf. *Rich.* II, no. 1, where a full list of parallels is given. Additional examples may be cited from Caerleon amphitheatre (unstratified, but not before c. A.D. 80, *Arch.* lxxviii, 162, fig. 13, 1), Kingsdown Camp, Mells (*ibid.* lxxx, fig. 5, E.11—coin of Hadrian is the latest coin found).

4. Bronze brooch of similar type but with rounded bow, and of heavier make. This variety is common at Hofheim (Ritterling, Taf. ix, nos. 169-75). Area X. Unstratified.

5. Incomplete bronze brooch with disc bow, hinged pin, and solid catch-plate. Remains of a thin iron plate and rivet in the centre of the bow. Area V. Unstratified.

This brooch belongs to the so-called 'thistle' type which was in use on the Continent at the end of the first century B.C. (Déchelette, *Les Fouilles de Mont Beuvray*, 1897-1901, pl. xiv, 10) and the early part of the first century A.D. (Wiesbaden, 'Erdkastell', *Nass. Ann.* xxxiv, Abb. 23, no. 43. Pre-Flavian). It is common in the early Imperial graves at Andernach (*B. J.* lxxxv, Taf. iv), but is not found at Hofheim (A.D. 39-79). In England the type belongs to the first years of the Roman occupation; several occur in a hoard, probably of a metalworker, from Santon Downham (Smith, *Proc. Camb. Antiq.* xiii, 159; and Fox, *Arch. Camb. Reg.* pl. xviii, 8) dating c. A.D. 50, and another with butt-beakers at Hauxton, Cambridgeshire (Fox, *ibid.*, pl. xiii). Examples have been found in the excavations at Sheepen Farm, Colchester and at Hod Hill (British Museum, probably Claudian).

The type has many varieties (see Lindenschmit, *A.U.H.V.* ii, 12, Taf. iii). Its usual features are a raised reeded bow, a central disc, and a flat expanding foot. The spring of the fastening is enclosed in a

semi-cylindrical cover at the head of the bow. In the earlier forms the central disc is cast separately, and may be either round or lozenge-shaped as in an example from Lincoln (*B.M. Guide to Roman Britain*, p. 58, fig. 66). A few continental examples are stamped with the maker's name (*B.ŷ.* xcv, 81, Taf. II, 5 and 6).

In other varieties, cast all in one piece, the raised part of the bow has disappeared, and it is to this class that the present example belongs. The flat surface is often decorated with mouldings (Lindenschmit, *op. cit.* ii, 12, Taf. III) or sometimes with a raised cone as at Santon Downham (Fox, *op. cit.*, pl. xviii) or with an enamel stud as in a brooch from Haslingfield in the Cambridge Museum. The Richborough fibula had some form of decoration, of which vestiges remain in the centre of the bow; it lacks the cylindrical spring cover, being fastened by a hinged pin, typologically a late feature. It should be of Claudian date.

6. Cruciform disc bronze brooch, decorated with incised circle on bow and dot in centre. The hinged pin is missing. Pit 179. Pre-Flavian.

This type has been found in the Claudian camp at Hofheim (Taf. x, no. 261), and in a grave at the Giubasco cemetery near Lake Maggiore in association with La Tène III brooches and a coin of Claudius (Ulrich, *Die Gräberfelder in der Umgebung von Bellinzona*, Taf. LXVI, 10, grave no. 70a. 3, p. 558). Other examples are recorded from Möhn (Hettner, *Drei Tempelbezirke*, Taf. IV, 31 and 32) in association with pre-Flavian objects. In England the type has been found at Camulodunum. Two other unstratified examples were also found.

7. Bronze brooch of similar type set with yellow oval stone. Area X. Unstratified. A pre-Flavian type, see No. 10 below.

8. Bronze brooch with spiral springs of eight coils; the chord passes over the bow and is secured by a central catch. Highly arched flat bow with transverse moulding and solid catch-plate. Outside west gate of stone fort. Top soil.

Cf. *Rich.* III, no. 7, in a deposit of A.D. 50-120, where pre-Flavian continental parallels are cited. In England specimens have been found at Colchester and in London (Wheeler, *London in Roman Times*, fig. 26, 11), where they should date from the early years of the occupation. The type is closely related to the 'Eye' brooch, and is of German origin.

9. Bronze brooch with bilateral spring of eight coils, the chord of which passed over the bow and was held by central catch. The bow has a transverse moulding, pierced catch-plate, and upturned knob at foot. Area XVI, A.D. 50-80.

Similar fibulae occur at Hofheim (Ritterling, Taf. IX, nos. 145-59, especially 147-9), where the type with several variations is relatively common. An example is recorded from the Giubasco cemetery in

association with fibulae of La Tène III form (Ulrich, *Die Gräberfelder in der Umgebung von Bellinzona*, Taf. cxvi, 7, grave 92 d.2, p. 57). In England the type seems uncommon; an example is recorded from London (Wheeler, *London in Roman Times*, p. 93, fig. 26, 12).

10. Star-shaped disc bronze brooch, with dark blue glass-paste setting. The hinged pin is missing. Area XVI. A.D. 50–80, mostly pre-Flavian.

Similar brooches have been found at Hofheim (Ritterling, Taf. x, 253, and Wiesbaden (*ibid.*, p. 137, Abb. 23, 42), where they are assigned to the pre-Flavian period.

11. Bronze brooch with raised decoration on bow, solid catch-plate, and knobbed foot. The hinged pin is missing. Area XVI. A.D. 50–80 mostly pre-Flavian.

This brooch is of typological interest as it is a link between the Aucissa and 'Hod Hill' types (see *Rich.* III, 1 and 2–6). The short foot with round terminal knob, and head-plate between bow and hinge, are characteristic of the Aucissa fibula, while the decoration of the bow with its incipient projections foreshadows the developments of the Hod Hill type.

Similar fibulae have been found at Hofheim (Ritterling, Taf. ix, 201, and x, 235–6, more advanced forms), at Andernach, in a cist grave with a coin of Augustus (*B. J.* lxxxvi, Taf. v, no. 39), and in another interment in association with pre-Flavian pottery (*ibid.*, Taf. iv, 14, and p. 163), at Möhn (Hettner, *Drei Tempelbezirke*, Taf. iv, 21) in a pre-Flavian deposit, and at Kingsdown (*Arch.* lxxx, 83, fig. 5, E.23).

12. Bronze brooch with hinged pin and solid catch-plate. The bow is ribbed, with transverse moulding, and punctated pattern on foot. The upper surfaces of the bow and foot are heavily tinned. Area south of the fort, in association with pottery of first-century date.

This is a fully developed example of the 'Hod Hill' type; it will be noticed that the head-plate has practically disappeared, a moulding has been added between the bow and foot, and the foot itself is longer and flattened on the surface. The terminal knob has become a transverse half-moulding.

Cf. *Rich.* III, no. 6, A.D. 50–75. The method of decorating the foot may be paralleled on certain examples from Belgium (*Ann. de la Société de Namur*, xxiv, p. III, 4–6).

13. Bronze brooch of similar type. The bow is ornamented with a series of transverse mouldings and the foot with a central row of punctated dots. Between sections 47–53. Top soil.

This is a complete example of *Rich.* III, no. 8, and closely allied to the preceding types. Parallels will be found at Hofheim (Ritterling, Taf. x, 249–50) and Neuss (*B. J.* III–12, Taf. xxiv, no. 29), which are assigned to the early Flavian period.

14. Bronze brooch with traces of tinning on upper surface. The angular bow is decorated with punctated dots, and with inlay, now missing, forming a cruciform design. Area VI. Unstratified.

No exact parallel has been found, but an undated fibula from Wiesbaden (*O.R.L.* xxxi, 91, Abb. 5, 8) is somewhat similar in profile. The foot relates it to the preceding types.

15. Bronze brooch of similar type, but with flat expanding foot and three perforations in the catch-plate. The rectangular bow is divided by a raised mid-rib ornamented with a wavy line, as nos. 11-12, and the edges are also raised. There are transverse mouldings at the junction of the bow and foot. Filling of earth fort ditches.

The expanding foot is the distinguishing feature of this brooch and may be paralleled in a Belgian specimen (*Soc. Arch. de Namur*, xxiv, p. 260, pl. III, 3); it is probably derived from the thistle type, as no. 5.

16. Bronze brooch with hinged pin and solid catch-plate and with a small projection at either side of the head of the bow. In road-metal of the Claudian entrance.

Cf. nos. 17 and 18 and *Rich.* III, no. 2. Claudius-Nero.

17. Bronze brooch of the same type as preceding. The lower end of the ribbed bow has horizontal projections on either side and the catch-plate is pierced by a small hole. Cf. *Rich.* III, no. 6, A.D. 50-75. Area X, west. Unstratified.

18. Bronze brooch of same type with traces of tinning on bow, which has a central ridge bordered by rows of incisions. Area XVI. A.D. 50-80.

Parallels may be cited from Margidunum (*Trans. Thoroton Society*, 1927, pl. XII, Claudian) and Kingsdown Camp, Mellis (*Arch.* lxxx, p. 83, fig. 5, E.21).

The Hod Hill type, which has many variants, has been fully discussed in *Rich.* III, p. 76, where it is stated that it did not outlast the reign of Vespasian. Several examples have been found at Camulodunum, confirming its early appearance in this country.

The type is closely related to and apparently contemporaneous with nos. 11-15.

19. Bronze brooch with hinged pin and solid catch-plate. The cruciform bow is composed of a series of transverse mouldings, one of which is prolonged to form short arms on either side of the bow. East of site I. Top soil.

This brooch is an unusual variant of the preceding Hod Hill type. Parallels occur at Hofheim (Ritterling, Taf. x, 243-5, from the legionary camp at Mainz (*Mainzer Zeitschrift*, vi, 105, Abb. 24)) and at Weekley, Kettering (*Proc. Soc. Ant.* xxiii, 500, 11), a site where both pre-Roman and Roman coins have been found. It may also be

compared to *Rich.* III, no. 8, where a prototype from Folkestone is cited (*Swarling Report*, pl. xiv, 11), and with no. 13 of this Report.

20. Hinged bronze brooch of unusual form. The bow has a prominent centre rib, and horizontal projections at either side. The catch-plate is pierced by a small hole. Pit 101. A.D. 80-100.

This is related to the Hod-Hill types by its lateral projections and is likely to be of early Flavian date. No exact parallel has been found.

21. Bronze brooch with reeded bow, hinged pin, and solid catch-plate. Inner stone fort ditch, 6-9 ft.

A parallel is recorded from London (Wheeler, *London in Roman Times*, p. 91, fig. 24, 4) and several have been found at Camulodunum.

This type is closely related to a La Tène III fibula, known as the Langton Down type, which has been recently discussed by Dr. Wheeler (*Lydney*, p. 71, and fig. 10, distribution map). The Richborough example must date after A.D. 43.

22. Bronze brooch with hinged pin and angular bow decorated with a series of incisions. Area VI. Unstratified.

A similar brooch was found at Hofheim (Ritterling, Taf. x, 237).

23. Incomplete hinged bronze brooch, with leaf-shaped bow. Transverse moulding at foot and remains of solid catch-plate. Inner stone fort ditch filling.

A similar brooch from Pommern was assigned to the late first or beginning of the second century (*B. J.* p. 101, Taf. iv, 19).

24. Hinged bronze brooch with transverse moulding in centre of bow, and solid catch-plate. Inner stone fort ditch, 4-6 ft.

Similar brooches have been found at Dhroncken (Hettner, *Drei Tempelbezirke*, Taf. v, 48) in a deposit mainly second century, but containing pre-Flavian brooches of Hod Hill type; an example from Andernach is assigned to Augustan period (*B. J.* 86, Taf. iv, 22). The Andernach dating is probably too early, and the type may have survived well after the middle of the first century.

25. Bronze brooch with spiral spring enclosed in semi-cylindrical cover. The head of the bow is ornamented and the catch-plate perforated. Filling of outer earth fort ditch.

Several fibulae of this 'dolphin' type were found at Wroxeter in deposits of c. A.D. 80-120 (*Wroxeter*, 1914, pl. xv, nos. 5, 6). See nos. 26 and 28.

26. Bronze brooch with wings to protect the spiral spring and a catch to secure it to the bow. Area VII. Not later than A.D. 85.

Cf. *Rich.* III, no. 10, A.D. 80-120, and examples from Caerleon amphitheatre (*Arch.* lxxviii, 161 and fig. 13, 2), unstratified but unlikely to be before A.D. 80.

The type, of which this fibula is an early example, seems to make its first appearance in the Flavian period, and to continue in use during the first half of the second century. Its prototype was probably similar to *Rich.* I, no. 1, which in its turn can be traced back to a La Tène III brooch (*Swarling Report*, pls. XIII and xv).

27. Bronze brooch with moulded bow and solid catch-plate. The bilateral spring of eight coils is protected by a semi-cylindrical cover and the chord, which passes over the head, is secured by a catch. Pit 87. Filled in c. A.D. 90.

Cf. *Rich.* II, no. 4, ascribed to c. A.D. 100.

28. Bronze brooch with stepped open-work catch-plate. The curved moulded bow and cross-arms are decorated with vertical beaded lines. The hinged pin is missing. Area XVI. Before A.D. 85.

A similar fibula is figured in the *B.M. Guide to Roman Britain* (fig. 57, p. 52) from Polden Hill, Somerset. The Richborough example is probably of early Flavian date.

29. Bronze brooch with embossed decoration on flat bow. The fastening was probably by means of a spring pin, protected by two wings. Top soil, west of chapel.

No parallel has been found. For the decoration, which is in the Late Celtic style, compare a bronze fitting from the Stanwick hoard with embossed design of conventionalized horse's head (*B.M. Iron Age Guide*, p. 142, fig. 159). The hoard should date before c. A.D. 80.

30. Bronze brooch with curved bow and indications of a pierced catch-plate. The bilateral spring of eight coils is protected by wings; the chord passes over the head and is secured by a catch. Area XV. Unstratified.

This is a typologically early but not closely dated type.

31. Heavy bronze brooch of similar type to no. 28, but with solid catch-plate. Area X. Unstratified.

Similar fibulae have been found at the native village sites of Rotherley (Pitt Rivers, *Cranbourne Chase*, ii, pl. xcviII) and Lowbury Hill, Berkshire (Atkinson, pl. x, 50).

This example is typologically late and probably dates from the early second century.

32. Hinged bronze brooch, with raised rib in the centre of bow and knob at foot. Inner stone fort ditch, middle layer.

Two similar specimens are recorded from the native village of Rotherley (Pitt Rivers, *Cranbourne Chase*, ii, p. xcix, 2). The type is unlikely to be later than the beginning of the second century.

33. Bronze brooch with spiral spring of eight coils. The chord passes over the head and is secured by a central catch and stud, cast

in one piece with the bow. Solid catch-plate with round terminal moulding. Pin missing. Unstratified.

This is an early form of the British 'head-stud' brooch. Other examples are from Kingsholm, Gloucestershire (*B.M. Guide to Roman Britain*, p. 54, fig. 61), Lamberton Moor (*Proc. Soc. Ant.* xxii, p. 59, fig. 1), and Newstead (Curle, pl. lxxxv, 3) after A.D. 80. See no. 37 below.

34. Bronze brooch with hinged pin and solid catch-plate, and a prominent 'head-stud' of yellow enamel with dark blue dots in centre. The foot, which has an 'acanthus' moulding, holds a similar stud. The bow is decorated with lozenge pattern of blue and yellow enamel insets and, at either side of the head, there are two rectangular panels, where the pattern is formed by metal lozenges with yellow enamel interstices. The wire loop passes through a cast enamelled head-plate and is hooked into the ends of the crosspiece. Area X. Unstratified.

This is a development of the preceding type. The spring has been replaced by a hinge, and the stud become a purely ornamental feature.

35. Bronze brooch, of same type, with a yellow enamel stud with a blue centre on the bow and at foot. The head and bow are decorated with rectangular insets of blue, green, and yellow enamel. The wire head-loop is secured by a green enamelled head-plate. Pit 222. A.D. 75-90.

See no. 37 below. The large head-plate is an unusual feature.

36. Much-corroded bronze brooch of the same type with acanthus moulding foot. The head-loop is cast in one piece with the bow, to which a link of bronze chain is still adhering. Pit 127. 16 ft. A.D. 80-90.

An identical fibula, but with broken head-loop, was found with the example illustrated. These fibulae were worn in pairs connected by a chain, like the Backworth 'trumpet' brooches (*Arch. Journ.* viii, opp. p. 39, and *Northumberland County History*, ix, p. 26 ff.). This was evidently a native fashion which survived in north Britain after the Conquest, since head-loops are absent in continental specimens (Collingwood, *Arch.* lxxx, p. 56, fig. 13).

37. Bronze brooch of the same type, but without the characteristic head-stud. The head-loop is cast in one piece with the remainder of the brooch. It will be noticed that the head-plate in nos. 34 and 35 has now become a transverse moulding at the head of the bow. The pin is hinged. Area X. Unstratified.

Cf. *Newstead*, pl. lxxxvi, 17 and 18, probably Antonine.

These five brooches (nos. 33-7) belong to the 'head-stud' type. Its probable prototype, without the stud, is illustrated by a fibula from a hoard at Honley, Huddersfield (Richmond, *Huddersfield in Roman Times*, Tolson Memorial Museum Handbook IV, fig. 2a, 6, and p. 14), where the last coin is one of c. A.D. 72-4. The next stage is represented by no. 33, probably of late first-century date.

Mr. Collingwood in a recent study (*Arch.* lxxx, p. 40) thinks that the fully developed forms began to be made in northern Britain in the early second century, possibly during the reign of Hadrian, became particularly abundant at the middle of the century, and ceased to be manufactured soon afterwards in company with the 'trumpet' brooches. The two closely dated Richborough examples, nos. 35-6, undoubtedly in use before the close of the first century, indicate a somewhat earlier date. The degeneration of the type is shown in no. 37.

The type is practically confined to Britain, a few being imported into and imitated in the Rhineland (Collingwood, *Arch.* lxxx, p. 56, fig. 13). To these may be added an example from Neuss, *B. J.* 111/12, Taf. xxiv, p. 73.

38. Hinged bronze brooch. The bow has small horizontal projections at each side and was decorated with enamel insets now missing. The raised moulding at the head is pierced probably for a chain. Inner stone fort ditch, north side, filling.

This is closely related to the head-stud brooches (see nos. 33-7), an intermediate type with the stud having been found in London (*B.M. Guide to Roman Britain*, p. 55, fig. 63). A parallel from Newstead (pl. lxxxv, 23) was thought to be Antonine.

39. Heavy iron brooch, with remains of hinge pin and solid catch-plate. Area XVI. A.D. 80-100 with a few later pieces.

40. Bronze brooch with 'trumpet' head decorated with incised circles and covering the remains of a spiral spring of six coils. The bow is composed of a central disc with four projections, and decorated with two concentric enamelled circles, of which the inner is green, but the outer has perished. The flattened foot has a terminal knob set with an enamel stud, and a solid catch-plate. The pin is missing. The remains of a loop are cast in one piece with the head, for chain attachment. Unstratified.

Similar fibulae occur at Newstead (Curle, pl. lxxxvi, 24 and 25) and Camelon (*P.S.A. Scot.* xxxv, pl. A, 4), both abandoned A.D. 180, and exact parallels in London (Wheeler, *London in Roman Times*, fig. 29, 31), and Woodcuts (Pitt Rivers, *Cranbourne Chase*, i, pl. x, 3). An example was found at Stockstadt on the German Limes (*O.R.L.* xxxiii, Taf. vii, 20).

The type combines features of the north British 'trumpet' brooch (see no. 41) with others of the Hook Norton class (see *Wroxeter*, 1912, fig. 9, 3). It should date from the early second century, and is likely to be of British manufacture.

41. Bronze 'trumpet' brooch. The spring was wound on an iron axis, passing through two projections from the back of the head. The bow is divided by half-round mouldings at the waist, and the foot has a moulded terminal and solid catch-plate. The top of the head is pierced for a chain. In filling of earth fort ditches.

The 'trumpet' brooches are frequently found on second-century sites. They appear to have been made in north Britain, flawed castings having been found at Brough under Stanmore (*Cumb. & West. Trans.*, n.s., xxxi, p. 82, no. 8) and Traprain Law (*P.S.A. Scot.* liv, fig. 8, no. 1). Mr. Collingwood has recently made a study of the type and its varieties (*Arch.* lxxx, p. 40).

This type with the half-raised mouldings (Collingwood's R iii) has a distribution in southern and western England, where it is thought to be a derivative of preceding north British forms. It does not occur on the Continent. There are dated examples from Wroxeter (Bushe-Fox, 1912, fig. 9, no. 7 and fig. 10, no. 8), in a deposit of A.D. 110-30.

42. Circular bronze brooch with central boss and six projecting arms. The top of the boss was originally set with enamel. The hinged pin is missing. Outer stone fort ditch, south side, filling.

This type of fibula, known as the 'buckler', seems to have been in use principally during the second century. Dated examples may be cited from Wroxeter (Bushe-Fox, 1914, pl. xvi, 12) before A.D. 120, and Caerleon Amphitheatre (*Arch.* lxxviii, fig. 14, 20) not later than the beginning of the third century. A list of English examples is given by Haverfield (*Arch. Journ.* lxii, p. 267). It occurs also on the German Limes (Jacobi, *Saalburg, Die Römerkastel*, Taf. LI, 10), and a more elaborate form with spiral projections was found at Nassenfels, Eichstatt, in association with second-century East Gaulish sigillata (*Bericht VII der Röm.-Germ. Kommission*, 1912, p. 42, Abb. 6). Cf. also *Rich.* III, no. 14.

43. Hinged bronze brooch, with oval disc bow, probably originally with enamel or glass setting. The pin and catch-plate are missing. Unstratified.

This is similar in form to the fibula *Rich.* III, no. 15, dated c. A.D. 200. The type was probably in use in the Antonine period.

44. Bronze brooch with remains of tinning in form of a squatting hare, with young inset in yellowish-green enamel. The hinged pin is incomplete. Inner stone fort ditch, near bottom.

Two other examples of this brooch are known, from London (Wheeler, *London in Roman Times*, fig. 4, and fig. 29, no. 39), and Kleinwinterheim, near Mainz (Lindenschmit, *A.U.H.V.* ii, Heft 7, Taf. iv, no. 19). They are probably of second-century date.

45. Bronze disc brooch. The star-shaped floreate pattern, the dots, and circle are in bronze, and the outside zone is filled with dark blue and the two interior ones with green or yellow enamel. Cf. *Newstead*, pl. lxxxix, 10, A.D. 140-180. Outer stone fort ditch. 0-4 ft.

46. Bronze disc brooch with central boss and originally decorated with four rectangular insets of black and white chequered enamel.

Remains of hinged pin and cast head-loop. Outer stone fort ditch. 0-4 ft.

This belongs to the same class as no. 42. A similar example from Wroxeter was found in a deposit dating before A.D. 150 (Bushe-Fox, 1914, pl. xvi, 11), and another, not enamelled, at Zugmantel (*O.R.L.* xxxii, Taf. x, 9). The head-loop suggests that this example was of British manufacture.

47. Bronze disc brooch decorated with chequered pattern insets of dark blue and white *millefiori* enamel. Unstratified.

Brooches of this type occur fairly frequently in England, north-east France, Belgium, and the Rhineland. A centre of production has been located near Namur, at the Ville d'Anthée (Béquet, *Ann. de Soc. de Namur*, xxiv, p. 248 and pl. 1, 4), where remains of workshops have been found. They occur mainly on second-century sites such as Newstead (Curle, pl. lxxxix, 9 and 21, abandoned c. A.D. 180), but may have continued in use at a slightly later date. Several have been found on the German Limes, at Zugmantel (*O.R.L.* xxxii, pl. x, nos. 4 and 6), Saalburg (Jacobi, pl. lxxviii, 3, 4, and 12), and Stockstadt (*O.R.L.* xxxiii, pl. vii, 26).

This method of enamelling, which is also employed in decorated studs and belt-mounts, etc., is apparently of Roman origin as opposed to the *champlevé* technique (e.g. nos. 34-5) which was known in Gaul and Britain before the conquest. The new process consisted of fusing various coloured thin glass rods, arranged to form the desired pattern, which then could be cut into thin cross-sections and fixed like a mosaic into the brooch. It was undoubtedly derived from the very similar process used in making the variegated or *millefiori* glass (cf. *Rich.* III, p. 59), which was exported to Gaul and Germany from the Mediterranean in early Imperial times.

There seems to be no evidence that *millefiori* enamelling was extensively carried on until the early second century, the first dated instance being on a fibula from Wroxeter (Bushe-Fox, 1914, pl. xvi, 11) from a deposit dating before A.D. 150. It probably came to an end in the middle of the third century, when the workshops at Anthée were destroyed (Béquet, *op. cit.*, p. 275).

For other examples of this enamelling cf. *Rich.* I, no. 10, and no. 46 of this Report.

48. Oval bronze disc brooch, originally enamelled. The hinged pin is missing. Area XV, below stone fort road, probably third century.

Parallels may be cited from Pfünz, on the German Limes (*O.R.L.* xiv, Taf. xii, 37-41. Nos. 39 and 40 are from the stone fort, which was probably destroyed A.D. 233.)

49. Cruciform bronze brooch, with remains of hinged pin. The raised central lozenge-shaped panel originally held an inset of glass or enamel. Unstratified.

A fibula of similar type is figured by Béquet in *Soc. Arch. Namur*, xxiv, pl. 1, 8, and assigned to the second century. Another from Kastell Pfünz (*O.R.L.* xiv, Taf. xii, 62) should date before *c. A.D.* 233-4. In England specimens have been found in London (Wheeler, *London in Roman Times*, fig. 24, no. 9) and at the native site at Lowbury Hill, Berks. (Atkinson, Pl. ix, no. 39).

50. Bronze brooch in form of a lion, with mask in relief. The limbs and part of the tail have been broken away. The two small holes on the flank probably held insets of glass or enamel, and there is still green glass in one of the eyes.

No parallel has been found, but enamelled brooches in the shape of animals often occur during the second century. The lion mask is a feature of the second-century Samian ware bowl, Dr. 45.

51. Bronze brooch with semicircular head-plate, arched bow, and expanded foot. The short spring is held in position by two semicircular projections from the back of the head-plate. South of site VII. Late third or fourth century.

The type with the semicircular head-plate was evolved by the Goths in south Russia during the third century (cf. Almgren, *Nordeuropäische Fibelformen*, pp. 79 and 87). From that region it was transmitted to the Germanic lands bordering the Baltic, where it formed the basis of more ornamental types of later date. Occasional examples are found in the west Germanic lands during the fourth century and the present example probably came from the same source. In England specimens have been found at Corbridge (*Arch. Ael.* 3rd series, vii, fig. 25, p. 185), Caerleon (*Arch.* lxxviii, fig. 14, 18), Carlisle (*Cumb. & West. Trans.* n.s. xix, pl. 1, 1, in an undated burial), and Swaffham, Norfolk (Cambridge Museum, late burial). Specimens of sub-Roman date were found at Lydney (Wheeler, *Lydney Report*, no. 41, p. 79), and at Traprain (Curle, *Treasures of Traprain*, pl. xxxiii, no. 145) in the silver hoard of early fifth-century date.

52. Bronze knee-brooch with spiral spring in a semi-cylindrical cover, and high hooked catch-plate. Filling of earth fort ditches, before *c. A.D.* 275-300. Another example was found in the inner ditch of the stone fort, bottom layer.

Knee-brooches exist in several varieties. The type as a whole seems to have originated in the Rhineland about the middle of the second century. It occurs frequently on the German Limes, examples being found at Kastell Urspring (*O.R.L.* xxiv, p. 34 and Taf. iv, no. 25) abandoned in the reign of Antoninus Pius, and Osterburken (*O.R.L.* ii, Taf. vi, 8), built *c. A.D.* 143. In England it has been found at Newstead (Curle, pl. lxxxvii, 28-33, Antonine). It does not appear to have continued in use after *c. A.D.* 250. For a discussion of the type see *O.R.L.* xxxii, Zugmantel, p. 71.

53. Bronze brooch with highly arched bow and flattened foot. A triangular head-plate protected the spring, which is missing. The bow has triangular transverse mouldings at each end, and there is another moulding at its junction with the foot. Inner stone fort ditch, middle layer.

This fibula belongs to a type which occurs in the German Limes, at Zugmantel, abandoned *c.* A.D. 260–70 (*O.R.L.* xxxii, Taf. ix, 46 and xxi, 29), Osterburken (*O.R.L.* ii, Taf. vi, 23, last coin Trebonianus Gallus A.D. 251–4), Feldberg (*O.R.L.* xxv, Taf. vi, 40), Kapersburg (*O.R.L.* xxvii, Taf. vii, 10), and Saalburg (Jacobi, Abb. 81, 4, p. 506 and Taf. xxxviii, 16 and 17). An example has also been found at the Teutonic cemetery at Perlberg in Hanover (Almgren, pl. viii, fig. 188). The collar at the base of the bow and the foot has an obvious resemblance to those of the ‘divided bow’ (*Rich.* II, nos. 11–13), and crossbow brooches. The type belongs to the third century. Outside west wall. Inner fort ditch. Middle layer.

54. Bronze brooch with remains of spiral spring enclosed in a semi-cylindrical cover. It has a knob at the head flattened at back, and a prominent collar moulding at the foot of the bow. Area XI. Unstratified.

This is a contemporary of the early form of crossbow brooch (cf. *Rich.* II, no. 14, and no. 56 below), and obviously closely related. It also resembles the divided bow brooches (cf. *Rich.* II, nos. 11–13, and especially *Rich.* III, no. 13, allied type).

Similar fibulae have been found at Zugmantel (*O.R.L.* xxxii, Taf. ix, 56–8), abandoned *c.* A.D. 260 and the type therefore was in use by the middle of the third century.

55. Bronze crossbow brooch with disc-like collar moulding at the lower end of bow. The backs of the head-knob and cross-arms are flattened. The hinged pin is missing. Filling of middle earth fort ditch, before *c.* A.D. 275–300.

This is the third-century form of crossbow brooch, and may be compared with *Rich.* I, no. 9, and those found at the Saalburg (Jacobi, Abb. 81, 2 and 3, Taf. xxxix), which should date before A.D. 260–70. Several have been found at Niederbieber, occupied A.D. 190–260 (*B. J.* cxx, 275, fig. 3).

The prominent collar moulding (cf. no. 54) and the head-knob set well back on the cross-bar directly above the hinge are characteristic of this early form. The development of the crossbow brooch has been discussed in *Rich.* II, pp. 44–5.

56. Bronze crossbow brooch with flattened sides and bow, giving a ‘knife-edge’ effect. The head-knob is set forward on the bow. Outer earth fort ditch, bottom. Before *c.* A.D. 275–300.

Cf. *Rich.* II, nos. 15 and 16, and no. 59 of this Report.

57. Head of bronze brooch of unusual form, with a ribbed bow turning at right angles to join a head-plate, which is incomplete. The hexagonal cross-arms, with knobbed terminals, pass behind the head-plate and hold the hinged pin. Area south of fort, unstratified.

A very elaborate fibula in gold open-work is figured by Riegl (*Spätromische Kunst-Industrie*, pl. xvi, 4-6) from the Kaiserliche Kunstsammlung in Vienna and is very similar in construction to the Richborough example. The Austrian brooch is assigned to the fourth century (*ibid.*, p. 143). An undated specimen from Mainz is figured by Lindenschmit, *A.U.H.V.* iv, 45, 3.

The angular profile is characteristic of certain fibulae from the German Limes (e.g. Jacobi, *Saalburg*, Taf. xxxix, 7; Feldberg, *O.R.L.*, Taf. vi, 34), whilst the hexagonal knobbed cross-arms are features of the early forms of crossbow brooches (cf. no. 59). These features are combined in the head of a brooch from Niederbieber (*B.ŷ.* cxx, p. 275, fig. 3) dating A.D. 190-260. The type, then, should be of late third- or fourth-century date.

58. Tinned bronze brooch of unusual form. The bilateral spring of eight coils is enclosed in a semi-cylindrical cover with three projections. The chord passes under the spring and over the pin. The bow has a beaded line down the centre, the surface of which is gilded, and a collar moulding at the lower end. The foot is faceted and has an upturned end. Inner stone fort ditch, upper layer.

A fibula of similar type with the exception of the head projections was found at Kastell Alstadt bei Miltenberg (*O.R.L.* xxxiv, Taf. iv, no. 17).

The brooch has points in common with *Rich.* III, no. 13 and no. 54 of this Report, which are not likely to be later than the end of the third century. The head-plate with three projections relates it to certain Germanic brooches of the Migration period such as that found at Kempston, Beds. (*B.M. Anglo-Saxon Guide*, fig. 80).

59. Incomplete bronze crossbow brooch, with hexagonal arms and 'knife-edge' bow. The upper surface of the foot, which projects beyond the tubular catch-plate, has decoration in relief. Pit 148 c. Filled in c. A.D. 350.

The brooch may be compared with those from Niederbieber, A.D. 190-260 (*B.ŷ.* cxx, p. 275, fig. 3), and one from Pfünz (*O.R.L.* xiv, Taf. xii, 84, stone fort probably destroyed c. A.D. 233) and nos. 56 and 58 of this Report.

60. Bronze brooch with traces of tinning on the upper side of the bow, and remains of hinged pin. Prominent knob at head of the bow, and the foot decorated with incised transverse lines. Pit 107, 20 ft. Late third century.

61. Bronze crossbow brooch with a rectangular hollow in the centre

of bow, and ornamented end to the foot. The head-knob is incomplete. Pit 83. Filled in in the first half of the fourth century.

An identical fibula was found at Holzhausen (*O.R.L.* xxii, Taf. vii, 8, last coin Philip the Arab, A.D. 245). The type may be compared with *Rich.* II, no. 14, and the fibulae found at Poltross Burn (*Cumb. & West. Trans.* N.S., xi, p. 440, fig. 20, 5 and 6) which date *c.* A.D. 270–330.

62. Bronze crossbow brooch with moulded arms and foot decorated with incisions. The head-knob and hinged pin are missing. Inner stone fort ditch. 4–8 ft.

This brooch is rather heavier than no. 61, and probably is of later date. No parallel has been found for the arms.

63. Circular bronze disc brooch decorated with concentric bands of niello inlay on a gilded background, between raised mouldings. There is a conical black glass-paste knob in the centre, with traces of greenish-yellow colouring on the surface. Unstratified.

Cf. *Rich.* II, no. 9, where a full list of parallels is given. The type dates from the fourth century.

64. Bronze crossbow brooch with fully developed terminal knobs. The cross-arms are stepped upwards to join the bow, and the foot has a flat surface decorated with incisions and three punched holes. Inner fort ditch, 3 ft. from bottom. Found with a hoard of bracelets, see no. 177 and pls. XLVII, XLVIII.

This is the fully developed fourth-century crossbow, and may be compared with *Rich.* II, nos. 17 and 18, where the type is discussed, and no. 65 of this Report. The form does not occur in the Limes forts, and one of the earliest examples known was found in a Germanic grave at Cologne in association with objects which could be assigned to the period A.D. 270–330 (Behrens, *Mainzer Zeitschrift*, xiv, 1, Taf. 1, 9).

The stepping of the arms is a characteristic of these late brooches. It may be seen on the very similar fibula from the late Gallo-Roman cemetery at Abbeville Homblières (Pilloy, *Études*, 1, pl. v, no. 14), where it was associated with coins of Constantius and Magnentius, and more elaborately on that from the Lengerich hoard, Hanover, dating *c.* A.D. 350 (Röder, *Jahrbuch des Provinzial Museums zu Hannover*, N.F. v, Taf. 1). In both these examples it will be noticed that decoration is also confined to the edges of the foot.

There is some evidence that these brooches were worn with the catch-plate uppermost (see Salin, *Altgermanische Tierornamentik*, pp. 32–3, figs. 71–3, including the Diptychon of Flavius Astyrius, consul in 449; Riegl, *Die Spätromische Kunstindustrie*, p. 132, Abb. 49, sixth-century mosaic from San Vitale, Ravenna, and p. 144, footnote; Lindenschmit, *Handbuch der deutschen Altertumskunde*, i, fig. 440, p. 426, Halberstädtischen Diptychon).

65. Bronze crossbow brooch of same type. The head-knob, cast

separately, is missing. The short arms are decorated with a beaded line; the bow and foot are ornamented with incised geometric patterns. Inner stone fort ditch, filling.

Exact parallels for this brooch have been found in Mainz (Lindenschmit, *A.U.H.V.* iii, 2, iv, fig. 2), and in Totis, Hungary, now in the Hanover Museum (Röder, *Jahrbuch des Provinzial Museums zu Hannover*, n.f. v, fig. 1, p. 14). Cf. no. 64.

66. Bronze screw-in terminal of crossbow brooch. The knob is missing. The screw turns left-handed. Unstratified.

Two other similar specimens were found, both unstratified.

Cf. *Rich.* II, p. 44, where the use of these fastenings is discussed. An additional illustration, together with other safety devices used on crossbow brooches, is given by Behrens in the *Mainzer Zeitschrift*, xiv, p. 14, Abb. 5, 7.

List of additional dated Brooch types.

Aucissa type, as *Rich.* III, no. 1:

Area XVI. A.D. 50-70.

Pit 86. Filled in c. A.D. 90.

Pit 140. Pre-Flavian, perhaps Claudian.

Hod Hill types as *Rich.* III, no. 6:

Claudian ditch filling. Claudian.

West of section 47. Before c. A.D. 85.

Area XVI. A.D. 50-80, mostly pre-Flavian.

'Eye' fibulae as *Rich.* III, no. 7, and no. 9 of this Report:

Section 47. Claudian ditch, filling. Claudian.

Area XVIII, on floor XVI. Before c. A.D. 85.

Bow fibula as *Rich.* III, no. 10:

Pit 179. A.D. 80.

Bow fibulae as *Rich.* II, nos. 3-4.

Section 35. First century.

Section 53. First century.

There were also two badly corroded and broken examples of Swarling types, pls. xii, 4 and xv, 14. Both of these came from low levels in area XVI and are probably pre-Flavian.

67-8. Bronze buckles with ends in form of biting beasts. Inner stone fort ditch, middle layer. Found separately.

Similar buckles with zoomorphic design have been found in fourth and fifth cemeteries of the Migration period on the Continent (Baldwin Brown, iv, pl. cxlviii, Vermand; and *Ann. de la Société Arch. de Namur*, xiv, pl. 11, 5, Furfooz). In England an example from an Anglo-Saxon interment at Dorchester, Oxon., may be cited, which probably dates from the early fifth century (Baldwin Brown, iv, pl. clxii, 10). Analogous forms attached to belt-plates with 'chip carving' decoration are also known (*B.M. Anglo-Saxon Guide*, fig. 4).

69. Bronze buckle. A similar zoomorphic form to nos. 67-8 with a hinged attachment for a belt-plate. Pit 69. 8-10 ft. Second half of fourth century.

An identical buckle was found at Andernach in a grave with a fully developed crossbow brooch and coins of Valens and Valentinian (*B. J.* lxxxvi, pl. xi, 21, grave 13, p. 184).

Mr. T. D. Kendrick, Keeper of the Department of British and Medieval Antiquities in the British Museum, contributed the following note: 'These buckles are Late Roman, probably late fourth or early fifth century. For all three pieces the style is decisive. Such finds are sufficiently rare in Britain to assert that these pieces are imports. British work of the style and period is distinctive and less like the continental material than these three.'

70. Bronze attachment with incised decoration. See nos. 187-8 for complete examples. Inner stone fort ditch. 4-8 ft.

71. Bronze buckle hinged to belt-plate, decorated with incised pattern, originally inlaid with niello. Middle earth fort ditch.

Cf. *Hofheim*, Taf. xii, 10, where the pattern in niello is more completely preserved. The buckle is of first-century type; cf. *Rich.* III, no. 32.

72. Bronze belt-plate, originally held by four bronze rivets, one now missing. The upper surface is tinned and decorated with niello inlay. Pit 194. Filled in by c. A.D. 85.

An exactly similar plate, complete with buckle, was found at Hod Hill (*B.M. Guide to Roman Britain*, fig. 105 f, p. 84), and is probably pre-Flavian. Nielloed belt-plates occur at Hofheim (Ritterling, Taf. xii, 1-7), and their use is shown on the decorated belt on a military tombstone from Bingerbrück (*ibid.*, Abb. 30, p. 154).

73. Bronze buckle hinged to belt-plate, decorated with insets of decayed enamel in the Late Celtic style. Middle layer of the earth fort ditch.

The hinge attachment is characteristic of first-century buckles (cf. *B.M. Guide to Roman Britain*, fig. 105; p. 84, Hod Hill). An almost identical belt-end was found at Caerleon legionary fortress, which should date soon after A.D. 75 (*Arch. Cam.*, 1940, p. 128, no. 10.)

74. Iron mount for dagger sheath, with pattern in silver inlay, of geometric design. Area south of the fort, with Claudian pottery.

For complete sheaths of this type see Lindenschmit, *A.U.H.V.* iv, Taf. xi, 3, from the Rhine at Mainz; inscribed LEG XXII. PRIMI., and Taf. lii, 1 and 2, with red enamel and mother-of-pearl inlay from the Rhine at Cologne, and Rosebeck, Westphalia, respectively. No. 74A is a drawing of the latter for purposes of comparison. Elaborate metal-work of this type is likely to be of first- or second-century date.

The waisted dagger for which these sheaths were made was a military weapon and can be seen figured on legionary tombstones as at Bingen (*ibid.* i, 10, Taf. v).

75. Bronze seal box with design in dark blue, black, and white enamel on the lid. The base is incomplete. Filling of earth fort ditches. Before *c.* A.D. 275–300.

This type of design is not uncommon on second-century disc fibulae. Cf. Béquet, *Soc. Arch. Namur*, xxiv, p. 238, pl. 1.

76. Lid of seal box with enamelled design. Area X. Unstratified.

77. Bronze seal box. The heart-shaped design on the lid is filled with yellow enamel, and the base has three perforations. Area VII. Unstratified.

A common type both in Britain and on the continent. Cf. Wheeler, *Y Cymmrodor*, Segontium, fig. 61, 18, not later than A.D. 230, and O.R.L. Zugmantel, Taf. x, 33 and 47, before A.D. 260.

78. Bronze seal box, with three perforations in the base, and ornamented with concentric circles of blue, green, and yellow enamel. Area VI. Unstratified.

Enamelled seal boxes as nos. 75–8 do not seem to have been recorded from late third- to fourth-century sites.

79. Bronze stud; the head is covered with a thin silver plate in which a geometric pattern has been cut and the interstices filled with niello. Inner stone fort ditch. 4–8 ft.

For similar decorated objects from a military site, see *Hofheim*, Taf. XII, 33–45, and Abb. 27, p. 149.

80. Bronze stand decorated with insets of enamel. One leg is missing. Inner stone fort ditch, near bottom.

Several rather similar stands were found at a temple site, Farley Heath, Surrey, and are now in the British Museum (*B.M. Guide to Roman Britain*, fig. 43 and p. 95); their purpose is uncertain.

81. Dice shaped from a hollow bone, the centre of which has been filled with a bone peg. Area XVIII. Before *c.* A.D. 85.

82. Circular counter of bone; carefully worked on one side is visible the central hole on which it was turned in the lathe, and about this is scratched CAMPUS. Probably used in playing on the *tabulae lusonae* inscribed with six words of six letters; e.g. in the B.M. *circus plenus*, *clamor ingens*, *ianuae te(nsa)*; several examples of such gaming-boards, without inscriptions, have occurred at Richborough. Among the counters in the B.M. the following examples with six letters may be noted: VICTOR. MALEST. ARTIVS. ΜΟΥΣΑΙ ΤΡΥΦΩΝ. Cf. Daremberg and Saglio, s.v. *lusonia tabula*; *Num. Chron.* 4th series, vi, 232; *B.M. Guide to Greek and Roman Life*, 'Games'. (F.N.P.) Found in pit 212. First half of third century.

83. Chalk counter with letter D in relief; on the reverse side is a letter G of similar size, possibly the owner's initials? Stone fort road-metal. Fourth century.

84-5. Two similar objects of bronze, found together in pit 69. 8-10 ft. Second half of the fourth century.

85 is a solid cylinder crowned above with a cockle-shell, and splaying slightly towards the foot, which is smoothed. On 84 the two valves of the shell are shown opened out, and the stem is therefore oblong in section, but its foot is splayed as on 85; on one side of the stem is a stamp impressed from an oval intaglio with a figure subject, which owing to oxidization cannot now be recognized. The height of both is $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. = 0.033 m.

The two objects obviously form part of a set, and it is most probable that they are pieces used in one of the numerous games akin to chess or draughts known to antiquity (*polies, latrunculi*, etc.); such facts as are known concerning these are collected in Fouguières, *Les Jeux des Anciens*, chs. xviii, xix. The same combination of capped stem and splayed foot is characteristic of many forms of pieces for these games, e.g. a set of plaster pawns found in a tomb at Kertch and now in the B.M. (*Guide to Greek and Roman Life*, p. 203, no. 629). The B.M. also possesses bronze cockle-shells, without the stem, from the Woodhouse collection, which may have served the same purpose. F.N.P.

86. Bronze key with perforated handle. Area XV. Before c. A.D. 90.

Cf. *O.R.L.* xxxii, Zugmantel, Taf. XIII, 51, where evidence is given that keys with this type of handle date from c. A.D. 150. They often have an iron stem and foot and a bronze handle. Cf. Jacobi, *Saalburg*, Taf. XLIV, 19 and p. 477, fig. 76, 43-5.

Mr. F. N. Pryce has kindly supplied the description and notes for nos. 87-107.

87. Nicolo intaglio; flat oval form. Capricorn, and a feather rising from its back. Length 0.013 m. Unstratified.

88. Onyx intaglio; oval and flat, with bevelled edge above. Mercury standing with one foot raised upon shield; one hand raised as though shielding his eyes, a sword in the other. He wears a *petasos* or broad hat, and winged shoes. Height 0.012 m. Rough work. Inner stone fort ditch outside west gate.

89. Nicolo intaglio; oval and flat, with bevelled edge above. Bird holding vine-leaf in its beak. Length 0.012 m. Unstratified.

90. Plasma intaglio; oval form flattened above, rounded below. Dolphin, with a harpoon sticking in its back. Diminutive style. Length 0.007 m. Area VII. Unstratified.

91. Bronze necklace and pendant. The chain attached to a ring is made from flat strips of bronze beaten into S-shape. The pendant is

a thin slightly concave medallion having in relief on the front a design which seems to be a degraded version of the familiar subject of a vase upon a calyx, with palmette volutes spreading above; cf. *B.M. Cat. Jewellery*, no. 3108, pl. LXXI. Outer stone fort ditch, outside west gate.

92-107. Finger-rings. Most of these are of late Imperial date and of degraded types. References are given to the *B.M. Catalogue of Finger Rings, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman*, by F. H. Marshall, 1907, cited as B.M., and to F. Henkel, *Römische Fingerringe der Rheinlande*, 1913, cited as Henkel.

92. Silver ring. South of the fort. Unstratified.

The hoop, rounded at the back, is angular at the front with broad chamfered shoulders. Raised circular bevel on which are some scratched marks. Perhaps the letter E was intended. Cf. B.M. 1191 (from Winchester, assigned to the third century A.D.) and following nos.; Henkel, 390 (also third century).

93. Gold ring. Length 0.028 m. Weight 209.8 grains. The hoop consists of three lengths of twisted wire, branching at the shoulders and joined at the back where, internally, a plain strip covers the central wire and, externally, the junctions are concealed by two lengths of beaded wire which terminate in small spirals at the start of the shoulders on each side. The spaces in the shoulders are covered with pairs of double spirals and the interstices are filled with pellets. A twisted wire runs round the bezel, which is box-shaped, of oval form; at the top is a wide rim with raised outer edge. Within the rim is soldered a plate on which is a design in relief of two clasped hands within a beaded border. The workmanship of this is of inferior quality, and the late Mr. Reginald Smith has made the suggestion that it is a late restoration and that the bezel was originally filled with a stone or a paste; in view of the depth of the bezel this is highly probable, and it may be noted that all the examples cited below have stone or paste filling.

This handsome ring is one of the finest members of a family of finger-rings the approximate date of which has happily been fixed by a discovery at Terling Place, near Witham, Essex, where a specimen was found in 1824 together with a series of coins ranging from A.D. 335 to 445 (*Arch. Journ.* iii, 163). Characteristics are: the composite hoop, the spiral filling of the shoulders, and the box form of the bezel. Examples from the British Isles in the British Museum are nos. 571, from Havering, Essex, and 869-70 from New Grange, co. Meath, Ireland, and the Museum has also one specimen from Alexandria (no. 868). Cf. *V.C.H. Suffolk*, i, 327, fig. 2 (in a boat burial? Saxon). In Germany Henkel, *Fingerringe der Rheinlande*, nos. 282-6 belong to the same family, though no. 283 in particular is late and extravagant—'eine zopfige Phantasiebildung der Spätzeit' (Henkel, *op. cit.*, p. 42).

From the interior of the stone fort. Unstratified.

94. Silver ring. Part of the narrow flat hoop is missing. It has a small oblong bezel on which are rudely incised five crosses, one incomplete, and a short line. Late Empire. Surface.

95. Finger-ring; gold. Flat octagonal hoop broadening towards the outer side where an amethyst is inset. Diameter 0.019 m. For polygonal rings see Henkel, p. 220, and cf. B.M. types xxiii, xl; they are characteristic of the middle and late Empire. The present example is of simple character and may not be later than the second century A.D. Inner stone fort ditch, outside west gate. 4 ft. from bottom.

96. Bronze finger-ring. Fragmentary, most of the hoop missing; it was narrow and rounded, expanding into a high oval bezel, in which is a nicolo intaglio; subject, two chickens, one pecking the ground, one holding up a twig. Length 0.019 m. Type as B.M. 566, etc. Second to third century A.D. Outer stone fort ditch. Bottom.

97. Fragment of a finger-ring. Bronze. Bezel and shoulders remain; the latter wide with incised ribbing; the oval bezel is set with blue glass paste imitating onyx, originally engraved but now much corroded. Third or fourth century A.D. Cf. B.M. 796-7 from Sully Moors, near Cardiff; *ibid.* 1403-4, from Chepstow; both finds dated to the third century; rings from Grovely Wood, dated about A.D. 395 (*Num. Chron.* 1906, p. 345); and Wheeler, *Lydney*, p. 82, nos. 53-5. Unstratified.

98. Bronze finger-ring. Ribbon hoop flat internally, slightly rounded externally; about a third of it is missing. Fixed raised bezel of nearly circular form, containing an onyx cameo. The surface of the cameo is much splintered and the subject is uncertain. Diameter 0.023 m. Type as B.M. 484-6; Henkel, 136, 956, 959. Probably first century A.D. Area X, low level. Unstratified.

99. Finger-ring; bronze gilt. Thick hoop flat inside, faceted externally. Diameter 0.025 m. Very similar, but somewhat more elaborate, is B.M. 989 (from Lancashire), fourth century A.D. Area south of the fort. Unstratified, but with pottery mostly of first century date.

100. Fragment of a finger-ring; bronze. The part preserved includes the bezel which is small and oval, with a raised hatched lozenge within it. The shoulder of the fluted hoop is broad towards the bezel and tapers towards the back of the ring. Length 0.015 m. Outer stone fort ditch. Bottom.

101. Finger-ring; bronze. Small hoop of wire with quadrangular section; grooved pattern on the front, four small squares, with closer grooving on each side. A common type, in use up to the beginning of the third century; Henkel, p. 214, pls. xxv, xxvi. Diameter 0.018 m. Area XI. Unstratified.

102. Finger-ring; silver. Thin flat hoop, the edges waved. Diameter 0.019 m. A common form of ring in the late Empire. Cf. B.M. 866, 982, 984. Area XI. Unstratified.

103. Finger-ring; bronze. Thin flat hoop, the shoulders broadening to a raised ridge on either side of a circular bezel, in which is a ring of green enamel, imitating plasma. Diameter 0.020 m. Third or fourth century A.D. A degraded example of such types as B.M. 540, 544, or 1416 (cf. Henkel, 1328, etc.). Unstratified.

104. Finger-ring; bronze. Wire hoop slightly flattened towards the top; small flat circular bezel inset with a central dot and a ring of red enamel; the metal band separating these is cusped on the exterior. On either side of the bezel is a small cup, probably filled with enamel originally. Diameter 0.020 m. Probably third century A.D. Apparently a descendant of a type such as B.M. 1129, assigned to the second century A.D. Cf. also B.M. 1412, 1420; Henkel, 1333. Inner stone fort ditch. North side.

105. Fragmentary bronze finger-ring. Half the hoop, which is flat and very narrow, is missing. Raised rectangular bezel, on which is incised a fish between rows of dots. Type as B.M. 208, but degraded. Probably Christian: cf. for the fish, Dalton, *Early Christian Antiquities in the B.M.*, no. 48. Inner stone fort ditch outside west gate.

106. Finger-ring; silver. A flat penannular ring of two turns, widening near one end to form an oval bezel. Diameter 0.022 m. This is a degradation of the serpent-ring (cf. B.M. 929, 951; Henkel, p. 231). First—early second century. Area XVI.

107. Finger-ring; bronze, fragmentary. Type very similar to no. 97, but no ridges on the shoulders, which have flutings. Rounded bezel, slightly raised. Diameter 0.019 m. Area XI.

108. Bronze ear-ring. A common type. Area south of the fort. Unstratified.

109. Bronze pendant with hook for attachment. The geometric pattern is cast in relief. Unstratified.

110. Gold ear-ring in the form of a long pendant; the upper part of wire, the lower part of a tube of gold foil, to the base of which is soldered a wire loop; from this hangs a chain with links partly of wire, partly of narrow strips of foil. The terminal ornament is broken away. Length 0.05 m. Late Empire. Outside west gate. Top soil.

111. Jet pendant, with projection pierced horizontally for cord. A similar object was found at Wroxeter (*Wrox.* 1912, pl. xi, 27). Area south of the fort. Unstratified.

112. Bronze tongue-shaped strap-end with open-work decoration. The two projections on the top are pierced to receive a metal rod to which the strap was attached. See no. 113 below. Area south of the fort. Unstratified.

113. Strap-end similar to no. 112. Pit. 148 c. Filled in *c.* A.D. 350. For perforated strap-ends with split butt attachment cf. *Rich.* II, no. 47. Two very similar specimens from Lydney are described as pendants (*Lydney Report*, pl. xxviii, 128-9). An example in the British Museum from the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Haslingfield, Cambridge, suggests that the type survived the Roman occupation.

114. Bronze tweezers decorated with incised dots. This type with expanded ends has been found in Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, see Lethbridge, *Recent Excavations in Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries in Cambridge and Suffolk*, figs. 1, C 1, and 14, H and F 2, from Holywell Row. Inner stone fort ditch. Top layer.

115. Small black metal key, probably from a casket; the loop head suggests that it was hung on a chatelaine. Cf. Baldwin Brown, iv, pl. xcii, no. 5, p. 401, in York Museum. Outer stone fort ditch. Bottom.

116. Bronze fitting with split butt for attachment to leather by a stud, which is still in position. A similar object with a pendant in the Mainz Museum was thought to be part of harness trappings. Lindenschmit, *A.U.H.V.* ii, Heft 10, Taf. iv, no. 3. Inner stone fort ditch. North side.

117. Bronze knife handle in form of a dog. The remains of the tang of the iron blade are visible at the lower end. The bronze is an example of good provincial workmanship. Area V. A.D. 50-80.

118. Knife handle in form of dog chasing a hare. A common Roman provincial type. Inner stone fort ditch. 3 ft.

119. Thin flat strip of bronze, somewhat irregularly shaped; the ends rounded, tapering slightly. It bears three impressions of the stamp CAPRASI, one on one side, two set neatly in opposite ways on the other. Area V. Unstratified.

The stamps CAPRASIUS and CAPRASIUS F or FE have occurred in Britain on Samian ware, the potter having worked at Rheinzabern in the Antonine period. (Walters, *B.M.R.P.* M 2321, Oswald and Pryce *sub nomine*; *C.I.L.* vii, 1336, 230-1; xiii, 10010, 446). That a connexion exists between the potter and stamp is proved by a similar object from Lydney Park (Wheeler, *Lydney Park*, p. 101, fig. 28, no. 4). Here on a scrap of lead is twice stamped DOCCIVSF, the signature of a Lezoux potter of the Hadrian-Antonine period. 'Evidently someone has taken a mould of the stamp from a vessel

signed by him in a sufficiently hard material to impress it, cold, on lead' (R. G. Collingwood suggests that it was merely an experimental casting). F.N.P.

120. Bronze harness mount. Two similar objects from Newstead were fitted with loops at the back for the passage of a strap (*Newstead*, pl. LXXV, 1 and 9). The design has Late Celtic affinities. Cf. also nos. 121-2. Inner stone fort ditch. Middle layer.

121-2. Bronze harness mounts, slightly worn by the passage of a strap. 121. Area south of the fort. Unstratified. 122. Middle earth fort ditch. Before c. A.D. 275-300.

123. Bronze handle decorated with pattern of fine incised leaves. In the split socket is the remains of an iron knife. An identical handle was found at Hofheim (Ritterling, Taf. XII, 24) and must date before A.D. 79. Inner stone fort ditch. North side. 4 ft.

124. Bronze terret of simple type, showing signs of wear. Surface. Cf. frontispiece and *Rich.* I, no. 9.

125. Bronze nail-cleaner decorated with incised pattern. The top is perforated with two rivet-holes for suspending from a chatelaine. Cf. nos. 186 and 217. Outer stone fort ditch. North side. 3 ft.

126. Silver spoon with twisted stem and deep perforated round bowl. A ring for suspension passes through the claw-like end of the handle. An unusual Roman type, which may be ancestral to the perforated spoons in the Jutish cemeteries in Kent (Baldwin Brown, iv, p. 404). Inner stone fort ditch. Middle layer.

127. Silver ear-pick with a similar claw-end to no. 126. Probably a toilet implement.

128. Bronze pin with ring and triangular disc attached at head. Similar pins occur in graves of the Migration period. See Baldwin Brown, iii, pl. LXXX, 2 (Bedfordshire), and iv, pl. CXLVIII (Vermand). Unstratified.

129. Iron object of uncertain use. Rather larger specimens occur at Hofheim (Ritterling, Taf. xx, 13 and 39), where they were thought to be skewers or part of a spit. They are also found on the Limes, some examples exceeding a yard in length (see *O.R.L.* xxxii, Zugmantel, Taf. xvi, 45; *O.R.L.* xxxiii, Stockstadt, Taf. x, 26). Unstratified.

130. Bronze bucket foot, ornamented with lion's mask. Cf. Willers, *Die Römischen Bronzezeimer von Henmoor*, Taf. I, 5, from Stolzenau, and fig. 45, 3, p. 116, from Pompeii, for similar forms. The Pompeian example is Campanian work of the first century A.D. Stone fort road metal.

131. Bronze terminal of scabbard, decorated with triangular insets of enamel. A native type, cf. no. 73 for the enamelling. Probably second half of the first century A.D. Unstratified.

132. Bronze belt-plate, perforated for attachment. Cf. *Hofheim*, Taf. XI, 48. There is a silver-plated specimen from Hod Hill in the British Museum, which is probably of pre-Flavian date. The first-century military belt was composed of a series of these plates, riveted to leather and fastened with a buckle. It is well illustrated on the legionary tombstones of the Rhineland, and by a complete specimen found at Rheingönnheim (*ibid.*, p. 150, Abb. 28-9). Area XVI. A.D. 65-80.

133. Small bronze steelyard, probably used by a druggist. It consists of a rod, of which about one-third is flat in section, the remaining two-thirds square with a flat knob at the end. The weight slides on the square bar; it is now missing, but its hook remains. The flat part has a pierced projection on either side, in each of which is a suspension-hook. At the end is another pierced loop, and from this originally hung the chains of the balance-pan on which the object to be weighed was placed. There are two scales on the square bar, corresponding to the two suspension-hooks; one goes up from 0 to $2\frac{2}{5}$ oz. by tenths of an oz. The zero end of this is not very clear; the ounces are marked by strokes, the tenths by pairs of dots, every fifth being indicated by a nick on the edge. The second scale, on the opposite side, runs from 3 to 7 oz., by half-ounces. The III and VII are indicated by incised lines; all intermediate figures were marked originally by pairs of dots, but later someone improved on this by incising V at 5 oz., II at 4 and 6, leaving dots for the half-ounces. The incisions at 4 and 6 are carried round to the third side of the bar.

This is a common type of Roman steelyard (cf. Daremberg and Saglio, s.v. *libra*, fig. 4477; *B.M. Guide to Greek and Roman Life*, 3, fig. 171).

The workmanship is good, but there is no clue for close dating. Middle layer of the inner stone fort ditch. (F.N.P.)

134. Bronze acorn-shaped weight with loop for suspension. It could either have been used as a plummet or as a weight on a steelyard similar to no. 133. Filling of earth fort ditches.

135. Weight of white marble, of usual flattened biconical shape; on the top was originally incised a sign standing for *Semis*, to which later meaningless scratches were added. Weight 190.25 grammes. For this type of weight see *Antiq. Journ.*, 1933, p. 57. West of stone fort. Unstratified.

136. Lead weight, of similar shape to no. 135. There is a hole on top, perhaps where a hook was soldered in, and the incised letters DV (*Dupondius*). Weight 693.6 grammes. Inner stone fort ditch. South-west bastion.

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On this form of Roman weight see *Rich.* II, p. 46, no. 32. It is noteworthy that both these examples are considerably over standard; the Roman Semis should be 163.3 grammes, the Dupondius 654.90. They were doubtless buyers' weights.

137. Bone pin, perhaps in form of a *caduceus*. Unstratified.

138. Bronze pin in the form of a miniature axe. Cf. nos. 189-90 and 195-6. Area XVI. Top soil.

139. Iron object, probably a surgical implement. Inner stone fort ditch. Surface.

140. Bronze pin with a bird-like head perforated for the inset of an eye. Site VII. Surface.

141. Bone implement. The carefully made slot with the three incised lines below suggests that it was used with thread. Unstratified.

142. Bronze object, flattened at one end and knobbed at the other. These are very common on Roman sites, and have been interpreted as unguent spoons (*ligulae*), hair-pins, and ear-picks. They may also have been used in surgery; see Wheeler, *London in Roman Times*, xxxviii, 4-7. The curved end of this example suggests that it may have been a tongue-depressor. Area XVI. In bottom of Claudian ditch. Claudian.

143. Bronze pin with acorn-shaped head. Cf. nos. 197-8. Unstratified.

144. Small iron knife, with triangular blade and long haft, probably a surgical implement. Inner stone fort ditch. Middle layer.

145. Part of socketed iron knife. The blade is held in a cylindrical bronze-coated tube. The handle is missing. An unusual type, possibly a razor.

146. Bronze winged *caduceus* ending in knotted snakes. Native work. Outer stone fort ditch.

147. Bronze pin with *caduceus* head. Cf. no. 146. Filling of earth fort ditches.

148. Bronze hasp with pattern in punctured dots, probably from a box. Area XVI. A.D. 50-70.

149. Circular bronze comb. The inside is hollow, and it was probably used on thumb or finger-tip for teasing wool. Inner stone fort ditch. 4-8 ft.

150. Crude lamp of hard drab clay. It is hand-made and formed of a strip of clay rolled up and pinched together, leaving a hole at either end for the wick and oil. Area XI. Layer G. Last quarter of third century.

151. Bronze mount with three studs at back for attachment to leather, probably on a belt strap. For the open-work trumpet pattern see *Rich.* III, no. 38, where references are given, and nos. 225 and 228 of this Report. The type of metal-work is characteristic of the second century. Pit 186. 3 ft. *c.* A.D. 125-70.

An identical object, probably from the same mould, was found in an unstratified deposit.

152. Bronze object. The side edges are slightly turned back. One end has a projection at right angles and the other is pierced by a rivet. Area VII. Before *c.* A.D. 85.

A similar object was found at Wroxeter, with blue enamel insets (*Wroxeter*, 1914, pl. xvi, no. 17).

153. Lobe of green 'claw glass' beaker. Cf. *Rich.* II, no. 76, where the technique is described and a reconstruction of the form is given. These beakers are of post-Roman date, from the late fifth to the seventh century. Unstratified.

154. Part of green glass beaker, with applied decoration. Cf. Kisa, *Das Glas im Altertum*, I, Abb. 144 (Cologne). Site VII. Mostly fourth century.

155. Triangular lead weight or plummet. Roughly shaped with a knife. Weight 421.45 grammes, which does not approach any Roman unit. Site VII. Unstratified. (F.N.P.)

156. Bronze escutcheon or mount for bowl, with remains of lead solder on its inside surface. Inner stone fort ditch. 4-8 ft.

Four almost identical escutcheons were found at Newstead, which should be of second-century date (Kilbride-Jones, *P.S.A. Scot.* lxxi, p. 210, fig. 3). The loop at the top in the Scottish examples held a free-moving bronze ring to which a suspension-chain could be attached. Cf. also Curle, *Treasure of Traprain*, pl. xvii, 30, and fig. 78 for the later development of escutcheons of this type, and Kendrick, *Antiquity*, 1932, pp. 161 ff., for British hanging bowls of the post-Roman period.

157. Part of a bronze socketed celt, of Late Bronze Age type. It is possible that this may be a relic of the Early Iron Age settlement at Richborough, see p. 10. Similar specimens were found at All Cannings Cross and at Scarborough, associated with pottery with 'finger-tip' decoration (Mrs. Cunnington, *All Cannings Cross*, pl. 18, 3; Wheeler in *History of Scarborough*, p. 23, fig. 16, no. 1). Outer fort ditch. 3 ft.

Mr. F. N. Pryce contributes the account of the following Nos. 158-69.

158. Bronze statuette, of a type generally identified as Bonus Eventus, with its base. Height, complete, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. = 0.107 m.; of

statuette alone, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. = 0.088 m. The base is hollow and square, with wide upper and lower mouldings; a diagonal cross is incised on its front. Top soil, outside south wall.

The statuette represents a young man standing with his left foot drawn back; in his right hand, a *patera* turned to front, in his left hand a *cornucopiae*. A cloak is wrapped round his waist and over his left shoulder. The hair falls in rows of curls on the nape of the neck. Well preserved and of good classical style; first or early second century A.D.

This type of statuette is not uncommon, but the identification as Bonus Eventus¹ may be questioned. Bonus Eventus, originally a harvest spirit of an agricultural age, developed into a general symbol of good luck; thus we have *Bonus Eventus Legionis I Italicae*.² Two statues of him are recorded by Pliny on the Capitol at Rome, one by Praxiteles, one by Euphranor; on this last he carried a *patera* and ears of corn; from these two all minor representations are doubtless derived.

On coins from Galba to Gallienus Bonus Eventus is nude; on a relief³ and a statue⁴ he has a cloak about his shoulders; in each case the attributes are *patera* and ears of corn; and it is only occasionally on coins of Antoninus Pius that a *cornucopiae* replaces the latter.⁵ Neither in dress nor in attributes then does our statuette reproduce the stock types of Bonus Eventus; but its attributes are identical with those of another type, that recognized as the pre-Augustan '*lar familiaris*'.

The familiar type of *lar* clad in a short tunic and dancing on tip-toe while holding an uplifted *rhyton* and a *patera*,⁶ seems originally to have represented the *lar compitalis*, the god of the cross-roads; but after the general reform by Augustus of *lar*-worship it came into universal use, as the *lar familiaris* or household god, as well as for its own functions. The pre-Augustan *lar familiaris* has been recognized in another type,⁷ holding *patera* and *cornucopiae*, and this identity of attributes with our statuette is suggestive.

A fragment of Naevius shows that the type of *lar compitalis* was known in Rome at the time of the Second Punic War; its style would prohibit an earlier date than the third century B.C. and the *lar familiaris* may well be assigned to the same period. The present statuette reflects the severer sculptural style of an earlier age and its drapery suggests a fifth-century prototype. If we are right in regarding it as

¹ Due to Frederichs, *Kleinere Kunst*, 2009-10.

² *C.I.L.* iii, 6223.

³ In the British Museum, *Anc. Marbles*, vignette to vol. iii; in the text stated to be of lapis lazuli, and the inscription 'Bono Eventui' considered false. The material is blue glass, and the inscription seems genuine; so *C.I.L.* vi, 144.

⁴ Marucchi in *Bull. Comm.* 1878, pl. 17.

⁵ Wissowa in Roscher, *Lexicon*, s.v. *Bonus Eventus*.

⁶ Roscher, *Lexicon*, s.v. *Lar*, col. 1891, fig. 3.

⁷ *Ibid.*, fig. 4.

a variant of the *lar familiaris*, this variant was probably established in the late first century B.C. under the classicizing tendency of Augustan art. An example of the type has been found in London.¹

159. Bronze steelyard weight in the form of the bust of a bearded Satyr. The lead filling is preserved and is unusually massive, overlapping the edge of the bronze at almost every point. The total height of lead and bronze is 0.092 m.; of the visible portion of the bronze 0.007 m.; the latter is in excellent condition with a handsome olive-green patina.

As it is only on the upper edge that the limits of the bronze are visible, the exact form of the bust is doubtful, but it includes the upper arm and the pectoral muscles, below which it seems to slope away to a rounded edge. The modelling of the body is somewhat indefinite. A *nebris*, fawn-pelt, is draped across the breast and tied over the left shoulder, one leg and foot hanging down in front. The head is slightly turned to the right and is bald save for a few locks over the ears, which are equine. A wreath, probably of ivy, is knotted over the forehead, with a loose tendril ending in a cluster of three berries over each temple. Above and below the ears are leaves of conventional shape, and the stem is carried down the sides of the head in a series of loops to the back of the neck, where it is flattened out and rises to another irregularly shaped bunch of leaves; the casting is defective at this point. The skull is flattened on top, where the hole for the suspension-ring is preserved; traces of the solder are visible.

The brow is high and massive; the frontal sinuses strongly marked, otherwise the forehead is unwrinkled. The eyes are small, the pupil indicated by a pin-point incision close under the upper lash. The cheeks are full, the nose snub: in profile the face is almost straight and featureless. The mouth is slightly open and the general expression is calm and dignified. There is a long drooping moustache, badly modelled, one side apparently growing from the corner of the nose. The beard is long and divided into ten tresses, with rough chisel grooves to represent the curly texture.

This very characteristic treatment of the beard at once connects the bronze with the most common type² of Silenus for steelyard weights. Most frequently the 'nebris' is draped over the right shoulder; examples are in the B.M., from Smyrna (Inv. 1914, 2-19, 1), a bronze of wonderful quality; other fine specimens at Naples (*Mus. Borbonico*, vii, pl. 16, no. 5) and at Vienna (von Sacken, *Ant. Bronzen*, pl. xxviii, 5); of more ordinary style, B.M. 1376, Cabinet des Médailles, 391, 392, 396-8. But the 'nebris' on the left shoulder is also common (Louvre 571, Cabinet des Médailles, 393-5; Trier, *Germania Romana*,

¹ R. Comm. H.M., *London*, pl. x, no. 3. The Bonus Eventus on a relief from Caerleon (*C.I.L.* vii, 97) is probably a local type.

² Other types are also found, e.g. Cabinet des Médailles 390, but do not call for discussion here.

iv, pl. XL, 3, and Perdrizet, *Collection Fouquet*, no. 20). Both classes are doubtless variants of one type,¹ the origin of which may be ascribed to a sculptor of Pergamon working in the second century B.C.

These examples cited show a head turned to one side, with exaggerated features and a pathetic expression; Perdrizet cites the opening words of the *Cyclops* of Euripides:

Ἦ Βρόμιε, διὰ σὲ μυρίου ἔχω πόνους
νῦν χῶτ' ἐν ἧβῃ τοῦμόν εὐσθένει δέμας.

The Richborough bust shows important differences: the frontal pose of the head, and the more human type of face and the absence of emotion. It is a provincial version and stylistically may be compared with a Satyr weight from Valais² (which, however, is inferior in workmanship) and with another in the Marx collection³ at Trier; numerous other parallels may be cited among Satyr busts which did not serve as weights.⁴

Steelyard weights, in common with other small bronzes of the Imperial period, show broadly the same development of bust-area as monumental portrait sculpture. A chronological series can be obtained from those examples which represent Roman emperors; it is reasonable to suppose that the fashion was to portray the reigning ruler and in two instances the case is proved. The current identifications are often open to doubt, but it may be convenient to give the following references to examples which seem assured:

- (1) Augustus.⁵ Louvre 3276 (De Ridder, *Bronzes ant. du Louvre*, I I, pl. I I4).
- (2) Claudius. Naples 74039, dated by the inscription to A.D. 47 (*C.I.L.* x, 2, no. 8067.2). Unfortunately no reproduction appears to exist, while B.M. 832 is probably not from a steelyard; the Claudian type, however, can be illustrated by a Mercury-weight from Kempten (*Bonner Jahrbucher*, 122, p. 121).
- (3) Nero. B.M. 1615(3); Wyndham Cook Coll. no. 95 (Hutton, *Cat. of the Wyndham Cook Coll.* ii, p. 124, pl. xxxii).
- (4) Vespasian. Naples 74056; dated by the inscription to A.D. 77 (*C.I.L.* x, 2, no. 8067.3; Daremberg and Saglio, s.v. *libra*, fig. 4479; *Museo Borbonico*, i, pl. lv).
- (5) Titus. Louvre 3256 and 3277 (De Ridder, *loc. cit.*).

¹ It is needless to add that examples of the type are by no means limited to steelyard weights; cf. Esperandieu 7154, from Sens; von Mercklin in *Fdj.* 1938, figs. 9, 10. The marble statue found at Narbonne (Espérandieu 6882) is probably influenced by the same original.

² Now at Geneva: Déonna, *R.A.* 1912 (2), p. 27; Reinach, *Répertoire*, v, p. 63, no. 1.

³ Behn, *Sammlung, L. Marx*, No. 229, pl. vi, 1.

⁴ e.g. a Satyr in the Musée de St. Germain (Reinach, *Bronzes gallo-romaines*, no. 111).

⁵ The busts identified as Alexander the Great are of Augustan date. Those which are cut short at the neck, showing no trace of the shoulders, are pre-Augustan; a common type is a young man wearing a tutulus (no. 1615 and two uncatalogued in the B.M., which also has heads of Zeus Ammon, Io, and women).

- (6) There appears to be an absence of steelyard portraits for the first half of the second century; the gap must be bridged from other sources, e.g. the Trajanic emblema at Wels (Sitte, *Jahrb. für Altertumskunde*, 1909, p. 174, pl. 23, and *Oesterr. Jahreshfte*, 1911, p. 121, pl. 3, 4); and the Hadrianic emblema from Berthouville (Babelon, *Trésor de Berthouville*, no. 17, pl. 23).
- (7) Faustina the Younger. *Richborough III*, p. 86, pl. xviii, fig. 2.
- (8) Commodus. Louvre 3278 (De Ridder, *loc. cit.*).

A long gap in the series seems to follow; no weight shows so developed a form as British Museum bronze no. 838 (Septimus Severus).¹ In the late Empire portraits can again be recognized (Delbrück, *Spätantike Kaiserporträts*, pl. 122).

In the present example the bust form, though partly obscured by the lead, is clearly more developed than on the Trajanic example. The treatment of the eyes similarly indicates the full second century; the marking of the pupil is not the simple inlay found in examples of the first century, but is an imitation of the plastic incision found in sculpture of the later period; compare, for example, the Socrates statuette in the British Museum.² The middle of the second century may be assigned as the date of the bronze; its general quality is a potent argument against bringing it much later.

Area south of site IV, with pottery up to A.D. 200.

160. Bronze statuette of Mercury; a cloak about his neck, its end thrown over the left forearm. The wand is in the left hand; the right, now broken away, was extended, holding perhaps a purse. Good work, probably second century A.D.

Present height 2½ in. Section 33. Unstratified.

161. Bronze head of Harpocrates, probably a knob from a piece of furniture. The bottom is a shallow socket pierced in the centre, and there is a larger opening on the top; these openings were probably for the pin which fastened the head to the woodwork, and which would end above in the double crown of Egypt, as is usual for Harpocrates (cf. *B.M. Bronzes*, 1473 ff.). The hair is worked in large lumpy tresses, the central one raised and schematized to resemble a flower; the ears can scarcely be distinguished from the hair, which possibly was originally conceived as covering them (cf. statues of Antinous, Hekler, *Greek and Roman Portraits*, 250-6). The features are plump and infantile; the pupils of the eyes are sunk for silver inlay. The nose is flattened and there are some pittings on the face, perhaps due to bad casting; the general condition is excellent, with hard olive-green patina. Provincial work, probably of mid-second century A.D. Section 33. Unstratified.

¹ One of the latest examples is in the semi-barbarous no. 236 of the Musée de St. Germain (Reinach, *Bronzes Ant.*, p. 240). The 'Caracallas' of the Cabinet des Médailles, nos. 846-7, are more probably Nero's.

² Walters in *J.H.S.* 1925, pl. x; Arndt-Bruckmann, *Porträts*, 1049-50.

162. Bronze reclining man. Height $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. = 0.034 m. Cast very flat, but conceived as in the round, the back fully worked. It is slightly curved and may have stood on the edge of some circular object such as a bowl, the face looking inwards.

The man is beardless and reclines on his left side as at a banquet, the left leg under him, the right knee drawn up; the left hand rests at his side; the right hand against the right knee should hold a bowl, drinking-horn, etc., but the extreme rudeness of the style makes it impossible to say what object if any is intended here. A mantle is wrapped about the lower half, leaving the chest bare; pectoral muscles, nipples, navel, and the shoulder-blades at the back are rudely indicated by incision. It will be seen that the posture accurately reproduces the classical type of banqueter which goes back to Ionian art of the sixth century B.C. and which is most familiar from countless late sarcophagi and urns of Etruria.

The features are roughly but deeply incised; large eyes with dotted pupils; the nose and mouth are indicated by semicircular marks, which at first sight suggest that a drooping moustache is intended. There is a fringe of hair, and above this are two conical projections separated at the back by a groove and suggestive of a two-horned cap.

Found at the bottom of the inner ditch, on the north side of the stone fort and so presumably still of the Imperial period, c. fourth century A.D.; there is nothing in the style to prevent its belonging to a later age.

163. Upper half of a bronze statuette of Minerva. Height $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. = 0.039 m. The statuette has been broken away diagonally below the breast, the break smoothed with a file, and a hole bored through the crest, so that the fragment might serve as a pendant. The goddess originally brandished a spear in the raised right hand; the left hand at the side rested on a shield. She wears a high-crested helmet, tunic, and a mantle. Poor work, late second or third century A.D. Inner stone fort ditch. Bottom.

164. Lead sealing. A mounted warrior charges to right with couched spear; below is a cable-line. Diameter $\frac{7}{8}$ in. = 0.024 m. A duplicate from Felixstowe, Suffolk, is given by Roach Smith (*Collectanea Antiqua*, iii, 197, pl. xxxii, 3). With regard to date, Mr. Mattingly suggests comparison with the reverse of a coin of Constantius II (mint of Rome, A.D. 348; Emperor charging to right against a kneeling Persian). Inner stone fort ditch. Filling.

165. Bronze statuette of Mercury. Height $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. = 0.091 m. The god stands in a familiar pose, the left leg drawn back. On his head is the winged cap, and a cloak is wrapped over his left shoulder, the end falling over the left forearm, which is bent forward; in the left hand is a silver *caduceus*. The right arm hangs at the side and held a purse, now broken away; the right leg from below the knee and much of the

face are also missing. About the neck is a torc of twisted gold wire (cf. the Payne-Knight Mercury, B.M. no. 825). The surface has suffered from corrosion, but the work seems of good classical style, and of pre-Antonine date. Area XVI. First and early second century.

166. Bronze object in the form of the upper part of the body of a cock; head and neck, top of back, and tail, which is double, are shown; crude style. On the middle of the back is a small projection. The underside is cut flat, slightly concave in the centre, and this suggests that the bronze was soldered on to something, perhaps a lid, as a handle. Length 0.052 m. Outer stone fort ditch.

167. Bronze bust of a woman. Height 2 in. = 0.052 m. Cut square at the bottom below the breasts; the arms are omitted and the shoulders are cut vertically like a herm. The top of the head is open, and so is all the back save for a broad ring at the level of the mouth. The bust is therefore little more than a mask; it may have served as the terminal of a piece of furniture. The casting is heavy but rough, the style rude; the features flat, the eyes incised. The hair is waved straight back in front with two rolls at each side. On the top of the head is a circlet. There is no modelling on the bust except a heavy cord-like necklace. Gaulish work; probably late second to third century A.D. (cf. for the style Musée de St. Germain, *Bronzes Figurés*, no. 223). Filling of earth fort ditches. Before c. A.D. 275-300.

168. Bronze circular boss or cap; attached to some object by an iron nail of which a trace remains on the inside. The upper surface has a lion's head in high relief, with an incised fringe of mane all round. Good work. Diameter 0.019 m. Filling of earth fort ditches. Before c. A.D. 275-300.

169. Bronze small mask of a beardless figure wearing a Phrygian cap; hair shown at the sides by incised strokes. At the back is a bronze spike for attachment to some object. Height 1 in. = 0.025 m. Provincial work, second to third century A.D. The head recalls the 'dado-phores' who flank the central group on Mithraic reliefs. Unstratified.

170. Circular bronze brooch with hinged pin decorated with an embossed 'Late Celtic' design and ribbed border. The design is a triskele of trumpet scrolls with small crescents between, the whole being enclosed in a circle.

Five other specimens of this beautiful brooch type have been found in England, one in 1908 at Corbridge (*Arch. Ael.* n.s. v, p. 102, fig. 2), another at Silchester in 1890, now at Strathfieldsaye House (Romilly Allen, *Celtic Art*, pp. 107-8), and three from Brough-under-Stanmore, Westmorland, now in the British Museum (*P.S.A.* 2nd series, xix, 130, *Cumb. & West. Trans.*, n.s. iii, 71, and Leeds, *Celtic Ornament*, pp. 139-42). All are practically identical in design, though the Brough and Silchester examples have the enclosing circle indented

opposite the crescents, and one of these from Brough is tinned. Another difference to be noted in one of the Brough fibulae (*P.S.A. loc. cit.*) is the addition of eyes at the head of the scrolls. A similar tendency to convert a scroll into a zoomorphic design can be seen in the evolution of the 'Late Celtic' dragonesque fibulae, where the original form is a simple S (Collingwood, *Arch.* lxxx, p. 53).

The date of these fibulae has not yet been determined, but the discovery of three examples at Brough is significant as it is known to be the site of a local metal-works. A casting of a trumpet fibula, dating probably about the middle of the second century (*Cumb. & West. Trans.*, n.s. xxxi, p. 81, no. 8) as well as other objects of second-century date (*ibid.* iii, p. 71) show that it was active in the second century. The occurrence of three of these unusual brooches strongly suggests that they were made there at that period.

The form of the brooch, a simple disc with a hinged pin, is a common Roman type (cf. no. 47) that admits no close dating, and it seems likely that it was taken over and transformed by the Celtic craftsmen in north Britain, in much the same way as were the 'trumpet' brooches (Collingwood, *Arch.* lxxx). The persistence of 'Late Celtic' design during the second century is well attested by the Aesica brooch (hoarded c. A.D. 200 but probably of earlier manufacture, *Arch.* lv, p. 187, fig. 9 and lxxx, p. 42) and the Richborough fibulae and similar specimens must be considered as another instance of the same tradition.

Top soil. Between the outer and middle earth fort ditches.

171. A circular medallion of thin bronze with embossed decoration; laurel wreath round the edge, of which about half is missing. In the centre, bust of a beardless man to right, bareheaded, a cloak about his shoulders; he holds a chi-rho symbol in front of his face.

Probably for an attachment to a casket or for wearing as a pendant, in the manner of the northern *bracteates*. Compare similar attachments with portrait of Constantine on a casket from a fourth-century grave in the Vermand cemetery. (*Mém. de la Soc. Acad. de St. Quentin*, 4th series, xi, 89.)

On the identity of the man Mr. Mattingly writes: 'If this figure represents an emperor it can hardly be anyone but Magnentius (A.D. 350-3), a portrait of whom from the coins is shown for comparison on the right. The bare head is characteristic of him and of a few other emperors of the fourth century. Decentius, brother of Magnentius, is a less likely alternative, Constantine III, Gallus, and Julian II have clearly defined likenesses, which do not correspond to our piece. The Chi-Rho held in the hand at once suggests the well-known coin reverse of Magnentius: Chi-Rho between A and Ω SALVS DD NN AVG ET CAES (Cohen 29 ff.)'

Professor Delbruech of Bonn has suggested that the portrait is not that of an emperor, but of a high cleric—perhaps even of a Pope—and

that it is of a date about A.D. 450. In deference to this high authority we must not entirely exclude the possibility of a later date. But perhaps those features in this portrait, which might be used as evidence, may as well be accounted for by a certain degree of roughness as compared with the coin. (F.N.P.)

Unstratified.

172. A piece of bronze tubing fairly thick in the wall and covered with palmette patterns formed by finely incised strokes. One end is closed by a terminal composed of the masks of two women set back to back, a necklace dividing tube and neck. The masks are similar save that one is looking upwards; they are rudely modelled with parted hair and a fillet. At the crown of their heads is a small circular aperture. The other end is open and flattened laterally with an incised border. A tiny hole in the tube is probably accidental. The date and purpose of this curious object is uncertain. It may be a part of a water-tap, or the handle of a knife, though it is too small to give an effective grip. The flattened end strongly recalls the mouth-piece of a musical instrument, though here again the absence of a nipple raises difficulties. It has been suggested that the insertion into this end of a reed might produce an instrument analogous to the modern boatswain's whistle. (F.N.P.)

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Inner stone fort ditch. Middle layer.

173. Bronze mounted boar's tusk. The mount is hollow and consists of two pieces: (a) an inner bronze binding $\frac{3}{4}$ in. deep, which is not visible in the photograph; (b) an outer covering of thin bronze, with a raised binding at the lower edge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. The mount is pierced by a large pointed rivet, square in section, which projects $\frac{1}{2}$ in. from the face. The projecting part is ornamented with an incised pattern on all four sides IXI, and the head is moulded. See no. 174 below. Interior of fort. South-west corner. Top soil.

174. Similar object. The mount consists of (a) a triangular plate, decorated with a faint incised herringbone pattern, with a raised binding, and secured to the bone by a round-headed rivet which passes through the tusk and is visible on the back; (b) a thin bronze hollow binding as in no. 173, which is secured by two rivets, one of which is in position. On the berm to the west of the north-west bastion. Low level.

The use of these objects is uncertain. In Britain a similar pair was found at a Romano-British villa at North Wraxall, Wilts. (*Wilts. Arch. Mag.* vii, 70, pl. iv, 11; and *Arch. Journ.* xviii, 147—now in B.M.). These are fastened together as for suspension by the bronze mount or binding and are decorated with an embossed? wolf and dog or bear. It is suggested they were worn by man or beast as a crescent charm. The finds from the villa included Samian and Castor ware and the coin series extended to the Constantine period.

Another pair was found in a Germanic inhumation burial at Monceau-le-Neuf, in association with a coin of Constantine II, A.D. 377-40, late Roman glass, and iron shield boss. The horns were found in a Samian bowl at the right foot of the skeleton (C. Boulanger, *Mobiliers funéraires gallo-romains et francs en Artois et Picardie*, fasc. 1, pl. 10, 4 and 4A; fasc. 2, pl. 20, where references to other French examples are given). The Richborough tusks, then, may have been a hunting-trophy or have had a magical significance. The evidence suggests that they are of late Imperial date.

175. Bronze disc or medallion, for attachment to a background. The low moulded rim is partly broken away; in the centre is a mask in high relief of a bearded Satyr. On the bald forehead are two raised lumps, perhaps representing horns or grape-clusters; the pupils of the eyes are incised, the moustache long and drooping, the beard stylized in sets of grooves. Diameter 0.035 m. Gaulish work, second century A.D. Site VII. Unstratified. (F.N.P.)

176. *a* and *b*. Two reconstructed sides of wooden caskets ornamented with bronze fittings. The latter consist of thin rectangular plates with beaded borders and concentric circles in repoussé technique. Some of the plates do not have beaded borders on all four sides, indicating that they overlapped. Within two of the circles are roughly pierced keyholes and in the centre of each of the remainder is a bronze cone attached by means of a composition core, a little of which remains in some examples. Holes for the rivets by which the plates were attached to the wooden caskets can be seen and in both sets portions of the angle bindings are preserved, which has enabled the correct dimensions of the sides of the caskets to be obtained.

For comparison a reconstruction of a similar casket found at Dunapentele, Hungary, now in the Mainz Central Museum, is reproduced for the first time by the courtesy of Dr. G. Behrens, Director of the Museum (pl. XLVIII). At Woodcuts similar remains of a casket were found, containing a hoard of thirty coins ranging from Claudius I to Claudius Gothicus, A.D. 268-70 (Pitt Rivers, *Cranbourne Chase*, v, 61, pls. 19 and 20). More elaborate caskets occur in fourth-century graves at Abbeville and Vermand (*Mém. de la Soc. Acad. de St. Quentin*, 4th series, v, 362-8; vii, pls. 12-13). Several portions of similar fittings were found in the middle layers, and at the bottom of the stone fort ditches. There were others in pit 226, cut through by the ditches, probably of third-century date. *a*. Outer stone fort ditch. 4-8 ft. *b*. Inner stone fort ditch. 6 ft.

177. Hoard of fourteen bronze or brass bracelets and crossbow brooch. Bracelet no. 5 is closed by a rivet, and no. 8 has a fastening of wire wound through a circular perforation. The remainder, some of which have overlapping ends, appear to have had no fastening. Cf. *Rich.* II, nos. 59-63, and Wheeler, *Lydney*, fig. 17, p. 83, where refe-

rences to others of late third- and fourth-century date are given. The collection was found in two groups about 2 ft. apart in the lower filling of the inner ditch of the Saxon Shore fort. The hoard, therefore, from its position must be later than c. A.D. 275-300, and the associated brooch (pl. xxxi, no. 64, p. 121) also indicates definitely a fourth-century date. Inner stone fort ditch. South side. 3 ft. above bottom.

178. Nineteen bronze scales from a cuirass. These were fastened together by twists of bronze wire passing through the two circular perforations where the scales overlapped. A row of scales was probably laced to a leather foundation by thin thongs or wire through the perforations at the top of the scales. Stone fort ditches. South side. Top layer. (Inner ditch 6 scales; outer ditch 3; berm 10.)

Cf. *Newstead*, pl. xxiv, and fig. 12, p. 158 (from pit I, Antonine), where the type is fully discussed and references given. An additional find from Caerleon amphitheatre may be cited, which probably dates from the Flavian period (*Arch.* lxxviii, p. 165, fig. 14, 29). A good representation of a complete cuirass can be seen on the Column of Marcus Aurelius (Petersen, *Die Marcus-Säule*, Taf. 16, 11).

Other similar scales were found in area X, in a deposit mostly pre-Flavian with a few later pieces, and in area XV, below stone fort road.

179. Iron plate with thin bronze binding, attached by bronze rivets, from a suit of armour (*loricae segmenta*). Several fragments of other similar plates were found with it but of indeterminate shape. Inner stone fort ditch. South side. Bottom layer.

No exact parallel has been found, but the shape suggests a shoulder-piece, such as can be seen on Trajan's Column (Cichorius, Taf. vii, 14 and p. 29) worn by the officer leading a column of troops across a bridge of boats.

180. Bronze leaf-shaped stud from harness trappings. The upper surface was originally tinned and inlaid with a design in niello. There are three rivets at back, for attachment to leather. Found with no. 181 in pit 124. A.D. 65-80.

Studs and pendants of this design are not uncommon on first-century Roman sites. They have been found at Hofheim (Ritterling, Taf. xiv, 8 and 11), Wiesbaden, first occupied under Augustus (*O.R.L.* xxxi, Taf. x, 20-6), and Xanten (now in the Gold Room at the British Museum). A collection was found at Newstead in a pit with objects of late first- or early second-century date (Curle, pl. lxxiii, 2-4, and p. 134). They have not been found on the German Limes or later sites.

181. Crescent-shaped bronze pendant for harness trappings. The upper surface was originally tinned and had a pattern in punctated dots. The three terminals are leaf-shaped, the centre being a separate member which hangs free. There was originally an attachment at the head for suspension. Pit 124 with no. 180. A.D. 65-80.

Cf. Hod Hill (*B.M. Guide to Roman Britain*, p. 84, fig. 105, c), probably pre-Flavian, and Hofheim (Ritterling, Taf. xiv, 1 and 5), where it is suggested that the type may have had a superstitious origin. See also no. 180 above, with which it was found.

Roman horse-trappings are illustrated on the military tombstones of the Rhineland (*Germania Romana*, 1922, iii, Taf. vi-ix). These show round discs (*phalerae*) whose original purpose appears to be the concealment of the junction of straps on the quarters of the horse. From these are sometimes suspended streamers or straps with bronze terminals like no. 184 of this Report. At Newstead, Xanten, and Reeth, Yorkshire (B.M.) leaf-shaped pendants like no. 180 have been found attached to similar round discs, and may therefore be conceived as hanging from the collar strap much in the same way as on the modern cart-horse. Crescent-shaped pendants like no. 181 are shown on the monument of T. A. Bassus at Cologne (reproduced *Newstead*, p. 296, fig. 42) suspended alternately with the phalerae.

182. Bronze buckle with a movable tongue. The strap passed round the axis and was perforated to admit the tongue. Buckles with this type of attachment appear to have superseded the first-century hinged variety (cf. nos. 71 and 73 and *Rich.* III, no. 32) and to have lasted into the third century. They occur commonly on the Limes; for example, at the Saalburg (Jacobi, Taf. xxxvi, 11) and Zugmantel (*O.R.L.* xxxii, Taf. xii, 94 and p. 66) where the type is dated to the first half of the third century. West of section 47. Before c. A.D. 300.

