

Roman Pottery from Caistor-next- Norwich.

BY

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During the excavations in the Roman town at Caistor in 1929—1931 a considerable number of rubbish pits were discovered and more or less completely cleared. In most cases they contained large quantities of pottery, and sometimes coins and other objects, which enabled an estimate to be made of the period during which they were open. There were also certain stratified deposits in or under the buildings examined, which provided pottery sufficiently well preserved to be reproduced.

Besides these dated examples, many other vessels were found which, though not themselves dateable by their associations, belonged to types of which fragmentary specimens occurred in dated groups. In this way it has been possible to assemble a large series of dated types of the pottery used in East Anglia during the first three centuries A.D. The value of such series is illustrated by the use made of the material from the Caistor pottery kilns recently published,¹ in dating the occupation of the site at Runcton Holme, Norfolk.² It may, therefore,

¹ *J.R.S.*, vol. xxii., Three Caistor Pottery Kilns.

² *Proc. Prehist. Soc. East Anglia*, vol. vii, pt. ii. The Early Settlement at Runcton Holme, Norfolk. J. C. D. Clark and Christopher Hawkes.

reasonably be hoped that the more extensive and varied series here presented will be of some service in dating East Anglian material, especially, perhaps, that from the rural sites which the Fenland Research Committee will bring to light.

The positions of the Pits numbered 1-20 are shown on the Plan in the Report of the 1929 excavations.¹ Those numbered 21-37 lie in Insula V, the next to the north, excavated in 1930. Of these only No. 37 was associated with a building. The positions of the others are without significance for chronological purposes and they will be marked on the plan in the forthcoming Report of that year's work.

In respect of the pottery here described as a whole, it will suffice to remark that it confirms the suggestions already put forward as to the conservatism (or backwardness) of the Icenian population, and that a large proportion of the pottery which was imported seems to have come from Colchester, to judge from the large number of parallels cited to published material found there.

In the summary account of the Pits, etc., from which the pottery came, and in the catalogue of examples illustrated, the following publications are referred to by short titles, as follows:—

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

- I. *Excavations...at Wroxeter in 1912 (Wroxeter Rep., 1912).*
- II. *Excavations...at Wroxeter in 1913 (Wroxeter Rep., 1913).*
- IV. *Excavations...at Wroxeter in 1914 (Wroxeter Rep., 1914).*
- VI. *First Report of Excavations...at Richborough, Kent (Richborough, I).*
- VII. *Second Report of Excavations...at Richborough, Kent (Richborough, II).*
- VIII. *Report of the Excavation...at Ospringe, Kent (Ospringe).*
- X. *Third Report of Excavations...at Richborough, Kent (Richborough, III).*

¹ *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. xxiv, p. 93 f, pl. xii.

- Catalogue of the Roman Pottery in the British Museum* (B. M. Cat.).
- The Pottery Found at Silchester*: Thomas May, 1916 (Silchester).
- Catalogue of the Roman Pottery in the Colchester and Essex Museum*: Thomas May, 1930 (Colchester).
- The Roman Fort near Brecon*: R. E. M. Wheeler, *Y Cymmrodor*, vol. xxxvii (1926), (Brecon Gaer).
- The Roman Forts of Templeborough*: T. May, 1922 (Templeborough).
- The Roman Legionary Fortress at Caerleon in Monmouthshire, Excavations, 1927-9*: V. E. Nash-Williams: *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1932, p. 265 f. (Caerleon).
- Excavations on Hadrian's Wall in the Birdoswald-Pike Hill Sector, 1929*: I. A. Richmond and E. B. Birley. *Cumb. and Westmor. Antiq. and Archæol. Soc. Trans. New Series*, vol. xxx, p. 169 f. (Birdoswald).
- Excavations on the line of the Roman Wall in Cumberland, 1909-12*: F. G. Simpson, C. & W. Arch. Soc. Trans., *New Series*, vol. xiii, p. 297 f. (R. Wall, 1909-12).
- Claudian Well at Margidunum*: F. Oswald. *Journal of Roman Studies*, vol. xiii (Margidunum I).
- Third-century Well at Margidunum*: F. Oswald. *J. R. S.*, vol. xvi (Margidunum II).
- A Roman Frontier Post, Newstead*: J. Curle, 1911 (Newstead).
- The Roman Fort at Old Kilpatrick*: S. N. Miller, 1928 (Old Kilpatrick).
- The Roman Fort at Cadder*: J. Clarke, 1933 (Cadder).
- The Roman Fort at Mumrills*: Sir G. Macdonald and A. O. Curle, *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, vol. lxiii, 1923-9, p. 396 f. (Mumrills).
- Corstopitum: Report on the Excavations in 1911*: *Archæologica Aeliana*, 3rd Series, vol. viii (Corbridge).
- Die Keramik des Kastells Niederbieber*: F. Oelmann, 1914 (Niederbieber).
- Royal Commission on Historical Monuments: London, vol. iii *Roman London*, 1928 (R. C. H. M. London).
- London Museum Catalogues No. 3 *London in Roman Times*: R. E. M. Wheeler, 1930 (London Museum).
- The Roman Pottery in York Museum*: T. May. Report of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, 1910-11 (York).
- Three Caistor Pottery Kilns*, *Journal of Roman Studies*, vol. xxii (Kilns).

Norfolk Archæology, 1926: *The Roman Villa at Gayton Thorpe* (Gayton Thorpe).

Norfolk Archæology, 1931: *Caistor Excavations* (1929 Report).

PIT 1¹ had been dug through the western half of the small bathroom of Wattle-and-daub House 1, and lay just beyond the north corridor of Building 2 at its north-east corner. It was roughly rectangular, 7 ft. by 6 ft. and 9 ft. deep. Among its contents were:—A single piece of Samian shape 37 (c. 160-200); two or three mortaria of early third-century types; Rhenish ware beakers, four or five; Castor ware beakers, tall indented, four or five; black and gray ware, jars with "late rustic" decoration (below, Group S. 5) five or six; black polished cooking pot with rim of early third-century type, one; dishes, rimless, four or five; with roll rims, five or six (c. 180-230).² Vessels illustrated, R. 34; S. 42, 43, 48; T. 15.

PIT 5 underlay the gravel yard, which extended north from Building 2 and was associated with it. It was roughly circular 8 ft. in diameter. When a depth of 9 ft. 6 ins. had been reached the looseness of the sides made further work impossible. From 5 ft. 6 ins. to 8 ft. 6 ins. it contained a solid and continuous layer of oyster-shells. The material above these was markedly later than the small quantity recovered from below them. In the upper layer were:—Samian potters' stamps CINTVSM (shape 31); A. L. B. I. N. I. M.; CRA (CIS)AF (shape 33); decorated Samian shape 30, three pieces (c. 140-170); shape 37, six pieces (c. 140-180); plain shapes 38, 45, 79; Rhenish ware beakers:—with barbotine decoration, one; with roulette bands, eight or ten (all good ware of second, rather than third-century date); Castor ware beakers of earlier shape, with barbotine decoration, three;

¹ Only those pits are described which yielded material illustrated in the present report.

² The 1929 Report (p. 137) assigns dates to the pits cleared in that year (Nos. 1-20). Further study of the material has led to some modifications of the dates there given.

indented, three; covers, two; mortaria of general type *Wroxeter Rep* 1912, Fig. 19, Nos. 10-70, four (apparently of late second-century date); black and grey ware, cooking pots of types developing from kiln types A.-E. and dateable to the end of the second century, numerous; black polished, with rubbed lattice patterns, five or six; with "late rustic" decoration, two; with undercut rims (a type common on "late rustic" ware), numerous; dishes, rimless, two; roll rims, numerous. Date *c.* 160-220. Vessels illustrated, R. 33; S. 28, 29, 45; T. 14; W. 17. Below the shells:—Samian stamp SAT.TOF (shape 33); decorated Samian shape 37, one piece (*c.* 100-130); mica-dusted indented beaker, one; jug necks of early second-century types, two; black and grey ware; jars, kiln types A.-E., three; F.-G., four. Date *c.* 100-130. Vessel illustrated, V. 13.

PIT 7 lay beyond the gravel yard north of Building 2, between it and the east-west street. Its diameter was 6 ft. and its depth 13 ft. 6 ins. It had perhaps been a well, but no traces were observed of a timber framing. Among the contents were:—Samian stamps ATTIMAN, SILVI.OF (shape 27); CETIM (shape 18/31); CERALIS.F (shape 31); COSMINI.M (shape 38); decorated Samian shape 37, South Gaulish (*c.* 80-110), three pieces; Lezoux (*c.* 120-160), four pieces; plain Samian shapes 18, 27, 18/31, 31, 33, 38, 47; mortaria, types *Wroxeter* 14 and 122 (early and later second century), two; mica-dusted ware:—dishes, two; rough-cast beakers (second-century type), two; black and grey ware; jars, kiln types A.-E., four, later developments ten or twelve; kiln types H.-K., two; dishes, kiln type M, five or six; roll rims, five or six; incense cup (*Colchester* Pl. LI. B), one. Two of the three South Gaulish pieces were found high up in the pit and are probably intrusive. Date *c.* 110-160. Vessels illustrated, R. 5, 9; S. 5, 6, 25, 36; T. 2; W. 5, 16; X. 9; Y. 2.

PIT 8 lay partly under the gravel road on the west side of Insula VI, and must ante-date the road. It was 4 ft. 6 ins. in diameter and 6 ft. deep. Among its contents were:—Samian stamps GERMANI (shape 18); OFLAB (shape 27); decorated Samian (shape 29), late South Gaulish, one (clumsily repaired with lead foil and rivets); shape 37, South Gaulish, four; Lezoux (*c.* 100-130), one; Antonine, one; plain shapes 15/17, 18, 27, 33, 35/6; rough-cast beakers, two or three; black and grey ware, beaker, thin black, highly polished, one; jars, kiln types A.-E., fifteen or sixteen; "rustic" ware, two; dishes, reeded rims, eight or ten; plain, flat rims, five or six; roll rims, three or four; rimless, three or four. One piece of decorated Samian and one roll rim dish are probably intrusive. Date *c.* 80-130. Vessels illustrated, S. 11; V. 1.

PIT 9 was dug through the same gravel road as overlay Pit 8. Its diameter was 5 ft. and its depth 3 ft. 8 ins. The small quantity of pottery in it included:—Samian shapes 31 and 79; mortaria, types *Wroxeter* 170-4, two pieces; Castor ware beakers, later type, two or three; Rhenish ware beakers, two; black and grey ware, dishes, rimless, three or four; buff ware, large three-handled jar. Date *c.* 200-250. Vessels illustrated, R. 35, 36; W. 6, 7; Y. 9.

