

**The Roman Villa at Whitebeech, Chiddingfold:  
Excavations in 1888 and subsequently**

by The Rev T S COOPER

edited by JOHN LEVESON GOWER and MARIAN GOWER

## CHIDDINGFOLD

### PUBLISHED ACCOUNTS OF NEVILL'S EXCAVATIONS OF THE CHIDDINGFOLD VILLA

A Roman Villa at Chiddingfold (Antiq Mag and Bibliog, 4 (1883), 166)

Sir, - The Roman villa lately discovered here, as briefly mentioned in some local papers, is in a field called High Riddings, close to Whitebeech Farm, and about half a mile from Pockford, the house of the owner, Mr Thos Sadler.

Only the foundations were found, and they were a little over one foot below the surface of the ground; they consisted of rough local sandstone, and had been removed for road-mending before their character was developed, and therefore before any importance was attached to their discovery. The owner, however, has promised to mark out the site of the trenches with stakes. The stones that were removed were merely rough foundation stones. Trenches have since been dug across in order to try for pavements, but none were found; the crowbar, however, shows that a large space of ground has walls under it, which have not yet been uncovered.

The general plan appears very similar to that of a villa at Beddington, near Croydon, illustrated in vol 6 of the Surrey Archaeological Transactions.

There were found one or two large Roman roofing tiles, a considerable quantity of rough paving tile, a quantity of Upchurch ware, and some samian ware of good character, one piece of which has a small ornament. There was also found a small bronze head, about an inch long. It was probably an ornament applied to some article of attire, harness or armour, and is apparently of late Roman work. A coin has lately been found of the City of Constantinople, and there are fragments of glass, iron, &c.

Old inhabitants say that this place was formerly called Cowtown and Riddingstown, and, years ago, some marble ornamented with carving was found in grubbing a copse close by.

The villa stands on top of a hill in the Weald, below the range of sand-hills reaching from Hindhead into Kent, and is, I believe, the first habitation found in a similar position in the Weald, although villas are common enough in the valley north of this, between the sand-hills and the chalk. By the side of the villa runs a piece of green road, which may be Roman. Although the site is on top of a hill, yet water rises freely at a small depth.

There are in the neighbourhood some very suggestive road names, which I am now investigating. Chiddingfold lies in a straight line between the Roman road at Henley on the Midhurst road, and the camp on Hascomb Hill.

I may add that I think it will be found that there were many more roads between the south coast and Surrey than those at present traced, and that the opinions of Dr Guest, adopted lately by Mr J R Green, as to the impenetrability of the Andred's Weald, must be largely modified. From indications I conclude there was a considerable Roman settlement on this side of the hills, perhaps as great as in the valley from Farnham into Kent, and that numerous roads from the southern ports intersected one another, and were joined by cross-roads.

Ralph Nevill FSA

From Proc Soc Antiq, 2 ser, 9 (1883), 307-9, 334

G W G Leveson-Gower, Esq, FSA, Local Secretary for Surrey, communicated the following account of some Roman Remains in that county.

'I have to report the discovery of a Roman building in the parish of Chiddingfold, near Godalming, in the south-western extremity of this county, where it borders upon Sussex. The place in question, Whitebeech Farm, is about one mile to the east of the main road from Petworth to Godalming. I have not been able to visit the spot myself, but Mr Ralph Nevill, one of our Fellows, has sent me the enclosed account, of which he says I may make use, and I therefore enclose it, as it gives a full report of all that has been done up to the present time.

I would remark, with regard to the name of the field in which it was found, North Riddings, that this word - 'Ridding', 'Ridden', or 'Rydon', as it is variously spelt - is of the commonest occurrence as a field name. I have noted more than thirty instances of it in fields in this immediate locality, many of them occurring in early charters, court rolls, or in extents of manors, dating back to Edward II. I see, also, I have a note made in 1874, of some property advertised for sale in Chiddingfold and Godalming - 'eleven acres, called 'The Riddings''. A writer in Notes and Queries (4 ser, 5, 570, June 1870) explains the prefix 'rid' to be the Anglo-Saxon 'riddan', 'hreddan', to rid or clear away, and signifying an assart or forest grant. This is doubtless the right explanation, and it has a peculiar significance in the Wealden country, which was originally a vast forest. In this instance it throws light upon the question - it is an early forest clearing at the north edge of the weald; just such a spot as would have been fixed upon for a Roman settlement. I trust that steps have now been taken to ensure that any further discoveries will be carefully preserved. I have written both to the owner and to the rector of the parish, requesting to be informed of any fresh find, and urging the importance, from an antiquarian and historical point of view, of keeping the walls intact. A Roman building, with reverence be it spoken, is often unfortunately a nuisance; the public and sight-seers consider themselves privileged to trespass anywhere in search of it, and then carry off anything they find. I knew of one on a gentleman's place, about ten miles from Brighton, which for this reason he was obliged entirely to cover up.