183. Small mask of bronze; a beardless face; the hair arranged in high-standing tresses, the spiral curls of which are rendered by cross-incision. Cf. pl. XLIV, no. 167. These tresses at once recall the *ὄγκος* of a tragic mask (cf., for example, Bieber, *Theaterwesen*, pl. 65). Height 0.038 m. Style somewhat rough, but excellent technique, in high repoussé, the metal of thin section and with hard dark-green patina. Provincial work, but probably not later than the early second century A.D. Probably from a casket (cf. Pernice, *Hellenistische Kunst in Pompeii*, v, pl. 53). Surface find. (F.N.P.)

184. Crescent-shaped bronze stud, with remains of rivet for attachment to leather. Probably from harness. See no. 180. Unstratified.

185. Object of twisted bronze wire, probably the head of a hair-pin. Section 53. Before c. A.D. 85.

186. Bronze nail-cleaner with incised decoration. The butt is split for attachment. Inner stone fort ditch, west side.

Cf. nos. 125 and 217. See also *Rich.* II, nos. 34-5, and *Lydney Report*, fig. 19, no. 82 where it is noted that the type is rare or absent on C.1-2 sites. All these Richborough examples have been found in the top soil or filling of the fort ditches, which is consistent with a late date.

187-8. Bronze attachments, with incised decoration in chip-carving style. Both were from the filling of the inner stone fort ditch, no. 187 from the bottom layer.

These attachments are not uncommon in Teutonic graves of the Migration period. Specimens from an early Saxon grave at Dorchester, Oxon., are figured by Baldwin Brown (iv, pl. CLII, nos. 3-5, p. 558), where their use is discussed and other references given. They have been found in Teutonic graves at Vermand (T. Eck, *Les Deux Cimetières gallo-romains*, pl. xvii, 26) and Bliedersdorf, Hanover (*Fahrbuch des Provinzial-museums zu Hannover*, N.F. v, Taf. vi, 2f and g). The latter have been dated by associated finds to the first quarter of the fifth century by Dr. Roeder. In general they can be assigned to the late fourth and fifth centuries. Their exact purpose is unknown, but it may be suggested that they served to unite two or more small straps, the discs being riveted to the straps. A rivet can still be seen in position in the case of no. 188. See also no. 70, pl. xxxii, for another example.

189-90. Miniature bronze axes, decorated with incised lines. These may be part of a toy set of tools or else of votive origin. In Gaul votive axes of lead and stone have been found as offerings to native deities (Toutain, *Les Cultes païens dans l'Empire Romain*, iii, pp. 366 ff.). 189. Area XV. Below stone fort road. 190. East of section 53. Top soil.

191. Open-work bronze mounting, coated with white metal on the upper surface. Similar objects from the German Limes were thought to be belt mounts; see *O.R.L.* xiv, Pfünz, pl. xiii, 59, and *O.R.L.* xxxii, Zugmantel, pl. x, 49-50, 52-3. This type of metal-work is common in the second and first half of the third century; cf. *Rich.* III, no. 38, and nos. 151, 223, 225, 228 of this Report. It is probably of continental origin. Area XV. Below stone fort road.

192. Bronze mounting with open-work ornament and decoration of incised concentric circles. There are two studs at the back below the open-work, and an iron rivet at the top and bottom for attachment. Similar mountings were found in a lady's grave at Vermand of c. A.D. 400 (Baldwin Brown, iv, pl. cXLVIII). Stone fort road-metal.

An identical mounting, probably from the same mould, was found in an unstratified deposit in area XVII.

193. Bronze casing for the foot of a piece of furniture. This consists of a simple piece of bronze, bent to rectangular form, and strengthened at the corners by angle pieces. These are attached with bronze rivets and project to form feet. The lower edge of the casing has an internal flange, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad, with rivet-holes in opposite corners. It is likely that originally a flat metal plate, supported on the flange, would have completed the casing and protected the base of the leg. No parallel has been found. Unstratified.

194. Bone pin with transverse head. Area VI. Unstratified.

195-6. Bone pins with axe-shaped head. Cf. nos. 189-90, and *Lydney Report*, fig. 18, no. 62 and p. 83 where references are given and the continuation of the form in post-Roman times is noted. Inner stone fort ditch. Middle layer. West side.

197-201. Bronze pins with various ornamental heads. These specimens are representative of types commonly found at Richborough. Cf. *Rich.* II, nos. 21-30. Unstratified.

202. Pair of silver objects with a loop at one end and a hook at the other, possibly from a necklace or girdle. Cf. *O.R.L.* xxxiii, Stockstadt, Taf. VII, 61. Top soil.

203. Bronze lamp-hook, with loop for suspension. Cf. *Rich.* II, no. 39, where references are given, and *B.M. Guide to Roman Britain*, fig. 105, *b*, Hod Hill. Inner stone fort ditch. Middle layer. West side.

204. Bronze key with twisted stem, and incised decoration below a loop handle. A common type. Cf. *Rich.* II, no. 58. Inner stone fort ditch. Middle layer. West side.

205. Lead sealing with what appears to be a phallic emblem. Unstratified.

206. Leaf-shaped bronze pendant, possibly a strap-end or a harness trapping. Inner stone fort ditch. West side. Middle layer.

207. Bronze strap-end, with split butt and rivet attachment. The upper surface is decorated with a seven-pointed star in 'chip carving' style. The workmanship is clumsy and the surface worn. For strap-ends generally cf. no. 263 and *Rich.* II, nos. 46-9 (no. 48 with chip-carving decoration), where their date is discussed. A good example of similar decoration is figured in *Rich.* I, no. 11. On form and style this strap-end should be of late fourth- or fifth-century date. Inner stone fort ditch. West side. 5 ft.

208. Miniature bronze axe-hammer. Inner stone fort ditch. West side.

209. Bronze mounting decorated with incised concentric circles, and with two studs at the back. Similar objects have been found in late fourth- and fifth-century graves on the Continent, see Baldwin Brown, iv, pl. cXLVIII, Vermand, and T. Eck, *Les Deux Cimetières gallo-romains de Vermand et St. Quentin*, pl. xvi, 13, p. 216. A similarly shaped object is also figured in *Rich.* II, no. 52, but pierced for attachment. They are likely to have been used as belt mounts. Inner stone fort ditch. Top soil. West side.

210. Incomplete bronze fibula. Cf. Neuss, *B. J.* 111-12, Taf. xxiv, 64. A complete specimen is illustrated in *Hofheim*, x, 258, which must date before A.D. 79. West of stone fort. Unstratified.

211. Bone pin, in form of hand holding a fruit, probably a pomegranate, with a serpent coiled round the wrist. Area X. Unstratified.

212. Bone pin, in form of hand holding flat rectangular objects, perhaps *tabellae*. Cf. *Rich.* III, no. 31, A.D. 50-75. Area VII. Before c. A.D. 85.

213. Bone pin, with head in form of draped female bust. The domed type of hairdressing was in vogue in the late first and early second century. Cf. Mattingly and Sydenham, *Roman Imperial Coinage*, ii, pl. XII, 215—Plotina, d. A.D. 122. A similar pin was found at St. Quentin (*Mém. Soc. Acad. St. Quentin*, 4th ser., ix, pl. 1, 19). Area X. Unstratified.

214. Bone handle. A fragment of the iron tang remains in the socket. Area V. Unstratified.

215. Bone object of uncertain use. Possibly a spool or bobbin. Pit 61. 9-10 ft. A.D. 50-160.

216. Bone comb. The two rows of teeth are cut from a single piece of bone and held between rectangular bone strips by iron rivets. A normal late Roman type. Cf. *Rich.* III, no. 42, and no. 266 of this Report. Pit 63. c. A.D. 400.

217. Bronze nail-cleaner with incised decoration and split butt attachment. Cf. nos. 125 and 186 of this Report. Area X. Top soil.

218. Bronze key. The loop handle shows signs of wear. For other examples of loop-handled keys, see *Rich.* III, no. 41, and Jacobi, *Saalburg*, Taf. XLIV, 20. Area X.

219. Two pieces of fine gold wire, pointed at both ends. A similar object was found in the grave of the Frankish King Childeric, d. A.D. 481 (Cochet, *Le Tombeau de Childeric*, 1859, p. 145). Area XI. Unstratified.

220. Small bronze blade with long handle, looped for suspension. A surgical implement; cf. no. 127. Area X. Unstratified.

221. Bone spindle-whorl. The upper surface is slightly concave, and the perforation is surrounded by a raised ring. Pit 92. Late third or fourth century.

222. Bronze mounting for leather. Several very similar objects were found in a pit at Newstead attached to bronze rings, together with harness trappings, and first-century Samian ware (Curle, pl. LXXII and p. 128). Another was found still attached to a portion of leather (*ibid.*, pl. LXXVI, 6). It is probable that they are ornamental strap terminals, used either on harness or on military girdles such as may be seen on first-century legionary tombstones (Ritterling, *Hofheim*, Taf. xv, 73-4, p. 152). Area X. Unstratified.

223. Open-work bronze mount, with two studs for attachment to leather. Cf. *Rich.* II, no. 55, where references are given, and for other examples of similar open-work style see nos. 151, 191, 225, and 228 of this Report. Area south of the fort. Unstratified.

224. Bone handle of iron knife. The tang was hafted in a split socket and secured by a bronze binding. Area VII. Before c. A.D. 85.

225. Open-work bronze belt mounting, with two studs at back for attachment to leather. Cf. *Newstead*, pl. LXXVI, 20, probably Antonine; *O.R.L.* xxxii, *Zugmantel*, p. 87, Abb. 10, 5, before A.D. 260-70; and Caerleon, *Arch. Camb.* lxxxvii, p. 84, fig. 33, c. A.D. 105-200. The open-work belt-plate appears to be the usual type on military sites of the second and third centuries. For other mountings of this character see nos. 151, 191, 223, and 228 of this Report. Area X. Unstratified.

226. Part of triangular bone comb with zoomorphic decoration. An iron rivet which secured the handle-plates remains in position. A similar fragment is illustrated in *Rich.* III, no. 35, where the type, which can be dated c. A.D. 400, is discussed and references given. A parallel may be cited from the Frankish cemetery at Furfooz, late fourth to fifth century (*Soc. Arch. Namur*, xiv, p. 399 and pl. III, 4). Pit 98. 8-11 ft. c. A.D. 400.

227. Bone toggle. Area VII. Before c. A.D. 85.

228. Open-work bronze belt mounting, see no. 225 above. Unstratified.

229. Bronze fibula in form of a horse, decorated with two insets of enamel on body. The hinged pin is missing. Enamelled brooches in animal form are not likely to be earlier than the second century in date. For various forms see Lindenschmit, *A.U.H.V.* ii, iv and nos. 44 and 50 of this Report. Area south of site IV, with pottery up to c. A.D. 200.

230-60. Beads of various materials. These are representative of the types that have been found at Richborough.

230. Shale bead with double horizontal perforation. Unstratified.

231. Jet bead with horizontal perforation. Unstratified.

232. Jet bead with double horizontal perforation. Cf. *Lydney Report*, nos. 76-80, where several were found with objects, mostly of late third- to fourth-century date. Unstratified.

233. Perforated shale disc. Unstratified.

234. Jet bead with double horizontal perforation. Cf. nos. 230-2 and *Lydney Report*, no. 81. Unstratified.

235. Transparent blue glass. Inner stone fort ditch. Middle layer.

236. Opaque black glass with impressed decoration of turquoise-blue spots, surrounded by curved white lines. See no. 238. Inner stone fort ditch.

237. Opaque black glass with projecting spots or 'eyes' of turquoise blue, connected by impressed thin white lines. See no. 238. Unstratified.

238. Opaque black glass with impressed decoration of irregular red zigzag pattern. Surface.

Nos. 236-8 are Teutonic beads of the Migration period, but belong to continental Frankish rather than Saxon types. Cf. Baldwin Brown, iv, pl. cv, 7; Moreau, *Collections Caranda*, pl. xlvi, 1. For the technique of the decoration see Beck, *Arch.* lxxvii, pp. 60-5.

239. Jade-green glass bead. Unstratified. Cf. no. 254.

240. Ribbed 'melon' bead of blue glass paste. These are common at Richborough and other Roman sites. Dated examples have been found in pit 121, A.D. 90-130, and area east of west gate, Claudian level.

241. Blue glass bead with longitudinal perforation. Unstratified.

242. Blue glass. Top soil.

243. Hexagonal green glass bead now obscured by micaceous corrosion. Inner stone fort ditch.

244. Hexagonal green glass. Unstratified.

245. Pale blue glass. Unstratified.

246. Blue glass. Inner stone fort ditch. Middle layer.

247. Bronze with traces of gilding. Top soil.

248. Spherical jet bead. Inner stone fort ditch. West side.

249. Silver annular bead. Inner stone fort ditch.

250. Bronze bead, large perforation with collar. Area XVI. Claudian level.

251. Blue-green glass bead. Inner stone fort ditch.

252. Green glass bead, hexagonal. Outer stone fort ditch.

253. Blue glass cylindrical bead. Unstratified.

254. Jade-green glass bead. Area V, third or fourth century.

255. Pale blue vitreous paste bead. Inner stone fort ditch. Bottom.

256. Yellow glass bead. Unstratified.

257. Opaque bright yellow glass bead, with impressed decoration of a cobalt blue stripe on a white ground, and three spots of turquoise blue and white. Area XVI. Unstratified.

Beads with impressed decoration were made in La Tène and post-Roman times. Cf. Bulleid and Gray, *Glastonbury Lake Village*, ii, pl. LIX, and nos. 235-8 above. No parallel has been found for this example and it cannot be assigned with certainty to either period.

258. Transparent greeny-blue glass bead with faint incised decoration. Unstratified.

259. Pale brown glass bead. Unstratified.

260. Shale bead. Inner stone fort ditch.

261. Plasma intaglio, oval form, flattened and bevelled below, rounded above. Cupid running with bent bow. Good but diminutive style. Length 0.007 m. Area V. Unstratified. (F.N.P.)

262. Burnt sard intaglio; flat, circular field. On either side a bearded man; one with drapery about his legs stoops forward to take a basket from the shoulders of a stooping naked boy in the middle; the other, who is wrapped in a himation that leaves his right shoulder bare, raises his left hand as though directing proceedings. The features of both men are of the grotesque type. Beneath is an exergual line. Diameter 0.011 m.

Such scenes of rustic religious performances are not uncommon on gems of early Imperial date; see Furtwängler, *Ant. Gemmen*, text to pl. XLVI, no. 17, and compare B.M., nos. 2952, 3492. The gems seem mainly to belong to the first century A.D. and probably none need be later than the second century. The present example is rough in style, but this is not necessarily an indication of late date. For style and subject compare a cameo in Munich, Furtwängler, pl. LVI, no. 23. (F.N.P.)

Earth fort entrance. Unstratified.

See also nos. 87-90.

263. Bronze tongue-shaped strap-end, coated with wash of silver or white metal. The butt is split for attachment to the strap which was secured by two rivets. Cf. *Rich.* II, nos. 47-9, where the use of these strap-ends is fully discussed and parallels cited. They date from the late fourth and fifth centuries. For an example of an analogous type see no. 207 of this Report. In form and method of attachment they resemble the nail-cleaners nos. 186 and 217, which are probably of similar date. Outer stone fort ditch. West side. Top layer.

264. Hollow bone object, perhaps part of a sword-hilt. Cf. no. 269. Area XVI. Mostly A.D. 80-100 with a few later pieces.

265. Triangular bone comb decorated with incised geometric patterns. Cf. *Rich.* II, no. 43, where the survival of this type into the Saxon period is noted. Outer stone fort ditch. West side.

266. Double-sided bone comb. The centre is strengthened by two

strips of bone with incised decoration, the whole being held together by five iron rivets. The handle is in one piece with the teeth. The type is late Roman; cf. no. 216 of this Report. Inner stone fort ditch with building debris. West side.

267. Triangular bone disc with three perforations in the corners. Five specimens of these were found in the surface soil. See no. 268 below.

268. Bone disc with four circular perforations in the corners. These types of discs are used in tablet-weaving of braids (see Grace M. Crowfoot, *Antiq. Journ.* xix, p. 62 and the references there given). Outside north wall of stone fort. Unstratified.

269. Fluted bone grip from a sword-hilt. Complete bone hilts with pommel have been found at Newstead in a pit of the early period (Curle, pl. xxxiv, 13 and p. 103) and in a fourth-century grave at Cologne in association with a crossbow fibula (Lindenschmit, *A.U.H.V.* iv, Taf. 57). The type therefore appears to have been in use throughout the Roman period. It is portrayed also on Trajan's Column (Cichorius, *Die Trajanssäule*, Taf. xxviii, 92). Inner stone fort ditch, with building debris. West side.

270. Bone comb. The triangular handle-plates are attached by bronze rivets. Combs of this type occur in the Nydam Moss find in Denmark (Engelhardt, pl. v, 10) of the mid-third or fourth century A.D. See *Rich.* II, no. 43; III, nos. 35 and 42; and nos. 216 and 265-6 of this Report. It should be noted that all the stratified examples are of late date. Inner stone fort ditch. Middle layer.

271. Quadrangular bronze bell, with a knob at each angle of the rim. The iron clapper is missing. A common Roman type; cf. *Rich.* I, no. 15 (probably late third to fourth century). Area south of the fort. Unstratified.

272. Silver-covered bone handle. The tang of an iron implement, probably a knife, remains in the socket. Unstratified. Outside west gate of stone fort.

273. Shaped animal bone, decorated with incised circles and diagonal cuts. At one end a bronze ring is attached by an iron link held by a rivet. At the other end there was also an iron rivet and probably a similar bronze ring. The bone is solid, and not socketed. The bronze rings were probably connected by a chain and it may be conjectured that this object was worn as a talisman in similar manner to nos. 173-4 of this Report. Area south of the fort. Unstratified.

274. Bronze letter A, with projection at back for attachment. Part of an inscription. Inner stone fort ditch. West side. Middle layer.

275. Bronze pendant in form of a leaf pierced for suspension. The upper surface is tinned. A similar pendant was found at Hofheim in

a Vespasianic deposit (Ritterling, Taf. xiv, 3, and p. 178). The use of these pendants is well illustrated on Trajan's Column (Cichorius, *op. cit.*, Taf. xxix, 98). For other similar trappings see nos. 180-1 and 184 of this Report. Inner stone fort ditch. North side.

276. Bone casings of a wooden box or casket. The decoration consists of incised geometric patterns executed principally with a tool of compass type. The pattern on fig. *g* is an attempted guilloche design. The majority of fragments were attached by means of small pointed bone pegs (fig. *j*). A number of these still remain in position, projecting from the under surface, and the perforation for others can be seen (fig. *a*, etc.). A few fragments (figs. *h*, *i*, and *p*) have no means of attachment and must have been inlaid or stuck on. Three pieces (fig. *i*) are stained green, as though they had been in contact with bronze, perhaps the lock or handle. The remains are unfortunately insufficient to permit a reconstruction of the box.

They may be compared with a smaller box with similar casing from Heilbronn. This has a sliding lid and is decorated with a Chi-Rho and guilloche pattern (P. Goessler, *Germania*, 1932, p. 294). A reconstruction of the tool used to produce the decoration is also figured (*ibid.*, Abb. 3). The Heilbronn box is likely to be of late Imperial date. Inner stone fort ditch. Near bottom. West side.

IRON (pls. LVIII-LXIV)

Nos. 277-346, 348-52. Objects of iron. See also nos. 128, 138, 144-5.

Nos. 277 to 303 are heads of lances, javelins, or arrows. The majority were found in surface or unstratified deposits and the provenance in these cases will not be indicated. There is some difficulty in discriminating between the various types. Nos. 281 (area X), 282 (south of the stone fort), 295, and 296 are heads of javelins (*pila*). In nos. 295-6 the socket is thickened with a metal wrapping, in the case of no. 295 of lead, to give the head extra weight. No. 295 is barbed.

The *pilum* was a throwing-weapon of the legionary. Its purpose was 'to provide a weapon of high penetrating power which would bend by its own weight after striking and therefore could not be thrown back' (Collingwood, *Arch. of Roman Britain*, p. 263). It is first mentioned by Polybius (vi, 22), where details of its construction are given, but it is evident that the design and weight varied. *Pila* of the Republican era have been found at Numantia, Spain, dating from the second century B.C. (Schulten, *Numantia*, iv, Taf. 21 and 25), and include socketed and tanged varieties. They have also been found at Alesia (*Rev. Arch.* x, 1864, p. 337), destroyed 10 B.C.

Specimens of the early Empire are shown on the legionary tombstones of the Rhineland, and complete examples have been found and

reconstructed (see Lindenschmit, *A.U.H.V.* i, Heft 8, Taf. vi, no. 3 and iii, Heft 6, Taf. v, no. 1 and *Beilage*, where the weapon and its construction are fully described).

Pila of a heavy type have been found at Caerleon in second-century deposits (*Arch. Camb.* 1932, pp. 70-1, figs. 20-1) and on the German Limes, abandoned *c.* A.D. 250-70 (Jacobi, *Saalburg*, fig. 77, 1-2 and p. 484). Its use into the third century is attested by the discovery of barbed specimens in the Nydam Moss Find in Denmark, which is dated *c.* A.D. 250 (Engelhardt, pl. xi, 23-7). By the time of Valentinian the heavy *pilum* appears to have become obsolete and the lighter weapon that replaced it was termed *spiculum* (see Vegetius, *De re militari*, ii, 15).

Nos. 294 and 300-3 are arrow-heads. Nos. 294 and 302 (near south-west bastion) are barbed.

The rest are probably lance-heads. No. 278 is leaf-shaped with a split socket, of the type probably used by cavalry, cf. Caerleon, *Arch.* lxxxvi, fig. 17, p. 69; 283 (filling of inner stone fort ditch) is ovate (Caerleon, *Arch. Camb.* 1932, p. 68, fig. 18, 5); 284 (area south of the fort) is barbed and has a hole for rivet attachment, cf. *Newstead*, pl. xxxvii, 4; 286 has a prominent mid-rib (*Newstead*, pl. xxxvi, 4). For 288, a bolt-head, cf. Jacobi, *Saalburg*, Taf. xxxix, 20 and p. 484, Abb. 77, 24. No. 289 was found in the filling of the stone fort ditch, 293 on the berm of the south wall. Nos. 298-9 (filling of the stone fort ditches) are of doubtful type; similar missiles found at Caerleon were thought to be ballista bolts.

304-16. Styli. These are common at Richborough and a representative series is illustrated. No. 308 is from site VII, mostly fourth century. No. 313 from a deposit dating *c.* A.D. 70, and no. 314 from the filling of the inner stone fort ditch. The remainder are unstratified.

317. Iron cheek-piece of a helmet, with hinge attachment. The legionary helmet had two of these flaps to protect the face, which were hinged to the head-piece beside the ears, and fastened together below the chin. They can be seen in use on Trajan's Column (Cichorius, *op. cit.*, fig. 74, p. 90). For complete helmets see *Germania Rom.* v, Taf. xxxiii, 5, from Mainz, and *Newstead*, pl. xxvi, 1, and p. 164. The type appears to have been in use in the first and second centuries A.D. Area XVI. Before *c.* A.D. 85.

318. Part of heavy door-hinge. Unstratified.

319. Key with loop-handle. Cf. *Rich.* III, no. 41. Unstratified.

320. Iron blade of wooden spade. Cf. *O.R.L.* xiv, Pfünz, Taf. xvii, 34-5. Inner stone fort ditch. South side. Bottom.

321. Object composed of three pieces of twisted iron. At one end these are united into a tapering piece of metal which has been bent

to form a loop. At the other end two of the strands unite in a loop through which the third passes, and is then bent over. The purpose of this object is unknown. Top soil.

322. Key with hollow foot to shaft, for rotary lock. Area VIII. Unstratified.

323. Long tanged knife. Unstratified.

324. Tanged knife with curved back to blade and hilt mount still attached. Unstratified. Site VII.

325. Tanged knife. Site VII, mixed deposit, mostly fourth century.

326. Triangular-bladed knife with twisted iron stem and loop handle to which a ring with rolled ends is attached. South of site VII. Mixed deposit, mostly third and fourth century.

327. Knife with ring for attachment to haft at base of blade. Inner stone fort ditch. West side. Bottom.

328. Tanged knife with concave blade. Inner stone fort ditch. West side. Bottom.

329. Tanged spear-head. Outer stone fort ditch. West side. Surface.

330. Tanged blade with remains of haft at base of blade. Inner stone fort ditch. Middle layer. West side.

331-4. Tanged knives. Cf. *Rich.* I, no. 18; II, no. 74; and nos. 304-9 of this Report. These are representative of the types found at Richborough. Unstratified.

335. Pair of pincers. Area XVI. Before c. A.D. 85.

336. Compass or dividers attached by an iron bolt. North-east corner of stone fort. 3 ft.

337. Pair of shears. Cf. *Rich.* II, no. 67. Inner stone fort ditch. South side. 8 ft.

338. Implement pierced for hafting, combining a two-pronged fork and ovate blade. A digging tool; cf. *Germania Romana* (1922), v, Taf. 15, 1, from Gettenau, Darmstadt. Site VII. Top soil.

339. Adze, with square butt. Outer stone fort ditch. Bottom layer.

340. Head of large pair of dividers, probably a mason's or surveyor's tool. Unstratified.

341-2. Axe-heads with square butt and oval perforation for hafting. Area XVI and east of section 53. Both top soil.

343. Chisel. Cf. *O.R.L.* xxxii, Zugmantel, Taf. xvi, 32. The socketed form is more usual. Professor Collingwood (*Arch. Rom. Brit.* p. 269) suggests that this solid variety was a mason's tool. Unstratified.

344. Iron bucket handle. Site VII. Probably fourth century.

345-6. Latch-lifter with ring handle: 346, another, tanged and so perhaps hafted. These have been found on pre-Roman sites; cf. *Glastonbury Lake Village*, ii, pl. LXII, 156. Unstratified.

347. Fragment of a pottery vessel of uncertain form. Fine hard clay with a darker grey polished surface. It is ornamented with a female form in low relief, probably a native deity. Both the clay and the rude modelling compare very closely with the indented beaker with the Sun God previously found (*Rich.* III, p. 185, no. 361). Reference may be made to a find of similar ware at Caistor where the fragments apparently date between A.D. 150 and 230 (*J.R.S.* xxii, pp. 39, 45-6, group Q.3, 4). Refuse layer between inner and outer ditches, south of the west gate: possibly third or early fourth century.

348. Iron fish-hook of size suitable for sea-fishing. Unstratified.

349. Iron spear-head with closed socket. The narrow blade has a pronounced mid-rib. The form is Germanic rather than Roman. The closed socket is practically unknown in this country in the pagan Saxon period, and the same appears to hold good for the contemporary Frankish and continental cemeteries. The nearest parallels that can be quoted to the present example are from Nydam and Thorsbjerg, which are ascribed to the fourth century (Engelhardt, *Denmark in the Early Iron Age*, pl. x, 15-16 and xi, 43). Baldwin Brown (*Arts in Early England*, iii, 235, pl. xxxii, 4) illustrates a very similar spear-head from Brighton, and it may be suggested that both the British examples came from the Baltic area. (T.D.K.) Found with nos. 350-1.

350. Iron shield-boss of coarse shape ending in a slight point. This type is descended from a Germanic type of pre-Roman date which survived until the fifth or sixth century, when a few examples are found in pagan Saxon graves in this country. Found with nos. 349, 351.

351. Pewter bowl with heavy projecting rim and slight foot-ring. The material and form suggest late provincial Roman rather than Teutonic work. Nos. 349-51 were found with an inhumation burial 722 ft. north of the stone fort, p. 80.

352. Conical iron shield-boss ending with hand-grip. This is a Jutish type of sixth-century date which can be paralleled in the Kentish cemeteries, e.g. Faversham. The prototype is of late Roman date with a concave profile, examples of these occurring in a cemetery near Vermand with a final date of c. A.D. 406. Found in inner stone fort ditch at 4-8 ft.

LAMPS

Nos. 353-65. See also no. 150.

The type numbers 1-3 assigned to the clay lamps are based on *Rich.* III, pp. 89-90.

353. Bronze lamp-stand with hollow foot-ring. The outside is decorated with moulded projections at intervals, and the under side with sunk concentric circles. The square perforation at the back was probably the socket for a handle or bracket. Cf. Loeschcke, *Lampen aus Vindonissa*, Taf. xxii, 1076 *a* and *b*, first century; and an open lamp, with similar decoration and a crescent counterpoise, from Xanten, also assigned to the first century (*B. J.* 122, p. 401, pl. lvi, 13). Section 33. Top soil.

354. Lamp with voluted nozzle. Soft cream clay, coated with remains of reddish-brown slip. In the centre an animal-like figure holding a shield and perhaps wearing a gladiator's helmet. A similar figure, described as a fox in armour, was found on a lamp in a grave group at Colchester dated A.D. 50-60 (May, *Catalogue of the Roman Pottery in the Colchester and Essex Museum*, p. 181 and pl. lxxi, 4). Type 1. Area VII. Before *c.* A.D. 85.

355. Lamp of brick-red clay with pink surface. The projecting nozzle is rounded, but lacks volutes. Area X. Before *c.* A.D. 200.

356. Bronze hanging lamp, of good workmanship and complete with the exception of the suspension-chain. Volutes of a somewhat degraded type flank the spout and there are concentric circles on the base. Area V. Late first century.

Cf. Walters, *B.M. Cat. of Lamps*, type 77; Broneer, *Corinth*, Lamps, type XXII. (F.N.P.)

357. Circular lamp of cream clay with volutes on nozzle. Type 2. Cf. *Rich.* III, pl. xix, 1-2. In the centre is the head of a bearded man. Cf. *Vindonissa*, vii, 395. Found with nos. 362-3 and 365. Area XVI. A.D. 75-90.

358. Circular lamp of buff clay, coated with pinky-brown slip. The nozzle is missing. In centre is a bird perched on a bough with leaves and a fruit. Cf. *Vindonissa*, Taf. iii, 531, and xiv, 526 (type 2), where references to three other examples are given; and *O.R.L.* xxxv, Faimingen, Taf. ix, 35 (type 1). Area XVI. Before *c.* A.D. 85.

359. Fragment of lamp of soft buff clay, coated with remains of pinkish-orange slip. An erotic scene is depicted. Cf. *Vindonissa*, Taf. viii. Pit 195. A.D. 60-80.

360. Fragment of hard white clay lamp coated with remains of brown slip. In the centre a seated Cupid. Unstratified.

361. Lamp with loop handle, of hard white clay coated with remains of black metallic slip. The central hole and nozzle are surrounded by a raised rim, with two small vestigial lugs on the shoulder. Inner stone fort ditch. Bottom.

Small lamps of this type do not occur on early first-century sites such as Vindonissa or Hofheim. They have been found in Roman graves at Cologne in association with coins of Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Alexander Severus, and pottery of second- to third-century date (see *B. J.* cxiv-cxv, 398-429, Taf. xxiii-xxv, grave nos. 24, 26, 28, 43, 51, and 55). The clay is similar to certain types of Castor-ware pottery, which was made in Germany at Cologne and in this country in the second and third centuries A.D. Typologically the lamp is akin to the Fortis type (see no. 365), which was first manufactured in north Italy at the end of the first century A.D. and may be regarded as a later provincial development.

362. Fragments of hard buff clay lamp, coated with brown slip, now much burnt. The voluted nozzle was probably rounded (type 2). In the centre is a hare and its young, amid conventional foliage. Found with nos. 357, 363, and 365. Area XVI. A.D. 75-90.

363. Circular lamp with voluted nozzle. Hard cream clay with remains of burnt brown slip. In centre a conventional wreath design. Type 2. Found with nos. 357, 362, and 365. Area XVI. A.D. 75-90.

364. Fragment of circular lamp of soft cream clay, coated with orange slip. Cf. *Rich.* III, pl. xix, 2, and *Vindonissa*, iii, 616 for similar geometric decoration. Pit 200. A.D. 50-70.

365. Circular lamp of hard buff clay coated with brown slip, much burnt. The long nozzle has a central sunk groove, closed at both ends and pierced by two air-holes. The top of the lamp is slightly sunk, with a central air-hole, and surrounded by a raised rim. There are three projections on the shoulder. The base is stamped ATIMETI, within concentric circles (see p. 241). Cf. *Rich.* II, no. 84, p. 97, stamped FORTIS.

The projections on the shoulders are vestiges of the suspension-loops of a bronze original. An intermediate typological stage can be seen at Vindonissa, where the clay is in loop form (*Vindonissa*, Taf. 1, no. X, K).

Lamps of this type date from the beginning of the Flavian period. They do not occur at Haltern or in the Claudian deposits at Hofheim, but have been found at Pompeii (*Notizie degli Scavi*, 1881, p. 302) and are common at Vindonissa (Loeschcke, p. 273 and Taf. 1, where the north Italian origin of the type is discussed). In a degenerate form they continued in use in the second and third centuries, see no. 361.

Found with nos. 357, 362-3 in area XVI. A.D. 75-90.

GLASS

366-78. See also nos. 153-4.

366. Pale bluish-green bottle of fine blown glass. Pit 194. Filled in by *c.* A.D. 85.

The base of a similar vessel was also found in pit 141, Flavian. Cf. Kisa, *Das Glas im Altertum*, iii, Formentafel A, no. 51.

367. Green glass flask. Pit 122, 21 ft. Filled in *c.* A.D. 130-50, but contained some pre-Flavian material.

The neck of a similar vessel was found in the same pit. The type occurs at Hofheim (Ritterling, Taf. xxxviii, 13), in the mid-first century, but probably persisted into the second century.

368. Blue glass flask, similar to preceding. Area XVI. A.D. 75-90.

369. Pale blue glass bowl with tubular rim. Pit 194. Filled in by *c.* A.D. 85.

Cf. *Rich.* III, nos. 57, A.D. 80-120, and 63, A.D. 70-100. This type of rim does not occur at Hofheim and appears to have originated in the Flavian period.

370. Colourless glass flask. Pit 141. A.D. 75-100.

371. Pale blue glass flask with round body. Pit 194. Filled in by *c.* A.D. 85.

For prototype of this form, see *Hofheim*, Taf. xxxviii, 12. Hexagonal and rectangular forms commonly occur and stamped examples are known. The type lasted into the second century, see *B. J.* cxiv/cxv, Taf. xxiii, and pp. 396-8, grave 23, with a Samian dish form 31 stamped L. C. VIRILIS.

372. Green glass bowl with folded tubular rim. Pit 195. A.D. 60-80. Cf. no. 369.

373. Pale blue glass beaker decorated with incised lines on outside surface. Pit 141. 6-12 ft. A.D. 75-100.

Cf. *Rich.* I, pl. xix, 7, mid-first century, *Hofheim*, pl. xxxviii, 1 B, and Abb. 93, p. 367, 4 and 6.

374. Greenish-yellow glass beaker decorated with incised lines on outside surface. Pit 141. 6-12 ft. A.D. 75-100.

Another example in pale blue glass was also found in this pit. Cf. no. 373.

375. Upper part of a beaker of opaque white glass. Pit 194. Filled in by *c.* A.D. 85.

Cf. *B. J.* cxiv/cxv, Taf. xxii, 22, 17, for a similar form found at Cologne in a grave with Flavian pottery.

376. Beaker of yellowish glass decorated with faint incised lines on outside surface. Pit 141. A.D. 75-100.

Cf. *Hofheim*, Taf. xxxviii, 3A, and p. 367. A.D. 40-79. An example occurs in a grave at Cologne with a second-century Samian bowl, form 37 (*B. J.* cxiv/cxv, Taf. xxiv, grave 47, O).

377. Small pale blue glass bottle. Pit 141 (two examples). A.D. 75-100.

Cf. Ritterling, *Hofheim*, Taf. xxxviii, type 19, and Abb. 93, 1 and 3. The neck of an apparently similar vessel in brown and white variegated glass was found in area VII in a deposit dating before c. A.D. 85.

378. Upper part of a beaker of pale blue-green glass decorated with faint incised lines on outside surface. Pit 141. A.D. 75-100.

The conical beaker with the out-turned rim occurs at Hofheim (Ritterling, p. 367, type 3B). Cf. no. 376.

The following types of glass vessels recorded in previous Reports were also found in dated deposits.

Rich. I, pl. xix, 8. Several fragments from pit 122. Filled in c. A.D. 130-50, but containing some pre-Flavian material.

Rich. III, pl. xv, 58. Pillar-moulded blue glass bowls. Pit 105. A.D. 65-85. Pit 222. Flavian.

Rich. III, pl. xv, 59. Pillar-moulded bowl in blue, white, and yellow; one fragment from area VII; before c. A.D. 85; one from section 47; top filling of west Claudian ditch; pre-Flavian.

379. Part of a small jug of greyish-yellow paste coated with yellow glaze. It is decorated with rosettes and detached leaves, in series, and is the true St. Rémy ware (cf. Déch. i, figs. 37, 52). Jugs of this type decorated in relief, of mid-first-century date, have been frequently found on early sites and many are preserved in the Rhenish museums. Examples occurred in a grave group at Colchester (cf. May, *Colchester*, pl. lxxv, 3a) and have been found in London (Wheeler, *London in Roman Times*, fig. 54, no. 6). Greenish-yellow beakers, studded 'en barbotine', have also been found at Haltern (Loeschke, *Haltern*, p. 191, Abb. 11), 11 B.C. - A.D. 16, and in an early grave at Wroxeter (Shrewsbury Museum). Area south of the fort.

380. Fragment of a vessel of St. Rémy ware, greenish-yellow glaze, decorated with an acorn and oak-leaves. Probably form 29. See no. 379. Unstratified.

381. Fragment of St. Rémy ware, yellow glaze. Probably form 29. See no. 379 and Déch. i, figs. 42-3 for similar decoration. Unstratified.

382. Part of the wall of a globular vessel, apparently Déchelette's form 68. Dark metallic glaze or varnish; hard grey paste. Unstratified.

The late Dr. Davies Pryce wrote: 'This is part of a vessel of the

type described by Déchelette as "à vernis métallique" (cf. *Rich.* II, p. 59). Below the smooth upper portion of the vessel is a double row of deeply notched roulettings (Déch. i, pl. iv, 68). Beneath the rouletting is a demi-medallion containing a bird to left, cf. Déch. 1011. This bird frequently occurs in the work of the Trajan-Hadrian potter of Blickweiler (*K.B. und E.* pl. 1, 1, 2, and pl. 11, 1, 5). The LEZOUX potter PATERNUS made form 68 in this technique (Déch. i, p. 290, no. 43). Date probably c. A.D. 130-50.'

EARLY IRON AGE POTTERY (see p. 8)

383. Fragment of upper part of large vessel with thickened rim, decorated on outside edge with finger-tip indentations, and with a row of diagonal slashes on the shoulder. The paste is a dark, hard, well-washed clay, without any apparent admixture of grit. The vessel has been well fired and is of an unusually good substance. Unstratified.

Cf. Scarborough, *Arch.* lxxvii, pl. xxi, 8, and *Hengistbury*, pl. x, 6; *All Cannings Cross*, pl. 39, 6.

384. Rim fragment of carinated vessel, decorated with row of finger-tip indentations immediately below rim. The paste is of coarse soft dark brown clay containing fine flint grit. Area XVI, filling of large Early Iron Age ditch to east of Claudian entrance.

Cf. *Hengistbury*, pl. x, 5, 6; *All Cannings Cross*, pl. 39, 4.

385. Rim fragment of vessel of coarse dark brown clay, containing fine and large particles of grit. Area XVI. Filling of large Early Iron Age ditch to east of Claudian entrance.

Cf. *St. Catherine's Hill*, fig. 11, E.126, for flat rim top.

386. Fragment of thick-sided vessel decorated with row of finger-tip indentations, rim missing. The paste is dark, containing a quantity of grit. Area XVI. Filling of large Early Iron Age ditch, east of Claudian entrance.

Cf. *All Cannings Cross*, pl. 39, 4; *Hengistbury*, pl. x, 1, 2.

POTTERY

DECORATED SAMIAN

By T. DAVIES PRYCE, F.S.A.

(Plates LXXIII-LXXXIV)

Pl. LXXIII, no. 1. Crater, form 11. Area X. Unstratified.

Dull, brownish-red glaze.

Everted rim with externally grooved lip. There is an internal circular groove at a slightly higher level than that of the ovolo.

Single bordered, elongated ovolo of Italic (Arretine) type. The tongue has a slightly swollen terminal. The wall of the vessel is

divided into two decorated zones by a bead-row. In the upper zone is a scroll, the large leaves of which resemble those depicted on a Tiberio-Claudian form 29 by SCOTTIVS (K. 1919, 72 H).¹

Bifid 'tendrils-union', similar to those used by the early potters BALBVS and VRVOED (K. 1919, 11 A; text-fig. 28).

Concentric circles of early type in the field (cf. K. 1919, 14 A BILICATVS, 41 F, INGENVVS, at Sels). Only a small part of the lower zone remains, but two vertical bead-rows, still partly represented, indicate that this zone was decorated by a series of rectangular compartments containing rosettes or other *motifs*, as on Tiberian craters at Bregenz (K. 1919, 2 D, E) and Sels (K. 1919, 41 J). Typologically the vessel is Tiberio-Claudian.

Period: Early Claudian.

Pl. LXXIII, no. 2. Crater, form 11, variant. (i) Section 47. Filling of west Claudian ditch. Claudian. (ii) Second filling of main east-west road. Before c. A.D. 85.

Dull brownish-red glaze. The ovolo has a double border and slender plain tongue, as frequently seen in Italic ware and on early South Gaulish craters (cf. K. 1919, 2 D, E, F, 3 P).

The scroll has large polygonal leaves and spiral buds, a frequent type of decoration in the Claudian period (cf. Ritterling, *Hofheim*, xxvi, 5; K. 1919, 76 B, SENICIO FE). The deeply divided heart-shaped leaf was used by BILICATVS (K. 1919, 14 A) and other early potters.

There is an internal 'step' at a level corresponding with the external fluting that is seen above the ovolo.

As illustrating the necessity of the care which should be exercised in estimating the value and implications of stratification, it may be pointed out that another piece of the same crater was found beneath the filling of the outer Claudian ditch.

Period: Claudian.

Pl. LXXIV, no. 3. Form 29. Area south of the fort. Unstratified.

Dull red glaze; good execution. Rounded contour and everted rim. The continuous scroll of the upper frieze is of the divergent variety, viz. its stalks diverge from a nodal point, formed by an astragalus, and terminate in spiral buds and cuneiform, spurred, and stipuled leaves. The spur opposite the stipule is swollen, as in the work of INGENVVS (K. 1919, 40 A, Sels) and other early potters.

The central moulding is rouletted, a feature highly characteristic of decorated ware of Tiberian and early Claudian type. The lower frieze is decorated with a garland of repeated bilateral leaves (cf. *Richborough* III, pl. xxii, 2). In the upper curvatures are very large polygonal leaves of an early type (cf. Ritterling, *Hofheim*, xxvi, 5), spiral buds,

¹ K. 1919 = Knorr, *Töpfer und Fabriken verzierter Terra Sigillata des ersten Jahrhunderts* (1919).

and the six-lobed leaves so frequently found in the work of the early South Gaulish potters (cf. K. 1919, text-figs. 21, INGENVVS, 26, NAMVS, 27, SENICIO). In the lower curvatures are upright ornaments ending in poppy-heads. The cordate leaf with raised borders occurs in both early and late South Gaulish work and was used by the potters DARIBITVS, CALVVS, and PAVLLVS (K. 1919, text-fig. 10). Four-beaded 'tendrils-unions'.

Period: Early Claudian.

Pl. LXXIV, no. 4. Form 29. Between sections 53 and 56. Pre-Flavian.

Dull brownish-red glaze. Comparatively short rim, which is slightly everted. Rounded contour. The continuous festoon of the upper frieze is early in type. The tassel, composed of beads ending in a rosette, is suspended from a bow-like knot (cf. *Richborough* III, pl. xxiii, 4 and K. 1919, 93 c, Sels). The continuous scroll of the lower frieze displays deeply ribbed palmate leaves and six-lobed 'buds', as occurring frequently in the work of the early potters (cf. *Richborough* III, pl. xxiii, 3, 4 and K. 1919, text-figs. 21, 26, pls. 76 c, d, 49 c, Sels). The bifurcations of the scroll are masked by double bifid 'tendrils-unions', as occurring in the work of the Julio-Claudian potters (cf. *Richborough* III, pl. xxii, 1, SENICIO).

Period: Claudian.

Pl. LXXIV, no. 5. Form 29. Unstratified.

Good glaze and workmanship. Rounded contour, in imitation of the Arretine crater. On the upper frieze are seen a rosette and a concentric circle. The latter *motif* is frequently found on pre-Flavian sigillata.

Rouletted central moulding, a common characteristic of the earliest or Tiberian forms 29, but rare in the Claudian period. On the lower frieze is depicted a scroll with leaves of early type. The sycamore-like leaf with expanded and curved base occurs on a Tiberio-Claudian crater at Bregenz (K. 1919, 3 N); the elongated leaf is closely paralleled in the work of the early potters DARRA, SENO, and STABILIO (cf. K. 1919, text-fig. 18, pls. 78 A, 79 B). Bifid 'tendrils-unions' with four basal beads.

Period: Claudian.

Pl. LXXIV, no. 6. Form 29. Unstratified.

Scroll with sessile or stalkless bilateral leaf, as occurring in the Tiberio-Claudian period. The above type of leaf occurs in the work of the early potters BILICATVS, LICINVS SCOTTIVS, and STABILIO (K. 1919, text-fig. 6). As usual, the concavities of the sessile scroll contain large rosettes (cf. *Arch.* lxxviii, p. 82, text-fig. 2; Walters, *B.M. Cat.*, M 5). The plain central moulding is bordered by rows of large and well-spaced beads, an early characteristic.

Period: Early Claudian.

Pl. LXXIV, no. 7. Form 29. Area XVI. Unstratified.

Lower frieze displaying upright leaf decoration with basal arcading (cf. pl. II, no. 8).

Period: Claudian.

Pl. LXXIV, no. 8. Form 29. Area XVI. Unstratified.

Good glaze; worn relief. The contour of the vessel shows slight carination.

Upper frieze: Two-leaf scroll. The leaves are of the same type as those used by BILICATVS (K. 1919, 15 F; *Arch.* lxxviii, p. 87, fig. 36) and NAMVS (K. 1919, 60 B). Double bifid 'tendrils-union'.

Lower frieze: Upright plant ornament with basal arcading, highly characteristic of the Tiberio-Claudian period (cf. *Arch.* lxxviii, fig. 16, p. 82, London; K. 1919, 40 A and 40 D, Sels, 40 C, Hofheim). This class of decoration was used by many of the earliest potters, such as AMANDVS, BILICATVS, INGENVVS, and SENICIO.

Period: Claudian.

Pl. LXXIV, no. 9. Form 29. Area X. Unstratified.

Rounded contour. Dull brownish-red glaze. Broad central moulding with clearly defined striation or rouletting, bordered above and below by large beads. The scroll of the lower frieze displays three polygonal leaves of medium size, closely similar to those on an early form 29 by NAMVS (K. 1919, 61 C).

Rouletting of the central moulding is mainly characteristic of Tiberian examples of 29, but is occasionally found in the Claudian period (cf. Ritterling, *Hofheim*, xxv, 7 a).

Period: Early Claudian.

Pl. LXXIV, no. 10. Form 29. At bottom of outer Claudian ditch. Claudian.

Lower frieze with scroll decoration.

The polygonal leaves and the six-lobed leaves occur frequently in early work. This six-lobed leaf was used by the pre-Flavian potters MACCARVS and SCOTTIVS (K. 1919, 49 C, 71 B) and also occurs in the work of the Nero-Flavian potter GERMANVS (K. 1919, 35). It is represented in the Claudian period at Hofheim (Ritterling, *Hofheim*, xxvi, 5). Bifid 'tendrils-unions' with two basal beads.

Period: Claudian.

Pl. LXXV, no. 11. Form 30, stamped MASCLVS (retro) among the decoration.

Forms 30 by this potter were frequently stamped in this manner (cf. Walters, *B.M. Cat.*, M. 406; O. & P. VIII, 2, IX, 4). Area XVI. Before c. A.D. 85. Good, dull red glaze and excellent workmanship. The lip is neat and the internal fluting is at a higher level than the external one (above the ovolo). The tongue of the ovolo ends in a large rosette. Above the ovolo is a bead-row, as frequently found in

pre-Flavian work. The decoration is composed of arcades and cruciform ornaments, figure-subjects intervening. The details are as follows:

- (1) Arcade with upright dog; above, a hare of the usual MASCLVS type.
- (2) Diana and the small hind. The Diana is of uncommon type and not that figured by Déchelette.
- (3) Cruciform ornament.
- (4) A double arcade with upright dogs; above, a hare. The central column of the arcade is composed of a series of *astragali*. Upright animals are highly characteristic of the Claudian period (cf. Ritterling, *Hofheim*, Abb. 46, on a crater; K. 1919, 39, style of OFCRESTIO and INGENVVS; *Arch.* lxxviii, p. 95, no. 70).
- (5) A juggler (D. 565), a type which occurs in both pre-Flavian and Flavian work.
- (6) Part of a cruciform ornament with arrow-heads of an early type in the lower compartment (cf. K. 1919, 12 E, BASSVS). The upper corner-tendrils end in three rosettes, a pre-Flavian feature. Rosettes in the field.

Period: pre-Flavian, c. A.D. 50–65.

The potter MASCLVS worked at La Graufesenque chiefly in the period Claudius–Nero, but the occurrence of his stamps at Sels suggests that he commenced work as early as the principate of Caligula. The stamps of MASCLVS and MASCVLVS probably came from the same workshop, but the impressions MASCLVS, MASCLVS·F, and MASCLVS FE are the earlier, as shown by the occurrence of one or other of these signatures at Sels (*ante* A.D. 41) and on his decorated work which is typically pre-Flavian. But already in the Claudian period at Hofheim both impressions—MASCLVS and MASCVLVS—have been found. The stamp MASCVLVS occurs in the Domitianic period at Newstead, thus suggesting that this *officina* was probably active as late as the Flavian period. Amongst the datable sites where these stamps have been found the following may be mentioned: Sels, Hofheim I, the pre-Flavian period at Novaesium and Wiesbaden, York (MASCLVS on Ritt. 1, probably a 'survival'), and Newstead. This potter made forms Ritt. 1, 8, Dz. 15/17, 17, 16, 18, 18/31, 27, 33, 29, and 30. For further details see *Richborough I*, p. 72.

This potter should be distinguished from OFMASCVI, whose decoration is typically Domitianic.

Pl. LXXV, no. 12. Form 29. Inner stone fort ditch.

Slight evertion of the rim; contour rounded. Good glaze and workmanship.

Upper frieze: Straight wreath composed of ogee or lyrate leaves with a beaded stem, as used by the early potters ALBINVS, BILICATVS,

BALBVS, MACCARVS, and SENICIO (cf. K. 1919, 1 A, 11 A, 14 D, 51 J, 77 J).

Lower frieze: Remains of upright leaf ornament.

Period: *Claudius*–Nero.

Pl. LXXV, no. 13. Form 29. West of stone fort. Unstratified.

Dull red glaze; good workmanship. Everted rim of medium height. The stalks of the scroll of the upper frieze end in leaves with curved points (cf. *Richborough* III, pl. xxiii, 2; K. 1919, 14 A, BILICATVS) and rosettes. Bifid 'tendrils-unions' with basal beads. The lower frieze is decorated with repeated gadroons.

Period: *Claudius*–Nero.

Pl. LXXV, no. 14. Form 30. Pit 136. Pre-Flavian.

Garland arcade and upright ornament with elongated leaves of an early type (cf. K. 1919, text-fig. 10).

Period: pre-Flavian.

Pl. LXXV, no. 15. Form 30. Pit 56. Mostly Nero–Vespasian.

Lustrous glaze. The ovolo is bordered above by a wavy line and its tongue terminates in a star-rosette. The wall is decorated with an upright leaf from the base of which arise tendrils terminating in heart-shaped leaves with curved borders, as used by the pre-Flavian potter DARIBITVS (K. 1919, 30 C, 31 E, 89 D). There are traces of diagonal wavy lines, suggesting that the design may be part of a large cruciform ornament.

Period: pre-Flavian.

Pl. LXXV, no. 16. Form 29. Unstratified.

Lower frieze displaying the repeated volute ornament. Each volute has a spiral appendage, as in the work of DARRA (K. 1919, text-fig. 18). For the incidence of this early *motif* see *Richborough* III, pl. xxiv, 3, p. 102.

Period: pre-Flavian.

Pl. LXXV, no. 17. Form 29. Area XVI. Pre-Flavian.

Good, dull red glaze; good execution. The bowl has a rounded contour. The upper frieze is decorated with a winding scroll; the lower with a vine-scroll of early type (cf. K. 1919, 60 B, 76 C, NAMVS and SENICIO).

The 'tendrils-union' composed of five compressed beads occurs in the work of the pre-Flavian potter DARIBITVS (K. 1919, 30 A).

Period: pre-Flavian, c. A.D. 50–65.

Pl. LXXV, no. 18. Form 29. Outside west gate. A.D. 60–80.

Dull glaze; good workmanship.

Lower frieze: (a) An upright plant with lateral pendent leaves. These leaves are elongated and have a central mid-rib and are frequently seen in early work (cf. K. 1919, 6 B, AMANDVS, 11 A, BALBVS,

72 J, SCOTIVS). (b) Remains of a scroll with a large polygonal leaf and bifid 'tendrils-unions' with beaded bases.

Period: pre-Flavian.

Pl. LXXV, no. 19. Form 30. Unstratified.

Dull glaze; good workmanship.

Cruciform ornament, containing a three-bladed, deeply serrated pendent leaf, as occurring in the work of the pre-Flavian potters CARVS and MELVS (K. 1919, 20 F, 56 A).

Period: pre-Flavian.

Pl. LXXV, no. 20. Form 29. Unstratified.

Good glaze and workmanship. The deeply ribbed and serrated leaves (cf. K. 1919, 6, AMANDVS, 72 H, SCOTTIVS), tendril ending in three 'berries' (cf. K. 1919, text-fig. 7; *Arch.* lxxviii, fig. 49) and double and single bifid 'tendrils-unions' of the lower frieze are all features that are highly characteristic of early decorated sigillata.

Period: *Claudius*-Nero.

Pl. LXXV, no. 21. Form 29. Area XI. Unstratified.

On the upper frieze a two-leaf scroll is seen, viz. a single stalk arises from the parent stem and terminates in two leaves. The leaves are closely similar to those used by the pre-Flavian potters AMANDVS, LICIVS, and SCOTTIVS (cf. K. 1919, 6, 45 B, 72 H). Compare also the two-leaf scroll of BILICATVS (*Arch.* lxxviii, p. 87, fig. 36). Bifid 'tendrils-unions'. On the lower frieze are the remains of an upright leaf ornament.

Period: pre-Flavian.

Pl. LXXV, no. 22. Form 29. Area XIV. Unstratified.

Good glaze and workmanship. The lower frieze is decorated with alternating garland-festoons and cruciform ornaments. The festoons are composed of repeated bilateral leaves with traces of beads at their bases (cf. *Richborough* III, pl. xxii, 2, SENICIO; K. 1919, 45 B, LICINIANA, 60 A, NAMVS).

In the cruciform ornament are small elongated serrated leaves of early type. Concentric circles in the field.

Period: *Claudius*-Nero.

Pl. LXXVI, no. 23. Form 29. Pit 82. A.D. 50-70.

Everted rim and carinated contour. Good glaze and workmanship.

Upper frieze: A continuous festoon, the tassels of which are corded and end in a series of wedge-shaped elements. The festoons contain spirals ending in rosettes and small three-lobed leaves, the latter also occurring on a 29 signed OFIC PRIMI at Vechten (K. 1919, 66 D).

Lower frieze: Garland festoons with intervening upright plant ornaments. Three festoons contain cocks to r. and l. and above each cock is seen a bird or 'Nile-goose'. In another festoon is a large Nile-goose

with a small one above, as depicted in the work of the pre-Flavian potter DARIBITVS (K. 1919, 30 B). 'Nile-geese' both large and small occur throughout the first century.

Cocks of the type illustrated were used by the pre-Flavian potters AQVITANVS, BASSVS, and LICINVS (K. 1919, 8, 12 D, *Hofheim*, 46 c). The tendrils of the vertical plant end in acorns (cf. K. 1919, 14 A, BILICATVS, 37 K, GERMANVS).

The schematic arrangement of the decoration of the lower frieze is similar to that on a 29 by the potter DARIBITVS (K. 1919, 30 B).

On the basal interior is the stamp OFIC·PRMI = OFIC PRIMI.

The stamp OFIC PRIMI occurs on the early decorated work of the potter PRIMVS and it is probable that the bowl is representative of the art of the earliest potter who used this name. His stamps have been found at Sels (*ante* A.D. 41), in the Claudian period at Hofheim and the pre-Flavian age at Xanten and Novaesium. For further particulars of this potter see *Richborough* I, p. 76.

Period: Neronian.

Pl. LXXVI, no. 24. Form 29. Pit 56. Mostly Nero-Vespasian.

Everted rim, carinated contour. Fair glaze and workmanship.

Upper frieze: The stalks of the scroll end in rosettes and much divided leaves, closely similar to those used by the Flavian potter COSIVS RVFVS (cf. K. 1919, text-fig. 44). Double bifid 'tendrilonion' as occurring in the early work of IVCVNDVS (K. 1919, 43 c). This type of tendril-union is rarely found in the Flavian period.

Lower frieze: Zonal decoration. (1) Straight wreath of repeated leaves. (2) Continuous festoon containing birds with heads turned back and large rosettes, as used by the Nero-Flavian potters OFBASSICO and MEDDILLVS (K. 1919, text-fig. 12). (3) The remains of a winding scroll and a 'Nile-geese'.

Period: Neronian.

Pl. LXXVI, no. 25. Form 29, stamped ARDACI on the interior base. Area XVI. A.D. 60-80.

Fair glaze and workmanship. The contour shows slight carination. The stalks of the scroll of the upper frieze end in acorns and rosettes. Four-beaded 'tendrilonions' from which arise small spiral tendrils, a characteristic of Neronian rather than Claudian ware. The lower frieze is decorated with alternating cruciform ornaments and medallions. The cruciform ornaments contain tendrils ending in lanceolate leaves and arrow-heads, and are furnished with corner-tendrils that end in rosettes and three-bladed leaves of an early type. In each medallion is a dolphin to r. as used by the Claudian potter DARIBITVS (K. 1919, 30) and later or Flavian potters.

Period: Neronian.

The potter ARDACVS worked at La Graufesenque chiefly in the Claudian period, but his initial and terminal activity should be assigned

to the reigns of Tiberius and Nero, respectively. His stamps have been found at Sels (*ante* A.D. 41), in the Claudian period at Hofheim, in the Claudius–Nero fortress at Xanten, and in the pre-Flavian period at Novaesium and Wiesbaden. He made forms Ritt. 8, 9, Dz. 15/17, 17, 18, 24/25, 27, and 29. For further details see *Richborough* I, p. 62.

Pl. LXXVII, no. 26. Form 29. Outer stone fort ditch, bottom layer. Good bright red glaze; excellent execution.

The decoration of the upper frieze is similar to pl. LXXIV, no. 3. Plain central moulding. The lower frieze is decorated with alternating 'garland-festoons' and cruciform ornaments. The central pendent leaf of the cruciform ornament occurs in the work of the Claudius–Vespasian potter OF CRESTIO and his Domitianic follower M·CRESTIO (K. 1919, text-fig. 12). The griffin (D. 503), above the garland-festoon, was used by the Nero–Vespasian potter MACER (K. 1919, 48) and occurs at Pompeii (A. *Pompeii*, 52, 57, 64, 80). Although the decoration of the upper frieze is exactly similar to that of the bowl, pl. LXXIV, no. 3, the bright red glaze, the figure-type, the pendent leaf of the cruciform ornament, and the absence of rouletting from the central moulding indicate a later date. On the other hand, the character of the cuneiform leaf and the concentric circles are typologically pre-Flavian.

Period: Neronian.

Pl. LXXVII, no. 27. Form 30. Area VIII. Unstratified.

Good glaze and workmanship. Small, neat lip. The ovolo is bordered above by a bead-row and its tongue has a rosette terminal. The internal fluting is situated at a higher level than the external one. Part of a cruciform ornament remains, with grouped arrow-heads in its upper compartment.

The corner-tendrils ending in three rosettes is an early feature (cf. K. 1919, 39, style of CRESTIO and INGENVVS; *Arch.* lxxviii, figs. 63, 67, 71).

Period: Neronian.

Pl. LXXVII, no. 28. Form 30. Pit 76. Pre-Flavian.

Dull glaze; good workmanship.

The ovolo is devoid of a tongue (cf. Ritterling, *Hofheim*, xxvii, 1, Flavian period). The wall is decorated by garlands and upright plants.

The large leaf with triangular upper limit occurs on a sigillata-jug at Vindonissa (K. 1919, text-fig. 34) with the incomplete stamp SA|, probably the impression of the Nero–Flavian potter SABINVS, who made this class of vessel (cf. O. & P. LXXXV, 2 and *London in Roman Times*, fig. 51). The absence of a demarcating line between the ovolo and the decoration is an almost invariable characteristic of the pre-Flavian period. This feature, however, occasionally persisted into the principate of Vespasian.

Period: Nero–early Vespasian.

Pl. LXXVII, no. 29. Form 30. In filling of earth fort ditches.

Good glaze and workmanship. The decoration is composed of alternating panels and arcades. The panels are demarcated by wavy lines, with corner-rosettes. The following details may be noted:

- (1) In a divided panel, imbricated leaves and the head of a man to r. (D. 667 Nimes). This head occurs on a pre-Flavian 29 in the Guildhall Museum.
- (2) Arcade with fluted columns, containing a semi-nude figure to r.
- (3) Mask, not illustrated by Déchelette, but occurring in a smaller size on a form 37, probably by GERMANVS (*B.M. Cat.*, M. 1074).
- (4) Jupiter, seated (D. 6), a common Flavian type.
- (5) Nude figure to r. grasping a cord or whip. No exact counterpart can be discovered.

Period: Nero–Vespasian.

Pl. LXXVII, no. 30. Form 29. Area XV. Unstratified.

High everted rim. Fair glaze and workmanship. The tassels of the continuous festoon of the upper frieze end in poppy-heads.

The panel decoration of the lower frieze is composed of alternating cruciform ornaments and medallions.

The terminals of the plant ornament of the cruciform decoration are frequently found in Flavian work, but the central leaf is of a somewhat early type. The short spiral corner-tendrils occur in the work of the Nero–Flavian potter OF.BASSI.CO (K. 1919, 13 M). The birds in the medallions are similar to those used by the pre-Flavian potter AQTIVANVS (cf. K. 1919, 9 J). The regular alternation of cruciform ornament and medallion is characteristic of the pre-Flavian rather than the Flavian period.

On the interior base are the remains of a stamp, /CVN•1, probably that of IVCVNDVS or SECVNDVS. The bowl is almost certainly representative of the early work of one of these potters.

Period: Nero–Vespasian.

Pl. LXXVII, no. 31. Form 29, with incomplete and illegible stamp on the interior base. Pit 200. A.D. 50–70.

The lower frieze is decorated with a winding scroll from the lower curvatures of which depend wavy lines terminating in a three-bladed leaf. The leaf is not directly attached to the wavy line—its beaded base projects upwards, a feature which usually occurs in early work (cf. *Arch.* lxxviii, p. 93, no. 61, style of OF CRESTIO). The design is closed by a repeated three-bladed leaf of Flavian type.

Period: Nero–Vespasian, c. A.D. 65–75.

Pl. LXXVII, no. 32. Form 29. Area VII. Before c. A.D. 85.

Lower frieze: Combined scroll and garland decoration. Upright plants in the lower concavities. Birds with heads turned back, *vis-à-vis*,

as frequently seen in the Nero-Flavian period. Four-beaded 'tendrils-unions'.

Period: Nero-Vespasian.

Pl. LXXVIII, no. 33. Form 29, stamped GERMANI on the interior base. Pit 153. A.D. 65-70.

Everted rim and carinated contour. The divergent scroll of the upper frieze bears some similarity to that of no. 3, pl. LXXIV, e.g. the nodal point is masked by an astragalus and the cuneiform leaf is of an early type, the spur opposite the stipule being swollen. The lower frieze is decorated with a row of repeated diamond-shaped ornaments and a continuous scroll, in the lower curvatures of which are corded medallions containing birds with heads turned back. The corded medallions and this kind of bird are found on other examples of this potter's work (K. 1919, 35). Above the scroll are birds *vis-à-vis*. Concentric circles in the field, as usually found in pre-Flavian work.

Period: Nero-Vespasian, A.D. 65-75.

GERMANVS worked at La Graufesenque in the Neronian-Flavian period. The following sites, where his stamps have been found, indicate the period of his activity: In the pre-Flavian period at Novaesium and Wiesbaden, at Hofheim in the Flavian occupation, Rottweil, Pompeii, Carlisle, Corbridge. He made forms Ritt. 1, Dz. 15/17, 16, 18, 27, 18/31, 29, 30, 37, and Knorr 78. For further details see *Richborough* I, p. 69. He should be distinguished from the second-century potters of the same name who worked at Lavoye and Westerndorf.

Pl. LXXVIII, no. 34. Form 29, with the stamp C SILV| = C·SILVIVS. on the interior base. Filling of inner stone fort ditch.

Part of the scroll of the upper frieze is seen. On the lower frieze are depicted a straight chevron wreath and S-ornaments in series, both *motifs* of common Flavian type.

Period: Flavian, A.D. 75-85.

The potter C·SILVIVS worked at La Graufesenque chiefly in the Flavian period. His work has been found in London, Kettering, and Corbridge in Britain; also at Nîmes, Mainz, Orange, and Emporion. In addition to Dz. 29, he made forms 18 and 27.

Pl. LXXVIII, no. 35. Form 29. Area X. Unstratified.

Comparatively short, slightly everted rim. The repeated rod-like ornaments of the upper frieze are unusual.

For vertical plant ornament of the upper frieze see Walters, *B.M. Cat.*, M. 168 and Ritterling, *Hofheim*, xxiii, 1.

Period: Nero-Vespasian.

Pl. LXXVIII, no. 36. Form 29, with the stamp OFRONINI on the interior base. Unstratified.

Lower frieze decorated with repeated gadroons which are bordered below by a row of rosettes.

Period: Flavian.

The well-known potter **FRONTINVS** worked at La Graufesenque in the Flavian period and his decoration is typical of that age (cf. O. & P., p. 58). His work occurs in this period at Rottweil, Carlisle, Newstead (Curle, p. 209, figs. 1 and 4), Camelon, and Cannstatt. The above variant of his stamp, with the ligatured **N** and **T** occurs at Camelon, Vechten, and other sites. He made forms 15/17, 18, 27, 33, 24, 29, and 37. The stamp is occasionally recorded on form 31, but it is highly probable that these are examples of the transitional form 18/31. His name being frequently recorded on form 29 and seldom on form 37 suggests that his period of activity lay chiefly in the earlier two-thirds of the Flavian period. For further particulars see *Richborough* I, p. 69, and II, p. 64.

Pl. LXXVIII, no. 37. Form 29, with the stamp **OF C** on the interior base. Between sections 53 and 56. With pottery nearly all before c. A.D. 85.

Fair glaze and workmanship. High, everted rim and carinated contour. On the upper frieze a continuous festoon is depicted.

The straight wreath of the lower frieze is composed of repeated five-bladed leaves (cf. K. 1919, 63 c, **PASSENVS**). Beneath the wreath the decoration is arranged in panels, depicting lions *vis-à-vis* with fan-tailed plants intervening, and grouped arrow-heads with oblique wavy lines. Tendrils ending in lanceolate leaves depend from the upper border of two panels. The lion to l. occurs in the work of **GERMANVS** (K. 1919, 35). The lion to r. is a common Flavian type, occurring in the work of **GERMANVS** and other potters of this period. The bowl is almost certainly the work of the potter **CALVVS**.

Period: Flavian, A.D. 75–85.

Pl. LXXIX, no. 38. Form 37. Pit 142. A.D. 70–90.

Good glaze and execution. Ovolo with a corded tongue which has a truncated terminal. No wavy or beadline separates the ovolo from the decoration. This type of ovolo and the absence of the demarcating line are highly characteristic of, if not peculiar to, the potter **GERMANVS** (cf. K. *Rottweil*, 1907, vi, 1, 3, viii, 1, 4, 5, 7). The vine-tree and the speckled hares are types which are found on a form 78 by **GERMANVS** (K. 1919, 39 R). The straight wreath that closes the design is a common Flavian *motif*. It is practically certain that the bowl was made by **GERMANVS**.

Period: Vespasianic.

Pl. LXXIX, no. 39. Form 29, with the stamp **OF CALVI** on the interior base. Area X. Unstratified.

Fair glaze and workmanship. High, everted rim; carinated contour. The decoration of the upper frieze is arranged in panels which contain: (a) a lion to r., as used by **COELIVS**, **GERMANVS**, and other

Flavian potters (K. 1919, 23 A, 36 A); (*b*) oblique wavy lines and arrow-heads; (*c*) festoon with tendrils and lanceolate leaves; (*d*) grouped arrow-heads; (*e*) lion to l., as (*a*). A tendril depends from the upper border of the panel, above each lion.

On the lower frieze are depicted a straight wreath and a winding scroll the upper concavities of which are filled with leaf-ornaments. In the lower curvatures are seen grouped arrow-heads, a lion to r., as used by COELIVS (K. 1919, 23 A) and a boar to l., as used by many Flavian potters. Beaded 'tendril-unions' of an inferior type. The decoration is highly characteristic of the Flavian period and its general type is common in that age at Pompeii, Rottweil, and Newstead.

Period: Flavian, A.D. 75-85.

The potter CALVVS worked at La Graufesenque in the Nero-Flavian period. His work occurs at Sels (one of the few pieces of later date than A.D. 41, occurring on this site), in the pre-Flavian period at Novaesium and Wiesbaden, and plentifully on Flavian sites (cf. O. & P., p. 56). He made forms 15/17, 16, 18, 27, 33, 29, and 37. For further particulars see *Richborough* I, p. 64.

Pl. LXXIX, no. 40. Form 37. Area XVI. Before c. A.D. 85.

Ovolo with rosette tongue-terminal. Panel decoration, demarcated by wavy lines with corner-rosettes. In one panel is a cruciform ornament of Flavian type; in the other a garland-festoon composed of a repeated three-bladed leaf. Above the festoon is a griffin to l. (cf. D. 502, MOMMO), as frequently occurring in Flavian and pre-Flavian work.

The design is closed by a wreath, composed of a triple row of poppy-heads or pomegranates (cf. *B.M. Cat.*, M. 24 and 527 for the occurrence of this wreath on Flavian bowls).

Period: Flavian, A.D. 75-85.

Pl. LXXIX, no. 41. Form 37. Area X, south.

Shallow plain band above the design. Neat lip. Dull glaze; fair workmanship.

The tongue of the ovolo has a swollen terminal. Zonal decoration, demarcated by wavy lines. In the upper zone, spiral buds in series and a straight wreath of chevron type. In the lower zone are repeated S-shaped ornaments with serrated borders.

All the above *motifs*, or their variants, are highly characteristic of the Flavian period, but the absence of figure-types is unusual during this age, on form 37.

This form, with entirely ornamental decoration, has been found in the Vespasianic period at Pompeii (*A. Pompeii*, 68; D.I. fig. 64).

Period: Flavian.

Pl. LXXX, no. 42. Form 29. Pit 94. A.D. 70-90.

Fair workmanship. Everted rim and carinated contour.

The decoration of the upper frieze is divided into panels containing animal figures of a Nero-Flavian type and a horizontal plant *motif* that is frequently found in the Flavian period (cf. K. 1919, 27 OF COTOI; K. *Rottweil*, 1912, XIX, 1, 2).

The scroll of the lower frieze has large polygonal leaves and small heart-shaped leaves. In the lower concavities are depicted pendent plants and animals of Flavian type. The dog to r. occurs in the work of VITALIS (K. 1919, 84 F) and other potters of his period.

On the basal interior is the stamp V|||||Σ = VITALIS. This particular impression of the well-known Nero-Flavian potter VITALIS occurs on forms Ritt. 8, Drag. 15, 17, 18, 18/31, 27, and 29 (cf. Oswald, *Index of Potters' Stamps on Terra Sigillata*). He should be distinguished from potters of the same name who worked at Lezoux and Rheinzabern. For further particulars of this potter see *Richborough I*, p. 59.

Period: mid-Flavian.

Pl. LXXX, no. 43. Form 29, with the stamp CABIĀN on the interior base. Outside west gate. A.D. 60-80.

Fair glaze and workmanship. The contour of the vessel is approximately rounded.

The upper frieze is decorated with two straight wreaths composed of repeated three-bladed leaves. The lower frieze is decorated with three straight wreaths composed of similar leaves, and the design is closed by a chevron wreath of a type frequently found in the Flavian period. The relief is uncommon in its frequent repetition, only two punches having been used in its production. The stamp may be variously read as CABIATI•M or CABITANI.

Period: Vespasianic.

The potter CABIATVS or CABITANVS probably worked in South Gaul in the Nero-Vespasian period. Although not prolific in output, his wares were widely distributed, having been found in Spain (Emporion), Italy (Ostia), Germany (Neuss), and Britain, as well as in Gaul. He made forms 18, 29, and 33. His decorated ware appears to have been confined to the form 29, examples of which occur at Bonn, London (G. H. Mus.), Neuss, Paris, and Vechten. For further details see Oswald, *Index of Potters' Stamps on Terra Sigillata*.

Pl. LXXX, no. 44. Form 29, with the stamp C•VAL• A.BA/ = C•VALERIVS ALBANVS on the interior base. Pit 135. Top. Filled in, A.D. 75-85.

The remains of the central moulding, bordered below by a row of large beads, are seen in the upper part of the illustration. Panel decoration of the lower frieze, displaying (i) a cupid to l. (cf. D. 280) as also occurring in the work of CALVVS, IIVST, VITALIS, and VANDERIO (K. 1919, text-fig. 13); (ii) a medallion containing a cupid with cord or whip as also used by MOMMO; (iii) a cruciform ornament.

The corner-tendrils of the panels end in well-formed lanceolate

leaves of an early type. This class of leaf occurring in this situation was frequently used by MOMMO (cf. A. *Pompeii*, 3, 5, 11, 18, 19).

Period: Flavian, A.D. 80-5.

Decorated bowls signed by this potter may all be attributed to the Flavian period (cf. *Richborough II*, xxvii, 7; London, Guildhall Museum; Nymwegen, K. 1919, 87 D). In addition to forms 29 and 37, this potter also made 18, 27, and 33. For further details see *Richborough II*, p. 67, and Oswald's *Index of Potters' Stamps on Terra Sigillata*.

Pl. LXXX, no. 45. Form 37. Pit 87. Filled in c. A.D. 90.

Panel decoration, demarcated by wavy lines, with rosettes at the junctures. Three-pronged tongue terminal. Zonal arrangement of decoration.

In the upper zone is a divided panel, in one compartment of which is an animal devouring a recumbent man (D. 967). This type occurs at Pompeii (A. *Pompeii*, 77), Rottweil (K. *Rottweil*, 1907, xiv, 11), Newstead (Curle, *Newstead*, p. 207, 3), and Brecon (*Brecon*, S. 85). In the other compartment is a heavy straight wreath.

The lower zone is divided into a series of panels containing (1) oblique wavy lines, arrow-heads, and a dog to r.; (2) in a medallion a Cupid to r., as used by VANDERIO and VITALIS (K. 1919, 80, 83) and as occurring at Pompeii (A. *Pompeii*, 60) and Brecon (*Brecon*, S. 173); (3) oblique wavy lines, arrow-heads, and sitting hare; (4) in a medallion a Cupid to l. (cf. D. 280), as occurring in the work of CALVVS, IIVST, and VITALIS (K. 1919, text-fig. 13); (5) no. 1 repeated. The design is closed by repeated S-shaped ornaments.

Period: Flavian, c. A.D. 80-90.

Pl. LXXXI, no. 46. Form 37, with the stamp MERCATO retro on a raised label, among the decoration. Inner stone fort ditch.

Fair glaze and workmanship. The ovolo has a three-pronged tongue-terminal. Zonal decoration demarcated by heavy wavy lines. In the upper zone a continuous festoon; in the lower are depicted animals running over tufts of grass, a fan-tailed plant intervening, a common Flavian schematic arrangement. A chevron straight wreath forms a lower border.

Period: Domitianic.

The potter MERCATO worked in South Gaul chiefly in the reign of Domitian. For details of this potter see *Richborough II*, pp. 69-70 and p. 80. The South Gaulish potter MERCATO should be distinguished from the second-century potters, named MERCATOR, who worked at Lezoux and Heiligenberg.

Pl. LXXXI, no. 47. Form 37. Earth fort entrance. Unstratified. Fragment with the stamp M]ERCAT[O retro, amongst the decoration. Fair glaze; coarse workmanship.

Zonal decoration, demarcated by coarse wavy lines. On the lower zone is a dog running to r. over a grass-tuft, a frequent late Flavian scheme. The design is closed by a coarse straight wreath, as used by BIRACILLVS (K. *Rottweil*, 1907, xv, 7) and MERCATO (K. 1919, 57 B, G, F; *Richborough* II, xxvii, 11).

MERCATO, the South Gaulish potter, worked chiefly in the Domitianic period. For the incidence of his stamps see *Richborough* I, p. 57, II, pp. 69, 70.

Period: *Domitianic*.

Pl. LXXXI, no. 48. Form 37, with the stamp M•CRESTO amongst the decoration. Pit 127. A.D. 80–90.

The four-pronged terminal of the tongue of the ovolo is a peculiarity shared by the contemporary potter CRVCVRO. Panel decoration, demarcated by heavy wavy lines with corner-rosettes. (a) Man with tied hands confronting a bull. Closely similar men appear on bowls from Günzburg and Vindonissa (cf. K. 1919, 96 D, E) and at Tours (D. 640). (b) Dogs to r., common Flavian types (cf. A. *Pompeii*, 3, 7, 40, 42, etc.). (c) Cruciform ornament of late Flavian type. (d) Speckled hares, as frequently found at Pompeii (cf. A. *Pompeii*, 40, 42, 48, 49) and on Flavian sites.

The design is closed by a repeated S-ornament, a common Flavian motif. Period: Flavian, probably Domitianic.

The potter M•CRESTIO worked at La Graufesenque, chiefly in the principate of Domitian, but his activity may have been prolonged into the early Trajanic period. His decoration is of Domitianic type (see signed bowls, K. 1919, 28, and text-figs. 17, 36, 46, and *X Cymmrodor*, XLII, pl. 40, fig. 70). He made forms 29, 30, 37, 27, and ? 31. For further details see *Richborough* I, pp. 55, 56.

Pl. LXXXI, no. 49. Form 37. Unstratified.

The ovolo has a rosette tongue-terminal and is bordered below by a heavy wavy line. The schematic arrangement is that of panels. In two arcades, with heavy columns, are seen Sileni (D. 323) standing on altars (D. 1089, S•IVL•PRIMVS) placed upside down. This Silenus is a late South Gaulish type, as also the altar (cf. *Brecon*, S. 47, 73, 79, 143, 144; K. *Rottenburg*, pl. 1, 10, 11). Dog to l., over a grass-tuft. Beneath the decoration is part of a cursive stamp which might be representative of S•I[V]LIVS PRIMVS.

Period: Domitianic.

Pl. LXXXI, no. 50. Form 37. Stone fort ditches, bottom layer.

Amongst the decoration is the early QOD monogram, with an elliptical central element (*Brecon*, type i, p. 193, and S. 184, fig. 86, nos. 1, 2). This type of monogram began to appear late in the principate of Domitian, but is particularly characteristic of the Trajanic period. Good yellowish-red glaze; excellent workmanship. Panel

decoration demarcated by rows of very fine beads (smaller than in the drawing) with rosettes at the junctures. Rows of fine beads are highly characteristic of the Trajanic period (cf. Pryce, 'Cornucopia bowls', *Antiq. Journ.* x, p. 349, figs. 7 and 8, both by the Trajanic potter IOENALIS; K. B. *und E.*, text-fig. 23, the work of the early second-century Lezoux potter BIRRANTVS). The following elements in the decoration may be noted:

- (a) A straight wreath composed of curved bilateral leaflets (cf. *Antiq. Journ.*, x, p. 349, fig. 7, IOENALIS).
- (b) Pygmy or small warrior with shield overhead. On a 37 in the Guildhall Museum this figure confronts a small warrior (D. 140, CARANTINVS). Part of the shield of this warrior is seen in the drawing. For this conjunction see also *Brecon*, S. 167.
- (c) A cruciform ornament with beaded lines.
- (d) A tripod (cf. D. 1071, CARANTINVS, and *Antiq. Journ.*, x, p. 349, fig. 8, IOENALIS).
- (e) Figure to front, probably a warrior.

The design is closed by a repeated trefoil leaf, as occurring in the work of IOENALIS (*Antiq. Journ.*, x, p. 349, fig. 7).

Period: Trajanic.

Pl. LXXXI, no. 51. Form 37. Pit 122. c. A.D. 130-50.

Good glaze and workmanship. Ovolo with a single border and rosette tongue-terminal, bordered below by a fine wavy line. The large well-modelled cordate leaf of the scroll is copied from a not uncommon South Gaulish type. The cable-like thickenings of the scroll, as also the 'crowns' on its stalks, are highly characteristic of decorated ware of the first third of the second century. Below the scroll are masks. The design is closed by a ram's-horn wreath, type i, the borders of the leaves being beaded. Above the wreath is a fine wavy line. For further details of the ram's-horn wreath see *Richborough* II, pp. 57, 58, and Pryce, 'Cornucopia bowls', *Antiq. Journ.* x, p. 344 fol.

Period: Trajanic.

Pl. LXXXI, no. 52. Form 37. Pit 121. 14 ft.-24 ft. A.D. 90-130.

Good glaze and workmanship. The ovolo has two borders and the tongue terminates in a rosette. Panel decoration, demarcated by rows of extremely fine beads, as used by the early second-century Lezoux potter BIRRANTVS (Behrens, *Katalog Bingen*, 1918, 12, 4) and the Trajan-Hadrian potter IOENALIS (*Antiq. Journ.* x, 349, figs. 7, 8), and on contemporary bowls stamped with the monogram **DD**, type ii (cf. *Brecon*, fig. 86, nos. 3, 4). Part of a large cruciform ornament contains acanthus leaves and a 'crown' (cf. *Antiq. Journ.* x, 349, fig. 8, IOENALIS; *Brecon*, fig. 86, no. 3; *B.M. Cat.*, M. 1334). On the diagonal bead-row is an astragalus with swollen central bead, as frequently found in ware of the early second century (cf. *Antiq. Journ.* x,

346, fig. 1; *Brecon*, S. 184). In a vertical compartment is a naturalistic vine scroll. The seven-beaded rosette is frequently found in early second-century decorated ware (cf. *Antiq. Journ.* x, 345, fig. 1; *Brecon*, S. 94).

Period: Trajan–Hadrian, c. A.D. 100–25.

Pl. LXXXI, no. 53. Form 37. Area X. Unstratified.

Light red glaze; fair workmanship. The tongue of the ovolo ends in a swollen terminal. Panel decoration, demarcated by clearly defined wavy lines. On the fragment are depicted a spiral scroll and part of an acanthus-leaf. Acanthus leaves occur frequently on Central and East Gaulish ware of the first third of the second century (cf. Walters, *B.M. Cat.*, M. 1102, M. 1206) and were used by the \mathfrak{DD} potter of Blickweiler (K. *B. und E.* VIII, 1).

The 'spiral' scroll occurs in Lezoux ware of Hadrianic date (K. *B. und E.*, text-fig. 36 b) and on a fragment of about the same period in the British Museum (Walters, *B.M. Cat.*, M. 1135). It is also found in the work of the Trajan–Hadrian \mathfrak{DD} potter of Blickweiler (K. *op. cit.*, xx, 4).

Period: Trajan–Hadrian, c. A.D. 110–30.

Pl. LXXXI, no. 54. Form 37. Pit 131. Top. Hadrian–Antonine.

The tongue of the ovolo has a swollen terminal. Panel decoration, demarcated by rows of large beads, as in much mid- and late-second-century ware. The vine-scroll is a conventionalized imitation of an earlier type which occurs in the Trajanic period (cf. *Brecon*, S. 168; *Wroxeter* I, pl. xv, 14). The warrior in the medallion has a pose similar to Déchelette 616, but is not the same type.

Period: c. A.D. 125–50.

Pl. LXXXI, no. 55. Form 37. Stone fort ditch. Bottom layer.

Dull glaze; fair workmanship. Ovolo with corded tongue and terminal rosette. This somewhat heavy type of tongue and rosette is highly characteristic of the work of the \mathfrak{DD} potter of Blickweiler (cf. K. *B. und E.* pls. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7). Panel decoration, demarcated by wavy lines. On the upright line are two monograms of the \mathfrak{DD} potter of Blickweiler. In this monogram the central element is more definitely rectangular than in the earlier Brecon type (cf. *op. cit.*). Annular ornaments in the field. The \mathfrak{DD} potter of Blickweiler worked in the Trajan–Hadrian period. Although this potter usually used the bead-row for demarcating purposes, he occasionally employed the wavy line (cf. *Brecon*, fig. 86, no. 7; K. *B. und E.* 23, 3).

Period: Trajan–Hadrian, c. A.D. 110–30.

Pl. LXXXII, no. 56. Form 37. Area VI with coarse-ware types 455–7.

Fair glaze and workmanship. Heavy lip, and deep plain band above the ovolo. The ovolo has a twisted tongue and a circular terminal, as in some examples of the work of BVTRIO and PVTRIV (cf. F. Oswald,

J.R.S. xx, pl. iv, 9, pl. vi, 3). Beneath the ovolo is a wavy line. The bowl is decorated with large medallions, caryatids intervening. These caryatids stand on bacchic masks, an arrangement frequently found in the work of the Trajan-Hadrian potters LIBERTVS and BVTRIO. The following figures are depicted: (1) Caryatid in the form of a female figure with right hand supporting a basket on her head, bearing a somewhat close resemblance to Déchelette's type 199 and to that occurring on a bowl by BVTRIO (cf. Oswald, *op. cit.*, pl. iv, 8). (2) Medallion containing a Cupid with box or cage (D. 272, ADVOCISVS, LIBERTVS). (3) Venus (D. 179 A, BVTRIO, DIVIXTVS, LIBERTVS). (4) In medallion, Venus leaning on a pillar (D. 209, LIBERTVS, Oswald, *op. cit.*, pl. v, 3, BVTRIO), and a draped woman (D. 555, ALBVCIVS, IANVARIS, LIBERTVS, PVTRIV). (5) No. 1, repeated.

Annular ornaments in the field. The design is closed by a straight wreath composed of leaves with serrated borders, closely related to the already mentioned ram's-horn wreath, type ii. This wreath occurs in the work of BVTRIO (O. & P. xx, 4).

Although many of the above figure-types and *motifs* were used by the Trajan-Hadrian potters BVTRIO and LIBERTVS, the schematic arrangement of the decoration of this bowl is later.

Period: c. A.D. 120-50.

Pl. LXXXII, nos. 57 A, B; see also photo. pl. LXXXIV, 76. Bowl with decorated handle. South of site IV, with pottery of second-century date.

The vessel approaches the hemispherical in outline and has a neatly turned lip and well-developed footstand. The glaze and workmanship are good. The moulded decoration of the handle displays a human figure in the midst of a number of ornamental *motifs*, i.e. an elongated, serrated, and pendent leaf, annular and wedge-shaped ornaments and rosettes. At the splayed junction of the handle with the body of the vessel are shell-like ornaments. The figure (D. 413) has bound feet, is playing the syrinx, and has a shepherd's crook in his right hand and is probably intended to represent the legend of the binding of Marsyas by Apollo. It occurs in the work of the potters CINNAMVS (K. *Rottweil*, 1907, xx, 2), RENTIVS and SECVNDINVS. Of these potters, SECVNDINVS worked chiefly in the first half of the second century and RENTIVS and CINNAMVS in the Hadrianic-Antonine period, and to this age must be assigned an example of this figure found at Caersws (Pryce, *Mont. Coll.* xlii, *Caersws*, fig. 14, no. 5). Bowls with decorated handles were made by the Hadrianic-Antonine potter DOCCIVS of central Gaul (D. ii, p. 318, fig. 9) and by the Antonine potter DOECCVS of Lezoux (cf. May, *York*, VIII, 2, a fragment of a handle bearing the DD monogram of this potter). Déchelette (ii, pl. vii) illustrates a number of decorated handles of the Richborough type. The example found at Novaesium (*Bonn. Jahrb.*

cxi/cxii, textband, pl. xxvii, 54-6) has decoration of a somewhat earlier type than that of the Richborough vessel, but in all cases, so far recorded, the relief is of second-century date. The Richborough vessel may be assigned to the late Hadrianic-early Antonine period, c. A.D. 130-50.

The bowl furnishes an interesting example of the influence of the metal-worker on the art of the Samian potter, for it is a direct imitation of the metal vessels with highly ornate handles so frequently found on sites of the early Empire, such as Bosco, Keale, and Pompeii (cf. *Fondation Eugene Piot, Monuments et Mémoires*, v, pls. xxiii, 3, xxiv, 1, 2, xxv, 1; O. & P. xxvii, 6). These metal *trullae*, with ornate handles, continued to be produced down to the beginning of the third century (cf. *B.M. Guide to the Antiquities of Roman Britain*, pp. 91-3, fig. 111).¹

Pl. lxxxiii, no. 58. Form 37, with the cursive stamp I]ANVARIS on the plain band beneath the decoration. Area XVI. First and early second century.

Yellowish-red glaze; fair workmanship. Ovolo with a rosette tongue-terminal. It should be noted that the tongue is only represented by a slight prolongation of the right side of the 'egg' of the ovolo. Panel decoration, demarcated by wavy lines with beaded corner-rosettes. These seven- or eight-beaded rosettes are especially characteristic of ware of the first third of the second century. Beaded rosettes in the field. *Astragali* athwart the vertical wavy lines. The decorative details are as follows:

- (a) Gladiator to l. (cf. D. 584, Lezoux).
- (b) Triton (cf. D. 20) on an oval-shaped vase, supported by a column. Underneath, a hexagonal shield (cf. with that on no. 63 of this plate).
- (c) Erotic scene (D. 191, Lezoux, Plicque Coll.).
- (d) Triton repeated. Underneath, a bead-bordered annular ornament, as frequently occurring in the work of IANVARIS (cf. *Wroxeter* II, XIII, 15, with cursive signature) and IOENALIS (cf. *Antiq. Journ.* x, 349, fig. 8). These bead-bordered rings are frequently seen as ovolo *motifs* or as lower borderings to the design in ware of the first third of the second century.
- (e) Warrior to r. (cf. D. 110, LIBERTVS).

This bowl bears much resemblance in schematic arrangement and decorative type to a 37 found at Mumrills, signed in cursive script . . . NVS and attributed to the Lezoux potter ARCANVS, whose decorative types are of the period Trajan-Hadrian (see Macdonald and Curle, *The Roman Fort at Mumrills*, fig. 78, no. 21).

Period: *Hadrianic*, c. A.D. 110-20.

The potter IANVARIS worked at Lezoux chiefly in the Trajan-

¹ See also R. C. Bosanquet, *Brecon*, pp. 107-11, and *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* lxii, 246 fol., for a general treatment of the subject.

Hadrian period. His manufacture of Dr. 31 and Walters 80 suggests that his activity may have been prolonged into the early Antonine age. This potter may have commenced work at La Graufesenque (D. i, p. 83, IANVAR), where his work appears to have been confined to the manufacture of plain forms. The decorated ware of IANVARIS is of central Gaulish type and datable to the second century. Many of his figure-types also occur in the work of the Trajan-Hadrian potters BVTRIO, PVTRIV, and LIBERTVS (see above and D. i, p. 276). He made forms Dr. 18/31, 30, 31, 33, 37, 42, Walters 80, and Curle 15.

He should be distinguished from the potter IANVARIVS of Luxeuil, Heiligenberg, and Rheinzabern, whose work seldom reached Britain. A potter named JANVARIVS also worked at La Graufesenque in the first century.

Pl. LXXXIII, no. 59. Form 37. Pit 141. 0-6 ft. Second century. Fair glaze and workmanship.

Ovolo with rosette tongue-terminal. Panel decoration, demarcated by rows of medium-sized to small beads. Quinquefoil leaves on the demarcating lines (cf. D. 1141, BANVVS, BVTRIO, TALVSSA). This type of leaf occurs on trees, and isolated, in a bowl by PVTRIV (Oswald, *J.R.S.* xx, pl. vi, fig. 6). The types depicted are as follows: (a) Lion to r. (D. 741, BORILLVS, PRISCIANVS) and underneath an indeterminate prone figure. (b) Venus (D. 179 a) on a bearded mask, as in the work of BVTRIO and PVTRIV (cf. *J.R.S.* xx, pl. III, 1 and pl. VI, 1). This Venus was also used by LIBERTVS and DIVIXTVS. (c) Lioness to r. (cf. D. 785, ILLIXO); animal to r., and two large hinds with heads turned back (D. 878), as used by BVTRIO (cf. *J.R.S.* xx, pl. IV, 7).

Period: *Hadrianic*.

Pl. LXXXIII, no. 60. Form 37. Pit 61. Filled in during the second century with soil containing chiefly first-century objects.

Good light red glaze; fair workmanship.