PIT 10 lay so close to Pit 5 that it must have been filled before Pit 5 was dug. Its diameter was 8 ft. and its depth 12 ft. 6 ins. Among its contents were:—Samian stamps CARBONISM, LOGIRNI (shape 18), SACIR (shape 27); decorated Samian shape 29, complete with stamp OF(IVC)VN¹; shape 30 (*c.* 90-110), one; shape 37 (*c.* 75-100), six; plain shapes 15/17, 18, 27, 33, 35/6, Curle 11; mortaria, late first-century types, three or four; mica-dusted ware, beakers, two; jugs, late first-century types, five or six; rough-cast beakers, two or three; hard grey ware jars, with profiles of first-century types, seventeen to twenty; dishes, reeded rims, five or six; bowls,

¹ Wrongly restored in 1929 Report as OF(SEC)VN.

black polished, with incised decoration, two; plain, two; native ware cauldrons, two; kiln types A.-E. (wasters), three or four. Date *c.* 70-110. Vessels illustrated, R. 1, 2, 6; S. 2; T. 1, 3, 4; V. 8; W. 2; X. 1, 2, 5, 12; Y. 2.

PIT 12 lay some 25 feet west of Building 2. Its diameter was 6 ft. and its depth 7 ft. 6 ins. Among its contents were:—Decorated Samian shape 37 (*c.* 120-140), two; plain shapes 18, 27, 33, 35/6; mortaria (*c.* 80-130), three pieces; (*c.* 110-150), two pieces; black and grey ware jars (*c.* 100-150), four or five; dishes:—flat rim, one; bead rim, one; rimless, two. Date *c.* 100-150. Vessel illustrated, S. 30.

PIT 13 lay to the west of Building 2, and is probably to be associated with Wattle-and-daub House 2. Its diameter was 6 ft. and its depth 13 ft. 10 ins. It was the most prolific of all the pits and appears to have been open, at first perhaps as a well, for a long time, but there was nothing in the stratification to suggest any intermissions in its use as a rubbish pit. Among its contents were:—Samian stamps BIGAF., CERTVSE, PRISCINVSFC (shape 27), COSMINIM, DAGOMARVS, SACIRAP (shape 31), ATIANIHII (shape 33); decorated Samian South Gaulish (*c.* 80-110), seven or eight pieces; Lezoux (*c.* 120-150), four pieces; plain shapes 15/17, 18, 27, 31, 33, 35/6, Curle 11. The Samian ranges from *c.* 80 to *c.* 150, but the great majority of pieces are second century. The very large quantity of other wares belongs to the same period, and twenty-nine of them are illustrated below. Date *c.* 100-150. Vessels represented, R. 11, 12, 20; S. 4, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 31, 38, 39, 40, 41; T. 5, 6; V. 3, 7, 10, 12; W. 15; X. 11; Y. 3, 4, 5, 6.

PIT 14 lay 16 feet west of Building 2 and 45 feet south of Pit 13. Its diameter was 4 ft. and its depth 4 ft. 6 ins. It contained little pottery, including:—Decorated Samian shape 37, South Gaulish (*c.* 80-110), two pieces; Lezoux (*c.* 100-130), one piece; plain shapes 18, 27, 33; black and grey ware, jars kiln types F.-G., two; with rim profiles like kiln

types A.-E., four or five; black polished bowl, one. Date *c.* 100-150. Vessels illustrated, V. 9; Y. 7.

PIT 16 lay under the east wall of Building 2, west range. Its diameter was 3 ft. 6 ins., and its depth 19 ft. 10 ins. It had originally been a well, but no traces of timbering were preserved. Most of the material lay in the lowest four feet, though a few pieces, *e.g.*, Samian (shape 18) with stamp CERTVSF was near the top. Among its contents were:—Samian stamps OFALBANI, DONTIOHIC, OFSEVER (shape 27); decorated Samian South Gaulish, *c.* 70-100, shape 30, two pieces; shape 37, seven or eight pieces; plain shapes 15/17, 18, 27, 33, 35/6; mortaria types Wroxeter 13, 14, four; mica-dusted ware dishes, one; beakers, three; bowl with barbotine decoration (*Richborough* III, 229-231), one; black and grey ware; bowl, black polished with incised decoration, one; bowls, reeded rims, three; jars "rustic" ware, two or three; plain, with rims of first-century types, seven or eight; coins Nero (64-6); Domitian (as Caesar, 72). Date *c.* 70-110. Vessels illustrated, S. 22; W. 1, 14; X. 4, 7.

PIT 17 underlay the tessellated floor of Building 2, west range. It was 9 ft. in diameter, and 10 ft. 6 ins. deep. Among its contents were:—Samian stamp CRACINAF (shape 27); decorated, Samian shape 37, South Gaulish, one; Lezoux (*c.* 120-160), three; plain shapes 27, 31, 33, 35/6, 38; Castor ware "hunt cup," one; black and grey ware, jars, second-century types with rubbed lattice patterns, five or six; types developed from kiln types A.-E., numerous; dishes:—reeded rim, two; roll-rim, four; rimless, one. Date *c.* 120-160. Vessels illustrated, S. 34, 35; T. 9.

PIT 20 underlay the fragment of Wattle-and-daub wall in the north-east angle of Building 2, south range. Its diameter was 6 ft. and its depth 4 ft. 3 ins. Its contents included:—Decorated, Samian shape 65 one; plain shapes 27 and 33; mica-dusted ware, indented beaker, one; flat dish one; black and grey ware, black polished bowl with incised decoration, one; jars, kiln types F.-G., one; types A.-E., two; developments of

these, two; dishes, carinated, flat rim, one; roll-rim, one; jugs ring-necked (*c.* 100-150), one; with tall open neck and spout, one. Date *c.* 100-150. Vessel illustrated, V. 4.

PIT 22 lay in the south-east corner of Insula V. It was oval in shape, 6 ft. by 4 ft. and 9 ft. deep. Among its contents were:—Samian stamp MACCIRRAM (shape 31); decorated, Samian Lezoux, shape 37 (*c.* 120-160), three pieces; plain shapes 15/17, 18, 27, 31, 33, 35/6, 79, Curle 11; mortaria, Wroxeter type 14, one; black and grey ware, kiln types F.-G., three or four; with short everted rims, two; "Upchurch" beaker with panels of raised dots, two or three; developments of kiln types A.-E., eight or ten; dishes, reeded rims, two; roll-rims, three; rimless, two; jugs ring-necked (*c.* 80-120), three; second century, three; brown ware, kiln type P. 1., one; types F.-G., three. Date *c.* 100-160. Vessels illustrated, T. 7.

PIT 26 lay west of Pit 22. Its diameter was 6 ft. and its depth 7 ft. 6 ins. Its contents fell into two groups separated by a sterile layer 2 ft. 6 ins. in depth. The lower group, none of which is illustrated, belongs to the period *c.* 120-160. The upper group is definitely later. It included:—Samian stamp GENIALIS (shape 31); decorated, Samian Lezoux (*c.* 160-200), two; Samian shapes 31, 33, 38. Castor ware dishes, rimless, two; beaker (of later type, *Colchester* Pl. XLIII, No. 161.4) one; Rhenish ware beakers (of coarse later types), indented, two; plain, one; black and grey ware; jars with undercut rim and diagonal slashed decoration on shoulder, four; dishes, roll-rim, four; rimless, four; flanged rim, three. Date *c.* 160-260—mostly after 200. Vessel illustrated, R. 27.

PIT 27 lay about the middle of Insula V, opposite the centre of Building 4. Its diameter was 7 ft. and its depth 10 ft. Among its contents were:—Samian stamp OFPRIMI (shape 18); decorated Samian South Gaulish shape 29, two; shape 37 (*c.* 75-100) four; plain shapes 15/17, 18, 27, 33, Curle 11; mortaria (*c.* 80-120), two; black and grey ware, jars, "rustic

ware," three; kiln types F.-G., five; dishes, reeded rim, one; roll-rim, one; shallow, curved side, one; jugs (*c.* 100-130), four; buff ware, jars with short everted rims, two; coins, illegible, one; Vespasian (71-73) one. Date *c.* 70-120. Vessels illustrated, X. 3, 10.

PIT 30 lay north-west of Pit 27 and near to it. Its diameter was 5 ft. and its depth 8 ft. 6 ins. Its contents included:—Decorated Samian South Gaulish shape 37, two pieces; plain shapes 18, 31, 33, 35/6; Curle 11; *Corbridge* 81; mortaria (*c.* 100-150), two; mica-dusted ware, beaker, one; black and grey ware, jars, "rustic ware," three; kiln types F.-G., six or seven; black polished lattice pattern, one; dishes, reeded rim, three; native ware cauldron, one. Date *c.* 80-130. Vessels illustrated, R. 8; S. 32.

PIT 32 lay north of Pit 22 and near to it. Its dimensions were 8 ft. by 3 ft. and its depth 7 ft. Its contents included:—Decorated Samian South Gaulish shape 37 (*c.* 80-110), three; Lezoux (*c.* 110-140), two; stamp of double D's used as ovolo (*Brecon Gaer*, p. 193, f. type ii, early second century); plain shapes 18, 27, 33, 35/6; mortaria (*c.* 100-150), three; mica-dusted ware, beakers, two, cup (imitation of Samian shape 27), one; black and grey ware; thin black polished ware; globular jars with short everted rims, four; hemispherical bowls, two; cup (imitation of Samian shape 33), one; kiln types F.-G., twelve or fourteen; kiln types A.-E., numerous (two overbaked and distorted); dishes, reeded rims, two; roll rims, three; rimless, three; jugs (*c.* 80-130), four; buff and brown ware, jars, kiln types F.-G., two; dishes, reeded rim, one; everted rim, one. Date *c.* 90-140. Vessels illustrated, R. 16; S. 3, 23, 24; V. 11; W. 4.

PIT 36 lay near the south edge of Insula V, opposite the west end of Building 4. Its diameter was 6 ft. and its depth 9 ft. Among its contents were:—Plain Samian shapes 31, 33, 38, 45; Rhenish ware, coarse beakers, six or seven; with barbotine decoration, one; Castor ware, beakers of later type, two; flanged bowls, two; mortarium, one; black and grey ware, jars with undercut rims, numerous; pear-shaped, with heavy

roll-rim, flattened on outer sides, numerous; black polished lattice pattern type, with widely flanged rims, ten or twelve; angular rims, with flattened top, six or eight; with "late rustic" decoration, three; dishes, rimless, eight or ten; flanged rim, seventeen or eighteen; late colour-coated bowls (*Richborough* I, 109-111), two; with stamped rosettes (*Richborough* I, 113), five; coins, Gallienus, one; Claudius II, one; Postumus, one; Tetricus I, five; Tetricus II, two; 260-290, seventeen; 260-290 (barbarous), six.