Since writing the above, I have received letters from Mr Sadler, the owner of the property, expressing his regret that he had removed any of the stones, but that he did so in ignorance, and made use of them, stone being a rare commodity in his district; he promises that all future finds shall be preserved intact, and reported to me or to the Surrey Archaeological Society; the rector of the parish has also written to me to say that he will keep his eye on the spot and report if anything is being done.'

The Report of Ralph Nevill, Esq, FSA, is as follows:

'The villa lately discovered is in a field called High Riddings, close to Whitebeech Farm, about half-a-mile from Pockford, the house of the owner, Mr Thomas Sadler.

Only the foundations were found; they consisted of rough local sandstone and fragments of pottery, which are said, but probably by mistake, to have been found mixed up with the stone.

The stone was removed to make roads before any importance was attached to the discovery, but the trenches are distinct, and the owner has promised to mark out the line of the walls with stakes.

I have examined the stones that were taken away and find them all rough foundation stones.

Trenches were dug across the rooms to try for pavements, but none were found.

The crowbar shows that a large space of ground has walls under it which have not yet been uncovered. The general plan appears very similar to that of a villa at Beddington, in Surrey, illustrated in vol 6 of the Surrey Archaeological Transactions.

There were found one or two large Roman roofing tiles, a considerable quantity of fragments of rough red paving tile or thick pottery, scored with rude basket-work patterns scratched on the wet clay, a quantity of ordinary thin brown unglazed ware, including dishes, shaped flasks, &c, all, however in fragments, and samian ware of good character, only one small piece of which has any ornament.

There was also found a small bronze head about an inch long, the face of which, if not the whole of the front, being apparently silvered. The back is hollowed, and the head looks as if it had been attached at the back to something: the style is late Roman.

An old inhabitant says, on the authority of a book he once read, that there was originally a town close to Pockford, called Cowtown; the tradition may be correct, but I doubt the existence of printed evidence. Another old inhabitant told my informant years ago that the field used to be called Riddingston.

The owner of the land has promised to take care of any further work that may be discovered and communicate with me.

The villa is on top of a hill in the Weald below the range of sandhills reaching from Blackdown to Leith Hill, and on the north side of the stream that flows through here; the soil is of a more sandy character than the clay surrounding. By the side of the villa runs a piece of green road that may be of Roman construction. It has occurred to me that the name Whitebeech\* may allude to the colour of the flints of which the road would probably be made, and I have asked Mr Sadler to examine the road. I could see no beech trees growing near the spot.

Although the site is at the top of a hill water rises freely at a depth of six feet.

There are some very suggestive road names in the neighbourhood which I am now investigating.'

\*I cannot concur in these remarks about Whitebeech. I think it more probable at first sight that it is the white 'bec' or brook. - G L G

---

Ralph Nevill, Esq, FSA, exhibited various articles from the Roman villa at Chiddingfold, of which an account was given at a previous meeting by himself and Mr W G Leveson-Gower, FSA. (See ante, p 307)

The articles exhibited were found on the site of a Roman villa discovered last winter at Chiddingfold, in the south of Surrey, and were referred to in a Report which was laid before the Society on May 10th, 1883. They consist of specimen pieces of samian, Upchurch, and common pottery, which were found in considerable quantity, together with flue and roofing tiles.

The small bronze head, apparently of late Roman date, was also found in the earth, and the coin of one of the Constantine period. The foundations are of rough local stones; and some dozen roughly-dressed squared stones, that were probably part of the wall, remain, but not in situ.

In the neighbourhood are several remains of Roman roads from the south coast.