The stems of the tongues of the ovolo are beaded and end alternately in two- and three-pronged terminals. Panel decoration, demarcated by rows of large beads. Above an acanthus leaf Diana and the hind are represented (D. 65, 66, AVSTRVS, LIBERTVS, SERVVS). This type also occurs in the late work of the **GD** potter of Blickweiler (K. *B. und E.*, 24, 1, 4). Above a vertical ornament of repeated bilateral leaves is a poor representation of a woman to r. (D. 505, ADVOCISVS), as occurring in the work of AVSTRVS (*Brecon*, fig. 86, 8) and of the **GD** potter of Blickweiler (K. *op. cit.* 1, 2, III, 4, IV, 2, 5, etc.). This vertical leaf ornament is frequently seen in East Gaulish ware (cf. Fölzer, III, 16, 27 a; K. *B. und E.* 15, 1).

Period: Trajan-Hadrian, c. A.D. 115-38.

Pl. LXXXIII, no. 61. Form 37. Section 47. Unstratified.

Fair glaze and workmanship. Deep plain band above the decora-

tion. Squat ovolo with corded tongue. Panel decoration, demarcated by rows of large beads. To the left is seen part of the figure of Perseus (cf. D. 146, CALETVS, CINNAMVS, SECVNDINVS). In a demi-medallion is a sea-bull (D. 29, CINNAMVS, IVSTVS) and the stamp PAVL·LI·M, retro.

PAVLLVS worked at Lezoux, chiefly in the Antonine period, where the same stamp, PAVL·LI·M, has been found on a mould (D. i, p. 294). His decorative types are of the late Hadrianic–Antonine period (cf. D. i, p. 294 and a form 37, found at Leicester). Amongst plain wares he made 27, 32, 33, and 79. His work occurs in the Pan Rock Collection, c. A.D. 150–90. See also *Richborough* I, p. 75. He should be distinguished from the first-century PAVLLVS of South Gaul.

Period of the Richborough bowl: Antonine.

Pl. LXXXIII, no. 62. Form 37, with the stamp ADVOCIS[1 beneath the decoration (cf. D. i, p. 247, no. 6). Site VII. Unstratified.

Panel decoration, demarcated by rows of large beads with terminal rosettes. In the panels the following types are depicted: (a) Part of a human figure standing on a mask; (b) Triton (D. 20, variant) as also used by IANVARIS (cf. pl. xi, no. 58); an intertwined object or caduceus-ornament, as occurring on a 37 in the British Museum (*B.M. Cat.*, M 1319) and in the work of DOECCVS of Lezoux.

Period: Antonine.

The potter ADVOCISVS worked at Lezoux chiefly in the late Hadrianic–Antonine period. His decorated types are, in the main, characteristic of this age, as also his plain forms. He occurs in the second period at Newstead and is plentifully represented on other Antonine sites. He made forms Dr. 18/31, 30, 31, 33, 37, 38, 38/44, Walters 79, 80, Ludowici T f and T g (cf. O. & P., pl. lx).

Pl. LXXXIII, no. 63. Form 37. Inner stone fort ditch.

Fair glaze and workmanship. The ovolo has a three-pronged tongue-terminal, a South Gaulish *motif* that occasionally survives into the Antonine period. The large beads of the row beneath the ovolo are common in the Antonine age.

The hexagonal shield is a Gaulish type that also occurs on Lezoux ware of the mid-first century (cf. D. 1105, form 11). The eagle is closely similar to Déchelette 981. Lion to l. (cf. D. 766). Amongst the decoration the stamp SERVI·M in cursive script. A somewhat different cursive stamp by the same potter occurs on a Dr. 37 in the Guildhall Museum, viz. *SERVI* ΛΛ.

Period: Antonine.

The potter SERVVS worked at Lezoux in the late Hadrianic–Antonine period, and the vast majority of his figure-types are attributable to that age (cf. D. i, pp. 299, 300). His chief output was the decorated form Dr. 37, but he also made forms 27, 30, 31, 33. In this country his signed work has been recorded as Castor, Corbridge,

and London. Exclusive of these British examples, his stamps are almost entirely confined to Gaul.

Pl. LXXXIV, fig. 1, no. 64. Form 29. Area south of the fort. Unstratified.

Dull red glaze. On the upper frieze is a straight wreath of early type, composed of a beaded stem and bilateral serrated leaves. The plain central moulding is bordered by large well-spaced beads.

Period: Claudian.

Pl. LXXXIV, fig. 1, no. 65. Form 29. Area south of the fort. Unstratified.

Dull red glaze. On the upper frieze is a scroll with sessile leaves, as used by BILKATVS, LICINVS, SCOTTIVS, and STABILIO (cf. K. 1919, text-fig. 6 and *Richborough* III, pl. xxiv, no. 1). Plain central moulding bordered by rows of large, well-spaced beads, a Tiberio-Claudian characteristic. On the lower frieze is a large ovate leaf (cf. K. 1919, 89 D, on a Claudian 29).

Period: Claudian.

Pl. LXXXIV, fig. 1, no. 66. Form 30. Area XVI. A.D. 50-80.

Good glaze and workmanship. Ovolo with a single border and slender, plain tongue (cf. Tiberio-Claudian craters at Bregenz, K. 1919, 1 C, 2 D, E, F, 3 P). Vine scroll of an early type (cf. K. 1919, 20 E, CARVS). Four-beaded 'tendrils-unions'.

Period: pre-Flavian, probably Claudian.

Pl. LXXXIV, fig. 1, no. 67. Form 30. Site VI. Before c. A.D. 80.

Yellowish-red glaze and paste; fair workmanship. The internal fluting occurs at a high level, as in many early examples of this form (cf. *Richborough* III, pl. xxv, 1). The place of the ovolo is taken by a repeated three-lobed leaf. The diagonally upright elongated leaves of the vertical ornament are of an early type (cf. K. 1919, text-fig. 10). The fragment is probably an example of early Lezoux ware.

Period: pre-Flavian.

Pl. LXXXIV, fig. 1, no. 68. Form 37. Surface.

Panel decoration, demarcated by a row of large nearly rectangular beads. Amongst the ornament, part of the stamp of the Lezoux potter DOECCVS. For particulars of this potter who worked chiefly in the Antonine period see *Richborough* II, pp. 68, 69.

Period: Antonine.

Pl. LXXXIV, fig. 1, no. 69. Form 37. Area XVIII. Unstratified.

Panel decoration, demarcated by heavy wavy lines with a corner rosette. Among the decoration part of a cursive stamp, possibly the signature of the Flavian potter CORNVTVS.

Period: Flavian.

Pl. LXXXIV, fig. 1, no. 70. Form 37. Filling of earth fort ditches.

Poor glaze and fabric; the decoration depicts part of an eagle. Amongst the ornaments part of a cursive signature, retro, probably that of IVSTVS of Lezoux, who worked chiefly in the Antonine period.

Period: Antonine.

Pl. LXXXIV, fig. 1, no. 71. Form 37. Filling of outer earth fort ditch. Before c. A.D. 275-300.

Poor yellowish-red glaze; coarse workmanship. A medallion contains a cross-like ornament (cf. Fölzer, type 426, Lavoye). This cross is of later date than its Lavoye prototype.

Period: German or East Gaulish ware of the first half of the third century.

Pl. LXXXIV, fig. 1, no. 72. Form 37. Inner stone fort ditch. Bottom. With pottery before A.D. 275-300.

Poor glaze; coarse workmanship. Large ovolo, the tongue of which is bent to r. In the field are depicted a warrior, a small nude figure, and part of a running animal.

East Gaulish or German ware.

Period: first half of the third century.

Pl. LXXXIV, fig. 1, nos. 73 and 75. Form 37. Bottom of filling of outer earth fort ditch. Before c. A.D. 275-300. Another fragment from pit 212. First half of third century.

Dull, very poor red glaze. Coarse fabric and workmanship. Decorated with arcades, the columns of which bear a general resemblance to those frequently depicted in late East Gaulish ware (cf. Fölzer, xxiii, 23). In the arcades are: (1) a vertical feather-like ornament, as used by CERIALIS of Rheinzabern (Ludowici, type P. 66), COBNERTVS of Rheinzabern and COMITIALIS of Rheinzabern and Westerndorf (cf. Niederbieber, viii, 29, dated A.D. 190-260); (2) an upright ornament. Closely similar uprights occur frequently in East Gaulish ware (cf. Fölzer, xxiv, 23, 24).

Period: German or East Gaulish ware of the first half of the third century.

Pl. LXXXIV, fig. 1, no. 74. Form 37. Filling of middle earth fort ditch. Before c. A.D. 275-300.

Poor glaze; coarse workmanship. Zonal decoration, demarcated by a heavy corded line. In the upper zone a series of annular ornaments; in the lower a repeated plant with bilateral, ovate leaves. Both these *motifs* are highly characteristic of the late period at Trier (cf. Fölzer, xx, 2, xxii, 2, xxiii, 16).

Period: first half of the third century.

Pl. LXXXIV, no. 76. Skillet; see pl. LXXXII, 57 A, B.

POTTERS' MARKS

By G. C. F. HAYTER, F.S.A.

| | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. On Samian | | |
| Decorated | 55 | |
| Plain | 609 | |
| | | 664 |
| | Uncertain or illegible (dec.) | 27 |
| | " " (plain) | 284 |
| | | 975 |
| 2. On amphorae | | 55 |
| 3. On mortaria | | 67 |
| 4. On wares other than Samian | | 11 |
| 5. On a lamp | | 1 |
| | | Total 1,109 |

It is pleasing that two-thirds out of the imposing total of Samian stamps are decipherable; about two hundred are new to Richborough and a few of exceedingly rare potters. Some of the 'old friends' are proving very prolific; for instance, during the nine years of excavation there have been found about a dozen examples each of Bassus, Frontinus, Logirinus, Modestus, Murranus, Sabinus, and Secundus, sixteen of Aquitanus, nineteen of Patricius, twenty each of Licinus and Severus, twenty-two of Passienus, nearly thirty of Calvus, Niger, and Primus, and no less than forty-eight of Vitalis.

Owing to the more general character of the work, notably the clearing of the big ditches of their very mixed material, it is not surprising to find that the proportion of pre-Flavian potters represented is considerably less. However, three-quarters of the total, as usual, are datable before the death of Trajan, the balance being adjusted by an increase in the third quarter of the first century; one-third of the whole total being attributable to the Nero-Flavian period.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Claudian | 35 |
| Pre-Flavian | 51 |
| Nero-Flavian | 224 |
| Flavian | 112 |
| Domitian-Trajan | 81 |
| Trajan-Hadrian | 25 |
| Antonine | 87 |
| Late second century | 24 |
| Uncertain | 25 |

The corresponding preponderance of South Gaulish factories will appear from the following table showing the provenances: over two-fifths of the total are assignable to La Graufesenque alone.

| | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| Arezzo | 1 | |
| La Graufesenque | 294 | |
| Banassac, Montans, and/or La Gr. | 59 | |
| South Gaul | 115 | |
| | | 469 |
| Lezoux | 88 | |
| Lezoux and/or Lubié | 4 | |
| Lubié and/or Monlins | 2 | |
| Lavoye and Avocourt | 1 | |
| Central Gaul | 34 | |
| | | 129 |
| Central or East Gaul | 3 | |
| Blickweiler | 2 | |
| East Gaul | 14 | |
| East Gaul or German | 25 | |
| Rheinzabern and Westerndorf | 1 | |
| German, probably Rheinzabern | 4 | |
| Uncertain | 16 | |

It is interesting to record that there were five stamps from Lezoux of *first-century* potters, and one (Amoenus) possibly pre-Flavian. These few emphasize once more the virtual monopoly that the more distant South Gaulish factories enjoyed in Britain. Among the marks that are not names, there are some that resemble ligatured letters and remind one of rebus-puzzles, there is a repetition of an unusual sort of rosette: finally, there is a very fair representation of a fish to delight all who hope to trace the use of Christian symbols in general employment.

The dating of the amphorae and mortaria stamps, though not so precise as Samian, is summarized below:

| | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|----|
| <i>Amphorae.</i> | Pre-Flavian | 1 |
| | First century | 14 |
| | Before A.D. 150 | 5 |
| | Second century | 10 |
| | Illegible or uncertain | 25 |
| <i>Mortaria.</i> | Pre-Flavian | 1 |
| | Flavian | 32 |
| | First century | 9 |
| | c. A.D. 90-130 | 11 |
| | Antonine | 1 |
| | Illegible or uncertain | 13 |

Among the miscellaneous stamps, three are on late imitation Samian ware and six are on the grey ware, known as Romano-Belgic, in dated deposits of pre-Flavian or early Flavian date. It is extraordinary to find two identical examples of the same name, and one of these further embellished with a seal impression, pl. LXXII, 3.

STAMPS ON DECORATED SAMIAN

38. ADVOCISI. 37. Area VI. Unstratified. Slightly raised letters below panel decoration.

|OCISI. 37. Surface. Raised letters in panel decoration.

ADVOCIS|. 37. See p. 181, no. 62.

These are stamps of the well-known Lezoux potter Advocisus, whose plain ware has been found previously at Richborough (I, p. 60, q.v. for refs.).

Déch. i, 247/8; O. & P. pp. 61, 94, 105.

Antonine.

39. ARDACI. 29. See p. 167, no. 25.

40. BRICCI·M. 37. Large heavy base. Area XV. Mixed, mostly A.D. 150-250.

A mould with Briccus's name was found at Lezoux (Déch. i, 159); his name occurs also from Lubié; he probably worked at both places. Elsewhere his name is reported on plain ware only on forms 27, 31, 33, 38 (Silchester and York), and 80 (Caudebec). There are also three examples quoted by Oswald, p. 48, on Dr. 18.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 354; Walters, M. 1628; Lambert, *Arch.* lxvi, 239.

Antonine.

41. CABITANV. 29. See pl. LXXX, no. 43, and p. 173.

42. OF CALVI. 29. See pp. 171-2, no. 39.

OFC/|. 29. See p. 171, no. 37.

43. CE[LAI]DI·MAN (*neat letters*). 29. Inside base. Inner stone fort ditch.

A graffito of *Celadus* was found at La Graufesenque, when he was apparently working for someone else c. A.D. 40. He certainly worked there on his own a little later (Déch. i, 81, 260); Knorr dates him A.D. 50-65, but some of his form 29 bowls carry decoration that brings his later date into the reign of Vespasian (e.g. Midland Bank, Princes St., *Antiq. Journ.* ix, 3, p. 221, c. A.D. 65-80). His name has also been found on plain ware, Dr. 15, 18, and 27.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 513; Oswald, p. 69.

A.D. 50-80.

44. /RTVS·F (*large letters, below ovolo*). 37 (poor yellowish-red glaze). North of stone fort.

This is the stamp of the Rheinzabern potter COBNERTVS who worked chiefly in the Antonine period. He is to be distinguished from the earlier COBNERTVS of Lezoux. Facsimiles of the Richborough stamp occur at Corbridge (*Rep.* 1911, fig. 13, no. 1) and Rottenburg (K. *Rottenburg*, no. 17 and pl. xvi, 11), both on form 37. Further good examples of this potter's decorated work are illustrated in K. *B. und E.* pls. 91, 92. This Rheinzabern potter made forms 30 and 37.

For further details see Oswald, pp. 81-2.

Antonine.

45. OFCRESTIO. 29. Inside base. Entrance to earth fort. A.D. 70–100.

Crestio was a prolific potter of La Graufesenque in the pre-Flavian era, though in Britain most of his extant work seems to belong to the later years of his activity in the reign of Vespasian. See *Rich.* I, no. 21, for references and example of his name on plain ware. Among the many sites where his decorated bowls, form 29, have been found are Hofheim I, Rheinzabern, and Rottweil.

He is to be distinguished from M. Crestio, also of La Graufesenque, who flourished c. A.D. 100 (*Rich.* I, p. 56 and p. 227 of this Report).

Oswald, p. 95.

c. A.D. 50–90.

46. |VIX•TI. 30. In plain hand under decoration. Area south of the fort. Unstratified. Name badly written in mould; last letter doubtful. = DIVIXTI or DIVIX•F.

Divixtus worked at Lezoux making chiefly forms 30 and 37 with medallion or metope designs (*Déch.* I. 165, 182, and 269). Examples of his work have been found at Newstead II, Birren's, Maryport, Balmuildy, and Corbridge (with two new coins of Marcus) and frequently elsewhere. His plain wares include forms 27, 31, 33, 38, and 80.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 791; Oswald, p. 107.

c. A.D. 120–170.

47. \ELICIO. 29. Inside base, poor glaze. Earth fort entrance.

This is a stamp of *Felicio*, a potter of Montans, see p. 204 of this Report. Three early examples of form 37 bearing his name were found at Wroxeter (1913, p. 29, c. A.D. 80–100), a form 37 with spout is recorded at St. Germain, and a 29 at Colchester. Much of his plain ware is pre-Flavian.

c. A.D. 50–90.

48. GERMĀNI. 29. See p. 170, no. 33. (Nero–Vespasian, La Graufesenque.)

49. IANVARIS (retro, cursive). 37. See p. 179, no. 58. (Hadrian, Lezoux.)

50. |/L101. 29. Heavy; inside base. Area XVI. A.D. 75–90.
= IVLI OF.

Julius worked at La Graufesenque and Banassac in the middle and end of the first century. His name is usually recorded on plain ware, but form 29 has been found in London (Walters, M. 266) and Mainz. See p. 206 of this Report.

This potter should not be confused with the very late potter of Rheinzabern and Jepsheim (Forrer, 194; c. A.D. 160–210).

c. A.D. 50–100.

51. LEVTV/. 29. Inside base. Area south of the fort. Unstratified.
A stamp of Lentulus.

There does not seem to be any previous record of *Lentulus* making decorated bowls, but his stamps on plain ware from La Graufesenque

are fairly common, occurring at Xanten, Stockstadt, Hofheim II, Saalburg (earth fort), Neuss (leg. camp), Arentsburg, etc., and in Britain at Silchester (May, p. 229). His forms include 15, 18, 27, and 18/31.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1130; Oswald, p. 161. Nero-Vespasian.

52. MEΘILLVS. 29. Inside base. Section 56. Before *c.* A.D. 100.

A graffito of Medthilus was found on a bowl of Modestus (*c.* A.D. 40-50) at La Graufesenque (*Bonn. Jahrb.* cxxx, p. 45). He appears, when working for himself, to have joined a group of La Graufesenque potters (including Patricius, Mommo, and Germanus) who flourished under Vespasian, though there is evidence of his and their activity also under Nero. Knorr gives his date A.D. 60-80. There are many examples of his form 29 bowls and one of 37 at Neuss (*Bonn. Jahrb.* cxi/cxii, p. 342). His plain ware shapes include forms 18, 27, and 33.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1324; Oswald, p. 199; Déch. i, 286; D. Atkinson, *J.R.S.* 1914, iv, 1, p. 31; Knorr, *Rottweil*, p. 63; *Wroxeter*, 1913, pp. 31 and 36 (both '*c.* A.D. 80-120'); *Colchester Mus. Rep.* 1913, p. 20 (scroll and gadroons); Walters, M. 201, 308, 334, 380-2.


Nero-Vespasian.

53. OFMODES|. 29. Inside base. Area XVI. Unstratified.

This is a stamp of the well-known La Graufesenque potter *Modestus*, cf. *Richborough I*, p. 72 (q.v. for refs.). Among the many form 29 bowls, signed by him, are included examples from Hofheim (*Ann. Vereins. Nass. Alt.* 1904), Silchester (May, p. 239), and London (4 examples in Guildhall, including one from the timbers of the Roman Embankment under Fish St. Hill, dated before A.D. 75).

Oswald, p. 207.

A.D. 45-75.

54. OI CRI. 29. Inside base. Section 47. Unstratified. = OFNIGRI: twice stamped and consequently blurred in centre.

This is a stamp of the often-recorded *Niger* of La Graufesenque and Banassac, *c.* A.D. 40-80.

See *Richborough I*, p. 73.

55. PAVL•LI•M (retro). 37. See p. 180, no. 61. (Antonine, Lezoux.)

56. (A) OFIC PRIMI. 29. Inside base. See p. 166, no. 23. Pit 82. A.D. 50-70.

/FIC PRIMI. Ditto. Area XVI. Unstratified.

(B) PRIMIA. Ditto. Ditto. Before *c.* A.D. 85.

All these stamps are of the prolific *Primus* who worked at Montans and La Graufesenque, *c.* A.D. 40-85. He made form 29 and rarely 37 (e.g. *Wroxeter* and *Pitt Rivers Mus.*). It is of interest to note that the name occurs on red and yellow marbled ware at Rome (*C.I.L.* xv, 5462).

See *Richborough I*, p. 76; Oswald, pp. 248-50.

57. OF PAZZENI. 29. Inside base. All unstratified.
 Ditto. 29. Ditto.
 Ditto. 29. Ditto.
 OF-PASSIEN. 29. Ditto.

These are stamps of the prolific potter *Passenus* or *Passienus*, who worked at La Graufesenque c. A.D. 50-90 making both plain and decorated wares.

Déch. i, 288; *Richborough* III, p. 141.

58. (A) OFSECVN/. 29. Small, inside base. Inner stone fort ditch.
 OFSECV/. 29. Inside base. Pit 112. No dating.

In the first example there are remains of small triple medallions containing bird alternating with saltire of wavy lines ending in a nine-petalled rosette; between demarcating lines column of small trifid leaves; tendrils with trifid terminals surround medallions. Vespasianic style.

The well-known *Secundus* of La Graufesenque made plain and decorated wares in the reigns of Nero and Vespasian.

Déch. i, 299 (Puigouzon and Rome); *Richborough* I, p. 78.

c. A.D. 45-85.

59. SERVI•M. 37. See p. 181, no. 63. (Antonine, Lezoux.)

- 59a. OI'SILVI. 29. Inside base. Site V. Unstratified.

Silvius's stamps are infrequent on decorated bowls; a stamp on plain ware is recorded on p. 218 of this Report (q.v. for refs.). He worked in South Gaul at the end of the first century. Oswald, however, attributes all the decorated stamps to a different *Silvius* of Lezoux, also of Flavian date.

Déch. i, 300; Oswald, p. 302.

Flavian.

60. TERTIVS•F (neat letters). 29. Within four concentric circles inside base; micaceous clay. West of stone fort. Unstratified.

There is a plain-ware potter, *Tertius*, of the middle of the first century who worked at La Graufesenque (*Richborough* II, p. 85). The only decorated bowls recorded with this name were found at Cannstatt (both Dr. 37; *O.R.L.* lix, p. 64 and lxiv, p. 7) and are attributable to a second-century potter who worked at Lavoye and Rheinabern.

Oswald, pp. 314-15.




c. A.D. 40-90.

61. SVIIRIV. 29. Heavy, inside base. Area X. Unstratified. Traces of volute pattern with trifid tassels hanging between each circle.

This is the stamp used by *Verius* of South Gaul on his decorated bowls, always form 29, e.g. Cirencester and London (many examples). Oswald (p. 331) dates him to the reign of Vespasian. South Gaul.

Richborough III, p. 147.

STAMPS ON DECORATED SAMIAN: (B) PREVIOUSLY RECORDED

12. (A) (i) Fragmentary example of usual retrograde stamp. 37. Panel decoration; robed old man, Déch. 524. Filling of earth fort ditches.
 (ii) Ditto. 30. Panel decoration, man dancing. Cf. two moulds of Dr. 30 at Lezoux (Déch. i, 190). Unstratified.
- (B) CINNAMIS. Incuse in raised label among floral design of involved vine-leaves. 37. Inner stone fort ditch.
1. (A) M. Crestio. 37. Panel decoration; warrior, Déch. 97. Surface. 37. Pit 127, A.D. 80-90. Pl. LXXXI, no. 48.
2. Doecus (frag.). 37. Rim-stamp (of Lezoux not Blickweiler). Between sections 53 and 56. Before c. A.D. 180.
14. (B) OF  EICIS. 29. Bright glaze. Inside base. No exact parallel with this ligature, but cf. on Dr. 29 at Hofheim, *Ann. Ver. Nass. Alt.* 1904 and on Dr. 37 from Camelon (see *Rich.* I, p. 68). West of section 47: up to c. A.D. 85.
15. (B) (i) FRONNI. 37. Surface. Incuse in raised label among decoration, under legs of dog.
 (ii) Fragmentary. ? Form uncertain. Surface.
32. (B) Masclus (retro). 30. See p. 163, no. 11. Unstratified.
33. (A) Matugenus. 29. Inside base. Area south of the fort, with pottery mostly A.D. 50-90.
5. (A) (i) Mercator (retro). 37. See p. 174, no. 46.
 (ii) Fragmentary. 37. See p. 174, no. 47.
7. (A) Paternus: three examples (two fragmentary) of usual retrograde stamp.
 (i) 37. Beneath tall ovolo: thick ware. Area south of the fort. Unstratified.
 (ii) 37. Among fragments of large vine-scroll. Filling of earth fort ditches.
 (iii) 37. Free style, torso of nude male (satyr or discobolus, Déch. 377). Pit 205. Antonine.
19. (A) OF  IN. Stamp of Rufinus. 29. Inside heavy and badly made base. Pit 143. Mostly A.D. 70-90.
36. (B) OF SEVERI. 29. Inside base. Outer stone fort ditch. Panel decoration: leg of gladiator (see *Rich.* I, p. 79).
37. C SILV|. 29. See p. 170, no. 34.
21. (B) C. VAL • ALBA|. 29. See p. 173, no. 44.
9.  IZ (= Vitalis). 29. See p. 172, no. 42.

(C) UNCERTAIN AND FRAGMENTARY

OF BA^s/. 29. Fair glaze; inside base. Area XV. Unstratified.
? = OF BASSI.

/IENI. 29. Inside base; bright glaze. Unstratified.
? = PASSIENI.

QV.\. 29. Inside base. Area VII. Before c. A.D. 85.
Quintus, *et al.*

|SER. 30. Between ovolo and decoration. Middle earth fort ditch.
? = SERVVS.

O//OV. 29. Inside base. Area X. Unstratified.

|ILLVŞF (retro). 37. Sunk in raised label in medallion. Bottom of
inner stone fort ditch.

|•CO (?). 37. Incuse in small raised label; endless vine-scroll in upper
zone; hen with turned head in semi-medallions of lower
zone. Surface.

|VR•. 29. Inside heavy base. Unstratified.

ΔΙΔ. 37. Good glaze; rosette between two small medallions, groove
below decoration cuts through large, rough, cursive letters,
scratched in mould. Unstratified.

|CVN•I. 30. See p. 169, no. 30.
? Secundus, Jucundus.

\RVŞΓ. Scrap, ? 29. Inner stone fort ditch.

|LISF. 29. Inside base. Area south of the fort.

|INIO. 37. Large *raised* letters on raised label among arcading. Inner
earth fort ditch, top.

/LRR•. 29. Inside base. Inner stone fort ditch. Site VII. Un-
stratified.

/ERI (retro). 37. Inside base, good glaze. This base has the 'step'
of Dr. 29, but lacks the characteristic groove of the foot-
stand; it is probably an early example of the rare practice
of stamping Dr. 37 inside the base (cf. *Rich.* III, pp. 115-
19).

There are also eleven fragmentary or blurred stamps that do not
merit listing, seven on Dr. 29 and four on Dr. 37; of the latter, two
are among Antonine decorations.

STAMPS ON PLAIN SAMIAN

179. (A) ACAPV (retro). 27. Thin, small. Filling of earth fort ditches.

This potter's name occurs in various spellings, e.g. *Acapusos* in the Poitiers Mus., Agapa.f at Varennes, ACAPA.F in the Tullie House Mus. (May, p. 53), and ACAPER (?) at Silchester (May, p. 199, on Dr. 33). Retrograde stamps occur at Bavai (also on Dr. 27) and the Guildhall. A form 33 of 'bright but pale red' bearing his name is at Chester. He may be of Lezoux or of an East Gaulish origin.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 19 and 58; Oswald, p. 2. Second century.

180 (A) A.C.AM/. 18 (scrap). In filling of middle earth fort ditch.

Only three stamps of *Acaunus* have been recorded previously: on form 37 at Lezoux (*Déch.* i, 155) and at Poitiers, on Dr. 18 at Aislingen (with N reversed). Compare ACANI, at Boulogne (*C.I.L.* xiii, 10010, 18). Oswald suggests a Nero-Vespasian date (p. 2).

181. (A) ADIVTOI/. 18. Dull. Inner stone fort ditch. Top.

The rare potter, *Adjutor*, scratched his name on the outside of a form 24, found at Hofheim (*Ann. Ver. Nass. Alt.* 1904). His stamps have been recorded from Rottweil (Knorr, p. 70), Strasbourg, Baden, Vechten, and London; the last occurs on a form 18 with a fine dark-red glaze (Walters, M. 1758).

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 38; Oswald, p. 4. First century.

182. (A) AEMIN (retro). 27. Bright. Pit 101, c. A.D. 80-110, with associated objects of Domitian-Trajanic date.

(B) AEMIK. 33. Small. Area XVI. Mostly Flavian.

Aemilius's date, c. 80-120, is borne out by the associations of these Richborough stamps; others have been found, usually in form 27, at Rottweil (Knorr, p. 70), Echzell (form 33, *O.R.L.* xviii, p. 18), Worms, Windisch, etc., and London. Oswald suggests a Central Gaulish origin.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 46; Oswald, p. 5. A.D. 80-120.

183. (A) C.VH.A.BA/. 18. In a Samian group. Area VI. In a deposit mostly of Flavian date. = C. Valerius Albanus.

This potter made decorated and plain wares in the Flavian period at La Graufesenque: see *Rich.* II, p. 67 (q.v. for refs.). Oswald (p. 324) treats the stamps as representing a partnership. Flavian.

184. (A) GALBINVSF. 27. Pit 194, filled in by A.D. 85.

G. Albinus (of South Gaul?) appears to have worked before and during the reign of Vespasian. The evidence is scanty: three examples from London, the British Museum, London Museum, and Guildhall; one at York; about half a dozen from Gaul including one from *Lezoux*; one circular stamp at Tarragona (*C.I.L.* ii, 4970, 93). The interesting stamp GAL B̄I N̄I.FE is recorded on form 33 at Leicester.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 81; Oswald, p. 11. c. A.D. 50-80.

185. (A) ALBVCIANI. 33. Large. Site VI. Mixed first- and second-century.

(B) ALBVCIANI. 31. Thick, good glaze. Site V. Up to *c.* A.D. 200.

LBVCIA|. 33. Small. Unstratified.

Albucianus was a Lezoux potter of Antonine times: among the many Gaulish and British sites where his wares have been found are Pudding Pan Rock (*P.S.A.* xxi, p. 279 and xxii, p. 403, on forms 31, 33, 38/44, and 79) and Baldock (burial group, *c.* A.D. 150, Letchworth Mus. 4609). Other shapes recorded are 18/31, 32, and 80, the last from Lezoux itself. The lop-sided V in these three examples appears to have passed unnoticed previously.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 84; vii, 1336, 43 and 44; xii, 5686, 31; Walters, M. 1641/3, 1674, 1678/9; Oswald, p. 11. Antonine.

186. (A) ALBVCI. 33. Site VI.

Moulds of Albucius's decorated bowls have been found at Lezoux (*Déch.* i, 15 and 249); the workmanship and style suggest a date early in the second century (*cf.* May, *Silch.* p. 71); forms 15 and 18 signed by him and stamps at Pfünz (*O.R.L.* xiv, p. 46) bear this out. On the other hand, some of his bowls have free-style decoration similar to Paternus's and others medallions similar to Cinnamus's; his stamps are more commonly found on forms 27, 31, 33, 38, 44, 79, and 80; one occurred at Balmuildy (A.D. 142-70); two at Baldock in late second-century burials (Letchworth Mus. 4720 and 4790). The greater weight of evidence then points to 150 rather than 120 as Albucius's floruit.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 86; iii, 6010, 245 (*Bugenz*); vii, 1336, 45/7; Walters, M. 1469/70, 1605, 1749; Oswald, p. 11. *c.* A.D. 120-60.

187. (A) AMMIVS (very good letters). 18/31. Orange-red, low kick. Filling of stone fort ditches.

Amnius was an East Gaulish potter (Oswald, p. 15, suggests Heddernheim) who worked in the Hadrianic period; his wares have been found at many of the Limes forts (e.g. Zugmantel, *O.R.L.* xxxii, 132; Echzell, *O.R.L.* xviii, 18). He made forms 18, 18/31, 31, 32, 33, 35/6, and 42 (Juslenville, with barbotine decoration).

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 110.

c. A.D. 110-60.

188. (A) AMON. 27. Small. Filling of inner stone fort ditch. Bottom.

The rare potter *Amænus* or *Amonus* may have been a potter of Lezoux (two examples from Clermont). Stamps are recorded at Orange (*C.I.L.* xii, 5686, 40), Périgueux, Trion, and Emporion, and at London (B.M., *C.I.L.* vii, 1336, 61). The ligature is usual. A graffito, reading AMOS or ANIOA, occurred on a plate of Firmo (pre-Flavian, La Graufesenque) at Hofheim. This might belong to the same potter.

There are a good many stamps that read DAMONVS, etc.; the great majority have AM ligatured; at least two have a dot after D (*C.I.L.* xiii, 10010, 743, *h*⁶ and *c*). I put forward the tentative suggestion that all these stamps belong to one potter *D. Amænus* (or *Amonus*). The dating for 'Damonus' is Claudius-Nero, but he worked at La Graufesenque.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 112; Oswald, pp. 15 and 102.

Perhaps pre-Flavian.

189. (A) /AVSTI. 31. Good glaze. Pit 106. Probably Antonine.

/AVSTI. 33. Filling of earth fort ditches.

Both these stamps almost certainly belong to the potter *Apolaustus* or *Apolaustu*, whose usual signature APOLAVSTI has been found several times in England, e.g. Corbridge (*Arch. Ael.* 1906/14, p. 277), Leicester, Binchester, Lancaster, and London (Walters, M. 1939). He appears to have worked in Antonine times at Lezoux.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 143 (Étaples on form 18/31); vii, 1336, 72 *b* (Chesterford); Oswald, p. 19. Antonine.

190. (A) OFAPRI (small letters). 27. Unstratified.

Aper of La Graufesenque worked chiefly in the pre-Flavian era, but probably continued into the reign of Vespasian. His stamps have occurred at Neuss (*Bonn. Jahrb.* cxi/cxii, 337), Hofheim I (Ritterling, p. 244), Rottweil (Knorr, p. 70), Weindisch, and Pompeii. Besides his favourite shape 27 he made form 18, Hof. 8 (Leicester), and 24 (Guildhall).

There is another potter, Aper, of Blickweiler, who later moved to Rheinzabern, whose stamps are in the nominative case, often with F or FE.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 140; ii, 4970, 38; Oswald, p. 18.

c. A.D. 40-80.

191. (A) ATTICI. 18. With kick. Outside west gate, surface.

Atticus worked at La Graufesenque (*Déch.* i, 82 and graffiti, i, 88) and made forms 18, 27, and 42 (Bordeaux). His stamps have been recorded from Wiesbaden and Bregenz (cellar find, c. A.D. 100). Two stamps from Wroxeter (1913, p. 32 and 1914, p. 51) are dated A.D. 80-120, both on form 33; these probably belong to this potter, though Oswald attributes them to his Antonine namesake of Lezoux, who made forms 31, 32, 33, and 38 (Hedderheim, Zugmantel, etc.).

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 203; vii, 1336, 109 *b*; xii, 5686, 97; xv, 5020; Oswald, p. 28. Domitian-Trajan.

192. (A) ATTILLI. 46. Small, pale orange-red. Between sections 53 and 56. Mostly second century with a few earlier pieces.

The three potters *Atillus* (see *Rich.* III, p. 118) worked (1) at Montans: Domitian-Trajan; (2) at Lezoux: Domitian-Hadrian; (3) at Rheinzabern: Antonine.

The orange glaze of this Trajanic cup and the irregular lettering compare closely with the glaze and letters of the decorated bowl of the last Report (*Rich.* III, p. 125): it is extremely probable therefore that this stamp should also be attributed to the first (and rarest) potter, L. A. Atillus, who worked in the last period of the potteries at Montans.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 204; Oswald, p. 28.

A.D. 80-120.

193. (A) ATTIVS·F. 18/31. Bright. Filling of outer earth fort ditch.

There are a few stamps ATTI, etc., of the rare first-century potter of La Graufesenque. This example is of the more prolific *Attius* of Lezoux (mould of form 37 there), whose work has been found at Trier, Riegel, Friedberg, Rottenburg, Caunstatt, Rottweil, and in England at York, Wroxeter, Silchester, Wilderspool, Colchester, and Corbridge. He appears to have worked in the first half of the second century.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 209; Oswald, p. 29.

Trajan-Hadrian.

194. (A) AVCI\ . 33. Between sections 53 and 56. Before A.D. 300.

This is a stamp of the potter *Aucella* of Lezoux (the stamps AVGELIA are misreadings wherever Dr. Oswald has been able to check them); several have II for E. The name occurred at Astwick (*V.C.H. Beds.* ii, 4) in an Antonine group, at Zugmantel on a rim of form 37, at Chester on form 31, and Poitiers on form 80. His date must therefore be in the middle of, or late in, the second century.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 214; Walters, M. 2042; Oswald, p. 30.

Antonine.

195. (A) AVR~~IVS~~. 33. Pit 77. Filled in in second half of the second century. ? = AVR(eli) FIGV(lus).

This stamp is only paralleled by one other example AVRI FIGVI, in two lines, also on form 33, from Cologne in the St. Germain Mus. (*Drag. Bonn. Jahrb.* xcvi/xcvii, p. 152). Probably second century.

196. (A) AVVEDOF. 33. Red-brown. Pit 148 c. 12 ft.

Stamps of Aunedus (-os) have previously been recorded almost exclusively from Reims and district and never in Great Britain. He probably worked in East Gaul (? Lavoye) in the first half of the second century. The only shapes noted have been forms 18/31 and 31.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 244; Oswald, p. 35.

A.D. 100-50.

197. (A) AVNAI. 18. Area south of the fort. Unstratified. = AVNATI.

There are only two other stamps of *Aunatus* recorded: from Clermont (Oswald, p. 35) and an apparently identical stamp quoted by Déchelette (i, 82) and read by him as ANNAI. The attribution of this stamp to Aunatus is strengthened by the complete absence of any similar stamps recorded for Anailus, Annius, or Aunus.

198. (A) BACCINI. 27. Pit 143A. 17 ft.—22 ft. 6 in. Mostly A.D. 70—90.

The name Baccinus has occurred at Hermes, Étaples (Boulogne), Amiens, and in the Guildhall Museum; the last is also on form 27. Oswald (p. 37) suggests an East Gaulish provenance, which does not seem to suit the date of this example.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 263.

199. (A) BĀLBVS•F (very small letters). Frag. (? 18). Inner stone fort ditch. Bottom.

Balbus was a La Graufesenque potter (Déch. i, 83); his stamps have been recorded from Hofheim I (Ritterling, pp. 244 and 249), Sels (three examples), Wiesbaden I, Andernach (form 29). Other forms are 15, 17, and 27. Knorr (*T.S.* 1919) suggests a date A.D. 25—50. His activity does not seem to have extended into the reign of Nero.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 268; Oswald, p. 37.

Claudian.

200. (A) BIG/∕. 31. Unstratified. A stamp of Biga.

The evidence points to a Domitianic and Trajanic date; Lambert (G.P.O., *Arch.* lxvi, 239) and Oswald suggest a South Gaulish provenance. But most of his find-spots are in north and east Gaul and there is one example from Clermont. His name occurs in the Letchworth Mus. (no. 4585) from the Baldock cemetery in a group c. A.D. 100—40 on form 42 with strap-handles (cf. bowls of Nicephor, *Corbridge*, 1911, fig. 9, no. 116) and on the same type at Updown, Kent: in two deposits at Wroxeter (*Report 1913*, p. 32, A.D. 100—50 and 1914, p. 52, A.D. 80—120) and at York, Hambleton, and Carlisle. Knorr (*Rottenburg*, p. 68) suggests a Domitianic date and Dr. Pryce (*Brecon*, p. 233) early second century. Biga may well have worked in South or Central Gaul under Domitian and migrated to the north-east under Trajan. His forms are 18, 18/31, 27, 31, and 33.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 293; *O.R.L.* xviii, 18 (Echzell), xxi, 20 (Marköbel), lix, 61 (Cannstatt); Oswald, p. 42. c. A.D. 90—130.

201. (A) BILLIGED~~XXXX~~. Scrap (? 33). Low-level site VI. Before A.D. 150.

The only recorded stamps of *Billigedo* are: form 31, Xanten (Drag. *Bonn. Jahrb.* cxlvii, 11); 31 or 38, Silchester (May, p. 207); 31, Riegel (*C.I.L.* xiii, 10010, 298); 27 and 37?, Guildhall Mus.; 27, York Mus. Presumably a second-century potter.

202. (A) BRICIM. 33. Small, light red. Unstratified.

(B) /RICCI•M. 31. Inner stone fort ditch. Bottom.

/RICCI/∕. 33. Filling of middle earth fort ditch.

The more usual (and correct) way of spelling this name is *Briccus*: a potter of Lezoux (and Lubié) of the middle of the second century.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 354; iii, 6010, 44 (Eszek, Vienna); iii, 12014, 19; vii, 1336, 176/7; Déch. i, 159; Oswald, p. 48. Antonine.

203. (A) BVCCVLA•M. 33. Orange-brown. Area XI. Layer G.

Buccula was probably a Lezoux potter of the second century. Other stamps are recorded from Corbridge (*Arch. Ael.* xv, 278) and Leicester. BVCCVLAO at Birrens and BVCCVLAIM (?) from Cirencester are quoted by Oswald (p. 49). French sites include Clermont and Bavai; his forms recorded are 27, 31, and 33. The stamps attributed to Buccatus, with termination ligatured, seem to me possibly to belong to the same potter; they have occurred at Xanten, Neuss, Arentsburg, etc., and Trier, and point to a more northerly provenance.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 359 and 364; xii, 5686, 143. Second century.

204. (A) CABIAVS/. 27. Pit 148 A. A.D. 70-85.

 /BIAV. 18. Area XIV. Unstratified.

It is hard to separate the stamps attributable to Cabitatus or Cabiatus from those of Cabitanus: all are ligatured at the end in one way or another. I suggest that all these stamps belong to one potter, whose name was Cabitanus (or Gabitanus?), though Oswald (p. 51) divides them. Stamps occur on form 29 at Paris, Neuss (*B. 7.* cxi/cxii, 338), London (Guildhall Mus.), on 18 at Speier and Moulins, and 33 at Colchester. Knorr (1919) suggests his date was A.D. 65-75, and in spite of the appearance of one piece at Clermont it would be safe to assume a South Gaulish provenance. See also p. 173, no. 43.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 381; vii, 1336, 195; xiii, 10010, 931
(GABIANF). c. A.D. 50-80.

205. (A) CANNEII. 18. Area VI. In a deposit mostly of Flavian date.

This is almost the same stamp as that recorded in the previous Report (no. 124, p. 131), but is more legible. I now have no hesitation in abandoning the theory that these are twice-struck stamps of Caius, though what name they are intended to represent I do not venture to guess. The nearest parallel that I have found are some of the decorated stamps of Canrugatus (see below). Both occur on form 18.

206. (A) |ENDIO. 31. Area south of the fort with first-century pottery. = Calrudio or Kalendio.

The name is recorded on form 18 at Kettering and Cirencester. Otherwise the evidence points to an Antonine date, e.g. Balmuldy (p. 72, 'Germanic ware'), Rheinzabern (*Lud.* iii, 33, grave 81, A.D. 150-80). A graffito on form 30 above the decoration is in the Rouen Museum (*Déch.* i, 258). Oswald attributes his activity to Hadrianic times at Lezoux.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1097; vii, 1336, 548; May (*Silchester*), p. 228; Corbridge, *Arch. Ael.* 1915, p. 278; Oswald, p. 54. Second century.

207. (A) CALVINF. 33. Unstratified.

There are stamps of *Calvinus* from La Graufesenque and Knorr attributes him to the Vespasianic period (Rottweil, p. 58); but a larger group of his stamps, including those found in Britain, indicate a

Hadrianic date. Probably there are two potters of the name: this stamp is not precisely paralleled but belongs to the later.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 409; xii, 5686, 158; Déch. i, 83; *V.C.H.* (*Shropshire*), p. 250; Oswald, pp. 55, 363. Mid-second century.

208. (A) /VCAT·F. 33. Pit 148 c. Mixed. A stamp of CANRVGATVS.

Canrugatus mostly made form 29 in early Flavian times (Knorr, *Rottweil*, p. 60, after A.D. 74; *Pompeii*, Déch. i, pp. 96 and 304, before A.D. 79; Knorr, 1919, A.D. 65–85). A vase in the Geneva Museum is considered to be of Montans; but his use of Déch. type 850 points to La Graufesenque. *C.I.L.* wrongly ascribes him to the Arretine group.

C.I.L. xiii, 10009, 82.

Vespasianic.

209. (A) CAPITOW (neat letters). 18 (good glaze). Area XVI. Unstratified.

This stamp is almost certainly of the well-known pre-Flavian Capito (*Rich.* II, no. 76). It probably represents a partnership, though Oswald prefers to read as MA; identical stamps are recorded at Orleans (*C.I.L.*, *loc. cit. e*) and Tarragona (*C.I.L.* ii, 4970, 120).

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 444.

Pre-Flavian.

210. (A) CARBONISM (neat letters). 18 (frag.). Pit 216. c. A.D. 70–90.

Carbo worked in Flavian times (*Wroxeter*, 1914, p. 52; in timbers of Roman Embankment, before A.D. 75, Guildhall Mus.; on form 15 in Oswald Coll.; Knorr, *Rottweil*, p. 70). The only other recorded exceptions to his use of form 18 is 18/31 from Reims, 31 from Alteburg and Mainz. Oswald, p. 61, suggests a Lezoux provenance.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 455; Walters, M. 1766–9.

Flavian.

211. (A) CARSSA. 31. Area XI.

Carussa was an Antonine potter of Lezoux: Newstead, ii, p. 233 (2 examples); York Mus. on forms 38 and 79; Maryport on form 31 (*C. and W.A.S.* n.s. xv, p. 162); Lezoux 1 example; Poitiers 3 examples; Clermont 2 examples; Silchester, etc. His stamps show many varieties of dots and the SS are often awry.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 466; Oswald, p. 63.

Antonine.

212. (A) CARVSSA·RTI. 31 (good matt glaze and rouletted ring). Area XI/7.

I can find no parallel to this stamp, in fact no partnership with Carussa seems to have been recorded. Might Carussa be stating his *Rutenian* origin?


Probably Antonine.

213. (A) -CATVSF- (*tab. ansata*). 33 (orange-red glaze). Unstratified.

There are several potters of the name Catus: a maker of black ware (OFCATI Andernach); one at La Graufesenque (form 29 at St.


Germain Mus.; Déch. i, 83; Sels); another in East Gaul (*C.I.L.*, *loc. cit.*). The last may be probably equated with the Rheinzabern potter (Catus fec., etc., Lud, i, 14 and iii, 13, grave 201, c. A.D. 140). The Richborough example would be attributed to the last; other shapes used include forms 31, 32, 38, and 79, and 18/31 at York bearing apparently an identical stamp. See also stamp on black ware, p. 240.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 500; Oswald, p. 68. Chiefly Hadrianic.

214. (A)  (retro, tall letters). Frag. Earth fort entrance. Unstratified.


An identical stamp was found on the site of the G.P.O. (Lambert, *Arch.* lxvi, p. 257, in pit E. 4, A.D. 50-80). CEELICIO (retro) is recorded in *C.I.L.* from Bordeaux, CELICIO (also retro), from King William St. (Lambert, *op. cit.*, p. 268). These and all similar stamps may better be treated as stamps of the erratic speller FELICIO (see no. 235, p. 204 of this Report); but see Oswald, pp. 69 and 119.


C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 887. Nero-Vespasian.

215. (A) . ? 27. Area X. Unstratified. = Celsus.

The attribution is not certain, but if it be accepted; this Celsus is different from the South Gaulish potter (Celsi, etc.) previously recorded (*Rich.* I, no. 14). He worked in the second century at Heiligenberg, Ittenweiler, and probably Rheinzabern, using shapes 31, 32, 33, and 80 (Corbridge). His stamps have been found on the Outer Limes (e.g. Osterburken).

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 523; Lud, i, 14; ii, 20; iii, 14; iv, 13; Oswald, p. 71. Second century.

216. (A) . 15/17. Inner stone fort ditch.

(B) . 18. Area XVI. Up to c. A.D. 85.

(C) L C CELSI. 18. Pit 141. A.D. 75-100.


LC/. 18. Unstratified.

/I:O. 18. Area XVI. Unstratified.

L. C. Celsus was a pre-Flavian potter of South Gaul; Sels; Hofheim (Ritterling, pp. 238, 244). He may have lasted into Vespasian's reign.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 376; Walters, M. 1771; Oswald, p. 71.

c. A.D. 40-70.

217. (A)  (neat letters). 18. Inner stone fort ditch.

Cennatus's stamps have been found at Hofheim (Ritterling, pp. 238 and 244, on form 25), in the pre-Flavian strata at Wiesbaden and elsewhere in Gaul, but not previously in Britain. Identical stamps to the Richborough specimen are recorded from Vechten and Narbonne. Cennatus worked in South Gaul in pre-Flavian times; Oswald (p. 72) suggests that he may have continued into the reign of Vespasian.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 530 (*esp. i*); ii, 6257, 45; xii, 5686, 221 (*esp. d*).

c. A.D. 40-75.

218. (A) CERTIM. 33. South of site VII. Unstratified.

A stamp of Certus was found at Wiesbaden (*Kastell*, *O.R.L.* xxxi, p. 107, where Ritterling suggests a Southern provenance); other stamps at Clermont and Tougern suggest a Lezoux origin (accepted by Oswald). His stamps have been recorded at Corbridge (*Arch. Ael.* 1915, p. 280, on form 33), York Mus. (brownish glaze, form 33), and Guildhall Mus. (on form 27). On somewhat slender evidence Oswald gives his date as Domitian–Trajanic.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 546.

219. (A) CETI (*tab. phallis ornata*). 31. Inner stone fort ditch.

Cetus or Cettus (whose stamps also read Celtus, Celtas and, upside down, Celi) worked at Lezoux in the first half of the second century: Paulton group with Vitalis m.s.f., Dagomarus, and L. C. Virilis (*B.M. Add. MSS.* 33661, 168), Wroxeter, 1913 (pp. 41, A.D. 80–120); May, *Silchester*, p. 212. Welwyn (*Letchworth Mus.* 3108), York, Wilderspool, etc. His forms include 18, 18/31, 27, 31, 33, and 37 (mould from Moulins).

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 517; ii, 6257, 42; vii, 1336, 277 and 304 b; xii, 5686, 229; Walters, M. 1858; Oswald, p. 75. A.D. 100–40.

220. (A) CLEMENS. 31. Thick. Filling of stone fort ditches.

Clemens was a potter of Rheinzabern and Westerdorf; his wares are scattered along the forts of the Limes. In Britain his name is reported from Wroxeter (1912, p. 51), Hassocks Sand Pit (Lewes Mus.), Baldock (*Letchworth Mus.* 3292 in *mid-second-century* group), etc.

There was a South Gaulish Clemens recorded at Vienne, Geneva (*C.I.L.* xii, 5686, 236), Mainz (on Hof. 5), etc. of pre-Flavian date.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 588; *O.R.L.* viii, 135 (Zugmantel); Oswald, p. 80. A.D. 150–200.

221. (A) COCVRO•F. 18/31. Filling of earth fort ditches.

Cocuro or Cocurus worked at Lezoux (*Coll. Antiq.* vi, 72 and distribution in *C.I.L.*). His name occurs on form 18 at Silchester, London, Chester (2), on early 18/31 at York, on 31 at Corbridge, Chester, and Wilderspool; he also made 27 and 33.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 601; vii, 1336, 330 and 331; xii, 5686, 245; Oswald, p. 83. c. A.D. 90–130.

222. (A) FCO•IV. 27. Surface.

Coius is a South Gaulish name which occurs on Aeduan coinage (*C.I.L.*, *loc. cit.*). Similar stamps occur on Hof. 10 (*pre-Flavian* type of form 33), 15, 18, and 27.

Site-dating: G.P.O. (Lambert, *Arch.* lxvi, 256). A.D. 80–120.

Wroxeter (1914, p. 45; pit 61). A.D. 90–130.

Neuss (*B. J.* cxi/cxii, p. 339). A.D. 25–105.

Windisch. Flavian.

Thames Embankment (Fish St. Hill; Guildhall).

Before A.D. 75.

While not wishing to exclude activity under Nero, his floruit seems to have been in the Flavian era.

An identical stamp may be found in the London Museum (A. 20069) on a small complete form 27.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 605; Oswald, p. 84. c. A.D. 60-90.

223. (A) COSIVSVRA (small neat letters). 27. Large. Unstratified.
 Ditto. („ „) 27. Area XVI. A.D. 50-80.
 Ditto. („ „). 27. Frag. Outer stone fort ditch.

All these three stamps show the distorted S very clearly, which can only be accounted for by assuming a ligature SP, so that the potter's name should be *Cospius*. The partnership worked at La Graufesenque (Déch. i, 83, 5 examples); stamps occur at Neuss (*B.ŷ.* cxi/cxii, 339, 2 examples on form 27), Windisch, Mainz, Nîmes, etc., and in Britain only at Cirencester (27) and Sea Mills near Bristol (33). The name Urappus alone occurs a few times (e.g. on form 15, Oswald coll. and at Mainz) as well as on amphorae and mortaria.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 662 and 2090; xii, 5686, 958; Oswald, pp. 90 and 345. A.D. 50-90.

224. (A) COTIO:II. 18. With kick. Pit 215. A.D. 75-90.
 Ditto. 33. Outer stone fort ditch.

It is difficult to differentiate between the stamps of *Cotto*, *Cotus*, *Cotius*, and *Cotio*, and they are often all attributed to one man. Two identical stamps were found at Trion (*C.I.L.*, *loc. cit.*); COTI.OF occurs at Ostia on form 29, but this is more probably a stamp of Cotus, chiefly pre-Flavian (*Rich.* I, no. 20). There are also several stamps OF COTOI (retro), e.g. at Rottweil and Wroxeter, which may belong to Cotio, though Oswald attributes them to Cotto.

On the whole, it is most likely that the small group with reversed C similar to these Richborough specimens belongs to a potter *Cotio*, probably of Flavian date and South Gaulish origin.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 673; Oswald, p. 92. ? Flavian.

225. (A) CRISPI.M. 27. Inner stone fort ditch.

Crispus was a potter of La Graufesenque and Montans: his stamps were found at Sels, and have occurred on the following early sites: Hofheim (Ritterling, p. 245), Windisch, Wiesbaden I, and Neuss (legionary camp, *B.ŷ.* cxi/cxii, 340); in England in the Agricolan fort at Newstead. Some of his 'wasters' were found in the same kiln as those of Amandus (Déch. ii, 243). He made the following forms: Hof. 8, forms 16, 18, 18/31, 27, 33, and 42 (I suggest that the 31 reported from Mainz may be a 'large 18, with kick' of Neronian date).

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 705; ii, 4970, 156; xii, 5686, 283; xv, 5162; Oswald, p. 97. Nero-Vespasian.

226. (A) CROBIZ\|. 27. Inner stone fort ditch.

Stamps of *Crobiso* have been found at Corbridge on forms 27, 31, and 38 (1912, p. 39, with new coins of Marcus Aurelius, A.D. 155; 1915, p. 280), at Kettering and Hambleton on 33, at Chester on 18/31 (with coins of Nerva and Trajan).

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 711; Oswald, p. 98 ('Lezoux'). A.D. 100-60.

227. (A) Ⓣ:CRVC|. 18. Filling of earth fort ditches.

Crucuro belongs to the last group of South Gaulish potters (Atkinson, *J.R.S.* iv, i, pp. 31-3). His stamps were found at Rottweil and Newstead I, however, and Knorr suggests A.D. 70-85. A similar example to this one was found at Wroxeter also on form 18 (1913, p. 34); other shapes recorded are 18/31, 27, 30, 31, 33, 37, 67, and 78. A mould of form 30 at La Graufesenque must indicate his workshop. A form 37 made by him is recorded in *Rich.* III, p. 121.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 713; Knorr, *Rottweil*, p. 60; Curle, *Newstead*, p. 235; *Arch. Ael.* 1915, p. 280; Walters, M. 1362, 1705; Oswald, p. 98. A.D. 80-120.

228. (A) C·VC/. 31. Area X. Unstratified. A stamp of Cuccillus.

Cuccillus affects the dot between C and V, an idiosyncrasy not recorded in the complete stamps of any other potter whose name begins with these letters. He was a potter of Central Gaul, possibly Lezoux, and usually made forms 31 and 33, though his name occurs on form 27 at Balmuilty (Miller, p. 70, A.D. 140-70). British sites include Newstead (Curle, p. 235), Silchester (May, p. 217), Corbridge (*Arch. Ael.* 1915, p. 280), York, and Baldock cemetery (group 87, A.D. 140-80, Letchworth Mus. no. 4752).

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 717; *O.R.L.* xxxv, p. 63 (Faimingen); Oswald, p. 99. Antonine.

229. (A) DARRAFE. 27. Area XVI. Before c. A.D. 85.

Ditto. 27. Area XVI. Pre-Flavian.

Darra was certainly a pre-Flavian potter, probably chiefly Claudian, as is indicated by five examples of his ware at Sels (on Hof. 9 and 9 A) and others at Hofheim I (Ritterling, p. 245) and Neuss (early camp). His name has been recorded on Hof. 12 at Silchester (May, 218) and on forms 15, 17, 18, and 27. Oswald (p. 103) suggests that he worked at La Graufesenque.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 751. c. A.D. 40-60.

230. (A) DECM|. ? 38 or 32. Orange-brown glaze. Inner stone fort ditch.

Stamps of Decmus or Decimus have frequently been found on East Gaulish sites, nearly always DIICMVS [F]. The stamps DECMI, DECIMI, etc., from Clermont, Pudding Pan Rock, etc., point to another potter, of Lezoux. It is not easy to distinguish the two potters, as they both

appear to have worked in Trajan–Antonine times. Oswald may be right in treating them as one man who migrated.

The forms recorded for **DECMVS** are 18, 27, 31, 33, and 38: for **DIICMVS**, 18, 18/31, 31, 32, and 33. I can add, beyond the sites quoted by Oswald, pp. 104 and 381, for Decmus of Lezoux, Quex Park Museum (from Pudding Pan Rock again), and for the East Gaulish potter, Wiesbaden (*Nass. Ann.* 1906, *sp.* 40–1).

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 765; xii, 5686, 304.

A.D. 100–60.

231. (A) **DIOCEN**|. 27. Area south of the fort. Unstratified.

Diogenes or Diocensis (more commonly) is a little-known potter whose find-spots point to a Central Gaulish origin. The only dated stamp was recently found in a Hadrianic burnt layer in Fish St. Hill (Guildhall Mus.); three other examples in the Guildhall, a fourth also found in London (private collection), and one from Cirencester complete the list for Britain. There is some evidence for an earlier potter Diogenes of South Gaul.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 780–1; xii, 5686, 306; Oswald, pp. 106 and 381.

Probably Hadrianic.

232. (A) **DISETVS**. 46. Red-brown. Pit 128. Probably not later than the early second century.

Disetus worked in North-East Gaul (Lavoye and/or Avocourt) in the reigns of Hadrian and Pius; his stamps are chiefly encountered on the German Limes, Stockstadt, Zugmantel (Hadrianic, *O.R.L.* xxxii, p. 136), Marköbel, Heddernheim, etc., on forms 27, 31, and 33. One example is recorded from Neuss (which would appear to fit ill with a closing date of A.D. 105 for that fort). I can find no previous appearance of this potter's name in Britain.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 785; Oswald, p. 106.

A.D. 120–60.

233. (A) **IIIIIBINI** ~~III~~. 27. Large. Pit 216. *c.* A.D. 70–90.

IIIIIB|. 18. Area XII. Unstratified. = Enibini(m) or Ainibini.

Similar stamps have previously been referred to 'Tinntinni', etc., though the bars to the Ts have always been doubtful: the middle letter has been noticed on several occasions to have a curve (e.g. Silchester, '= MARINI?'; Godmanchester on 18, York Mus. on 33). **AINIBINI·M** was found on the G.P.O. site and Oswald quotes **ANIBINI·M** from Strasbourg, which can hardly be stamps of a different potter. Stamps have been found at Wroxeter (1914, p. 56, A.D. 80–120), Caerleon, Wilderspool, Corbridge (*Arch. Ael.* xii, p. 286), London (Guildhall and Stanfield Coll. on 15/17), and Canvey Is. (Southend Library on small and early form 31). Other forms recorded are 18/31 and 27. He is presumably a South Gaulish potter and worked at the end of the first century.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1910; Oswald, p. 5.

A.D. 70–110.

234. (A) OF.L•FABV. 18. Inner stone fort ditch.

Fabus is a little-known potter of Lezoux (Oswald, p. 118); his stamps are recorded on form 27 at Colchester and London (Walters, M. 2231).

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 879 (Vechten and Port-sur-Saône).

Probably first century.

235. (A) FEELICIO (retro). 33. Pit 123, top. Filled in about A.D. 150.

(B) FEICIO/. 80. Inner stone fort ditch.

There were two potters *Felicio*: (i) Montans, mid-first century: Wiesbaden I, Hofheim I (Ritterling, *O.R.L.* xxix, 149 and *Nass. Ann.* xxxiv, 72), forms 18, 29, and 37. (ii) East Gaul, middle and latter half of the second century: Neckarburken (east castle, after A.D. 145). Niederbieber (A.D. 190–260, Oelman, p. 13), Le Bernard (with coin of Claudius Gothicus), Margidunum on a late 33; forms 18/31 and 32. Most of the misspelt stamps (e.g. FEELICIO from Bordeaux) and perhaps those read as Ceficio, see p. 199) are attributable to (i). But it seems that both the Richborough examples must be of the second-century potter.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 887; Oswald, pp. 119, 120. A.D. 140–200.

236. (A) FEES. 27. Small, bright glaze. Area VI. Unstratified.

Possibly a stamp of FELIX and SEVERVS.

This partnership usually signed their ware FELIX•SEV, though FEL SEV occurs in the B.M. I suggest that this stamp is a compendious form, though it might be meant for FELIX simply (cf. FELIS, FEIC). In either case this stamp would come from La Graufesenque and be of Nero–Vespasianic date.

Stamps of the partnership occurred at Neuss (*B.ȝ.* cxi/cxii, p. 340), Windisch, on Hof. 8 and form 24 at Vechten, etc.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 890; Oswald, p. 121.

A.D. 50–80.

237. (A) GALLIO+. 18. Bright glaze. Area XVI. Up to c. A.D. 85.

ALKIO-. 18. Bright glaze. Area VI, in group of Flavian Samian.

Stamps of *Gallus* occur at La Graufesenque, Banassac, and Montans (Déch. i, 83 and 118), at any or all of which potteries he may have worked. No well-dated examples have previously been reported; Oswald suggests Nero–Vespasian (p. 130). Previously recorded on forms 18 and 27.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 939; ii, 4970, 210; vii, 1336, 475; xii, 5686, 377.

c. A.D. 60–100.

238. (A) /ENTOR•F. 27. Thick. Inner stone fort ditch.

Genitor was a fairly prolific potter of Lezoux, his wares being found up and down Gaul and Britain. His Antonine date is determined by the presence of his name at Pudding Pan Rock (*Proc. Soc. Ant.* xxii, 403). His forms include 18/31, 27, 31, 33, and 38.

A form 29 in the Guildhall and two of 18, from Vechten and Rouen, cannot belong to this potter.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 960; Walters, M. 1658, 1713-15; May, *Silchester*, 224; Corbridge, *Arch. Ael.* 1915, 280; Oswald, p. 134.

Antonine.

239. (A) GIAMAT·F. 31. Pit 120. Filled in in the Antonine period.

Giamatus is attributed to East Gaul by Oswald (p. 137); the distribution of his stamps certainly supports this. His name has usually been recorded on form 33, though 18 occurred at Vechten and 31 at Monterberg and in B.M. The stamp, quoted in the last Report (under *Cl. Gemma*, p. 135) as of Gemmatus from Bayford, should be read OFF GIAMATI and belongs to the same Giamatus as the present stamp.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 964; Walters, M. 1966, 2102. c. A.D. 120-60.

240. (A) ILLIOM. 33. Unstratified.

(B) IIIICV. 31, poor glaze. Site VII. Unstratified.

A form 29 of *Illiomarus* was found at Lezoux (Déch. i, 167) with scroll decoration of Neronian date. His name (usually abbreviated) occurred on Hof. 8 at Vichy and Sévres, Hof. 12 at Strood, and elsewhere on 18 and 27.

The name is also recorded on 31 from Colchester and in B.M. (Walters, M. 1659), 38 in Rochester Museum, form 18/31 with dull brownish glaze at Leicester, and at Eastlow Hill, Suffolk, associated with MICCIO, ALBVCI, and LIPVCA (c. A.D. 120-60). In many of these the letters are not neatly formed, but the name is written in full.

There must have been two potters; of the Richborough examples I assign one to each.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1020; Oswald, p. 144 (Claudius-Vespasian only).

(a) Mid-first century; (b) Antonine.

241. (A) ·ILLIXO/. 42. With strap-handles. Area X. Up to c. A.D. 200.

This type is figured by Oswald and Pryce, pl. LIV, no. 10, there recorded with stamp OFF SAB and dated *early* in the second century.

Many of *Illixo's* moulds of form 37 were found at Lezoux (Déch. i, 167 and 275/6), his decorative style is Antonine, and his forms were 18/31, 27, 31, 33, 38, 79, and 80; his stamps are fairly common in Gaul and Britain.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1022.

Hadrian-Antonine.

242. (A) . ./PRITO. Small 33. Between sections 53 and 56. Mostly second century with later pieces.

A stamp of *Imprito*: recorded on form 33 at Rheinzabern, London (Walters, M. 2106/7), Leicester, and Rouen. Oswald suggests an Antonine date and an East Gaulish provenance; from the site-distribution this appears likely.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1027; Lud. iv, 27.

243. (A) IO WAI. 33. South of site I. Second half of the first century.
A stamp of Govianus.

The only other stamps of *Govianus* known are two from Trion (identical with this), one from Vienne and a fourth from Windisch. Presumably of South Gaul, first century.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1049; xii, 5686, 441; Oswald, p. 147.

244. (A) IVLIOF. 27. Small. Area XVI. A.D. 75-90.
(B) IVLIO. 27. Small. Unstratified.

There were several potters with the name *Julius*; the first made 'patellae nigrae'; the second (? potter or family) was active in the middle and later half of the first century at La Graufesenque and Banassac (*Déch.* i, 83 and i, 118). Many of his site-dates are late first century: Flavian period at Windisch; Newstead I (Curle, p. 237); Wroxeter (1913, p. 35), A.D. 80-120; Knorr gives him as Vespasianic (*Rottweil*, p. 63); Bregenz cellar-find, 80-110. The occurrence of his name on forms 15, 17, 24, and 29 completes the evidence.

The last Julius is described by Reubel as the last decorated potter; about 300 fragments of his bowls were found at Zugmantel (A.D. 160-90); others occur at Niederbieber (Oelman, p. 14, A.D. 160-210) and Rheinabern (*Lud.* ii, 38; iii, 30, etc.), and Forrer found one of his moulds at Jebbsheim (p. 194).

Both Richborough examples should be attributed to the South Gaulish Julius.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1066; Walters, M. 266; Oswald, p. 151.

Nero-Flavian.

245. (A) IUNIIM. 18. Deep rich glaze. Unstratified.
(B) OF IVNIV. 27. Site VI. Before A.D. 150.
(C) /F IVNI (small letters). 24/5. Filling of earth fort ditches.

Oswald (pp. 153-4) distinguishes four potters of the name *Junius*; the third and fourth, of Rheinabern and Les Allieux respectively, worked in Antonine times and may be dismissed from the present discussion.

The other two were both of the first century: (i) La Graufesenque and Banassac: forms, Hof. 5 and 9; 17, 18, 27, and 37 (from Clermont, but 'Banassac ware, Flavian', Oswald); signature in genitive, with or without OF; IVNIV at Sels. Claudius-Vespasian. (ii) Lezoux: forms 18, 18/31, 27, 31, and 33; signatures with M or in nominative, with or without F; IVNIIM at Ems. Flavian.

Of the Richborough examples, (A) comes from Lezoux—Flavian: (B) and (C) from South Gaul—mid-first century.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1089; *Déch.* i, 83; Neuss, *Bonn. Jahrb.* cxi/cxii, 341; Fölzer, p. 40; *Lud.* i, 45; ii, 39; iii, 31; iv, 30; *Arch. Ael.* 1907, p. 50.

246. (A) KASTVCI/. 79. Filling of earth fort ditches.

A stamp of *Laxtucissa*; he made plain and decorated wares at

Lezoux (Déch. i, 280; mould and name-stamp there). His metope and medallion style and his plain-ware shapes (18/31, 31, 33, 79, and 80) point to a mid-second-century date. They are common in Gaul and Britain.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1126; *Arch. Ael.* 1915, 281; Walters, M. 1598 (form 64); Oswald, p. 160. Hadrian-Pius.

247. (A) LICINIA|. 18. Site V. First century.

(B) /INIAAO. 18. Stone fort ditch.

/NIAAO. 18. Unstratified.

Stamps of '*Liciniana*' with this ligature are frequent, as also of *Liciniana*. I am convinced that, *Liciniana* being the adjective formed from *Licinus*, all these stamps belong to the well-known potter *Licinus* (*Rich.* I, no. 36); they probably represent a subsidiary company. The date and provenance (viz. pre-Flavian, La Graufesenque) are proved the same independently; also, both the stamps of *Licinus* and *Liciniana* have been found without the L.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1141; xii, 5686, 487; *Wroxeter*, 1914, p. 47; Déch. i, 81; Oswald, p. 163. Pre-Flavian.

248. (A) LITTERAF. 31. Frag. Outer stone fort ditch.

The distribution of the stamps of *Littera* points to a Lezoux origin: his recorded shapes are 15, 18, 27, 18/31, 31, 33; one example on form 27 comes from the *Hadrianic* burnt layer in Fish St. Hill. I think his activity is best dated to the Domitian-Trajan period.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1150; *Wroxeter*, 1913, p. 35; Oswald, pp. 165-6. A.D. 80-120.

249. (A) FLORI/. 18. Scrap. Inner stone fort ditch. Probably = OF LORI.

Previously recorded stamps of *Lorius* are:

LORI.K. 15. British Museum, Walters, M. 1780.

LORI.F. 18. Colchester and Hitchin (Letchworth Mus.).

Ditto. 31. Mainz (perhaps truly a 'Neronian 18').

LORII. Le Châtelet, and LOR/ in Guildhall.

Probably first century.

250. (A) MACCAKIM. 33. Unstratified.

Maccalus was a Lezoux potter of Antonine date: his stamps have been recorded from Pudding Pan Rock (form 38; *Proc. Soc. Ant.* xxii, 403), Silchester (May, p. 230), Corbridge (*Arch. Ael.* xii, 281), Rouen (form 79), etc.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1195; vii, 1336, 590; Walters, M. 2117.

A.D. 130-70.

251. (A) MACERA+. 33. Area XVI. Unstratified.

The distribution of *Maceratus*'s stamps suggests a Central or North Gaulish origin. His forms are 18, 18/31, 33, 38, and 80.

C.I.L. xiii, 1207; Walters, M. 2118; Corbridge, *Arch. Ael.* xii, 281

Second century.

252. (A) ΜΑΡΟ. 24. Area XVI. Pre-Flavian.

The following stamps are all that can be attributed to this potter, Mado or Mapo:

Μ̄ΑΔΟ•F. Autun (2 examples).

Μ̄ΑΔ. St. Germain Mus.

ΜΑΡΟΝΙ. Bonn (18).

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1217; Oswald, pp. 177 and 401.

Pre-Flavian.

253. (A) ΜΑΓΝΙΑ. 18. Filling of earth fort ditches.

Oswald (p. 178) considers that there were two potters of the name *Magnus*: (1) South Gaul, Flavian, signature *magni ma*; form 29, Guildhall and 31 Mainz (possibly a large 'Neronian 18' again); (2) Heiligenberg and Kräherwald, first half of second century, signatures *magnus f[e]*, *magni f*; forms 18/31, 31, 32, and 33.

Forrer (*Heiligenberg*, p. 223) suggests that *Magnus* migrated from Bregenz. If there were but one potter his activity would cover the period A.D. 85–125. The Richborough example should be of the first century.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1226; vii, 1336, 608; Neuss, *Bonn. Jahrb.* cxi/cxii, p. 342; Corbridge, *Arch. Ael.* xii, 281.

254. (A) ΜΑΙΝΑΧΙ. 31. Unstratified.

The distribution of *Mainacnus*'s stamps implies a Central Gaulish origin, probably Lubié where one stamp (ΜΑΙΝΝΑΧΙ) was found. Several come from Pudding Pan Rock (*Proc. Soc. Ant.* xxii, 268 and 403; Quex Park Mus.). His name is usually recorded on forms 31 and 33, also on 18/31 and once on 38 (at Margidunum).

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1234; May, *Silchester*, p. 231; Corbridge, *Arch. Ael.* xii, 281. Antonine.

255. ΟΦΜ̄■NSV. 18. Small. Unstratified.

Λ/SV. 82. Area X. Unstratified. Stamps of Mansuetus.

The earlier potter of this name worked at La Graufesenque in pre-Flavian times, as is shown by the occurrence of his stamps at Hofheim I (Ritterling, p. 245), Sels, and La Graufesenque (on Hof. 5). The 'large 27' at York (ΟΦΜ̄ΑΣVE) may be another form 82, a shape that lasted from Claudius to Domitian. Graffiti of *Masuetos* working for *Castus* and *Martialis* c. A.D. 35–45 occur at La Graufesenque (*Bonn. Jahrb.* cxxx, pp. 43–9); this is probably the same man before he set up by himself.

The second *Mansuetus* uses a more complete form of the name (usually with dots); he worked at Lezoux in the second century and made forms 18/31, 27, 31, 33, and 79. His wares have been found at Chesters, Corbridge, Crocolana, Wroxeter, etc.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1259.

A.D. 40–70.

256. (A). MARTIALISF 18. Surface.

MARTIAL~~/~~. 18/31. Brilliant glaze. Area VI. In a deposit mostly of Flavian date.

(B). MARTIALIS·M. 18. Thick. Unstratified.

Martialis made plain and decorated vessels at La Graufesenque. A figure-stamp found at Lezoux suggests that he moved there later. His decorated style is described as Nero-Vespasianic; his name occurred on 18/31 at Wroxeter, 'not later than early second century' (1914, p. 47). Knorr (T.S. 1919) gives his date A.D. 50-60, but the absence of any stamp at Hofheim may indicate a date after A.D. 80. His forms include 15, 18, 18/31, 20, 27, 29, 35/6, and 37.

There is a second potter of the same name, equally common, who worked in the second century in East Gaul and at Rheinzabern, usually with TI ligatured.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1282; ii, 4970, 305; ii, 6257, 112; vii, 1336, 655; xv, 5326; Déch. i, 84; Bonn. Jahrb. cxi/cxii, p. 342. Flavian.

257. (A) MARTINIM. 31. Large (sb). Unstratified.

This *Martinus* worked at Lubié and/or Moulins where a figure-stamp and a decorated bowl have been found. His name occurred at Pudding Pan Rock on form 79/80 (*Proc. Soc. Ant.* xxii, 403). British sites include Newcastle, York, Maryport, Corbridge, Chesters, and Silchester. His name has been recorded twice each on forms 18 and 27, but usually on 18/31, 31, and 33.

There is a second *Martinus* of Rheinzabern who worked rather later in the second century, whose stamps are common on German sites on forms 27, 31, 32, 33, and 37. As some of the signatures are indistinguishable, it is possible that there may have been but one potter who migrated.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1283; vii, 1336, 657 and 659; Oswald, p. 190.
Hadrian-Antonine.

258. (A) MARTI. 27. Small. Pit 194. Filled in by c. A.D. 85.

(B) MARTI·V~~/~~·. 33. Pale red. Unstratified.

It appears that the stamps attributable to the name *Martius* should be distributed between four potteries: (1) South Gaul, La Graufesenque, first century; (2) Central Gaul (Lezoux), second century; (3) East Gaul, Ittenweiler, and later Rheinzabern, second century; (4) Lavoye, mould of 37. The most common signatures for each are respectively, (1) MARTI, (2) MARTIIO, MARTI·M, (3) MARTIVS[F], (4) MARTI.

(1) La Graufesenque (C.I.L., *loc. cit.*, m. and graffiti); 'Claudian' (Oxé, Bonn. Jahrb. cxxx, p. 45); 'Flavian' (Oswald, p. 190); forms 15, 18, 27, 29 (Cirencester), and 37 (St. Germain Mus.); say c. A.D. 50-90.

(2) Lezoux (Déch. i, 285); stamps found at Mainz, Wiesbaden, Clermont, Nymwegen, etc.; Corbridge, Wroxeter, Silchester, Castle Cary, Caerwent, Kenchester, etc.; forms 18/31, 27, 31, 33, 37, 38,

and 80. MARTI-VSM, as in Brit. Mus. and at Bavai, would be the complete stamp of (b); c. A.D. 100-60.

(3) Ittenweiler (Forrer, p. 239) and Rheinzabern (Lud. iii, 42; iv, 40-1); in Britain at Carlisle, Wroxeter, Corbridge, and London (Guildhall), but chiefly on the Limes. Forms 27, 31, 32, 33, 37, and 46. c. A.D. 130-200.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1284; Oswald, pp. 190-1; *Wroxeter*, 1914, p. 53. (a) Nero-Vespasian; (b) Trajan-Hadrian.

259. (A) $\begin{array}{c} \diagup \text{CLI} \cdot \text{BALBI} \\ \text{BALBI} \end{array}$. 18. Section 47. Unstratified. = MASCLI (et)

This partnership worked at La Graufesenque: the two names separately are of well-known potters of the pre-Flavian period; Oswald suggests a Flavian date for the partnership. Stamps are previously recorded on forms 18, 18/31, and 27. The examples in the British Museum and Guildhall are both on thin ware with good glaze suggesting a mid-first-century date. I can find no exact parallel to the complicated ligature of this specimen.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1298; Oswald, p. 193; Walters, M. 819. Nero-Flavian.

260. (A) MATANV|. 31. Section 53. Unstratified.

I can find no exact parallel for this stamp; there are two second-century potters of Rheinzabern who might have used this stamp: *Matianus* (on Dr. 32 at Wössingen; also Gondelsheim and Saalburg) or *Matina* (on Dr. 32 at Rheinzabern; Niederbieber, Zugmantel, etc.).

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1308; Oelmann, *Niederbieber*, p. 15; Lud. iv, 41; Oswald, p. 195. Antonine.

261. (A) MATERWWM. 38 (?) Area XVI. Unstratified.

I am convinced that this and all other stamps with similar ligatures should be read as of *Maternianus* rather than *Materninus*, for a few have a bar to the second N to signify the A and there can scarcely be two contemporary potters identical in all other respects. Apart from one example from Neuss, all the evidence points to a mid-second-century date, e.g. Pudding Pan Rock (*Proc. Soc. Ant.* xxii, 403, 406). The forms used are 31, 33, and 38; the stamp MATNIANI in a mould of 37 at Lezoux indicates his workshop.

Besides Maternianus, there is a potter Materninus of Rheinzabern, who signed in the nominative case and used II for E, also of Antonine date.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1306; Walters, M. 2349, 2355 (form 33, not 18); Oswald, p. 194. A.D. 130-70.

262. (A) \diagup ATERNVSF. 33. Inner stone fort ditch. = MATERNVSF (Paternus never recorded with VSF).

Maternus seems to have worked at Lezoux from the end of the first

century well into Antonine times (perhaps a family of the name should be postulated), as is well illustrated by the forms used: 18, 18/31, 24, 27, 31, 33, 38, and rim-stamp on 37 (Housesteads). Sites include Wiesbaden (Kastell), Zugmantel, Silchester, Wroxeter, York, Wilderspool, and Pudding Pan Rock.

There is also a potter of Heiligenberg early in the second century who migrated to Rheinzabern later, whose stamps are common on German sites but have yet to be recorded from Britain.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1307; Oswald, pp. 194-5; Lud. i, 43; iv. 41.

A.D. 80-180.

263. (A) MAXMIVM. 33. Dark red glaze. Area XV. Unstratified.
= MAXIMINI.

Maximinus was a Central Gaulish potter, dated by Oswald to the first half of the second century. His stamps are scattered up and down Gaul and Britain. Another potter of the same name worked at Rheinzabern later in the second century (Lud. ii, 50 on form 32); his signature appears in the nominative case, and with backward S.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1318; ii, 5096; Walters, M. 2130-4; May, *Silchester*, pp. 236-7; Knorr, *Rottenburg*, p. 72; Oswald, p. 197.

c. A.D. 100-50.

264. (A) AMN. 18. Filling of stone fort ditches.

(B) MAXIMI. 33. Surface.

(A) Maximus or Maxumus of South Gaul: Hof. 5 at Mainz, form 18 at Orléans (MAXIMVS F and MAXI), etc. First century.

(B) Maximus (once MAXMOS at Artins) of Central Gaul, probably Lezoux (*Coll. Antiq.* vi, 73) usually made form 33, but his name also occurs on forms 27, 18/31, 31, and 38. Stamps are recorded at Silchester (May, p. 237), Corbridge (*Arch. Ael.* xii, p. 282), Caerwent (*Proc. Soc. Ant.* xxii, 409), and elsewhere.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1319; vii, 1336, 687; Oswald, p. 198.

(A) First century; (B) second century.

265. (A) O HMONANI. 18. Unstratified.

This *Montanus* was a potter of La Graufesenque (Déch. i, 84). His pre-Flavian activity is attested by his stamps at Hofheim I (Ritterling, p. 240), Wiesbaden I, Sels, Neuss (leg. camp, *B. 7.* cxi/cxii, p. 343), and Audernach. At Rottweil Knorr (p. 64) dates him to the reign of Vespasian: at Wroxeter (1913, p. 37) and Corbridge (*Arch. Ael.* ix, p. 271) his stamps were dated to the end of the first century; these pots must have been thrown away after years of use. His forms are 15, 16, 17, 18, 27, and 29. This is probably the same potter that entered into partnership with Crestus or Crescens in early Flavian times, see *Richborough III*, p. 140.

There was a second Montanus working in the first half of the second century in Central and East Gaul. I think that the stamps on

31 are better attributed to him, although signed frequently in the genitive.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1382; May, *Silchester*, p. 239; Oswald, p. 210.
c. A.D. 40-80.

266. (A) /OSCVSF. 31. Site VII. Unstratified. = MOSCVS F.

Moscus was a potter of Blickweiler (Knorr and Sp., p. 109); a few stamps are recorded in Gaul (e.g. Lavoye and Reims), but none previously from Britain. Forms used include 27, 31, and 33.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1385; Oswald, p. 211. Hadrianic.

267. (A) OFMV. 27. Area south of the fort.

This and similar stamps should be attributed (as Oswald, p. 214) to a potter *Murus* or *Murrus* and not to the better-known Murranus. His date is sufficiently well indicated by his forms: Hof. 5, 8, forms 15, 18, 20, 24, 27, and 29. He worked in South Gaul (? La Graufesenque) before and during the reign of Vespasian. Cf. *Richborough* I, p. 82.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1392; ii, 4970, 334 (*Tarraco*); *O.R.L.* xxxi, p. 108 (Wiesbaden).
c. A.D. 40-80.

268. (A) NESTORFEC (small letters). 18. Inner stone fort ditch.

The stamp NESTOR FECI was found at La Graufesenque, where we may assume this potter worked; the backward S is common, e.g. Wiesbaden, London (Walters, M. 683 on Dr. 18), and Mainz (Dr. 27). One of his plates (Hof. 1) was found in King William St. with the dot as in this example (Lambert, *Arch.* lxvi, p. 268).

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1422; Oswald, p. 218. c. A.D. 50-80.

269. (A) NIVALIS. 31. Surface.

Nivalis first worked at Heiligenberg (Forrer, pp. 97-8 and 234), where he is placed between groups II and III; he migrated to Rheinzaubern *before* A.D. 160, when the potteries of Heiligenberg closed. At Rheinzaubern his stamps were found in graves, associated with a coin of Pius (A.D. 140), bowls of Cerialis, Reginus, Cinnamus, Satto, and Avitus. His stamps are common on German sites and also on the outer Limes, e.g. Neckarburken and Osterburken. Forms recorded are 18/31, 27, 31, 32, and 33.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1434; Lud. i, 58; ii, 52; iii, 45; iv, 43-4; *O.R.L.* xxxii, 144 (*Zugmantel*); xxxv, 65 (*Faimingen*); lix, 56 (*Cannstatt*); lxxiii, 49 (*Pfünz*); Oswald, p. 220. A.D. 130-90.

270. (A) NOTVSF. 18. Surface, outside west gate.

Notus belies his name in being a little-known potter of La Graufesenque (Déch. i, 84). Stamps of his have been found at Colchester and Vechten (15/17), Amiens (18), Heddernheim, Windisch, and Wiesbaden. He seems to have worked in the second half of the first century. See also *Rich.* III, p. 155.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1443; Oswald, p. 222. Nero-Flavian.

271. (A) OCIRNIO. 18. Inner stone fort ditch. Upper layer.
 (B) OGIRN (retro). 27. Outer stone fort ditch.

These are stamps of Logirnus, the potter of La Graufesenque and Montans of Flavian date. Other instances of the omission of an initial L after dialectic softening occur with the names Legitimus, Licinus, Libertus, etc.

For references see *Rich.* II, p. 79.

c. A.D. 50-100.

272. (A) PA-T- (sic). 27. In a Flavian deposit near west gate.

This is almost certainly a stamp of *Pater* and not *Patricius*; the last letter may have been F or R. Pater was a prolific potter of La Graufesenque in the middle of the first century: his stamps have been found on forms 15, 18, 24, 27, 33, and 29 (Nîmes) on sites which include Hofheim I, Wiesbaden, and Windisch. There is also a second-century potter of Lezoux.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1498-9; Oswald, p. 229.

c. A.D. 40-80.

273. (A) PIPER- (small letters). 27. Pit 131. A.D. 55-80.

Piper is a little-known potter of South Gaul, whose stamps have only been recorded on form 27 and not previously in Britain. L·PIPERI occurred at Amiens and PIPER at Joigny, otherwise always PIPERI (e.g. Knorr, *Rottweil*, p. 70).

C.I.L. xiii, 1010, 1534; ii, 4970, 392; xii, 5686, 692; Oswald, p. 24.

c. A.D. 60-90.

274. (A) OFPONTI. 33. Dull deep red glaze. Area VI. Unstratified.
 (B) OF. PONTI. 18. North of stone fort.
 (C) OF.PONT. 18. Pit 121. c. A.D. 90-130.
 (D) PONTI. 27. Pit 143. A.D. 70-90.
 |PONTI. 18. Large. Surface.

Pontus was an active maker of both plain and decorated pottery at La Graufesenque (*Déch.* i, 84). Knorr dates him A.D. 75-85 and Oswald A.D. 70-110. The presence of his name in the Bregenz cellar find support to the later dating. His stamps are recorded on Hof. 8 and forms 15, 16, 17, 18, 18/31, 24/5, 27, 31, and 29.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1545; *Bonn. Jahrb.* cxi/cxii, 344 (*Neuss*); *Hambleton*, 1912; *Arch. Ael.* xii, 284 (*Corbridge*); Oswald, p. 243.

A.D. 70-110.

275. (A) CVAD|. 33. Large, good brownish-red glaze. Filling of earth fort ditches. A stamp of *Quadrus*.

Only seven stamps have previously been recorded of this potter:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| OF CVADI. | Vechten. |
| CVADI M. | Reims. |
| QVADI. | York (33), Bavai, Vechten (Hof. 8). |
| QVADA OF QVD. | Vechten (17), Tharros (Sardinia 17). |

It is probable that he was a pre-Flavian potter of South Gaul. The

three stamps CVA (*Rich.* III, no. 132 and p. 227 of this Report) might also be assigned to him or Quartus.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 715; Oswald, p. 255.

276. (A) QVA. 33. Pit 124. A.D. 65-80.
(B) QART|. 18. Area south of the fort.

This *Quartus* was a South Gaulish potter (*Déch.* i, 296) attributed to La Graufesenque by Oswald (p. 255). His stamps have occurred at Windisch, Hofheim I, Wiesbaden, Neuss (*B. 7.* cxi/cxii, 345). They were frequently ligatured, and have been recorded on the following forms, 15, 17, 18, 24/5, 27, 33, and 29. There is no evidence that he continued to work into the Flavian era.

A second *Quartus* is well testified at Lezoux in the second century (Oswald, p. 256 and four examples in the Wroxeter 'gutter-find').

Yet a third potter of the name worked at Rheinzabern, also in the second century (*Lud.* i, 66; iv, 54, etc.).

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1598.

Pre-Flavian.

277. (A) NRP/. 18. Inner stone fort ditch. A stamp of L. Rasinius Pisanus.

The *Rasinius* were a family of Arretine potters (*Déch.* i, 14 and 22), whose stamps have been found at Sels, Rome, and Mt. Beuvray (destroyed A.D. 5). L. Rasinius Pisanus was one of the last of this family who carried on the Arretine tradition in a degenerate form into the reign of Vespasian (e.g. stamps at Pompeii: Walters, pl. xvii; *Déch.* i, 113-15). Besides form 29 his name is recorded on Hölder, type 4 (pl. 19). His most common stamp is L·R·PIS.

C.I.L. vii, 1336, 894; x, 8056, 196 (*Pompeii*); xi (2), 6700, p. 59; xv, 5496 (*Arezzo*). Cf. Oswald, p. 258 (*Rasinius*). c. A.D. 60-80.

278. (A) /GINVS·F. 31. Bright glaze. Pit 145. Mostly A.D. 75-100.
= REGINVS F.

Forrer has worked out a complicated table to enable Reginus to have worked hard for fifty-five years at six successive potteries from North Gaul via East Gaul to Kräherwald. It seems to me to be far more likely that there were several potters of this name, perhaps members of the same family, that worked more or less contemporaneously at several potteries, Lezoux, Lubié, Baden-in-Aargan, Heiligenberg, Ittenweiler, Blickweiler, Rheinzabern, and Kräherwald and covered the period from about A.D. 90 to 190. Their wares, naturally, occur all over Gaul, Germany, and Britain, and their moulds and kerb-rings afford undeniable evidence of their far-reaching activities. It may be noted that their stamps are recorded on forms 39 and 40 at Rheinzabern, and that their peculiarity on decorated bowls was the omission of the tassel in the ovolo.

The present example is one of the earliest dated; others well dated

are: Saalburg, ditch of earth-fort c. A.D. 100–20; Wroxeter 1912, pit 19, A.D. 120–30; two Antonine groups in the Baldock cemetery; Newstead II; Osterburken and Niederbieber.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1618; Knorr and Sp. *Blickweiler* (p. 110); Lud. iii, 109; Oswald, pp. 260–2.

279. (A) RIIIVLI/VSFII. 31. Brownish glaze. Surface.

An exact parallel to this stamp of *Regulinus* was found at Ghent (*C.I.L.*, *loc. cit. a*); many other stamps have been found at Rheinzabern, where he worked, and at Zugmantel (on 37), Pfünz, Cannstatt, etc. A mould of form 37 was also found at Solothurn. His name is only recorded once previously in Britain (18/31 at Colchester). He usually made variants of forms 31 and 32. A few of his stamps from Rheinzabern read REGVLIANVS, which may be his real name, as the N is frequently slanting.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1620; vii, 1336, 915; Lud. i, 69; ii, 63; iii, 58; iv, 56; Oswald, p. 262. Antonine.

280. (A) /OP.VSIFE. Scrap. Surface. = ROPVSI FE.

This particular stamp has been recorded several times previously: Bonn on form 18, Silchester (May, p. 253), Neuss on 18/31, Wroxeter (1912, p. 59, A.D. 80–120), and Alfoldean (group c. A.D. 70–120 on 27), and elsewhere. Oswald attributes them to Roppus of Lezoux, whom he distinguishes from a South Gaulish potter of mid-first-century date. ROPVS/ occurs in the Guildhall on form 18 and at Bavai on 31. A date at the turn of the first two centuries seems indicated, but a potter of the name *Ropusius* might well be postulated as separate from *Roppus*.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1654; vii, 1336, 931; *Sussex Arch. Coll.* lxxv, p. 144; Oswald, p. 267. A.D. 80–120.

281. (A) L.S.SABI. 33. With rounded angle. Surface.

There is almost certainly a stamp giving the full name of the well-known Sabinus who worked at La Graufesenque and Montans during the last half of the first century. Similar stamps have been found at La Graufesenque and London (3 examples; two on similar early form 33) and elsewhere.

For references see *Richborough II*, p. 77. Oswald, p. 273.

c. A.D. 50–90.

282. (A) SACRAPO •F. 27. Outer stone fort ditch.

This potter spells his name variously as Sacrapo, Sacrapus, and Sacirapo. The distribution of his stamps points to a Northern or Central Gaulish factory; Oswald suggests Lezoux. His date is well attested by the finding of his wares at Maryport (built under Hadrian—*C. & W.A.S.* xv, p. 162), Wilderspool, Caerwent (*Proc. Soc. Ant.* xxii, p. 409), and Castlecary (Macdonald, *Roman Wall in Scotland*,

p. 374). A cursive signature SACRPO has recently been found at Leicester on 37; other forms include 18/31, 27, 31, and 33.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1694; vii, 1336, 974; Oswald, p. 276.