The Samian consists of small fragments, and represents material lying about when the pit was filled in. The rest of the material fits well with the period of the coins, *i.e.*, the last third of the third century; it is interesting to observe that in this period Castor ware is relatively rare, that coarse Rhenish ware—no doubt mostly imitations made in Britain—is fairly common, and that the late colour-coated ware, typical of the fourth century, makes its appearance before the end of the third century. Date *c.* 260-300. Vessels illustrated, R. 47, 48; S. 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56; V. 16, 17; W. 9, 11, 12.

PIT 37 lay under the east apse of Building 4. It is so near the kilns that it can only have been dug after they went out of use, and it was filled in before the building was constructed. Its shape was an irregular funnel, 14 ft. in diameter at the top. It was not completely cleared. Some of the material which was cleared derived from the adjacent kilns, the rest included:—Samian stamp (D)AGODV(B)NVS (shape 33); decorated Samian Lezoux shape 37 (*c.* 150-180), four; plain shapes 31, 33, 38, 79/80; mortaria (*Colchester* Pl. L. 224 and Pl. LXVIII, 337), two; Castor ware, "hunt-cup," one; cover, one; beaker (*Colchester* Pl. XLII, 153), one; black and grey ware, jars, with short neck and heavy roll-rim, numerous; with slashing on shoulder, one; "poppy-beakers," two; black polished lattice pattern type (late second-century profiles), three; dishes, roll-rims, eight or ten; rimless, one; buff and brown ware, incense cup, one; imitation of Samian shape 44, one; coin, Trajan (worn). Date *c.* 150-220. Vessels illustrated, V. 14, 15.

The following stratified groups also yielded vessels sufficiently complete to be illustrated.

(1) Temple B. A group in a shallow pit underlying the gravel make-up of the *cella* floor (1929 Report p. 102). Among its contents were:—Samian shape 31 (*c.* 150-200), three; mortaria, late second-century types, three; black and grey ware, jars, developments of kiln types A.-E., three or four; dishes, roll rims, five or six; beakers, indented pedestal foot, one; jugs, late second-century types, two; rough-cast beaker, with dark brown slip, one. Date *c.* 150-190. Vessels illustrated, R. 7, 23, 24, 31.

(2). On the cement floor of Wattle-and-daub House 1, among burnt debris, was a small group including:—Decorated Samian Lezoux shape 37 (*c.* 100-150), three; black and grey ware, dishes, reeded rims, two; jars, kiln types A.-E., one—these three unbroken; coins, Vespasian, one; Domitian, one; Trajan, three; Sabina (132-4), one. Date *c.* 140. Vessels represented, S. 1, 19; V. 5, 6.

(3). Building 2, north side of south range. A small deposit resting on the lowest of a series of clay floors, immediately above the undisturbed soil. Among its contents were:—Samian stamp DONTIDIHC (shape 27); plain shapes 15/17, 18, 27, 31; Curle 11; mortaria late first—early second-century type, one; black and grey ware, jars, kiln types A.-E., two; with short everted rims, two; dishes, reeded rims, four; coins, British (Icenian type), one; Nero, two; Vespasian; Trajan, one. Date *c.* 70-120. Vessel illustrated, R. 3.

(4). Same site, deposit resting on third and uppermost clay floor, and covered by sand make-up of the floor of the later building. The deposit seems to have been burnt. Included in it were:—Decorated Samian shape 37 (*c.* 100-120), three; plain shapes 18, 27, 31, 35/6, 46; mortaria type Wroxeter 30, two; mica-dusted ware, dish, one; black and grey ware, jar, kiln types A.-E., six or eight; types F.-G., two. Date *c.* 110-140. Vessel illustrated, S. 33.

(5). Building 4, under east apse, small deposit in a pocket of clay immediately above the undisturbed soil. Among its contents were:—Decorated Samian shape 29, two small pieces; black and grey ware, jars kiln types F.-G., three; dishes, flat rim, one; rimless, shallow, one; strainer, one. Date *c.* 80-120. Vessels illustrated, V. 2; W. 3; Y. 1.

(6). Building 4, Room 3/4, on floor. Mortaria types (*Richborough* I, 99-101), three; late colour-coated ware (*Richborough* I, 109-112), five or six; (*Richborough* II, 175-177), two; late Castor ware beakers, with roulette decoration, three or four; dishes, flanged rims, two; black and grey ware, jars, with undercut rims, three or four; angular rims, with flat tops, two; dishes, flanged rims, two; coarse late speckled ware, jars, with undercut rims, three or four; dishes, flanged rims, two. Below the floor on which this material rested were coins of the Constantinian family down to 335. Date *c.* 340-400. Vessels illustrated, S. 57; V. 18.

(7). Drainage ditch east of Forum. This ditch, running in front of the east face of the earlier Forum, was open during its occupation, but after being used as a rubbish tip it was filled up, and the east wall of the later Forum rested on it (*see* forthcoming report). Various sections across produced large quantities of pottery of the first half of the third century, including Castor and Rhenish ware, mortaria, "late rustic" jars, etc., and coins of Commodus, Elagabalus and Severus Alexander. Date *c.* 200-260. Vessels illustrated, R. 37, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 46; S. 47; T. 16; W. 8, 10.

(8). Sump of drainage ditch. This was a timber-lined pit, 10 ft. by 10 ft., and at least 15 ft. deep. Below 10 ft. deep, it was filled with solid puddled clay, evidently inserted to fill up the pit. Above this level it had been used as a rubbish tip, perhaps after a period during which it held water and was used to drown dogs in, since remains of at least thirty-six were found in it. The large quantity of pottery it contained belongs to the same period as that found in the

drainage ditch, and the coins were of the same Emperors, Commodus, Elagabalus and Severus Alexander. Date *c.* 200-260. Vessels illustrated, R. 38, 42, 43; S. 20, 21.

As it seems impossible to arrange a satisfactory classification based on the material of which the vessels are made or on their decoration, the pieces illustrated are arranged in groups corresponding to their shapes, irrespective of their clay or surface treatment. It has seemed convenient to indicate the group by letters continuing the series used in describing the pottery from the kilns, to arrange the individual pieces within the groups as far as possible in chronological order, and to provide a consecutive numeration which may be continued in subsequent reports.

GROUP R. MORTARIA.

1. Pit 10. Pink clay, cream surface; grit on rim, *c.* 70-110 A.D.
2. Pit 10. Cream clay and surface; grit on rim, *c.* 70-110. Both belong to the type *Richborough Rep.* III, No. 351 (50-75).
3. Building 2. Lowest clay layer. Cream clay and surface; grit on rim. Stamped TEGVLI *c.* 80-120, *cf.* *Newstead*, Fig. 34, 3 (80-100).
4. Line of south wall of town, surface find. Cream clay and surface; grit on rim. Stamped SATVRN (VSFECIT?) retrograde, *c.* 80-120. For stamp *cf.* *Colchester*, Fig. 7, 24; for shape *Wroxeter Rep.* 1912, Fig. 19, 34 (80-110).
5. Pit 7. Cream clay and surface; grit on rim, *c.* 100-120. The pit is dated 110-160, but the low bead and flattened top of the rim are early characteristics which seem not to continue long after 100 A.D., *cf.* *Brecon Gaer*, Fig. 94, C. 5, for similar type belonging to the reign of Trajan.
6. Pit 10. Near top, diameter $12\frac{5}{8}$ ins., cream clay and surface; stamped VIATOR on one side of spout, FECIT on the other side, *c.* 100-120. The pit is dated 70-110, but the position of this vessel

in it, as well as its profile, suggests a date at the end of the period, *cf.* *Brecon Gaer*, Fig. 94, C. 4, for similar type of Trajanic date. For the stamp *cf.* *Colchester*, Fig. 7, 45; *Templeborough*, Pl. 38, 12.

7. Temple B. East Portico low level. Cream clay and surface; stamped AVITVS *c.* 100-120; somewhat similar types, with short thick rims, at *Brecon Gaer*, Fig. 100, C. 57, and *Richborough Rep.* III, Pl. 41, 358 are dated to the last years of the first century, another slightly higher bead at Caerleon (*Caerleon*, 1932, Fig. 59, 255) to the period 80-120.

8. Pit 30. Cream clay, mottled brown surface. Stamped GER¹ *c.* 100-130. The pit is dated 80-130, but the occurrence of the same stamp in Pit 7 (*see* No. 9 below) suggests the later rather than the earlier part of the period.

9. Pit 7. Cream clay, mottled brown surface. Stamped GER as No. 8, *c.* 100-130.

10. Building 4, in sand under debris by wall north of corridor, low level but unstratified. Diameter $12\frac{3}{4}$ ins. Cream clay and surface. Stamped (A?) $\overline{\text{NT}}$ *c.* 100-130 (?). A similar type at Caerleon (*op. cit.* Fig. 59, 239, 47) is dated in the first third of the second century.

11. Pit 11. Diameter $13\frac{3}{8}$ ins. Cream clay, light brown surface. Stamped L. V. A. *c.* 100-130. The pit is dated 100-150, but the profile suggests the earlier rather than the later part of the period. *Cf.* Miller, *R. Fort at Old Kilpatrick*, Pl. XIX, 3 for a similar type to which Flavian-Trajanic parallels can be cited. Another example of the same stamp was found in an unstratified deposit on a vessel of the same type.

12. Pit 13. Diameter $10\frac{7}{8}$ ins. Cream clay and surface. Stamped NAT///// (retrograde) *c.* 100-150. The profile somewhat resembles No. 9 above, but is less massive and has a higher bead. The date is probably the second quarter of the second century.

13. Trial trench, low level but unstratified. Buff

¹ The last letter is more probably an imperfect R than an L.

clay and surface. Stamped NATIO.F (retrograde) *c.* 120-150. The profile has the more upturned curve characteristic of the mortaria found on the Antonine Wall, but the bead is still low, and one of the second-century examples from Balmuidy, Old Kilpatrick or Mumrills provides a complete parallel.

14. South-west of Building 4, unstratified. Buff clay, with darker buff surface. Stamped NATI///// (retrograde) *c.* 120-150. The profile is similar to the last, but has a higher bead and a groove on the outside of the rim.

15. Temple B. Outside West Portico wall, unstratified. Cream clay, buff surface. Stamped NAT///// (retrograde) *c.* 120-150. Similar to last, but with smaller and lower bead.

Nos. 12-15 bear the same stamp, though it has been completely impressed only on No. 13. The date of the potter's activity seems to fall within the period *c.* 110-150.

16. Pit 32. Cream clay, buff surface. Stamped ATTOI:: (retrograde). This belongs rather to the end than the beginning of the period of the Pit (90-140), *i.e.*, second quarter of the second century. Its profile resembles a piece from Birdoswald in a group belonging almost entirely to the period 125-150 (*Birdoswald*, p. 188, Fig. 13, 6A).