THE FINDS

CATALOGUE OF THE POTTERY by Joanna Bird and Rosamond Hanworth, with reports on the samian stamps by Brenda Dickinson and on the mortaria by Katharine Hartley.

figs 4 - 6

I. Samian Ware

Potters' Stamps by Brenda M Dickinson

1. Aestivus 2a 31 AIISTI [VI:M] Lezoux.<sup>2</sup> This stamp occurs in quantity at Pudding Pan Rock, and it also occurs at such sites as Chesterholm (2) and Carrawburgh. There is one example on Ludowici Tg. Since Aestivus occasionally made form 27, a date c AD 160-190 is likely.
2. Gracchus iv la 79 or Ludowici Tg [GR] ACCHI [· M] Lezoux.<sup>1</sup> Both this and Gracchus's other stamp occur at the hinterland forts of Hadrian's Wall. His forms are Antonine and include 31R. c AD 150-190.
3. Logirrus 10a 15/17 or 18 [LO] GIRNM La Graufesenque.<sup>1</sup> Unlike his other common stamp, this does not occur in Scotland, but has been noted at the Red House site at Corbridge. There are two examples from Montans and, while he may have worked there, it is likely that all the stamps from Britain came from La Graufesenque, in view of the scarcity of Montans ware here. Logirrus's activity was mainly Flavian, though one of his stamps turns up in the Boudiccan burning at Colchester. Die 10a occurs frequently at Flavian foundations and was used occasionally on form 29. A range c AD 65-80 is possible, though the die was probably not in use in the pre-Flavian period.
4. Marcus v 7a 31R MΛRCIF Lezoux.<sup>2</sup> A potter whose stamps occur at Pudding Pan Rock and at sites in the north of Britain reoccupied c AD 160. This particular stamp was used on forms 31, 31R and 33. The vertical stroke touching the C probably comes from a scratch on the die. c AD 165-200.

5. Maximinus i 9a 31 [Λ]ΛΑΧΜΙΛ Lezoux.<sup>1</sup> One of this potter's stamps, from another die, is in a burial at Sompting, Sussex, with stamps of Lezoux and Rheinzabern potters and a scarcely worn coin of Geta as Caesar (Ainsworth & Ratcliffe-Densham 1974, 312). Stamps from die 9a have been noted at Cramond (presumably from the Severan occupation), Bainbridge, and South Shields. c AD 170-200.
6. Saturninus ii 1c 33 SAT [VRNINI·OF] Lezoux.<sup>1</sup> One of the potters whose stamps, though not this particular one, occur at Pudding Pan Rock. His output includes forms 31, 31R, 79R and 80. c AD 165-200.
7. Form 33, East Gaulish. The stamp, though very abraded, can fairly confidently be read SVCESSI, and most closely resembles a stamp of Successus ii of Trier. If correctly identified, it will be one of the earlier products of Trier, in spite of its clumsy workmanship, since one of Successus ii's stamps comes from the Saalburg Erdkastell. Hadrianic-Antonine (?).
8. Verecundus iii 1a 31R VERE [CVNDI] Lezoux.<sup>2</sup> A stamp recorded from Chesters, Malton and South Shields, and on forms 31R and 79. One of his other stamps comes from Chester-le-Street. c AD 160-190.
9. Form 33, stamped ]M, Central Gaulish. Antonine.

#### Notes

<sup>1</sup>A die found at the kiln-site.

<sup>2</sup>A potter for whom other dies but not this are known at the kiln-site.

#### Decorated Samian

10. Dr 29, South Gaul. Lower frieze leaf scroll with lion (or possibly a griffon) in the arcade. Bifid tendril bindings, small circle motifs in the field. c AD 45-60.

11. Dr 37, South Gaul. Blurred trident-tongued ovolo above band of chevrons. Flavian.
12. Dr 37, South Gaul. Narrow frieze with toothed foliage motifs and hound above a shallow scroll. Flavian.
13. Dr 37, Central Gaul. The ovolo is incomplete but resembles one used by Banvus (Rogers 1974, type B159). Mid-late Antonine.
14. Dr 37, Central Gaul. The surviving portion of the ovolo, the narrow beads and the small circles suggest links with Divixtus and Advocisus. The hare (Oswald 1936-7, type 2119A) was regularly used by Casurius. There is apparently no close parallel for the grapes; the figure and other motifs are fragmentary. Mid-late Antonine.
15. Dr 37, Central Gaul. Panels with beaded borders. Antonine.
16. Dr 37, Central Gaul. Broken ovolo. Antonine.
17. Dr 37, East Gaul. Broken ovolo, probably Ricken & Fischer 1963, type E25, shared by several Rheinzabern potters. Later 2nd - mid 3rd century.