A.D. 120-60.

283. (A) SA·AR/. 27. Small, thin. Unstratified. A stamp of G. Salaris Artus.

Salaris made both plain and decorated Samian at La Graufesenque (3 examples of form 29), where his activity is placed in the reign of Nero. His plain-ware shapes include Hof. 8 and forms 18, 24, and 27.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1704; Oswald, pp. 277-8.

A.D. 50-70.

284. (A) OF.SARRT. 16. Dull glaze outside. Pit 94. A.D. 70-90.

(B) OFSARRT. 18. Pit 221. A.D. 80-100.

No stamps of *Sarrutus* occurred at Hofheim, from which it was inferred by Ritterling that his activities started after A.D. 80. But stamps on forms 15 and 16 (Neuss, *B. 7.* cxi/cxii, 345, identical with (A)), on 29 at La Graufesenque, and others at Windisch, Wiesbaden, and Rottweil (Knorr, p. 65) indicate that he was one of that large group of potters in South Gaul who started work under Nero and continued to flourish throughout Flavian times. His activities under Domitian are attested by his stamps on the Limes and in the Bregenz cellar—and by the Domitianic associations of (B).

I think it worth while suggesting that these stamps are really of a partnership of Sarrus or Sarra (La Graufesenque, *c.* A.D. 50-70) and Rutaenus (La Graufesenque, *c.* A.D. 50-80). Compare CARVSSA·RVTI in this Report, p. 198.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010; Oswald, p. 281.

c. A.D. 60-100.

285. (A) SAITOMA (retro). 33. Pit 102. First and second centuries, with a few later objects.

This stamp is not of the South Gaulish *Satto* who worked in the first century but of the potter of Blickweiler, whose commonest signature on both plain and decorated wares was SATTO FECIT. Just a few examples have occurred of retrograde stamps and of his use of M, but I can find no exact parallel to this example. He exported freely to the Limes; in Britain his stamps are less common. His forms include 18, 18/31, 27, 31, 32, 33, 29, and 37. He probably migrated to Rheinzabern.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010; May, *Silchester*, p. 256; Oswald, p. 282.

c. A.D. 90-140.

286. (A) SATVRAVI. 33. Site VI. Mixed first and second centuries.

 /TVRNN. 31. South of fort. Unstratified.

 /VRNNT. 33. Filling of earth fort ditches.

A mould of a decorated bowl form 37 found at Lezoux sufficiently indicates *Saturninus's* factory. Though a stamp on an 18/31 was dated A.D. 100-40 at Brecon (Wheeler, p. 243) and a few have been recorded

on 18, the greater mass of site-dating evidence points to the middle and late second century, e.g. Pudding Pan Rock (*Proc. Soc. Ant.* xxii, 403 and Quex Park Mus.) and Niederbieber (c. A.D. 200). Other forms used are 27, 31, 32, and 33.

There is a second Saturninus who made decorated bowls at Blickweiler (c. A.D. 90-130); it would be convenient to credit him with the earlier stamps.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1736; May, *Silchester*, p. 256; Oswald, p. 283.
c. A.D. 130-200.

287. (A) SCOPLI•M. 31. Area IX. Unstratified.

(B) SCOPLI•M. 31. Area X. Unstratified.

The distribution of *Scoplus's* stamps (including Clermont) strongly suggests that he was a potter of Lezoux. In Britain examples are reported at Corbridge (*Arch. Ael.* xii, 285), Silchester (May, p. 257), Segontium (Wheeler, p. 148), York, Cirencester, and Crocolana. His stamps are found on forms 18/31, 31, and 33.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1743; vii, 1336, 995; Oswald, p. 284.

Second century.

288. (A) SENILIS•F. 27. Site VII. Unstratified.

Oswald gives Lezoux as the provenance of Senilis: many of his stamps occur on German sites, e.g. Rheinzabern and Neckarburken; some on Gallic, including Windisch. In England his name is only twice previously recorded, at Colchester and Great Chesterford (*C.I.L.* vii, 1336, 1023, on large Dr. 31 with dull glaze, Saffron Walden Mus.). His forms comprise 18, 18/31, 27, 31, 32, 33, and 80. A second-century date is therefore indicated.

There are also a few stamps attributable to a potter of La Graufesenque (graffiti there), including form 29 from Ostia, of Nero-Vespasianic date.

It is not clear to which this example should be ascribed.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1779; ii, 4970, 467 (Tarragona); xv, 5563 (Rome); Oswald, p. 292.

289. (A) |ENOM. 27. Area south of the fort. Unstratified. = SENOM.

Seno made decorated bowls (form 29) as well as the plain ware: Hof. 8, forms 18, 18/31, 24, 27, and 33. One example of his work was found at Sels. Oswald suggests Claudius-Vespasian, Knorr, A.D. 30-60. I see little reason to suppose that he continued into the reign of Vespasian. There is no evidence to decide at which of the South Gaulish potteries he worked.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1786; Oswald, p. 293.

Pre-Flavian.

290. (A) SENONCI. 27. Large. Pit 126. Filled in c. A.D. 70-85.
= SENON OF or SENONIO.

(B) |ENONIO (bold letters). 18. Thick. Unstratified.

These are stamps of *Senonius* or *Senonios*, whose name is found in

full at Trion and Wimpfen. A good example was recently found at Mancetter on a large 18 with kick and rouletted ring, a type common under Nero. Other forms recorded are 27, 31, and 33. Probably South Gaulish.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1787; *Arch. Ael.* xii, 285 (*Corbridge*); Oswald, p. 294. c. A.D. 50-100.

291. (A) |NTRVS. 18. Outer stone fort ditch. = SENTRVS.

Among the comparatively few recorded stamps of Sentrus there are two from La Graufesenque (*Déch.* i, 84) and one each from Sels and Hofheim I, which adequately indicate his workshop and date. Others are from Wroxeter (1914, p. 50, 'before 100'), Silchester, London, etc.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1789; Walters, M. 734; Oswald, p. 294. Pre-Flavian.

292. (A) SEVERPVD. 18. Area south of the fort. Unstratified.

This stamp denotes the partnership of *Severus* and *Pudens*, the majority of whose stamps start with Ⓣ. One was found at Blickweiler (Knorr and Sp., p. 110), and it is probable that they worked there early in the second century. One 18 of fine glaze is in the British Mus. (Walters, M. 742) and another in the London Mus. (A. 12048); elsewhere stamps are recorded on 27, 31, and 33. Oswald deduces that they were La Graufesenque potters of Flavian date: did they perhaps migrate from the failing to the rising centre of potteries?

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1801; Oswald, p. 298.

Perhaps Domitian-Trajan.

293. (A) SILAN. 24/5. Small, bright glaze. Filling of earth fort ditches.

There is a stamp C·SILANVS at Poitou; others without the praenomen have been found at La Graufesenque (two), Brumath (also on 24/5), Mainz (27 and 37), London (Guildhall), etc. Oswald dates him to the Flavian period.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1818; Oswald, pp. 300-1.

Flavian.

294. (A) SILVI. 27. Bright glaze. Unstratified.

Silvius was a South Gaulish potter, probably of La Graufesenque (*Déch.* i, 300). Among the many foreign sites whence his name is recorded are Windisch, Rottenburg, Mainz, Neuss (*B. 7.* cxi/cxii, p. 346), and Stockstadt (*O.R.L.* xxxiii, p. 105); in Britain at Silchester (May, p. 262), London (Walters, M. 973, etc.), Colchester (*C.I.L.* vii, 1336, 1078), Wroxeter (1912, p. 61, 'about 100'), and elsewhere. He made Hof. i, 9, and forms 18, 24, 27, 31, 33, and 29 (see p. 189 of this Report).

Compare C. Silvius and the partnership of C. Silvius with Patricius, also at La Graufesenque in the Flavian period.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1815; ii, 4970, 491; xii, 5686, 844; Oswald, p. 302.

A.D. 70-110.

295. (A) SOLINI. 18/31. Unstratified.

Several moulds of forms 37 signed by *Solinus* have been recovered at Lezoux (Déch. i, 184 and 301). His plain-ware shapes include 18 (Dieppe), 18/31, 31 (Caerwent, *Proc. Soc. Ant.* xxii, 407), 32, 33, 38, and 45 (Guildhall); these, with the exception of the Dieppe plate, clearly indicate an Antonine date.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1828; Oswald, p. 305. c. A.D. 120-70.

296. (A) SVLINI. ? Surface.

Several stamps of Sulinus have been found at La Graufesenque and another on form 27 at Geneva. It is presumed that he worked in the first century.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1852; Oswald, p. 308.

297. (A) SV~~III~~101. ? Pit 101. c. A.D. 80-100.

The many examples of *Sulpicius*'s work at La Graufesenque attest the presence of his workshop there. His site-dated stamps include those at:

Wroxeter, 1912, p. 61. A.D. 80-120.

„ 1914, p. 54. Before A.D. 150.

Rottweil, Knorr, p. 74. Flavian.

Neuss, *B. J.* cxi/cxii, p. 346. Before A.D. 105.

Cannstatt, *O.R.L.* xxviii, p. 59. c. A.D. 100.

His recorded forms are 18, 18/31, 27, 33, and 29.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1854; ii, 6349, 4; vii, 1336, 1092, and 1094; xii, 5686, 853; xv, 5611; May, *Silchester*, p. 263; Oswald, p. 308.

A.D. 70-120.

298. (A) \swarrow BVR. 27. Pit 147. A.D. 50-80. = TAB VR, a stamp of
TABVS (et) VIRTVS.

The full stamp TABI VIRTVTIS occurs three times in London and twice in Gaul on form 18/31. Elsewhere various shorter forms, usually with a ligature, occur on forms 18 and 27, including examples from Neuss and the Bregenz cellar.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1867; xii, 5686, 862; *Bonn. Jahrb.* cxi/cxii, 346; Oswald, p. 310. Flavian.

299. (A) TAVRI M. 18/31. Bright glaze. Pit 182. A.D. 80-140.

Taurus is assigned to Lezoux by Oswald, p. 313, who suggests an early-second-century date. Only some dozen of his stamps are known, mostly from North and Central Gaul and one from London.

A more common potter *Taurus* worked in Antonine times at Lavoye and Rheinzabern; his name, always in the nominative case, occurs on variants of 31 and 32 from several Limes forts but has not yet been reported in Britain.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1896; vii, 1336, 1108 (London); xii, 5686, 868; Lud. i, 77; iv, 62, etc. A.D. 100-140.

300. (A) T+ OFFI/. 33. Inner stone fort ditch. = TITI OFFIC.

There was a first-century *Titus* at La Graufesenque (Déch. i, 85), whose stamps have been found at Sels, Vechten, Tarragona (*C.I.L.* ii, 4970, 525), and elsewhere.

This ligatured stamp is typical of a second-century *Titus* of Lezoux (*Coll. Antiq.* vi, 71). His stamps have been found at Wroxeter (1913, p. 42, 'A.D. 80-120'), Corbridge (*Arch. Ael.* xii, 286), and in the baths of the Antonine fort at Newstead (Curle, p. 242). They are recorded on forms 18/31, 27, 31, 33, 80, and 37 (Poitiers).

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1918; *O.R.L.* lxxiii, 143 (*Pfünz*); Oswald, p. 318. c. A.D. 110-60.

301. (A) VA VA. 27. Small, bright glaze. Pit 56. Mostly Nero-Vespasian.

Oswald suggests that the few stamps VA VA should be treated as of a partnership. An identical stamp to this is in the London Mus. on form 27 (A. 23895); others, which bear favourably on the theory of partnership, occur in the Guildhall Mus., Autun, Vechten, Narbonne, Emporion, and Tarragona. It is safe to assume a South Gallic origin; Oswald (p. 428) assigns him to Montans and gives his date as pre-Flavian. The Richborough example is certainly first century.


C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1984; ii, 4970, 538; xii, 5686, 900; Oswald, p. 324.

302. (A) VELOX•F. 31. Surface.

Velox was probably a potter of Lezoux (*Coll. Antiq.* vi, 74); his few known stamps include examples from Silchester (May, p. 265) on form 18/31, Legontium, Corbridge (*Arch. Ael.* xii, 286), Caerleon, and Wroxeter (all on form 33). One of the specimens from Bavai is on form 31. He is presumably of second-century date.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1994; Oswald, p. 327.

303. (A) VENERAND•. ? 32. Area XVI. Up to c. A.D. 200.

(B)  NERAND. ? 32. Unstratified.

Stamps of Venerandus occur chiefly in Central Gaul and one on form 37 was found at Toulon-sur-Allier, where he probably had his factory. In England the name occurs on 33 at York, 80 at London (London Mus.), and 79 in the British Museum (not 18 as Walters, M. 1815 and Oswald after him). An Antonine date is sufficiently indicated.

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 1998; Déch. i, 302; Oswald, p. 328. Antonine.

304. (A) /CTORINVS. 31. Inner stone fort ditch. = VICTORINVS.

Moulds, decorated and plain vessels, kerb-rings, and a name-stamp of *Victorinus* have been found at Rheinzabern; stamps also occurred there in graves with coins of Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius. His wares were distributed freely throughout German sites, including

Osterburken and Niederbieber. He made forms 18/31, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and variants, including a striated 37 (Lud. *Se* = Forrer 9).

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 2037; iii, 6010, 234; Knorr, *Rottweil*, p. 67; *Rottenburg*, p. 72; *O.R.L.* xxxii, 150 (*Zugmantel*); xxxv, 67 (*Faimingen*); Lud. i, 83; ii, 80; iii, 74; iv, 67; Walters, *M.* 2343; May, *Silchester*, p. 266; Oswald, p. 234. A.D. 140-200.

305. (A) VIRTIVS. 18. Unstratified.
 (B) VIRTVTIS. 18. Pit 87. Filled in c. A.D. 90.
 (C) V•I•R•T•V•S. 16. Area XVI. Before c. A.D. 80.

It is possible that Oswald is right in distinguishing between VIRTHVS and VIRTVS, but as both worked at the same place and at the same time, I think it is unlikely.

One form of the name or the other (or both) is represented at La Graufesenque (*Déch.* i, 85), Neuss, Xanten, Pompeii, Sels, Wiesbaden I, Rottweil, Hofheim I and II (*Ritterling*, p. 247 and footnote no. 292). He seems then to have been active in the reigns of Claudius, Nero, and Vespasian, though Knorr would restrict the period to A.D. 65-80.

I cannot reconcile this mass of early dating with the finding of stamps of Virtus at Zugmantel and Praunheim, on forms 31, 38, and 42 at Trier and on 31 elsewhere. There must have been another potter of second-century date (c. A.D. 120-60) working in Central Gaul, possibly at La Madeleine (*Fölzer*, p. 9); cf. *Virtus fe* on 31 at Corbridge (1911, p. 39, 'second century') and stamps of *Virtuus* (Oswald, p. 340).

C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 2060; vii, 1336, 1191-6; May, *Tullie Ho.* p. 82; *Bonn. Jahrb.* cxi/cxii, 346; Walters, *M.* 761-2, 904; *O.R.L.* xviii, 30 (*Echzell*), xxxii, 150 (*Zugmantel*), xxxv, 68 (*Faimingen*); Oswald, p. 339. A.D. 40-80.

ROSETTE STAMPS, ETC.

66. (A) Rosettes of eight petals:
- (i) With central dot; $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam. 33. Unstratified.
 - (ii) Each petal demarcated as O. & P. pl. LXVIII. 3. Curle 23. Unstratified.
 - (iii) Simple; $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam. 33. Area south of fort.
 - (iv) Ditto. 33, with curved inner angle, brownish glaze. Outer earth fort ditch.
 - (v) Frag. ? Bright, South Gallic glaze. Section 47. Up to A.D. 200.
- (E) Five examples identical (see *Rich.* III, p. 148).
- (i) Hof. 8. Brilliant glaze. Pit 124, filled in A.D. 65-80.

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(ii) 36. Pit 61, filled in in the second century with soil containing first-century objects.


(iii) Hof. 8 or 9 (step under base). Unstratified.

(iv) 36. Small flat. Inner stone fort ditch.


(v) 36. Area X. Unstratified.


All these examples, as well as the one previously found, are early, none probably being later than Vespasian.

(H) Rosette of six petals. 32. Heavy. Unstratified. Cf. especially *O.R.L.* x, p. 48 (Feldberg), Rheinzabern, grave 76, with stamp of Avitus (Lud. iii, 82).

(I)  Twelve petals. Curle 23. Area XI. Unstratified.


(J) Rosette of *fourteen* petals. Cf. 32. Outside west gate of stone fort, unstratified. Fragment only, diam. about $\frac{5}{8}$ in. Fourteen is an unusually large number.


(K)  33. Unstratified. A modified eight-petal design, giving a 'butterfly' effect; diam. $\frac{5}{8}$ in. Possibly mis-stamped.


(L)  Flat plate, with small curved foot-ring, and an interior ridge as found on form 79. Outer stone fort ditch. An eccentric modification of a six-petalled rosette. The glaze and base clearly indicate a first-century date.



(M) Six dots arranged irregularly round central dot to form a degraded rosette. 32. Coarse orange glaze; bluish break. Unstratified.

Cf. three examples from Rheinzabern on *Tc* and *Tz* (Form 46/51), Lud. iii, 82, and on *Ta* (Form 32), Lud. iv, 73 (M. 42).

(N)  33. Filling of inner earth fort ditch. Stylized rosette of eight petals: this type falls between an example from Rottweil (Knorr, pp. 69, 321) and another from Kapersburg (*O.R.L.* xii, pp. 43, 60).

(O)  33. Orange-red. Site VI, first and second centuries. Stylized rosette of six petals. This example is of German manufacture, perhaps of the late second century.

(P)  Cup with small internal step. Pit 134. A.D. 75-90. Stylized and debased rosette of eight petals.

- (Q) (i)  32. Brown glaze. Area XI. Unstratified.
Near parallels have been found at Heidelberg (Forrer, pp. 216, 242, and 244) and others are illustrated by Fölzer (pls. xxvii, 278 and xxxi, 846 and 853).
- (ii) 33. Orange-brown glaze. Unstratified.
Similar to above but broken; five dots remain in outer circle out of an original total of nine or ten.
Cf. Knorr, *Rottweil*, p. 69, 320, which is, however, neater and more regular.
- (R)  79. With narrow rouletted ring inside and outside base. Site VII. Unstratified.
Representations of fish have been found fairly often as potters' marks, especially at Rheinzabern (Lud. iii, 83 and iv, 72; *O.R.L. Feldberg*, x, pp. 48, 62) on forms 31, 32, 39, 56 (*Tc*); no examples have previously been illustrated with fins, though scales are often depicted.
- (S) Illiterate marks:
- (i) XIXII. 27. Site VII, mostly late third and fourth century, with some earlier pieces.
This stamp is also recorded from Wroxeter (1913, p. 40, two examples) and Carlisle (May, *Tullie Ho.* p. 83), in each case on 33.
- (ii) I.V.I.V.II. 33. Outer stone fort ditch.
- (iii) VV. 27. Pit 100. First or early second century.
- (iv) XIII MA. 33. Filling of middle earth fort ditch.
- (v) XXXV. 31. Inner stone fort ditch.

STAMPS ON PLAIN SAMIAN

(B) PREVIOUSLY RECORDED

1. (C) ADVOCISI.O. 18/31. Unstratified.
67. (B) AIISTIVI.M. 33. West of stone fort. Unstratified.
(C) AIISTIVI.M. 33. Between sections 53 and 56. Unstratified.
118. (A) 27. Outer stone fort ditch.
(B) OF ALBAV. 27. Pit 141. 0 ft.—6 ft. A.D. 75—100.
(C) ABAN (rubbed). 27. Small. Pit 141. 12 ft.—13 ft. A.D. 75—100.
(D) OF ALBA/I. 27. Inner stone fort ditch.
2. (D) AHBIMAV. Large 18, with kick. Pit 137, top. Late first, early second century.
The shape implies a Neronian date, but Knorr would date

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the stamp *c.* A.D. 70–80, later than those in the nominative case (*T.S.* 1919, p. 27). There is no precise parallel to this example.

(E) ALBIMA N. 18/31 (?). Surface.

(F) ALBVS•FE. 27. Surface.

∖BV. 18. Bright. Pit 130. A.D. 70–85.

119. (B) AAD. 27. Inner stone fort ditch.

MA|. 27. Small. Surface.

4. (B) OF APRO. 27. Outer stone fort ditch.

120. (F) AOVITANVS. 24/5. Area XVI. A.D. 50–70.

(G) OF AOVITNI. 18. Between sections 53 and 56. Before
c. A.D. 300.

(H) AOVITANI. 27. Area south of the fort. Unstratified.

(I) AOVITAN. Hof. 9. Inner stone fort ditch.

(J) AOVITA. 27. Pit 124. 5 ft. 10 in. diam. *c.* A.D. 65–80.

(K) AOVITA. 27. Unstratified.

(L) AOVII. 27. Small, bright. Area XVI. A.D. 50–70.

(M) AQVI. 24/5. Pit 82. A.D. 50–70.

Frag. 18. Inner stone fort ditch.

„ 18. Pit 144. Mostly A.D. 70–90 with earlier pieces.

„ 18. Area XVIII. Up to *c.* A.D. 85.

„ 27. Area XVI. Probably pre-Flavian.

5. (A) 27. West of section 47. Before *c.* A.D. 85.

|DACI. 27. Small. Pit 148 B. A.D. 60–75. = *Ardacus*.

70. (B) ATILIANI•O. 80. Area north of the fort.

71. (B) ATRI. 33, with curved internal angle at base. West of section 47. Mostly Flavian with a few later pieces.

27. Area X. Unstratified.

The open A is recorded; e.g. at Rheinzabern on a form 40 (*Lud.* i, 5).

7. (A) BASSI. 27. Pit 148 B. A.D. 60–75. * scratched under base.
18. Unstratified.

(D) 18. Surface.

(E) BASSI. 27. Pit 130. A.D. 70–85.

BASS∖. 27. Inner stone fort ditch.

(F) OF BASSI (rubbed). 27. Bright on outside. Pit 145. Mostly
A.D. 75–100.

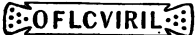
(G) ∖ASIO. 27. Area XVI. Up to *c.* A.D. 85.

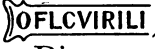

Cf. Ritterling, *Hofheim*, p. 237, and examples from Trion quoted in *C.J.L.* xiii, 10010, 276 *m.*

Frag. 24/5. Large. Area XVI. Pre-Flavian.

73. (C) BELINICIM (retro). 33. Inner stone fort ditch.
 122. RIO/. (= *Bio*). 27. Inner stone fort ditch.
8. (B) B ISJVI. 33. Area south of the fort.
 27. Pit 130. c. A.D. 70-85.
74. BOV/. 31 (?). Thick, orange. Filling of earth fort ditches.
 = *Boudus*.
9. (A) (*Buecio*). 18. Area X. Unstratified.
 18. Unstratified.
10. (B) CADGATI:M. 31. Unstratified.
11. (A) 27. Surface (IIVV scratched outside base).
 18. Pit 77. Second half of second century.
 15/17. Area VI. In a deposit mostly of Flavian date.
- (C) 18. Surface. East of section 53.
 27. Area south of the fort in a deposit mostly A.D. 50-90.
- (E) OF CALV. 27. Filling of stone fort ditches.
 (F) OF.CALV. 27. Unstratified.
 (G) OFCALVI. 18. Pit 134. Filled in A.D. 75-90.
 (H) OI.CALVI. 27. Section 47. Unstratified.
 (I) CALVIM. 18. Area XVI. A.D. 50-80.
 (J) CALVIM. Hof. 8. Site I. Unstratified.
- Frag. 18. Rouletted ring. Earth fort entrance. A.D. 70-100.
 ,, 27. Inner earth fort ditch. Bottom.
 ,, 27. Area XVI. In a deposit mostly of Flavian date.
 ,, 18. Pit 135, top. A.D. 75-85.
 ,, 27. Filling of inner stone fort ditch.
75. (B) C AMBVS.F. 18/31. Between sections 53 and 56. Before c. A.D. 180.
 | AMBI.M. 33. Surface.
76. (A) (*Capito*). 27. With first-century pottery.
 C.A.P. 18 or 18/31. Area X. Unstratified.
 = *Capitu*, the Aquitanian form of *Capito* (*C.I.L.* xiii, *pref.*, p. 120).
77. (B) CARANTI.F. 18. Surface.
 (C) CARANI. 18. Filling of inner stone fort ditch.
 (D) OF CARAN. 18. Filling of earth fort ditches.
 CARAN/. 18. Filling of inner stone fort ditch.
12. CASSI/. Frag.? 18. Filling of outer stone fort ditch.

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126. (B) O]FCASTI. 18. Area west of the fort. Unstratified.
127. (B) OELRW. 24/5. Unstratified.
 CEL E/. 27. North guard chamber. Mostly first century.
128. (A) 33. Filling of earth fort ditches.
 (B) CELSIAVIF. 33. Filling of stone fort ditches.
14. (D) GEISI. 24/5. Inner stone fort ditch.
 CELS/. 33. Small. Filling of earth fort ditches.
 The latter example might belong to a Celsus of Lezoux or of East Gaul instead of the commoner pre-Flavian potter.
78. (D) OF·C·N·CEL. 18. Unstratified.
15. (B) OFCEN. 18. Filling of stone fort ditches.
 OFCEN. 18. Inner stone fort ditch.
 (C) CIINSO (retro). 27. Filling of earth fort ditches.
 This is almost certainly a stamp of *Censor* or *Censorinus* and should *not* be read upside down as CENILLO (e.g. *C.I.L.* 529, 2 examples from Clermont). This would then be a stamp of the potter who also signed OFCIIN (often retro) and has occurred previously at Richborough—of Vespasianic date from La Graufesenque.
C.I.L. xiii, 10010, 534 and 535; Walters, *M.* 1612; Oswald, p. 73; *Richborough* I, p. 65. Vespasianic.
129. (B) C-R SIMI. 33. With raised cordon at internal angle, poor orange glaze. Area west of fort. Unstratified.
 (C) L·SCRE. 33. Large. Unstratified. Similar stamps have been recorded from Montans (form 37) and Le Mas d'Agenais (Curle 15, Antonine).
130. (B) OF CICELA. 18. Pit 76. Pre-Flavian.
 As the only other site-date is A.D. 50–75, he was probably pre-Flavian.
18. (C) COSIRVFI. 18. Area VI. In a deposit mostly of Flavian date.
 „ 18. Area VI. In a deposit mostly of Flavian date.
Frag. 18. Inner stone fort ditch.
 „ 27. Surface.
19. (B) COSIRF/. 18. Filling of earth fort ditches.
131. (B) ::OFLCVIRIL:: (small letters). 18. Fine glaze. Section 47.
 Unstratified.
 (C) . 18. Site VII. Unstratified.
 (D) *OFLC̄VIRIL*. 18. Between sections 53 and 56. Unstratified.

- (E)  / 18. Area VI. Unstratified.
 Ditto. 18. Unstratified.
 Frag. as (D). 18. Outer stone fort ditch.
20. |COTTON. 18. Filling of earth fort ditches.
21. (B) 18. Large and flat, with rouletted ring. Area XVI. A.D. 75-90.
- (E) OF CRETI (retro). 18. Thick. Inner stone fort ditch.
 (F) OF CRESTI. 18. Pit 87. Filled c. A.D. 90.
 (G) OF. CRES. 18. Between sections 53 and 56. Before c. A.D. 300.
 (H) OF. CRES. 18. Pit 195. c. A.D. 90.
 (I) OF CRES. Frag. ? 27. Inner stone fort ditch.
 (J) CRIIS. 27. Pit 148 B. A.D. 60-75.
 Frag. 18. Thin. Area south of the fort. Unstratified.
 " 18. Surface.
 The potters Crestuș, Crestio, etc., are indistinguishable in practice and may belong to one family or firm.
132. (B) CV.A. 27. Small, pale patchy glaze. Inner stone fort ditch.
 OFCA. 33. Pit 124. Filled in c. A.D. 65-80.
 It is interesting to find further examples and variants of this new stamp; cf. *Quadrus*, p. 213.
23. DIVICAT / 33. Area X. Unstratified.
24. (B) DONTIOIIC (small letters). 33. Bright. West of section 47. Unstratified.
 Ditto. (ditto). 33. With ridge at internal angle. Between sections 53 and 56. Unstratified.
 Frag. (ditto). 27. Unstratified.
25. (C) DOIICCI·MA. 18/31. High kick. Unstratified.
83. /VESTER. 38. Filling of earth fort ditches.
 A stamp of the rare potter *Equester*, whose name has previously been recorded on forms 31 and 33.
26. (B) ELVILLI. 33. Bottom of stone fort ditch.
85. (B) E CV IV. 33. Site VII. Unstratified.
 E CV / 33. West of section 47. Unstratified.
 This is *Escusius*, not *Escusus* as in *Rich. II*; Oswald, p. 116.
27. (D) . 27. Large. Inner stone fort ditch.
 (E) FELIX.F. 18/31? Ditto.
 (F) FELIXF. 24/5. Area VI. Unstratified.
 (G) OFFELICI. 18. Pit 179. A.D. 60-75.
 Frag. 27. Area XVI. A.D. 50-80.

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86. (B) OFFIRMOMIS. 18. Filling of earth fort ditches.
 (C) FIRMOM. 24/5, ? Hof. 8. Area XVI. A.D. 50-75.
 /M\ scratched under base.
28. (B) FIRAKI·/. 27. Pit 87. Filled in by c. A.D. 90.
 (C) OFIR. 18. Unstratified.
 (D) FIRAI. 18. Pit 143. Mostly c. A.D. 70-90.
 All these are of the Flavian Firmus of Lezoux (Oswald,
 p. 123).
29. (B) 18. West of section 47. In a deposit mostly of
 Flavian date.
 (E) OFPONII. 18. Area VI. Ditto.
 Cf. *C.I.L.* xiii, 10010, 920 h.
 (F) OFRONN. 33? Inner stone fort ditch.
 /ONTI. 15/17. Unstratified.
30. (C) GERMANI. 18. Bright. Between sections 53 and 56. Un-
 stratified.
Frag., as above. 18. Inner stone fort ditch.
139. (A) 27. Inner stone fort ditch.
 INGEN\ 18. Filling of stone fort ditches.
32. (A) 18. Inner stone fort ditch.
 (D) IVCVNDI. 27. Area X. Unstratified.
 TTV scratched under base.
 (E) [OF]VCVND. 18. Thin. Surface.
 IVCW/. 27. Large. Before c. A.D. 85.
 |IVCVN. 27. Area XI. Filling of earth fort ditches.
140. IVHIN/. 33. Site VII. Unstratified.
36. (C) * 18. Filling of earth fort ditches.
 * 18. Area XVI. Before c. A.D. 80.
 (G) OF.LICIN. 24/5. Area X. Unstratified.
 (H) LICINVS. 27. Large, bright. Filling of inner Claudian ditch.
 Claudian.
 27. Unstratified.
 (I) OF.LIC (small letters). 27. Area XVIII. Before c. A.D. 85.
 (J) OF.LICNI.* 18. Inner stone fort ditch.
 (K) LICIN. 40. Area XVI. A.D. 60-85.
 OFLIC/. 18. Pit 154. Mostly first century.
 OFLICA\ 27. Bright. Area VI. In a deposit mostly of
 Flavian date.
 OI'KICI\.* 18. Pit 221. A.D. 80-100.
 //ICN. 24/5. Filling of earth fort ditches.
 * These stamps have a convex end, a penchant of
 Licinus.

92. (B) 33. Pit 179. A.D. 60-75.
24/5 or early 33. Unstratified.
33. Thin. Outer stone fort ditch.
- (C) LOGIRNM. 18. Area XVI. A.D. 75-90.
Frag. 18. Area XVI. Before c. A.D. 85.
" 18. Inner stone fort ditch.
" 18. Area VI. In a deposit mostly of Flavian date.
" 18. Pit 176. Last quarter of first century.
See also no. 271, p. 213, 'Ogirnus'.
143. (B) LVPVS. 24/5. Outer stone fort ditch.
" 24/5. Area XVI. Pre-Flavian.
144. (A) (neat letters). 18. With kick. Area XVI. Unstratified.
(ditto). 18. Bright. Pit 86. Filled in c. A.D. 90.
18. Area south of the fort.
(B) OF ACCAR. 18. Pit 131. Claudius-early Nero.
(C) OF MCCÆ. 18. Area XVI. A.D. 50-70.
(D) OF ACCAI. 27. Area XVI. Unstratified.
(E) MACCARVS.F. 18. Ditto.
Frag. 18. Area south of the fort.
38. (A) 33. Small. Outer stone fort ditch.
(B) MACRINV. 80. Unstratified.
" 80. Unstratified.
94. (B) ANIOF. 18. Area XVI. Unstratified.
This is certainly made from a complete punch: see also
Oswald, p. 183.
146. (A) (*Marinus*) (small neat letters). 27. Unstratified.
95. |CIILLIO. 31. East of section 53. Surface.
A stamp of Mascellio of Lezoux—Antonine; Oswald;
p. 192.
39. (A) 27. With external groove. Pit 103. Before
c. A.D. 90.
(C) MASCVLVS. 18. Area west of the fort.
15/17. North guard chamber. Mostly first
century.
18. Inner stone fort ditch.
(D) MASCVLVS F. 18. Area south of the fort. Unstratified.
148. (B) MAT (small letters). 27. Small. Pit 131. Nero-Vespasian.
(C) ~~MAC~~. 18. Area XVI. A.D. 50-70.
(D) MAVG. 27. Area XVI. Before c. A.D. 80.
OF MAT.VG/. 18. Pit 179. Pre-Flavian.
149. MEMOR|. 18. Inner stone fort ditch.
Frag. 18. Surface.

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96. (D) MERCATOR. 18. Area X. Unstratified.
 (E) MERCATOR. 15/17. Pit 122. Filled in *c.* A.D. 130-50.
 (F) MERCAT. 18. Area VI. In a deposit mostly of Flavian date.
 (G) VITOR. 31. Small, orange. Unstratified.
 (G) must be attributed to one of the later Mercators, who worked at Lezoux and Heiligenberg in the first half of the second century.
150. (A) (*of moi*). 27. Section 53. Before *c.* A.D. 85.
 (B) (*of moe*). 18. Between sections 53 and 56. Unstratified.
 (C) OFM. 24/5. Pit 82. Filled in *c.* A.D. 50-70.
 27. Pit 101. *c.* A.D. 80-110.
40. (C) FWODEI. 18. Area X. First century.
 I can find no parallel with this inverted M.
 (D) WODES. 18. Area XVI. Before *c.* A.D. 80.
Frag. 18. Inner stone fort ditch.
41. (A) 27. Between sections 53 and 56. Before *c.* A.D. 300.
 (C) MOMO (retro). 27. With external groove. Section 47. Unstratified.
 (D) OF.MOM. 18. Pit 112. Undated.
 (E) OF MOM. 18. Pit 179. A.D. 80-90.
151. (B) OF.MONI. 18. West of section 47. Mostly Flavian.
 (C) MONC. 18. Inner stone fort ditch.
 ONC. 18. Area VII. Before *c.* A.D. 85.
 ONC. 18. Outer stone fort ditch.
 -I-CRES. 18. Area south of the fort.
97. (C) AOXIAAA. 31. Between sections 53 and 56. Unstratified.
 (D) MOSSI M. 33. Pit 186. A.D. 125-70.
 OFMOSS/. ?33 (*frag.*). Surface, just inside postern-gate.
42. (C) OF MRAI. 27. Inner stone fort ditch. N.B. *one R.*
 ,, 27. Pit 143. Mostly A.D. 90-900.
 (D) OF MPRM. 18. Area XVI. Unstratified.
 24/5. Area XVI. A.D. 50-70.
 (E) OF MPRRA. 18. With kick. Unstratified.
 (F) OF MPRRA. 18. Inner stone fort ditch.
 (G) OF MPRRA. Hof. 9. Area XVI. A.D. 60-80.
 (H) OF MVR. 82. Pit 56. Nero-Vespasian with a few later objects.
Frag. 18. Area XVI. *c.* A.D. 50-80.
 ,, 27. Pit 141. A.D. 75-100.
 ,, 18. Inner stone fort ditch.
 ,, 18. Surface.
153. (B) NEQVRE. 27. Outer stone fort ditch.





43. NICEP/. 18/31. Area V. A.D. 80-120 with later pieces.
44. (E) OF NICRI. 18. Inner stone fort ditch.
 (F) OF NIGR. 18. Area X. First century.
 18. Bright. Filling of earth fort ditches.
 (G) OF NGRI. 18. Outer stone fort ditch.
 (*Frag.*). Area X. Unstratified.
 27. Pit 194. Filled in c. A.D. 85.
 27. Area XVI. Pre-Flavian.
 (H) OF NGRI. 27. Stray.
Frag. 18. Stray.
 " 18. Area VI. In a deposit mostly of Flavian date.
 " 18. Area XVI. Under red layer. A.D. 75-90.
 " 27. Area XVIII. Up to c. A.D. 85.
 " 18. Pit 153. A.D. 65-70.
 " ? 27. Inner stone fort ditch.
 " 18. Thin, fine glaze. Outside west gate.
 " 27. Pit 121. A.D. 90-130.
 " 18. Pit 103. c. A.D. 90.
 " *Scrap.* Area VI. Unstratified.
155. (A) 18. Pit 179. A.D. 60-75.
 (D) 27. Inner stone fort ditch.
 (G) OF PASSIENI (retro). 18. Ditto.
 (H) PASSIENI. 18. With rouletted ring. West of
 section 47. Before c. A.D. 85.
 18/31. Pit 103. Before c. A.D. 90.
 18. Thin. Area X. Unstratified.
 (I) PASSEN AA. 18. With kick. Area south of the fort.
 (J) O PASEN. 27. Area XVI. A.D. 75-90.
 (K) OPASEN (small neat). 24/5. Area XVI. A.D. 50-70.
 PAS~~NI~~. 18/31. Heavy. Area west of fort.
 Unstratified.
Frag. ? 18. Filling of earth fort ditches.
 " 24/5. Large. Section 47. Unstratified.
157. (B) / \TERCIIM. 18. Site VII. Unstratified.
 A stamp of *Paterclus*.
46. (A) 33. Burnt. Area XVI. A.D. 75-90 (with
 metal rivet).
 (F) OF PATRICI. 33. Good glaze, burnt. Unstratified.
 (G) OF PATRC. 18. Pit 134. Top. Filled A.D. 75-90.
 (H) PATRICI (retro). 27. Dull glaze. Unstratified.
 27. Dull patchy glaze. Unstratified.
 (I) PATRICI. 18.
 PATRIC. 27. Brilliant glaze. Unstratified.

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- (K) /PARIC. 18. Area XI. In filling of earth fort ditches.
 (L) /PARIC. 27. Outer stone fort ditch.
 Frag. 15. Section 47. Unstratified.
 " 18. Site VII. Unstratified.
 " 27. Inner stone fort ditch.
 " 18. Filling of earth fort ditches.
47. (B) PAVLLVS•F. 18. Large. Area XVI. Pre-Flavian.
 (C) PAVLLVS. 33. Large. Filling of stone fort ditches.
 (D) PAVHHIM (large letters). 33. Poor glaze. Outer stone fort ditch.
 (E) •PAVL•I/. 18/31. Area south of the fort. Cf. PAVK•K•I on Dr. 31 from Baldock, now in the Letchworth Museum (burial group c. A.D. 160-90).
 Only (B) should be attributed to the early *Paullus*.
159. /REGRII. *Frag.* Area south of the fort. Unstratified.
 /REGRIV. 18. Bright. Area VII. Unstratified.
 Stamps of *Peregrinus*.
49. (C) OF POMEI. 18. Pit 66. Pre-Flavian.
 Frag. 18. Inner stone fort ditch.
100. (B) PRIWMI. 18. Section 47. Unstratified.
 (C) PRIMANI. 33. Pit 113. Antonine.
163. (B) PRIMVL. 18. Pit 125. Open in pre-Flavian period, filled in A.D. 80-90.
 (C) RWZVS. 18. Unstratified.
 (D) PRIMVLF. 33. Orange. Filling of earth fort ditches.
 (E) PXWAK•KI (*sic*). 33. Area west of the fort. Unstratified.
 (D) and (E) are stamps of the Lezoux potter, c. A.D. 120-60, not the commoner South Gaulish Primulus, c. A.D. 50. Oswald, pp. 247-8.
50. (A) 18. Rouletted ring. Outer stone fort ditch.
 27. Area XVI. Unstratified.
 18. Area south of the fort. Unstratified.
 27. Large. Pit 142. A.D. 70-90.
 18. Pit 87. Filled in c. A.D. 90.
 (F) OFIC•PRIMI. 18. Area XVI. Unstratified.
 (G) OF PRIM. 27. Bright. Unstratified.
 27. Earth fort entrance, unstratified.
 27. Large. Area VI. In a deposit mostly of Flavian date.
 (small letters) 27. Surface.
 (H) OPRIM (ditto). 27. Small, bright; with external groove. Unstratified.

- (I) OF PRW. 27. Unstratified.
- (J) OF PRM (small poor letters). 33. Very small, bright. Pit 127.
A.D. 80-90.
- (K) PRIMIO. 27. Pit 195. A.D. 60-80.
- (L) PRIMIFE. 18. Bright. Pit 86. Filled in by *c.* A.D. 90.
Frag. 18. Pit 133. Flavian.
" 18. Unstratified.
" (large letters). 18. Bright. Inner stone fort ditch.
" 27. Area XVI. Unstratified.
" 27. Top of pit 100. First century, with a few
later pieces.
" Unstratified.
165. (B) OF PVDEN. 33. Curved internal angle. Area XI. Filling of
earth fort ditches.
101. (B) OVIN. 24/5. Filling of earth fort ditches.
QVIN/. 33. Area VI. Unstratified.
The latter probably belongs to the second century *Quintus*
of Lezoux (*Rich.* II, p. 81).
102. (B) REBRRIOF. 33. Pit 123. Filled in *c.* A.D. 150.
33. Filling of stone fort ditches.
(C) ÆBV ÆRVS F. 33. Pit 77. Second half of second century.
52. RE[^]EN|. 18. Surface.
Stamp of *Regenus*.
105. (B) REGVLLVSF. Stamped diagonally on the outside of curving
side of an hemispherical bowl. Surface.
This potter may be different from Regulus of South Gaul
(*c.* A.D. 100, see *Rich.* II). Oswald quotes the name on forms
32, 46 (at Lezoux), and 80; the date therefore for one group
at least of Regulus' stamps is *c.* 110-50, with evidence for
a Central Gaulish provenance.
106. (B) RIIOGENI. 33. Between sections 53 and 56. Unstratified.
54. (A) 18. Unstratified.
(B) RVFIWV. 15/17. Pit 134. Filled in *c.* A.D. 75-90.
(C) RVFN (*worn*). 18. Area XVI. A.D. 60-80.
(D) OF RVFINI. 18. Site VII. Unstratified.
Frag. 18. Pit 127. A.D. 80-90.
" 18. Pit 124. A.D. 65-80.
53. (E) OF RVFI. 27. Small, thin. Section 47. Unstratified.
(F) OF RVFI. 18. West of section 47. Before *c.* A.D. 85.
168. (A) RVTAEN. Hof. 12. Inner stone fort ditch.
(C) Hof. 8. Pit 200. A.D. 50-70.

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55. (F) OI:SABIN. 27. Burnt black. Area XVI. A.D. 75-90.
 (G) SABINIO.* 27. Site VII. Unstratified.
 OI:SAB/(retro). 27. Outside west gate of stone fort. Unstratified.
Frag. 18. Outer stone fort ditch.
 * Note the broken B, further evidence for the identity of Sabinus and Sarinus.
56. (C) SALVE. 18. Area XVI. Pre-Flavian.
108. (B) . 27. Between sections 53 and 56. Before c. A.D. 300.
 A stamp of *San(c)rianus*.
57. (F) FECW. Hof. 9. Area XVI. Before c. A.D. 85.
 (G) SECW. 18. Small. Pit 141. A.D. 75-100.
 (H) OF SECIND. 18. Bright. Area VI. Unstratified.
 (I) OF SECVN. 27. Inner stone fort ditch.
Frag. 18. Pit 192. Filled in second century.
 „ 27. Burnt. West of section 47. In a deposit mostly of Flavian date.
58. (B) SENICIO. Hof. 8. Large. Unstratified.
 (C) SENICIO. 27. Large. Section 47. Unstratified.
 (D) SENICIOF. 27. Unstratified.
59. (A) (small letters). 18. Surface.
 (C) (deeply sunk). 33. Pit 192. Filled in second century.
 (F) SEVERI. 27. Outer stone fort ditch.
 (G) OF SEVERI. 27. Pit 194. Filled in by c. A.D. 85.
 (H) OF SEVER+. 18. Pit 125. Open in pre-Flavian period: filled in A.D. 80-90.
 (I)  SEVERI. 18. Filling of earth fort ditches.
 (J) SEVERVS. 18. Pit 96. Filled in by c. A.D. 100.
 (K) SEVERIM. 18. Area VI. In a deposit mostly of Flavian date.
 SEVER/. 18. Rouletted ring. Area south of the fort with pottery mostly A.D. 50-90.
 „ 18. Outer stone fort ditch.
Frag. Area XV. Before c. A.D. 80.
 „ 18. Section 47. Unstratified.
 (L)  SEVERI (retro). 33. Poor glaze. Area XVIII. Unstratified.
 This last stamp should be attributed to an East Gallic *Severus* of the early second century and not to his prolific namesake of La Graufesenque (c. A.D. 50-80).

110. (c) SIIXTIMA. 33. Outside west gate, surface.
 (d) SEXTIM. 33. Filling of stone fort ditches.
 SEXTVS/. 31. Surface.
 Frag. 33. Area XI. Unstratified.

It is probable that all these belong to the second-century Sextus of Lezoux.

60. (c) C SILVI. 27. Inner stone fort ditch.
 27. Unstratified.
 33. Area XVI. Unstratified.
 (d) |VI PATRIC|. 18. Inner stone fort ditch.
 C·SILVI|. Frag. Unstratified.
 \IRICI. 18. Good glaze. Pit 147. A.D. 50-80.

I see no good reason for supposing that *C. Silvius* was a different man from the partner of *Patricius* or *Patricus* (?) (but see Oswald, p. 303). In fact I think he may have been a Gaul with three names.

61. (B) SILVINI·M. 33. Site V. Up to c. A.D. 200.
 (c) 2ILVINI. Frag. Pit 101.
 Frag. Area V. In a deposit of A.D. 50-80.

113. (B) TERTV. Frag. Brownish. Unstratified.
 A stamp of *Tertius*, see Oswald, p. 314.

114. (B) TITVRONISØ. 33. Area XI. Unstratified.
 (c) TITVRONIS (small neat letters). 33. Area X. Unstratified.

115. TOCC/. 33. Light red. Outer stone fort ditch.

116. (A) 27. Pit 141. A.D. 75-100.
 |/LRECV. 27. Unstratified.
 (B) VERECVNDI. 33. Pit 186. A.D. 125-70.

The first two stamps belong to the Flavian *Verecundus* of South Gaul, and the third to Lezoux c. A.D. 90-130.

176. (B) VICTØBIM. 33. Area XV. With pottery mostly A.D. 150-
 250.
 /TOBIM. 33. Ditto.
 /ØBI. 27. Small; bright glaze. Unstratified.

These stamps are apparently unique; the form of the third fragment only serves to confuse the issue further in attempting to differentiate the *Victor* of Lezoux from his later namesake, who worked at Blickweiler, Rheinzaubern, and Trèves. Dr. Oswald dates the former 'Domitian-Hadrian', which incidentally solves the problem of the stamp recorded in *Richborough* III, and leaves the latter to

cover the whole period Hadrian-late Antonine. Further evidence is necessary before these potters can be adequately elucidated.

For references see *Rich.* III, p. 147; Oswald, p. 334.
Probably Hadrianic.

177. (B) OF VIRIL. 18. Burnt. Area XVI. A.D. 75-90.
18. Light red. Inner stone fort ditch.
- (C) OF VIRIL. 18. Entrance to earth fort. Unstratified.
18/31. Surface.
Stamps of *Virilis* (c. A.D. 80-120).
64. (D) OF VIRILL. 18. Area VI. Unstratified.
(E) OF VIRILLI. 27. Outer stone fort ditch.
(F) OF VIRILL. 18. Pit 141, with objects chiefly of Domitianic date.
Stamps of *Virillius* (c. A.D. 50-100).
65. (B) 27. Between sections 53 and 56. Unstratified.
(C) 18. Area VI. In a deposit mostly of Flavian date.
(E) 18. Pit 86. Filled in c. A.D. 90.
(F) 18. Rouletted ring. Pit 87. Filled in c. A.D. 90.
(H) 18. Filling of earth fort ditches.
(N) VITALIS F. 18. Outer earth fort ditch.
18. Pit 141. A.D. 75-100.
(O) VITALI. 33. Site XVI. A.D. 75-90.
(P) OF VITAL. 18. Pit 122. A.D. 130-50.
(Q) VITAL (small letters). 24. Site XVI. A.D. 75-90.
" 27. Inner stone fort ditch.
" 27. Area V. A.D. 80-120.
(R) VITAL. 27. Area west of fort. Unstratified.
27. Area VI. In a deposit mostly of Flavian date.
33. Area XVI. Unstratified.
(S) VITAL. 33. Small. Site VI. First and second century.
? West of section 47. Before c. A.D. 80.
(T) VITA. 27. Small. Pit 215. c. A.D. 75-90.
(U) OF VITA. 27. Surface.
(V) VITA. 27. Filling of earth fort ditches.
(W) OF VIA. Hof. 8. Area XVI. Unstratified.

- (x) OF.VIT. 27. Bright. Unstratified.
 Various fragmentary:
 18. Filling of stone fort ditches.
 AV scratched under base.
 18. Area XVI. Unstratified.
 ? Area V. A.D. 80-100.
 18. Surface. Outside west gate.
 18. Area VII. Before c. A.D. 85.
 27. Area XVI. Unstratified.
 27. Area X. Unstratified.

178. |ISM·S·F. 18. Bright. Pit 196, filled in between A.D. 90 and 110. = *Vitalis m.s.f.*

UNCERTAIN AND FRAGMENTARY

- |BAWVI (retro). 18. Metalling of first east-west main road, c. 45-85.
 ? Albanus.
 AM|. 27. Pit 104. Filled A.D. 75-90 with soil containing pre-Flavian pottery.
 ? Annius, Amabilis, Amandus.
 /M//VEIA. 31. Orange-red. Unstratified.
 ? to be read retro, ALBVCIM, etc.
 AVI/. 27. Small, dull glaze. Pit 94. A.D. 70-90.
 Aventinus, Avetedo, Avetus; or Avitus.
 BA/. 31. High kick. Inner stone fort ditch.
 IIS·SABI/. 27. Site VII. Unstratified.
 OF BA/. 18. Inner stone fort ditch.
 Any or all of these might be attributed to Bassus.
 OCILS (retro). 27. Pit 141. Mostly A.D. 75-100.
 (F) COA/. 18. Outer stone fort ditch.
 (F) GI/. 18. Outer stone fort ditch.
 I can find no potter CO . . . who uses this ligature.
 CINTV. 18. Site VII. Unstratified.
 Ciniverus, Cintusmus, Cintussa.
 |USM. 18. Large. Area VI. In a Flavian deposit.
 \ITVSM. 18/31. Pit 115. A.D. 90-150.
 ? CINTVS M.
 //VI. 27. Small. Area XVI. In channel 62. Pre-Flavian.
 ? CVS, CVA, QVI(ntus).

DIRHV (??) (?). 27. Section 53. Unstratified.

? Draucus.

/RICI.M. 18/31. Unstratified.

Ericus, Patricius.

OFFF. 27. Burnt. Pit 104. Filled in A.D. 75-90 with soil containing pre-Flavian objects.

? OFFELICIS, O FEELICIO.

|ELNVS.F. 31. Poor orange glaze. Outer earth fort ditch.

? = HELENVS F, of Helenius, Antonine potter, Oswald, p. 140.

IANIF. 27. Unstratified.

Janus only made decorated bowls; probably incomplete.

IWAVI (?). 27. Outer earth fort ditch.

? stamp of Jullinus retro, South Gaul, c. 80-120.

XBIO. 33? Pit 121.

Possibly an eccentric stamp of Labio; cf. OF.JABI at Neuss, B.7. cxi/cxii, 341. If so, pre-Flavian, see *Rich.* II, 91.

LVCFE. 18 or 79. Inner stone fort ditch.

Lucanus, Lucceius, Lucinus, etc.

OF.MCC/. 18. With kick. Area XVI. Pre-Flavian.

Maccarus, Maccalus.

MACIA. 31. Inner stone fort ditch.

? stamp of Maccirila or Macrianus.

/MATE/. 18. Area XVI. A.D. 80-95.

? Maternus—other potters are Antonine in date.

DMO/. 24/5. Area XVI. A.D. 60-80.

OF.MO/. 18. Inner stone fort ditch.

FMO/. 18. Area X. Unstratified.

MOA/. Scrap. Inner stone fort ditch.

Mommo, Montanus.

MENI/. 33. Area XV. Unstratified.

Cf. MEN ME FE, Corbridge, *Arch. Ael.* xii, 282, Guildhall and Douai. Oswald, p. 202 (Mentus of Lézoux, c. A.D. 120-60).

|ITOTOF. 18/31. Unstratified.








? NOBILOS. Cf. stamp on p. 155, *Rich.* III.

OSIBA/. 18/31. Thin. Inner earth fort ditch.

?? Osbimanus.

/ERR|. ? 27. Inner stone fort ditch.

? Perrus of Banassac, Nero-Flavian.

- \PONTI. 27. Bright glaze. Area VI. Unstratified.
 Pontus, Frontinus.
- P A T / . 33. Section 53. Unstratified.
 Paternus, Pater, Patricius.
- PA  O. 27. Inner stone fort ditch.
 Paullus, Paterclos, etc.
- PRI A / . 31. Thin. Surface.
- PRIM (?) 27. Small, bright glaze. Surface.
- PRIM I | . *Frag.* Inner stone fort ditch.
- PRIM \ . 18/31. Thick. Stone fort ditches.
- PAA  (rubbed). 31. Area XI. Unstratified.
- OF PRI / . 18. Area XVI. Pre-Flavian.
 Primus, Primitius, Primulus, Primanus.
- IANIVO (?) . Hof. 9. Section 24.
 Perhaps a retrograde stamp of Quintanus (Hofheim I, *C.I.L.*
 xiii, 10010, 1600).
- |VRR1. 18. With kick. Inner earth fort ditch.
- |VRS. 27. Outside west gate.
 Probably stamps of Reburus.
- IVFI (?) . 27. Small. Inner stone fort ditch.
- IVN·VW (mis-stamped). 27. Dull glaze. Surface.
- T·RV / . 18. Small. Area VI. In a deposit mostly of Flavian date.
 Cf. T.RVA on 33 Guildhall, T RVFI Emporium, and stamps of
 T. S. Rufus. Oswald, p. 270.
- A  V·J. 31. Inner stone fort ditch.
 Perhaps Sassus, Oswald, p. 281.
- OF SECA / . 33. Earth fort entrance. Unstratified.
 Secundus, Secundinus, etc.
-  IVINIM. 33. Bright glaze. Inner stone fort ditch.
 Perhaps Silvinus.
- OF SON | (retro). Scrap of plate. Area south of fort.
 I can find no potter beginning with SON
- 'SPI / . 27. Inner stone fort ditch.
 I can find no potter beginning with SP
-  ~~SA~~ . 27. Inner stone fort ditch.
 Presumably mis-stamped, possibly Urbanus.
- VE  SA  VS. 18/31. Thick, brownish glaze, three concentric rings.
 Surface.
 Perhaps Venustus or Venicarus.

OF VIRIL|. 18. Inner stone fort ditch.

OF. VIRII|. 18 (scratched VΛ under base). Inner stone fort ditch.
Virilis or Virillius.

|/TIS. 18. Pit 87. Filled c. A.D. 90.

Perhaps Virtus, see p. 221.

The remaining stamps are too fragmentary to be worth listing in full; they are classified under their shapes:

| | | | |
|-----------|---|---|--|
| Hof. 8 | . | . | 3, including M̄. from a circular stamp. |
| Hof. 12 | . | . | 1 |
| Dr. 18 | . | . | 48, including /CVLVSF (3); IΛV; O HI ([sic], complete). |
| 18/31 | . | . | 12 |
| 24/5 | . | . | 10 |
| 27 | . | . | 85, including /DVO. |
| 31 | . | . | 23 ,, /IΛ/S; /ΛLI2; /IX [sic]. |
| 33 | . | . | 21 ,, /ΛSSI; /SFEC (from Trier). |
| 38 | . | . | 4 |
| 45 | . | . | 1 (on flange). |
| 80 | . | . | 1 |
| Uncertain | . | . | 17 |
| Total | . | . | <u>226</u> |

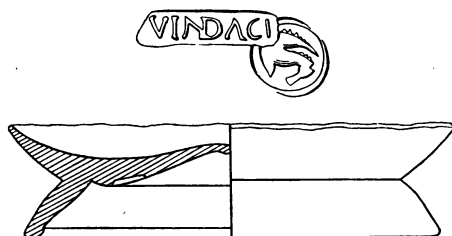
STAMPS ON WARES OTHER THAN SAMIAN

'Belgic', Pseudo-Samian, etc.

- B. 6. CRVCOIV. Stamped neatly under well-moulded base of black 'egg-shell' beaker of pale grey clay. Area X. First century.
7. DIVERT' / (retro). Stamped in centre of base of flat buff dish with orange slip. Area VI. Low level.
8. CATVS. Stamped on under-side of flat base of a burnished black 'egg-shell' beaker, type 395. Pit 136. Pre-Flavian.
9. (A) Pl. LXXII, no. 2. Stamped on under-side of well-moulded black 'egg-shell' beaker: possibly intended for AMANDVS F. Area IX. Pre-Flavian with a few later pieces.
- (B) Pl. LXXII, no. 3. Same stamp under a similar base, with a seal impression, representing a bird, probably a cock, standing with one claw raised on what may be a formalized rock with tree growing out of it. Pit 195. Neronian.

Mr. G. C. Dunning, F.S.A., writes: 'Seal impressions on Belgic black "egg-shell" ware are distinctly uncommon, and only two other

instances have been noted: (a) From the site of Nos. 55-61 Moorgate, London (Guildhall Museum). Stamp VINDACI overlapping the impression of a winged horse. (b) Local find in the Aachen Museum.



Stamp BELLIVS and impression of a seated figure facing a vase of flowers. An example from Holt is much later in date, and is a head impressed from a ring-setting on a bowl of stamped ware imitating Samian form 37. Grimes, 'Holt, Denbighshire', *Y Cymmrodor*, xli, 181, fig. 77, 5.

10. II VI MI. Pl. LXXII, no. 1. Stamped on under-side of buff base, showing traces of micaceous finish on sides. Area X. Unstratified.
11. /AO IIII. Stamped in centre of base of flat dish, white clay with grey slip. Unstratified.
12. /·X·I·X·IF. Inside bowl of poor brownish glaze. Area X. Unstratified.
13. /II·X·X·III. Inside bowl, with slight kick; poor brownish glaze. Area XI. Unstratified.
14. OX>>>VXI. ? As form 33, heavy brownish glaze. Unstratified.
15. |D//. In centre of base of large flat dish of pale red ware. Area XVI. A.D. 50-80.

STAMP ON LAMP




3. ATIMETI. Area XVI. A.D. 75-90.

Hofheim type 39 (Ritterling, p. 270), Flavian and later.

Lamps by Atimetus are found throughout Gaul, as well as from Italy, Spain, and Germany. Sites include Xanten, Andernach, Windisch, Bregenz, Cologne, Echzell, and Heddernheim. Nearly a hundred examples have been recorded. His date would appear to be Flavian-Trajanic.


C.I.L. xiii, 10001, 53; ii, 4969, 9 (*Madrid*); iii, 6008, 7; ix, 6081, 8 (*Italy*); xv, 6320 (*Rome*).

STAMPS ON AMPHORAE

33. (A)  $\frac{M \cdot S \cdot M}{ACIRGI}$. Upwards on curve of longish handle. Area X. Unstratified.
- (B)  ACIRG. Downwards on curve of handle. Outer stone fort ditch.
- (C)  ACIIRGI. ACI | IRGI. Downwards on nearly semi-circular handle; the two halves stamped separately, resulting in duplication of middle letter. Unstratified.

'Acirgi' appears to be a place-name; stamps similar to (B) and (C) have been found at Gross-Krotzenburg (*O.R.L.* xxiii, p. 37—chiefly Hadrianic) and Zugmantel (*O.R.L.* viii, p. 169), and AC at Zugmantel, Stockstadt, and elsewhere (*C.I.L.* xiii, 10002, 6 and 61). (A) is paralleled exactly at Orange (*C.I.L.* xii, 5683, 255) and the full stamp, viz. FIGLIN·ACIRGI/M·S·MAVRIAN is recorded from Rome (middle of west side of Monte Testaccio), Feldberg (*O.R.L.* x, p. 54) and Kenchester (i, p. 73). This presumably means: 'from the Acirgian potteries of M. S. Maurianus'.

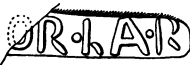
C.I.L. xv, 2574; xii, 5683, 17; *Arch. Ael.* (1911), viii, p. 195; *Wroxeter*, i, p. 65. Second century.

34. (A)  L·AL. Downwards on curving handle. Site VII. Unstratified. = L(ucius) A(elius) L(—).

Various similar stamps have been recorded on the Continent and from Rome. The majority of the stamps from Monte Testaccio were found on the eastern and northern slopes and can be dated not later than Pius. A few from the western and south-western slopes must have been thrown out in the beginning of the third century.


C.I.L. xii, 5683, 5; xiii, 10002, 82; xv, 2652 and 2683.

Second century.

35. (A)  ØR·KA·R. Downwards on small curved handle. Site VII. Mostly fourth century, with earlier pieces. = POR(tus) L(uci) A(—) R(—).

The second R though poorly written is certain: similar stamps have frequently been mis-read previously as POR·LAH (e.g. *Rich.* I, p. 86, q.v.). The references include an example from the north side of Monte Testaccio, not later than Pius and probably earlier. Portus is of course used in the 'silver' Latin sense of warehouse, as usual.

C.I.L. xiii, 10002, 26/7.

36. (A)  Q ANT RVG. Upwards on shoulder of longish straight handle. = Q ANT(onus) RVG(—). Bottom of inner stone fort ditch.


This stamp is recorded several times on the Continent and Q ANT R at Wroxeter (1914, p. 56) in a late-first-century deposit.

C.I.L. xii, 5683, 30 and 34; xiii, 10002, 101. First century.


37. (A)  A PH. Downwards on curve of long straight handle. Unstratified.

This stamp occurred at Ober-Florstadt and Nîmes; AP HĒ was found on Monte Testaccio. The handle suggests a first-century date.

O.R.L. xix, 17; *C.I.L.* xii, 5683, 206; xv, 2706.

38. (A)  P AVI. Downwards on curving handle. Area X. Mostly Flavian.

This stamp appears to read P. A TVLI . . ., but the curve of the left-hand foot of the A suggests that it might be another stamp of P. S. Avitus (*vid. inf.*).


39. (A)  P SAV. Downwards on curving handle. Area south of fort. Unstratified.

- (B)  P SAV. Downwards on large curving handle. Unstratified. Stamps of P. S. Avitus.

P. S. Avitus was a prolific maker of amphorae, which have been recovered at many sites on the Continent, including Cologne, Clermont, and Windisch. Among several examples at Rome one jar was stamped MAR on the other handle, representing a slave's name or perhaps a type of wine. MAR occurs frequently also, including one example from Hofheim (Ritterling, p. 303). In the first Wroxeter report (p. 66, no. 9) there are five stamps read R AMSP; I think these are PS MARINI retrograde and should be connected with this group.

May, *Silchester*, p. 281; *Wroxeter*, 1914, p. 58; *C.I.L.* xii, 5683, 251-2; xiii, 10002, 434; xv, 3143 and 3020.


Probably Flavian-Trajanic.


40. (A)  Q I A S. Sunk letters, downwards on curving handle. Area IX. Pre-Flavian with a few later pieces.

Similar stamps, frequently without the final s, have been found at Walheim (*O.R.L.* lvii, p. 15), Echzell (*O.R.L.* xviii, p. 23), Hedderheim (*C.I.L.* xiii, 10002, 256), and Wroxeter (1912, no. 10; 1913, no. 20). Several examples are also recorded from all slopes of Monte Testaccio (*C.I.L.* xv, 2919).


Second century.


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41. (A)  FI·PC. Upwards on shoulder fragment. Pit 119. Filled c. A.D. 90. No parallels forthcoming.

42. (A)  L·F·S. Downwards on curving shoulder of handle fragment. Pit 136. Pre-Flavian.
This stamp and the fuller inscription POR L·F·S have been recorded several times on the Continent and at Rome.


C.I.L. xii, 5683, 101; xiii, 10002, 29; xv, 2870.


43. (A)  IV VE NALIS·E. Downwards on thin curving handle. Pit 119. Filled c. A.D. 90. = IUVENALIS FĒ. No parallels forthcoming.

44. (A)  C·L·R. On fragment. Unstratified.
I can find no nearer parallels than C·L·A and C·L·H in *C.I.L.* xiii, 5683, 156-7.

45. (A)  Q·M·C. Upwards on straight handle. Area VI. Low level. A poor stamp, thin lettering, worn.


The straight handle indicates a first-century date; this stamp is not likely therefore to be related to QMR (*vid. inf.*). It may be compared perhaps with QMCC·CAS from the eastern corner of Monte Testaccio (*C.I.L.* xv, 2999).

46. (A)  T·M·C·R. Downwards on curve of handle. Pit 147. A.D. 50-80.
The penultimate letter is doubtful; it might be O, Q, or most likely R. No parallels forthcoming.

47. (A)  QMR (retro). On fragment of pinky-buff handle. Unstratified.

QMR has occurred at Papcastle (*Cumb. Trans.* xiii, p. 137), Amble-side (II, p. 57), and Balmuildy (p. 77). On the Continent find-spots include Mainz, Heddernheim, Arentsburg, Wimpfen, Stockstadt, and Zugmantel. One specimen is also recorded from Monte Testaccio. The date of the stamps is therefore probably Antonine.


C.I.L. xii, 5683, 175; xiii, 10002, 328; xv, 3010; *O.R.L.* liv, 13; xxxiii, 118; viii, 170.


48. (A)  MVRVC. Downwards on curve of longish handle. Unstratified.


The name MVR(us) occurs on several amphorae found in Gaul and Rome. Those on the Monte Testaccio come from the east and north-

east slopes which were deposited first, certainly not later than Pius. I can find no exact parallel.

C.I.L. xiii, 10002, 31; xv, 2831, 2922, and 3033.


49. (A)  GNOVII. Downwards on curve of handle. Unstratified. C·NOVIE is recorded from Gaul (*C.I.L.* xii, 5683, 200).

50. (A)  M·PM·I/. Downwards on curve of handle. North of stone fort. The last letter may be M. No parallels forthcoming.

51. (A)  POR·P·S. Downwards on curve of handle. Unstratified.


The references for this and similar stamps are to be found in *Rich.* I (p. 86, under no. 9). The full reading seems to be Portus Par—S—A—, for H is probably a misreading for R, as often occurs.

52. IRP///. Upwards on curving shoulder of longish straight handle. Inner stone fort ditch. No parallels forthcoming.


53. (A)  BÆ·C·R·F·N. Downwards on curved shoulder of fairly long handle; probably of the first century. Unstratified.
= BAETIC(um vinum) RVFINI.

Though the name Rufinus is fairly common on amphorae, usually in combination with other names, I can find no parallel for this interesting stamp.

Cf. stamps of RVFINI ATITAE in *C.I.L.* xiii, 10002, 432.

54. (A)  SA. Clear letters deeply impressed in rectangular label; downwards on curve of longish handle. Metal of first east-west road, before A.D. 85.


The only parallels forthcoming are S·A from Rome (*C.I.L.* xv, 3138) and L·SA from Besançon (*C.I.L.* xiii, 10002, 451).

55. (A)  L·S·L·P·ø. Downwards on curve of handle-fragment. Inner stone fort ditch.

Other stamps of *L. S. Lupus* have been found in Gaul and Rome (south side of Monte Testaccio).

C.I.L. xii, 5683, 254; xiii, 10002, 439 and 440; xv, 3149.


Second century.

56. (A)  M·S·P. On curve of long buff handle. Unstratified.

The middle letter is doubtful, but has a curve at the top. The only


likely parallel is afforded by the stamp M S P from several Gaulish sites as well as one from Rome and another from Stockstadt (*O.R.L.* xxxiii, p. 118).


C.I.L. xii, 5683, 259; xiii, 10002, 444; xv, 3155.

57. (A)  PR·SAENI. Downwards on shoulder of long straight handle (first century). Unstratified.
= PR·SAENI(anae).

Similar stamps are common on the Continent, including an identical example from the Tiber. Some stamps of the Saenian family indicate that they dealt in Spanish wines, but the meaning of the prefix PR or PRI is uncertain, perhaps 'primum' or 'priseum' vinum.


C.I.L. ii, 4968, 28 and 31; xii, 5683, 123, 231, and 267; xiii, 10002, 42 and 43; xv, 3095.

58. (A)  SCAENSIA. Downwards on curving shoulder of fairly long straight handle. Unstratified.

- (B)  SCA·VEN. Downwards on short straight handle. Pit 121, filled between A.D. 90 and 130.


Many stamps beginning with the whole or part of the word *Scalensia* are recorded, as well as the word by itself.

SCA·VEN was found at Rome (*C.I.L.* xv, 2625) and SCA·V at Wroxeter (1914, no. 34). SCA by itself was recorded from Richborough (II, p. 94; q.v. for references).


59. (A)  C·S·EM. Downwards on fairly long curved handle. Area south of the fort. Unstratified.

A stamp of *C. Sempronius Polyclitus*, whose stamps of many types and varied ligatures are frequently met with in Gaul, including Lezoux and Wiesbaden. One was also found in the Tiber.

C.I.L. vii, 1331, 107; xii, 5683, 275; xiii, 10002, 464; xv, 3176.

60. (A)  Q·S·SA. Downwards on curving handle. Unstratified.


It is possible that this is a stamp of Q. Stertinus Paullinus (cf. *Wroxeter*, 1914, no. 36 and Mannheim, *C.I.L.* xiii, 10002, 462) and that SA stands for Sabine wine. I have been unable to find any closer parallels.

61. (A)  L·S·RI. Upwards on curve of short straight handle. Unstratified.

This is almost certainly a stamp of *L. Sextus Rufus* whose varied

stamps are fairly common in Gaul: one has ALB at the end, presumably indicating Alban wine. There is one dated example at Zugmantel (*O.R.L.* viii, p. 170, 'Hadrian-Pius').

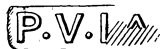
C.I.L. xii, 5683, 277; xiii, 10002, 460, 463, 467, 472, and 474.

62. (A)  STATI. Upwards on curve of large handle. Area south of fort, with pottery mostly of the first century.

(B)  / S SATALL. On neck of pale buff ware. Unstratified.


These two stamps are grouped together as having the common factor STAT. L·STAT is recorded in *C.I.L.* xii, 5683, 285, and the complex stamp STĀTĪ ANĪĒNĪ SĀT at Okarben (*O.R.L.* xxv a, p. 29). No closer parallels are forthcoming.


63. (A) P·V·C / . Upwards on curving handle. Unstratified.
Cf. PV·CRISP·SY from Monte Testaccio, *C.I.L.* xv, 3215.

64. (A)  P·V·VA. Downwards on curving handle. Outer stone fort ditch.

The last letters are indistinct but are probably to be read as FA; cf. stamps of *P. V. Faustinus*.





C.I.L. xii, 5683, 297 and 298; xiii, 10002, 55; xv, 3217.

65. (A)  R VA NC. Downwards on curving shoulder of short straight handle. Outer stone fort ditch.
= R. VA. N. C. No parallels forthcoming.



66. (A)  C VA VA. Downwards on small curving handle. Inner stone fort ditch.

This stamp can be exactly paralleled from Trion and Nion (*C.I.L.* xiii, 10002, 518) and Rome (*C.I.L.* xv, 3223; 5 examples).

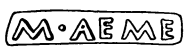
UNCERTAIN AND INCOMPLETE STAMPS ON AMPHORAE

1. BA  LI. Downwards on handle fragment. Unstratified. Cf. BALSILLE, Rome, *C.I.L.* xv, 2731.
2. SPĒ  T. Downwards on curving handle. Earth fort entrance. The fourth letter is possibly N; the name might end in ER.
3. PM  VS. Downwards on curving handle. Area X. Unstratified. The fifth letter is possibly C.
4. PMA  . Downwards on handle fragment. Unstratified. Short and broad letters; cf. PMAN SVR, *C.I.L.* xii, 5683, 192.




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5. CI. Diagonally on shoulder. Area VI. Unstratified.
6. |PC. Downwards on curve of long straight handle. Stone fort ditch. Cf. FI PC, no. 41.
7. . Downwards on long handle. West of section 47. Before c. A.D. 85. More complete stamps may be found to enable a disentanglement of these complicated ligatures.
8. SA . Diagonally at top of long straight handle. Area XVI. Before c. A.D. 85. The last two letters may be MI.
- 9, 10. Two illegible stamps, one stamped diagonally upwards across uneven cordon on shoulder, the other downwards on curve of fairly long handle.

STAMPS ON AMPHORAE PREVIOUSLY RECORDED


24. (B)  M·AEME. Small letters, stamped downwards on curving shoulder of longish straight handle. Unstratified.
1. (c) G AQVEI. Downwards on shoulder of long straight handle. Unstratified.
 - C·ANTON \. On handle fragment. Area XVI. Before c. A.D. 85.
 - C ANT·QI \. Downwards on curving fragment. Inner stone fort ditch.
4. OFGRA / . Downwards on curving handle, good letters. Filling of earth fort ditches.
15. (A) PVDENS. Downwards on curving handle. Inner stone fort ditch.


STAMPS ON MORTARIA


18.  . Unstratified. Greenish clay core, poorly baked to red; pale dull grey coating. Name near fragment of spout.
= ALEX VIB (. . .?). No parallel forthcoming.
19.  FS CACVMANI. Road section. Mostly before c. A.D. 85. Pale cream; type 349. No parallel forthcoming.

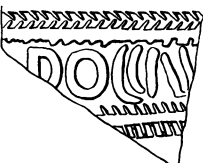
20.  CRICIROF. Area south of the fort. Unstratified. Pale buff. Fragment of curved rim with bead-rim level; cf. Rich. 351.


An almost identical stamp is in the Colchester Museum (found on the site of the Essex Co. Hospital) on a type of rim that occurred in the same excavations with a *new coin* of Domitian. A late first-century date would be readily assigned also to the shape of the Richborough fragment.


21.  CVCIWA. Pit 135, filled A.D. 75–85. Pale brown, coloured grit; pl. xcv, no. 499. Probably to be read CVCI MA or CVCIVWA; no parallels.


22.  CIVIS. Pit 86, filled c. A.D. 90. Name on fragment of heavy buff spout, much rubbed. ? = CIVILIS. No parallel forthcoming.

23.  DAKIVS. Site VI. Unstratified. Buff, sparse coloured grit; cf. Rich. 93 and 94, first century. Middle two letters not quite certain, and probably one letter missing at beginning.

24.  DOCCIV/. Area XI. Unstratified. Coarse brown-red clay, cf. Wrox. 38. A nearly identical stamp is in the B.M. (Walters, 2780), found in London. Probably Domitian–Trajanic.


25.  CVN. Filling of earth fort ditches. Before c. A.D. 275–300. Small fragment, white clay. Probably first century. = IVCVN(*dus*), cf. Newstead, p. 266.

26. (A)  MORICA. Pit 127. A.D. 80–90. Small red-brown curving rim; cf. Rich. 352 (Neronian).

-  MOR./ Unstratified. Fragment of curving grey rim of similar type.


MORICAM is reported from Wroxeter (II, p. 46) and there dated to the turn of the first and second centuries. MORICAI[FE]CIT in two lines is recorded at Colchester.


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27.  ~~VS~~ ^{VS}
MOTTIVS. Outer stone fort ditch. Heavy curved buff rim.


The top line is blurred: first letter χ or Λ , second S or B, third O (or U?), blank space for one wide or two narrow letters, . . . VS.

Possibly = L. BONVS MOTTIVS
or L. BOSSVS MOTTIVS. No parallel.

28.  ORBISSA. Unstratified. Cream rim, Rich. 93, with well-defined bead-rim. Letters beautifully formed. Another example has recently been found at Canterbury.


29.  QVI-VAL. Pit 82. A.D. 50-70. Cream clay, grit on rim; Rich. 350/2.

A similar stamp is in the Colchester Museum (*C.I.L.* vii, 1334, 42).

30.  SEGN. Middle layer of stone fort ditches. Red slip on dull grey paste. A stamp of *Secundus*.

A similar stamp was found at Wroxeter (*Report*, 1913, no. 36) on type 34, attributed to the end of the first century; others are recorded by Walters (M. 2804), in the Annecy Museum (*C.I.L.* xii, 5685, 38), by May at Silchester (p. 277), and in the *pre-Flavian* fort at Hofheim (Ritterling, p. 246). From Gaul also come two stamps with the prefixes P-IN- and L-ATISIVS (*C.I.L.* xii, 5685, 23 and 5); these are unlikely to refer to the same potter, though partnerships are possible. The extreme similarity of the ligatures on the mortaria stamps with those on Samian and the example from Hofheim point to the likelihood that the well-known Samian potter also made mortaria (*Rich.* I, p. 78: *floruit* c. A.D. 60).


Nero-Vespasian.

31.  SVMMACVS-ARO
NTVIS-FIL-FECITO. Unstratified. Pale buff, cf. Rich. 352 and 501.

The second word reads ARONTVIS apparently, but may really be ARONTINI S.


SVMACI is recorded in the Tullie Ho. Mus. (May, p. 84) on a simple flat-topped flange-rim of first-century date.


Second half of first century.

32.  ~~EXVAR~~. Area V. A.D. 80-120, with later pieces. Rough pinky-buff surface; no grit for 4 in. below rim; poorly fashioned spout; weak flange-rim, cf. Wrox. 62, but with bulbous curl-over.


? = ALEX VAR

VARO is recorded in *C.I.L.* xii, 5685, 40. Probably Antonine.

33.  VASSONVSF. Area VI. Unstratified. Buff clay, between Wrox. 18 and Rich. 94. No parallel. Flavian.

34.  TQIV
VRO. Unstratified. Buff clay, pl. xcv, no. 506. Probably to be attributed to the first half of the second century.

= VICTORIN[VS] *retro*.

35.  VISINI. Filling of outer earth fort ditch. Well-made curving rim of buff clay with brown slip, cf. Wrox. 58.

A stamp of Visinius or Visinus: no parallels. c. A.D. 80-120.

STAMPS ON MORTARIA PREVIOUSLY RECORDED

8. (B) ALBINVS and F.LVGVD stamped on either side of spout. Unstratified.

A complete mortar like Wrox. 38 (c. A.D. 100); mixed grit extended on to rim. LVGVDV is recorded at the Guildhall on a rim dated c. A.D. 100; FLVGVDV at Newstead (p. 265) and LVGDF *Rich.* II, p. 95.

Frag. of name. Site VI. Unstratified. Similar type.

17. Three examples of FECIT:

- (B) (i) Neat letters between feather-stitch pattern; on rim cf. Wrox. 58, but with lower bead-rim. Pit 86. Filled c. A.D. 90.
(c) (ii) Tall C, short I; on red-buff curving rim (c. A.D. 80-120). Outer stone fort ditch.
(iii) *Frag.* in frame; on rim between Wrox. 38 and 58, buff with pinky buff core (c. A.D. 80-120). Outer stone fort ditch.

1. (B) Three stamps of GRACILJS:

- (i) On pale buff rim, somewhat heavier than Rich. 93; white grit only, extending on to rim; first century. Unstratified.

There were also seven incomplete and illegible stamps. One of these has been badly stamped so that end of name only is left; it appears to read . . . AN OS FEC.

AMBER

This specimen of resinous material is about $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 2 in. and is broken into three pieces. The surface is rough and cracked to a depth of about $\frac{1}{8}$ in., and conchoidal fractures extend in every direction throughout the mass. The interior is transparent with cloudy streaks and is a rich orange-red colour. The refracture index is only slightly below that of ordinary amber. Under the hot point the material does not fuse but softens and yields a distillate. There is an aromatic smell, but the amount of succinic acid appears to be small. These properties would agree with those of amber from Rumania or Sicily, but not from the Baltic. In its present state the material is much too brittle, but this may be due to its great age. Pit 127. A.D. 80-90. (A. F. Hallimond.)

GRAFFITI

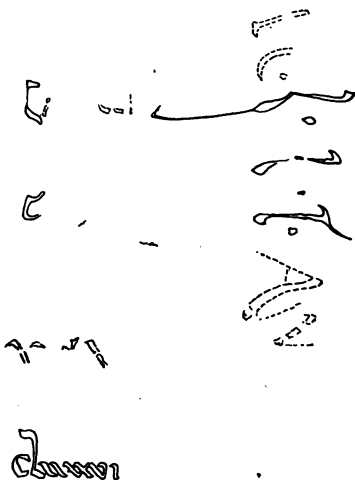
1. Pl. LXX. Ante cocturam, done with a stilus on the base of a hard buff jar. A B C D F N G H Q R S N O. The writer was evidently doing his best at an alphabet: by the time he got to O he realized he was lost and left off. Pit 127. 12 ft.-18 ft. Flavian.

2. The inscription, written in ink in six lines on the neck, with a seventh line running vertically downwards on the right, falls into a class comprising several examples from Pompeii (*C.I.L.* iv, 2596 = 5621, 2636, 2637, 5262-8, etc.), one of which (2596 = 5621) is a close parallel not only as an inscription but as occurring on exactly the same type of amphora. Inscriptions of this kind are, in their present state, hardly ever legible with completeness; but the general formula can be recovered from a comparison of the extant cases. The first line or two give a description of the wine (for inscriptions of this kind seem to be characteristic of wine-jars); then comes an epithet of quality and a statement of age; then a numeral indicating the weight of the full jar in Roman pounds; and lastly the name of the grower. The vertical inscription at the side, when it occurs, would seem to give the name of the shipper.

Here the first line seems to begin LV, possibly LVMP, which would represent *lympa*, a kind of wine grown on the slopes of Vesuvius (*C.I.L.* iv, 5621-8). Of line 2 nothing is legible. Line 3, to judge from the Pompeian analogues, might contain an abbreviation of *excellens*. Line 4 would be something like AIIIA, 'three years in amphora'. Line 5, alone, is clearly and completely legible: CLXXXVI, '196 pounds'. The similar jar from Pompeii quoted above is certified as weighing 180 pounds. Line 6 begins C. SEMPRONI . . . the cognomen being lost. The shipper's initials in line 7 seem to be given as L.L.T., but I think these letters were written over an earlier inscription

which was rubbed out; traces of it are visible both before and after the three initials I have mentioned.

LUNIC.



Sempronius :

C. Sempronius is not among the known wine-growers of south Italy; but that seems to be where the jar and its contents came from; and the Pompeian parallels not only establish that, but make it probable that the amphora was shipped to Britain before the eruption of Vesuvius.

3. Post cocturam on a sherd of a greyish-buff jug. This is evidently one of the ordinary marks of capacity and weight, the first line an

The image shows a handwritten inscription on a sherd, consisting of two lines. The first line contains a numeral 'LXIIII' (64) and the second line contains 'OL(IA) P(ONDERE) VII' (weight of jar, 7 lb.).

incomplete numeral, presumably [s(extarii . . .) iii se(mis) . . . 'and a half pints'; the second line, 'ol(la) p(ondere) vii', 'weight of jar, 7 lb.' Site VI. Unstratified.

4. Post cocturam, on a fragment of a pink jar. This is presumably an inscription of the same kind as no. 3: the final S may be a mistake



for an 1, in which case it will be a numeral probably referring to sextarii and followed by SII (semis). Site VI. Unstratified.

5. On the neck of a two-handled amphora. The meaning of the graffito *provincial* . . . is not clear. (1) There is a name Provincialis,



not uncommon: e.g. it is the name of a potter at Rheinzabern. Here as a graffito post cocturam, it is certainly not a potter's name. (2) There is, so far as can be found, no such thing as 'vinum provinciale', wine of Provence; and inscriptions on amphorae referring to contents are generally in ink, not scratched. (3) The word 'provincia' occurs as part of a common formula on many amphorae from the Monte Testaccio, inscribed (in ink) 'fisci rationis patrimonii provinciae Boeticae' (or some other province). But this clearly does not fall into that class. (4) 'Provincialis' may equal 'servus provincialis', i.e. a slave belonging to a province as in the London inscription *C.I.L.* vii, 28: but it can hardly here refer to such a person. Perhaps the likeliest interpretation is that it represents a personal name, the name of someone who claimed the amphora (perhaps when empty) as his own. Area south of fort. Unstratified.

6. Pl. LXXII, no. 5. /MAR./ Incised post cocturam on a vessel of dark grey clay, perhaps type 324. South of site IV. Unstratified.

7. Pl. LXXII, no. 4. /CVR/V\ . Incised post cocturam on a vessel of dark grey clay with burnished surface, perhaps type 324. Area XVI. Unstratified.

8. Pl. LXX b. VICTOR\ . Incised post cocturam on the side of a buff jug found in site VI with pottery of the first and second centuries.

9. Pl. LXXXVII, no. 384. TPVI incised post cocturam on the shoulder of a vessel which is assigned to the period A.D. 40-80. See p. 260.

10. Pl. XXXIV, no. 82. CAMPVS incised on a flat bone counter. See p. 124.

STAMPED TILES

Pl. LXXI, c. CLBR stamped on a tile $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick. Varieties of this stamp have been found on tiles at ports on one or the other side of the Channel only, viz. Dover, Folkestone, Lympne, Pevensey, Boulogne, and Desvres. The stamps are sometimes circular, sometimes rectangular, with the letters in one or two rows. The Richborough example is nearly identical with a complete stamp from Folkestone which is within a similar label (Winbolt, *Roman Folkestone*, pl. xx, D). C.L.B.R. has also been found on a stone at Birdoswald (*C.I.L.* vii, 864), and on another stone which presumably also came from the wall. Top soil.

A fragment of a stamped tile similar to *Rich.* III, pl. vii, no. 3, was also found. Section 33. Top soil.

A block of limestone with panels containing sculpture in relief on two sides, the two remaining sides worked roughly. The panels are sunk 3 in. below a flat side-border 5 ft. wide. The sides measure 1 ft. 10 in. in length; the top of the block is now broken away and the present height is about 1 ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., but if we allow 5 in. for a top border, the block becomes cubical. In each panel, in low relief, was a single figure under life size. On the best-preserved side there remain a head and a right forearm, the hand grasping a spear or some such elongated attribute. The head is badly weathered, but its main characteristics are clear: a long face turned to the front; hair falling in twisted tresses on the neck, and over the forehead an object which, if more clearly preserved, would settle the question of identity. It might be a Persian cap, in which case the figure is Artemis Bendis; on the other hand, it is equally likely to be the tied-up hair of a well-known type of Apollo. It can be safely affirmed that the head is an ideal type representing a deity and not a portrait such as we might find on a grave relief. On the left of this all that remains is a left shoulder, apparently draped; and, if so, probably female, draped gods being less common. As we should expect male and female figures to alternate, this slightly increases the odds in favour of the Apolline identification for the head.

The block may be identified as part of a four-deity base, a type of monument widespread in Gaul and Germany. The deities usually represented are Juno, Mercury, Hercules, Minerva; Apollo is the commonest variant, Artemis occurs more rarely. For the restoration of our block we might compare the sculptures on the well-known base from Merten (*Espérandieu* 4425, vol. v, pp. 454, 456: Apollo holding a staff, Juno on his left). As only one-half of each panel is preserved, the monument must have been composed of courses of four blocks, giving a total width of 3 ft. 8 in.; and it must have contained four such courses, giving a height of 7 ft. 4 in. Such bases are usually made of a single stone, and it is rare to find them thus built up in courses; this

may be due to convenience of transport, but in any case the monument must have been of exceptional size; the width is generally under 3 ft., and the Merten example, one of the largest, is only 3 ft. 4 in. across. If we restore the whole monument to which the base belonged according to Germanic analogy—the stepped podium, the rectangular base, the angular or circular upper base, the column shaft crowned by its capital, and high over all, the sculptured group of Jupiter overcoming a giant—the total height cannot have been far short of 60 ft.

As far as can be seen, the style appears to be similar to that of the better German examples, most of which are dated round about A.D. 200.

The literature dealing with four-sided bases and their function, as supports of Jupiter columns, is enormous. Haug, *Die Jupitersäulen*, 1903, and Hertlein, *Die Jupitergigantensäulen*, 1910, collect the material. Useful modern summaries are by A. B. Cook, *Zeus*, ii, pp. 57–100 and 1213 (1925), and by F. Koepp, *Germania Romana*, 2nd ed. 1928, pt. IV, 'Die Weihedenkmäler', pp. 8–18. The latest additions to the list of examples will be found in *Germania*, 1930, p. 153. In Britain examples occur at Cirencester (Cook, *op. cit.* p. 91) and at Chesterford, Essex (R. A. Smith, *B.M. Guide to Roman Britain*, p. 21, fig. 10). (F. N. Pryce.)

Pl. LXXI, *a*. Fragments of the top and base of an uninscribed oolite altar found in area XVI. With the exception of two miniature examples in chalk it is the only altar so far recovered from the site. Height as illustrated, 17 in. Unstratified.

In the north-west angle of the fort are a series of rectangular stone slabs set in mortar. These slabs lie in two rows forming adjacent sides of a rectangle approximately parallel to the north and west walls of the fort, being 35 ft. from the former and 18 ft. from the latter. They vary from 6 to 8 in. thick, the smallest being 1 ft. 10 in. by 1 ft. 6 in. and the largest 3 ft. 2 in. by 1 ft. 10 in. On the north side the intervals between them are approximately 8 ft. 4½ in. from edge to edge, but those on the west are 9 ft., 8 ft. 10 in., and 8 ft. 3 in. apart respectively, measuring from the south. From centre to centre the distance is on an average a little less than 11 ft., and it seems probable that they served as bases for wooden uprights of a building either built against the fort wall or standing free in the angle. No floors or other remains which might have formed part of this building still exist. One of these slabs was sculptured and is described on pp. 256–7, and it is interesting to note that though there appears to be no direct connexion between the two, the 'Abundantia' slab (*Rich.* I, pl. 1x) was found at approximately the same level just to the north of the northern row.

Pl. LXXI, *b*. Lead weight with broken iron handle. There is a rough C on the top of the weight which weighs 66 lb. Ar. or 91½

Roman lb. The broken and much corroded handle brings the weight up to $92\frac{3}{4}$ lb., and there can be little doubt that the weight represented 100 Roman lb. Area XVI. A.D. 85-90.

THE COARSE WARE

(Plates LXXXV-XCV)

366. Neck of flagon with two four-ribbed handles. Hard fine clay, white. Small cordons on neck.

From the silt at the bottom of the outer Claudian ditch. Claudian.

Reconstruction of the mouth based on examples from Tong, Kent, where Arretine ware was also found.

Antiq. Journ., vol. vi, pp. 309-10; *Bonn. Jahr.*, vol. cvii, p. 81, fig. 5, no. 8 and p. 84, fig. 7, no. 12, from an Augustan cemetery near Coblenz; *Hofheim*, p. 288, fig. 66, no. 1; May, *Colchester*, pl. XLVII, 196.

367. Neck and three-ribbed handle of small jug. Hard white clay. Area XVI. A.D. 50-70.

368. Jug neck with three-ribbed handle. Reddish-buff clay.

In filling of Claudian ditch under first main road. Claudian.

Cf. *Rich.* 66; *Hofheim*, p. 279, fig. 62, nos. 11 and pl. xxxiv, 50A and B.

369. Globular-bodied jug, with two-ribbed handle. Red sandy clay with cream slip.

Pit 122. Filled in c. A.D. 130-50, but containing some pre-Flavian material.

Hofheim, p. 279, Abb. 62, nos. 6 and 13.

370. Jug with heavily moulded mouth and two-ribbed handle. Cream-coloured clay.

Pit 125. Open in pre-Flavian period, filled in, A.D. 80-90.

371. Two-handled jug of hard sandy buff clay.

Area XV. A.D. 60-80.

Hofheim, p. 291, Abb. 68, no. 4.

372. Jug with disc mouth and two-ribbed handle. Pale reddish-buff, hard, brittle, well-washed clay, with smooth pale red slip.

Pit 148A. 5 ft.-7 ft. A.D. 70-85.

Cf. May, *Colchester*, pl. XLIX, 211.

373. Flagon with four-ribbed handle. Hard brittle pale buff clay. Outside west gate, c. A.D. 60-85.

Cf. *Hofheim*, p. 279, Abb. 42.

374. Jug with five-ringed neck, moulded lip, and three-ribbed handle. Hard sandy reddish-buff clay with pale red slip.

Pit 94. 0 ft.—6 ft. A.D. 70—90.

Cf. *Rich.* 70, and May, *Silchester*, pl. LXII, 118.

375. Two-handled flagon with moulded and cupped mouth. Pale reddish-buff clay.

Pit 148A. A.D. 70—85.

376. Two-handled flagon with moulded lip and low cordon on neck. Coarse brick-red clay with traces of pinkish-yellow slip. Conjectured reconstruction of body.

Pit 216, A.D. 70—90; pit 221, A.D. 80—100.