17. Trial trench in Insula VI, unstratified. Cream clay, buff surface. Stamp as last (incomplete). The profile is somewhat earlier in type than No. 16, but would fall easily into the same period.

18. South-east corner of Insula V, low level, but unstratified. Diameter 17 ins. Cream clay and surface. Stamped GENIALIS.F. The type resembles examples from Caerleon of early second-century date (*Caerleon*, l. *c.* No. 239-247). The date is probably within the first third of the second century, and this agrees with the majority of the material with which it was found.

19. Trial trench in Insula VI, unstratified. Cream clay and surface. Fragmentary stamp as last. The type is probably a little later than No. 18, resembling

what before 200 A.D., a date covered by the material in the pit, *c.* 160-200.

28. South-east area of Insula V, unstratified. Buff clay with dark buff surface. For the type *cf.* *Mumrills*, Fig. 91, No. 19 (Antonine), *c.* 150-200.

29. North of Building 1, unstratified, with another fragmentary example of the same stamp. Buff clay with reddish-brown wash. Diameter $12\frac{7}{8}$ ins. Stamped $\begin{matrix} NVSFECIT \\ AESVMI \end{matrix}$ (Aesumnvs fecit). For the stamp *cf.* *B. M. Cat.*, p. 428 M. 2765 (misread), found at Lincoln. For the type *cf.* *R. Wall*, 1909-12, Pl. XVI, dated 125-196. The definite knob at the distal end of the profile appears on a Caerleon piece (*Caerleon*, l. *c.* No. 276-8), which is dated Hadrian-Antonine, and the same feature occurs on mortaria from the Antonine Wall. The date is therefore uncertain. (?) 140-200.

30. By south wall of Building 1, unstratified. Diameter 9 ins. For the type *cf.* Nos. 25 and 26 above, *c.* 150-200.

31. Temple B. Under gravel make-up. Soft buff clay and buff surface. The profile is that of the York piece, with stamp of Martinvs referred to under Nos. 24-6 above. Several pieces of similar profile have been found in late second-century deposits, and the date seems well established. *Cf.* Gayton Thorpe l. *c.* Pl. XIV. 12, 13, 15, for examples of this type (one with stamp BISSOF) where, however, they are dated too late, *c.* 150-190.

32. South-east area of Insula V. Soft cream clay and cream surface. Stamped (MAR?)TINI (retrograde). The profile is similar to No. 31, but coarser and more clumsy. On Martinvs, *see* above (Nos. 24-6), *c.* 150-200.

33. Pit 5. Upper layer. Buff clay and surface. Apparently a somewhat later development of the type of Nos. 31-2, *c.* 180-220.

The following group, Nos. 34-48, form a continuous series of fluted rimmed mortaria, passing gradually into the type known as Hammer-Headed (*Wroxeter Rep.*

1912, p. 79, Fig. 20, Nos. 170-206). In the north of England, and especially on Hadrian's Wall, this type is common in the third period, *c.* 297-368 (*Birdoswald* XXX, p. 203N). A specimen from Margidunum (J. R. S., xvi, Pl. VI, No. 11) is dated *c.* 290-300. But it is clear that at any rate in East Anglia the type begins almost a century earlier (*cf.* *Norfolk Archaeology*, xxiii, Pl. XIV, Nos. 9-11 from Gayton Thorpe, where, however, they are dated too late), and the present series shows a development lasting from soon after 200 to some time after 300. In the earliest examples the upper surface of the profile is horizontal, or nearly so. It seems gradually to slope downwards and outwards, while the later examples taper off to a fine edge at the extremity of the flange. The diameter tends gradually to diminish.

34. Pit 1. Light brown clay and surface, *cf.* *Colchester*, Pl. LXVIII, 322, *c.* 180-230.

35. Pit 9. Hard cream clay and cream surface, *c.* 200-250.

36. Pit. 9. Hard white clay and cream surface. The rim in this example is already sloping outwards, *c.* 200-250.

37. Forum drainage ditch. Hard white clay and white surface, *c.* 200-260.

38. Sump of drainage ditch; as last, *c.* 200-260.

39. Forum drainage ditch; as last, *c.* 200-260.

40. As last.

41. As last.

42. Sump of drainage ditch; as last.

43. As last.

44. Forum drainage ditch; as last.

45. As last.

46. As last.

47. Pit 36; as last, *c.* 200-300.

48. As last.

GROUP S. JARS AND COOKING POTS.

JARS 1. North of Building 1, low level, in building debris probably connected with Wattle-and-daub

House 1. Pedestal jar, hard bluish grey clay, with smooth surface, $10\frac{1}{2}$ ins., 7 ins.¹ This is a complete example of kiln type K. Its profile forms a link between K 3 and K 4. As there stated, the type goes back to a late Celtic type, *cf. Colchester*, Pl. I, 4 (*c.* 20 B.C.-20 A.D.). The type continued in some parts of the country into Roman times (*cf. R. C. H. M. London*, p. 21, Fig. 2, 2, for a similar base, which is noted as being a late example of the type, and *J. R. S.* XIII, Pl. xi, 12, for a Claudian example from Margidunum), but in the more accessible areas, *e.g.*, London, Richborough, Colchester, they seem never to be common and soon to die out. At Caistor, on the other hand, the pedestal base, though not the Celtic tradition of the upper profile, lasts until at least 200, *c.* 140.

2. Pit 10. Three-legged cauldron, with two horizontally placed handles. Soft coarse brown clay, heavily charged, with flint chips and brown surface, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins., $8\frac{1}{2}$ ins., height of legs $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Two examples were found near the bottom of the pit. The flint chips suggest a local origin. No close parallel is known to me. 70-110.

3. Pit 32. Type as last. Width $7\frac{3}{4}$ ins., Late first to early second century.

4. Pit 13. Grey clay, with darker surface, chequer pattern in polished lines on shoulder, two polished bands on body, $9\frac{7}{8}$ ins., $7\frac{3}{4}$ ins. The type is a combination of kiln types K 1 and 3, *c.* 100-130.

5. Pit 7. Hard grey clay, with raised rustic decoration, rim of early type. *Cf. Wroxeter Rep.* 1913, p. 49, Pl. XV; *Newstead*, Fig. 25, No. 9, for rim, 110-130.

6. Pit 7. As last for profile, *cf. Newstead* 1. *c.* No. 3, *c.* 110-130.

7. Trial trench, Insula VI, low level, unstratified. As last, *c.* 80-130.

¹The first dimension is the height, the second the greatest width.

JARS 2. 8. Forum, east side, low level. Hard grey clay, rough surface, 10 ins., $7\frac{3}{4}$ ins. Two girth grooves at neck, two on shoulder, three on body. Polished black wavy line on shoulder, two narrow polished bands below. The profile resembles that of kiln type K, but is rather more pear-shaped and represents a somewhat later development of the type, *c.* 120-150.

9. Pit 13. Soft black clay, with polished surface on neck and upper parts of body, and band above pedestal foot, $6\frac{3}{4}$ ins., 4 ins. Tall neck, with three broad cordons below; on two of which are irregular wavy lines. No close parallel is known to me, but the type is probably an eccentric development of kiln type K, *c.* 120-150.

10. Trial trench in south-east area Insula V, low level. Carinated Jar. Grey clay and pale grey surface, lattice on shoulder, broad girth groove below, $8\frac{1}{4}$ ins., $10\frac{7}{8}$ ins., kiln type G 2, *c.* 100-130.

11. Pit 8. Colour and type as last, scored lattice pattern on shoulder, *c.* 100-130.

12. Pit 13. Grey clay, with dark grey surface, $5\frac{1}{8}$ ins., $6\frac{1}{4}$ ins., black polished chevron on shoulder, girth groove below, kiln type G 9, *c.* 100-130.

13. Pit 13. Grey clay and surface. With $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins., kiln type F 3, *c.* 100-130.

14. Pit 13. Coarse dark grey clay, black polished surface, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins., $6\frac{1}{4}$ ins. Later development of kiln type G, *c.* 120-150.

15. Pit 13. Dark grey clay, with polished surface. Later developments of kiln type G, *c.* 120-150.

16. Pit 13. Pale grey clay and surface. Scored horizontal lines on shoulder. Later developments of kiln type G, *c.* 120-150.

17. Pit 13. Colour and type as last, *c.* 120-150.

JARS 3. 18. Pit 13. Dark grey-black polished surface, $3\frac{3}{4}$ ins., $4\frac{3}{4}$ ins. Two girth grooves on shoulder. Later development of kiln type G, *c.* 120-150.

19. In debris of Wattle-and-daub House 1. Colour and type as last, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins., 6 ins., *c.* 140.

20. Sump of drainage ditch. Hard bluish-grey clay, smooth surface, 4 ins., $5\frac{3}{4}$ ins. Tall flaring rim,

single girth groove on body; small moulded foot. A remarkably late example of the developed form of kiln type G, *c.* 200-250.

21. Sump of drainage ditch. Dark brown clay, black polished surface. Width $9\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Tall flaring rim, the diameter of which is greater than that of the body; single girth groove, *c.* 200-250.

22. Pit 16. Dark grey clay, with polished surface, $6\frac{3}{8}$ ins., $6\frac{3}{4}$ ins. Two girth grooves on body, kiln type A 1, *c.* 100.

23. Pit 32. Light grey clay and surface, $5\frac{3}{4}$ ins., $7\frac{1}{4}$ ins. Later development of kiln type E, *c.* 120-140.

24. Pit 32. Colour and type as last, $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins., $7\frac{1}{4}$ ins., *c.* 120-140.

25. Pit 7. Dark grey clay and surface, $7\frac{5}{8}$ ins., $6\frac{7}{8}$ ins. Development of kiln type B, *c.* 120-160.

26. Forum, north-east corner low level. Brownish grey clay and surface. Width $6\frac{7}{8}$ ins. Development of kiln type C, *c.* 150-200.

JARS 4. 27. Trial trench in Insula VI, unstratified. Hard grey clay and grey surface. 10 ins., $8\frac{1}{2}$ ins. The rim profile is closely similar to kiln type C 1, but there is no distinct shoulder and the vessel is taller and more pear-shaped (?) *c.* 150-200.

28. Pit 5. Dark greyish-brown clay and surface. Later development of kiln type A, *c.* 150-200.

29. Pit 5. Light grey clay and polished surface. Later development of kiln type A, *c.* 150-200.

30. Pit 12. Grey clay, dark grey surface, $4\frac{5}{8}$ ins., $4\frac{1}{4}$ ins. This and the six following pieces belong to the general type of the lattice pattern cooking pots which first come into use in the first years of the second century. For early examples, *cf.* *Brecon Gaer*, p. 222, Fig. 99 C 45; *Caerleon*, p. 307, Fig. 55, Nos. 38/9, 41/4, 47/66. Polished on shoulder, with rubbed vertical lines, *c.* 100-150.