Plain Samian

18. Dr 37, Central Gaul, Hadrianic-early Antonine.
19. Dr 37, Central Gaul, Antonine.
20. Dr 45 with lion-head spout. M. Pierre-Henri Mitard has kindly examined a photograph and writes: 'Elle est d'un type qui a connu une large diffusion (y compris en Angleterre), ici dans sa variété b, c'est à dire, issue d'un surmoulage. Je crois qu'on peut la dater le plus vraisemblablement: fin 2e/début 3e siècle, plutôt début 3e que fin 2e. Il s'agit sans aucune doute d'un atelier de Gaule de l'Est, mais le type existe à Trèves (variété initiale), à Rheinzabern, en Argonne, et même à Haute-Yutz (variété b et autres).' [The lion-head is a widely distributed type, of which this is version b, the

result of a single surmoulage. It is likely to date from the end of the 2nd/beginning of the 3rd century, and more probably from the early 3rd. It comes from East Gaul; the type was used at Trier (the original version), at Rheinzabern, in the Argonne, and even at Haute-Yutz (version b and others).]

The fabric suggests that this example was manufactured at Rheinzabern.

- 21-4. 4 x Dr 45, Central Gaul, late 2nd century (1 burnt).
- 25-6. 2 x Dr 45, East Gaul, late 2nd-mid 3rd century (1 burnt).
- 27-9. 3 x Dr 18/31, Central Gaul, Hadrianic-Antonine.
- 30-7. 8 x Dr 18/31 or 31, Central Gaul, Antonine.
- 38-40. 3 x Dr 31, Central Gaul, Antonine.
- 41-3. 3 x Dr 31, all burnt; probably Central Gaulish, and Antonine.
- 44-5. 2 x Dr 18/<sup>or 31</sup>31, Argonne, Antonine; both have matt slips.
46. Dr 18/31 or 31, East Gaul, Antonine.
- 47-8. 2 x Dr 31, East Gaul, later 2nd-mid 3rd century (1 Trier, 1 probably Rheinzabern).
49. Dr 27 in the fabric characteristic of the 'Aldgate-Pulborough' potter. Hadrianic-early Antonine, probably.
- 50-6. 7 x Dr 33, Central Gaul, Antonine (1 burnt).
- 57-8. 2 x Dr 33, heavily burnt, but probably Central Gaulish and Antonine.
- 59-62. 4 x Dr 33, including 1 unstamped, East Gaul (2 Trier, 2 Rheinzabern), later 2nd-mid 3rd century.
63. Dr 35, Central Gaul, Hadrianic-Antonine.
- 64-7. 3 or 4 x Dr 36, Central Gaul, Antonine.
68. Dr 36, Argonne, Antonine - early 3rd century.

69. Deep flange, probably from a late Curle 11; Central Gaul, Hadrianic-Antonine.
70. Deep flange, probably a late Curle 11, with traces of barbotine leaves; Argonne, Antonine.
71. Curle 15/23, Central Gaul, Antonine.
72. Base, Curle 15 or 23; Central Gaul and Antonine probably, but burnt or heavily overfired.
- 73-6. 4 x Walters 79, Central Gaul, mid-late Antonine (1 burnt)
- 77-9. 3 dish bases (as Walters 79, Ludowici Tg), including 1 rouletted; Central Gaul, mid-late Antonine.
80. Bowl base, Central Gaul, Hadrianic-Antonine.
81. Foot, large bowl or mortarium, Central Gaul, Antonine.

## II. Other Roman Pottery

### 'Rhenish' Wares

1. (Probably one vessel) Beaker, form as Greene 1978, fig 2.3, no 9, with barbotine hound and hare. Central Gaul, mid-late Antonine.
2. As 1; barbotine hound.
3. As 1; barbotine ivy scroll and hare.
4. (Probably one vessel) As 1; barbotine scroll.
5. As 1; barbotine scroll. Partly burnt.
6. As 1; barbotine scroll. Partly burnt.
7. Beaker foot, cf Greene 1978, fig 2.3, nos 8,9. Central Gaul, mid-late Antonine. Very badly abraded.
8. Indented beaker, as Greene 1978, fig 2.3, no 5. Central Gaul, Antonine.
9. As 8.

10. As 8.
11. Beaker with shallow round indentations. Central Gaul, Antonine.
12. Indented beaker fragment, Central Gaul, Antonine.
- 13-21. Beaker sherds with lines of rouletting; Central Gaul, Antonine.
22. Indented beaker sherd, with traces of white painted decoration. Moselle valley, later 2nd-mid 3rd century.
- 23-6. Beaker sherds with lines of rouletting; Moselle valley, later 2nd-mid 3rd century.

Colchester Colour-Coat Ware

27. Beaker sherd in hard dark pink fabric with purplish-brown colour-coat, decorated with clay particle roughcasting (cf Anderson 1980, fig 13, nos 1-4). c AD 120-180.
28. Beaker; form as Anderson 1980, fig 13, no 6, but no decoration survives. Ware and date as 27.