377. Large jug-neck with widely expanded mouth, moulded lip, and four-ribbed handle. Pale buff clay.

Pit 121. A.D. 90—130.

378. Mouth of two-handled amphora of pale dull reddish clay with traces of a white slip coating. The stamp no. 43, p. 244, on one of the handles.

Pit 119. Filled in c. A.D. 90.

379. Flagon with two three-ribbed handles, heavy projecting moulding beneath lip and angular body. Pinkish-buff clay.

Pit 143.

Niederbieber, p. 48, Abb. 27, 2k; *Ospringe*, pl. xxviii, 263.

380. Wide-mouthed vessel with comparatively small base. Recurved lip, five pronounced cordons on the shoulder, and zone of overlapping scored semicircles with a girth groove below on the bulge. Hard brown clay, with black surface and burnt black at core.

To the south of the fort with Claudian pottery.

381. Large jar with recurved lip, girth grooves and two zones of decoration in scored lines on the shoulder, and bulge. Hard unwashed grey clay coated with pasty slip.

Pit 122. Filled in c. A.D. 130—50, but containing first-century material. Pre-Flavian.

Two similar examples came from pit 130. A.D. 70—85.

382. Large, small-mouthed jar, with cordon at the base of the neck, and a pattern in scored lines on the shoulder. Coarse grey clay coated with pasty slip.

Pit 119. Filled in c. A.D. 90.

Cf. *Rich.* 5.

383. Olla with recurved rim and slightly rising base. Pronounced vertical furrows on the body; the neck and lip have a smoothed surface. Dirty brown to black hard pasty clay.

Pit 82. 18 ft. 9 in. to 28 ft. 5 in. A.D. 50—70.

384. Wide-mouthed olla with recurved and thickened lip, a small cordon below neck, and a moulded base. Decorated with a zone of scored lattice pattern. TPVI scratched on the shoulder. Hard grey clay with thin pasty slip. See p. 255, no. 9.

Area IX. Pre-Flavian with a few later pieces.

385. Upper part of a large jar with recurved moulded lip, low cordons on the neck, and girth grooves and low cordons on the shoulder. Between the latter are decorated zones, two with a pattern of scored lines and the third rouletted. Hard sandy grey clay with darker surface.

Pit 104. Filled in *c.* A.D. 75-90.

Cf. *Rich.* 2 and the mouth and neck of 253.

386. Large urn with comparatively small, slightly recurved rim. Six finely striated zones on the body. Hard brittle dirty brown clay.

Pit 141. A.D. 75-100.

Cf. *Rich.* 52.

387. Bottle with small oblique rim, a cordon at the base of a curved neck, a zone of diagonal rows of small incisions between girth grooves on the body, and slightly rising base. Hard heavy grey clay with black glossy surface.

Pit 124. A.D. 65-80.

Cf. *Hofheim*, pl. xxxvii, 120 B.

388. Olla with recurved lip and a large cordon at the base of the neck. Coarse hard unwashed clay coated with smooth pale grey slip. The interior and the outside to an inch below the rim have a black bitumen coating.

Pit 130. A.D. 70-85.

389. Large urn with loop handles. Pale pink clay with traces of buff slip.

Pit 143. Mostly A.D. 70-90.

Cf. *Hofheim*, pl. xxxv, 66A; May, *Silchester*, pl. lxiv, 120; May, *Colchester*, pl. xlvi, 192.

390. Olla with outbent, slightly moulded rim and cordons on short neck; the shoulder is decorated with diagonal rows of prodded holes. Coarse hard grey clay with darker surface on the outside.

Pit 104. Above 11 ft. 6 in. Filled in *c.* A.D. 75-90.

Cf. *Rich.* 253-4.

391. Upper part of olla with angular junction of neck and rim, a horizontal row of depressions on shoulder, diagonal combing below. Hard crude dark brown clay with pasty slip on surface.

Area V. A.D. 50-80.

Cf. *Rich.* 17.

392. Upper part of olla with outbent lip. Fine horizontal rillings on the shoulder and roughly oval depressions on the neck at intervals. Dark grey coarse clay smoothed on neck and shoulders.

Pit 215. A.D. 75-90.

393. Upper part of olla with projecting lip slightly recurved for cover. Heavy diagonal slashing on the shoulder. Hard grey gritty clay with black outer surface polished at the neck.

Pit 125. Open in pre-Flavian period, filled in c. A.D. 80-90.

394. Beaker with horizontal flutings. Hard fine light brown clay with red slip on the outside. Very similar technique to the early Belgic plates.

Area X. Unstratified, but probably Claudian.

395. Beaker with small upright rim and a rising base. Very thin fabric of grey clay with highly polished black surface. The stamp, p. 240, no. 8, is on the under-side of the base.

Pit 136. Pre-Flavian.

Cf. *Rich.* 89 and 288 for similar technique. See *Hofheim*, p. 345, and *Bonn. Fahr.*, pp. 114-15, grave 9.

396. Beaker with small oblique rim, moulded foot, and raised base. The body is decorated at intervals with crossed stripes 'en barbotine'. Thin brittle pale clay with light brown slip.

Pit 142. A.D. 70-90.

See *Hofheim*, pl. xxxii, 25A; May, *Silchester*, pl. xlvii, 48.

397. Beaker with slightly outcurved rim and moulded raised base. Fine soft pale brown clay with dark brown coating.

Pit 148B. A.D. 60-75.

398. Beaker with oblique rim and rising base. Decorated 'en barbotine' with vertical rows of dots and circles. Soft red clay with cream polished surface.

From the filling of the outer ditch of the stone fort.

This is a Flavian type.

Cf. May, *Silchester*, pl. lxx, 156; *Hofheim*, pl. xxxvii, 118.

399. Beaker with outcurved rim and a horizontal row of depressions on the shoulder. Crude dark grey clay with a slight coating of pasty slip.

Area V. A.D. 50-80.

Cf. *Rich.* 241.

400. Carinated beaker with rising base. Pale grey to black clay well coated with bitumen varnish. On the under-side of the base are the potter's stamp, p. 240, no. 9 (A), and the impression of a seal depicting a bird. Pl. lxxii, no. 3.

Pit 195. A.D. 55-70.

Cf. *Rich.* 291-2 and *Hofheim*, pl. xxxvii, 113; May, *Colchester*, pl. v, 48-55.

401. Carinated beaker with slightly raised base. Grey clay with black bitumen varnish.

Pit 148. A.D. 60-75.

See no. 400.

402. Olla with curved rim, large cordon on the shoulder, a girth groove on body, and rising base. Fine smooth hard pale grey clay.

Pit 194. Filled in by A.D. 85.

403. Butt-shaped beaker with outbent moulded rim. There are two cordons on the body which is decorated with zones of rouletting. Hard thin well-polished grey clay.

Pit 104. Filled in *c.* A.D. 75-90.

Cf. *Rich.* 271. For earlier examples see May, *Silchester*, pl. LXX, 150-5; May, *Colchester*, pl. 8.

404. Upper part of a butt-shaped beaker with moulded outbent rim. There is a horizontal zone of rouletting beneath a flat cordon on the body. Fine smooth polished grey clay.

Pit 221. A.D. 80-100.

See no. 403.

405. Wide-mouthed vessel with flanged rim recessed for cover. Pale grey sandy clay.

Pit 141. A.D. 75-100.

Cf. *Rich.* 261.

406. Olla with moulded lip, small cordon below neck, girth grooves on bulge and rising base. Thin hard grey gritty clay.

Area XVI. Before *c.* A.D. 85.

407. Beaker with curved neck and slight moulding on shoulder. Hard gritty grey clay with smooth surface on neck and shoulder.

Pit 216. A.D. 70-90.

408. Lid or cover of hard glossy silver-grey clay.

Outside west gate. With Flavian pottery.

409. Small conical beaker decorated 'en barbotine' with groups of tendrils between conventional palm-leaves. Girth grooves above and below the decoration. Similar technique to nos. 410, 411.

Pit 141. Bottom. Pre-Flavian.

See no. 411.

410. Similar beaker to no. 409, but decorated with two zones of heavily incised rouletting.

Pit 141. Bottom. Pre-Flavian.

The form of this and no. 409 is closely allied to the north Italian ACO beakers of Augusto-Tiberian date (Dech. i, 18-20, 22, and 25), while others of somewhat similar type have been found in the Rhine-

land (*Mainzer Zeitschrift*, vi, 143). Examples may also be cited from Haltern (Loeschcke, ii, pl. xxxiv, 5-9), Mont Beauvray (Déchelette, *Album*, xxiii, 18), and Zanten (*Bonn. Jahr. Heft* cxxii, Taf. LIV, 4-13).

411. Two-handled cup with flat base. Decorated with a foliage scroll pattern 'en barbotine'. There are girth grooves above and below the decoration. Fine hard light buff clay coated with a warm brown slip or glaze.

Pit 141. Bottom. Pre-Flavian.

The nearest parallel is from a first-century grave at Trier (*Germania Romana*, v, pl. xxxi, 2). The form can be compared with upper Italian examples belonging to the Augusto-Tiberian period. (Déchelette, i, figs. 21, 23, 24, fabrics of ACO and SAVRVS.) This type seems to be parallel to or rather earlier than the Gaulish cups of St. Rémy and other similar wares which had practically disappeared by the time of Claudius (*Hofheim*, p. 255, type 23). See nos. 409-10.

412. Cup of warm brown clay decorated 'en barbotine' with a folial scroll.

Pit 179. 25 ft.-30 ft. Pre-Flavian.

Hofheim, type 22, p. 253, fig. 54, 10, 12.

413. Beaker with oblique rim. Three zones of girth grooves on the body. Hard grey clay with black varnished surface.

Area V. Probably pre-Flavian.

Cf. *Swarling*, pl. xi, 4.

414. Two-handled flagon with slightly moulded lip and rising base. Hard buff clay with pale grey slip.

Pit 194. Filled in by A.D. 85.

Cf. *Hofheim*, pl. xxxiv, 57A; *Neuss*, pl. xxvii, 2.

415. Small beaker with beaded rim and slightly rising base. Hard silver grey clay.

Site V. Up to c. A.D. 200.

Niederbieber, p. 44, Abb. 24, 2, and May, *Silchester*, pl. LXXVI, 2; May, *Colchester*, pl. LVIII, 263.

416. Beaker with level projecting rim and nearly cylindrical body with slight bulge above the base, the reconstruction of which is conjectural. The sides are decorated with burnished zones at intervals. Hard grey clay with darker, well-smoothed outer surface.

Outside west gate of the fort. Unstratified.

417. Beaker with upright rim and slightly moulded foot. Decorated 'en barbotine' with alternate vertical zones and lozenges, composed of rows of small dots. Hard smooth fumed grey clay.

This example is earlier than *Rich.* 306 and would appear to be the prototype of the poppy-head beakers, 307-8.

Pit 104. Filled in c. A.D. 75-90.

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418. Beaker with slightly outbent rim, a small cordon at the beginning of the bulge and a moulded, rising base. The side is decorated with vertical zones of dots 'en barbotine'. Thin dark grey clay with highly polished black surface.

Pit 184. Mostly A.D. 90-125.

Cf. *Rich.* 306.

419. Beaker with oblique rim and scored lattice pattern on the body. Hard grey clay.

Pit 121. A.D. 90-130.

See *Rich.* 320.

420. Beaker with moulded rim with two cordons below, a zone of scored lattice pattern on the bulge. Hard brown-red clay with dull grey burnished surface above and below the lattice pattern.

Pit 123. Filled in c. A.D. 150.

421. Two-handled incense bowl with hollow pedestal, a frilled lip, and two horizontal rows of crescent-shaped incisions on the body. Pale buff, well-washed clay.

Pit 141. A.D. 75-100.

Cf. *Rich.* 30 and 44.

422. Beaker with recurved rim, pronounced cordon on shoulder, rouletted zone on bulge, and a moulded foot-ring. Thin hard grey clay with black polished surface.

Pit 184. Mostly A.D. 90-125.

Cf. *Rich.* 273.

423. Olla with moulded lip and cordon below the neck. Hard reddish clay with dark grey surface.

Pit 184. Mostly A.D. 90-125.

424. Beaker with projecting horizontal lip. Hard dark grey clay, polished on outer surface.

South of site IV. c. A.D. 100-50.

Cf. May, *Silchester*, pl. LXXII, 172.

425. Bowl with recurved rim and small foot-ring. A zone of scored lines on the shoulder with a girth groove below. Hard slate grey clay, polished on neck.

Pit 184. Mostly A.D. 90-125.

Cf. May, *Colchester*, pl. IV, 30.

426. Small olla or beaker with recurved rim and girth grooves on shoulder. Pale grey clay with dark grey to black surface.

Pit 184. Mostly A.D. 90-125.

Cf. *Rich.* 265.

427. Beaker with slightly beaded lip thickened on the outside. Scored lattice pattern on the body.

Pit 184. Mostly A.D. 90-125.

Cf. *Rich.* 247, 251.

428. Fragment of Belgic plate of grey clay. From the filling of the outer Claudian ditch. Claudian.

Cf. *Hofheim*, pl. xxxvi. 97, A, B, and p. 334, figs. 86, 1. See also *Rich.* 209.

429. Fragment of Belgic plate of hard pink clay with pinkish-orange surface inside and on the rim: outside pinkish-buff.

Area XVI. A.D. 50-70.

Cf. *Rich.* 209; *Haltern*, pl. xiv, 72 B; *Hofheim*, pl. xxxvi, 97aa.

430. Fragment of Belgic plate of hard dirty white clay with grey polished surface. Unstratified.

See no. 429.

431. Plate with the side moulded in two curves. Hard fumed grey clay with black varnished surface.

Area IX. Pre-Flavian with a few later pieces.

A variation of types 9, 10, 210.

432. Plate with curved side, slightly raised base, and a low foot-ring which does not serve as a support. There is a small offset in the interior immediately above the foot-ring. Hard pale grey clay, black varnished.

Pit 179. 30 ft.-35 ft. Pre-Flavian.

See 433-4 and May, *Colchester*, pl. vi, 68, 69.

433. A variant of type 432 and of similar technique.

Area XVIII. Before c. A.D. 85.

See 432, 434.

434. A variant of type 432 without the foot-ring and the offset in the inside.

Pit 144. Mostly A.D. 70-90 with earlier pieces.

Pit 56. A.D. 54-100.

87. Filled in c. A.D. 90.

142. A.D. 70-90.

See nos. 432, 433.

435. Flanged dish of hard dull brown clay containing mica, and with a black core: the interior surface coated with dull red slip.

Pit 87. Filled in c. A.D. 90.

See nos. 438-40.

436. Dish of dark clay containing mica with pinkish-buff surface.

Pit 216, A.D. 70-90.

437. Bowl with inbent lip and rising base. Hard grey clay, black varnished.

Pit 182. A.D. 80-140.

438. Flanged dish with rising base. Sandy clay with black core: light grey to black outside and coated with red slip inside.

Pit 142. A.D. 70-90.

See nos. 435, 440.

439. Bowl with incurved lip and beaded flange. Hard drab clay with black varnished surface.

Area V. A.D. 50-80.

440. Bowl with overhanging flange and a domed base. Smooth soft red clay with dark grey core: dull purple slip. On the top of the flange is a ring of spots in dirty white paint.

Area XVI. Before c. A.D. 85.

Compare shape *Wroxeter*, i, p. 76, fig. 19, 50.

441. Small bowl with large overhanging flange and a domed base. The flange is decorated with a pattern in dirty white paint. Hard light grey clay with purple-red slip.

Unstratified.

See no. 440.

442. Flanged dish supported on short hollow legs. Grey clay with pink core and smooth grey surface.

Filling of outer ditch of stone fort.

443. Carinated bowl with moulded lip, foot-ring, and raised base. Dull red clay with grey core coated with pale red slip.

Pit 121. A.D. 90-130.

444. Carinated bowl with a straight-sided projecting rim. Hard grey sandy clay with darker surface.

Pit 82. A.D. 50-70.

Cf. *Rich.* 213.

445. Carinated bowl with moulded foot-ring and raised base. Fine red clay with highly polished black surface. In filling of middle ditch of earth fort.

Unstratified.

See 446 and *Hofheim*, pl. xxxvi, 109 A.

446. Similar bowl to last, but of grey clay with black polished surface.

Pit 121. A.D. 90-130.

447. Bowl with moulded flange at lip and a rising base. Hard grey gritty clay.

Pit 215. A.D. 75-90.

Cf. *Rich.* 215.

448. Dish with foot-ring. Coarse black clay.

Pit 184. Mostly A.D. 90-125.

449. Bowl with oblique flange and moulded foot. Thin hard pale buff clay.

Pit 105. A.D. 65-85.

Cf. *Hofheim*, pl. xxxvii, 129.

450. Upper part of a carinated bowl imitating the Samian form 29. Decorated with a zone of rouletting between scored lines. Hard grey clay.

Pit 148 A. A.D. 70-85.

451. Carinated bowl. Hard unwashed grey clay coated with pasty slip.

Pit 195. A.D. 55-70.

Cf. *Rich.* 72, 223-4.

452. Small flanged bowl with low foot-ring and raised base. Hard smooth pale grey clay.

Pit 145. Mostly A.D. 75-100.

453. Large cover with moulded lip: a band of girth grooves on the side and a small pronounced cordon above. Hard pale buff clay with red surface.

Found in association with first-century pottery. Probably pre-Flavian.

Hofheim, pl. xxxiii, 45 and xxxvi, 100.

454. Bowl with moulded lip, low foot-ring, and raised base. Hard brown-red clay with pink polished surface. Decorated with vertical lines of white slip.

Pit 101. c. A.D. 80-100.

Cf. *Hofheim*, pl. xxxvii, 110.

455-7. Three beakers with moulded lips and bases. Decorated 'en barbotine' with hunting-scenes of dogs chasing hares or deer. White clay with black slip.

Area VI. With the Samian form 37, pl. lxxxii, no. 56, dated by Dr. Pryce A.D. 120-50.

May, *Colchester*, pl. xcii, 14; May, *Silchester*, pls. xliv, 1-4, xlv, 2-8.

458. Rhenish-ware beaker with moulded lip and high foot-ring. Decorated 'en barbotine' with a foliage scroll below a horizontal band of rouletting. Red clay with black slightly metallic glaze.

Area V. Unstratified.

See *Colchester*, pl. xli.

Rich. 365 is the same technique.

459. Carinated bowl with reeded lip and moulding at the angle of the side. Good white clay decorated in yellow paint in zones on the inside and outside and on the top of the rim. There is also a chain pattern of the same colour encircling the body.

Area XI. Immediately above the clay filling of the ditches of the earth fort. *c.* A.D. 275-300.

A variant of *Rich.* 162.

460. Carinated bowl with heavy moulded rim and thick rising base. Smooth white clay with cream slip. The pattern on the inside and the mouldings on the rim and side are painted an orange-brown.

Pit 212. First half of third century.

See *Rich.* 162 and May, *Silchester*, pl. LV.

461. Long-necked beaker with beaded rim and small foot. Decorated on the bulge with rude spirals between dotted circles in shallow circular depressions between zones of rouletting and painted dots and strokes. Pale grey to reddish clay with blue-black slip.

Bottom layer of inner stone fort ditch on west side of fort. Cf. *Rich.* 185.

May, *Silchester*, pl. LIV, 91; May, *Colchester*, pl. LXXXVII, 101.

462. Face from a flagon, similar to no. 463. Light buff clay with brown slip.

Outer stone fort ditch on west side.

463. Flagon with a small two-ribbed handle. The neck is decorated with a woman's head and there is a band of rouletting on the shoulder. Hard grey clay with light brown slip.

Pit 98. Filled *c.* A.D. 400.

Cf. *Rich.* II, pl. xxv, no. 83; May, *Colchester*, pl. xli, 139, 140.

464. Olla with outbent rim. Reddish-brown clay polished above and below the scored lattice pattern.

Pit 113. Antonine.

Cf. *Rich.* 320.

465. Olla with outbent rim. Dark grey clay with black polished surface on the neck, shoulder, and lower part of the body, thus leaving a plain zone on the bulge. In some examples of this type there is a scored lattice pattern on the bulge. A number of these, with slight variations in the width of the body compared to the overhang of the rim, were found in the refuse layer in the middle ditch to the south of the causeway on the west side of the fort (p. 71).

Late third or early fourth century.

Cf. *Rich.* 321. Probably belongs to same period although found in a pit filled in *c.* A.D. 400.

May, *Silchester*, pp. 159-60, pl. LXVI, 195, 197.

466. Olla with recurved rim projecting beyond the bulge of the body. Hard grey clay with traces of polished surface.

Inner ditch of stone fort, middle layer. Fourth-century type.

Cf. May, *Silchester*, p. 160, pl. LXVI, 195-8; May, *Colchester*, p. 153, pl. LVI, 246.

467. Bowl with moulded recurved rim, a cordon below the neck and a rising base. Hard brittle grey clay.

Pit 113. Antonine.

Cf. *Wroxeter*, 1914, pl. xxviii, 78.

468. Olla with recurved thickened rim and pronounced regular rilling on the body. Hard drab speckled clay.

Pit 198. Fourth century.

See nos. 336-8, 469, 470.

469. Beaker with outcurved rim recessed for cover. Pronounced regular rilling on the body. Hard coarse grey clay.

Filling of inner ditch of stone fort. Probably fourth century.

See no. 468.

470. Large olla or storage jar with pronounced regular horizontal rilling on the body and a recurved moulded rim. Hard putty-coloured clay.

Pit 183. First half of the fourth century.

See no. 468.

471. Imitation of the Samian form 40. Hard red clay with a darker red slip.

From the bottom of the 'middle' ditch south of the causeway on west side of stone fort (p. 71). Probably late third century.

Sumner, *Excavations in the New Forest &c.* (1927), p. 31, pl. VII, ii; May, *Silchester*, pls. XLIX, 66, LIV, 97.

472. Strong heavy bowl with incurved lip and slightly rising base. Brownish-drab sandy clay.

Pit 69. 8 ft.-10 ft. 8 in. Second half, fourth century.

473. Thick-sided dish with rilling on the outside. Hard sandy buff clay.

Probably late third or fourth century. Unstratified.

Cf. *Rich.* 88.

474. Large bowl with heavy beaded rim. Coarse sandy grey to black clay.

Pit 98. c. A.D. 400.

Cf. *Rich.* 121-2.

475. Wide-mouthed olla with recurved rim. The body is decorated with a scored lattice pattern. Hard grey clay charged with coarse sand and coated with smooth pasty slip, black varnished.

Pit 69. 0 ft.-5 ft. Second half, fourth century.

476. Carinated bowl with moulded lip and high foot-ring. Decorated on the side with circular depressions surrounded with small stamped rosettes. Hard smooth grey clay with bright red slip.

Pit 93. Fourth century.

A variant of *Rich.* 133.

477. Bowl with small flange at lip. Decorated with horizontal zones of stamped rosettes, demi-rosettes, and roulette notchings. Dull buff clay.

Found to the south of the fort. Unstratified. Fourth-century type.

Cf. *Rich.* 113, 126.

478. Bowl, with moulded lip and pronounced foot-ring. Decorated with zones of demi-rosettes and roulette notching. Hard smooth pale grey clay with dull brown slip.

Pit 69. 11 ft.—12 ft. 9 in. Second half, fourth century.

479. Carinated bowl with moulded lip. Two horizontal rows of rosettes divided by a double cordon on the vertical face: two rouletted grooves below the carinations. Hard dull red clay coated with scarlet slip.

Section 53. Fourth century.

Variant of *Rich.* 113.

480. Portion of a bowl decorated with horizontal zones made with a roulette on which were small hatched squares and oblongs. Hard orange-red clay and apparently Marne ware, but the surface has perished.

In the filling of the outer ditch on the north side of the stone fort.

See *Rich.* I, p. 102, no. 95.

481. Amphora with ribbed handles and moulded lip. Hard pale buff clay. (The illustration is $\frac{1}{8}$ scale.)

Area IX. Pre-Flavian with a few later pieces.

Cf. *Hofheim*, p. 301, fig. 70.

482. Oblique-rimmed cup with moulded foot-ring and raised base. Hard grey clay polished on outer surface.

Pit 110. Mid-fourth century.

483. Cover with incurved rim and a vertical hole through the centre of the top. Hard coarse buff to red clay.

Pit 118. Second quarter of fourth century.

484. Flagon with moulded lip and ribbed handle. The neck decorated with incised lines below which is a black varnished zone. Hard pale grey clay.

Pit 63. 12 ft.—15 ft. Filled in c. A.D. 400.

May, *Silchester*, pls. LXVIII, 148, LXIX, A.; Sumner, *Excavations in the New Forest Pottery Sites*, p. 67, pl. XVIII, 7, 8, 9, 15; p. 73, pl. XXII, 1; p. 98, pl. XXVIII, 7.

485. Large storage jar with heavy, nearly horizontal rim forming a broad internal flange. Soft dirty-brown clay, the rim is coated with black bitumen. (The illustration is $\frac{1}{8}$ scale.)

Pit 94, A.D. 70-90. Other examples of this type came from pit 124, A.D. 65-80; pit 130, A.D. 70-85, and pit 141, 12 ft., A.D. 75-100. A fair number of fragments of this type have been found showing that the vessels varied considerably in size, some apparently being 3 ft. or more high.

Haltern, *Alt. Kom. für Westfalen*, ii, p. 167; *Hofheim*, p. 307, Abb. 77; *Bonn Fahr.* vol. cxxii, p. 350, type 10, pl. I, 14, Xanten.

486. Bowl with heavy curved flange on inside of rim. Two girth grooves below the rim. Hard coarse pale buff clay containing particles of crushed grey stone.

Pit 148, c. Filled in c. A.D. 350.

Cf. *Niederbieber*, p. 72, Abb. 55, 7-10, pl. iv, 105.

487. Similar to no. 486, but with smaller internal flange.

Pit 148 c. Filled in c. A.D. 350.

488-92. These are all variants of Rich. types 347-8.

488 is of hard pale buff clay and was found in the metalling of the earliest main east-west road beyond the west gate of the stone fort. A.D. 50-85.

489. Diameter $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. Reddish clay with buff surface. Area X. Unstratified.

490. Similar fabric to no. 488. From the filling of the outer Claudian ditch in section 47. Claudian.

491. Light soft red clay. South of the stone fort with Claudian pottery.

492. Pale buff clay. Area V. A.D. 50-80. Another example from pit 96, filled in by A.D. 100. See no. 493.

493. Mortarium, perhaps a late copy of the previous types. Hard pale yellowish-buff clay.

Pit 96. Filled in by A.D. 100.

Area V. A.D. 50-80.

See 492.

494. Mortarium with wedge-shaped flange and a moulding inside the lip. Pinkish-buff sandy clay, coarse grit on interior surface.

Area south of the fort with Claudian pottery.

Cf. *Hofheim*, p. 309, Abb. 78, no. 11.

495. Mortarium with rounded flange and a projecting moulding on the inside of the rim. Hard sandy cream clay with quartz particles in the rim and inside surface.

Pit 119. Filled in c. A.D. 90.

496. Rim of a mortarium of red clay with white slip. Pit 179. 25 ft.—30 ft. Pre-Flavian.

Cf. *Rich.* 353; *Hofheim*, p. 309, Abb. 78, 15.

497. Rim of a mortarium, diameter 10 in. Hard cream clay with reddish core.

Area XVI. First and early second centuries.

Cf. *Hofheim*, p. 309, Abb. 78, 8.

498. Rim of a mortarium with a thickening of the side below the flange. Hard coarse red clay thickly coated with pale buff slip.

Pit 179. Pre-Flavian.

Cf. *Hofheim*, p. 309, Abb. 78, 16.

499. See mortaria stamps, p. 249, no. 21.

500. Rim of a mortarium of light buff clay.

Pit 184. A.D. 90—125.

501. See mortaria stamps, p. 250, no. 31.

502. See mortaria stamps, p. 252, no. 15 (B).

503. Rim of a mortarium, diameter 12½ in. Hard sandy cream clay.

Pit 121. A.D. 90—130.

504. Mortarium of pale buff clay, the interior surface coated with quartz particles.

Pit 149. A.D. 80—120.

505. See mortaria stamps, p. 251, no. 8 (B).

506. See mortaria stamps, p. 251, no. 34.

507. See mortaria stamps, p. 252, no. 7 (ii).

508. See mortaria stamps, p. 252, no. 7 (iii).

509. See mortaria stamps, p. 252, no. 7 (iv).

510—16. Well-stratified mortaria rims from the filling of the ditches of the third-century earth fort. They cannot be later in date than c. A.D. 275—300.

510. Dirty-white clay, only a small fragment. In the silt.

511. Dirty-white clay, diameter 9¾ in. In clay filling of middle ditch.

512. Light brownish-red clay, diameter 11 in. Ditto.

513. Pale red clay, only a small fragment. Ditto.

514. Pale buff clay, diameter 7¾ in. In the silt.

515. White clay, diameter 10 in. Ditto.

516. Pale buff clay, diameter 17 in. Ditto.

517. Flanged mortarium 13¼ in. in diameter, of hard dark red clay with grey core coated with buff slip.

Pit 98. c. A.D. 400.

THE COINS

SUMMARY

By W. P. D. STEBBING, F.S.A., F.G.S.

| | A | Æ ¹ | Æ 1 | Æ 2 | Æ 3 | Æ 4 | Minims | Totals |
|--|----|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|
| GAULISH | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | I | I |
| BRITISH | .. | 2 | .. | .. | I | .. | .. | 3 |
| ROMAN—REPUBLICAN | .. | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 |
| Julius Caesar | .. | I | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | I |
| Mark Antony | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| do. and Octavian | .. | I | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | I |
| Augustus | .. | 12 | .. | 2 | I | .. | .. | 15 |
| Agrippa | .. | .. | .. | 27 | .. | .. | .. | 27 |
| Tiberius | .. | 5 | .. | I | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Germanicus | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| Drusus | .. | .. | 4 | I | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Caligula | .. | .. | 4 | 8 | I | .. | .. | 13 |
| Claudius I | .. | .. | 8 | 183 | 3 | .. | .. | 194 |
| Antonia | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Nero | .. | .. | I | 52 | .. | .. | .. | 53 |
| Vitellius | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Vespasian | .. | 12 | 4 | 73 | .. | .. | .. | 89 |
| Titus | .. | I | 2 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Domitian | .. | 3 | 3 | 37 | .. | .. | .. | 43 |
| Nerva | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| First century, indeterminate | .. | 4 | 2 | 31 | .. | .. | .. | 37 |
| Trajan | .. | 10 | 4 | 9 | 2 | .. | .. | 25 |
| Hadrian | .. | 2 | 10 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 22 |
| Sabina | .. | I | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | I |
| Antoninus Pius | .. | 8 | 6 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 22 |
| Faustina I | .. | 5 | I | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| Marcus Aurelius | .. | 2 | 9 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 13 |
| Faustina II | .. | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Annia Lucilla | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Commodus | .. | I | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Bruttia Crispina | .. | I | I | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| First or second century | .. | 3 | 6 | 32 | .. | .. | .. | 41 |
| Second century | .. | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Septimius Severus | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Caracalla | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Plautilla | .. | I | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | I |
| Julia Domna | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Elagabalus | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Julia Maesa | .. | I | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | I |
| Alexander Severus | .. | I | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | I |
| Maximin I | .. | .. | .. | I | .. | .. | .. | I |
| Gordian III | .. | I | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | I |
| Volusian | .. | I | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | I |
| Valerian I | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Gallienus | .. | 180 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 180 |

¹ Including *Antoniniani*.

| | A | R | Æ 1 | Æ 2 | Æ 3 | Æ 4 | Minims | Totals |
|--------------------------------|----|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|
| ROMAN (continued): | | | | | | | | |
| Salonina | .. | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 |
| Saloninus | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Valerian II | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Postumus | .. | 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 |
| Victorinus | .. | 187 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 187 |
| Marius | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Claudius II | .. | 226 ¹ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 226 |
| do., consecration coins | .. | 214 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 214 |
| Quintillus | .. | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| Tetricus I | .. | 608 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 608 |
| Tetricus II | .. | 198 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 198 |
| Aurelian | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| Severina | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Tacitus | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| Florian | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Probus | .. | 17 | .. | .. | .. | I | .. | 18 |
| Carus | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Carinus | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Diocletian | .. | 4 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| Maximian Herc. | .. | 5 | .. | 10 | 2 | .. | .. | 17 |
| Carausius | .. | 514 | .. | .. | 63 | .. | .. | 577 |
| Allectus | .. | 93 | .. | .. | 45 | .. | .. | 138 |
| Radiate Series A.D. 260-97 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 590 | 259 | 32 | 882 |
| Constantius I | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Galerius | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Maximin Daza | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Licinius I | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | 20 |
| Licinius II | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 3 |
| Third to fourth century | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Constantine I | .. | .. | .. | 16 | 364 | 22 | .. | 402 |
| Consecration coins | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. | 14 |
| Constantinopolis | .. | .. | .. | .. | 184 | 361 | 66 | 611 |
| Urbs Roma | .. | .. | .. | .. | 162 | 290 | 31 | 483 |
| Pop. Romanus | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 | .. | 22 |
| Hybrids | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 33 | .. | 41 |
| Helena | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 63 | 8 | 77 |
| Theodora | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 47 | .. | 55 |
| Fausta | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 2 |
| Crispus | .. | .. | .. | .. | 52 | 2 | .. | 54 |
| Delmatius | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 3 |
| Constantine II | .. | .. | .. | .. | 212 | 119 | .. | 331 |
| Constantius II | .. | 6 | .. | 6 | 230 | 118 | 2 | 362 |
| Constans | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 271 | 179 | .. | 463 |
| Constantius Gallus | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| House of Constantine | .. | .. | .. | .. | 258 | 670 | 189 | 1,117 |
| do., overstrikes, minims, etc. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 59 | 199 | 264 |
| Magnentius | I | .. | .. | 30 | 24 | 22 | 3 | 80 |
| Decentius | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. | 1 | 1 | 13 |

¹ Of the coins of Claudius II 5 are of Æ 4 size, of the Consecration coins 42, of Victorinus 3, of Tetricus I 54, of Tetricus II 8: one each of Tetricus I and II are minims.

| | AV | AR | Æ 1 | Æ 2 | Æ 3 | Æ 4 | Minims | Totals |
|---|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-------|--------|--------|
| ROMAN (continued): | | | | | | | | |
| Magnentius or Decentius | .. | .. | .. | I | 4 | 11 | .. | 16 |
| Julian | .. | 6 | .. | 2 | I | 3 | .. | 12 |
| Jovian | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 5 |
| Valentinian I | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 212 | I | .. | 216 |
| Valens | .. | 6 | .. | .. | 293 | I | .. | 300 |
| Gratian | I | 4 | .. | 9 | 166 | 21 | .. | 201 |
| House of Valentinian | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 138 | 18 | I | 159 |
| Maximus | .. | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | 70 | .. | 75 |
| Victor | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 18 | .. | 20 |
| Maximus or Victor | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. | 11 |
| Valentinian II | .. | I | .. | 2 | 4 | 367 | .. | 374 |
| Theodosius | .. | 2 | .. | 3 | 2 | 394 | .. | 401 |
| Aelia Flacilla | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | I | .. | I |
| Arcadius | .. | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | 867 | .. | 872 |
| Honorius | I | 11 | .. | .. | .. | 232 | .. | 244 |
| House of Theodosius | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | 2,255 | 7 | 2,274 |
| Eugenius | .. | I | .. | .. | .. | 19 | .. | 20 |
| Constantine III | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Byzantine seventh century, Constans II | .. | I | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | I |
| ? fifth century minims, etc. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 142 | 142 |
| Undetermined | .. | 5 | .. | 5 | 16 | 1,284 | 10 | 1,320 |

POST-ROMAN

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| SAXON: | | | | | | | | |
| Cynethryth, wife of Offa, eighth century | .. | I | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | I |
| Eadred, King of Wessex, tenth century | .. | I | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | I |
| MEDIEVAL AND MODERN | | | | | | | | |
| | .. | 8 | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | 16 |

The foregoing summary includes the coins found in the seasons 1928-9-30 and the winter of 1930-1. The total number found was 15,613, not many fewer than the 16,825 listed in the second Report.

An analysis of the summary does not disagree with the results arrived at in previous Reports and only serves to enhance the importance of the site as one of the richest Imperial Roman coin depositaries ever investigated.

As usual there are a number of examples previously unknown to numismatists, the majority occurring among the issues of Carausius. Particular attention may be directed to no. 24683, where we have the legend VIRTUS AVG with the figure of Mars seated l. holding shield and spear; to no. 24677, IVSTITIA AVG with Justice seated on a stool; and to no. 24680 with the obverse legend IMP C CARAVSIVS PIVS FEL. AVG, a delightful example of flattery by the minions of a usurper whose antecedents were not above reproach. On the two former the late Mr. P. H. Webb observed that 'a seated figure is quite scarce on the coins of Carausius, but his moneyers did not seem to mind what

figures they attached to legends'. Of later coins, no. 30745, Valentinian I, FELICITAS REIPUBLICAE, with mint-mark SMAQP, no. 31833, Valentinian II, VICTOR IA AVGGG, mm. RT, and no. 33342, Arcadius, VOT V MVLT. X, mm. SMAQ, are notable new discoveries.

Coins of Drusus (struck by Claudius I), Saloninus, Carus, and Carinus are included for the first time, making a total of 88 emperors and others whose coins have been found at Richborough. Of issues of peculiar interest there may be cited nos. 22241-3, the denarii of Augustus commemorating his grandsons Gaius and Lucius, no. 22782, the sestertius of Hadrian with *rev.* a lictor st. l., two denarii of Carausius with *rev.* a galley and the legend FELICITA, a solidus of Magnentius, and the forgery of a solidus of Gratian. Besides these Roman coins there is a small copper coin of Cunobelin and a penny of Cynethryth, the wife of Offa of Mercia.

The practice of overstriking a predecessor's coins is well exemplified in this catalogue by several of Carausius. These makeshifts are under 20 mm. in diameter and possibly should not be classified as Antoniniani. In most instances they seem to have been issued before he had been able to supply the demand for a new coinage of his own. They have no mint-marks and the dies are usually poorly engraved. Two, nos. 24740 f., still show traces of the head of Tetricus I or a part of his name.

Seven small hoards, pp. 278 ff., have been found during the period covered by this Report. Four were of Theodosian date. No. 1, found in the north-east of area X, contained 364 coins, 92 per cent. of those legible being Theodosian; no. 2, pit 180, 91 coins, 90 per cent. Theodosian; no. 3, pit 220, 85 coins, 92 per cent. Theodosian; no. 4, pit 98, 66 coins, 86 per cent. Theodosian. No. 5 in pit 204 was of 79 coins, none being later than c. A.D. 345. No. 6 was a small group of six coins of Allectus from the filling of the middle earth fort ditch and no. 7 was a mass of about 11 coins corroded together, of which one was a Tetricus and eight Carausius. This hoard was found in a small pocket high up in the side of the outer stone fort ditch and must have been placed there after the ditch was dug. It is noteworthy that all the Theodosian hoards were found within the fort, while no. 5, the only one of Constantinian date, was some distance outside to the south.

In previous Reports it has been shown that the late fourth-century coins largely exceeded those of other periods. In this Report it will be seen that the Constantinian coins have become the most plentiful. This is due partly to the fact that much of the surface soil inside the fort, which always contains many Theodosian coins, had been removed before 1928, and also because large portions of the work undertaken in the period covered by this Report was outside the fort where coins of that period occurred in comparatively small numbers. The reason for this is that during the late fourth and early fifth centuries the country was much disturbed by raids from the sea and it would have

been safer to bury the hoards inside the fort under the protection of its walls rather than outside.

There are two groups of coins, probably struck as small change for local use, which demand attention. One is a series of irregular but not necessarily unofficial coins, issued *c.* A.D. 345 by Constantius II and Constans with *rev.* FEL TEMP REPARATIO—legionary spearing fallen horseman—mostly overstruck on the VICTORIAE D D AVGGQ NN—two victories type, which was continued by Julian II after the death of Constantius. A possible reason for the overstriking is given by Mr. J. W. E. Pearce (*Lydney Report*, pp. 112–15), who suggests that after the death of Constans in A.D. 350 the earlier type was demonetized and the coins restruck at local British mints to supply everyday needs. A rather more reasonable explanation seems to be that this restriking belongs to the period of Julian's rise to power after the death of Constantius in A.D. 361 when his activities were centred in Constantinople. It is a period when there would have been more excuse for the setting up of irregular mints in Britain and elsewhere. Julian's bronze is rare here, almost as rare as his silver. Nos. 30570 and 30572 are good examples of this mid-fourth-century overstriking. The second is a definite series of small Constantinian coins, in many cases hybrids, but not markedly barbarous, ranging in size from 10 mm. to 7.5 mm. These true minims are usually well struck from very fairly engraved dies and well centred on flans not much smaller than the dies. The type has been commented on by Mr. F. S. Salisbury and will not now be examined. A number of minute, very crude coins were found which had an un-Roman mentality and which were minted in Britain during the fifth century after the output of the still-working continental mints ceased to reach this country. Two hoards of this type of coin have, however, been found on the site subsequent to the period of this Report, and as these are likely to throw more light on the coinage of this very obscure period, it is considered undesirable to deal with the question in any detail here.¹

The following tables, as in earlier Reports, analyse certain features.

| <i>Periods</i> | <i>Identified coins</i> | <i>Percentage of total</i> |
|----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| A.D. 41–96 | 395 | 4.36 |
| 97–192 | 109 | 1.20 |
| 193–259 | 26 | 0.29 |
| 260–306 | 2,461 | 27.16 |
| 307–363 | 3,336 | 36.81 |
| 364–383 | 717 | 7.91 |
| 384–395 | 2,018 | 22.27 |
| | 9,062 | 100.00 |

¹ See *Numismatic Chronicle*, 5th Series, vol. xix, 'Site Finds from Richborough', and *Numismatic Notes and Monographs*, no. 80 (The American Numismatic Society). 'The Richborough Hoard of Radiates'.

| <i>Periods</i> | <i>Total coins found</i> | <i>Percentage of total</i> |
|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Republic—A.D. 259 | 717 | 4.73 |
| A.D. 260—395 | 14,444 | 95.27 |
| | 15,161 | 100.00 |

The third table compares the total number of two types of Theodosian coins, tabulating those with legible mint-marks separately.

| | <i>Salus Reipublicae</i> | | | | | <i>Victoria Auggg. i Victory</i> | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| | <i>Total</i> | <i>M.M.S. illegible</i> | <i>Aquil.</i> | <i>Rome</i> | <i>Others</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>M.M.S. illegible</i> | <i>Tr.</i> | <i>Lug.</i> | <i>Ar.</i> | <i>R.</i> | <i>Others</i> |
| Valentinian II . . . | 107 | 66 | 24 | 17 | .. | 225 | 120 | 6 | 26 | 72 | 1 | .. |
| Theodosius . . . | 127 | 76 | 30 | 14 | 7 | 222 | 118 | 15 | 14 | 70 | 1 | 4 |
| Arcadius . . . | 182 | 125 | 44 | 12 | 1 | 649 | 431 | 42 | 56 | 120 | .. | .. |
| Honorius . . . | 87 | 39 | 16 | 32 | .. | 138 | 101 | 1 | 3 | 33 | .. | .. |
| H. of Theodosius . | 701 | 622 | 41 | 37 | 1 | 1,243 | 1,076 | 33 | 41 | 92 | 1 | .. |
| Totals . . . | 1,204 | 928 | 155 | 112 | 9 | 2,477 | 1,846 | 97 | 140 | 387 | 3 | 4 |

I must acknowledge with grateful thanks the help given by many workers in cleaning and identifying the coins and in particular by Mr. B. W. Pearce, F.S.A., who also shared with me most ungrudgingly the laborious task of cataloguing and revising the coins for publication.

I have much regret in recording the death of Mr. T. G. Barnett, F.S.A., who for many seasons devoted much of his time to painstaking work on the coins and whose place will not be easily filled.

HOARD NO. 1, *Area X, NE.*

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| Third-century radiates | 4 |
| House of Constantine | 16 |
| Julian | 1 |
| House of Valentinian | 3 |
| Maximus | 3 |
| Valentinian II | 22 |
| Theodosius | 31 |
| Arcadius | 66 |
| Honorius | 19 |
| Eugenius | 2 |
| House of Theodosius | 138 |
| Illegible | 59 |
| | <u>364</u> |

HOARD No. 2, *Pit 180. Top*

| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Claudius II | 1 |
| Tetricus I | 1 |
| Third-century radiates | 2 |
| Constantius II | 1 |
| Constans | 3 |
| House of Constantine | 3 |
| Valentinian I | 1 |
| Valens | 1 |
| Victor | 1 |
| Valentinian II | 11 |
| Theodosius | 2 |
| Arcadius | 17 |
| Honorius | 4 |
| House of Theodosius, indet.. . . . | 40 |
| Eugenius | 1 |
| Fourth century, indet. | 1 |
| Minim. ? Fifth century | 1 |

91HOARD No. 3, *Pit 220*

| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Carausius | 1 |
| Urbs Roma | 2 |
| House of Constantine | 2 |
| Magnentius | 1 |
| Valentinian II | 4 |
| Theodosius | 8 |
| Arcadius | 11 |
| Honorius | 9 |
| House of Theodosius, indet.. . . . | 37 |
| Fourth century, indet. | 10 |

85HOARD No: 4, *Pit 98. 0-5 ft.*

| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Æ. Valentinian II | 1 |
| Honorius | 2 |
| Æ. Third-century radiate | 1 |
| Constantine I | 1 |
| Constantius II | 1 |
| House of Constantine | 2 |
| Valentinian I | 1 |
| Valentinian II | 4 |
| Arcadius | 3 |
| Honorius | 1 |
| House of Theodosius | 49 |

66

HOARD No. 5, *Pit 204, Area south of fort*

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Gallienus | 1 |
| Claudius II | 1 |
| Tetricus I | 2 |
| Carausius | 2 |
| Urbs Roma | 5 |
| Theodora | 1 |
| Constantine II | 5 |
| Constantius II | 14 |
| Constans | 35 |
| House of Constantine | 10 |
| [House of Theodosius] | 1 |
| Fourth century, indet. | 2 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 79 |

Excluding the intrusive Theodosian coin, the latest are FEL TEMP REP, phoenix types, *c.* A.D. 345.

HOARD No. 6. *Filling of middle earth fort ditch, c. 3 ft. down*

All Allectus.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Laetitia type | 3 |
| Providentia | 2 |
| Pax | 1 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 6 |

HOARD No. 7. *Outer stone fort ditch, south-west corner*

In a small pocket on the inner side of the ditch about one-third of the way down.

A mass of eleven coins corroded together:

8 definitely Carausius.
1 „ Tetricus I.

LIST OF COINS FOUND

Gaulish

22213. Indecipherable: minim size.

British

Cunobelin, King of the Trinobantes (5 B.C.—*c.* A.D. 43)

22214. *Obv.* CVNOB. Head of Ammon r. Beaded circle off flan. Æ.
Rev. CAM on a tablet beneath a lion couchant r.: above, a tree. Beaded circle off flan. Evans, p. 346. Pl. XIII, 2.
22215. *Obv.* Portions of laureate bust r.
Rev. Barbarous horse l., large pellets in field. Hod Hill type. Evans, pp. 102–3, 117. Pl. F 3 or G 5. Æ. Plated.

22216. *Obv.* Head of Hercules in lion's skin r.
Rev. Wolf, r. Type uncertain: probably British, perhaps Cunobelin.

Roman Republican

DENarii

Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus (c. 124-103 B.C.)

22217. *Obv.* Head of Rome, r.: behind, ear of corn and ✕.
Rev. Victory in biga r.: below, man fighting dog. CN DOM, above, ROMA. *B.M. Cat.*, pl. xxviii, 5-6.

Cn. Blasio (c. 110 B.C.)

22218. *Obv.* Portrait of Scipio Africanus the Elder, r. [C N BLASIO CN F] above forehead ✕.
Rev. Jupiter, facing, between Juno and Minerva, crowned by latter. In ex. ROMA. Between Jupiter and Minerva, AB. *Ibid.*, pl. xcv, 4.

Titus Mallius and Appius Claudius (c. 91 B.C.)

22219. *Obv.* Head of Rome r.
Rev. Victory in triga r. In ex. TAA. PC L Q W (= quaestores urbani). *Ibid.*, pl. xxx, 23. Plated.

C. Papius Mutilus (90-89 B.C.)

22220. *Obv.* Head of Italy r. with winged helmet. Behind, a wreath. In ex. ITALIA.
Rev. ·)·I ΠΑΑΠ·) Castor and Pollux galloping in opposite directions. *Ibid.*, pl. xcix, 1.

Decimus Silanus (88 B.C.)

22221. *Obv.* Helmeted head r.
Rev. Biga r., below on two lines D SILANVS L F. *Ibid.*, vol. i, p. 244 f.

C. Naevius Balbus (c. 81 B.C.)

22222. *Obv.* Head of Juno r.
Rev. Victory in triga. In ex. C NAE BAL. Plated. *Ibid.*, vol. i, p. 366 f.

Tiberius Claudius (80 B.C.)

22223. *Obv.* Bust of Diana r. Below chin S.C.
Rev. Victory in biga r. Below A XV. In ex. TI CL AD TI F RN. *Ibid.*, pl. iv, 15.

M. Volteius (78 B.C.)22224. *Obv.* Head of Jupiter r.*Rev.* In ex. M VOLTEI M F. Tetrastyle temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. *Ibid.*, p. 388. Pl. XLII, 1.22225. M. PLAETORIVS. *Rev.* Indet. *Ibid.*, vol. i, p. 434 f. c. 68 B.C.*Manlius Cordius Rufus* (c. 46 B.C.)22226-7. *Obv.* RVFVS III VIR. Conjoined heads of Castor and Pollux with diademed caps and standard over each.*Rev.* MA CORDIVS. Venus standing l. holding scales in r. hand and the hasta pura in l. Cupid behind. *Ibid.*, pl. LI, 11. One incuse.*Publius Carisius* (c. 23-2 B.C.)22228. *Obv.* Head of Augustus, bare l. Behind AVGVST.*Rev.* Victory standing r. placing wreath on a trophy: at base dagger and sword. Around P CARASI LEG. *Ibid.*, pl. CII, 12.

22229-32. Indeterminate.

C. Julius Caesar

22233. I 6.

SECOND TRIUMVIRATE (43-31 B.C.)

Marcus Antonius

22234-9. I 7. One LEG II, one LEG VI, one LEG VIII, three LEG XX.

Marcus Antonius and Octavianus (43 B.C.)22240. *Obv.* M ANT IMP AVG III VIR R P C M BARBAT Q P. Head of Antony r.*Rev.* CAESAR IMP PONT III VIR R P C. Head of Octavianus r. C. 8.*Augustus* (30 B.C.-A.D. 14)

22241-3. M. and S. 350. D.

22244. Illegible. As.

22245-6. M. and S. 67-84. Indet. As.

22247. M. and S. p. 95, 3. As.

22248-55. Cf. I 8. I Dp., 6 Asses, 1 Semis.

Tiberius (A.D. 14-37)

22256-60. II 2510. D.

22261. M. and S. 368.

Germanicus

22262. M. and S. pp. 119, 120. SIGNIS RECEPT DE[VICTIS GERM]
S C Dp.
22263-6. M. and S. p. 119, 44. As.
22267. „ „ 45. As.
22268. „ „ 47. As.
22269-71. Similar but broken or worn.

Drusus (Nero Claudius) (died 9 B.C.)

- 22272-5. II 2556. S.
22276. M. and S. (Claudius I) 78. S.

M. Vipsanius Agrippa

- 22277-99. I 9. As.
22300-1. As above, but countermarked T C IMP—Claudius I, and
TI CA. Cf. M. and S. p. 14, note 2. Æ 2.
22302-3. As above with illegible countermarks. Æ 2.

Caligula (A.D. 37-41)

22304. M. and S. 23-5. S.
22305-6. „ 35, 36, or 37. S.
22307. „ 40. Quadrans.
22308-16. II 2515.

Antonia

- 22317-21. II 2560. Dp.
22322. I 23. Dp.

Claudius I (A.D. 41-54)

- 22323-9. I 10. S.
22330. II 2517. S.
22331-9. I 12. Dp.
22340-5. M. and S. 68. As.
22346-55. I 13. As.
22356-472. I. 14. One is countermarked on *Rev.* with *AV* probably
for TI *AV*. As.
22473-506. I 22. As.
22507-13. Indeterminate. As.
22514-15. III 19364. Quadrans.
22516. M. and S. 74. Quadrans.

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Nero (A.D. 54-68)

- 22517-18. M. and S. 338. As.
 22519. „ 301. Dp.
 22520-2. „ 304. One with countermark 98 of Vindex
 (M. and S. i, p. 14). Dp.
 22523. „ 309. Dp.
 22524-5. I 25.
 22526. II 2563.
 22527-8. III 19380.
 22529-67. I 28. Five with *Obv.* bust 1.
 22568-9. Indeterminate.

Vitellius (A.D. 69)

22570. M. and S. p. 231, 8. D.
 22571. II 2570. D.

Vespasian (A.D. 69-79)

22572. M. and S. 30. D.
 22573-4. „ 98-9. D.
 22575. „ 124. D.
 22576. „ 15. D.
 22577. „ 278. D. Plated.
 22578. „ 316. D.
 22579. „ 141 with snake. D.
 22580. „ 317. D.
 22581. „ 65. D.
 22582. „ 52. D.
 22583. I 30. D.
 22584. M. and S. 427 (2). S.
 22585-6. „ 443 (2). S.
 22587. II 2573. S.
 22588-9. I 36. Dp.
 22590. M. and S. 479. Dp.
 22591-2. „ 478 (4). Dp.
 22593. III 19389. Dp.

- 22594-7. II 2577. COS III IIII VIII. Dp.
 22598-601. I 33. Dp.
 22602-5. Indeterminate. Dp.
 22606. M. and S. 769. As.
 22607-8. „ 502. As.
 22609. „ 599. As.
 22610-11. II 2582. One has CAES. As.
 22612-14. I 36. As.
 22615-18. II 2589. One has PROVIDENT, not N. As.
 22619-21. I 37. One has *Obv.* CAES. As.
 22622-46. I 38. Three have COS III. As.
 22647-60. Indeterminate: two perhaps M. and S. 740, 742. As.

Titus (A.D. 79-81)

22661. M. and S. 23. D.
 22662. „ 97. S.
 22663. Indeterminate. S.
 22664. M. and S. (Vespasian) 785. As.
 22665. „ 191 ff. As.
 22666-8. II 2601. As.

Domitian (A.D. 81-96)

22669. M. and S. 23. D.
 22670. „ 148. D.
 22671. I 42. D.
 22672. M. and S. 320. S.
 22673. II 2605. S.
 22674. M. and S. 325. Dp.
 22675-6. „ 349, 405. Dp.
 22677-8. „ 421. Dp.
 22679-81. „ (Vesp.) 791. As.
 22682. „ 339. As.
 22683-4. „ 304. As.
 22685-8. I 45 f. As.

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22689-700. I 47 f. As.

22701. II 2617. As.

22702. II 2616. As.

22703-11. Indeterminate (1 type of MONETA). As.

Nerva (A.D. 96-8)

22712. Indeterminate. Dp.

22713-14. M. and S. 98. As.

First Century, Indeterminate

22715-51. D. 5; S. 2; Dp. 3; As. 27. One countermarked IMP A/G, CAE and IBIM on As of Augustus (P. Lucius Agrippa), A.D. 14-16, and *B.M. Rom. Coins*, p. xxxvii, another TIB A/G, a third A/G.



FIG. 24. Coin with countermark of Germanicus (†).

Trajan (A.D. 98-117)

22752. M. and S. 126. D.
 22753. „ 116. D.
 22754. „ 357. D.
 22755. „ 32. D.
 22756. „ 52. D.
 22757. „ 10. D.
 22758. „ 41. D.
 22759. „ 180. D.
 22760. II 2627. D.
 22761. M. and S. 625. S.
 22762. „ 519. S.
 22763. „ 386. Dp.
 22764. „ 538. Dp.

22765. M. and S. 613-15. Dp.
 22766. „ 459. As.
 22767. „ 695. As.
 22768. „ 691. As.
 22769-76. Indeterminate. D. 1, S. 2, Dp. 2, As. 3, one counter-
 marked with bull's head.

Hadrian

22777. M. and S. 372. Hybrid. D. Plated.
 22778. „ 890 c. S.
 22779. „ 551 a. S.
 22780. „ 710. S.
 22781. „ 590 b. S.
 22782. „ 636 d. S.
 22783. „ 563 a. S.
 22784. „ ? 788. S.
 22785. „ as III 19441, but S. = M. and S. 760. S.
 22786. III 19441. Dp.
 22787. M. and S. 605. Dp.
 22788. „ 717. As.
 22789. „ 579 c. As.
 22790. „ 832. As.
 22791. „ 678. As.
 22792-8. Indeterminate. D. 1, S. 1, Dp. 1, As. 4.

Sabina

22799. M. and S. 395 a. D.

Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138-61)

22800. M. and S. 61. D.
 22801. „ 177. D.
 22802. „ 224. D.
 22803. „ 156. D.
 22804. „ 761. S.
 22805. „ 774. S.

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22806. M. and S. 1002. S.
 22807. „ 871. S.
 22808. II 2650. S.
 22809. M. and S. 827. Dp.
 22810. „ 933. Dp.
 22811. I 83. Dp.
 22812. M. and S. 691. As.
 22813. „ 732. As.
 22814-20. Indeterminate. D. 4, Dp. 1, As. 2.

Faustina Senior

22821. M. and S. 343. D.
 22822. „ 351. D.
 22823. „ 362. D.
 22824. „ 377. D.
 22825. „ 378. D.
 22826. „ 1127. S.
 22827. „ 1190. As.
 22828. „ 1199. As.
 22829. „ 1175. As.
 22830-1. Indeterminate. As.

Marcus Aurelius (A.D. 161-80)

22832. M. and S. 207. D.
 22833. „ 222. D.
 22834. „ 1096. S.
 22835. „ 1009. S.
 22836. „ 1011. S.
 22837. „ cf. 1019. S.
 22838. „ 964. S.
 22839. „ 935. S.
 22840-1. „ 960. S.
 22842-3. Indeterminate. S.
 22844. M. and S. (Ant. Pius) 1240 a. As.
 22845. „ „ 1268. As.

Faustina Junior

22846. M. and S. 706. D.
 22847. „ 1638. S.
 22848. „ (Ant. Pius) 1378. S.
 22849. „ 1667 f. S.
 22850. II 2676. S.

Annia Lucilla (A.D. 147-83)

22851. M. and S. 1773. S.
 22852. „ 1767. S.

Commodus (A.D. 180-92)

22853. M. and S. 251. D.
 22854. „ 561. S.
 22855. „ 370. S.

Bruttia Crispina

- 22856-7. M. and S. 672 a. S.

First or Second Century

- 22858-98. Indeterminate. D. 3, S. 6 (five being halves), Dp. 3,
 As. 19, indeterminate 10.

Septimius Severus (A.D. 193-211)

22899. M. and S. 406. Plated.
 22900. „ 88 a.
 22901. „ 86.
 22902. „ 190. Plated.
 22903. Cf. M. and S. 243. This coin has no BRIT and is probably
 a contemporary forgery.
 22904. Hybrid. *Obv.* SEVERVS PIVS AVG with *Rev.* CARACALLA.
 M. and S. 83.
 22905. II 2709.
 22906. II 2710.

Second Century

- 22907-11. Indeterminate.

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Caracalla (A.D. 211-17)

22912. M. and S. 4.
 22913. „ 55.
 22914. „ 100.
 22915. „ 178.

Fulvia Plautilla

22916. M. and S. (CARACALLA) 369.

Julia Domna

22917. M. and S. 538 (Sept. Sev.).
 22918. II 2711.
 22919. Indeterminate.

Elagabalus (A.D. 218-22)

- 22920-1. M. and S. 87. D. One base.

Julia Maesa

22922. M. and S. 271. D.

Alexander Severus (A.D. 222-35)

22923. M. and S. 50. D.

Maximin I (A.D. 235-8)

22924. Indeterminate.

Gordian III (A.D. 238-44)

22925. II 2722.

Volusian (A.D. 251-3)

22926. *Obv.* IMP CAE C VIB VOLVSIANO AVG.
Rev. VIRTVS AVGG. Mars, helmeted, standing l., leaning on shield and holding spear in l. hand. In field a star.
 C. 135.

Valerian I (A.D. 253-9)

22927. M. and S. 92.
 22928. „ 261.
 22929. Indeterminate.

Gallienus (A.D. 253-68)

22930. M. and S. p. 172, 470.
 22931. „ „ 471.

22932. M. and S. p. 69, 10.
22933. „ p. 147, 184.
22934. „ p. 80, 134.
22935. „ p. 181, 565.
22936. „ p. 173, 483. $\overline{\text{MS}}$
- 22937-8. „ p. 153, 259. $\underline{\text{S}}$
22939. „ p. 148, 205. $\overline{\text{P}}$
22940. „ p. 155, 283. M.-M. blundered.
22941. „ p. 72, 56.
22942. „ p. 159, 325. $\overline{\text{P}}$
22943. „ p. 190, 670. M.-M. palm in ex.
22944. „ p. 184, 598.
- 22945-8. I 98.
- 22949-51. II 2731. $\underline{\text{III}}$, $\underline{\text{E}}$
- 22952-5. II 2732. $\underline{\text{r}}$ (2).
22956. I 100.
- 22957-68. I 101 and II 2738. $\overline{\text{Z}}$ (5), $\overline{\text{H}}$ (4).
- 22969-70. II 2740.
- 22971-3003. I 103, etc. $\overline{\text{X}}$ (3), $\overline{\text{XI}}$ (4), $\overline{\text{XII}}$ (2), $\overline{\text{S}}$,
 $\overline{\text{r}}$ (2), $\overline{\text{E}}$, $\underline{\text{L}}$
23004. II 2752, but with standard and sceptre = M. and S. 192 A,
p. 147.
- 23005-7. I 105-6. $\underline{\text{S}}$
- 23008-9. Cf. I 107. $\underline{\text{N}}$, $\underline{\text{V}}$
- 23010-11. II 2760.
- 23012-13. I 108. $\underline{\text{XI}}$ (2).
- 23014-15. I 114. $\overline{\text{B}}$
- 23016-17. I 115.
- 23018-26. I 116, II 2782. $\underline{\text{A}}$ (3), $\underline{\text{H}}$
- 23027-32. II 2790. $\overline{\text{N}}$ (4), $\overline{\text{H}}$
- 23033-41. II 2795. $\underline{\text{Z}}$, $\underline{\text{XI}}$, $\underline{\text{S}}$ (2).
- 23042-51. II 2798. $\underline{\text{T}}$

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23052-3. I 120.

23054-5. II 2808.

23056-7. II 2810. |H

23058-68. II 2816-17. H (2), A

23069-80. II 2818. |C, |E (4).

23081-2. II 2821. Z|, S|P

23083. II 2823.

23084-6. II 2824. XI| (2).

23087-109. Indeterminate.

Cornelia Salonina

23110. M. and S. p. 111, 27.

23111. „ „ 2. RP

23112. „ „ 31. |H

23113. „ „ 13.

23114-16. Cf. I 123. |Δ

23117. II 2858. MS

23118. II 2860.

23119-20. II 2859. |N, |III. Without peacock = M. and S. 11.

23121-4. Indeterminate.

Saloninus (A.D. 253-9)

23125. M. and S. p. 124, 10.

Valerian II (killed A.D. 257)

23126. II 2865.

Postumus (A.D. 258-67)

23127. M. and S. 287.

23128. „ 76.

23129. „ 329.

23130. II 2869.

23131-2. II 2871.

23133. I 127. D|

23134-9. II 2876. P|, |Θ

23140. II 2878.

23141. II 2879.
 23142-3. II 2882.
 23144. M. and S. 53-4.
 23145-6. II 2883.
 23147. II 2884.
 23148. II 2888.

Marius (A.D. 268)

23149. M. and S. 10.
 23150. „ 6.
 23151. II 2999.

Victorinus (A.D. 268-70)

- 23152-3. M. and S. 106.
 23154. „ 123.
 23155. *Rev.* MART [. Mars l. with olive branch, spear, and shield.
 23156. *Obv.* VICTORIC ~ VVPUI. *Rev.* T...I...) IV[. Piety standing l. by altar with patera, l. arm at side. Barb. 13.5-12 mm.

- 23157-9. I 128.
 23160-71. I 129. ★ |
 23172-6. II 2903.
 23177. II 2905.
 23178-80. II 2926.
 23181-216. I 133. Mostly v | ★
 23217-28. II 2928.
 23229-47. I 138.
 23248-73. I 139, etc. M. and S. 71 (17), 67 (7), with vert. sceptre (2).
 23274-9. II 2959.
 23280-3. I 140.
 23284-96. I 141.
 23297-341. Indeterminate.

Claudius II, Gothicus (A.D. 268-70)

23342. M. and S. 13.
 23343. „ 22.

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- 23344-5. M. and S. 31.
 23346-50. „ 145. T
 23351. „ 60.
 23352-3. „ 94.
 23354-6. „ 168. P
 23357. „ 171, but *Obv.* IMP C CLAVDIVS P F AVG
 23358-70. I 150-1.
 23371. II 3007. Γ
 23372. II 3008.
 23373. I 149.
 23374. II 3010.
 23375-8. I 153.
 23379-88. I 155. XI (2).
 23389. I 157.
 23390-1. II 3021.
 23392-9. II 3030/1.
 23400-8. II 3028.
 23409. II 3033.
 23410-11. II 3034.
 23412-15. I 158. III
 23416-20. II 3044. XII
 23421-7. II 3049, etc.
 23428-9. II 3048.
 23430. Cf. II 3058.
 23431. As above, but Mars l.
 23432-4. I 162.
 23435-6. II 3059. X , X
 23437-46. I 164 and II 3060. II , X
 23447. I 163. H
 23448-9. I 170. M. and S. 11-12.
 23450-5. II 3070, etc. T , XII
 23456-68. I 165.

- 23469-70. I 166. |X
 23471-4. M. and S. 168.
 23475-6. I 168.
 23477-82. II 3091-6.
 23483-500. II 3104. |€, |B, *|II, |Δ
 23501. Barbarous. *Rev.* Clasped hands. *Obv.* IMMC
 23502-67. Indeterminate. One, type of Fortuna.

Claudius II. Posthumous

23568. *Obv.* DIVO CLAVDIO. Head bare r.
Rev. ANNONA AVG. Annona standing l. foot on prow hold-
 ing ears of corn and cornucopiae.
 23569. *Rev.* IOVI V[.
 23570. M. and S. 289.
 23571. „ 285.
 23572-644. I 205.
 23645-85. I 198.
 23686-723. I 180.
 23724-81. I 187.

Quintillus (A.D. 270)

- 23782-3. M. and S. 6.
 23784. „ 9.
 23785. „ 45.
 23786. „ 49.
 23787-8. „ 18. |€
 23789. „ 20.
 23790. „ 58. P
 23791. „ 26.
 23792. „ 29.
 23793-4. „ 31. |XI
 23795. II 3270.

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Tetricus I (A.D. ? 270-3)

23796. *Obv.* Indet. *Rev.* VIRTVS AVGVSTI. Mars standing l., helmeted, with brand and spear.
23797. *Obv.* . . . CVS AVG. *Rev.* Square altar with diagonals.
23798. *Obv.* I IIII P C TETRICVS AVG. Bust radiate, r. *Rev.* DAL AVGG. Type of Fides.
23799. *Rev.* VIRTVS AVG. 2 standards, barbarous.
23800. *Rev.* . . . VARTI. Figure standing l. with inverted spear.
23801. *Obv.* IWP C TETVICVS. *Rev.* SP . . . ? Spes.
23802. *Obv.* IMP TETRICVS AVG. *Rev.* Figure standing facing, holding flower and wreath. Behind r. arm caduceus, behind l. cornucopiae.
23803. *Rev.*] TS̄AGG. Figure standing l., r. hand down, holding palm, l. holding sceptre.
23804. *Obv.* AICTKT AYDIC. *Rev.* DT (outwards).
- 23805-16. I 219.
23817. II 3284.
- 23818-30. I 222.
- 23831-70. I 225 and II 3298.
- 23871-5. III 19540.
- 23876-935. I 236 and II 3322. One barbarous LET . . ., one small flan.
- 23936-7. -II 3382.
- 23938-4021. I 242.
- 24022-37. II 3484.
24038. I 249, but AVGG.
- 24039-46. II 3506.
24047. II 3514.
- 24048-104. I 250-1.
- 24105-61. I 257 and II 3542-4.
- 24162-70. II 3581.
- 24171-2. M. and S. 138.

24173-90. I 261 and II 3591. Two Mars standing r., one double-struck on *Obv.* One with IVRTVX for VIRTVS and one with M.-M. $\frac{1}{\wedge}$

24191-398. Indeterminate.

24399-403. Restruck or barbarous. One incuse, another *Rev.* IIИETI.

Tetricus II (A.D. ? 270-3)

24404. *Rev.* SPIS [Hope holding flower, with three long ribbons or streamers depending from elbow. Left arm across body holding up short skirt. Figure shows only one leg. Thick flan. 19-17 mm. Barbarous.

24405-10. II 3754.

24411-12. II 3758.

24413-15. II 3760.

24416. II 3887. *Obv.* double-struck.

24417-29. I 294.

24430-1. II 3772.

24432-57. I 296.

24458-60. II 3789.

24461-5. II 3794.

24466. II 3916.

24467-75. Cf. III 19625.

24476-547. I 279.

24548-57. I 304.

24558. *Spes* reversed, barbarous.

24559-62. II 3875.

24563-5. II 3938.

24566-601. Indeterminate.

Aurelian (A.D. 270-5)

24602. M. and S. 128. $\frac{1}{S}$

24603. „ 135. $\frac{1}{P}$

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24604-5. M. and S. 154. $\frac{*|}{\text{QXXT}}$

24606. „ 272.

24607. „ 143. $\frac{|}{\text{T}}$

24608-9. I 322. $\frac{|}{\text{S}}$

24610. M. and S. 260.

24611-12. Indeterminate.

Severina

24613. M. and S. 6. $\frac{|}{\text{e}}$

Tacitus (A.D. 275-6)

24614. M. and S. 140.

24615. „ 27. $\frac{|}{\text{BA}}$

24616. Cf. „ 48. *Obv.* bust r.

24617. „ 97 f.

24618. II 4401.

24619-23. II 4406. $\frac{\text{A}|}{\text{A}}$ (2), $\frac{\text{A}|}{*}$

24624. Indeterminate.

Florian (A.D. 276)

24625. M. and S. 110.

Probus (A.D. 276-82)

24626. M. and S. 17.

24627. „ 117. $\frac{\text{D}|}{\text{---}}$

24628. „ 29. $\frac{\text{---}}{\text{---}}$

24629. „ 85-6.

24630. „ 508. $\frac{|}{\text{QXXI}}$

24631. „ 91.

24632-3. „ 94. $\frac{\text{---}}{\text{---}}$

24634. M. and S. 476. $\frac{T |}{VIXXI}$

24635. „ 326. $\frac{|}{PXXT}$

24636. „ 119. $\frac{D |}{|}$

24637-43. Indeterminate: one PAX, one SPES, one barbarous—
11 mm.

Carus (A.D. 282-3)

24644. M. and S. 10.

Carinus (A.D. 283-4)

24645. M. and S. 256. $\frac{|}{KAA}$

24646. Indeterminate.

Diocletian (A.D. 284-305)

24647-8. As II 4414, but *Obv.* IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG.
Bust laureate, r. C. 101.

24649. Ditto, but *Obv.* bust, laureate, draped, r. $\frac{S | F}{PTR}$

24650-2. M. and S. 34.

24653-4. II 4414. $\frac{S | P}{PTR}$ (2).

24655. I 547.

Maximian (Herculeus)

24656-7. I 549. Type GENIO POPVLI ROMANI

24658-9. Same *Rev.* *Obv.* IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG. C. 156.

24660. Ditto. *Obv.* IMP C VAL MAXIMIANVS P F AVG. C. 187.

24661-2. Ditto, ditto. C. 159.

24663. M. and S. 407. \overline{B}

24664. *Obv.* [IMP C VAL MAX]IMIANVS AVG. Bust r. radiate,
cuirassed.

Rev. VOT XX F IC. Three lines in wreath. 19-20 mm.

24665. As above but VOT XX P.R.

24666. II 4426.

24667-71. M. and S. 34. $\frac{S|P}{MLXXI}$ Struck by Carausius.

24672. *Obv.* DIVO MAXIMIANO OPTIMO IMP. Bust r. laureate, draped.

Rev. REQUIES OPTIMOR MERIT. Emperor seated l. raising r. hand and holding sceptre. C. 499.

Carausius (A.D. 287-93)

The coins are generally from 20 mm. to 23 mm. with oval flans (Antoniniani with traces of silver wash), but the earliest issues, if not overstruck on the flans of previous emperors, are definitely smaller and may be as small as 18 mm. in maximum diameter. One example with an indeterminate reverse measures only 15 mm. by 17 mm.

Denarii

24673-4. M. and S. 560. \overline{RSR}

24675. „ 597. \overline{RSR}

Antoniniani—not recorded in M. and S.

24676. *Obv.* IMP CARAVSIVS P F AVG. Bust r. radiate, draped.

Rev. ADVENTVS AVG. $\frac{XX}{XX}$ Emperor riding r. with spear and shield.

24677. M. and S. 780, but *Obv.* IMP CARAVSIVS P AVG.

24678. „ 35. M.-M. $\frac{L|}{XXI}$

24679. *Obv.* IMP C CARAVSIVS IVG. *Rev.* FORTVNA with rudder and cornucopiae.

24680. *Obv.* IMP CARAVSIVS P F AVG. Bust r. radiate, draped.

Rev. IVSTITIA AVG. Justice seated l. on a stool with 4 bosses: in r. hand ? a beaker, in l. a long sceptre. \overline{CXXI} . 23.5-20 mm.

24681. M. and S. 823, but *Obv.* IMP CARAVSIVS P I AVG

24682. „ 273, but M.-M. \overline{ML}

24683. „ 274, but *Rev.* LEG VII CLAV and M.-M. \overline{C}

24684. *Obv.* IMP CARAVSIVS P AGV I Bust r. radiate, draped, cuirassed.

Rev. LI[] I AV. Pan-like figure holding out arm and carrying sceptre. Not barbarous.

24685. M. and S. 839, but AVG instead of AV.
24686. „ 859, but *Obv.* IMP C M CARAVSIVS AVG.
24687. *Obv.* IMP C CARAVSIVS PIVS FEL AVG. Bust r. radiate, draped.
Rev. PAX AVG vert. sc. Slightly double-struck, showing 2
 olive branches. M.-M. $\frac{S|P}{C}$ Cf. M. and S. 310.
24688. *Obv.* IMP C CARAVSIVS P F AV. *Rev.* PAX vert. sc. $\frac{S|P}{MLXXI}$
24689. *Obv.* IMP C CARAVSIVS AG *Rev.* ditto.
24690. *Obv.* IWP CARAVSIVS P F AVG. *Rev.* PAX $\begin{matrix} T \\ L \end{matrix}$ PAX with
 rudder and cornucopiae. $\frac{F|}{ML}$ Barbarous.
24691. *Obv.* IMP CARAVSIVS P F AVGG. *Rev.* PAX vert. sc. $\frac{F|O}{ML}$
24692. *Obv.*] IP CIIRIIIIISIIIS IIIIG. *Rev.* ditto. $\frac{I|C}{\text{shaded}}$
24693. *Rev.* PAX AVA $\frac{I}{M}$ $\begin{matrix} \text{shaded} \\ \text{shaded} \end{matrix}$
- 24694-8. *Obv.* IMP CARAVSIVS P F AV. *Rev.* PAX, vert. sc. M.-M.
 $\frac{-|}{-}$
- 24699-706. M. and S. 98. M.-M. $\frac{S|P}{MLXXI}$
24707. *Ibid.* M.-M. $\frac{S|P}{MLXX}$
24708. M. and S. 101. M.-M. $\frac{\Gamma|O}{ML}$
- 24709-10. „ 306. M.-M. $\frac{F|O}{C}$
- 24711-12. *Rev.* PAX vert. sc. M.-M. \overline{XXX} and $\overline{\text{X}XX}$
24713. Ditto, halved coin.
- 24714-16. *Obv.* IMP CARAVSIVS P F AV *Rev.* PAX, tr. sc.
24717. M. and S. 361, but *Obv.* IN instead of INV.
24718. „ 354. M.-M. $\frac{S|D}{\text{shaded}}$

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24719. M. and S. 986, but *Obv.* AVG instead of AV
24720. „ 994, but *Obv.* IMP C CARAVSIVS P F AVG.
24721. *Obv.* IMP C M CARAVSIVS P F AVG. *Rev.* VIRTVS AVG.
Mars standing r.
24722. *Obv.* VIRTVS CARAVSI AVG. Bust l. radiate, cuirassed.
Rev. SALVS AVG. Salus standing l. holding patera and
vert. sc.
24723. M. and S. 1036, but *Obv.* no P F
24724. *Rev.* VIRTVS AVG. Mars holding an implement like a pitch-
fork.
24725. *Obv.* IMP CARAVSIVS P F AVG. Bust r. radiate, draped.
Rev. VIRTVS AVG. Mars seated l. holding wreath and spear.
Below chair, a cuirass. $\frac{1}{C}$
24726. *Obv.* IMP CARAVSIVS P F AV. Bust r. radiate, cuirassed.
Rev. VIPTVS AVG. Victory standing l. holding wreath and
sceptre. In front an altar.

New to Richborough

24727. M. and S. 759.
24728. „ 755.
24729. „ 239.
- 24730-2. „ 796.
24733. „ 816.
24734. „ 47. M.-M. \overline{ML}
24735. „ 823.
24736. „ 72.
24737. „ 80.
24738. „ 835.
- 24739-40. „ 843-4.
24741. „ 869.
- 24742-3. „ 335.
24744. „ 140.
24745. „ 915.
24746. „ 929.

24747. M. and S. 348.
 24748. „ 385-6.
 24749. „ 615.
 24750-1. „ 160.
 24752. „ 406.
 24753. „ 1007.
 24754. „ 1015.
 24755. „ 685.
 24756-60. „ 1020.
 24761. „ 1025.
 24762. „ 1036.
 24763-5. „ 1041, 1047, 1052.
 24766-80. Overstrikes and barbarous. Overstruck on coins of Tetricus I (5), Tacitus (1). Barbarous include one *Rev.*] VLTO [fig. with two standards, and one *Rev.* type of LAETITIA reversed.
 24781-5137. Previously recorded. *Reverses*: Aequitas 5, Comes 1, Fides 5, Fortuna 2, Hilaritas 3, Invictus 1, Laetitia 7, Leg II 5, Leg III 1, Leg VII 5, Leg VIII 1, Leg XXII 1, Mars Victor 3, Moneta 7, Pax (vert. sc.) 172, Pax (trans. sc.) 57, Pax (cornu) 1, Pax (AVGGG) 2, Pax (indet.) 25, Pietas 1, Providentia 9, Salus 23, Salus (seated) 2, Salus (AVGGG) 1, Spes 3, Temp. Feli. 1, Tutela 4, Victoria 3, Virtus 5.
 25138-249. Types indeterminate. These include eight of Carausius in a corroded mass of 11 coins, and one which has been disfigured by two long parallel cuts.

Allectus (A.D. 293-6)

25250. M. and S. 17.
 25251-2. „ 69. $\frac{S|P}{C}$
 25253. „ 20. $\frac{S|P}{ML}$
 25254. „ 34. $\frac{S|P}{ML}$
 25255-6. „ 42, 114, but latter *Obv.* IMP C ALLECTVS P F
 IN AVG $\frac{S|P}{C}$

25257-75. II 4741. Lon 8, Cam 2.

25276. Ditto. Rough flan and coarse engraving. $\frac{s}{c}$

25277. II 4750.

25278. II 4752.

25279-88. I 387. One with very thin flan.

25289-312. I 390. One with barbarous head.

25313-14. II 4767. One PROVID

25315-19. II 4768.

25320-6. II 4771.

25327-42. Indeterminate.

Quinarii

25343-58. M. and S. 124.

25359-87. M. and S. 55/128. One very thin flan.

The coins are of two denominations, the quinarii ranging from 17.5 to 19 mm., the antoniniani from 20 to 23 mm. One exceptionally measures 21.5 to 25.5 mm.

Radiate series

25388-550. Types: Aequitas 1, Comes 2, Fides 4, Fortuna 2, Hilaritas 2, Invictus or Oriens 5, Laetitia 14, Liberalitas (? Trajan Decius) 1, Mars 15, Pax 45, Providentia 2, Pietas 11, Salus 19, Spes 27, Victoria 3, Virtus 10.

25551-9. Barbarous. One *Obv.* CIIIVIVΓ. *Revs.* OIEVII,]ROI PVI[, I S X []VA , one incuse.

25560-80. Coins with a post-Roman feeling. One *Rev.*] VBΓICV; another *Obv.*] VSRI, *Rev.* ICTVA[; one *Rev.* based on FEL TEMP REP type; one ? Sceatta type; one with large knobbed cross on field.

25581-6269. Indeterminate, many barbarous.

Constantius I (Caesar A.D. 292, Augustus 305-6)

26270. *Obv.* DIVO CONSTANTIO AVG. Bust r. laureate, veiled.

Revs. MEMORIA DIVI CONSTANTII. Altar and eagle TR.

C. 174.

26271-4. II 4800. $\frac{S|F}{PTR}$, $\frac{A|\Gamma}{TR}$, $\frac{A|\ast}{\text{diagonal lines}}$ (2).

26275. As above but with altar. C. 120.

26276. C. 77.

26277. Indeterminate.

Galerius Maximianus (Caesar A.D. 292, Augustus A.D. 305-11)

26278-9. II 4966.

26280-3. I 552. $\frac{S|P}{PTR}$, $\frac{S|FO}{\text{diagonal lines}}$

26284. *Obv.* MAXIMIANVS NOB C [

Rev. M SACRA AVGG ET CAESS. Moneta standing l. with scales and cornucopiae. $\frac{|\cdot}{STR}$ C. 149.

Maximinus II (Daza) (Caesar A.D. 305, Augustus A.D. 308-13)

26285-90. As II 4968, but *Obv.* P F AVG. $\frac{|\star}{PLN}$ (2), $\frac{|\cdot}{PLN}$, $\frac{T|F}{PTR}$
C. 58.

Third to Fourth Century

26291. Follis indeterminate.

Licinius I (A.D. 307-23)

26292. *Obv.* IMP LICINIVS AVG. Bust l. laureate, cuirassed.

Rev. IOVI CONSERVATORI. Jupiter with thunderbolt and spear. In front, an eagle. STR C. 87.

26293. *Obv.* As above, but bust laureate r.

Rev. D N LICINI AVGVSTI. In wreath VOT XX $\frac{|\cdot}{C}$ C. 15.

26294-6. *Obv.* LICINIVS P AVG. Bust r. helmeted, cuirassed.

Rev. VICTORIAE LAETAE etc. $\frac{|||N}{\text{diagonal lines}}$ C. 171.

26297-8. *Obv.*] LICINIVS P F AVG. Bust as above.

Rev. VIRTVS EXERCIT. Standard with VOT XX between two captives. STR C. 190.

26299. *Obv.* IMP LICINIVS P F AVG. Bust laureate r.

Rev. S [ECVRITAS] AVGG. Figure standing facing, head l., r. hand on head, leaning on column. $\frac{|||}{PLN}$ C. 154.

26300-5. II 4971. $\frac{T|F}{PTR}$ (2).

26306-8. II 4975. $\frac{T|F}{ATR}$ (3).

26309-10. II 4978.

26311. II 4979. $\frac{T|F}{PARL}$

Licinius II (A.D. 317-26)

26312-13. II 4981. $\frac{|X}{II\Gamma}$
SMKA

26314. II 4983.

Constantine I (Caesar A.D. 306, Augustus A.D. 307-37)

26315-16. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS P F AVG. Bust r. helmeted, cuirassed.

Rev. CONCORD MILIT. C. standing l. holding two ensigns. C. 55.

26317. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS AVG.

Rev. LICIN LICINIVS: in wreath VOT XX.

26318. *Obv.* As above, but bust l.

Rev. ROMAE AETERNAE. Rome standing r. holding shield inscribed VOT X. C. 469.

26319. *Obv.* As above. Head laureate r.

Rev. VIRTVS AVGG. Camp gate. $\frac{S|P}{CONS}$ C. 664 f. Types previously recorded.

26320-400. BEATA TRANQUILLITAS, including I 556 (37), I 557 (19), II 4993 (1), II 4998 (3), II 5003 (4), II 5005 (2), II 5006 (1).

26401-4. II 5008.

26405-6. II 5009.

26407-18. II 5012. One has VOT XXX. The majority have a dot between the VOT and XX, one has three.

26419-26. II 5017: one has AG for AVG.

26427-526. GL.EX. with 2 standards, including I 561 (18), I 562 (47), II 5033 (1), II 5041 (10), *Obv.* bust laureate l. (2). One *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS MAX.AG.

26527-47. Ditto, with 1 standard including I 564 (12), II 5022 (4).

26548-50. Cf. II 5089, but 2 *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS AVG. C. 323
and I IMP CONSTANTINVS AVG.

26551-62. II 5094.

26563-4. II 5098.

26565-77. I 565.

SOLI INVICTO COMITI types.

26578-84. II 5013.

26585-7. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS AVG. Bust helmeted l.

26588-9. Ditto. Bust laureate r.

26590. IMP CONSTANTINVS P AVG.

26591-2. CONSTANTINVS P AVG.

26593. IMP C CONSTANTINVS P F AVG.

26594-652. Previously recorded: including I 567 (19), I 569 (7),
II 5128 (23), I 570 (1).

VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP types.

26653. *Obv.* IMP CONSTANTINVS VAG.

26654. *Obv.* IMP CONSTANTINVS N VAG.

26655-701. Previously recorded, including I 571 (15), 573 (18),
II 5132 (1), II 5133 (9), II 5140 (1).

26702-9. II 5153.

26710. *Rev.* In wreath, VOT X MVLT XX. M.-M. SLVGP

26711-25. I 575.

26726. I 577.

26727-30. Indeterminate, one incuse.

*Constantinian Period*¹

26731-7341. I 578. Constantinopolis type.

Æ 3. 184, one with ✱ in l. field.

Æ 4. 361, including *Obv.*—head r. 10, laureate 1,
I *Obv.* CONSTANTINOPO, I CONSTANTINVS,
many barb.

Minims 66.

Mint-marks: Aq 4, Ar 17, Cons 1, Lug 111, R 1,
Sisc 2, Tes 1, Tr 153.

¹ Mints: Amb = Ambianum

Ant = Antioch

Aq = Aquileia

Ar = Arelate (Constantina)

Cons = Constantinopolis

K = Cyzicus

Lon = Londinium

Lug = Lugdanum

Md = Mediolanum

R = Roma

Sisc = Siscia

Tes = Thessalonica

Tr = Treveri

27342-824. I 636. Urbs Roma type.

Æ 3. 162.

Æ 4. 290, including *Obv.* head r. 5, *Rev.* reversed 1.

Minims 3.

Mint-marks: Aq 1, Ar 16, Lug 117, R 4, Sisc 2,
Tr 113.

27825-35. I 692. Pop. Romanus type.

27836-46. I 694. Ditto.

Hybrids

27847-51. *Obv.* CONSTANTINOPOLIS *Rev.* VRBS ROMA.

27852-6. *Obv.* Ditto. *Rev.* GLORIA EXERCITVS, 2 standards.

27857-60. *Obv.* Ditto. *Rev.* Ditto, 1 standard.

27861-75. *Obv.* VRBS ROMA *Rev.* CONSTANTINOPOLIS.

One has *Rev.* Victory holding palm-leaf down and transverse steering oar with VRVB; another *Obv.* letters RB upside down.

27876-80. *Obv.* Ditto. *Rev.* GL EX 2 standards.

27881-3. *Obv.* Ditto. *Rev.* Ditto, 1 standard.

27884. *Obv.* Ditto. *Rev.* Ditto. Camp gate.

27885-7. *Obv.* Helmeted head l. *Rev.* FEL TEMP REP (1), GL EX,
1 standard (1). Indet. 1.

Helena

27888-959. I 695, including 1 minim, 1 *Rev.* PAX BO [M.-M. Tr 21.

27960-4. II 4897. M.-M. Tr 2.

Theodora

27965-8019. I 707. M.-M. Tr 21.

Fausta

28020-1. II 5934. M.-M. Tr 2.

Crispus

Rev. BEATA TRANQUILLITAS

28022. *Obv.* CPISPVS NOB CAS Bust laureate, cuirassed, r.

28023. *Obv.* CPISPVS NOBIL C Bust helmeted, cuirassed, r. C. 12.

28024. *Obv.* D N CRISPO NOB C Ditto.

28025. *Obv.* Ditto. Bust laureate, draped, r. C. 25.

28026. *Obv.* IVL CRISPVS NOB CAE Bust laureate, cuirassed, l.
- 28027-47. Previously recorded, including I 715 (4), I 717 (3),
II 5936 (3), II 5941 (3), II 5944 (1), II 5945 (6),
III 19930 (1).
- 28048-9. *Rev.* CAESARVM NOSTRORVM. VOT V. Tr. I. C. 36.
- 28050-61. *Rev.* ditto. VOT X. One *Obv.* head l., one : (=I 716).
X
- 28062-4. II 5952. Tr. 3.
- 28065-7. *Obv.* CRISPVS NOB CAES. Bust r. laureate, cuirassed.
C. 136.
- Rev.* SOLI INVICTO COMITI. Usual type.
- 28068-71. *Rev.* VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP. Usual type. One
Obv. D N CRISPO NOB CAES. Bust diademed. M.-M.
II X, one bust diademed cuirassed, one laureate,
draped. M.M. Two captives.
- 28072-3. II 5953.
- 28074-5. Indeterminate.
- Delmatius*
- 28076-8. I 718. Tr. 2.
- Constantine II* (Caesar A.D. 317, Augustus A.D. 337-40)
As Caesar.
- 28079-80. *Obv.* Bust l. laureate, draped, cuirassed.
Rev. In four lines—CONSTANTINVS CAESAR C. 83 f.
Rev. type VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP.
- 28081-2. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS IVN N C. Bust r. laureate, draped,
cuirassed.
28083. *Obv.* ditto. Bust l. radiate with imperial mantle.
28084. *Obv.* ditto. Bust r. radiate, draped, cuirassed.
28085. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C. Bust r. helmeted, cuirassed.
28086. *Obv.* FL CL CONSTANTINVS IVN N C. Bust l. radiate with
imperial mantle.
- 28087-9. *Rev.* VIRTVS EXERCIT. Usual type.
- 28090-106. BEATA TRANQUILLITAS type including I 719 (3),
II 5962 (2), II 5963 (2), II 5964 (1), II 5965 (5),
one having 2 fingers of hand raised instead of vic-
toriola, II 5967 (1). One has *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS
IIVN [] S.R.

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28107-21. I 720 VOT V Tr 1: VOT X Lon 2, Lug 2, one PLGG, Tr 4.
One head l.

28122-312. I 721. M.-M. Ar 13, K 1, Lug 38, R 3, Sisc 2, Tr 85.

28313-89. I 736. M.-M. Ar 2, Lug 11, R 1, Tr 22, including one
CONSTANTINO etc., one CONSTANTINVS VN, one
...TIVCIVA.

28390-4. Cf. I 738. Four have *Obv.* bust r., one CAES for CAESS,
one CONSTANTINVS IVN OB C.

28395-8. *Rev.* Wolf and twins. Lug 1, Tr 2.

28399-400. Indeterminate.

As Augustus.

28401-9. I 741. Ar 1, Tr 3.

Constantius II (Caesar A.D. 323, Augustus A.D. 337-61)

28410-11. *Obv.* CONSTANTIVS IVN CA. One blundered.

Rev. Wolf and twins. PLG.

28412. *Obv.* D N CONSTANTIVS P F AVG. Head bare r.

Rev. GLORIA ROMANORVM Emperor riding r., spearing
soldier, weapons below horse. Tr. Æ 2 small.
C. 140.

28413-16. *Obv.* As above. *Rev.* In wreath VOTIS XXX MVLT XXXX.
PCON. Siliqua. C. 337.

28417. *Obv.* CONSTANTIVS P F AVG. Head of Constantius over-
struck on another diademed head.

Rev. Traces of diademed head with CONSTANTI overstruck
with ? type of FEL TEMP REP N Γ Æ 2.

Previously recorded. As Caesar:

28418-80. I 743 and other with GL. EX, two standards reverse Ar 6,
Lug 12, R 1, Sisc 1, Tr 21.

28481-510. I 747. Ditto. 1 standard. Tr 16.

28511-13. II 6198.

28514. II 6200.

As Augustus:

28515-93. I 751 and others with FEL TEMP REP (legionary) reverse.
Ar 5, Lug 10, R 2, Sisc 1, Tr 7.

28594-600. I 766. Tr 7.

28601-6. II 6321. Tr 4.

28607. II 6312.
 28608-11. II 6201.
 28612-92. I 768, etc. Ar 1, Tr 4.
 28693-9. I 777. Ar 1.
 28700-50. I 780. Ar 4, Lug 6, Tr 16.
 28751-3. II 6483. Tr 2.
 28754-5. II 6486.
 28756-9. II 6487.
 28760. Victory type. AR.
 28761-71. *Obv.* Indeterminate. *Rev.* GL EX types.

Constans (Caesar A.D. 333, Augustus A.D. 337-50)

28772. ? *Constans*. *Rev.* Two Victories holding shield inscribed
 VOT
 XX TRP.
 X
28773. *Obv.* CONSTANS Head helmeted r. *Rev.* Type of CONSTANTINOPOLIS.
- 28774-85. I 783 and others with FEL TEMP REP (legionary) reverse.
 One has D N CONSTANS P F AVG, another P F AV.