31. Pit 13. Black clay and surface, $4\frac{5}{8}$ ins., $4\frac{3}{8}$ ins. The shoulder is not polished. Rubbed diagonal lines, *c.* 100-150.

32. Pit 30. Hard grey clay and grey surface, $4\frac{5}{8}$ ins., $3\frac{3}{4}$ ins., rubbed lattice pattern, *c.* 100-130.

33. Building 2, top clay layer. Pale grey sandy clay, grey surface, $6\frac{1}{4}$ ins., $5\frac{1}{4}$ ins. Polished shoulder, bordered below by single girth groove, diagonal rubbed lines, *c.* 110-140.

34. Pit 17, near the top. Hard light grey clay and light grey surface, $5\frac{3}{4}$ ins., $4\frac{3}{4}$ ins. Polished shoulder and foot-rubbed lattice pattern, moulded foot, *c.* 130-160.

35. Pit 17. Hard grey clay, dark grey surface, $5\frac{1}{4}$ ins., $4\frac{3}{4}$ ins. Polished shoulder, rubbed lattice pattern, *c.* 120-160.

36. Pit 7. Hard grey clay, dark grey surface, $4\frac{5}{8}$ ins., $4\frac{3}{8}$ ins. Polished shoulder, rubbed lattice pattern, *c.* 120-160.

37. South of Building 2, unstratified. Dark grey clay and surface. The body, from just below the neck, was decorated with four series of eighteen rubbed concentric circles struck, as the centre mark shows, with compasses. The rim profile suggests a second-century date, and from its position when found, it seems to be earlier than the construction of the building, (?) *c.* 140-200.

38. Pit 13. Grey clay with polished surface. The rim profile corresponds with those of the period 80-120 in the north of England, *cf.* *Corbridge* 1911, Pl. XL, 14, *c.* 90-120.

39. Pit 13. Dark brown sandy clay and surface. Close set incised lines under angular shoulder. No close parallel to the shape is known to me, but the rim profile suggests an early date (?) *c.* 90-120.

40. Pit 13. Similar clay, colour and decorations. The rim profile resembles kiln types A.-E. (?) 110-140.

41. Pit 13. Coarse hard grey clay and surface, $5\frac{1}{4}$ ins., $5\frac{3}{8}$ ins. The profile is too crude to enable a parallel to be found, *c.* 100-150.

JARS 5. 42. Pit 1. Coarse dark grey clay and surface, $9\frac{1}{8}$ ins., $7\frac{3}{4}$ ins. Decorated on shoulder with numerous diagonal lines of clay applied "en barbotine." The survival of this technique, common in coarse ware jars in the late first and early second

century (*see* above S 5-7), seems to be an East Anglian or even Icenian characteristic, for it does not seem to occur at Colchester, *cf.* *Gayton Thorpe*, Pl. XV, 23, p. 202 f., for vessel of closely similar profile. The type seems to begin about 200 and last throughout the third century, but not much longer, *c.* 200-230.

43. Pit 1. Type, colour and decoration as last, 9 ins., $8\frac{1}{8}$ ins., *c.* 200-230.

44. On gravel paving south of Building 2. Coarse brown sandy clay, with darker surface. Decoration as last. After *c.* 230.

45. Pit 5. Hard coarse grey clay and surface. The shoulder is decorated with diagonal oval slashes, producing an effect similar to the "rustic" decoration of Nos. 42-44, *c.* 180-220.

46. Building 1. North end, unstratified. Light brown clay with smoothed surface. Broad cordon at neck, below it an incised wavy line. On shoulder two rows of crescent-shaped slashes as last. For the wavy line on third-century ware, *cf.* *J. R. S.* XVI, Pl. vii, 9 (*Margidunum*). Third century.

47. Forum ditch. Brownish-grey rough clay and surface, $9\frac{1}{4}$ ins., $7\frac{1}{8}$ ins. The weak and elongated profile is characteristic of the third century and later jars, *c.* 200-250.

48. Pit 1. Hard coarse brownish-grey clay and surface, $6\frac{1}{8}$ ins., $6\frac{1}{8}$ ins. The rim is heavily undercut, *c.* 200-230.

49. Pit 36. Dark grey clay, with smooth black surface. Two girth grooves above small pedestal foot, cordon and girth groove at neck. The height of the vessel could not be recovered from the fragments, which, however, certainly belong to the same vessel, *c.* 260-300.

50. East of Temple A, above gravel of approach. Black clay with polished neck and shoulder, rubbed lattice pattern on body. The profile resembles the piece from *Margidunum* (*Margidunum* II, Pl. VI, No. 27), *c.* 250-300.

51. Pit 36. Hard black clay with polished surface; traces of rubbed lattice pattern below, c. 250-300.

52. Pit 36. Coarse light grey clay and surface. The type, with flat-topped rim, occurs at Margidunum (*Margidunum* II, Pl. VI, 10 and 31) at the end of the third century, c. 250-300.

53. Pit 36. Coarse dark grey clay and surface. Undercut rim, with girth groove below, c. 250-300.

54. Pit 36. Black clay and surface, $4\frac{3}{8}$ ins., $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Overlapping bands of roulette decoration cover the body, girth groove just above foot, c. 250-300.

55. Pit 36. Type, colour and decoration as last, c. 250-300.

56. Pit 36. Type and colour as last, but no decoration, c. 250-300.

57. Building 4, Room 3/4, on floor. Coarse brown speckled clay and surface. Close rilling on shoulder, c. 340-400.

58. Building 4, south-west corner, unstratified. Type and colour as last, but no decoration, c. 300-400.

GROUP T. BEAKERS.

1. Pit 10. Pale buff clay, with brown colour-coated rough-cast surface, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins., $3\frac{5}{8}$ ins. This type has a long life, covering the second half of the first and most of the second century. For examples of the period, 80-120, cf. *Wroxeter Rep.* 1912, p. 75, Fig. 18, No. 36, *Brecon Gaer*, p. 222, Fig. 99, No. C 51, *Richborough Rep.* III, Pl. XXXIX, Nos. 301-2 (80-120), are closely similar in profile to present piece, 70-110.

2. Pit 7. Red clay, brown colour-coated rough-cast surface, 3 ins., $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins., 110-160.

3. Pit 10. Brown clay, light brown mica-dusted surface, $3\frac{5}{8}$ ins., $3\frac{5}{8}$ ins. Vessels of various types, with mica-dusted surfaces seem in the main, if not exclusively, to belong to the first and the early years of the second century. Cf. *Wroxeter Rep.* 1912, p. 70, Fig. 17, Nos. 10, 21, 22; 1913, Fig. 18,

Nos. 54, 55; Fig. 19, No. 59; all *c.* 80-120. *Richborough Rep.* III, Pl. XXXVIII, 285, 286 (first century), *c.* 70-110.

4. Pit 10. Brown clay, light brown mica-dusted surface, $4\frac{7}{8}$ ins., $4\frac{1}{4}$ ins. Indented for the form, *cf.* *Richborough Rep.* III, Pl. XXXIX, No. 304, *c.* 70-110.

5. Pit 13. Dark grey clay, with black polished surface, $3\frac{5}{8}$ ins., $3\frac{5}{8}$ ins. For the form, *cf.* *Silchester*, Pl. LXXII, No. 169, p. 172 f, where a first-century date is suggested, but the date probably refers to the somewhat earlier type, *Richborough Rep.* III, Pl. XXXVIII, 288, Nos. 291 and 292 on the same plate are earlier examples, *c.* 80-120, of the type under discussion. *Colchester*, Pl. V, No. 50, *c.* 50, for a similar vessel is probably ante-dated, *c.* 100-150.

6. Pit 13. Coarse grey clay and surface, $2\frac{3}{8}$ ins., 3 ins., *c.* 100-150.

7. Pit 22. Coarse grey clay and surface, $2\frac{7}{8}$ ins., 3 ins., *c.* 100-160.

8. Building 4. North of north corridor, low level, unstratified. Coarse grey clay and surface $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins., $3\frac{3}{4}$ ins. (?) *c.* 150.

These three small coarse vessels (6-8) are clearly of local manufacture. No close parallels from other areas have been found, and indeed are unlikely to be recognisable, but the types are interesting as a part of the Icenian repertory.

9. Pit 17. Smooth grey clay, with polished darker surface. Width $5\frac{1}{4}$ ins. Decoration of panels of raised dots, separated by raised rings. The type is the so called "Upchurch" ware, *cf.* *B. M. Cat.* p. 415 f, the date of which is usually within the first half of the second century, *cf.* *Richborough Rep.* III, types 306-8.

10. Trial trench, west area of Insula VI, unstratified. Grey clay, with polished darker surface, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins., $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins. "Upchurch" type, panels of raised dots, *c.* 150.

11. Forum, north-east corner low level. Grey clay and surface. Width $5\frac{1}{4}$ ins. Below the rim is an

elaborate cordon, decorated with an incised wavy line above and a close row of circular indentations below. Girth grooves at base of neck and on shoulder. The small foot, which is missing, was probably moulded, (?) *c.* 150.

12. Site as last. Grey clay, polished grey surface on shoulder and foot, rough in middle, $6\frac{1}{4}$ ins., $5\frac{5}{8}$ ins., indented (?) *c.* 150-200.

13. South-east area of Insula V, unstratified. Hard grey clay and surface, $6\frac{3}{4}$ ins., $5\frac{1}{4}$ ins. Indented with pedestal foot. Except for the foot, the profile is very similar to No. 12. A fragmentary example of identical profile was found in the small pit under the gravel make-up of the *cella* of Temple B (above, p. 208). The survival of the pedestal tradition to so late a period is remarkable, *c.* 150-190.

14. Pit 5. Red clay and lustrous metallic surface. Width $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins., Imported Rhenish ware, *cf.* *Niederbieber*, p. 42, for the earliest examples of the type, *c.* 200. For the duration of the type, *cf.* *Osprunge*, Pl. XV, 123, *c.* 180-230.

15. Pit 1. Pale buff clay, red-brown to dark brown slip, $8\frac{3}{4}$ ins., $4\frac{3}{4}$ ins. Indented, with barbotine scale pattern on the ridges. For an identical specimen, *cf.* *Colchester*, Pl. LXIV, No. 308. The type is typologically and chronologically intermediate among Castor forms, later than the bag-shaped vessel, *B. M. Cat.* Pl. XVI, which is often described from its decoration as a hunt-cup, earlier than the vessel with tall bead-rimmed neck, rising from a definite neck, above a more or less globular body, on a high moulded or plain stump base (*see* below, No. 16). For a later example of this type, *cf.* *Birdoswald*, p. 190, Fig. 14, No. 30, 297-368. Two complete specimens, almost identical in form, were found together, *c.* 180-230.