Previously recorded.

- 28786-802. I 786. Tr 10.
 28803-28. I 789. Tr 22.
 28829-32. I 796. Lug 1, Tr 1.
 28833-41. I 797. Aq 2, R 2, Lug 2, Tr q.
 28842-52. II 6502 and others with GL EX 2 standards. *Rev.*
 ANTI, Ar 3, R 1, Tr 4.
 28853-61. II 6511. Ditto. 1 standard as Caesar. One has *Obv.*
 GONSTANS NOB C, another D N CONSTANS NOB
 CAES. Ar 2, R 1, Tr 4.
 28862-939. I 798. Ditto as Augustus. Ar 5, Lug 12, Sisc 2, Tr 38.
 28940-9. One of the last two groups.
 28950-3. II 6689.
 28954-61. II 6696. Ar 2.

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28962-9227. I 808. Aq 1, Ar 8, Lug 12, R 1, Tr 147.

29228-30. I 837. Tr 3.

29231-4. Indeterminate.

Constantius Gallus (Caesar A.D. 351-4)

29235. II 8236.

House of Constantine

29236-688. *Rev.* FEL TEMP REP, legionary type including 113 minims. M.-M. Ar 4, K 1, Lug 12, R 1, Tes 1, Tr 2, one XXXX.

29689-94. Ditto, phoenix and other types.

29695-920. *Rev.* GL. EX., 2 standards type including 10 minims. Aq 2, Ar 4, Lug 7, Tr 44.

29921-30173. Ditto. 1 standard type including 44 minims. Ar 10, Lug 15, Sisc 1, Tr 46 and one XXXX.

30174-279. *Rev.* VIC D D etc., 2 victories type including 3 minims. Ar 3, Lug 7, Tr 13.

30280. *Rev.* VIRTVS AVGVST', minim.

30281-348. Others.

30349. *Rev.* VICTORIA AVGG. Cf. Constantius II. C. 209.

30350. *Rev.* ICVV 2 victories with shield inscribed $\begin{matrix} I & II \\ III \end{matrix}$

30351. *Obv.* CONS[Bust r. cuirassed with beaded diadem.

Rev. Type of Helena-Pax Publica. Minim.

30352. *Rev.* Based on Helena-Pax type.

The next series of Constantinian types show great barbarism in flan, die, engraving, and striking. While many undoubtedly belong to the early part of the second half of the fourth century, a large percentage of the smaller specimens must be local money of necessity, minted in the fifth century. They have been entered here mainly because of size.

30353-60. CONSTANTINOPOLIS 10-7½ mm.

30361-5. VRBS ROMA 10-8 mm.

30366-82. GLORIA EXERCITVS, 1 standard. Heads r. 13, l. 4. 11-7½ mm.

30383-4. Ditto. 2 standards. 9½, 8½ mm.

30385-6. VICTORIA DD, etc. 2 victories. 10½ mm.

- 30387-90. FEL TEMP REP, legionary type. 14½ mm. and upwards.
 30391-448. Ditto. 11-14 mm.
 30449-540. Ditto. 8-10½ mm.
 30541-69. Ditto. 7½ mm. or less. One has *Obv.* Bust of Helena or Theodora.

Overstrikes

30570. *Obv.* CONSTANS P F AVG with legionary, etc.
Rev. CONS [on l. edge with traces of back of head. On r. half of field—beaded circle with half a barbarous head and traces of legend. 17 mm.
 30571. *Obv.* Confused blending of two heads: small die on large.
Rev. Legionary, etc. 16 mm.
 30572. *Obv.*] AN [Back of helmet of bust r.
Rev.] REP [Legionary type on 2 victories type. 10 mm.

Cut down Coins, etc.

30573. Clipped down Æ 3 of Constantine I. *Rev.*] COMIT 10-8½ mm.
 30574. Ditto. 2 victories type. 9-8 mm.
 30575. *Rev.* FEL TEMP REP Legionary type, cut in two: originally 14-13 mm.
 30576-616. Illegible minims.

Magnentius (A.D. 350-3)

30617. *Obv.* IM CAE MAGNENTIVS AVG Bust r. bareheaded, draped.
Rev. VICTORIA AVG LIB ROMANORVM. Trophy between Victory (l.) and Emperor who holds a transverse sceptre. PR AV. Solidus. C. 46.
 30618-36. I 1022 (5); II 8168 (7); one or the other (4). Tr 6, Lug 2.
 30637-9. I 1024/5. Tr 1.
 30640-5. II 8178. Amb 1, Tr 1. One cut down to minim size.
 30646-96. I 1026-31. With A in field 29, without 5, indet. 10. Fifth-century type 1. Amb 3, Tr 11, Lug 5. Three are minims.

Decentius (Caesar A.D. 351-3)

- 30697-9. III 20189. Tr 2.
 30700-8. I 1033. One = II 8229, one II 8233. Amb 1, Tr 2, Sisc 1, Lug 1.
 30709. *Obv.*] DECEN [. Clipped flan showing back of head.
Rev. Right-hand victory of I 1033. Barbarous. 10 mm.

Magnentius or Decentius

30710-25. I 1035. Lug 1, Tr 2.

Julian (Caesar A.D. 355, Augustus A.D. 361-3)

30726. II 8239.

30727-8. II 8252.

30729. II 8253.

30730-2. I 1040.

30733-4. I 1041.

30735-6. I 1042.

30737. Bearded head ? Julian. *Rev.* Fel. Temp. Rep., legionary type.*Jovian* (A.D. 363-4)

30738-42. I 1047. M M V]RB ROM[A 1, Ar 1. Siliquae 2, Æ 3 3.

Valentinian I (A.D. 364-75)

30743-4. II 8448. ANT 1.

30745. *Obv.* D N VALENTINIANVS R F AVG Bust r. diademed, draped.*Rev.* FELICITAS ROMANORVM Fig. of Securitas type.
M.-M. SMAQP A new coin.

30746-858. I 1048. Aq 9, Ar 26, Lug 27, R 1, Sisc 14, Tes 1, Tr 1.

30859-957. I 1064. Aq 9, Ar 43, R 5, Sisc 11, Tr 3.

30958. Incuse of obverse.

Valens (A.D. 364-78)

30959. III 20270.

30960-4. II 8674.

30965. II 8452.

30966-1034. I 1088. M.-M. Aq 15, Ar 25, Lug 6, R 1, Sisc 1, Tr 3.

31035-257. I 1096. Aq 21, Ar 63, Cons 1, Lug 54, R 7, Sisc 11,
Tr 6. One double-struck.

31258. II 8672.

Gratian (A.D. 367-83)31259. *Obv.* D N GRATIANVS P F AVG Bust r. diademed, draped.*Rev.* VICTORIA AVGG. Two emperors seated, together holding globe: Victory behind, palm below. Emperors equal, nimbate, both legs draped. COM A, but forgery of solidus. C. 38.

31260. VRBS ROMA type as VALENS, II 8674. Tr. C. 86.
 31261. II 8679.
 31262-314. I 1135. M.-M. Ar 35.
 31315-78. I 1147 and 1156. Aq 4, Ar 5, Lug 29, Sisc 11, Tr 2.
 31379-424. I 1158 and II 8813. Aq 4, Ar 11, Lug 12, R 3, Tr 1.
 31425-32. I 1157. Lug 3. One halved, one barbarous.
 31433-5. II 8816.
 31436-54. I 1165. Aq 2, Ar 2, Lug 4.
 31455. II 8854. Lug.
 31456. *Rev.* VICTORIA AVGGG as VALENS, II 8672.
 31457. *Rev.* VOT V MVLTVX M.-M. $\overline{\text{SMTR}}$.
 31458-9. Votive coins indet.

House of Valentinian

- 31460-1. II 8674. Tr.
 31462-522. I 1172, M.-M. Aq 4, Ar 5, Lug 5, Sisc 1, R 1, Tr 1.
 31523-603. I 1192. Aq 2, Ar 7, Lug 2, R 2.
 31604-8. As VALENS, II 8498.
 31609. As GRATIAN, II 8854.
 31610-17. Indeterminate.
 31618. Securitas type clipped down to minim size, 10-9 mm.

Magnus Maximus (A.D. 383-8)

- 31619-21. *Obv.* D N MAG MAXIMVS P F AVG. Bust r. diademed; draped.
Rev. VIRTVS ROMANORVM. Rome seated to front, looking l., holding globe and reversed spear. M.-M. TRPS(I). One has *A* ligatured. Siliqua. C. 20.
 31622-3. I 1218. Ar 1, Lug 1.
 31624-87. I 1219. Aq 5, Ar 32, Lug 3, Tr 6, R 1.
 31688. I 1239.
 31689-90. II 10801. Lug 1.
 31691. Incuse of obverse.
 31692-3. Indeterminate.

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Flavius Victor (A.D. 383-8)

31694-5. II 10847. MDPS, TRPS.

31696-713. I 1241. Aq 2, Ar 1, Lug 3, Tr 2.

Maximus or Victor

31714-24. I 1252.

Valentinian II (A.D. 375-92)

31725. II 9750.

31726-832. I 1299. Aq 24, R 17.

31833-2055. I 1725. One with new mint-mark $\overline{\text{RT}}$. R 72, Lug 26,
R 1, Tr 6.

32056-7. As above, but Æ 3.

32058-80. I 2418. Aq 3, R 3.

32081. *Rev.* VOT X in wreath.

32082-6. II 10057.

32087. *Rev.* VOT X MVLT XV

32088-9. I 1260.

32090. I 2459.

32091-3. I 2452. Lug 2.

32094. *Rev.* Gloria Romanorum type of Valentinian I.

32095-6. *Rev.* Securitas type. Ditto.

32097-8. Indeterminate.

Theodosius (A.D. 379-95)

32099-100. II 10075. TCON, LVG P.

32101. II 10656. TRPS.

32102. Siliqua—indeterminate.

32103-229. I 1263. Aq 30, Cons 3, R 4, R 14.

32230-451. I 1651. Aq 3, Ar 70, Lug 14, Sisc 1, Tr 15, R 1.

32452-66. I 2411. R 1.

32467-8. II 10657. Tr 2.

32469-84. I 2442. K 3, Ant 1.

32485-90. I 2451. R 1.

32491. *Rev.* In wreath VOT V. K. C. 63.

32492. *Rev.* REPARATIO type as Gratian, I 1157. C. 27.

32493-9. Indeterminate.

Aelia Flacilla

32500. II 10690.

Arcadius (A.D. 383-408)32501-2. II 20791. $\frac{M | D}{COMOB}$) $\frac{R | D}{COMOB}$ *AV*.

32503-5. I 2434.

32506-687. I 1326. Aq 44, R 12, Cons 1, one overstruck on
FEL TEMP. One M.-M. $\frac{P |}{AQ}$, one *Obv.* D N ARCADI
AVG.32688. *Rev.* VICTORIA AVGG.

32689-3337. I 1790. Ar 120, Lug 56, Tr 42. One double-struck.

33338-41. II 12562. R 1.

33342. *Rev.* In wreath VOT V MVLX SMAQ . A new variety.
Æ 4.

33343. I 2451.

33344-7. II 12601.

33348-51. III 21203.

33352. *Rev.* GLORIA ROMANORVM type of Valentinian I.

33353-72. Indeterminate.

Honorius (A.D. 393-423)33373. II 21218. $\frac{R | V}{COMOB}$ *AV*.33374. *Rev.* VRBS ROMA type, cf. I 2462.

33375-83. I 2435. Md 6, Tr 1.

33384. I 2440.

33385-411. I 1369.

33412-40. I 1356. Aq 16, R 6.

33441-71. One or other of above two types.

33472-609. I 1934. Ar 33, Lug 3, Tr 1.

33610-16. Indeterminate.

*House of Theodosius*33617. *Rev.* GLORIA REIPVBLICE. Camp gate. $\frac{\Delta |}{TES}$. Æ 4.

33618. I 2459.

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33619-21. I 2463.

33622-5. I 2436.

33626-4326. I 1377. Ar 41, Cons 1, R 37.

34327-5569. I 1960. Ar 92, Lug 41, R 1, Tr 33. This includes
7 minims.

35570-637. I 2424. R 6.

35638-9. I 2454.

35640. *Rev.* VOT V MVL T X.

35641-2. *Rev.* VOT X MVL T XX.

35643. Minim cut down from REPARATIO type of I 1260.

35644-890. Indeterminate, including 5 \mathcal{A} .

Eugenius (A.D. 392-4)

35891. II 10910.

35892-9. I 2487.

35900-8. I 2489: one divided VICTORI A.

35909-10. Indeterminate.

Indeterminate

35911. *Rev.* Five rows of pellets.

35912. *Obv.* AROM. *Rev.* Meaningless lines perhaps based on GL EX.

35913. *Obv.*] CINIVS [.

35914. *Rev.* INIVCO.

35915. *Obv.* Bust r. *Rev.* ? F T R type.

35916. *Obv.* Part of head. *Rev.* Part of beaded circle. 6 mm.

35917. *Obv.* Small flan with part of barbarous head. *Rev.* F T R
with barbarous letters in example.

35918-31. Somewhat similar types. 7-8½ mm.

35932. Barbarous head. *Rev.* Crossing lines, perhaps from F T R

35933. Sceatta type (F T R). 9 mm.

35934-6051. Minims illegible.

36052. *Rev.* \otimes . Thick flan, 6-4½ mm.

36053-7372. Indeterminate, including 5 denarii and 2 siliquae.

Constantine III (A.D. 407-11)

37373-4. II 19314.

Byzantine*Constans II* (A.D. 641-68)

37375. *Obv.* D N CONTRTN Bust with short beard, facing; wears crown with triple ornament and consular dress; in raised r. hand, mappa; in l., globus cr. *Rev.* C T Cross potent; above, a star between two pellets; beneath, XX. Mint: Carthage A.D. 646-59. ? Restruck on a XX coin of Constans II, A.D. 641-6. *B.M. Cat. of Byz. Coins*, vol. i, p. 297, no. 320.

Saxon

Penny of Cynethryth, Queen of Offa of Mercia, A.D. 757-96

Obv. +EOB $\overline{\text{M}}$ (name of moneyer) in open arms of cross with \star in angles.

Rev. +LFNE \cdot δ \cdot R \cdot F δ \cdot REGINA. In the centre within beaded circle $\cdot\overline{\text{V}}\cdot$.

Penny of Eadred, King of Wessex, A.D. 946-55

Obv. \blacklozenge EAEDRED RE with small cross within inner circle.

Rev. Three small crosses dividing moneyer's name with three

$\begin{array}{c} \cdot\cdot \\ \text{D Y N E} \\ + + + \\ \text{L m m O} \\ \cdot\cdot \end{array}$
 small pellets above and below

Medieval and ModernEdward I: farthing, A.D. 1280. London. \mathcal{R} .Henry VIII: York halfpenny. \mathcal{R} .Edward VI: groat, A.D. 1547-50, with name and portrait of Henry VIII. Mint-mark K for Knight, under-treasurer at the Tower Mint. \mathcal{R} .Elizabeth: threepence, A.D. 1562. \mathcal{R} .

„ „ A.D. 1572. \mathcal{R} .

„ penny A.D. 1577-81. \mathcal{R} .

Charles I: farthing. \mathcal{A} (3).Charles II: shilling. \mathcal{R} .


18th- and 19th-century copper coins (4).

Portuguese: ceitel, 15th century.

Brunswick: halfpenny, A.D. 1795.

Canterbury: farthing token.

Obv. Globe in centre  WILL TERREY AT THE
GLOBE IN CANTEBVRYE

Rev. 

Two interesting coins found in earlier excavations deserve mention here.

One is a VICTOR IA AVGGG. of Valentinian II, mint-mark $\overline{\text{TR}}$ now recorded for the first time, cf. J. W. E. Pearce, *Roman Coinage* A.D. 364-423, p. 50, no. 68 and *Num. Circ.* 1931-3.

For the other Mr. H. Mattingly has kindly supplied the following note:

Obv. DOMINO CAE CENSEP(or R)IS. Bust, diademed, draped, cuirassed r.

Rev. ... STA (?) ... Warrior standing l., driving spear downwards at horseman fallen beside horse (the horseman here is almost in a standing posture).

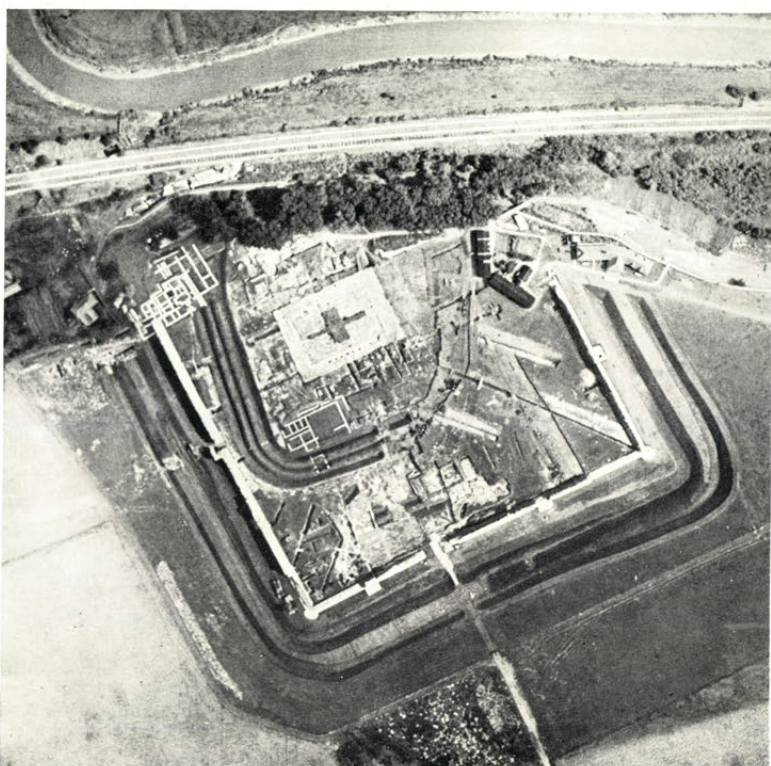
Æ 75. 27.0 gr. (1.75 grm.).

This barbarous imitation of the famous 'Fel. Temp. Reparatio' reverse is remarkable both for its style, which, though individual, is only 'barbarous' in a purely conventional sense, and even more for its legend, which on the obverse at least tells a perfectly plain tale, unlike the blundered legends that prevail in this class. All that can safely be said at present is that the coin belongs to a time and place where Roman civilization was still familiar, but where none of the regular line of Roman Emperors held sway—presumably then to Britain, or one of the Western provinces, at some date later than c. A.D. 410. The 'Censeris' of our legend inevitably suggests the great Vandal King Genseric, who ruled in Africa from A.D. 428 to 477, but we hardly expect to find a coin of his name in Britain. We might alternatively think of a 'Censeris' as one of the unnamed tyrants, who held sway in Britain in the early fifth century. It is even possible that we should read 'Cens. Epis.'—'Censorinus Episcopus' and recognize here the first of the great line of warrior bishops. In any case we have evidence of an imitation of 'Fel. Temp. Reparatio' of the fifth century A.D., retaining the dimensions of the original coin. (H. M.).

PLATE II



a. Aerial view from NE.



b. General aerial view

PLATE III



a. Outer Claudian ditch, etc., south of entrance, p. 12



b. General view of entrance to Claudian Camp and Area XVI during excavation, pp. 12 ff.

PLATE IV



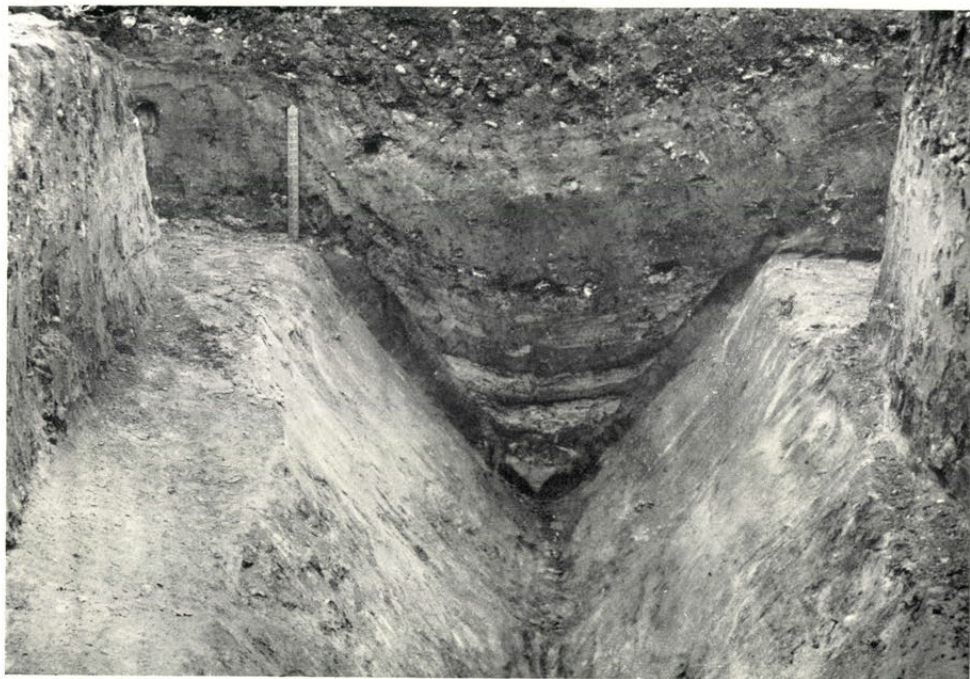
a. Entrance to Claudian Camp. Post-hole B, p. 12



b. Section across inner Claudian ditch south of causeway, showing the metalling of the later main E.-W. road, which has sunk into the shrunken filling, p. 15



a. Claudian Camp. Post-holes in entrance, p. 12



b. Section across Claudian ditch, p. 14

PLATE VI



a. Area XVI from west wall. Portion of turfed Claudian ditches in centre, pp. 18 ff.

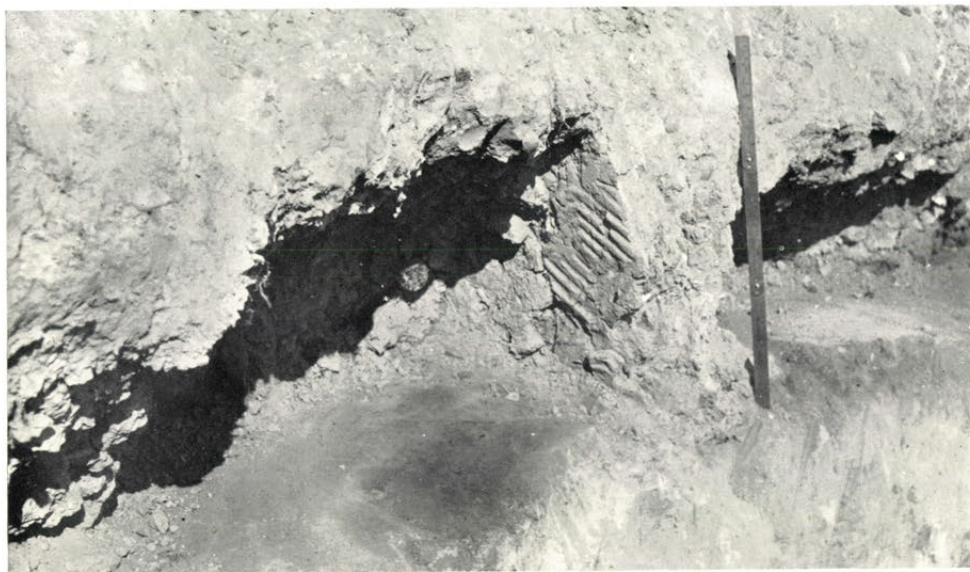


b. Area XVI looking north. Gullies, etc., filled with pebbles, after excavation, pp. 18 ff.

PLATE VII



a. Area XVI. Layer of burnt wattle and daub with small vertical portion *in situ*, p. 6



b. Portion of wattle and daub hut *in situ*, p. 6

PLATE VIII



a. Area XVI. E.-W. line of portico post-holes, p. 19



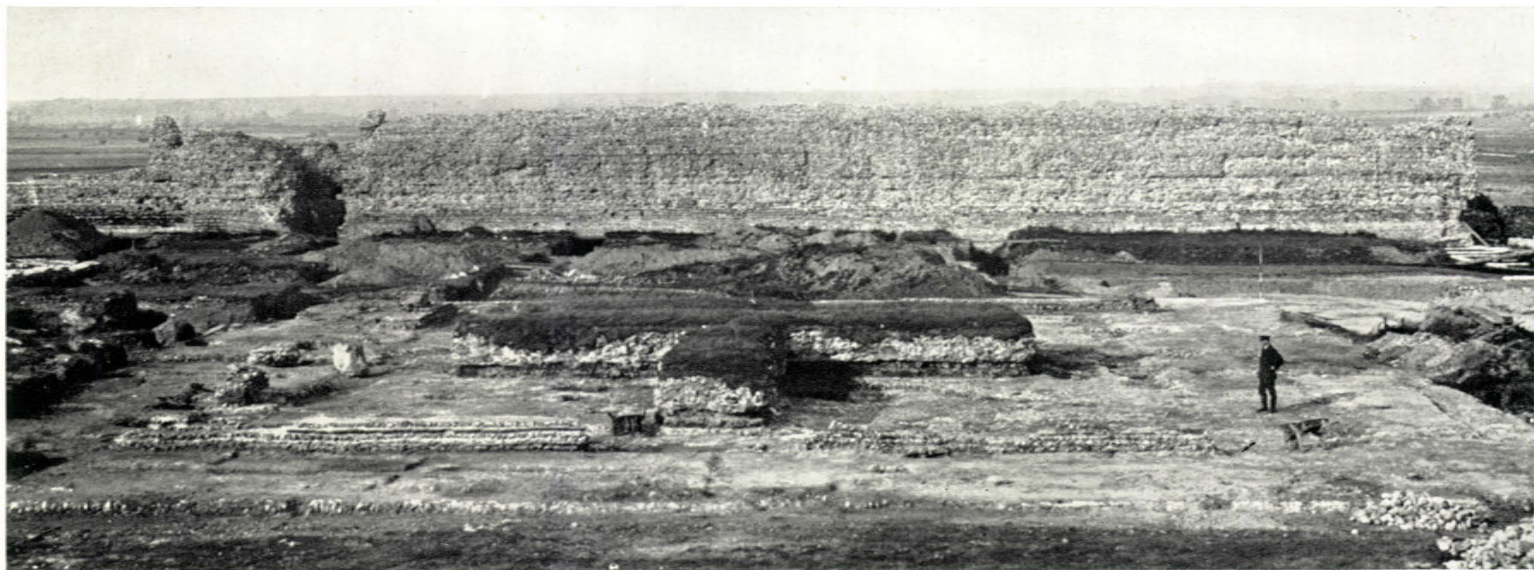
b. Area XVI, showing vertical section through post-holes, p. 18



a. Area X, showing trenches and dug-out post-holes, the others marked by pegs,
p. 26



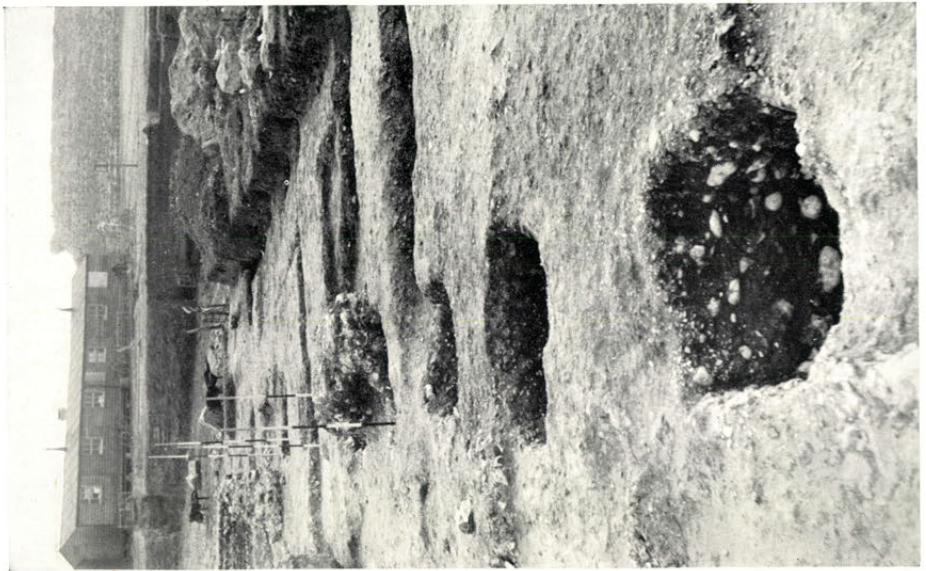
b. Area X, showing W. ends of gullies before the removal of their filling,
p. 26



Great Foundation and Cross; behind, the north wall of the Stone Fort, pp. 38 ff.



b. Section E of platform, showing two lines of mortar drainings. n 5



a. Row of holes on west side of platform, p. 44

PLATE XII



a. Surrounding wall on platform, p. 42



b. West arm of Cross, p. 43



b. Earth fort, ditch cutting through Site I, p. 61

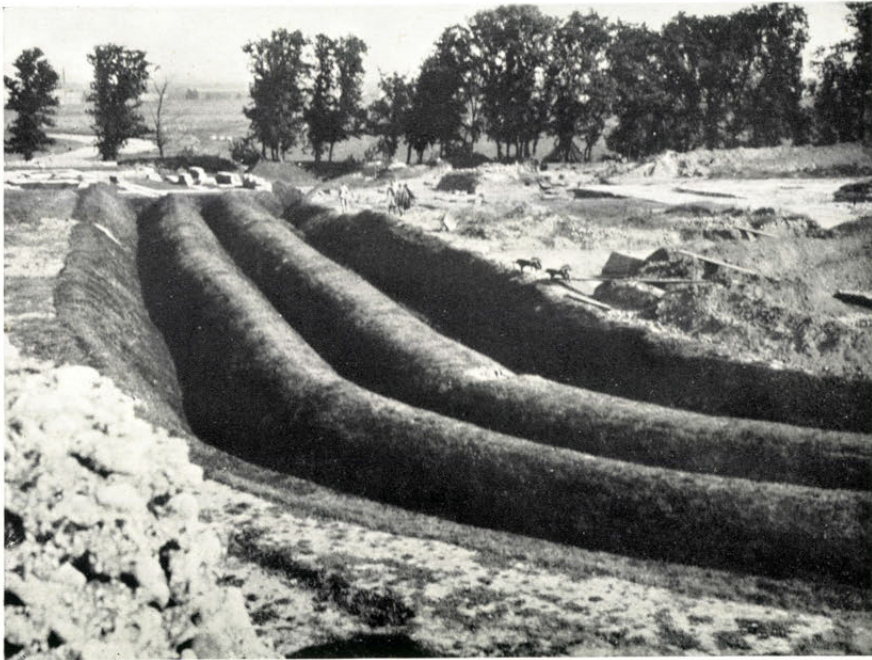


a. Stone drain, p. 56

PLATE XIV



a. The ditches of the third-century earth fort from the entrance to the NW. corner,
p. 61



b. Third-century earth fort, p. 61



a. Site VI. The wine cellar, p. 48



b. Area XI. Metalled causeway across the filled-in outer ditch of the third-century earth fort, p. 62

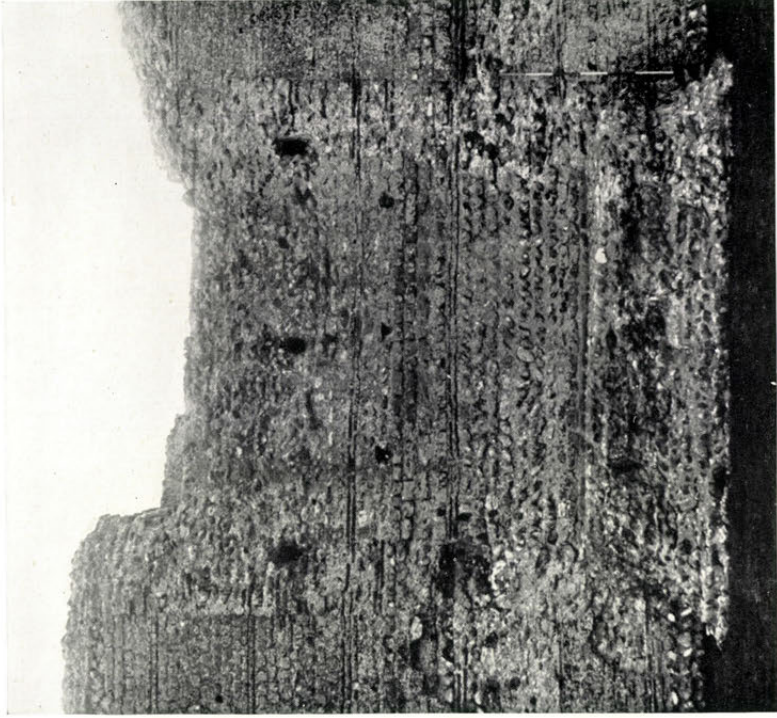
PLATE XVI



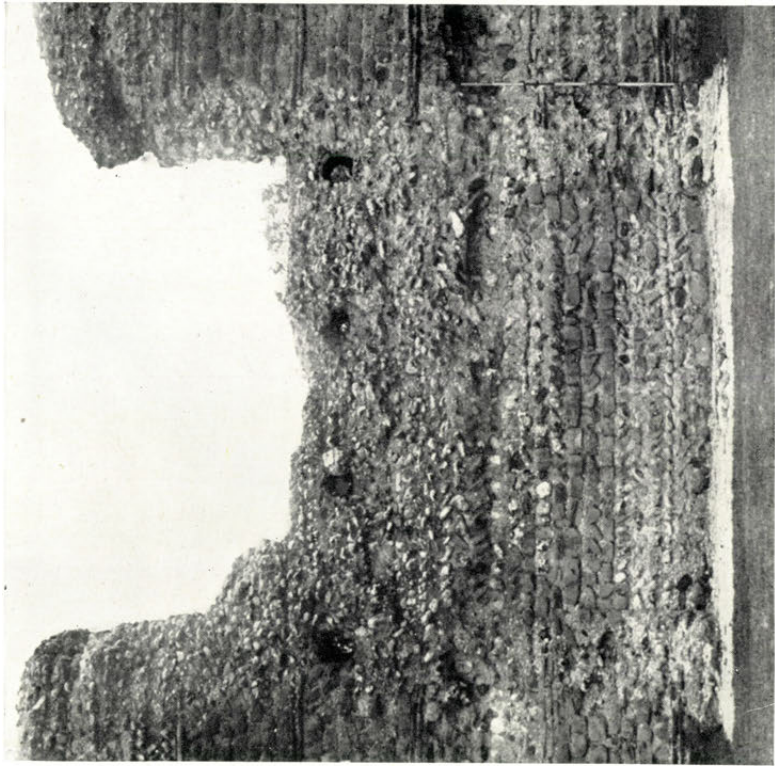
a. Turret, showing remains of its side walls bonded into the fort wall



b. Remains of the turret between the N.-W. angle and the West Gate



b. Square turret of north wall



a. Square turret of west wall

PLATE XVIII



a. Site VII. General view from the west, p. 75



b. The Early Iron Age ditch, p. 8

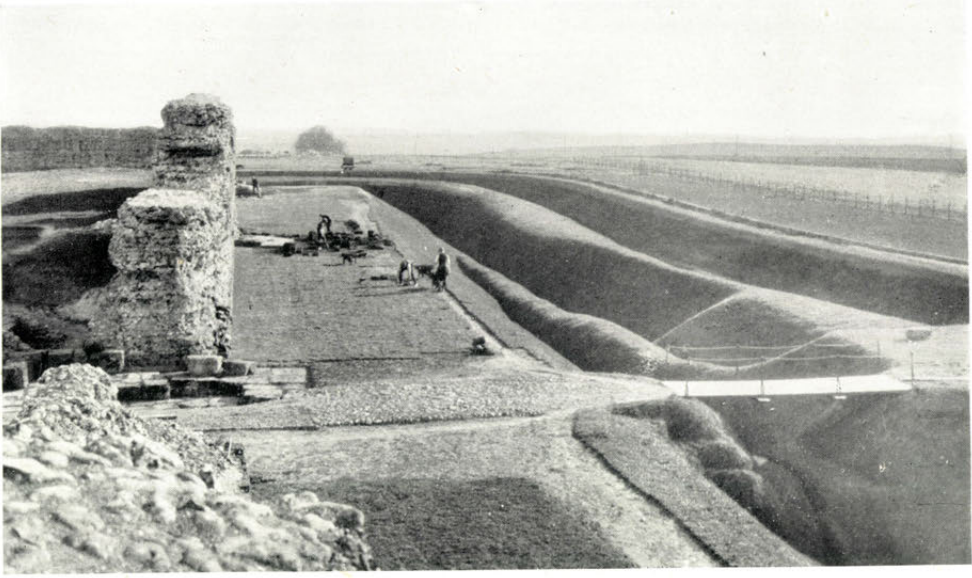


a. East wall of Site VII with post-holes in the chalk



b. Remains of buildings south of fort, p. 78

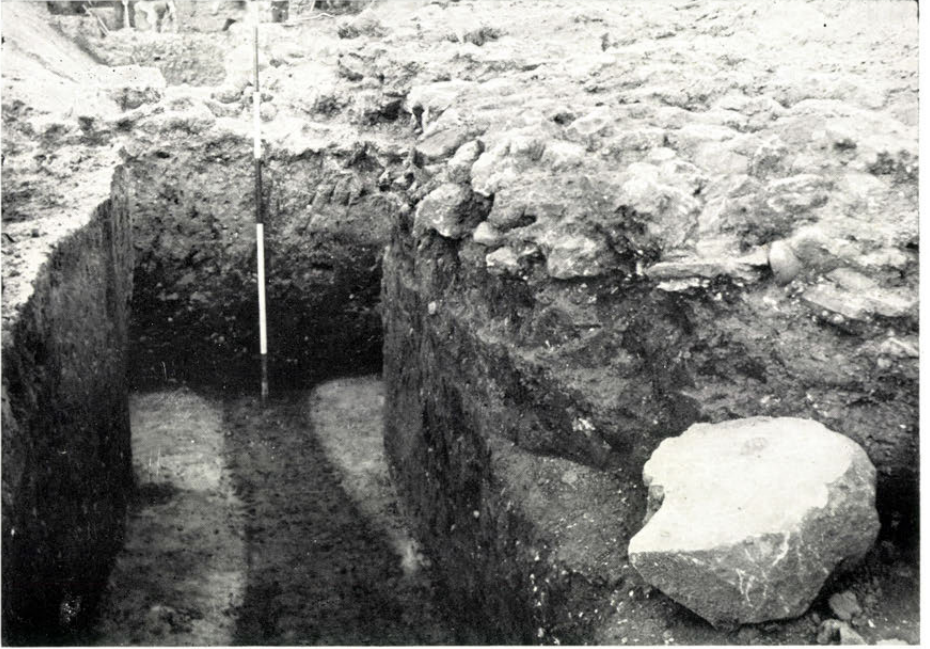
PLATE XX



a. Ditches, west side, looking south, showing remains of West Gate, surface of walking street, and original abutments carrying modern bridge, p. 68



b. Fallen masonry in inner ditch opposite West Gate, p. 68



a. Filled-in channel between bridge abutments at West Gate, p. 68

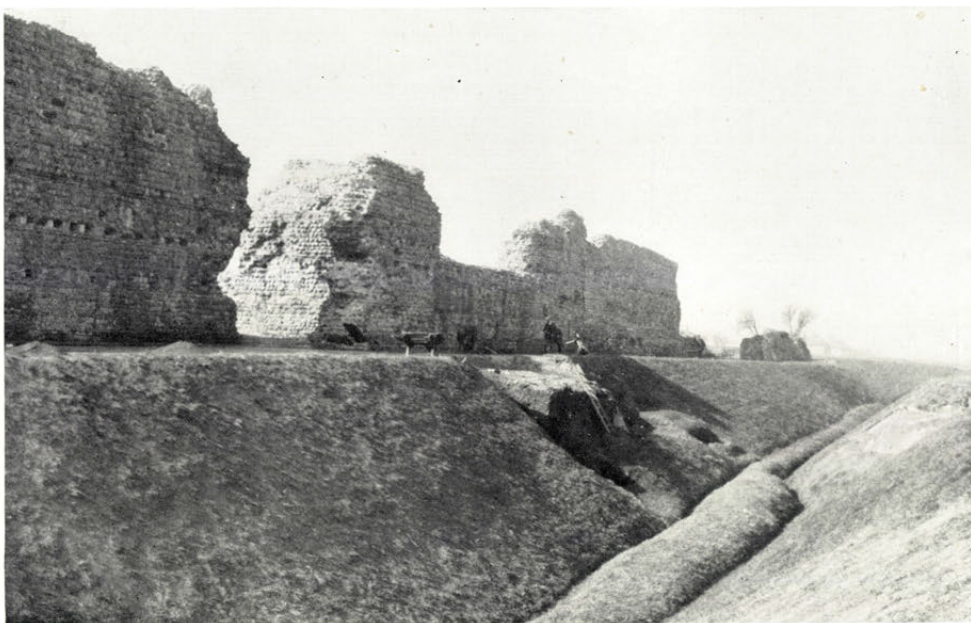


b. Length of Stone Fort ditches south of entrance, looking north. The pegs indicate position of rubbish pits, p. 68

PLATE XXII



a. Ditches at the north-west angle



b. Inner ditch, north side, opposite postern



a. Inner ditch, south side, showing the marked difference between the undisturbed soil and the ditch filling



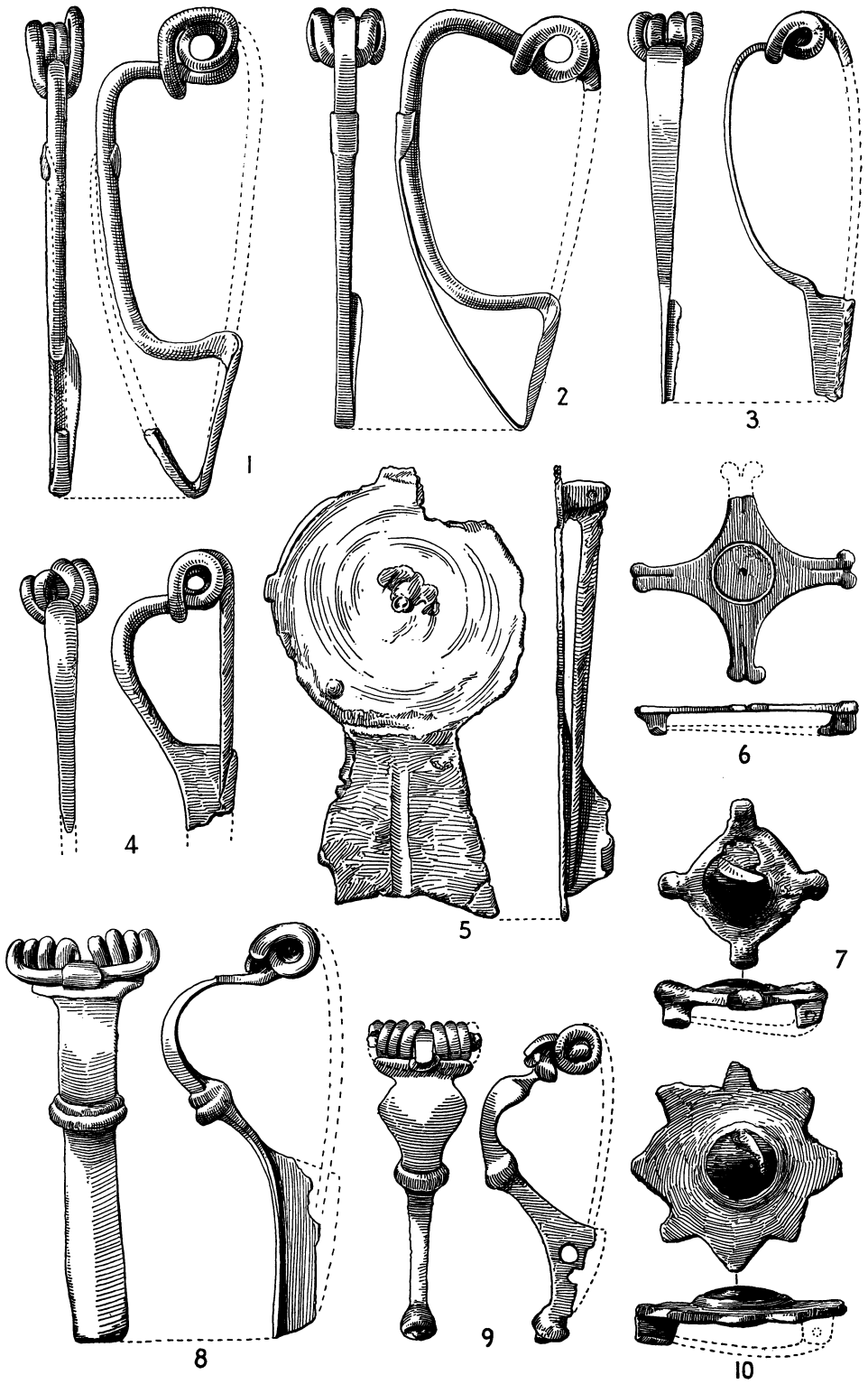
b. Excavation of the inner ditch at the south-west angle, showing human remains,
p. 73



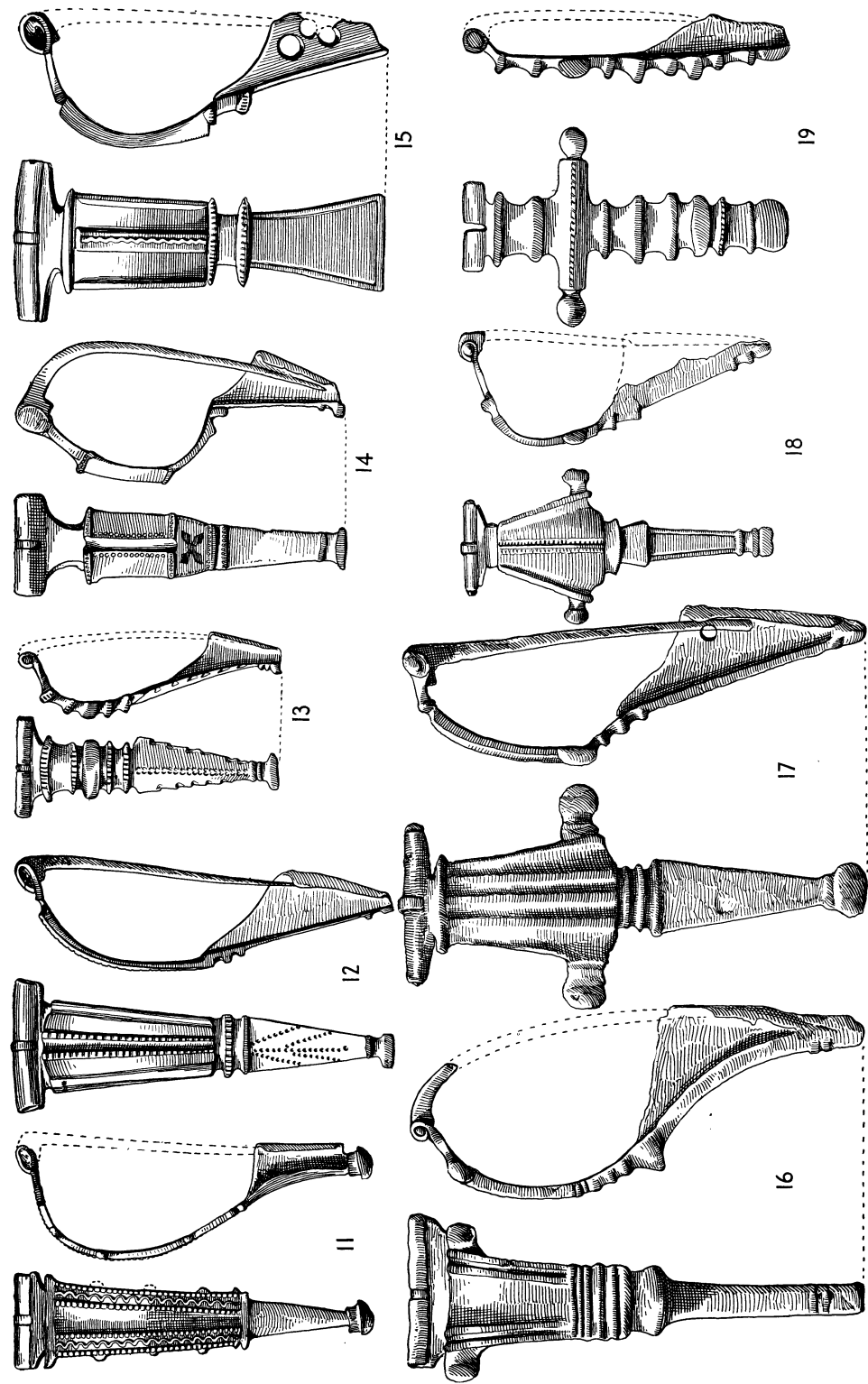
a. Wall, south side, showing berm and ditch at original Roman level



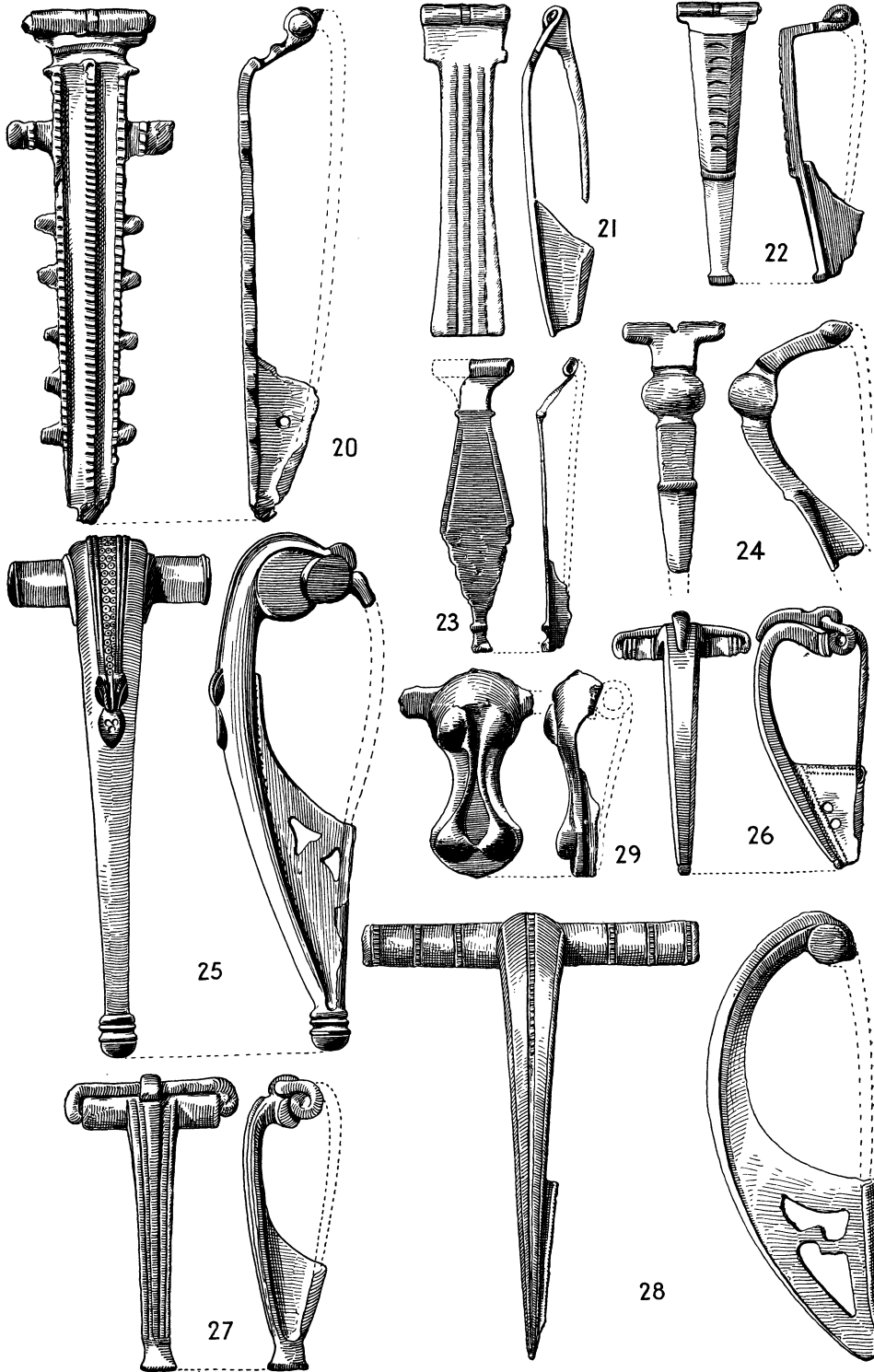
b. Circular turret, south-west angle, cleared to original ground level



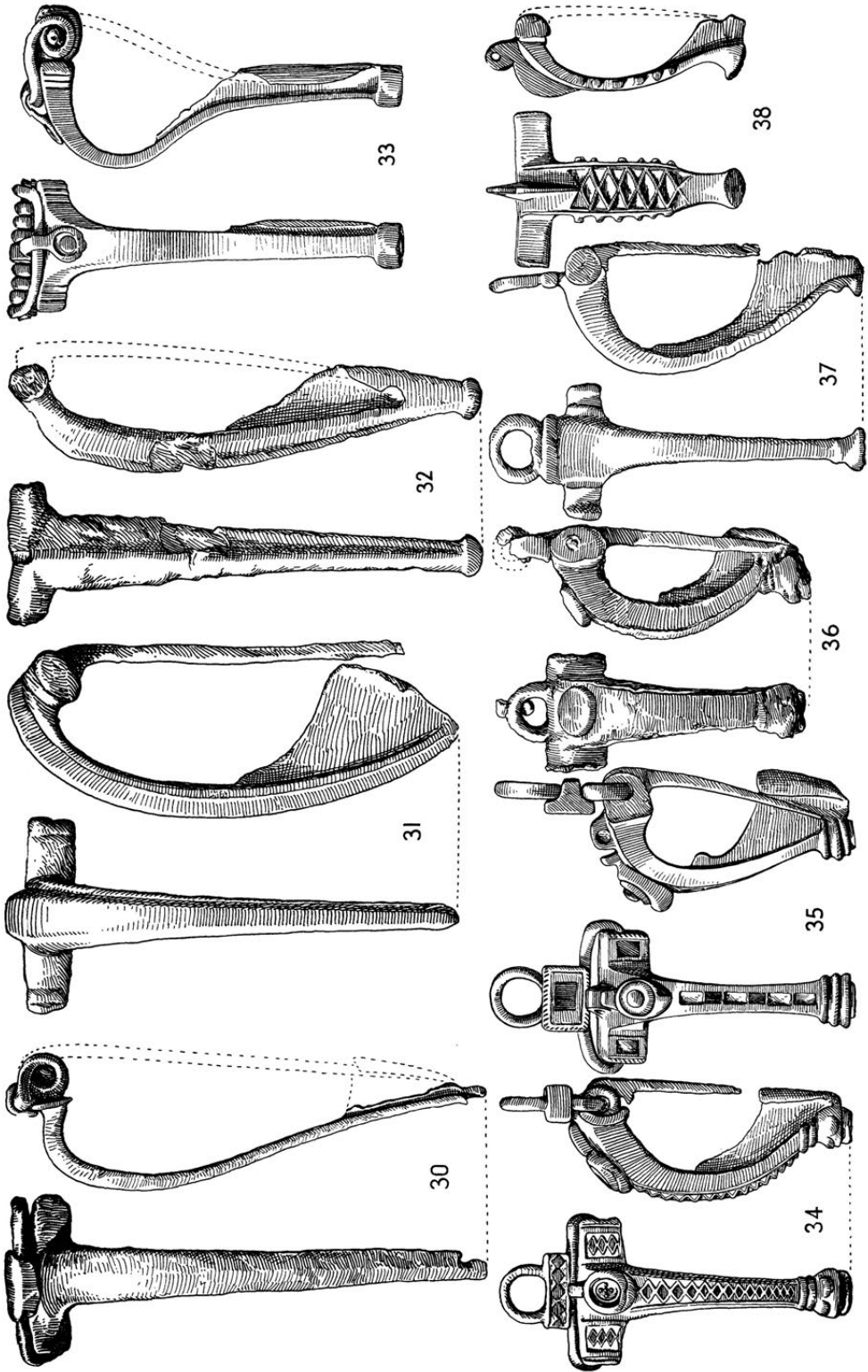
Brooches in bronze ($\frac{1}{4}$), pp. 106-10



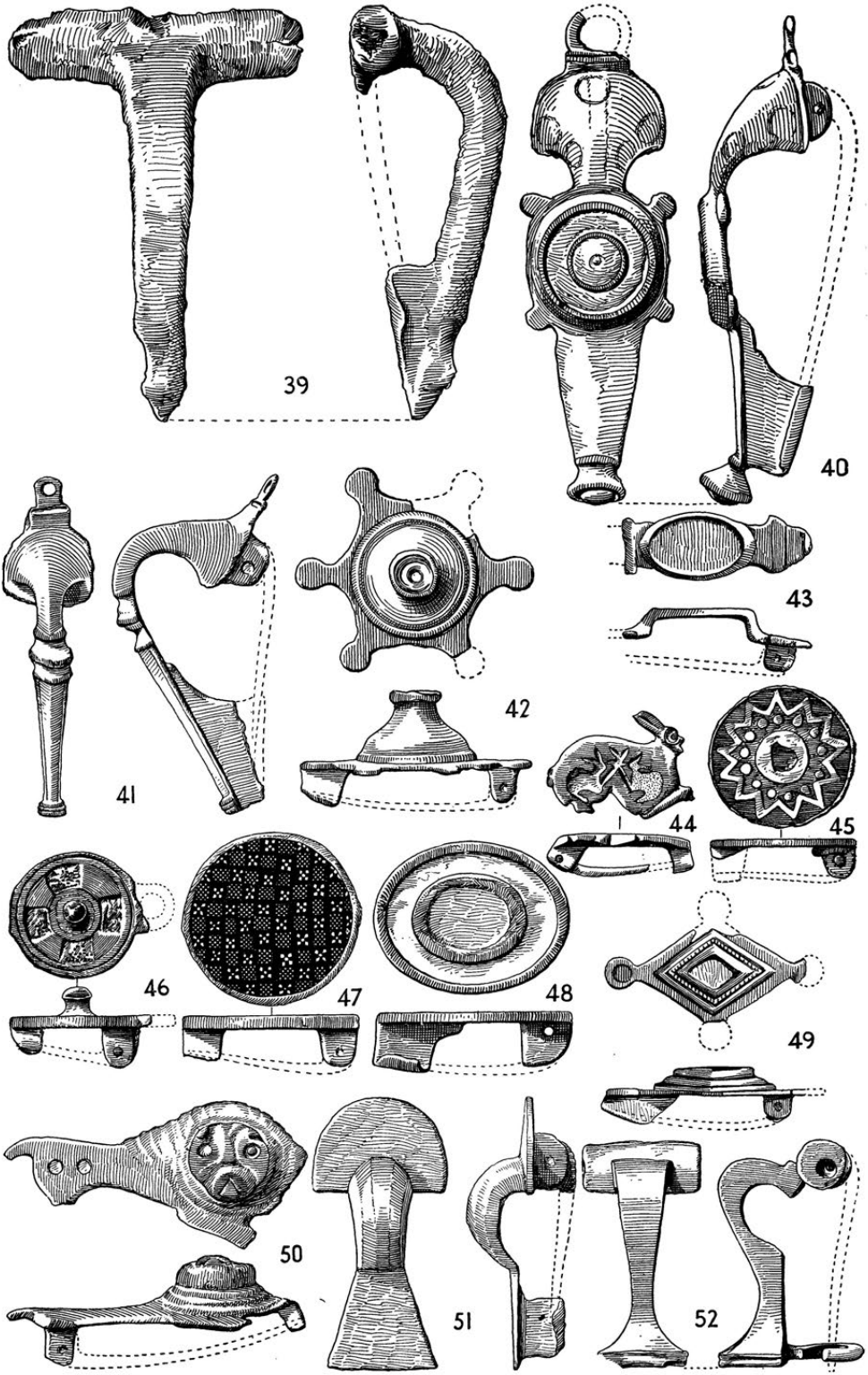
Brooches in bronze (†), pp. 110-11



Brooches in bronze, ($\frac{1}{4}$), pp. 112-13

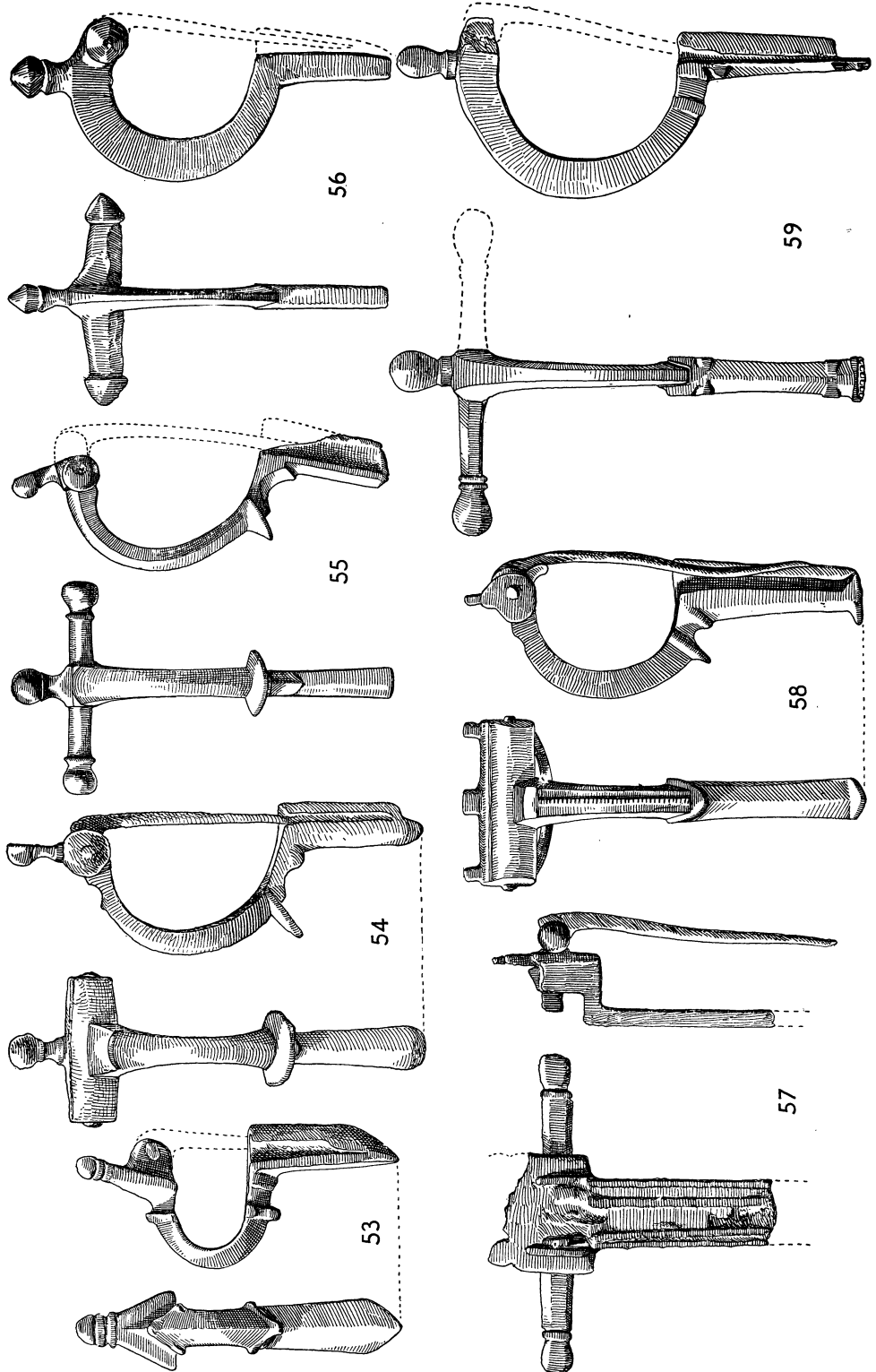


Brooches in bronze (1), pp. 113-15

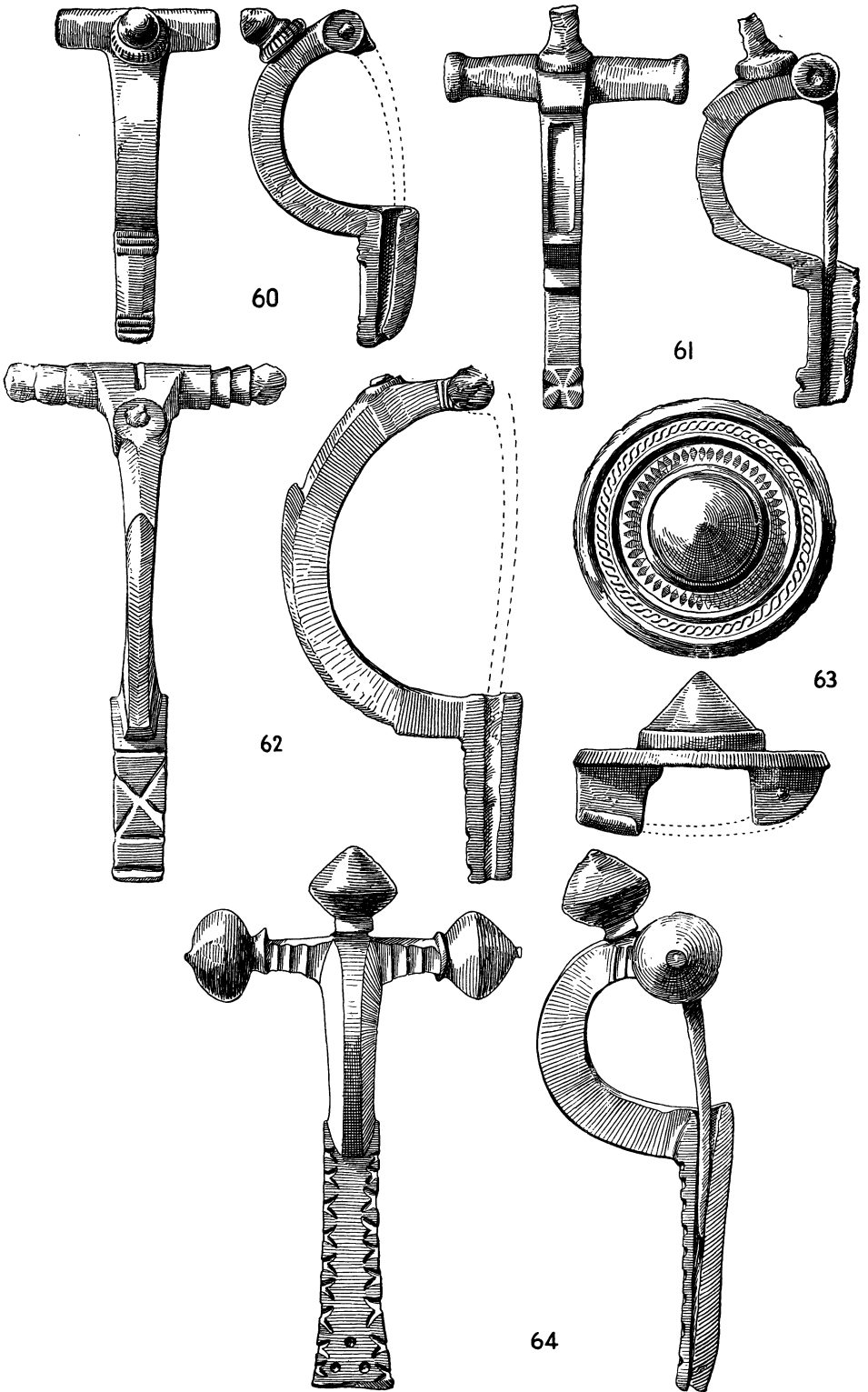


Brooches in bronze ($\frac{1}{2}$), pp. 115-18

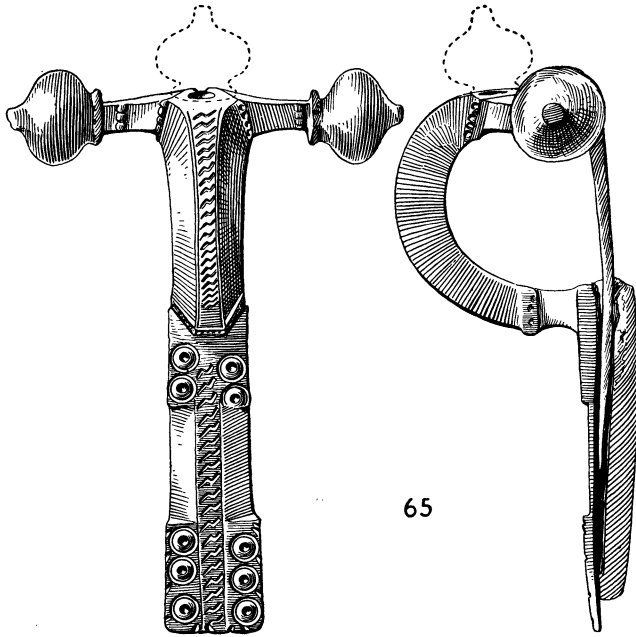
PLATE XXX



Brooches in bronze ($\frac{1}{2}$), pp. 119-20



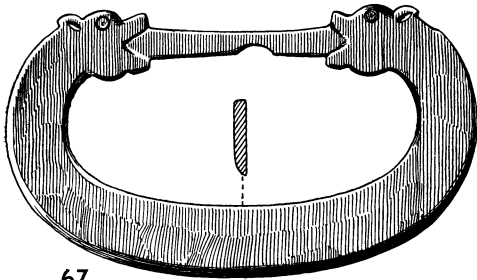
Brooches in bronze ($\frac{1}{2}$), pp. 120-1



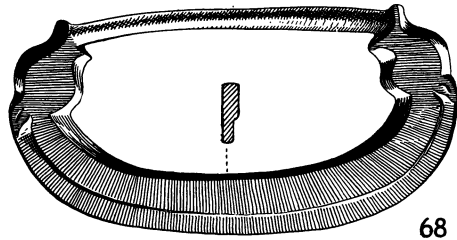
65



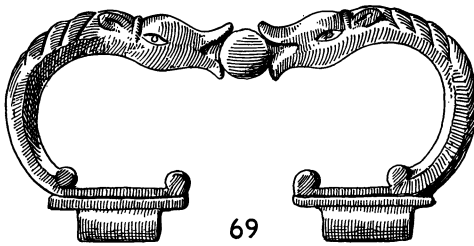
66



67



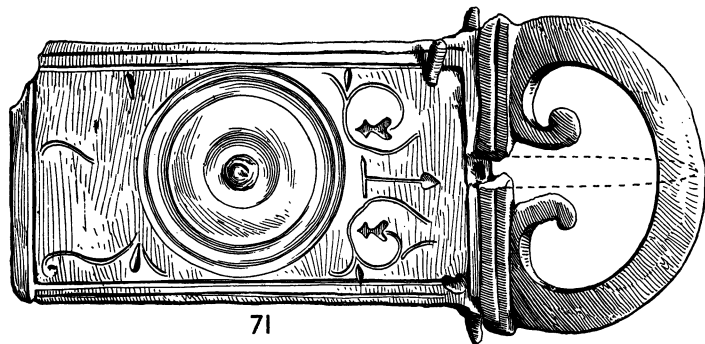
68



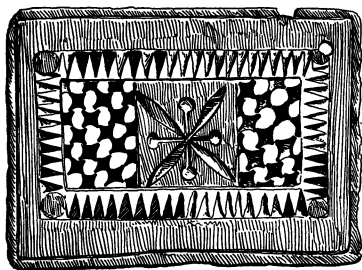
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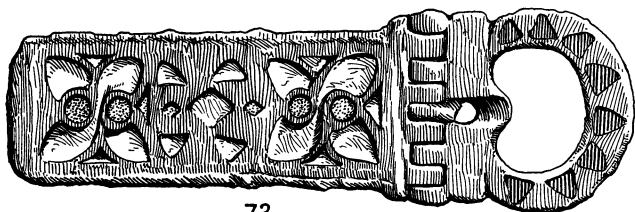
70



71



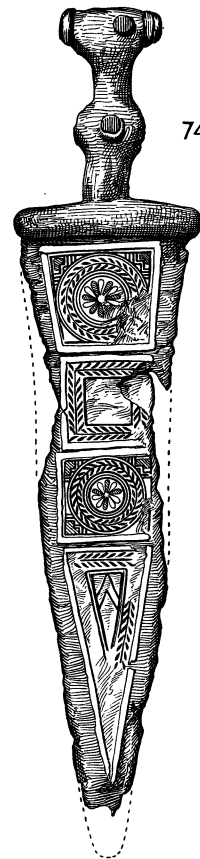
72



73



74

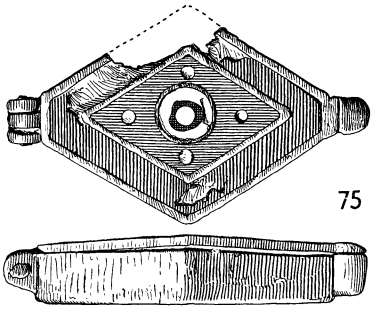


74A

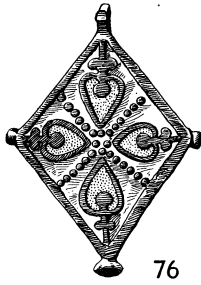
PLATE XXXIII

Bronze buckles, 71, 73; bronze belt-plate, 72; iron mount for dagger-sheath, 74 ($\frac{1}{2}$); and dagger-sheath from Rosebeck, Westphalia, for comparison, 74A; p. 123

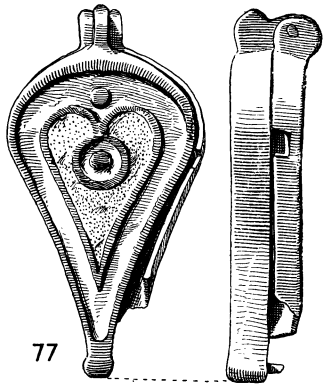
PLATE XXXIV



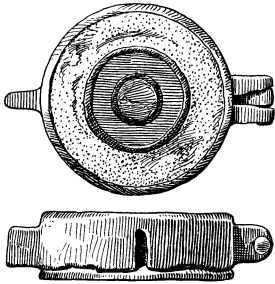
75



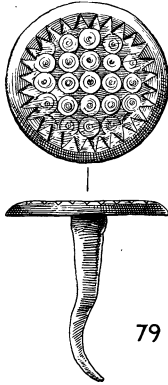
76



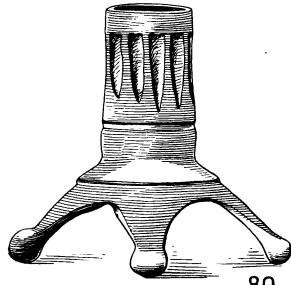
77



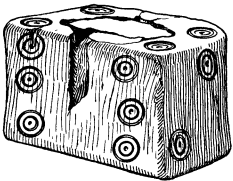
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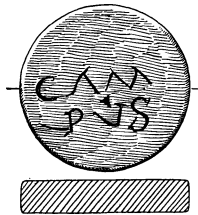
79



80



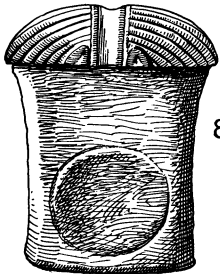
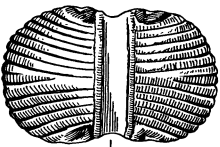
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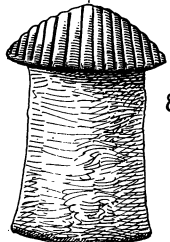
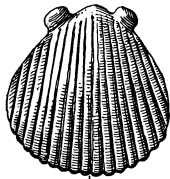
82



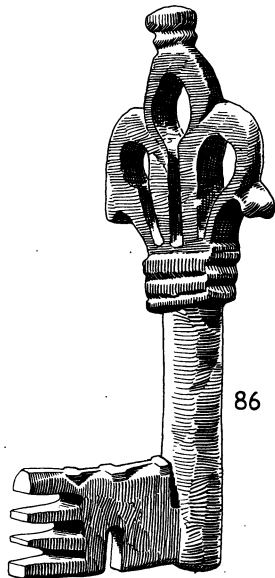
83



84



85



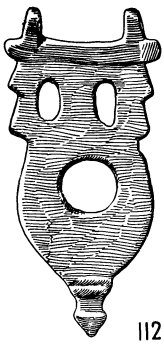
86

Small objects of bronze, 75-80, 84-6, bone, 81-2, and chalk, 83 ($\frac{1}{2}$), pp. 124-5



Ring intaglios, 87-90 ($\frac{2}{3}$), finger-rings, 92-108, ear-rings of bronze, 108, and gold, 110, and pendants of bronze, 91, 109, and jet, 111 ($\frac{1}{2}$), pp. 125-8

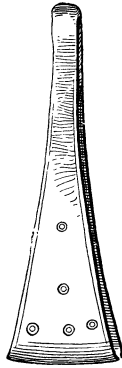
PLATE XXXVI



112



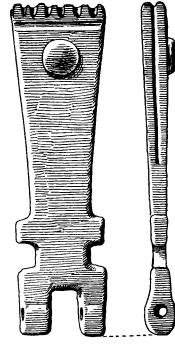
113



114



115



116



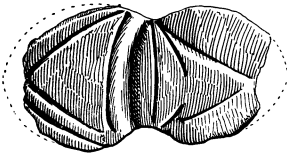
117



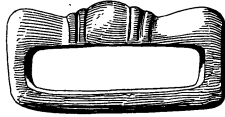
118



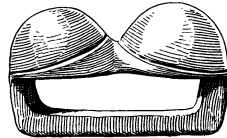
119



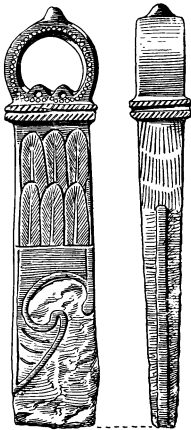
120



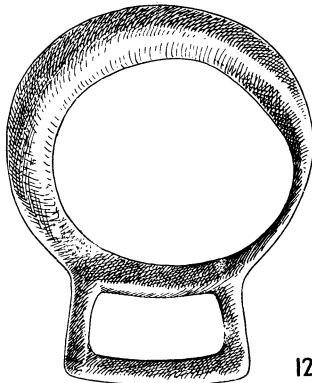
121



122



123

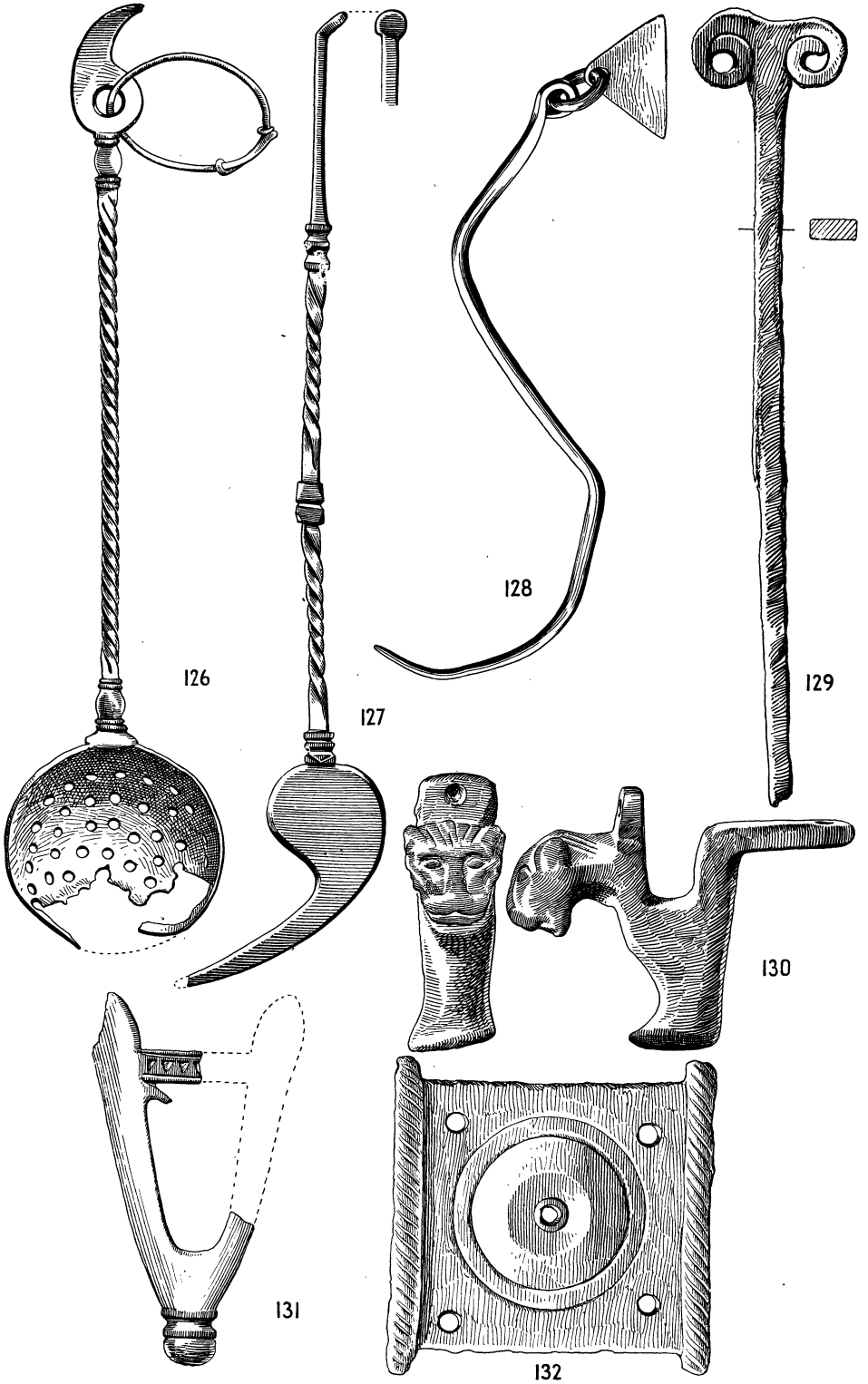


124

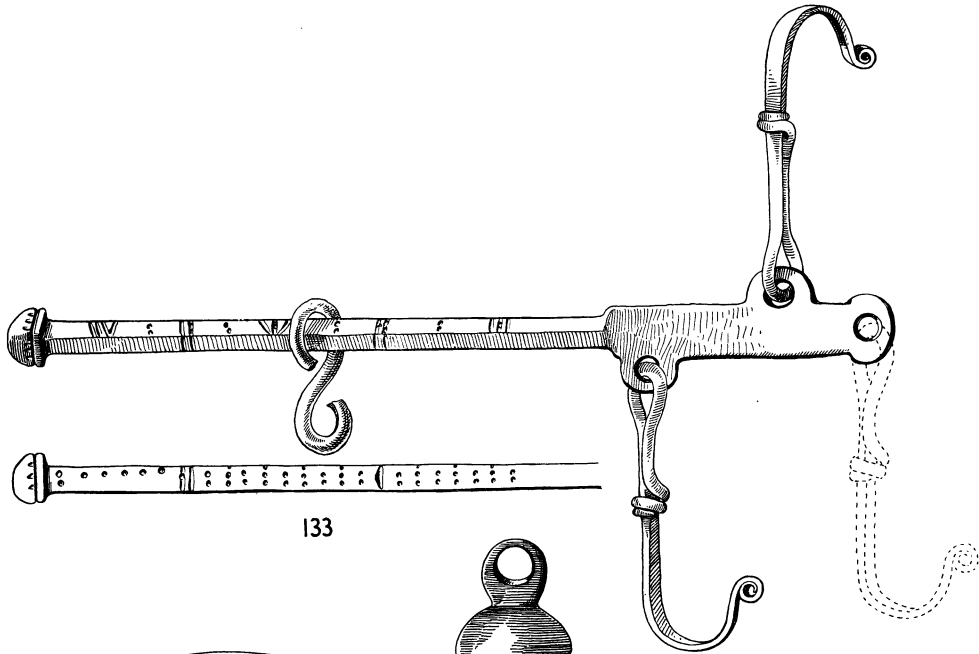


125

Small objects in bronze ($\frac{1}{2}$), pp. 129-30

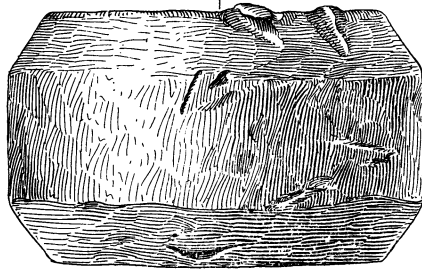
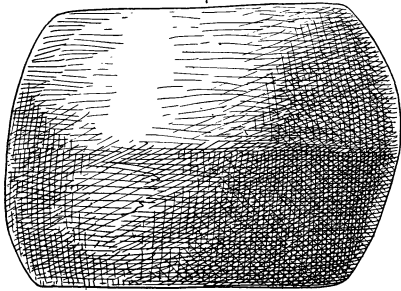
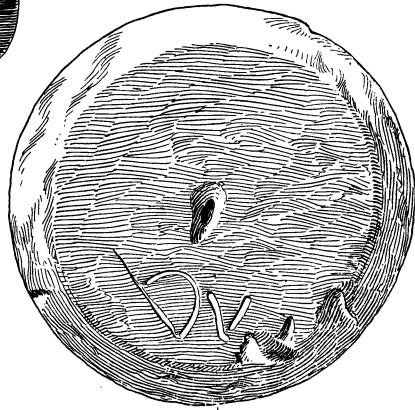
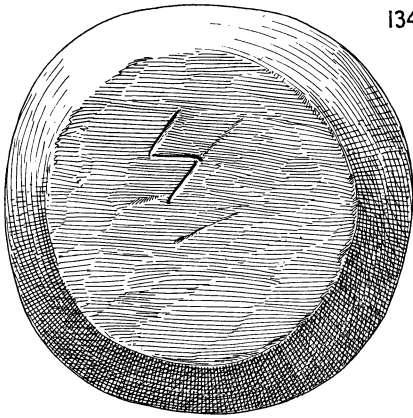


Small objects in bronze, 128, 130-2, silver, 126-7, and iron, 129 ($\frac{1}{2}$), pp. 130-1



133

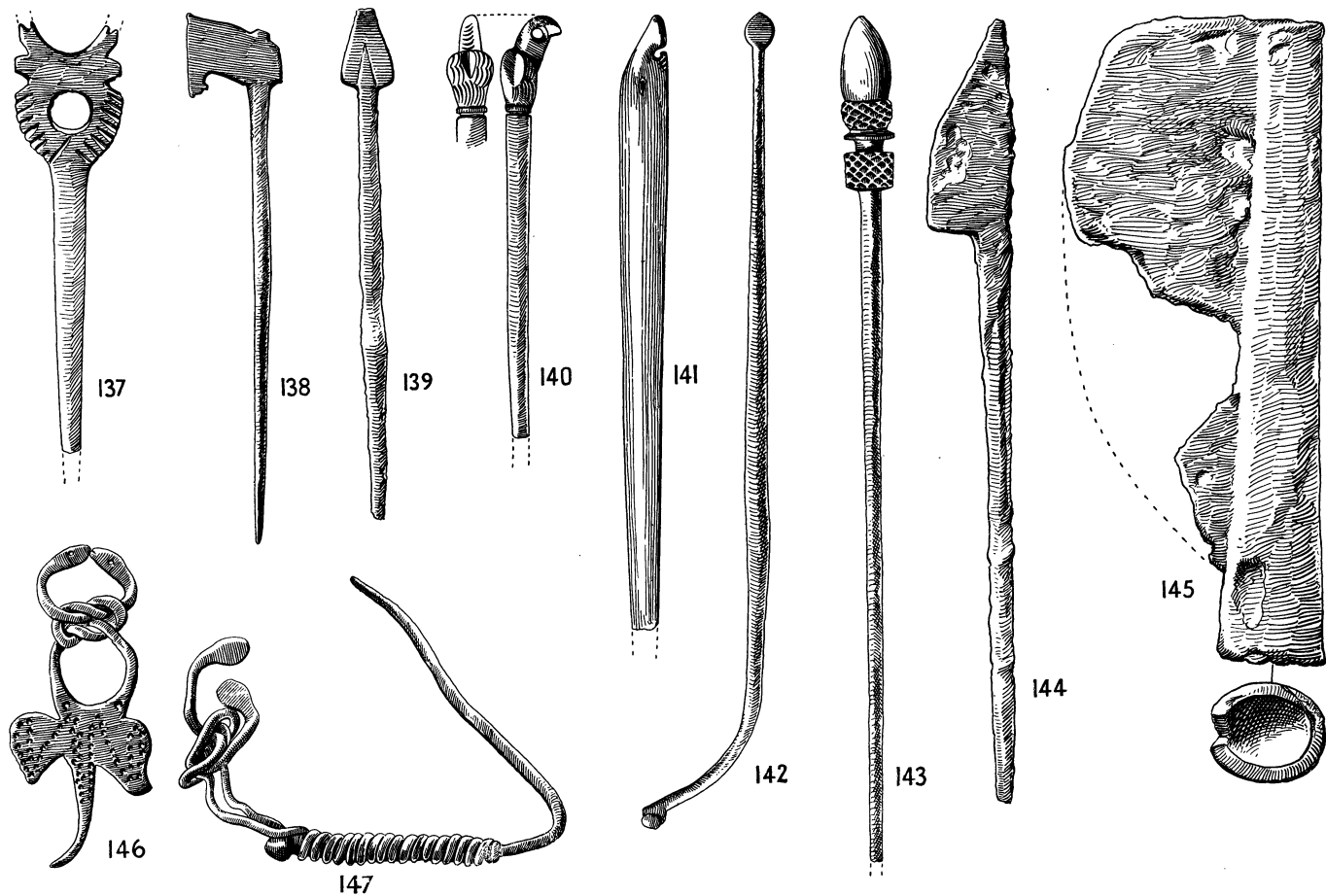
134



135

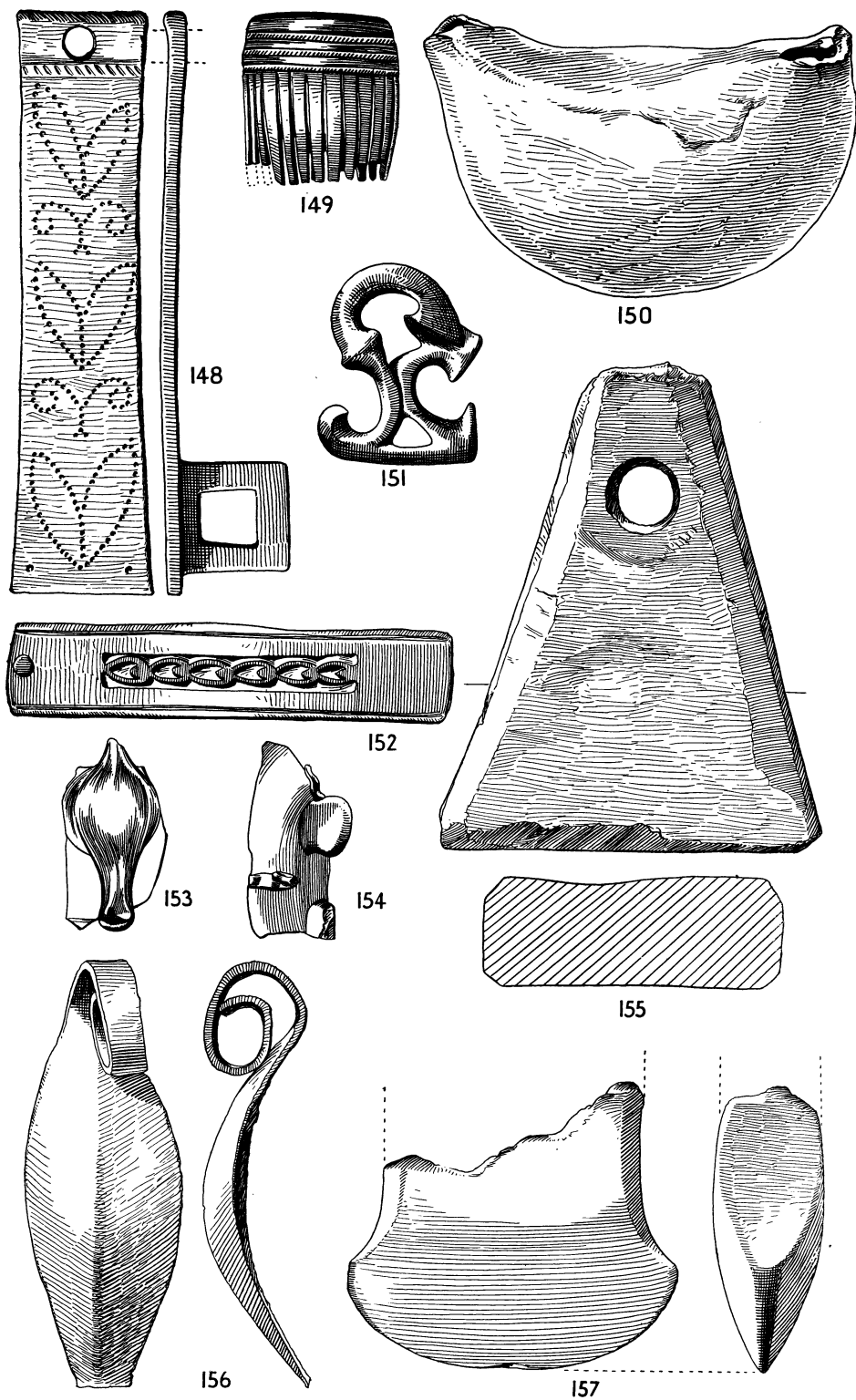
136

Bronze steelyard, 133 and weights of bronze, 134, marble, 135, and lead, 136 ($\frac{1}{2}$),
p. 131



Small objects of bronze, 138, 140, 142-3, 146-7, bone, 137, 141, and iron, 139, 144-5 ($\frac{1}{2}$), p. 132

PLATE XL



Small objects of bronze, 148-9, 151-2, 156-7, glass, 153-4, lead, 155, and clay 150
($\frac{1}{2}$), pp. 132-3



158. Bronze statuette ($\frac{1}{2}$), pp. 133-5



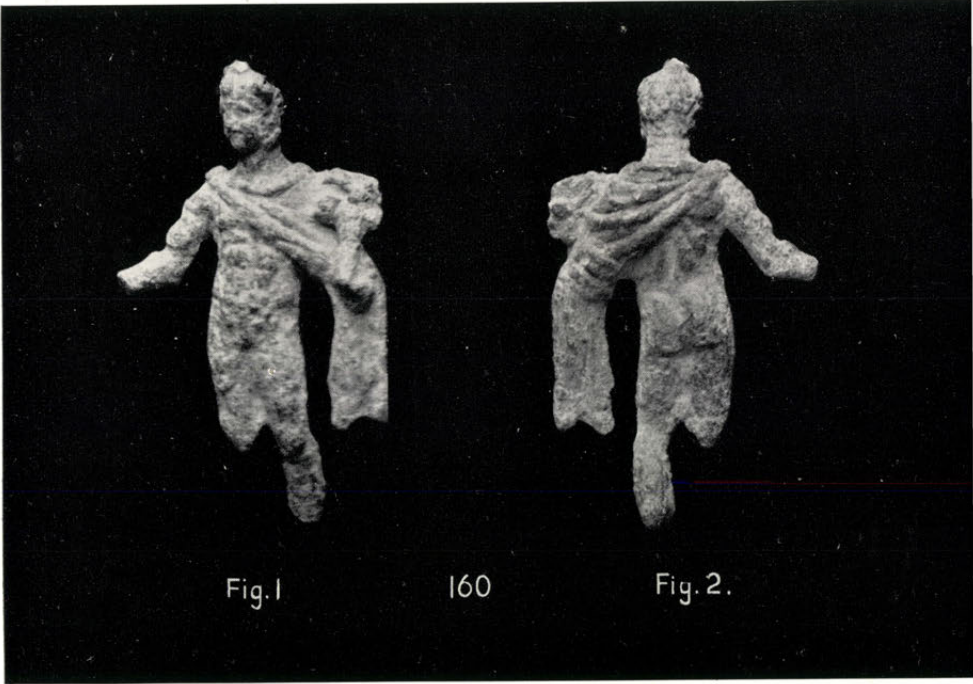
171. Bronze medallion with embossed decoration ($\frac{2}{3}$), p. 140



Coin of Magnentius for comparison with No. 171



159. Bronze steelyard weight ($\frac{1}{4}$), p. 135



160. Bronze statuette of Mercury ($\frac{1}{4}$), p. 137



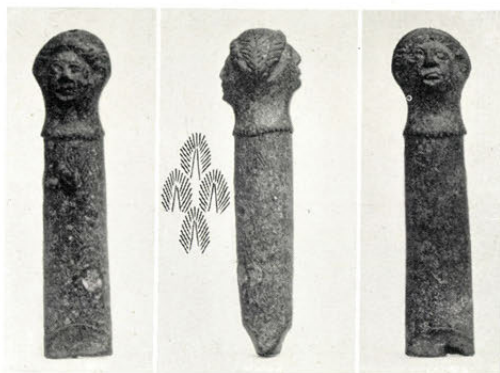
161. Bronze head of Harpocrates ($\frac{1}{2}$), p. 137



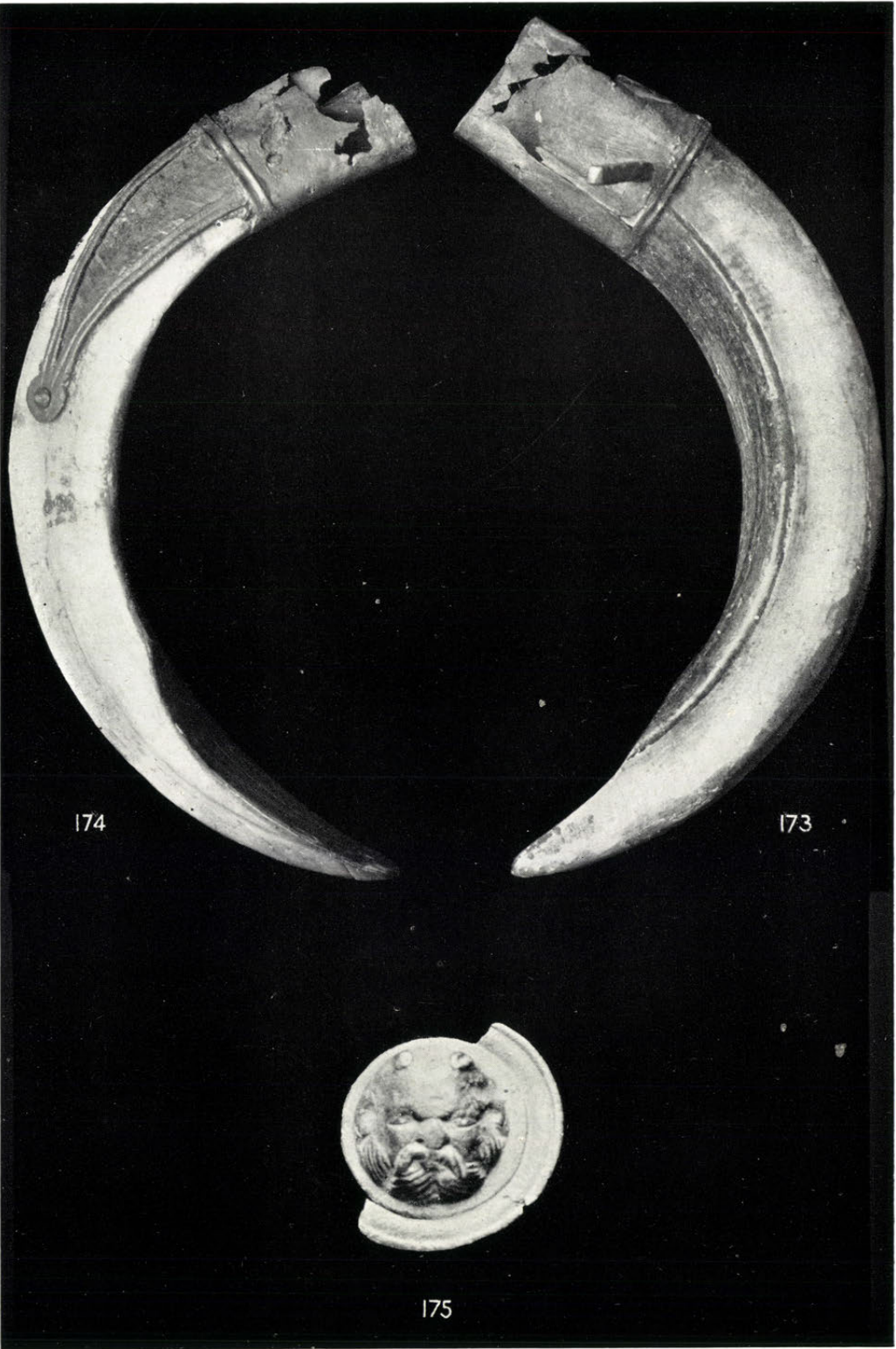
Objects of bronze, 162-3, 165-9, and lead, 164 (1), pp. 138-9



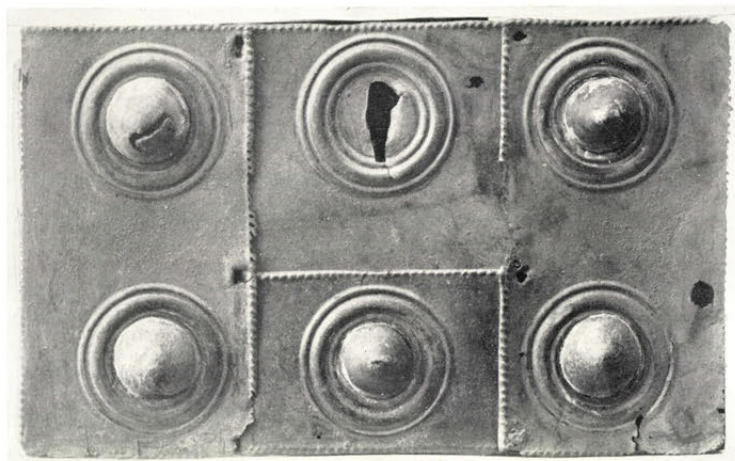
170. Circular bronze brooch ($\frac{2}{1}$), p. 139



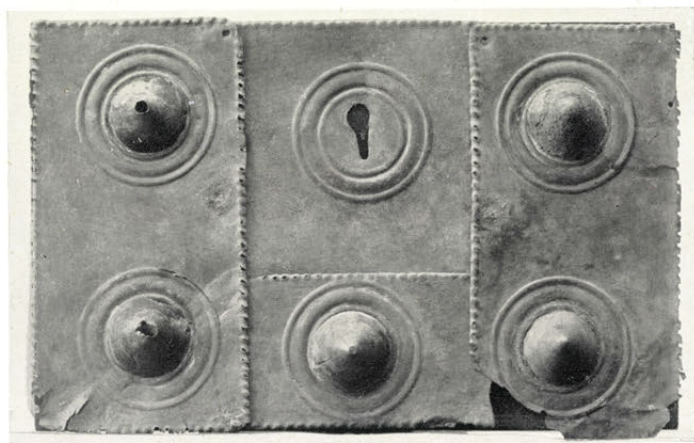
172. Bronze tube with double mask terminal ($\frac{1}{1}$),
p. 141



173-4. Bronze mounted boars' tusks. 175. Bronze medallion ($\frac{1}{4}$), pp. 141-2

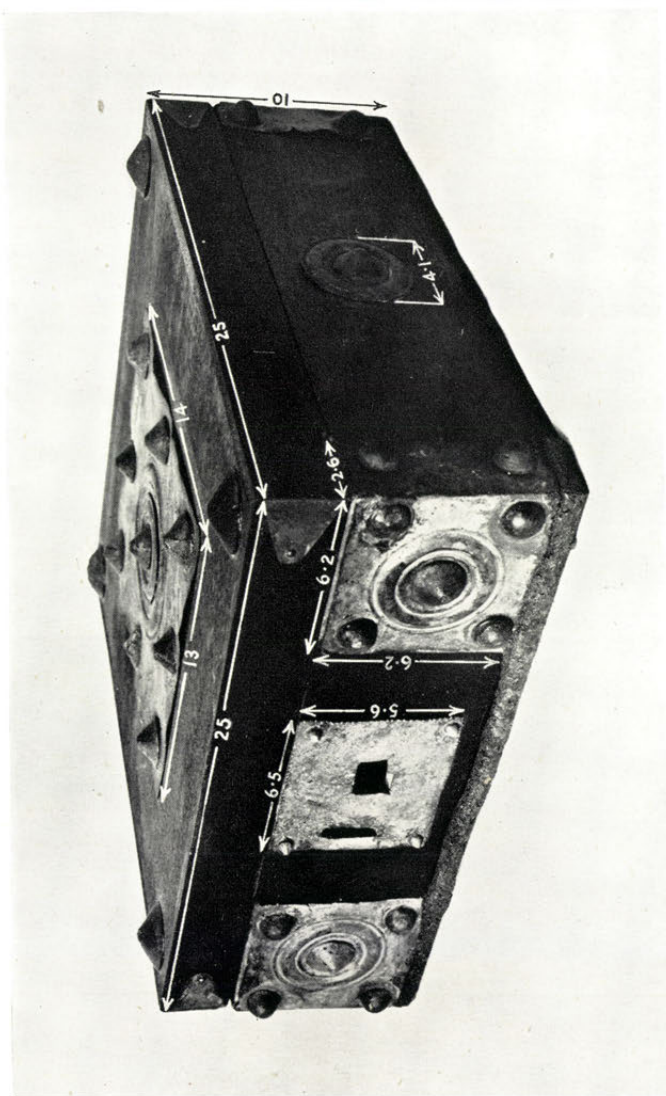


176 a

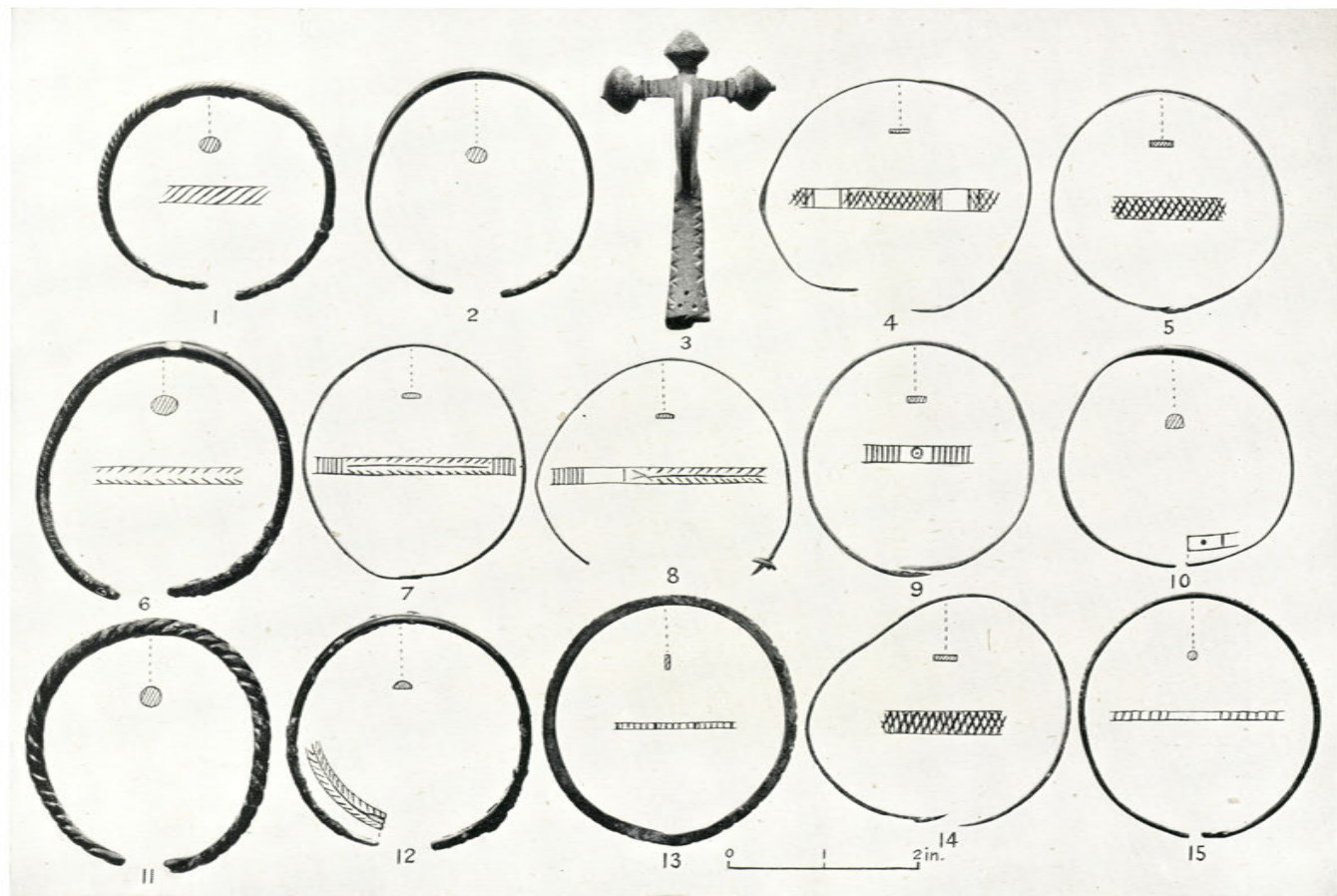


176 b

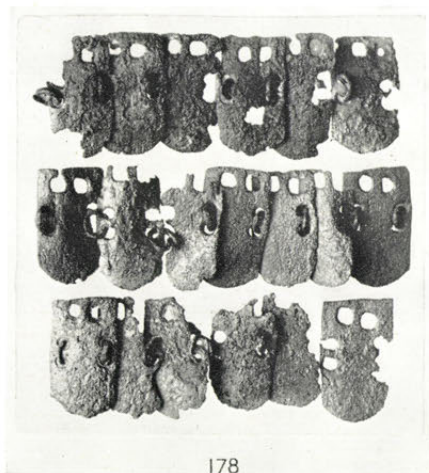
Reconstructed sides of wooden caskets ornamented with
bronze fittings ($\frac{1}{2}$), p. 142



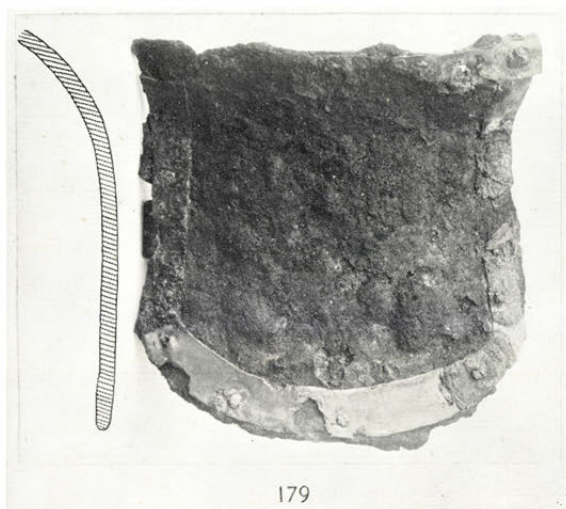
Casket from Dunapentele, Hungary, for comparison with Nos. 176 *a* and *b*



177. Hoard of brooch and bracelets from inner stone fort ditch ($\frac{1}{2}$), pp. 142-3



178. Nineteen bronze scales from a cuirass ($\frac{1}{2}$), p. 143



179. Iron plate with thin bronze binding from a suit of armour ($\frac{1}{2}$), p. 143

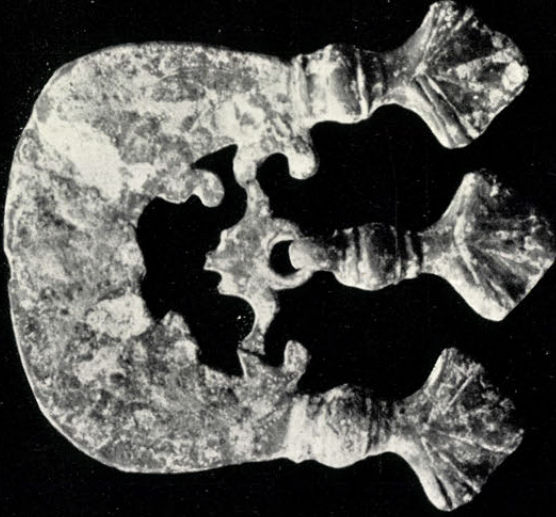
182



184



181

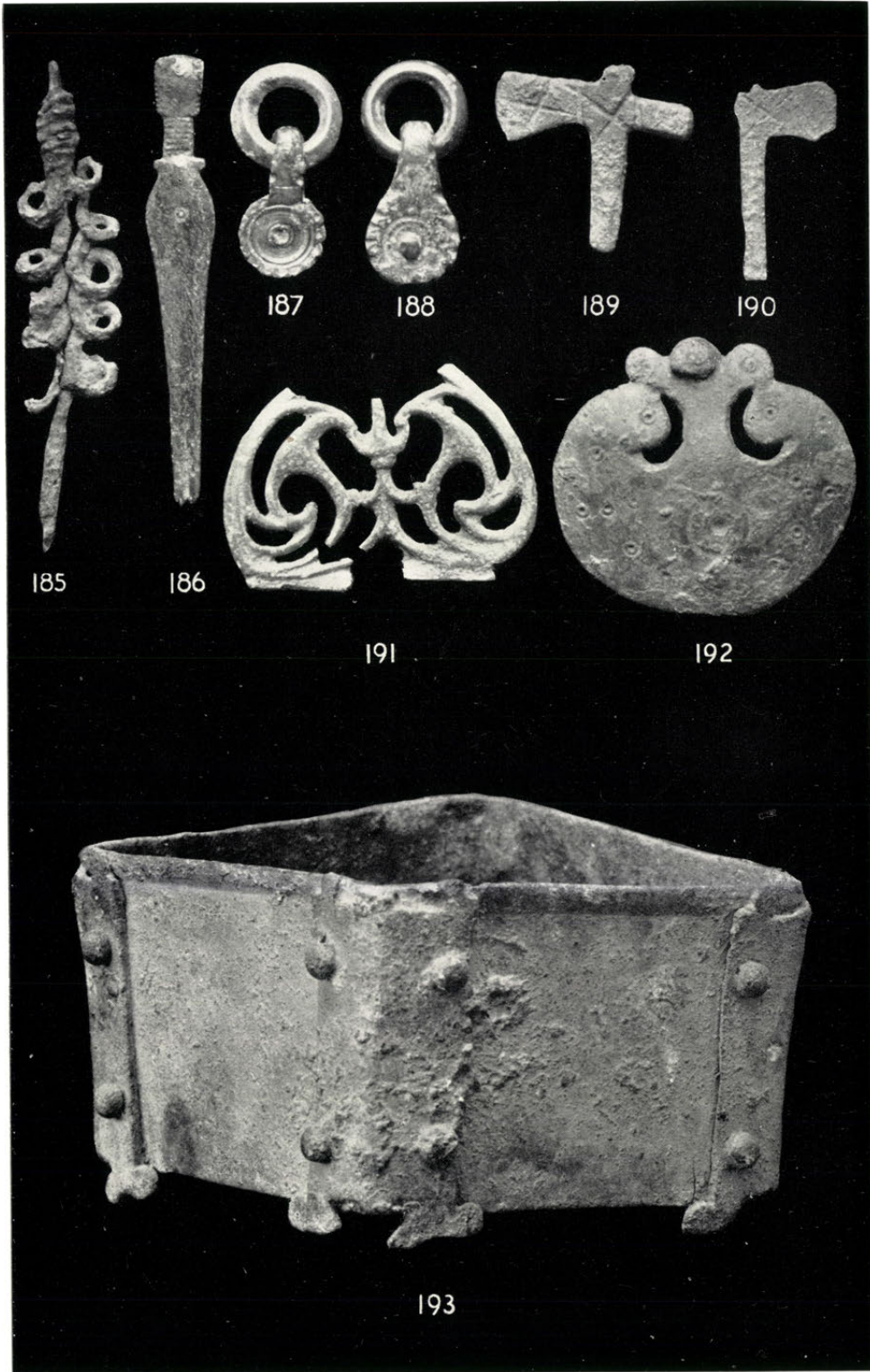


180

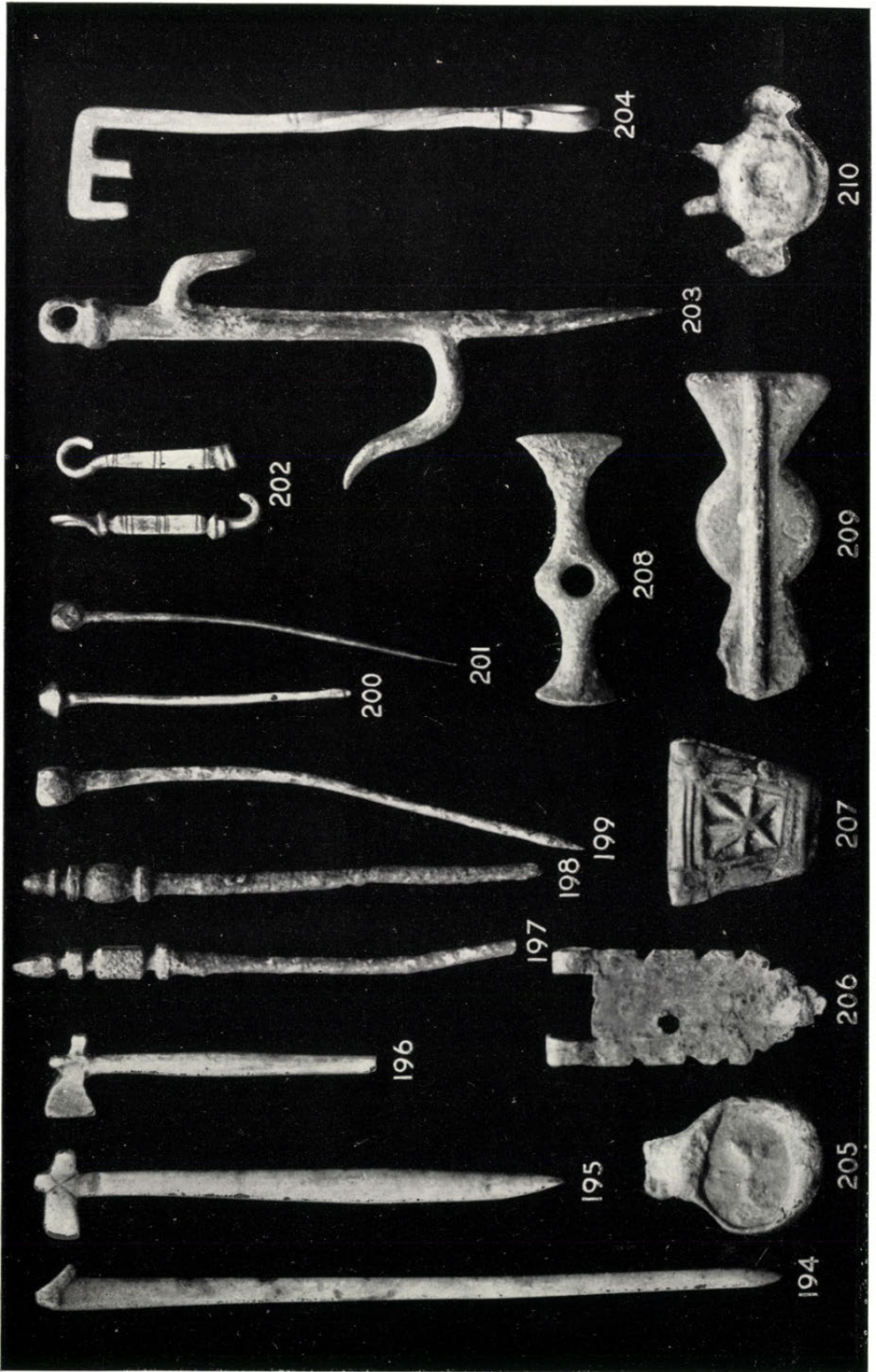


183

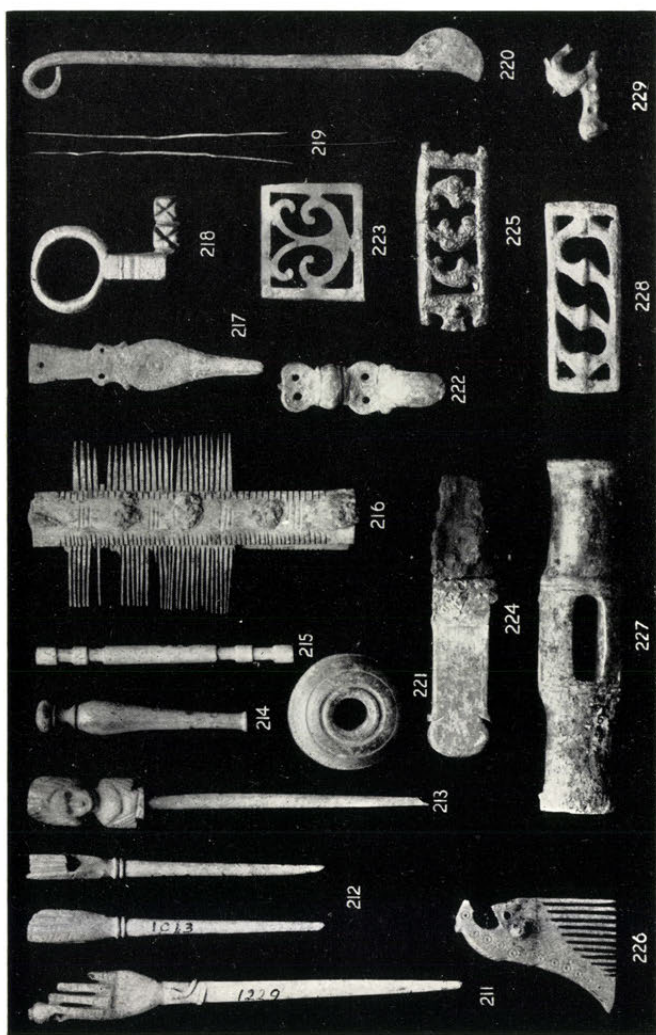




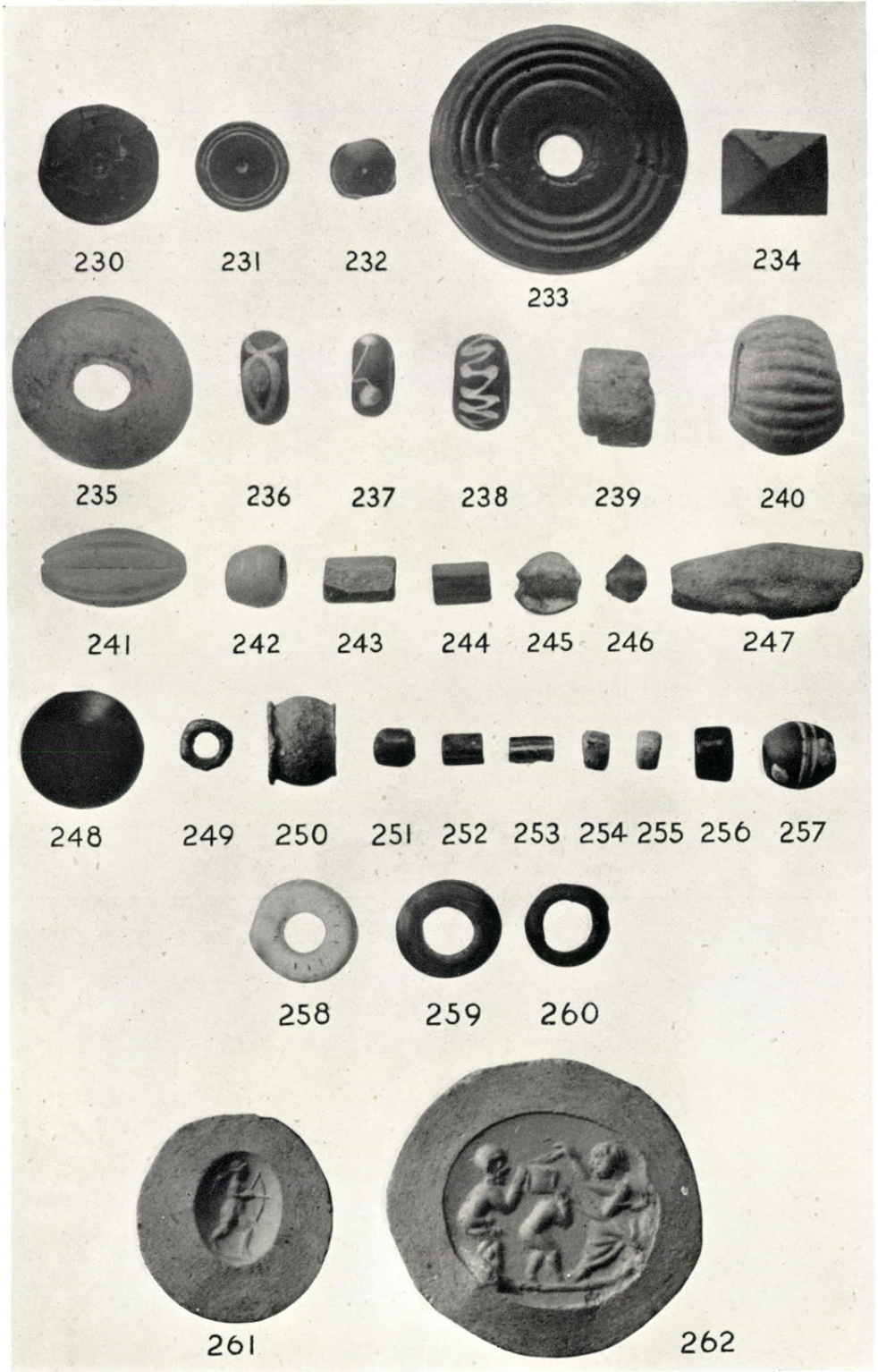
Small objects of bronze (1), pp. 144-5



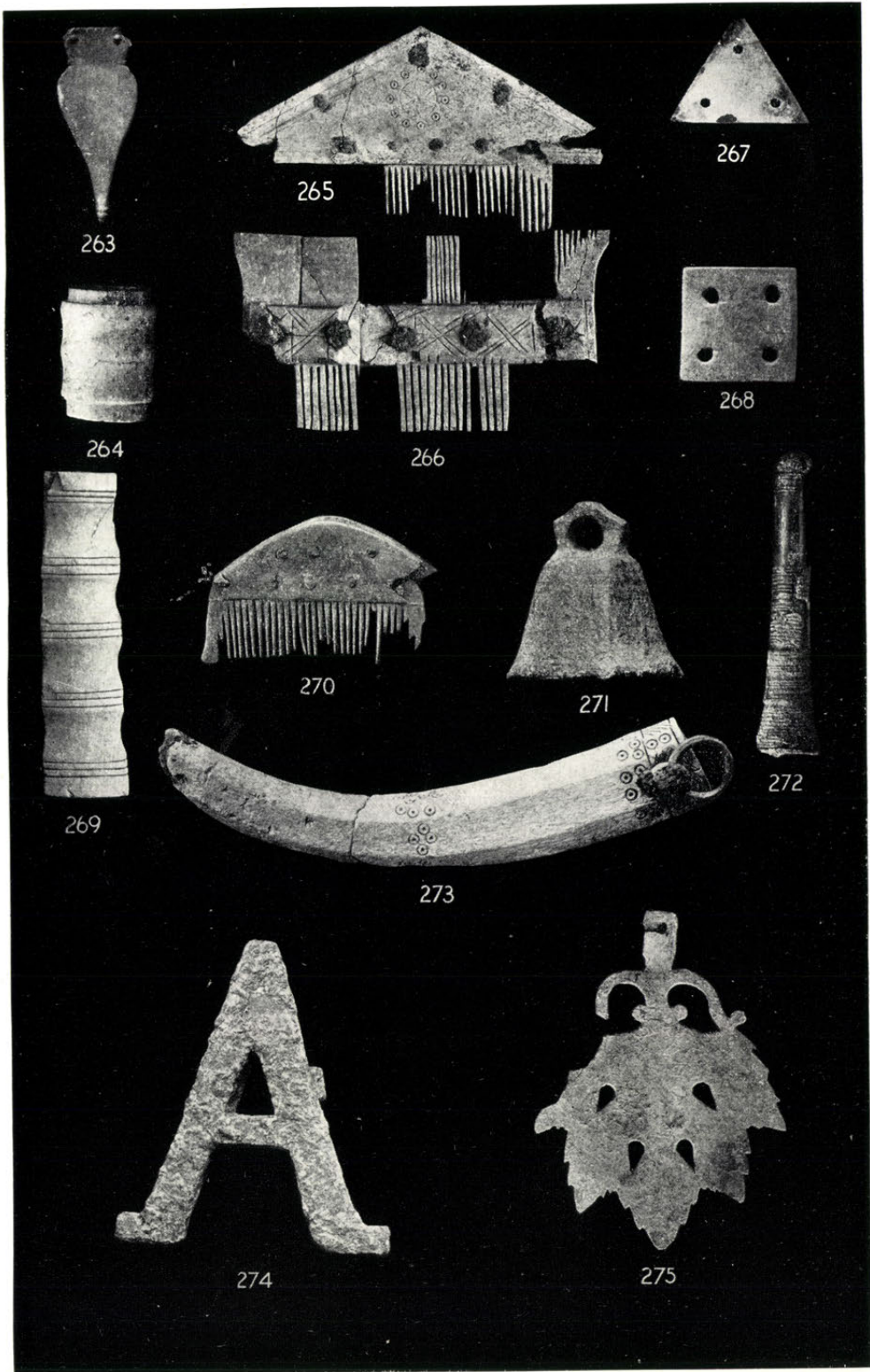
Small objects of bone, 194-6; bronze, 197-201, 203, 204, 206-10; silver, 202; and lead, 205 (1), p. 146



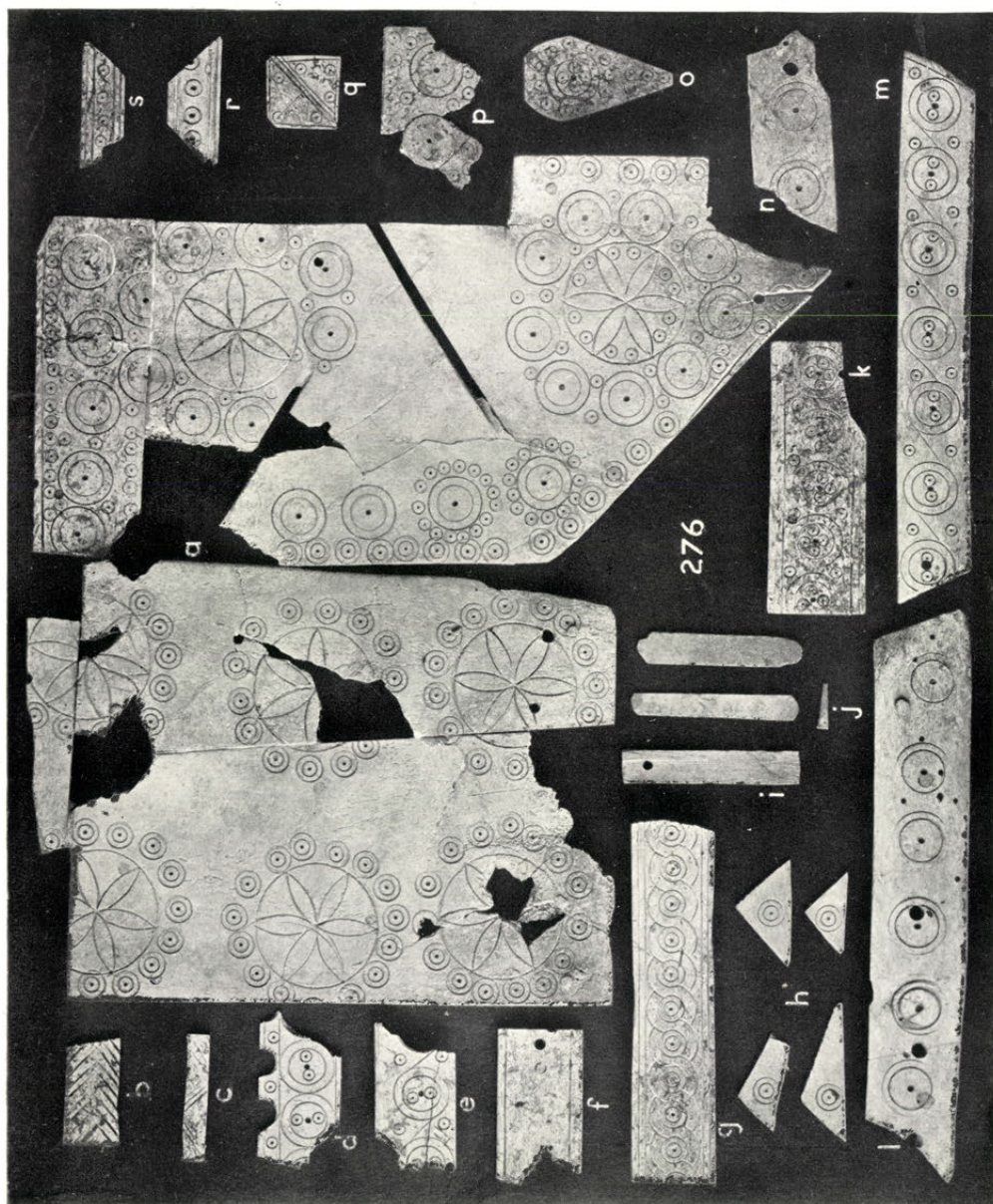
Small objects of bone, 211-16, 221, 224, 226-7; gold, 219; and bronze, 217-18, 220, 222-3, 225, 228-9 ($\frac{1}{2}$), pp. 147-8



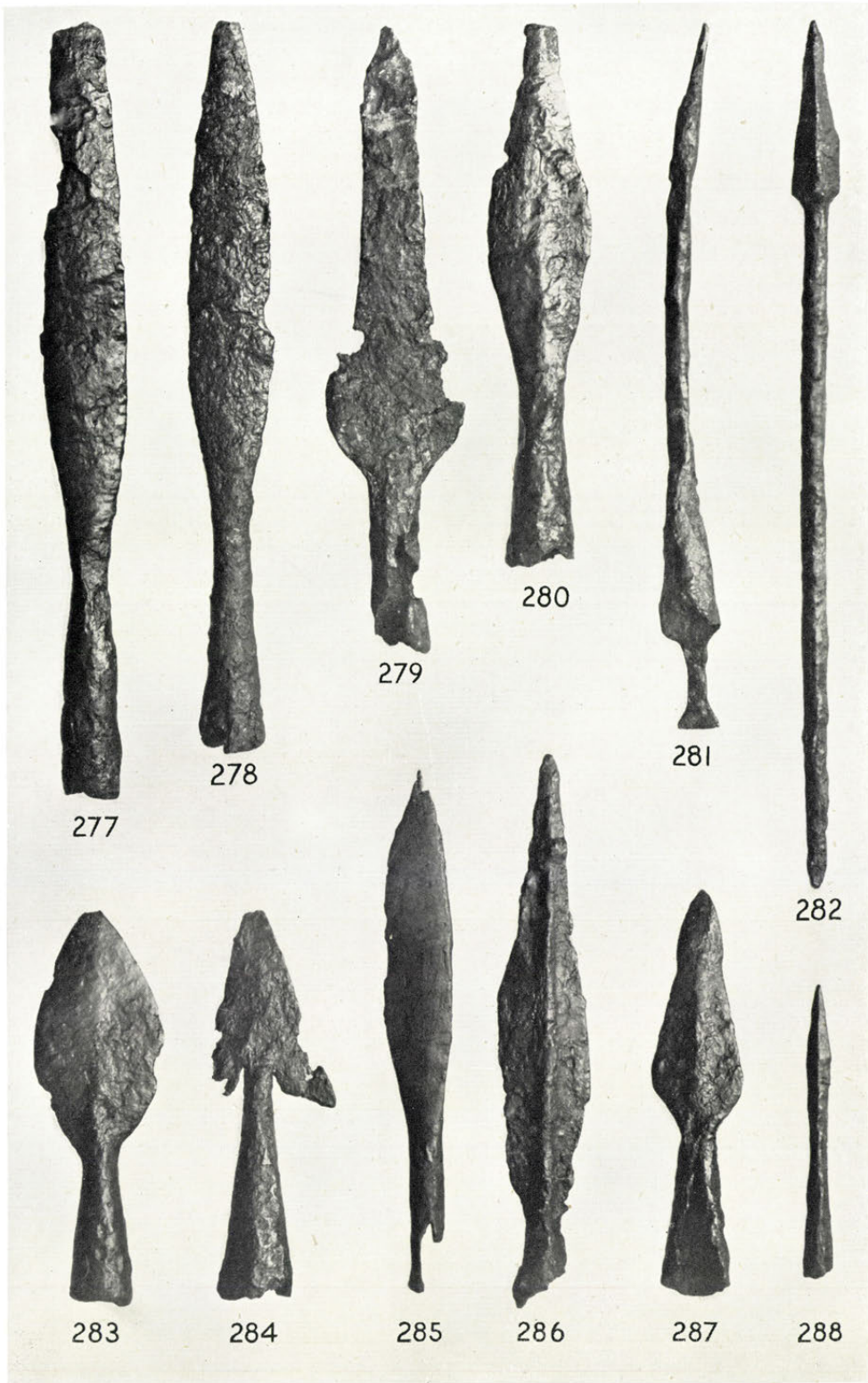
230-60, Beads ($\frac{1}{2}$); 261-2, Intaglios ($\frac{2}{3}$), pp. 148-50

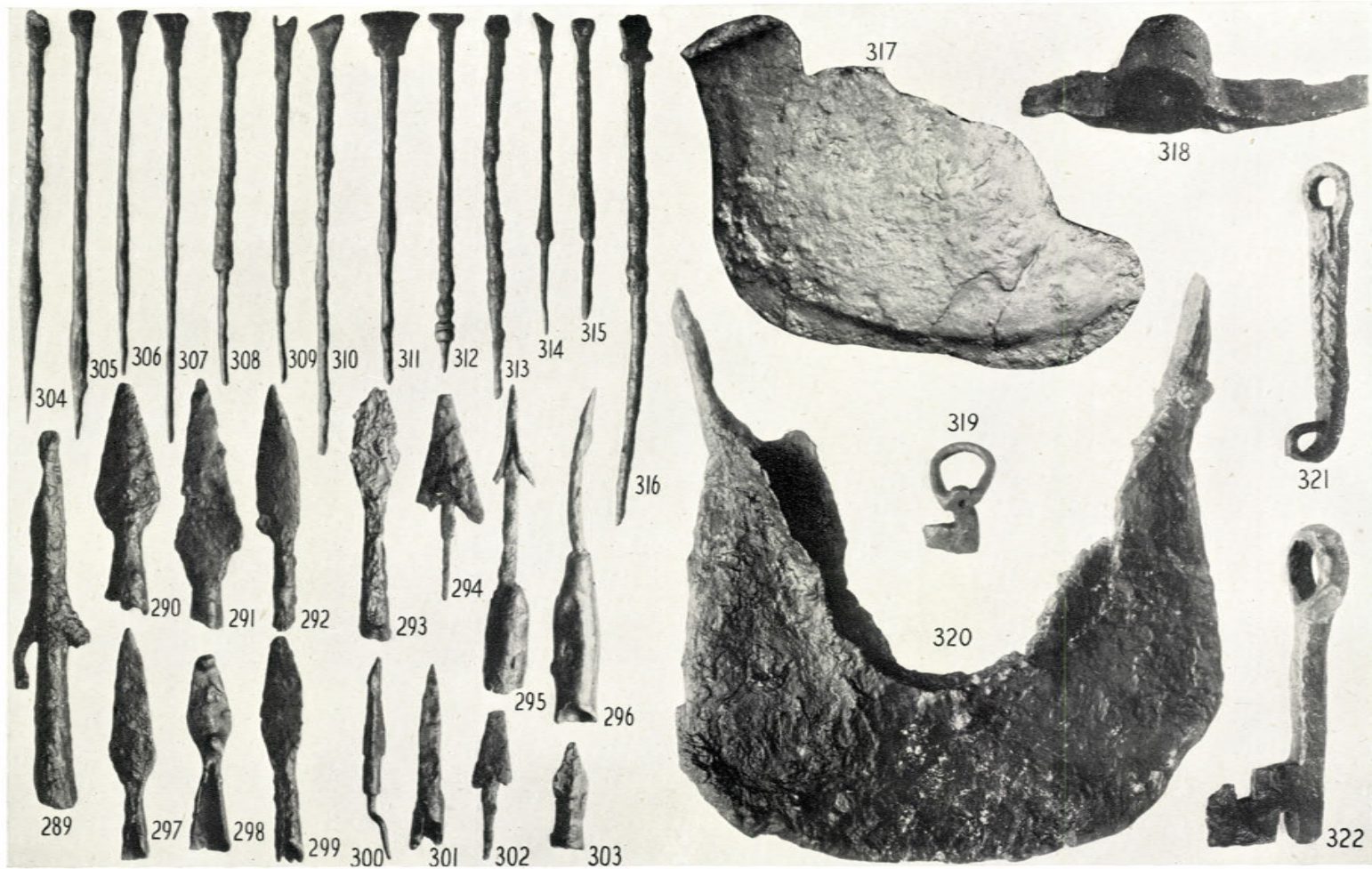


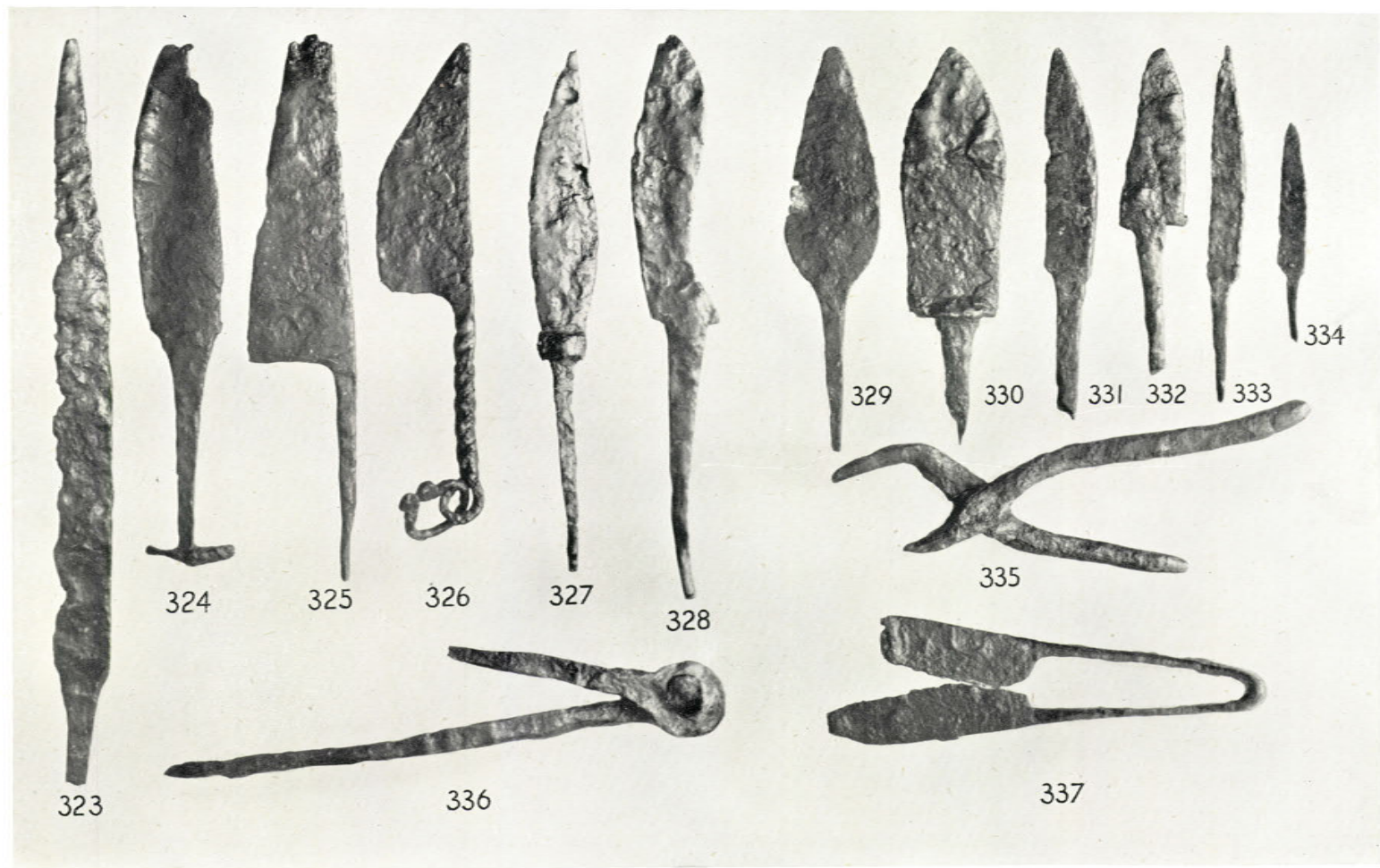
Small objects of bone, 264-70 273; bronze, 263, 271, 274-5; and silver-covered bone, 272 (1/2), pp. 150-51

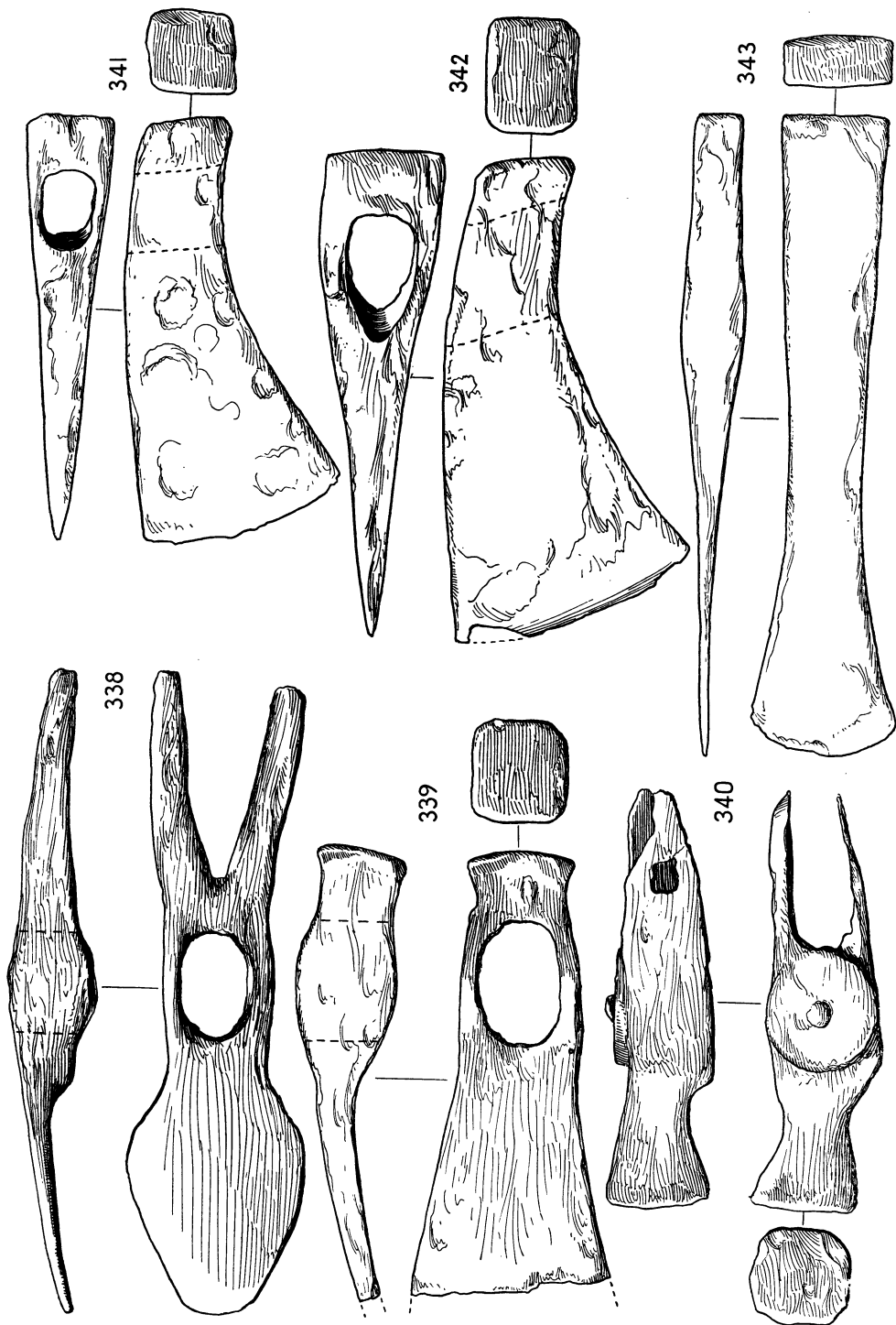


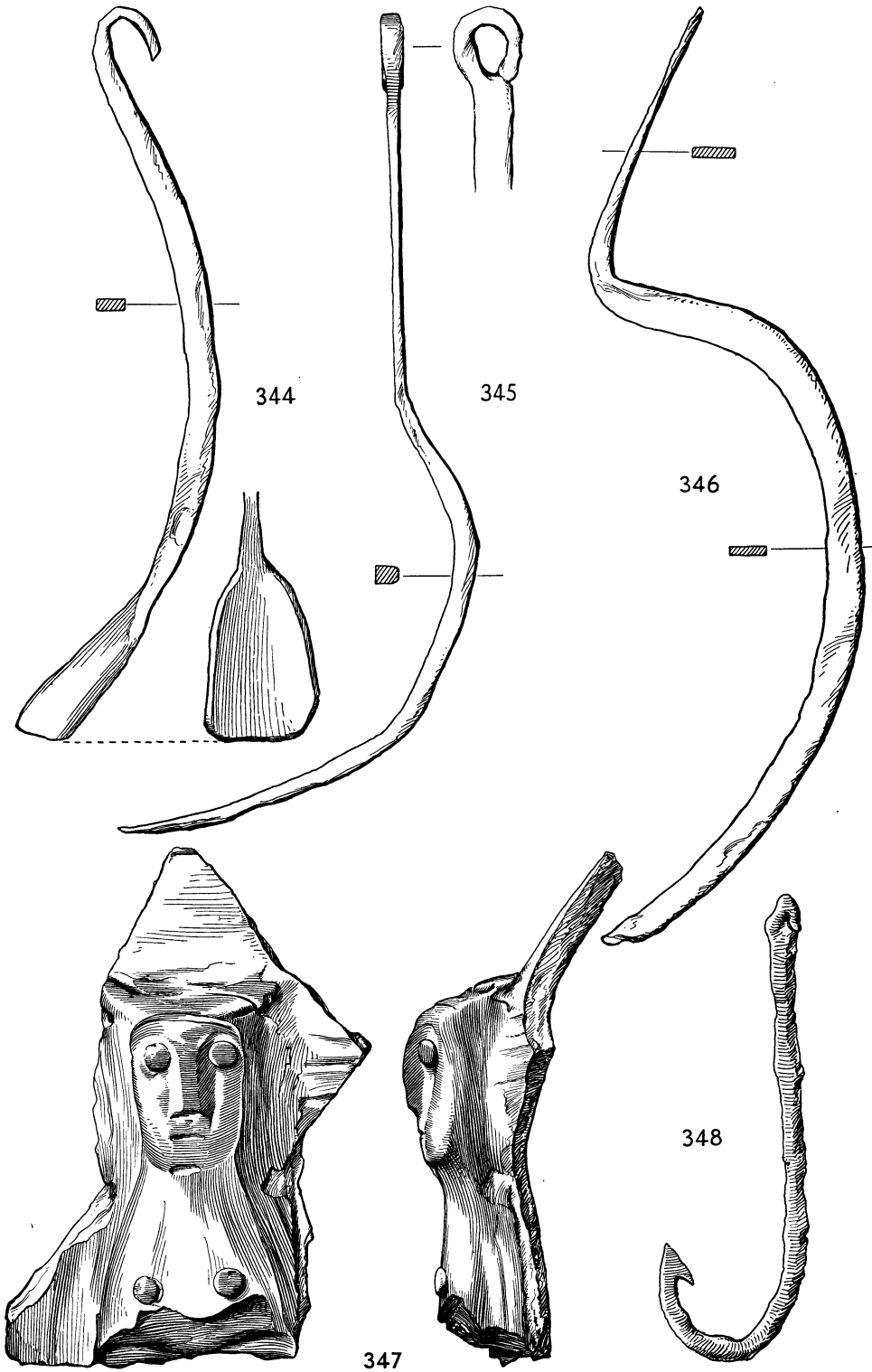
276. Bone casings of a wooden box or casket (1). n. 122



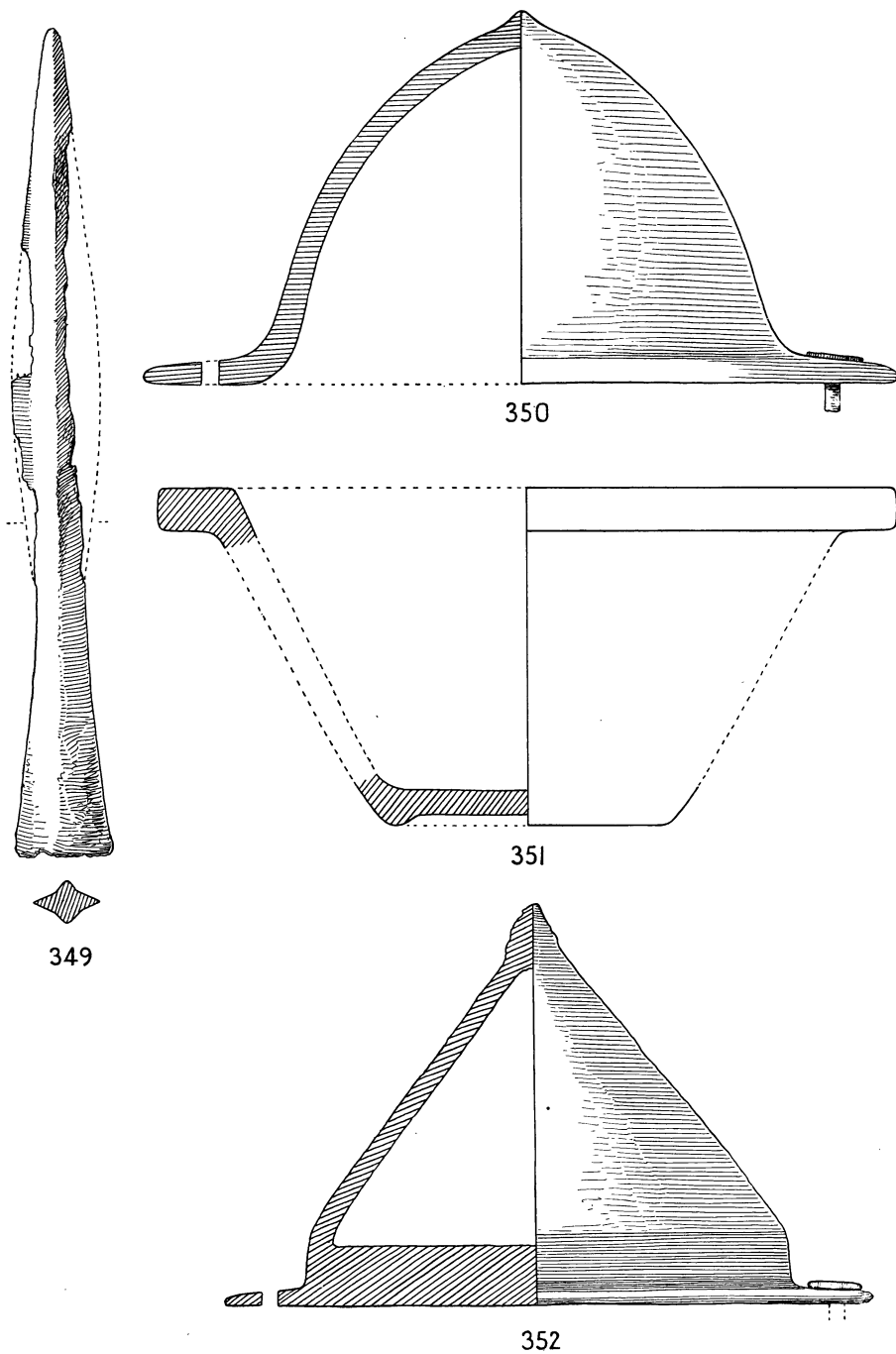




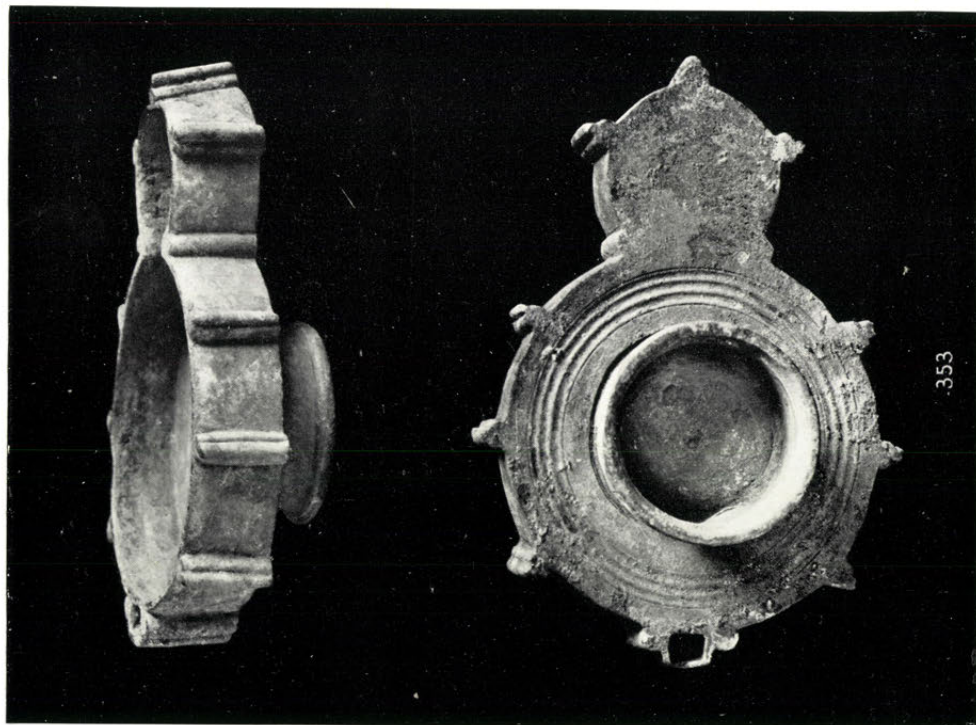




Objects of iron, 344-6, 348 ($\frac{1}{2}$) and pottery, 347 ($\frac{1}{2}$), p. 155



349-51. Objects found with an inhumation burial north of the Saxon Shore fort ($\frac{1}{2}$);
352. Iron shield-boss from inner stone fort ditch ($\frac{1}{2}$), p. 155



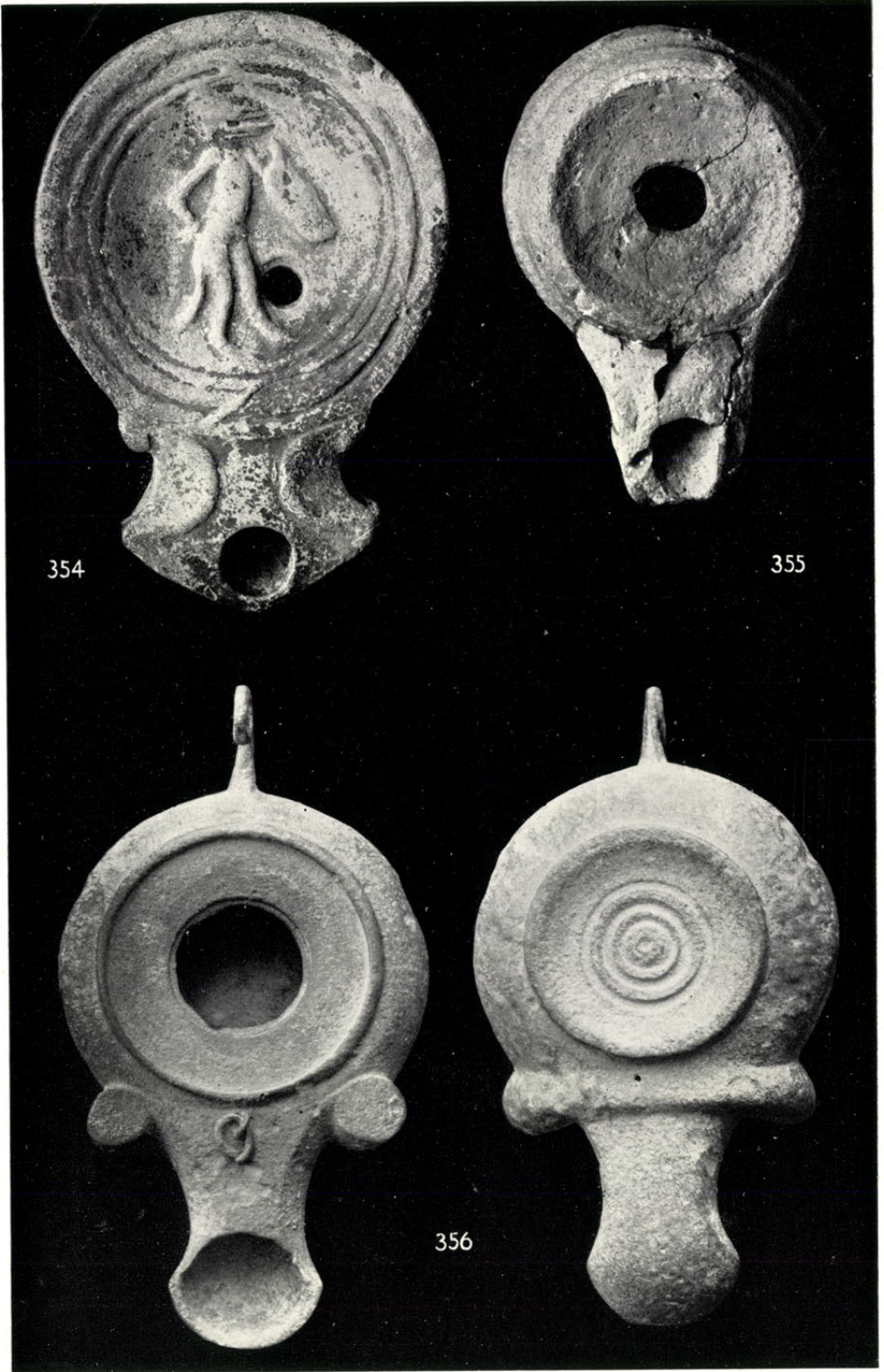
353

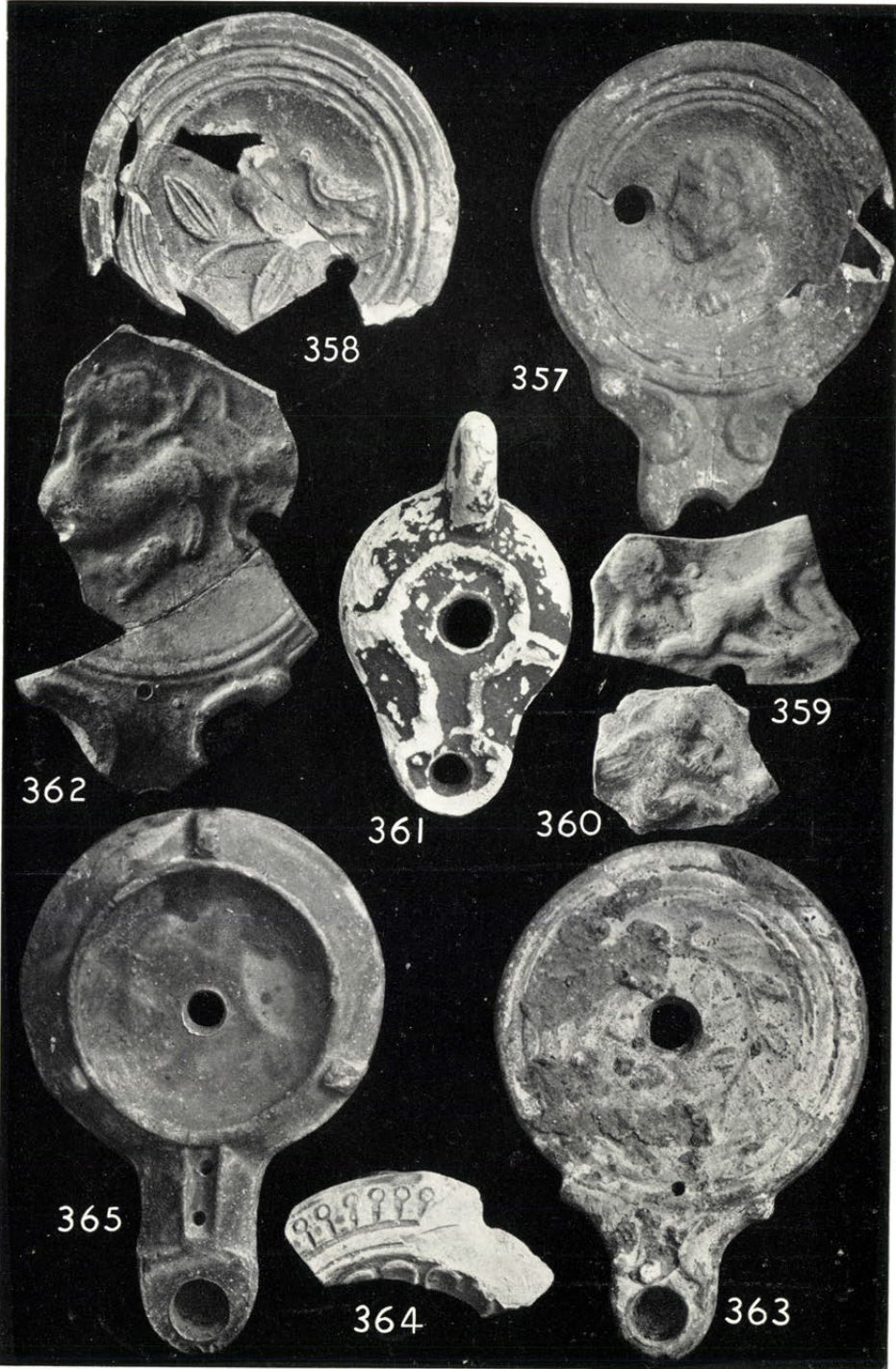
353. Bronze lamp-stand (1), p. 156



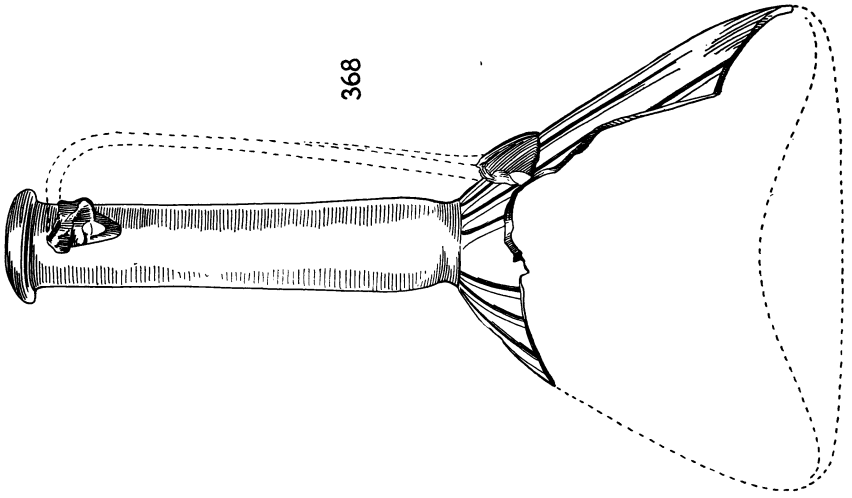
352

352. Iron shield-boss (1), p. 155, and pl. LXIII opp.

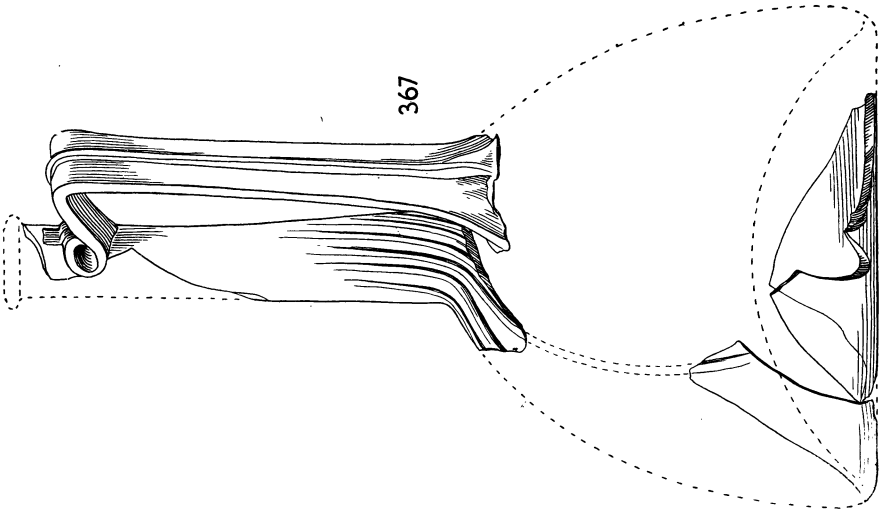




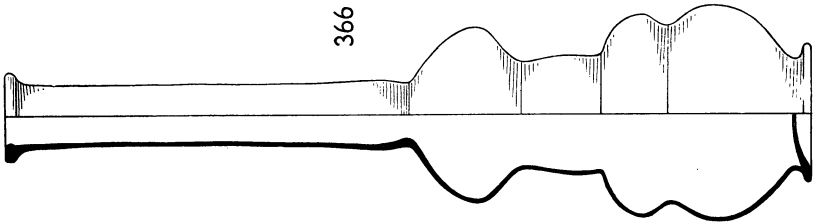
368



367

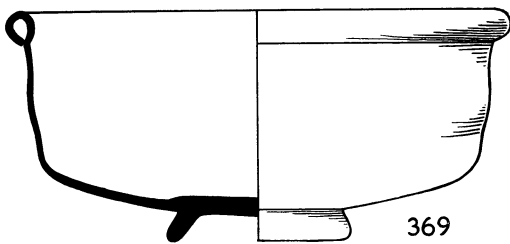


366

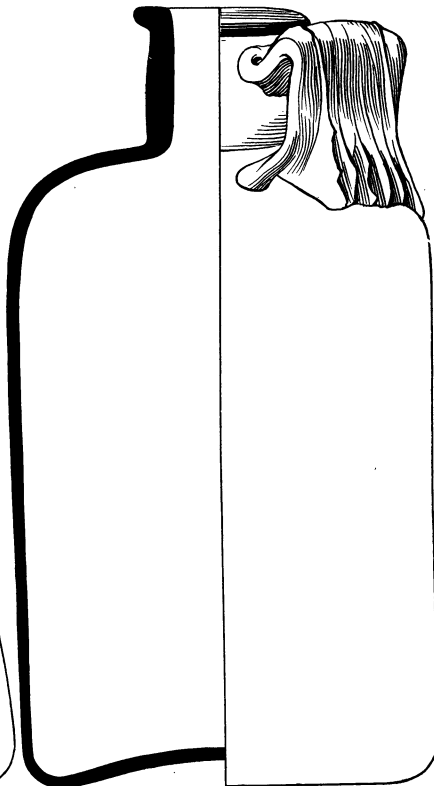




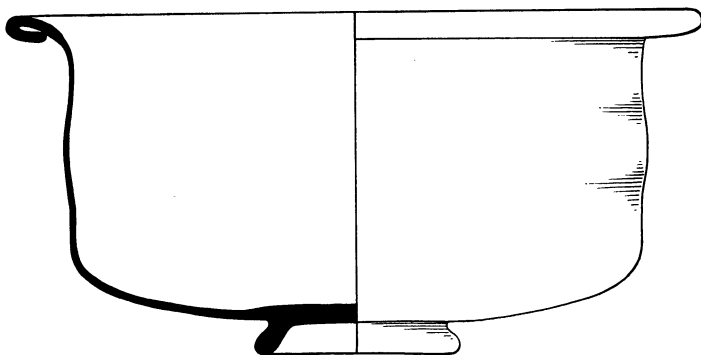
370



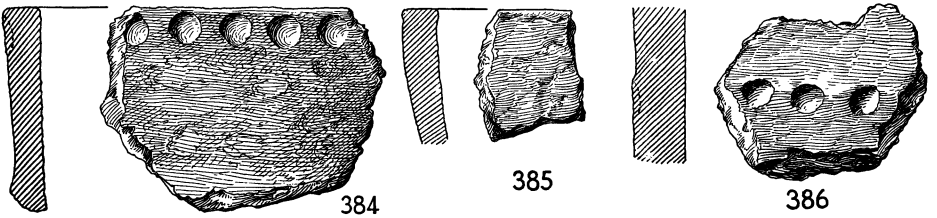
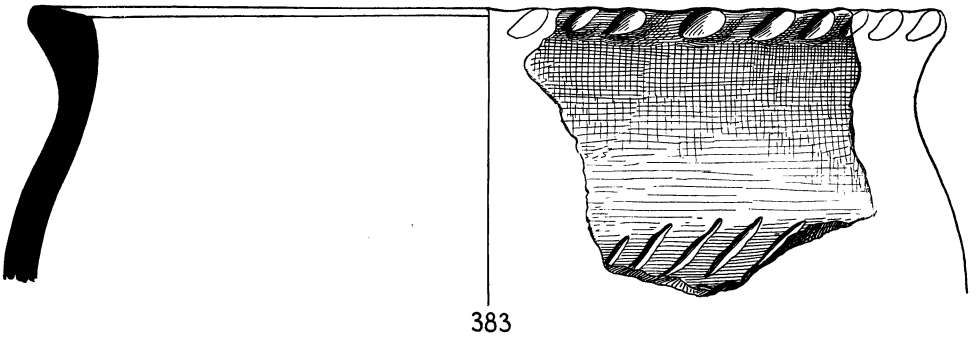
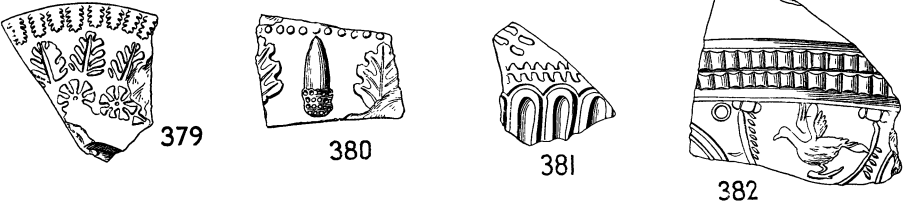
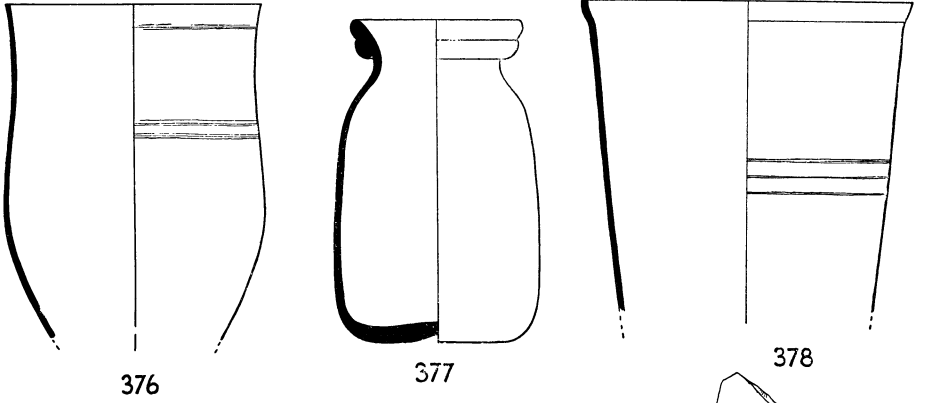
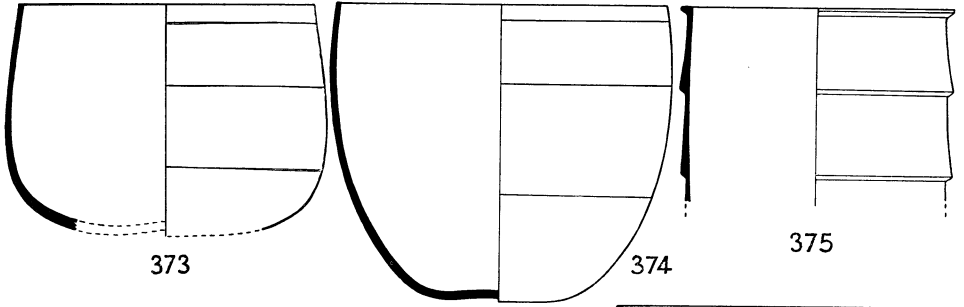
369



371



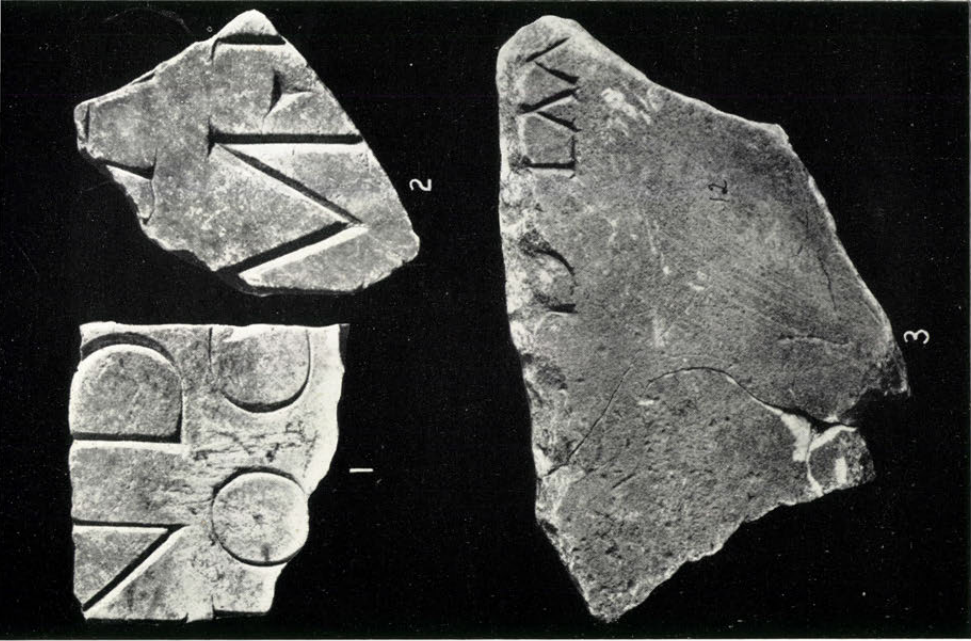
372



Glass, 373-8 ($\frac{1}{4}$), glazed pottery, 379-82, Early Iron Age pottery, 383-6, ($\frac{1}{2}$), pp. 158-60



b. Graffiti (1), p. 255



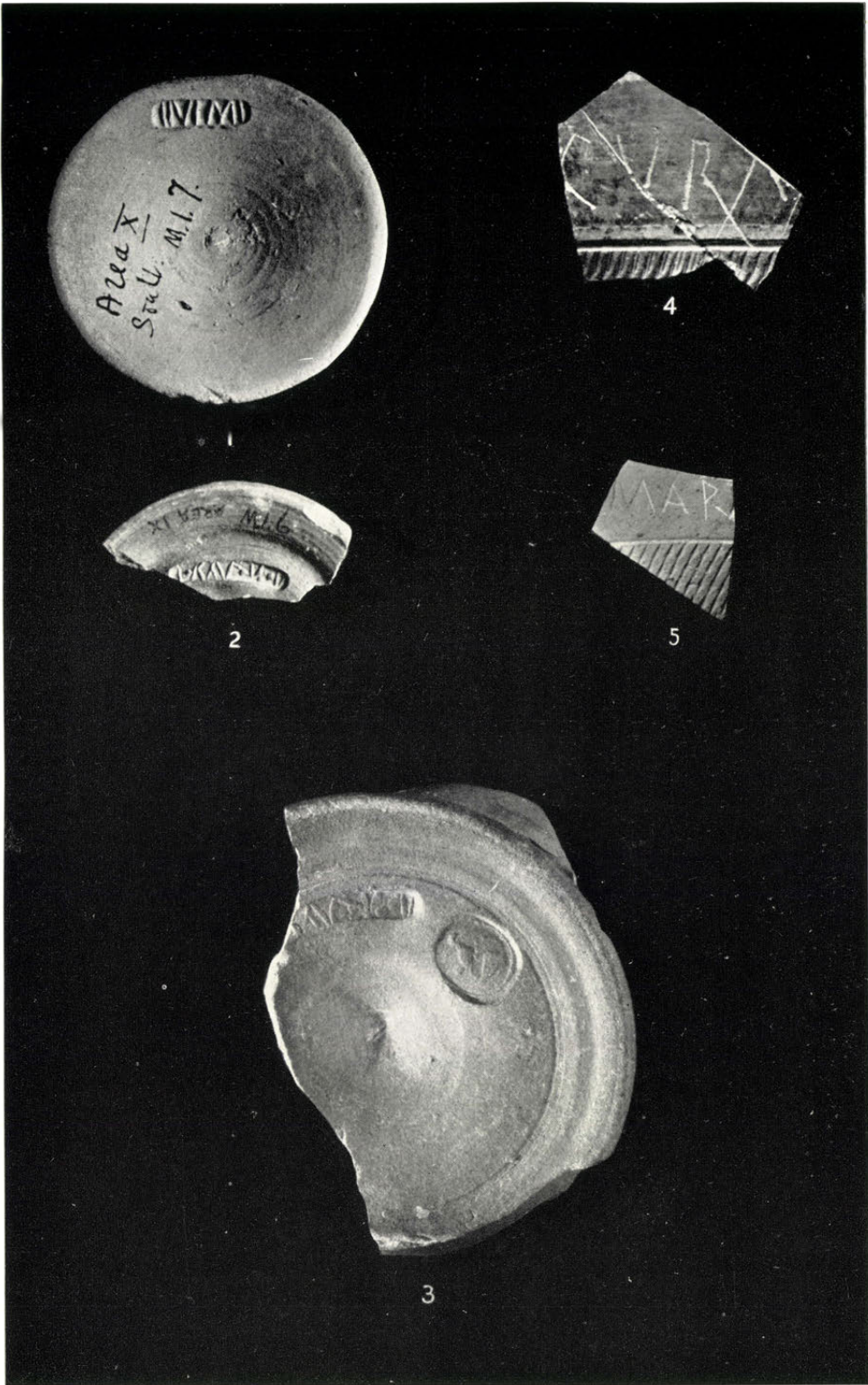
a. Part of the inscription from the Monument (3), p. 46



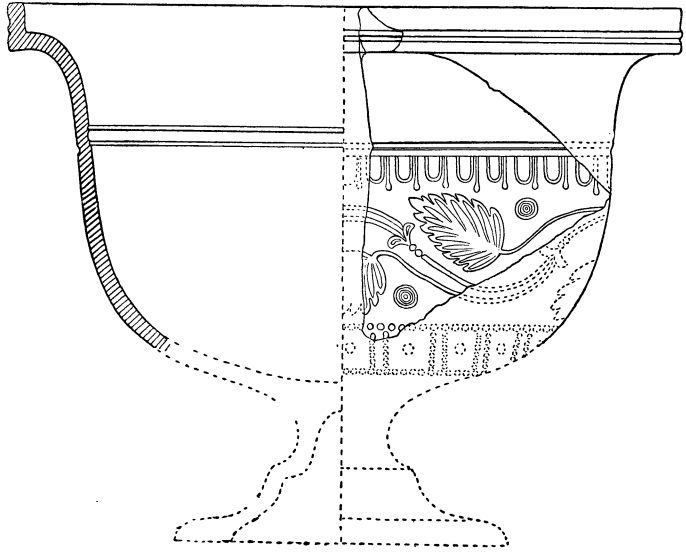
a. Lead weight with iron handle; and altar. p. 257