16. Forum ditch. Buff clay, with brown slip, $8\frac{3}{4}$ ins., $6\frac{1}{4}$ ins. Overlapping bands of coarse roulette on body, *c.* 200-250.

17. Trial trench, Insula VII, unstratified. Pale buff clay, with brown slip, $3\frac{3}{4}$ ins., $2\frac{7}{8}$ ins. Castor ware (?) *c.* 200-250.

18. Trial trench, Insula VII, unstratified. Brown clay, with yellow slip, $3\frac{1}{8}$ ins., $4\frac{7}{8}$ ins. Three bands of roulette on rim, shoulder and body. The form is probably a later development of the "incense-cup" type, *cf.* *Colchester*, Pl. LI.B, for a somewhat similar type, *cf.* *Niederbieber*, Pl. II, 82A (?) *c.* 200-250.

19. Building 2, west end, above floor level. Dark grey clay and surface, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins., $3\frac{3}{4}$ ins. No close parallel has been found, but its find-spot suggests a third-century date.

20. Trial trench, Insula VI, unstratified. Reddish-brown clay, with dark brown slip, $8\frac{1}{4}$ ins., 6 ins. Intermediate Castor type (*see* above, No. T. 15). Three bands of roulette. For the type, *cf.* *Silchester*, Pl. XLII, B. 8; *Colchester*, Pl. XLII, No. 150 (?) *c.* 180-250.

GROUP V. BOWLS.

1. Pit 8. Buff ware, with traces of cream slip. A somewhat similar type from *Wroxeter Rep.* 1913, Fig. 19, No. 64, is dated *c.* 80-110, *c.* 80-120.

2. Building 4, clay pocket under east apse. Dark grey clay and surface. Width $8\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Flat reeded rim, girth grooves on upper part of body and at carination, black rubbed bands below. There is good reason, both from its form and material and the proximity of its find-spot, for taking the vessel as a product of kilns 2/3, *cf.* kiln type M, where in the discussion of the tripod specimens a reference should have been given to *Wroxeter Rep.* 1913, Fig. 18, No. 55, *c.* 100-120.

The next five pieces belong to the same type of carinated bowls, but to a rather later phase of it.

3. Pit 13. Sandy grey clay, black surface, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins., $7\frac{3}{8}$ ins. Upward sloping rim, girth grooves at carination, *c.* 100-150.

4. Pit 20. Coarse dark grey clay, with black surface, 3 ins., 7 ins. Broad girth groove at carination, *c.* 100-150.

5. Wattle-and-daub House 1. Grey sandy clay and black surface, 3 ins., $6\frac{3}{4}$ ins. Upward-sloping rim. Broad girth groove at carination, *c.* 140.

6. Site, colour and form as last, $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins., 8 ins., c. 140.

7. Pit 13. Coarse grey clay and dark grey surface 3 ins., $5\frac{7}{8}$ ins. The reeded rim slopes upward more steeply, and the profile of the side has lost its sharpness. The piece shows the progressive degeneration of the type, c. 140-150.

8. Pit 10. Dark grey clay, with black highly-polished surface, $4\frac{1}{4}$ ins., $7\frac{1}{8}$ ins. Roulette decoration under bead rim; below, incised interlacing chevrons and concentric semi-circles. The profile of the bowl and especially the foot ring, shows evident imitation of the Samian shape 37. The type belongs to the "Upchurch" group of ware, and belongs to the later first and early second century. Cf. *Silchester*, Pl. LXXI, No. 164, for similar bowl; also *B. M. Cat.*, p. 418, M. 2671 f. For a fragment from the Vallum of Pius, which must belong to the Agricolan occupation, c. 80-3, cf. *Cadder*, Fig. 16, No. 1, c. 70-110.

8A. Development of design of No. 8 above.

9. Pit 14. Dark grey clay, with black polished surface, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins., $7\frac{7}{8}$ ins. For the type, cf. *Brecon Gaer*, p. 222, Fig. 99, C. 48, and at an earlier stage *Caerleon*, p. 311, Fig. 57, 138-142.

10. Pit 13. Pale grey clay with polished surface. Width $8\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Type as last. Upper part of body fluted on the outside, c. 100-150.

11. Pit 32. Pale grey clay with polished surface, $2\frac{5}{8}$ ins., 8 ins. Type as last, c. 100-140.

12. Pit 13. As last, c. 100-150.

13. Pit 5. Lower level. Grey clay, dark grey smooth surface. Width $6\frac{1}{8}$ ins. Type as last, two girth grooves on body outside; between them rubbed horizontal lines, c. 100-130.

14. Pit 37. Buff clay, with traces of cream slip. Width $8\frac{1}{2}$ ins. The type is probably an imitation of Samian shape 44, which is of Antonine date. For the form, cf. *Silchester*, Pl. LXXIII, No. 176 (but of different ware), *Caerleon*, p. 313, Fig. 58, 173-6, c. 150-220.

15. Pit 37. Hard grey-black clay, with smooth surface, $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins., $4\frac{3}{4}$ ins. Type similar to last, *c.* 150-220.

16. Pit 36. Reddish-brown clay, with blue core, brown surface, *c.* 260-300.

17. Pit 36. Reddish-brown clay, red polished surface, late colour-coated ware, *cf.* *Richborough Rep.* I, Pl. XXVIII, 109-111. The Richborough evidence shows this ware first becoming prevalent in the last years of the third century, *c.* 280-300.

18. Building 4, Room 3/4 above floor. Coarse brown speckled clay and surface. An example of the characteristic late coarse ware of the site, *c.* 340-400.

W. DISHES AND COVERS.

1. Pit 16. Reddish-buff clay and brown surface, $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins., $10\frac{3}{4}$ ins. It is most probably that this is an overbaked specimen of the mica-dusted ware, *cf.* *Silchester*, Pl. XLVIII, No. 59, *c.* 70-110.

2. Pit 10. Near the top. Pale brown clay, with mica-dusted surface, $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins., $6\frac{7}{8}$ ins. This vessel is of fine well-made ware, and is certainly a local production. The form is probably the prototype of kiln type N. 2, *c.* 70-110.

3. Building 4, east apse, clay pocket. Coarse hard dark grey clay, with black surface, 2 ins., $6\frac{7}{8}$ ins., kiln type O. 2, *c.* 75-120.

4. Pit 32. Coarse grey clay and surface, $1\frac{7}{8}$ ins., $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins., *cf.* *Caerleon*, p. 317, Fig. 60, No. 322, *c.* 90-140.

5. Pit 7. Dark grey clay and surface, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins., 6 ins. A later development of kiln types N. 1 and 2, *c.* 110-160.

6. Pit 9. Hard dark grey clay, with polished surface, $1\frac{5}{8}$ ins., $6\frac{3}{4}$ ins. Imitation of Castor dish; for the form, *cf.* *Colchester*, Pl. LVIII, 275, *c.* 200-250.

7. Pit 9. Hard grey clay, with polished surface, $1\frac{5}{8}$ ins., $6\frac{5}{8}$ ins. Type as last, *c.* 200-250.

8. Forum drainage ditch, south end. Dark grey clay and black surface, $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins., $8\frac{3}{4}$ ins., with owner's

name, IOVINI, incised on outside after baking, c. 200-250.

9. Pit 36. Coarse red clay and surface, $1\frac{5}{8}$ ins., $7\frac{7}{8}$ ins., c. 260-300.

10. Forum drainage ditch. Dark grey clay, with black polished surface, $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins., 6 ins. This type of flanged dish is wholly absent on the Antonine Wall, but becomes the characteristic form of dish in the third century, gradually superseding the flat and rolled rim types. For examples at the end of the second and in the third centuries, cf. *R. Wall*, 1909-12, vol. XIII, p. 357, Pl. XVIII, Nos. 105 and 123, and in the fourth century *Birdoswald*, p. 197, Fig. 16, Nos. 87-91, c. 200-250.

11. Pit 36. Dark grey clay, with black polished surface, $3\frac{3}{4}$ ins., $9\frac{1}{4}$ ins. Type as last, c. 260-300.

12. Pit 36. Hard grey clay, smooth black surface. Type as last, c. 260-300.

13. Building 4, south-west corner, unstratified. Buff clay, with mottled brown slip. Type as last, Castor ware (?) c. 250-300.

14. Pit 16. Cream clay and surface, 2 ins., $6\frac{1}{4}$ ins. Cover. For the form, cf. *Richborough Rep.* I, Pl. XXVII, 90-2, c. 70-110.

15. Pit 13. Hard grey clay and surface, 2 ins., $7\frac{3}{4}$ ins. Type as last, c. 100-150.

16. Pit 7. As last, $1\frac{5}{8}$ ins., $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins., c. 110-160.

17. Pit 5. White clay, with blue-brown metallic slip, $1\frac{7}{8}$ ins., $4\frac{3}{4}$ ins. Castor ware, c. 160-220.

18. North-east of Building 2, unstratified. Light buff clay, with mottled brown slip. Two bands of roulette separated by double grooves on upper surface, single band on side, cf. *Colchester*, Pl. LIX, No. 290; *York*, Pl. XL. 9 (?) third century.

X. JUGS AND HANDLED JARS.

1. Pit 10. Cream clay, smooth surface, $11\frac{1}{4}$ ins., $8\frac{1}{4}$ ins. Five-ringed mouth-piece. For similar profile, cf. *Wroxeter Rep.* 1913, p. 70, Fig. 17, No. 1, c. 70-110.

2. Pit 10. Buff clay, with smooth surface, except above foot, $11\frac{1}{8}$ ins., 7 ins. Type as last, c. 70-110.

3. Pit 27. Cream clay, with smooth surface, $9\frac{3}{8}$ ins., 7 ins. Similar type, but four-ringed mouth-piece, *c.* 70-120.

4. Pit 16. Cream clay, with smooth surface, $7\frac{3}{4}$ ins., $5\frac{3}{4}$ ins. Mouthpiece of rectangular section. This is probably a later development of the type *Colchester*, Pl. XLVII, No. 200, *cf.* *Wroxeter Rep.* 1913, p. 48, Fig. 18, No. 46, *c.* 70-110.

5. Pit 10. Buff clay and surface, $7\frac{7}{8}$ ins., $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Two-handled, *cf.* *Wroxeter Rep.* 1913, p. 48, Fig. 18, No. 45; *York*, Pl. XVII, No. 4, *c.* 70-110.

6. West area, Insula VI, unstratified. Pale buff clay, with dark brown slip outside, light brown inside, 9 ins., $5\frac{7}{8}$ ins., Castor ware. For a similar but shorter example of the type, *cf.* *York*, Pl. XIVB, No. 1. Another similar from Castor is in the Peterborough Museum. Third century.