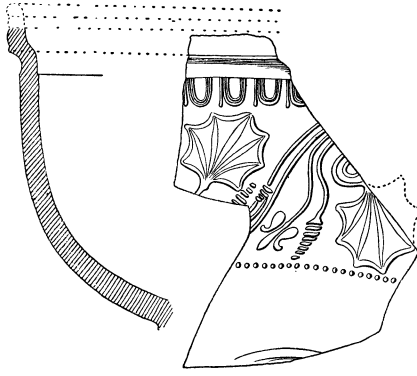
b. Inscribed tile (3). p. 256



Belgic stamps, p. 240, and Graffiti (†), p. 255



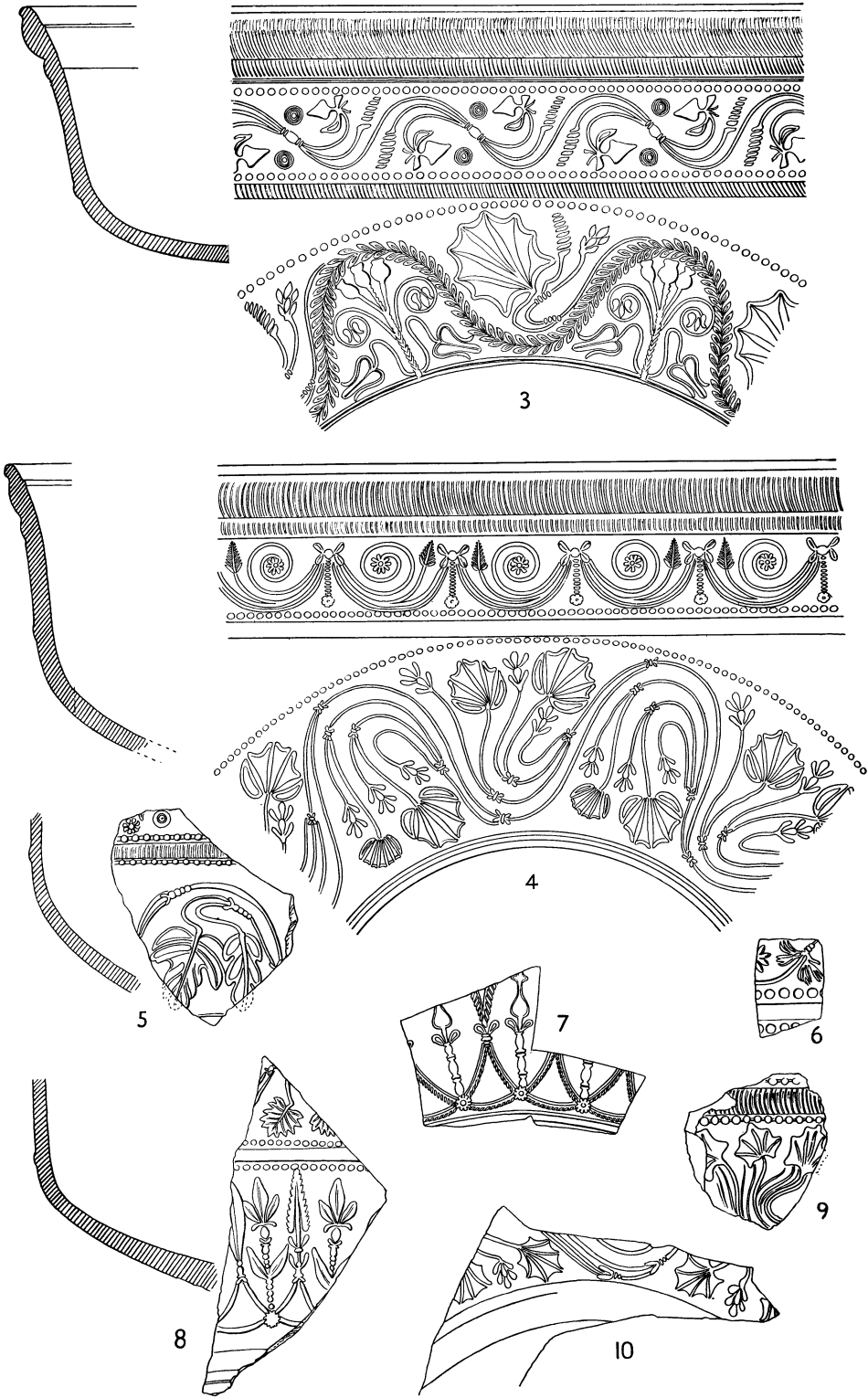
1



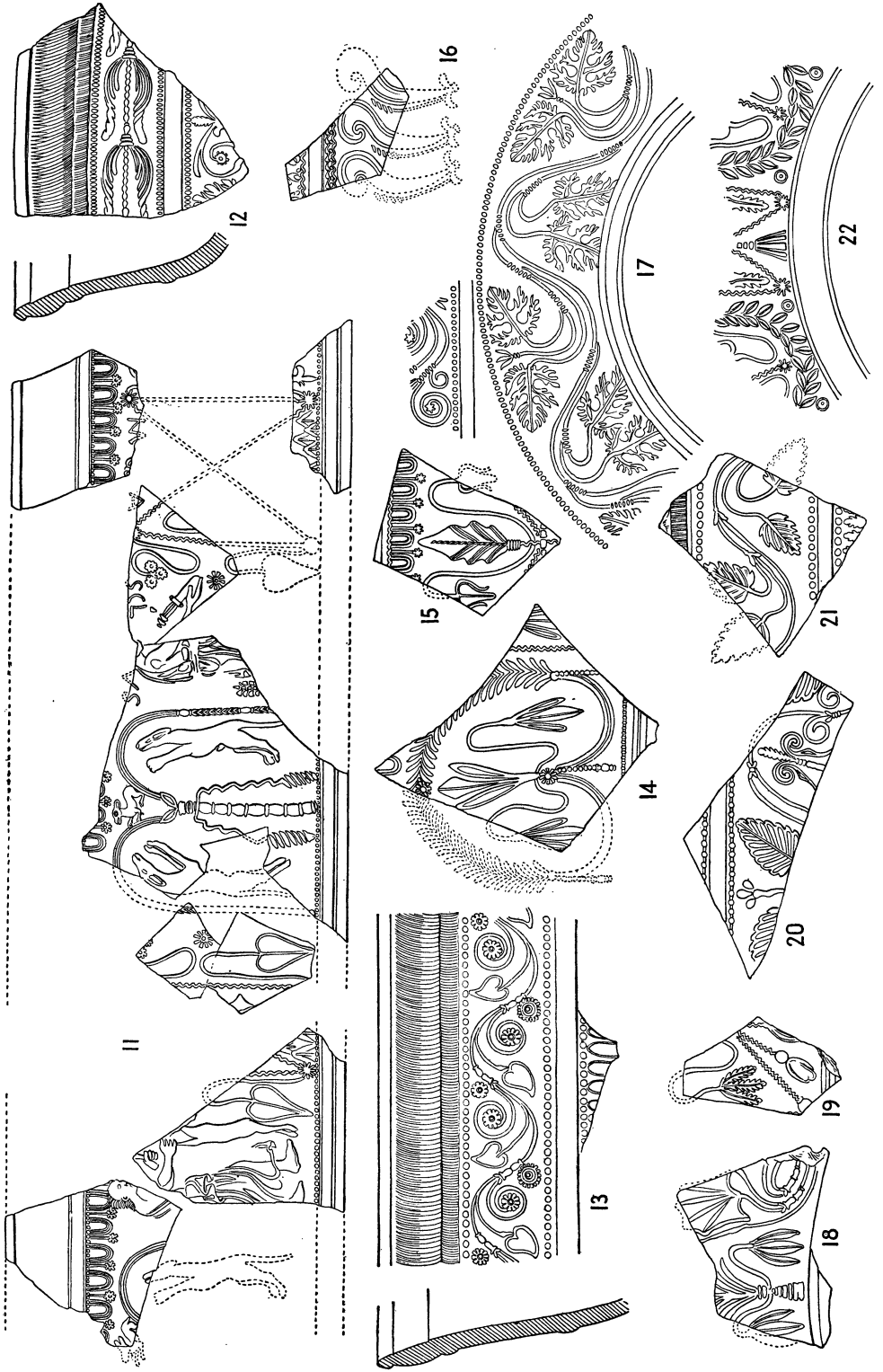
2

Decorated Samian ($\frac{1}{2}$), pp. 160-1

PLATE LXXIV



Decorated Samian ($\frac{1}{2}$), pp. 161-3



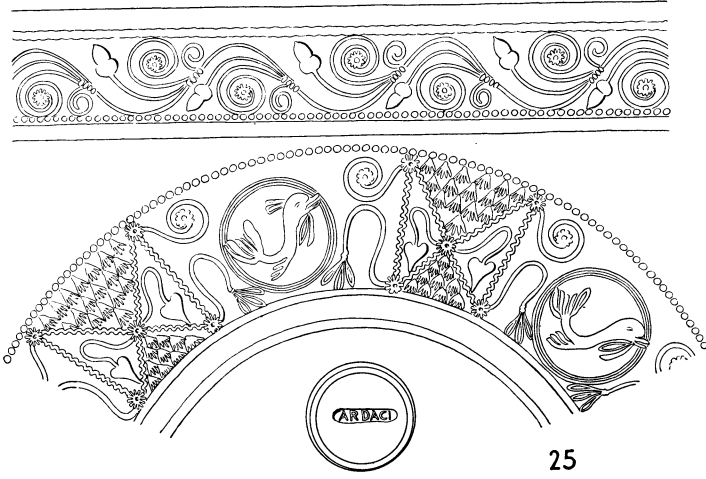
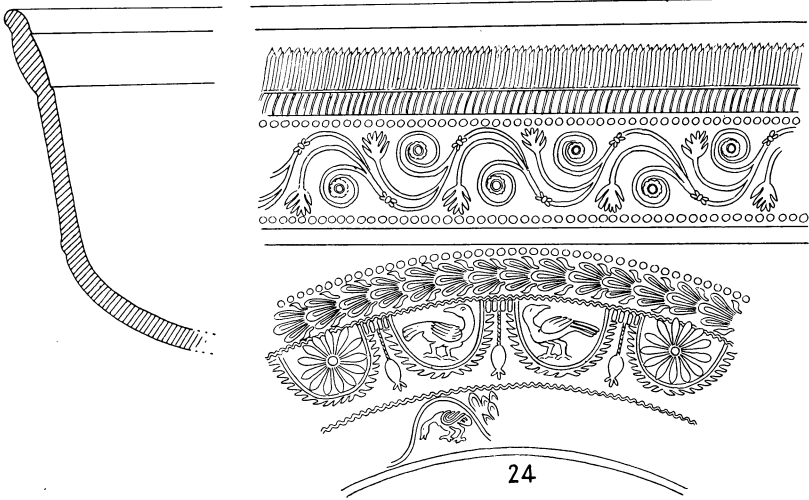
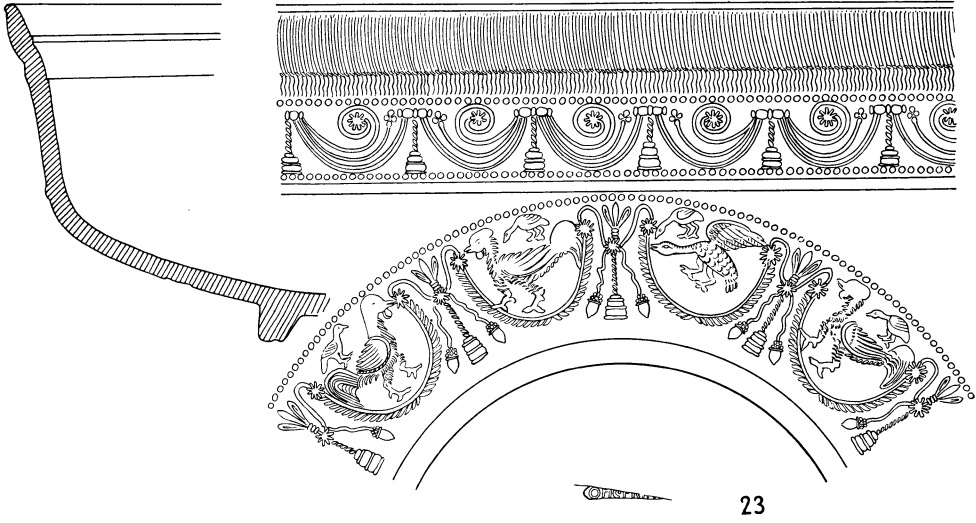


PLATE LXXVII

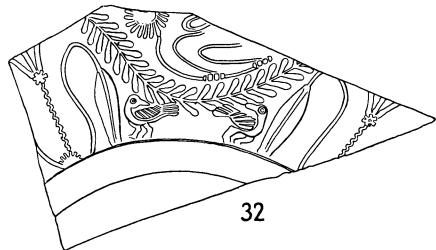
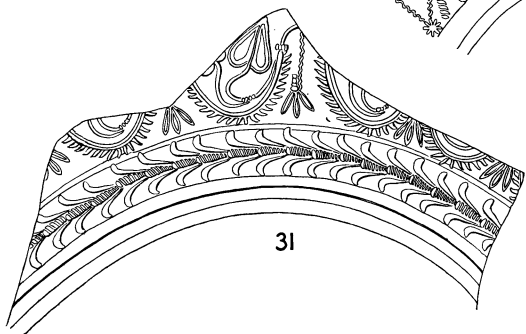
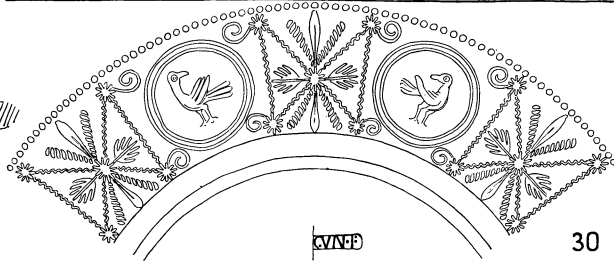
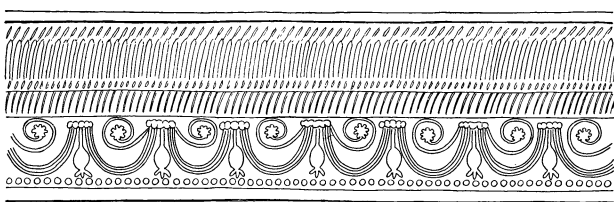
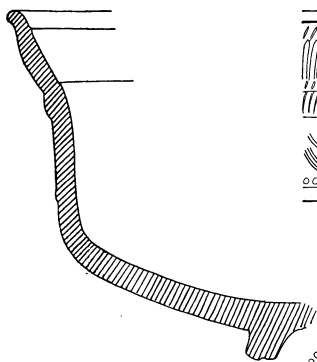
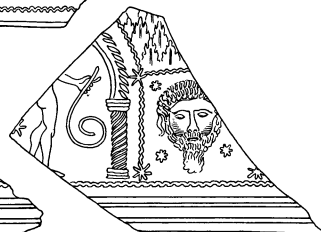
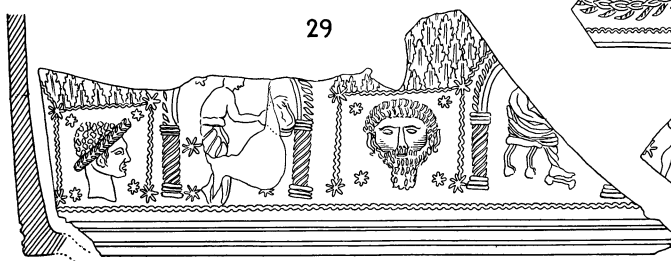
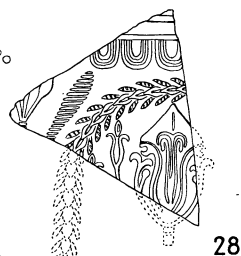
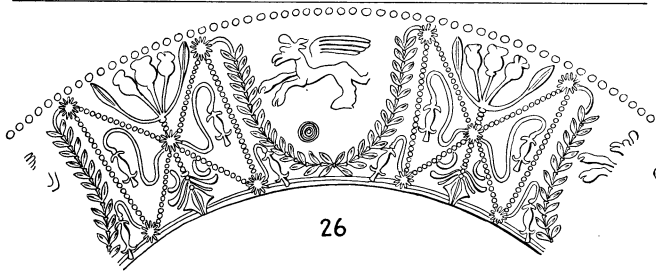
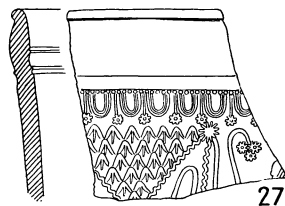
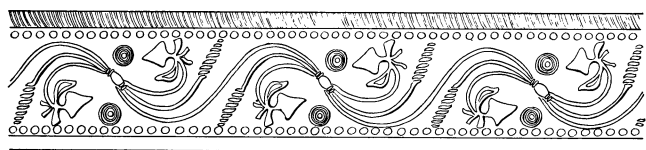
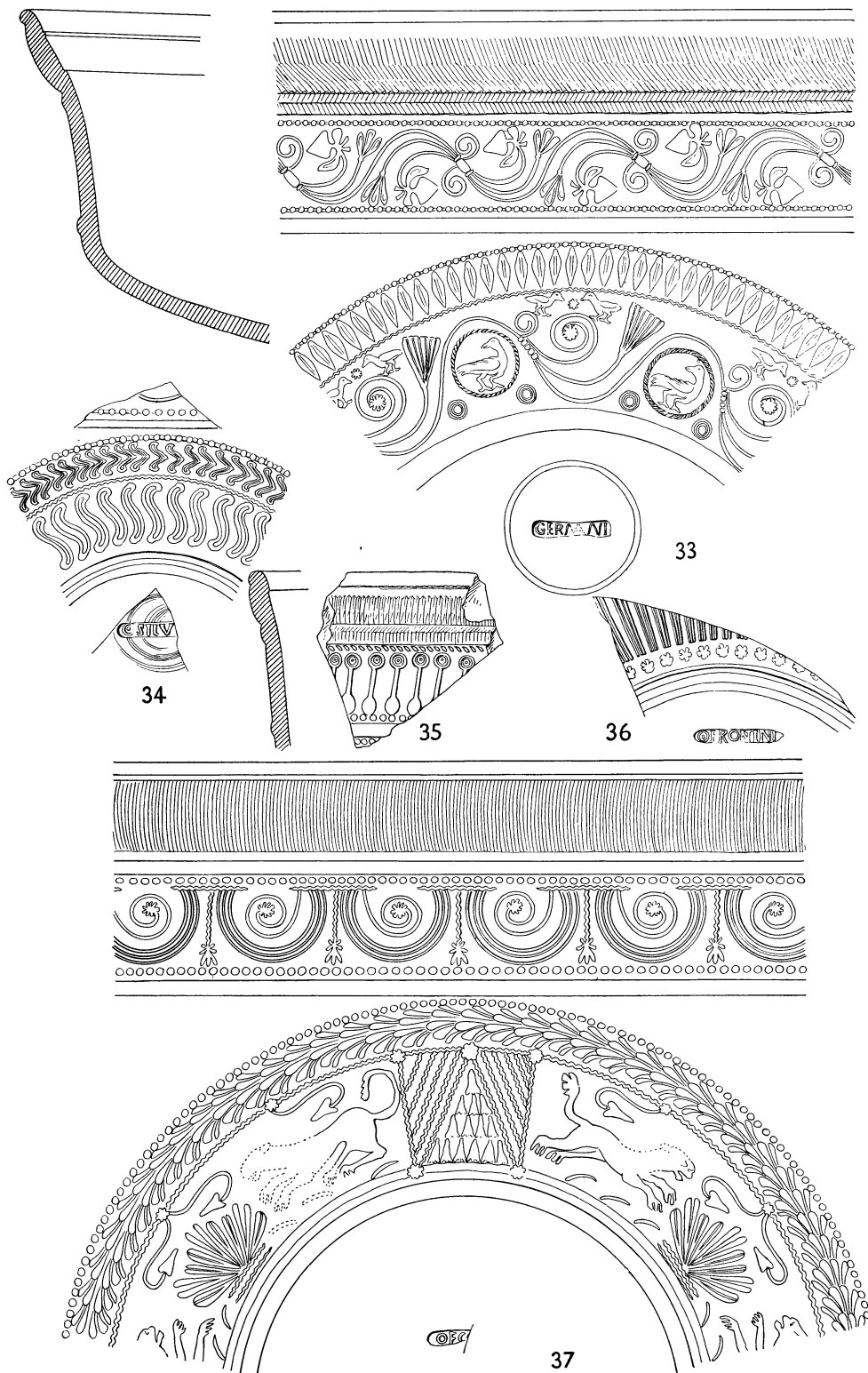
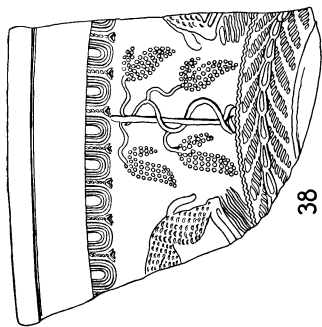
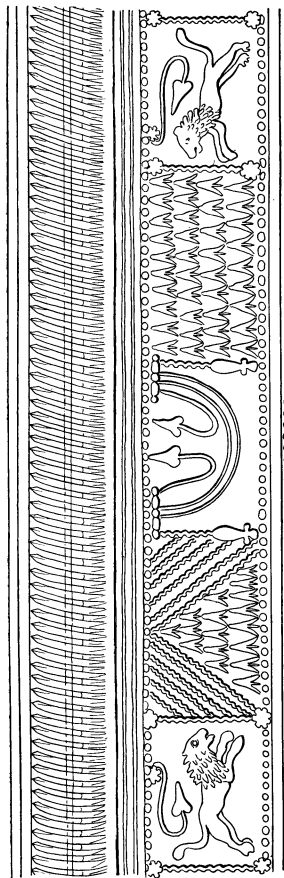


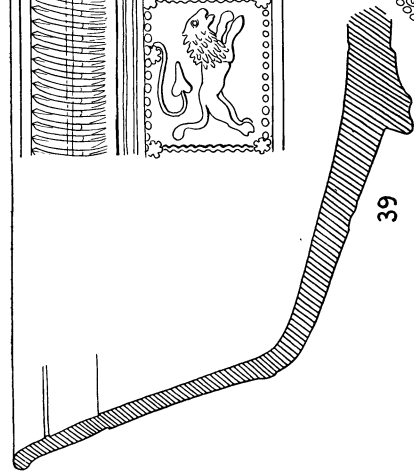
PLATE LXXVIII



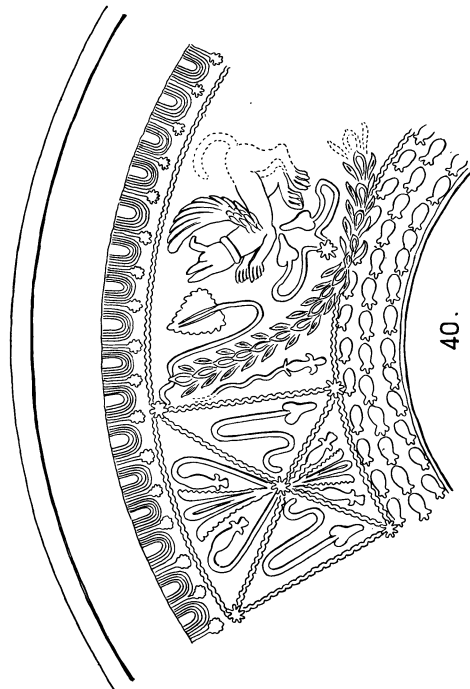
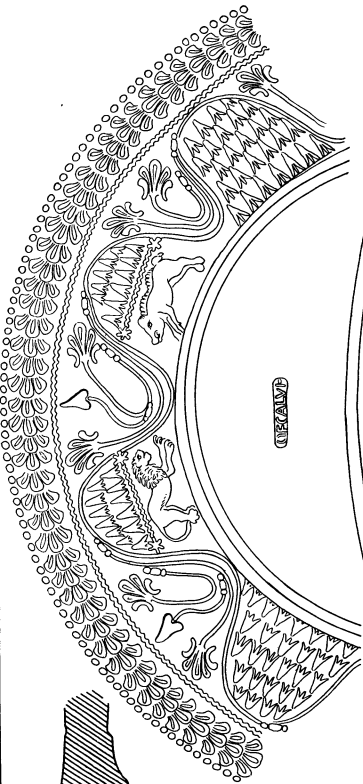
Decorated Samian ($\frac{1}{2}$), pp. 170-1



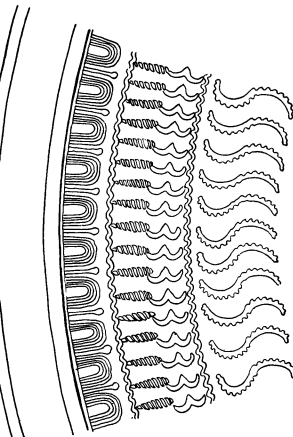
38



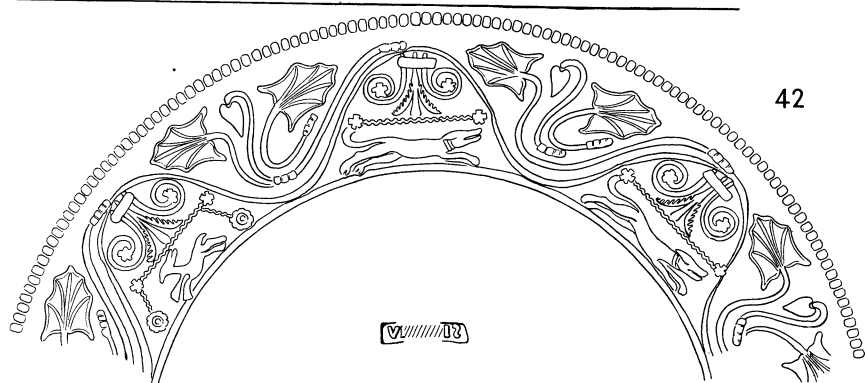
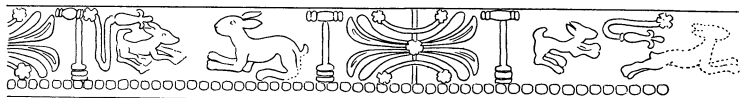
39



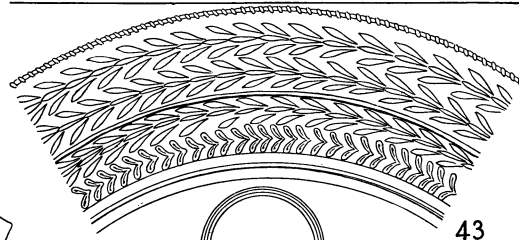
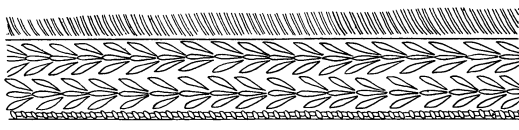
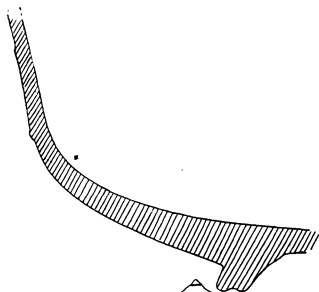
40.



41



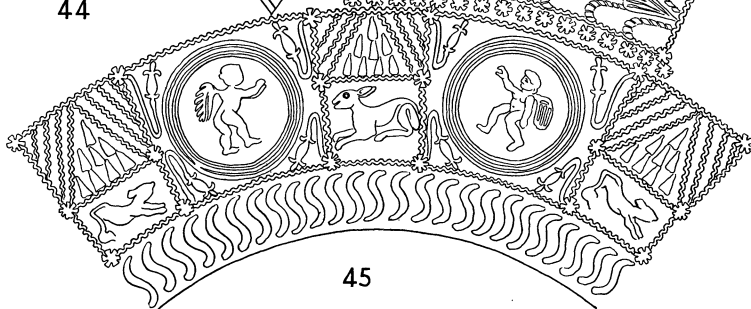
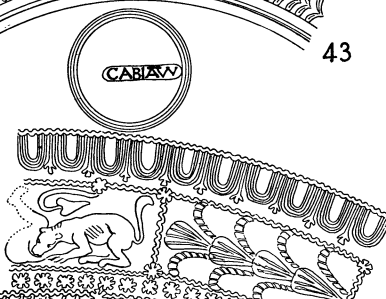
42



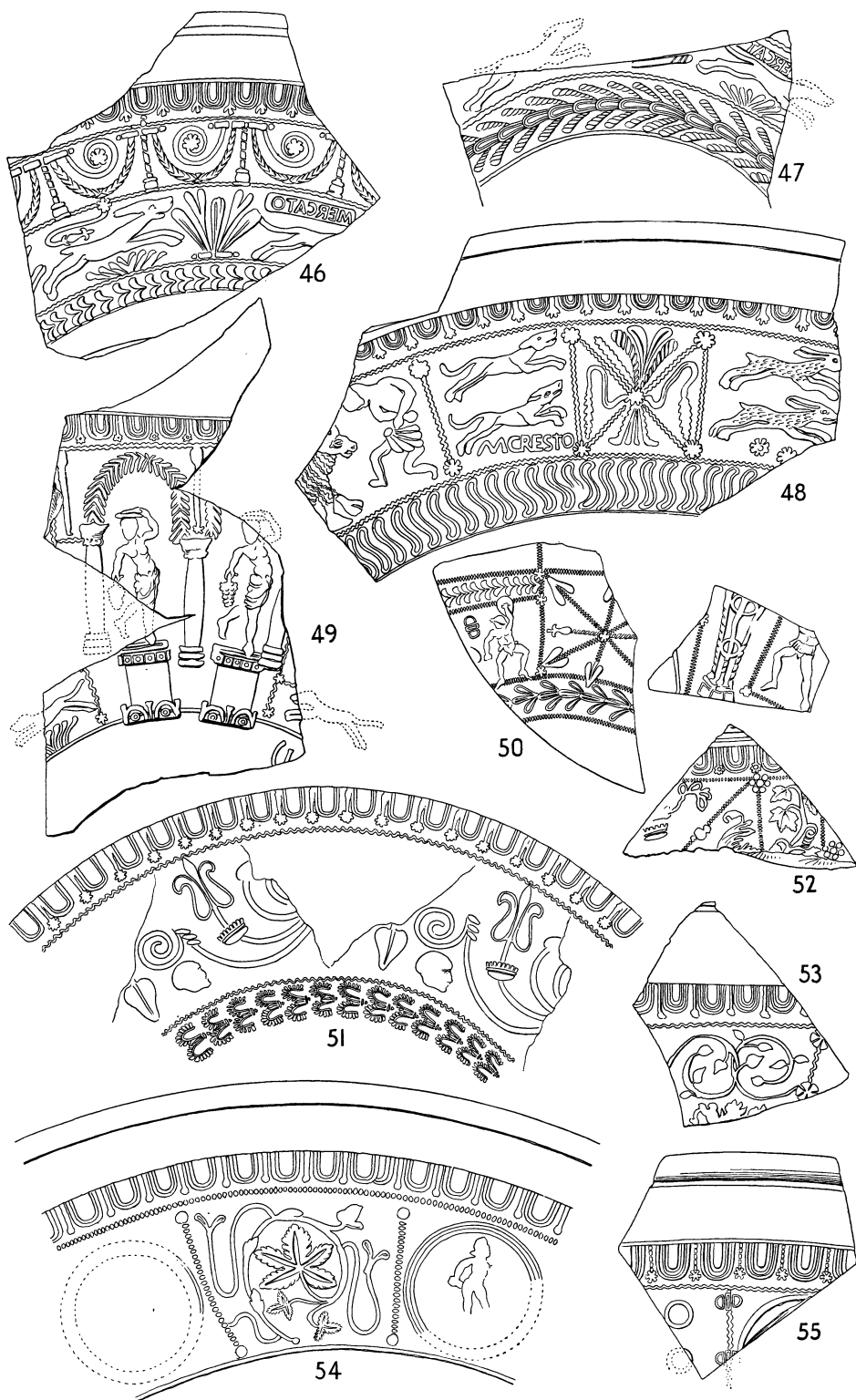
43



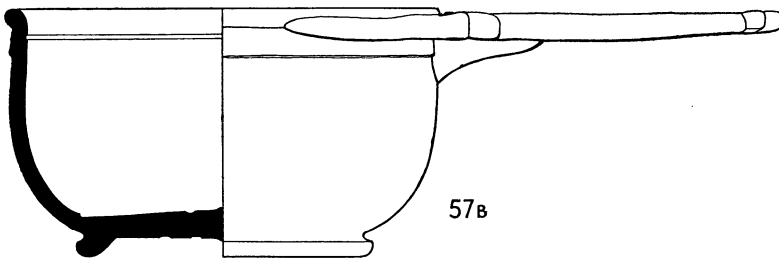
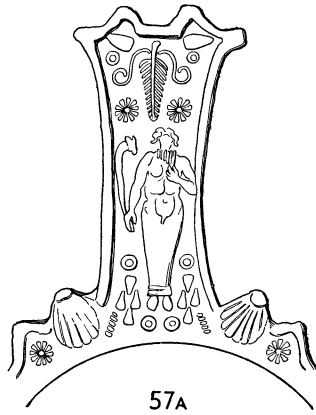
44



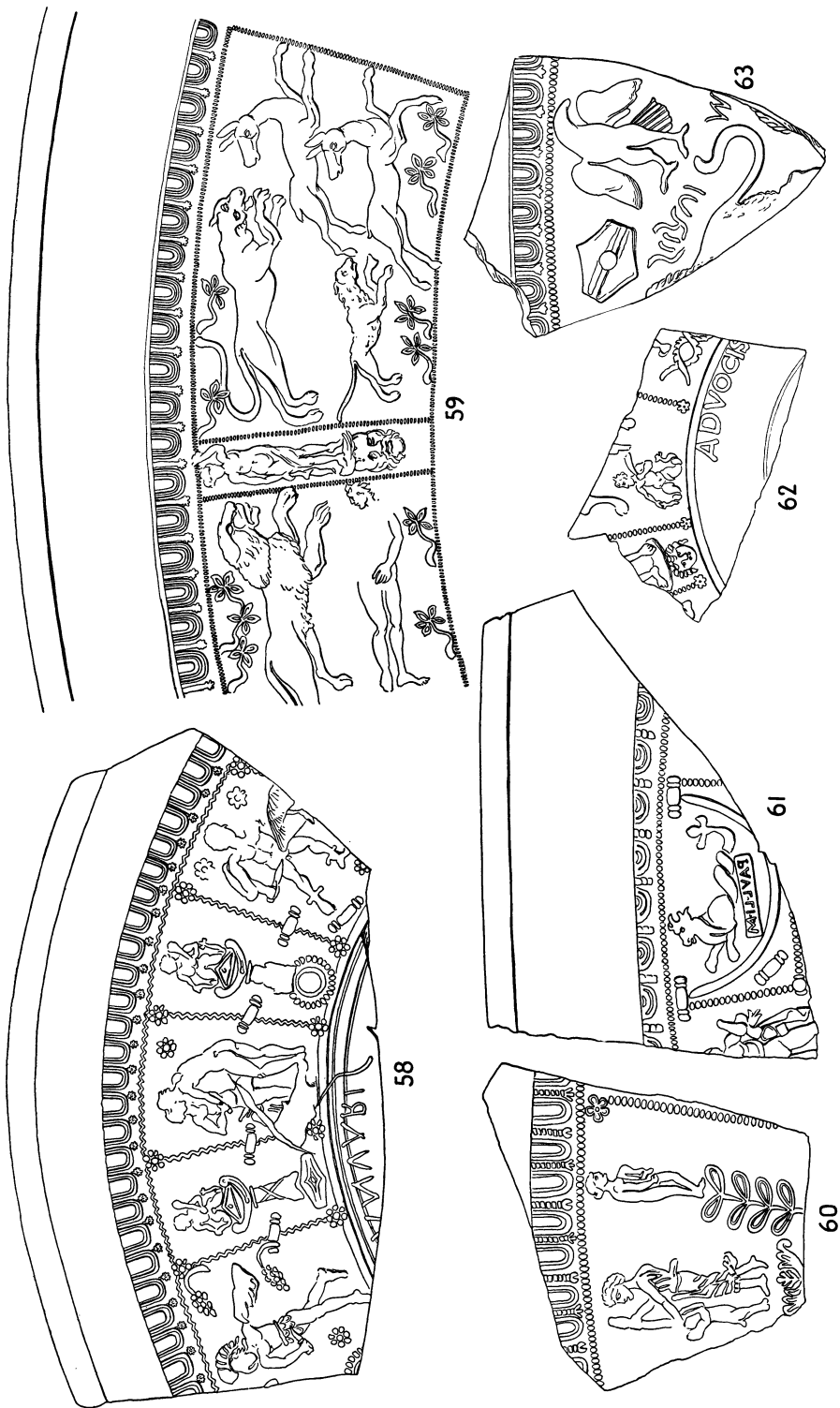
45

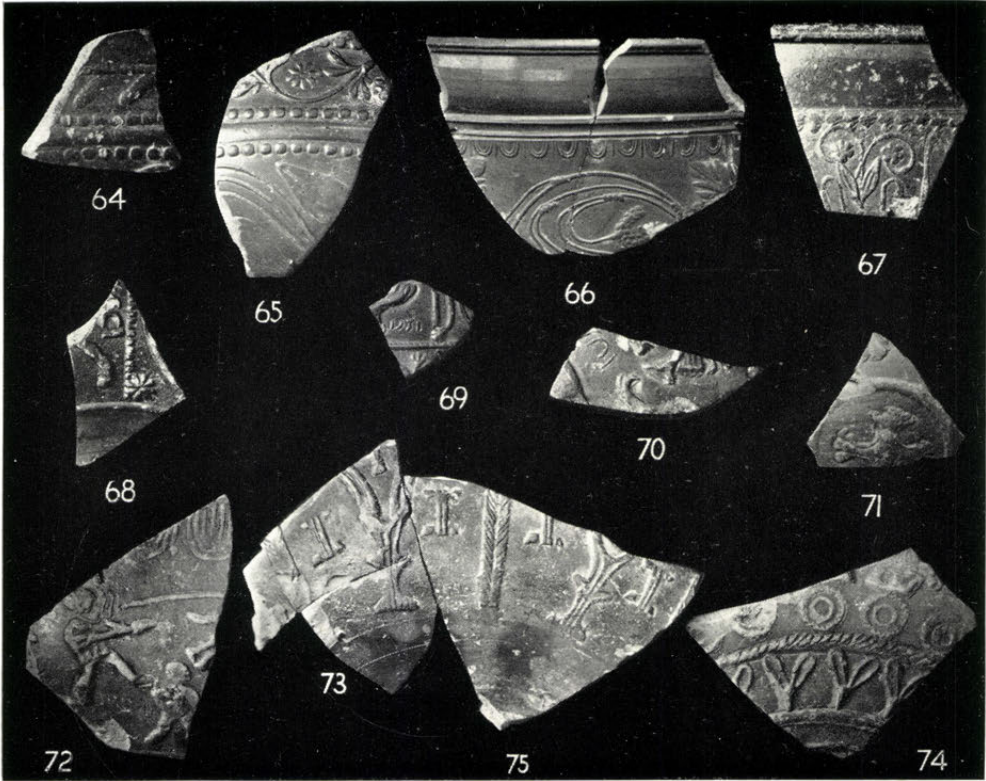


Decorated Samian (1/2), pp. 174-7



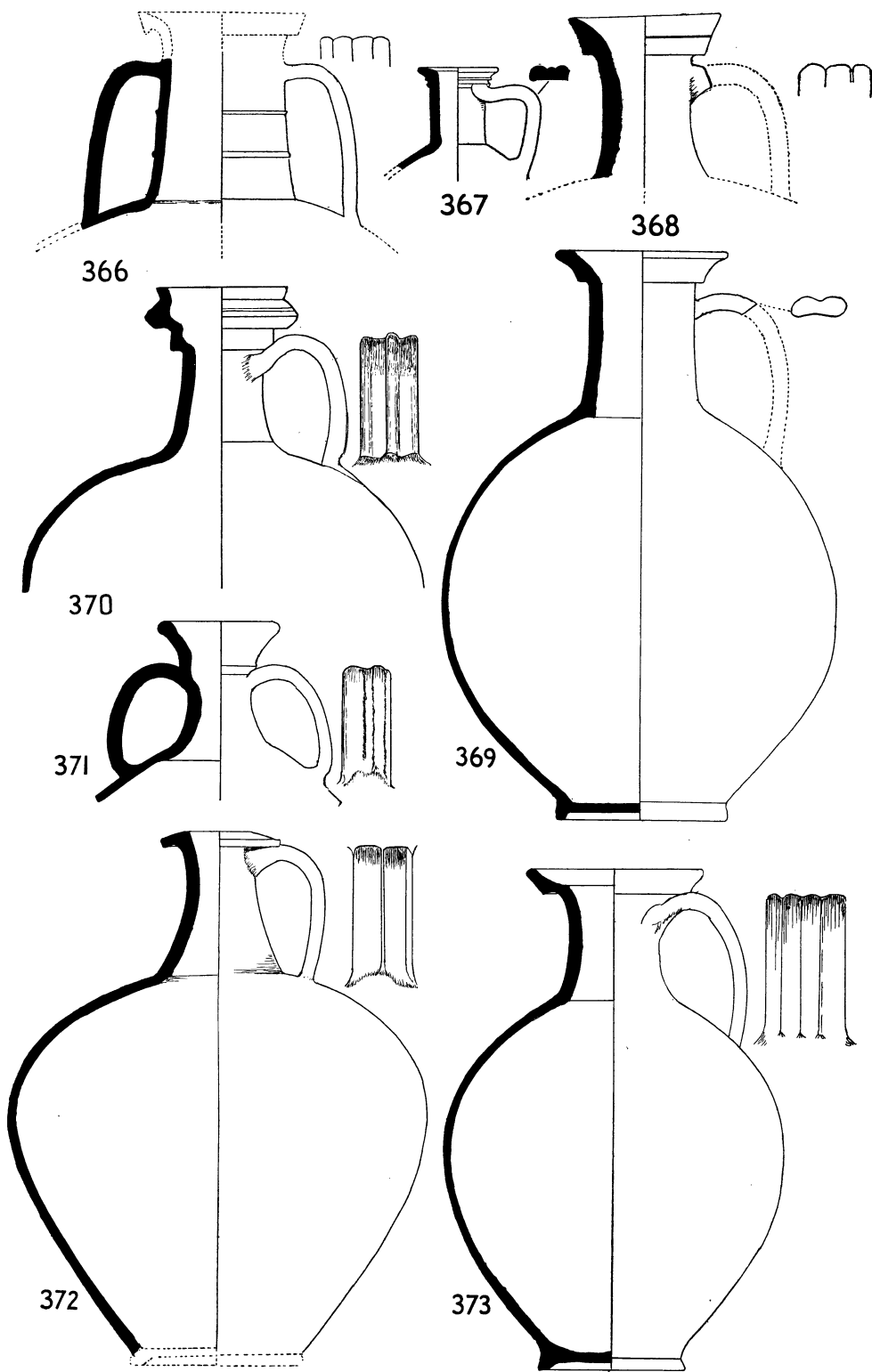
Decorated Samian ($\frac{1}{2}$), p. 177-9

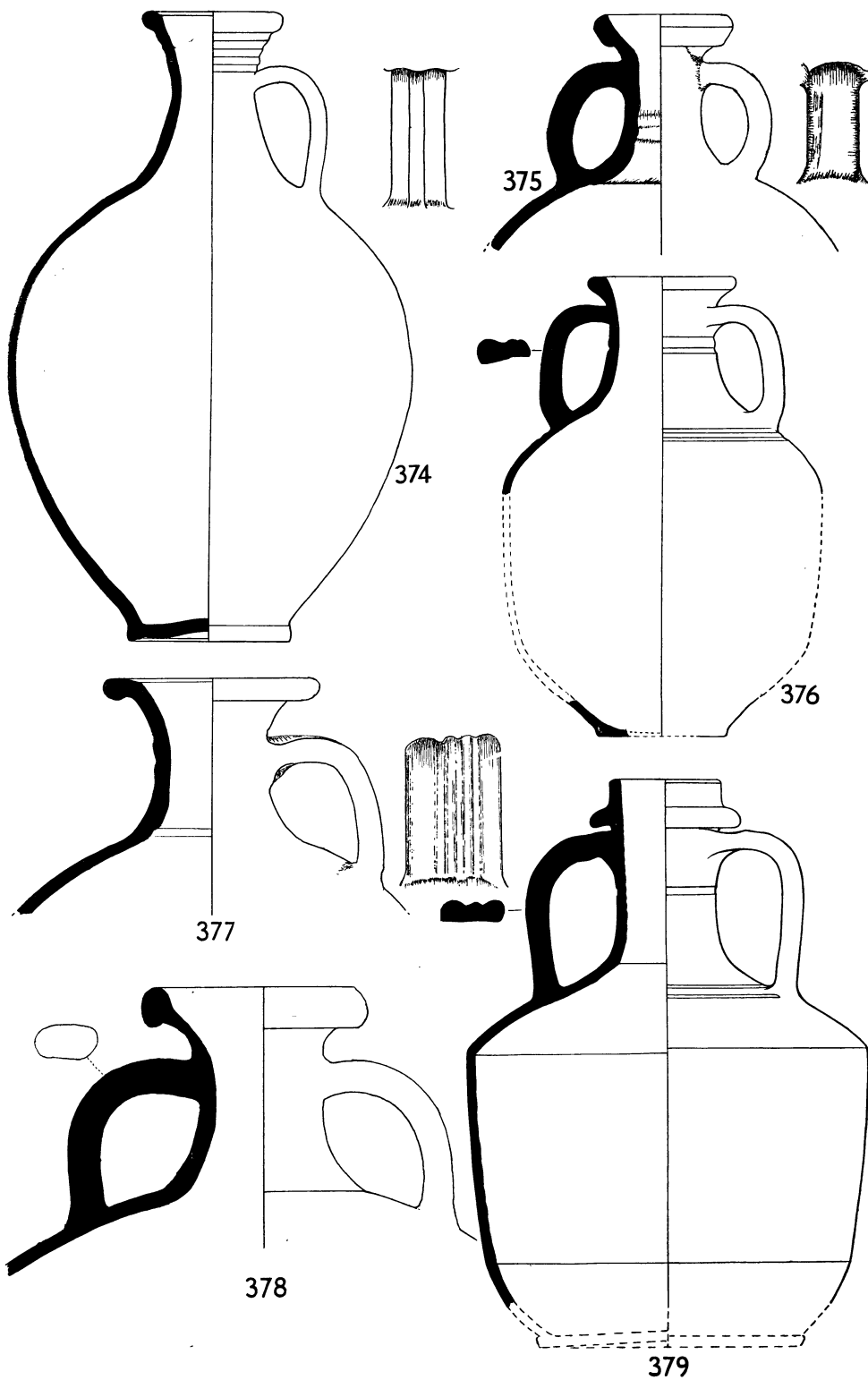




76

Decorated Samian ($\frac{1}{2}$), pp. 182-3





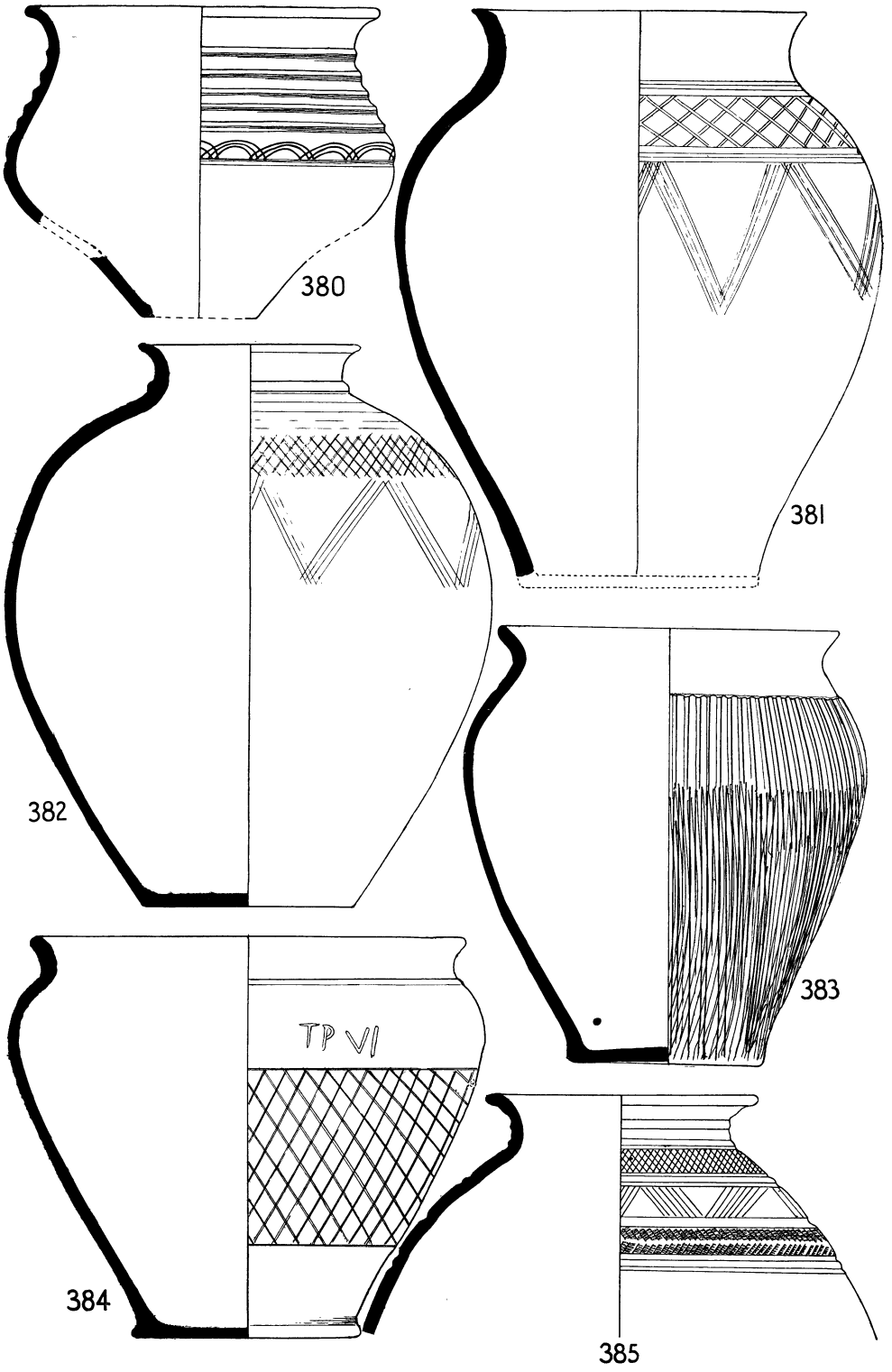
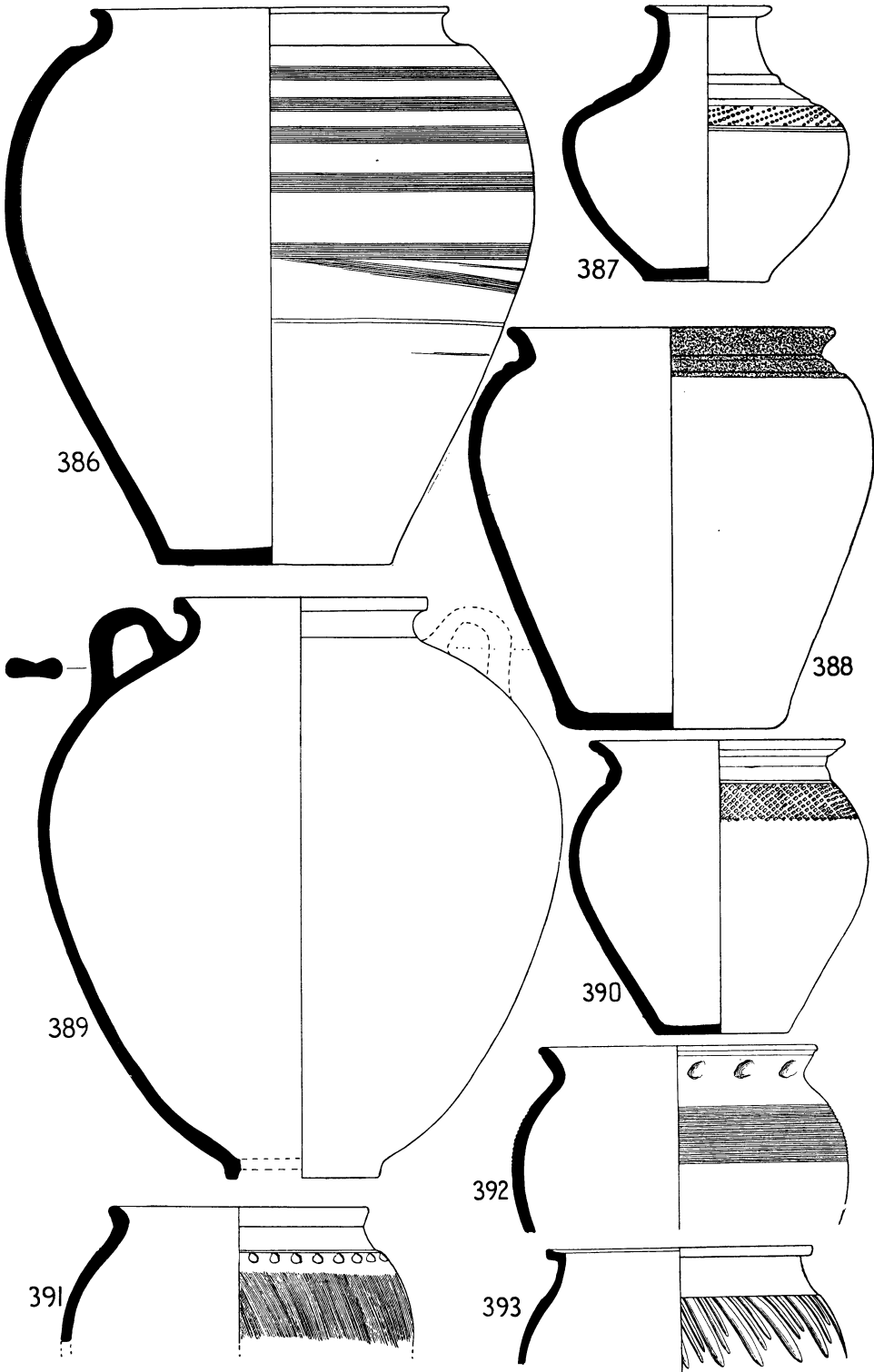
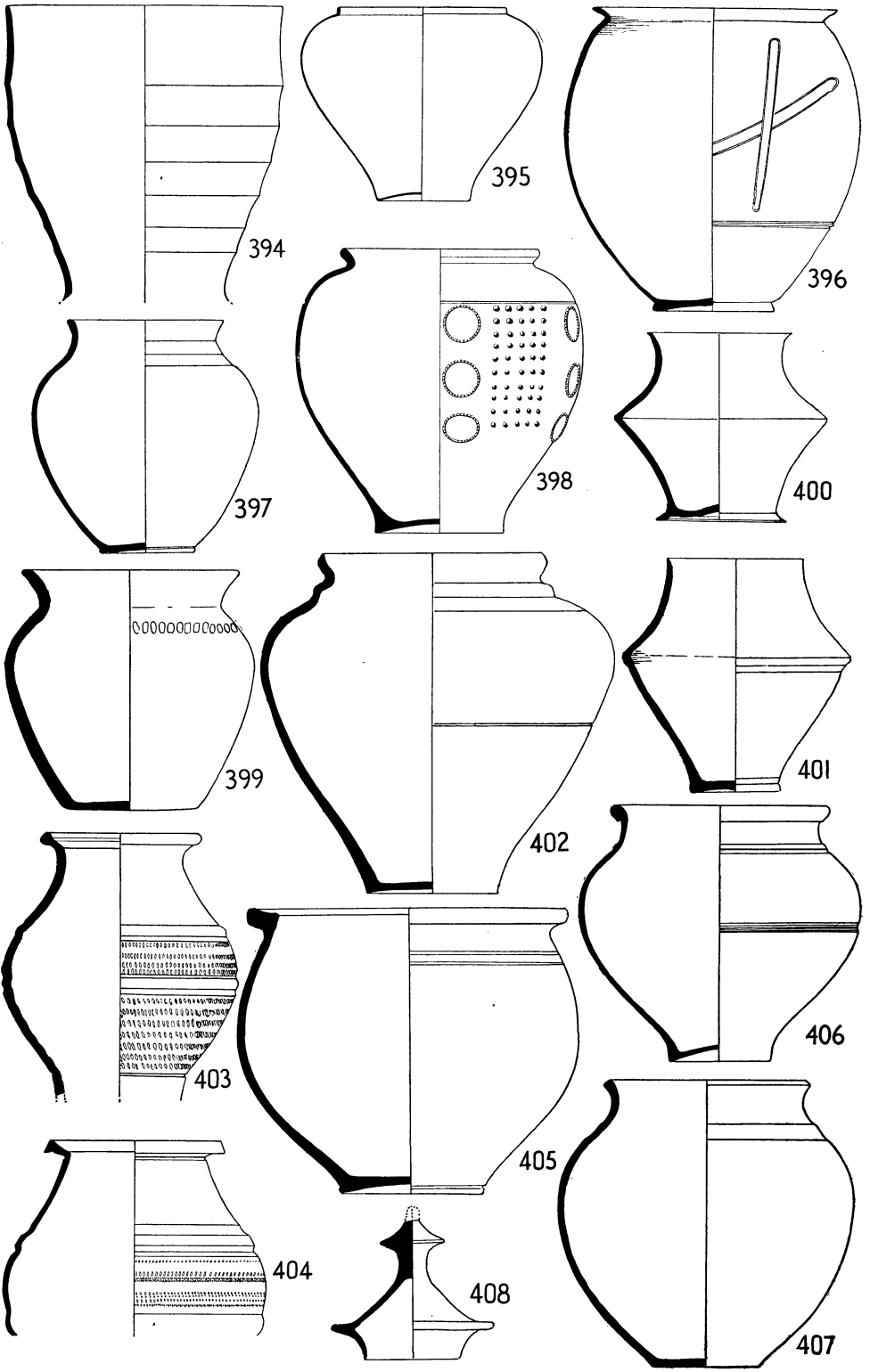


PLATE LXXXVIII



Coarse pottery (1), pp. 260-1

PLATE LXXXIX



Coarse pottery ($\frac{1}{4}$), pp. 261-2

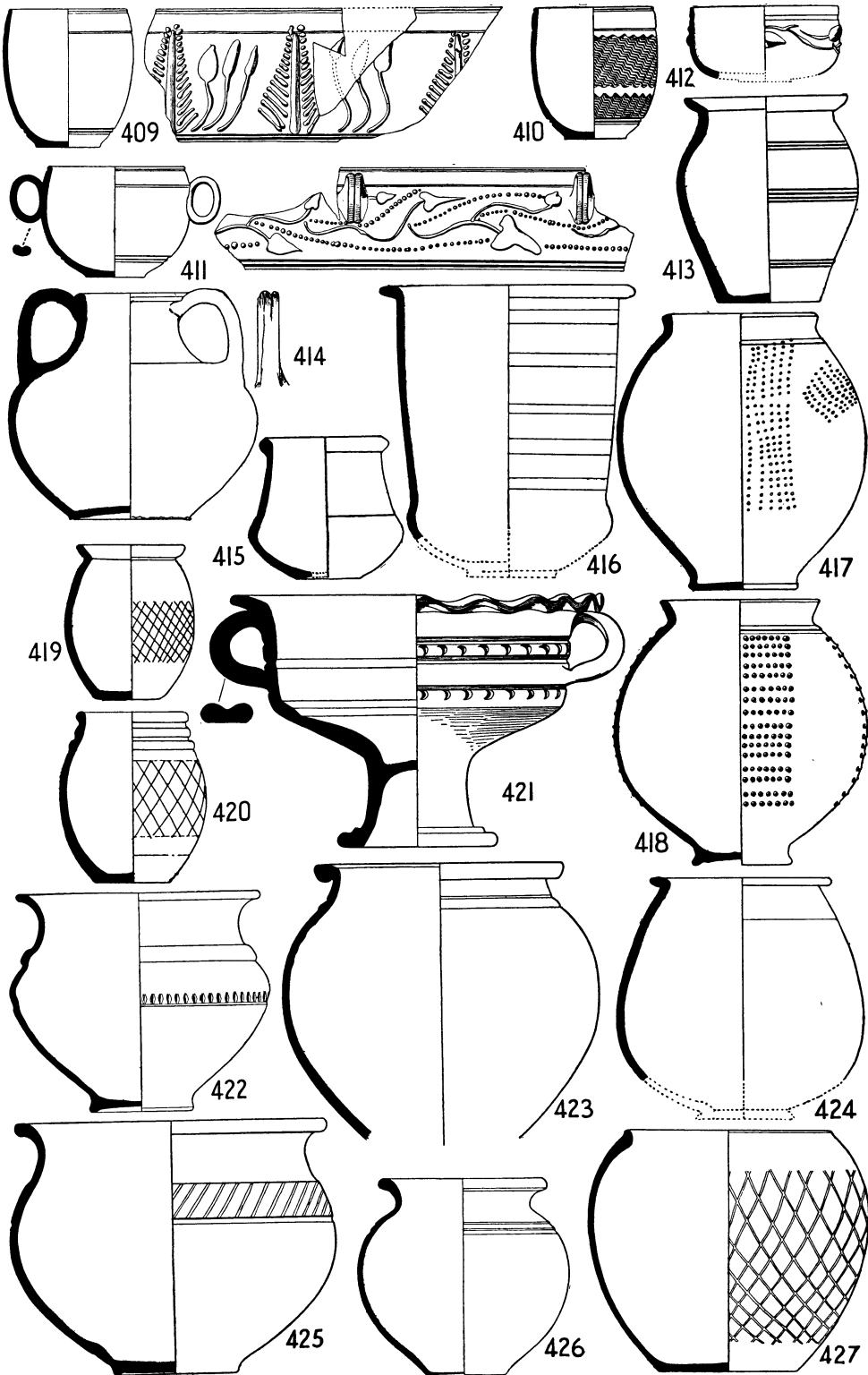
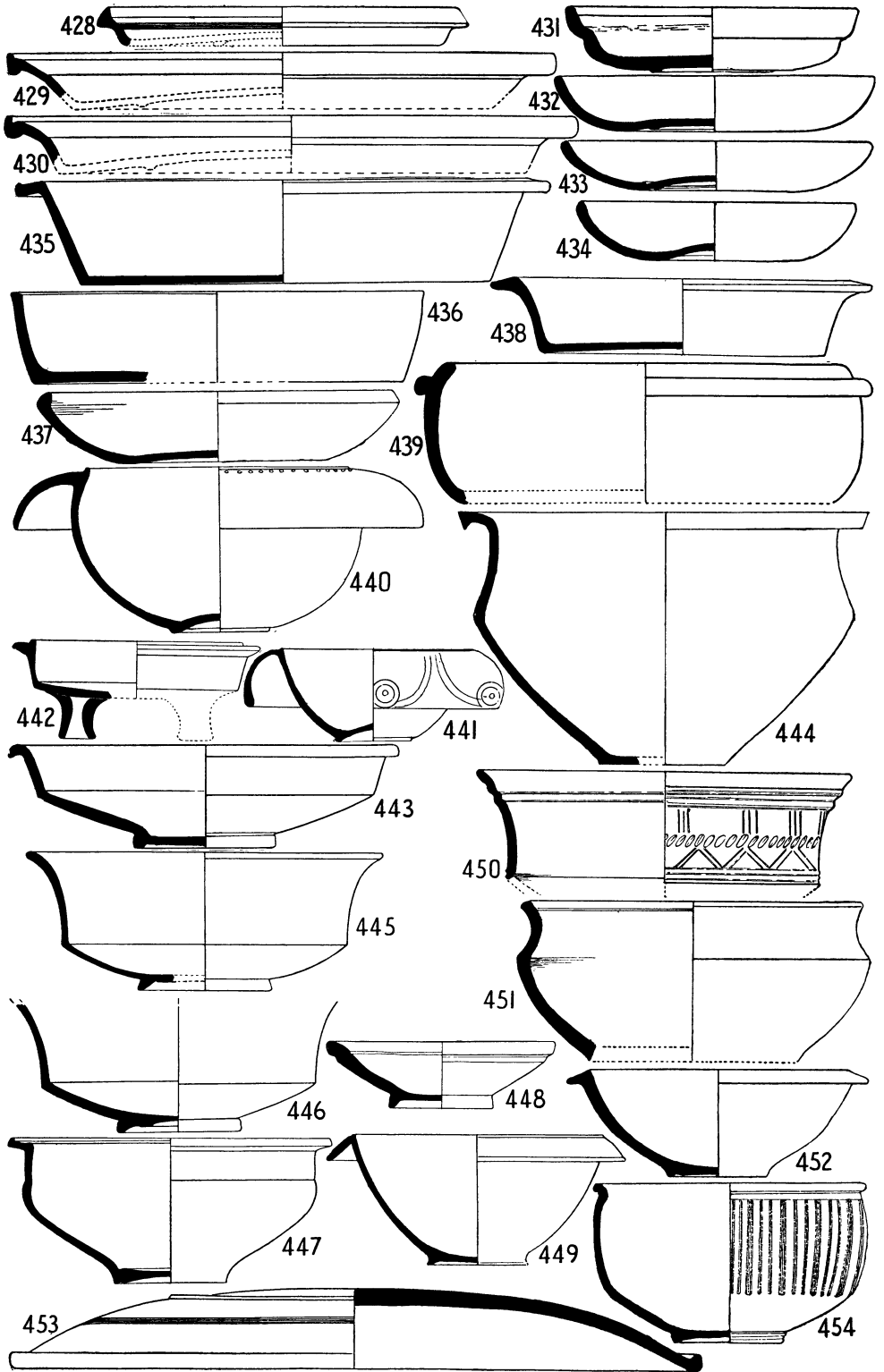


PLATE XCI



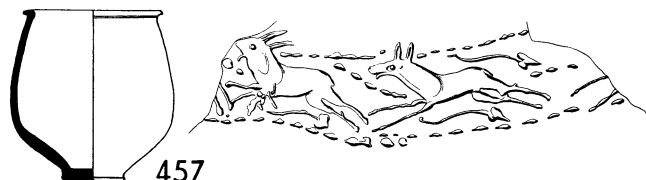
Coarse pottery ($\frac{1}{4}$), pp. 265-7



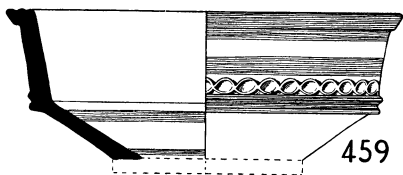
455



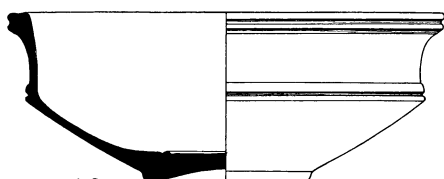
456



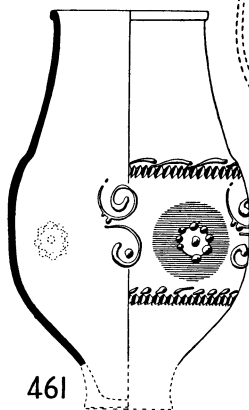
457



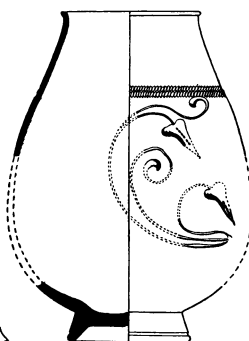
459



460



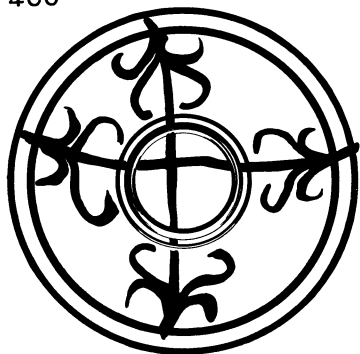
461



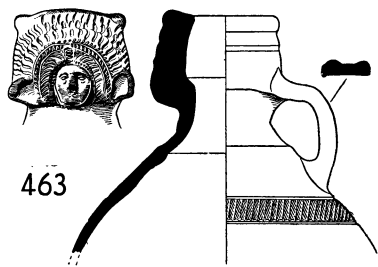
458

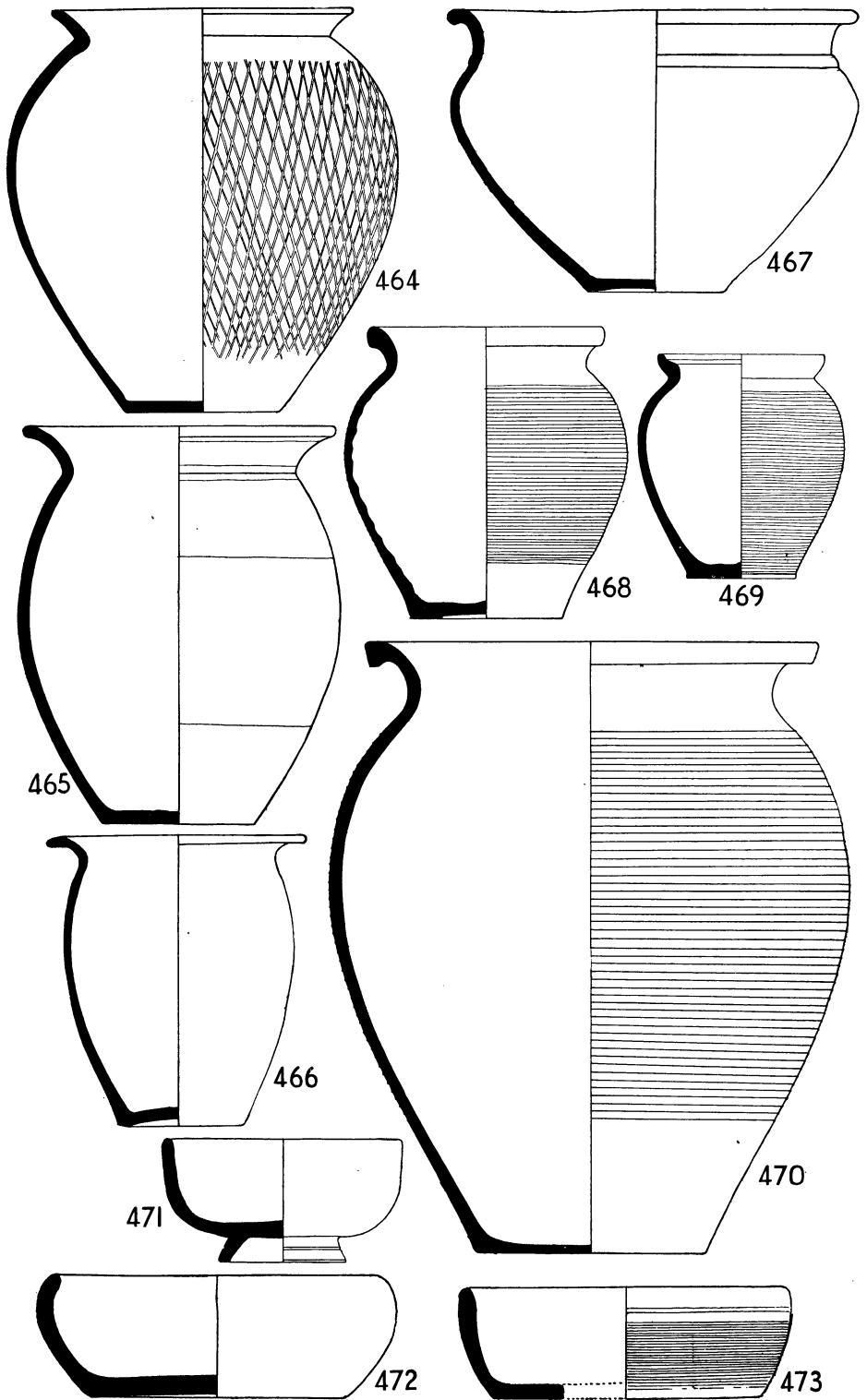


462

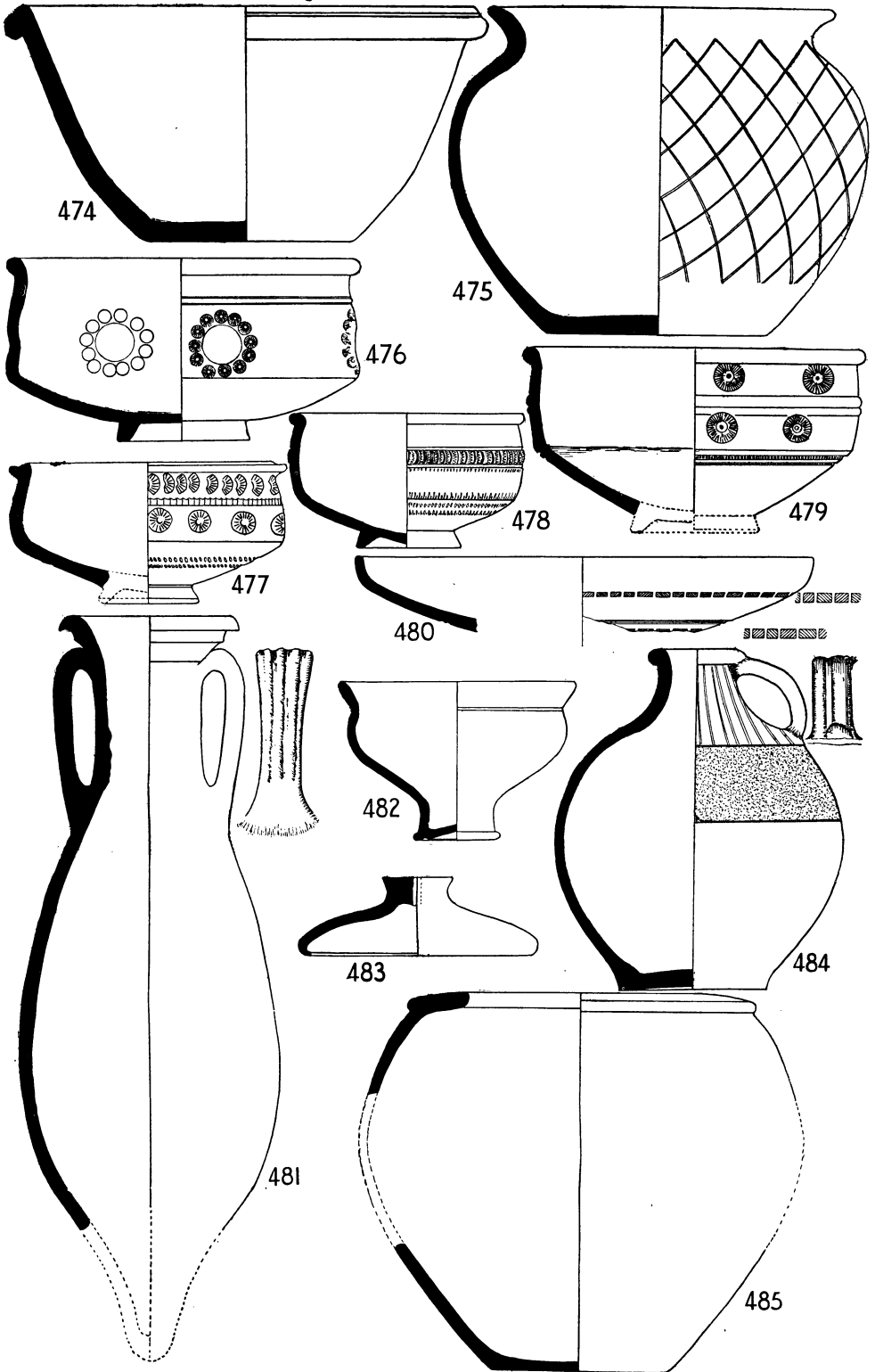


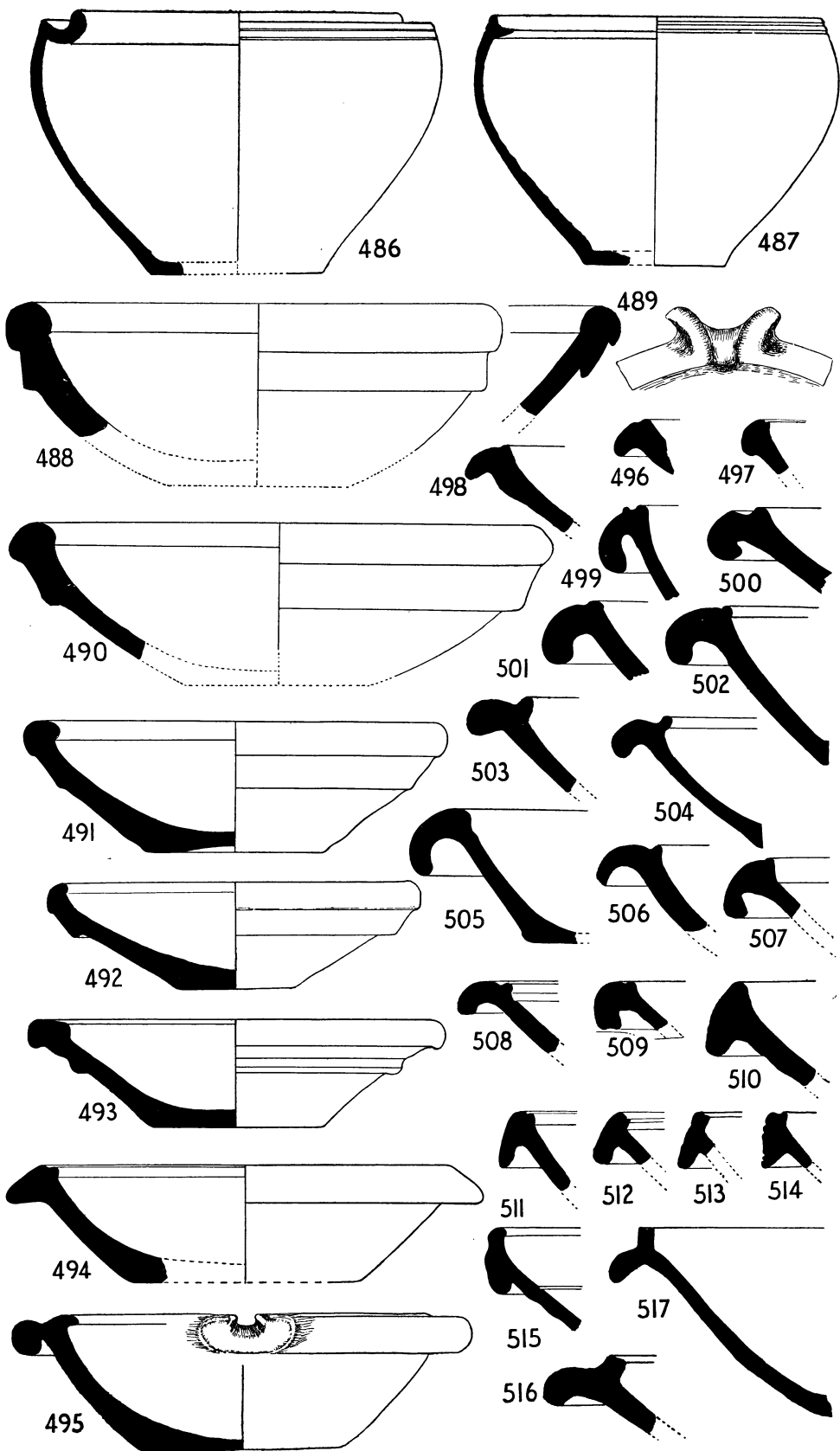
463

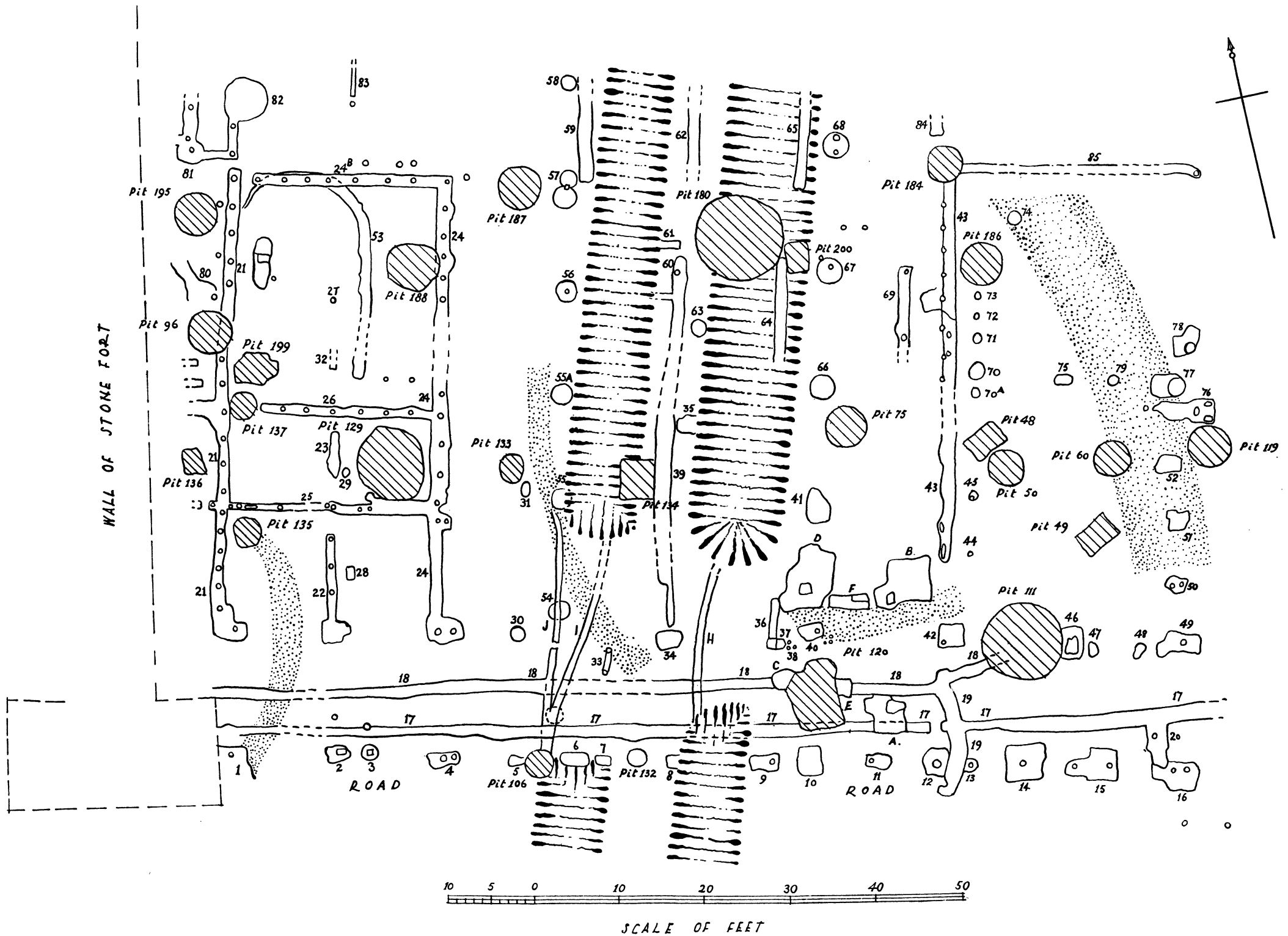




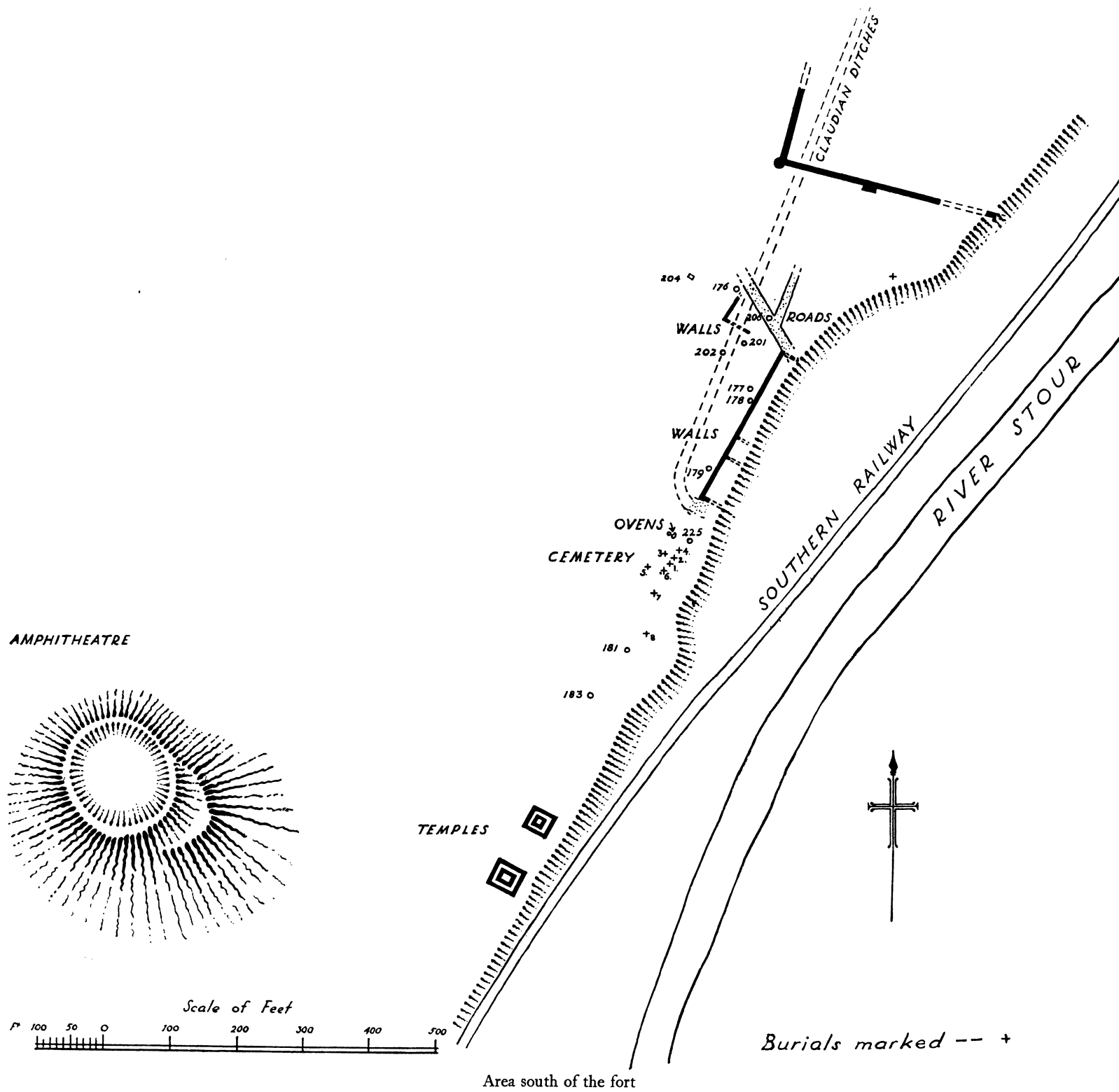
Coarse pottery (1), pp. 268-9



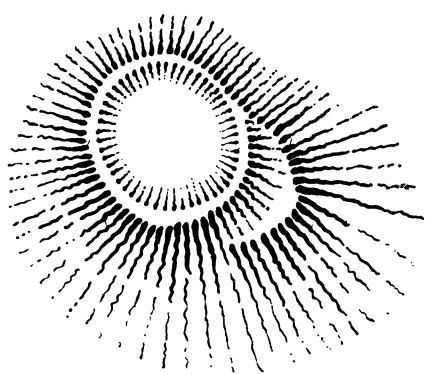




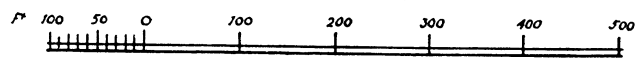
Area XVI showing Claudian entrance and wooden houses



AMPHITHEATRE

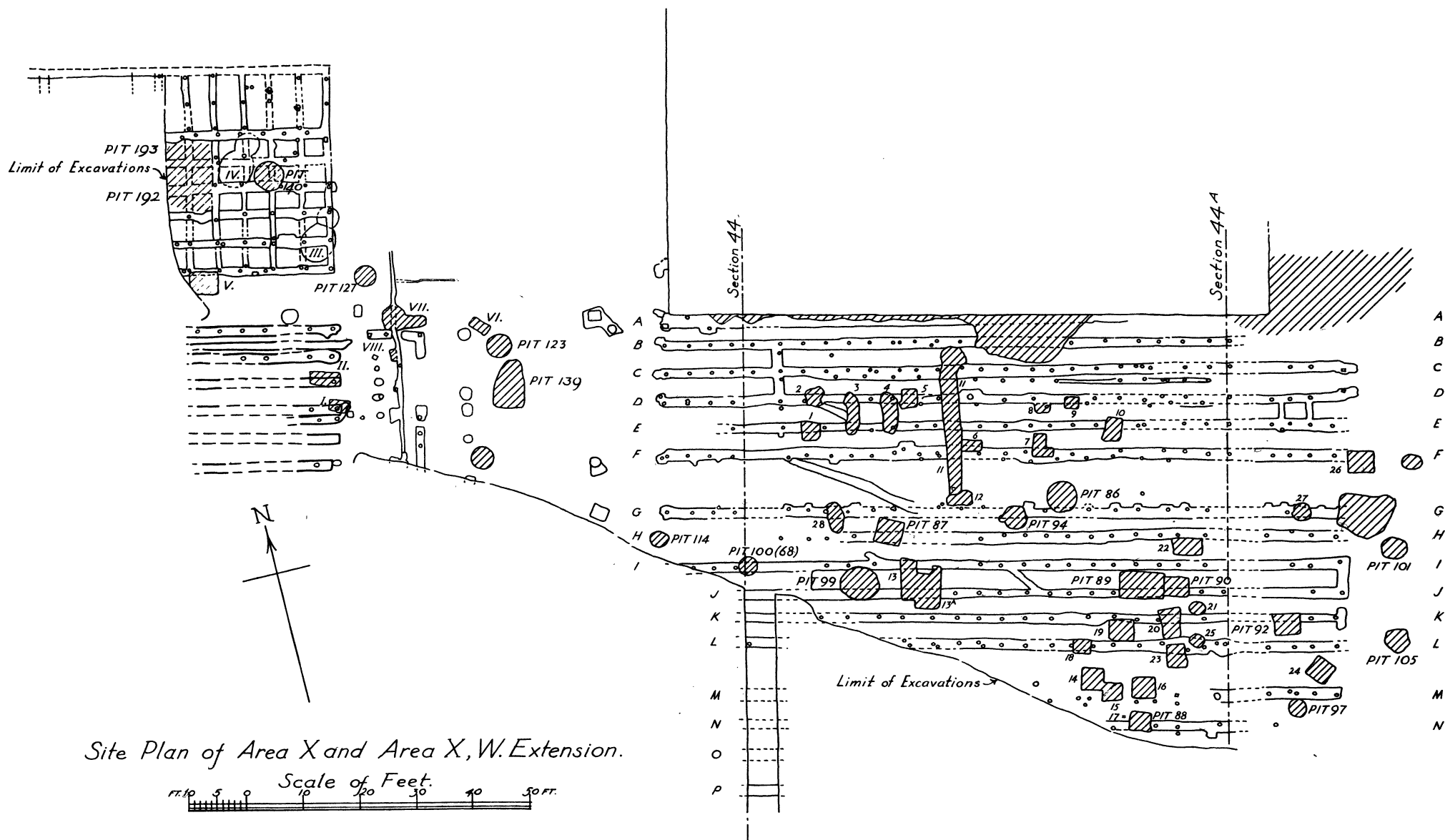


Scale of Feet



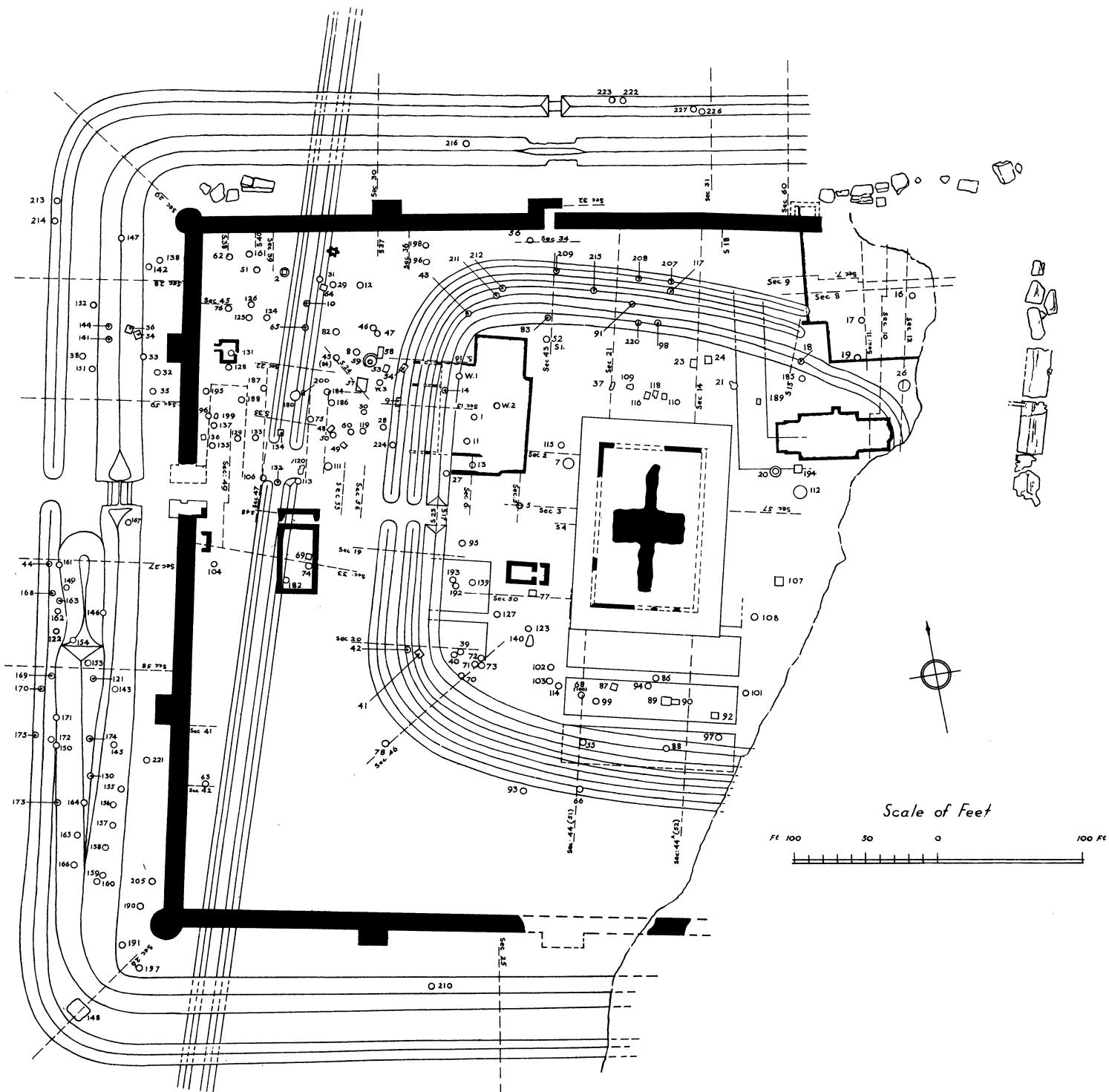
Area south of the fort

Burials marked -- +



Site Plan of Area X and Area X, W. Extension.

Scale of Feet.
 0 5 10 20 30 40 50 ft.



General Plan