7. Pit 16. Cream clay, with smooth surface. Type as No. 6 above, *c.* 70-110.

8. Near Pit 11, low level. Cream clay. Type as No. 3 above, *c.* 70-120.

9. Pit 7. Cream clay, with smooth surface, *c.* 110-160.

10. Pit 27. Bluish-red. clay, with drab surface overbaked. The vessel is distorted from overbaking. Probably a product of the kiln, *cf.* kiln type L. *c.* 100-120.

11. Pit 13. Dark grey clay, with black highly-polished surface, "Upchurch" fabric, *c.* 100-150.

12. Pit 10. Buff clay, with cream slip. Width $7\frac{1}{8}$ ins. This is probably the prototype of kiln types P. 1 and P. 3, and is probably not locally made ware, *c.* 70-110.

13. Building 2, west wing, below make-up of floor. Hard buff clay and surface. Two-handled jar of honey-pot type, *cf.* *Colchester*, Pl. XLVI, No. 192. A similar but larger example of the same type was found on the floor of Wattle-and-daub House 2, *c.* 100-150.

14. Pit 7. Hard coarse grey clay, with smooth surface, 14 ins., 12 ins. Distorted in baking. This belongs to the same type as the last, of which it is a local and slightly later imitation, *c.* 110-160.

Y. MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Building 4, clay pocket under east apse. Hard coarse grey clay and surface, $3\frac{3}{8}$ ins., 6 ins. The vessel has its side pierced with two horizontal rows, each of five holes, half-an-inch in diameter, regularly spaced. Hole $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter in centre of base. No close parallel has been found, and the large size of the holes is difficult to explain; *c.* 70-120.

2. Pit 10. Cream clay, with smooth surface. Width $8\frac{3}{8}$ ins. Broad cordons on body. For the type, *cf.* *Wroxeter Rep.* 1912, p. 75, Fig. 18, No. 40 (second and third centuries); *Colchester*, Pl. LVII, No. 267, a similar example is said (p. 255) to occur in the Joslin grave group 9/30, with mid-first-century material, but it is possible that it is intrusive in that group. The position and shape of the Caistor handle suggests an earlier stage of development than the Wroxeter and Colchester pieces; *cf.* No. X. 12 above; *c.* 70-110.

3. Pit 13. Pink clay, with highly-polished buff surface. Fragment of vessel, with flat inturned rim with beaded edge. The shape of the vessel is unknown, and no close parallel has been found; *c.* 100-150.

4. Pit 13. Buff clay with highly-polished surface. Type similar to last, *c.* 100-150.

5. Pit 13. Cream clay, with smooth surface. Large two-handled jug, *cf.* *Caerleon*, p. 309, Fig. 56, No. 101 (Antonine). The profile of the Caistor handle suggests a rather earlier date; *c.* 100-150.

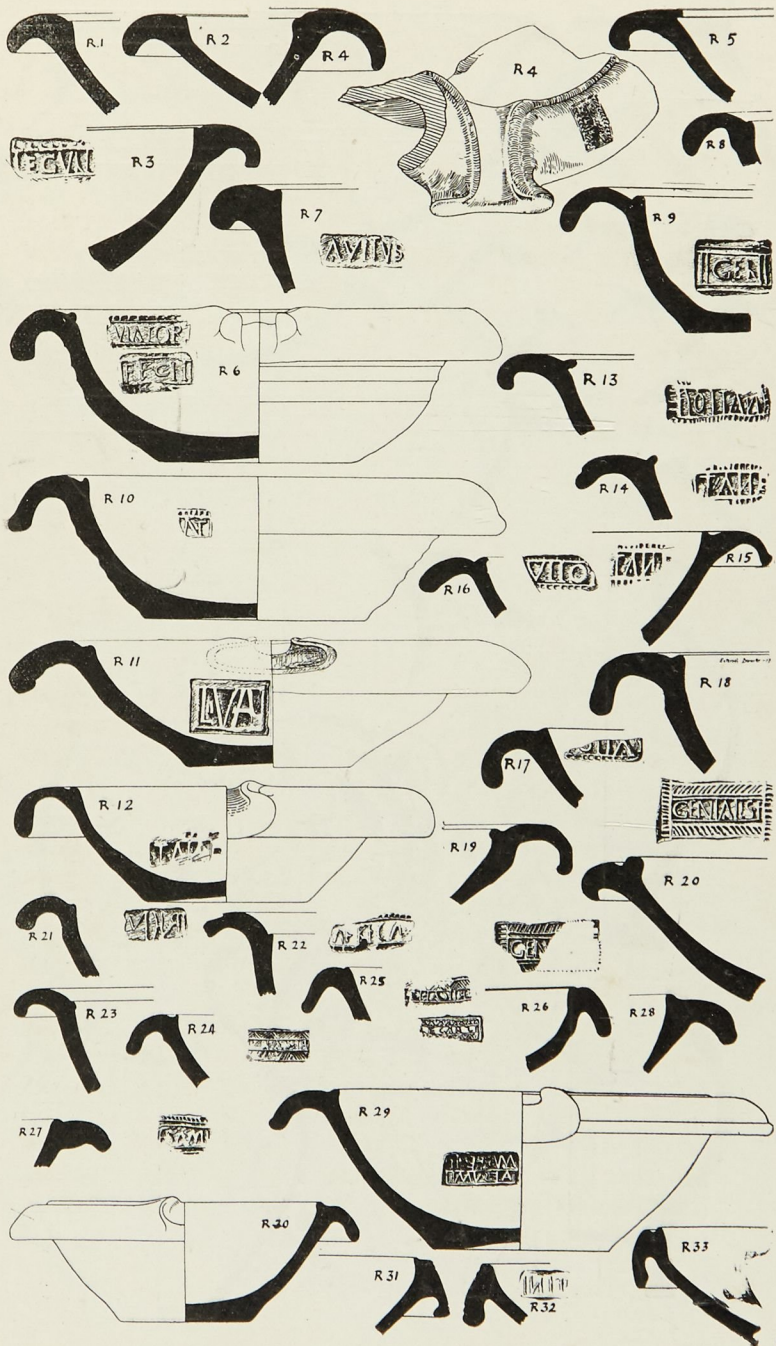
6. Pit 13. Cream clay, with smooth surface. Width 8 ins. The vessel is fitted with tubular obliquely protruding spout, with an internal strainer effected by piercing the wall of the carination with some twenty small holes, set in a circle. Opposite the spout is a vertical placed loop handle, rising somewhat above the rim; at right angles to this are two horizontal loops, crushed forward in the direction of the spout. For a similar type, but without handles, *cf.* *Silchester*, Pl. XLVIII, No. 62; another with spout in the shape of a boar's head, *London Museum*, p. 146, Fig. 55, No. 2, *c.* 100-150.

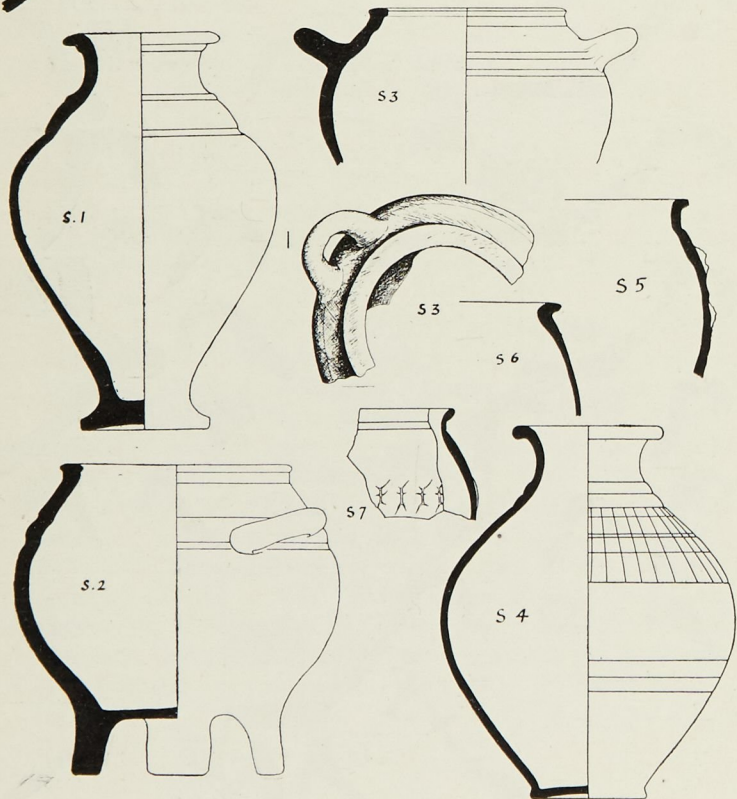
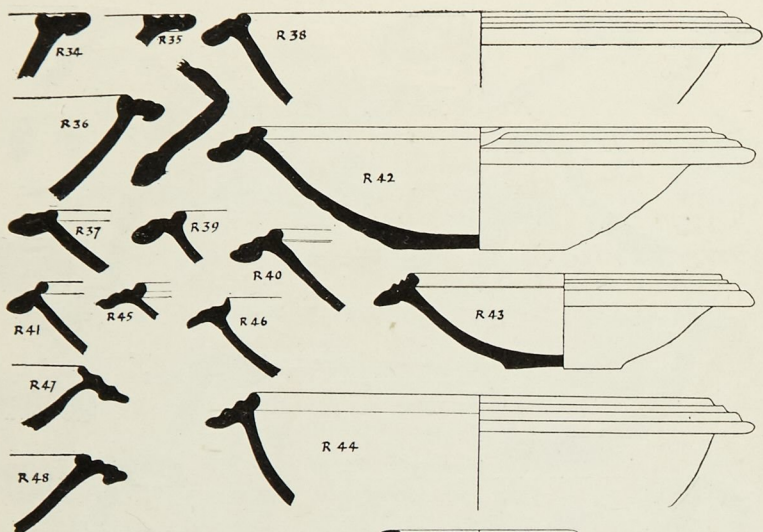
6A. View of No. 6 from above.

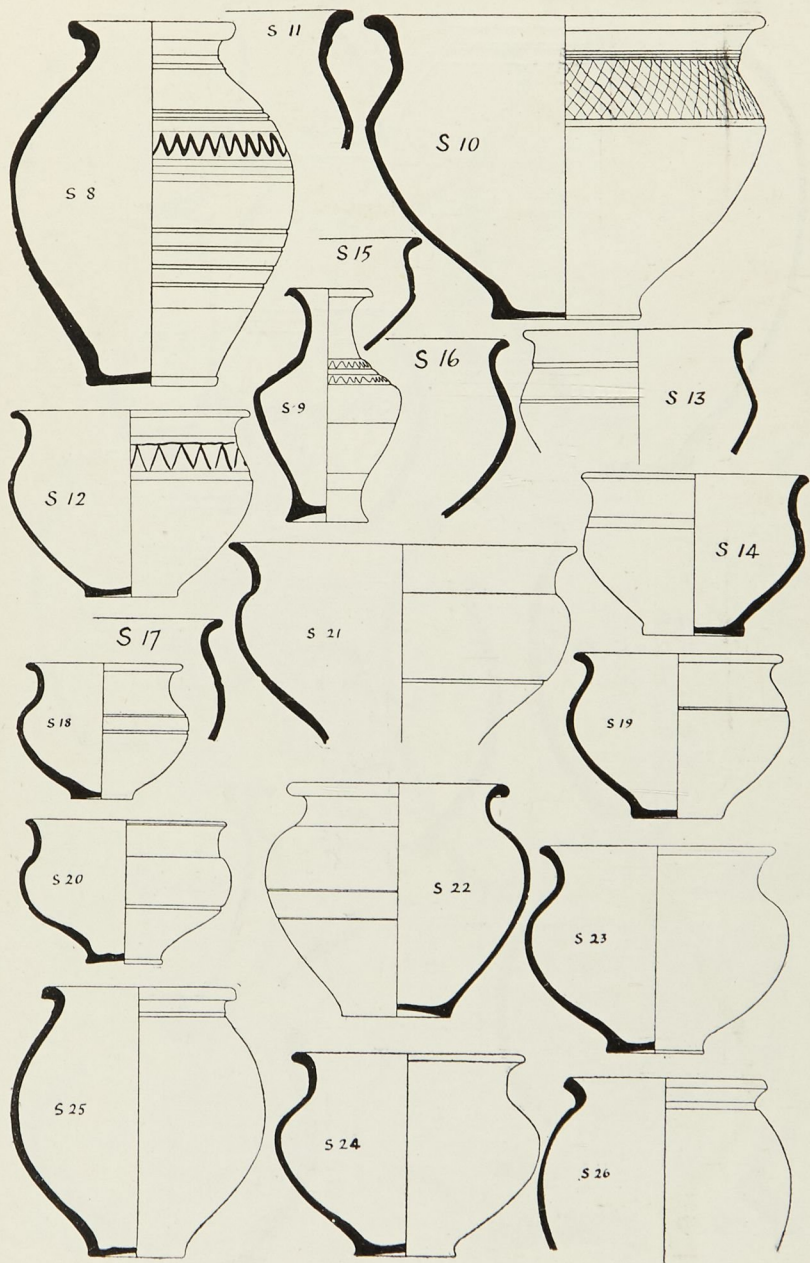
7. Pit 14. Cream clay, with smooth surface. This is the lower part of a one-handled jug of the type *Colchester*, Pl. LXVI, No. 314, with wide mouth and downbent lip opposite the handle. No. 313 on the same plate is a similar type, but with two handles. At Mumrills, on the Antonine Wall, was found a vessel intermediate between the two *Colchester* types, with the profile of No. 313, but with one handle. It is there dated to the Agricolan period, *Mumrills*, p. 544, Fig. 106. It is, however, probable that this is too early a date. The find-spot of the present example, which must have closely . . . this Mumrills example, suggests the date, *c.* 100-150; another occurred in Pit 20, while a fragmentary example of *Colchester*, No. 314, was found under the gravel make-up of Temple B *cella*, *c.* 150-190.

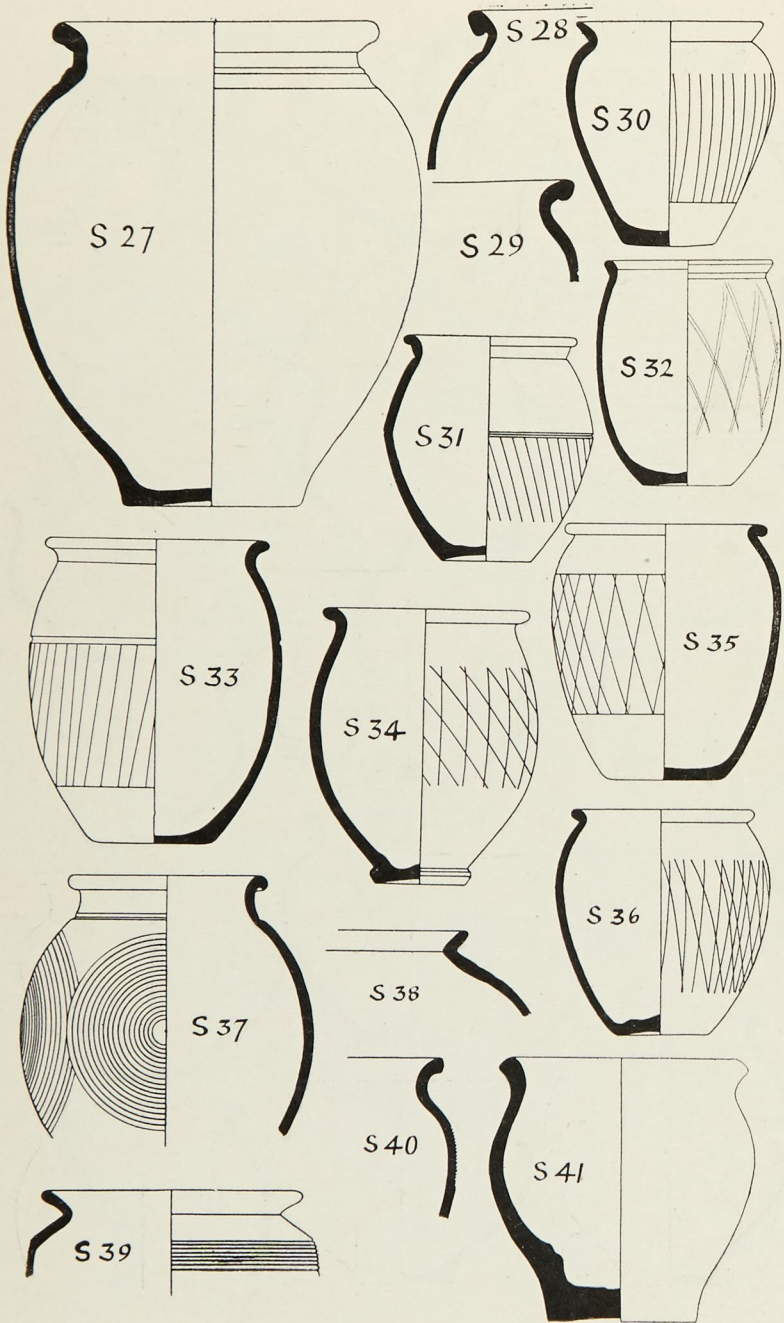
8. South of Building 2, unstratified. Hard grey clay and surface. Flat dish, with high kick in centre of base, and raised ridge midway between this and the sides. The two grooves so made are pierced, each with five regularly spaced holes. This type, which is widespread, is usually described as a cheese-wring, *cf.* *Mumrills*, p. 540, Fig. 103, Nos. 13/14, (?) 150-200.

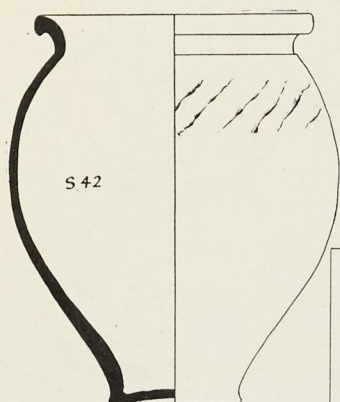
9. Pit 9. Pale cream clay and surface. Width $11\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Frilled edging below the rim, wavy incised line on shoulder, between cordon above and girth groove below. Three small looped handles equally spaced. At the base of one of them is a conical hump; two other humps cover the wavy line, one on each side of this handle, and a fourth, of oval plan, is placed about an inch below the base of the handle. The resemblance in material, frilled rim, and general profile of this Caistor piece to the *Colchester* face urns, *Colchester*, Pl. LIA., shows a close relation between them, and the humps described are probably a schematic representation of a face, *c.* 200-250.



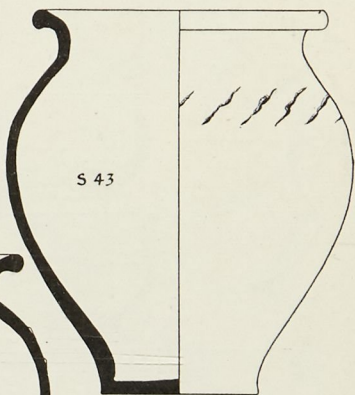




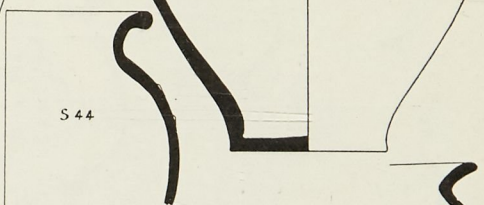




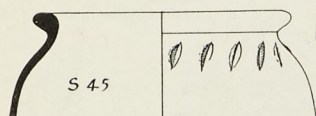
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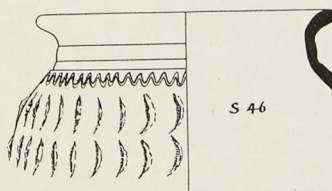
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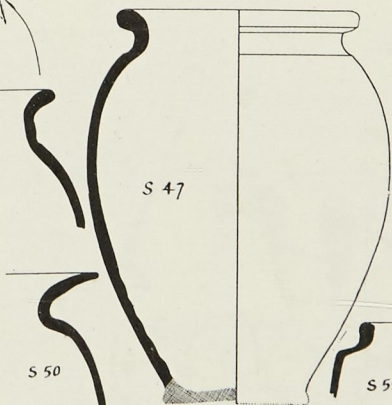
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S 46

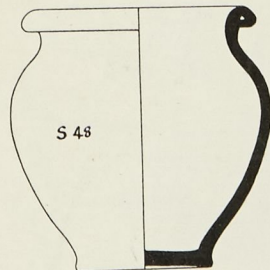


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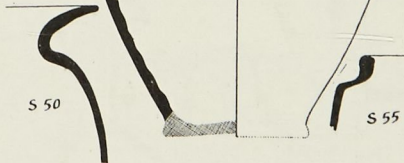
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S 53



S 48



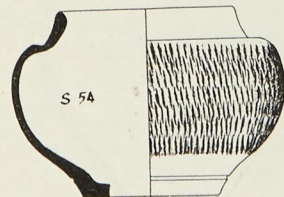
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S 55

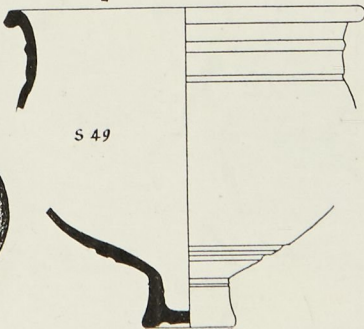


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S 57



S 5A



S 49

S 58