Cologne Region Colour-Coat Ware

The results of current research indicate that the greater part of the hunt cups in fine white fabric with dark colour-coat which are found in Britain originate in the Lower Rhineland, rather than in the Nene Valley as previously thought (Anderson et al 1982).

29. Cornice rim beaker, cf Anderson et al 1982, fig 3, no 4. Barbotine animal, possibly a hind. c AD 130-180.
30. Beaker, form as 29. Barbotine hare, no dots above frieze. c AD 130-180.
31. As 30; barbotine hound.
32. As 30; barbotine animals, ?hinds.
33. As 30; barbotine deer.

- 34-42. Probably all separate beakers with barbotine animals, including one rim that is simply everted. The animals include two hounds, three hares and a handsomely antlered stag. Second half 2nd century, probably.
43. Small beaker with plain rim, as Anderson 1980, fig 8, no 5; the barbotine animal is not identifiable. Mid 2nd-mid 3rd century.
- 44-7. Cornice rims from four beakers; second half 2nd century, probably.
- 48-56. Rouletted sherds from lower portions of nine beakers (52 has barbotine dots above). Second half 2nd century (cf Anderson et al 1982, fig 1, no 4).
57. (Probably all one vessel) Beaker; plain rim above groove, rouletted below carination. Drab cream fabric (some sherds may be burnt). Cf Anderson 1980, fig 8, no 6, and Howe et al 1980, fig 3, no 34: both are rouletted in bands all over. Cologne region, or perhaps Nene Valley. Later 2nd-mid 3rd century. (Illustrated)

#### Nene Valley Colour-Coat Ware

The Nene Valley wares found at Chiddingfold are in a similar fabric to those from the Cologne region, but generally somewhat coarser and more yellowish in colour.

58. Body and base, beaker. Barbotine scroll, as Howe et al 1980, fig 3, no 29; the base is closer to no 30. Late 2nd-early 3rd century.
59. Beaker sherds with barbotine scroll, as Howe et al 1980, fig 3, no 29. Buff fabric. Late 2nd-early 3rd century.
60. Beaker sherds, barbotine scroll as Howe et al 1980, fig 3, no 30. Late 2nd-early 3rd century.
61. Beaker rim and body, barbotine scroll, as Hartley 1960, fig 4, no 2. Late 2nd-mid 3rd century.

62. Indented beaker sherd. 3rd century.
- 63-5. Two lids and a base, 'Castor boxes' (as Howe et al 1980, fig 7, no 89). Probably all 3rd century.

?Sussex Colour-Ware

The Chiddingfold pottery included a distinct group of colour-coat wares which could not be matched with the products of any known industry. The fabric is micaceous, fine and hard, usually a warm buff but varying towards yellower and pinker tones; some of the coarser examples have large pale brown inclusions. The slip is a light orange or light orange-brown on the exterior, sometimes the same inside, and sometimes fired to a darker grey-brown; it is frequently badly worn. The body fabric, and comparison with colour-coat sherds from the excavations at Wiggonholt, Sussex (kindly made available by Miss E E Kelly, Worthing Museum), suggested that area as a possible source. The pottery industry centered on Wiggonholt and Pulborough apparently produced a considerable range of wares, including good copies of samian (Simpson 1952; Webster 1975; Marsh 1979), of which there is a Dr 27 here (no 49 in samian report), and may also have made most of the mortaria and some of the oxidised coarsewares found at Chiddingfold (see below). For the Wiggonholt excavations, see Evans 1974. The forms and decoration of these colour-coat vessels suggest a Hadrianic-Antonine date. A preliminary petrological report by Dr D F Williams on three of these sherds is on Microfiche 38.

66. Cornice rim beaker, with barbotine hunt scene and rouletting above the base. Light brown exterior slip, blackish-brown interior. (Illustrated)
67. Cornice rim beaker; barbotine dots outlining panels. Light brown slip.
68. Cornice rim beaker; barbotine scroll, rouletting above base. Very thin ware; light orange-brown slip, very abraded. (Illustrated)

69. Cornice rim beaker; barbotine scroll. Drab light brown exterior slip, grey-brown interior. (Illustrated)
70. Beaker body, slightly waisted with a cordon. Barbotine scroll, dashes and s-scrolls; rouletting above base. Drab orange-brown exterior slip, blotched with black, grey-brown interior. (Illustrated)
71. Plain beaker. Thin ware; orange slip. (Illustrated)
72. Cornice rim beaker; overall rouletting. Drab light-brown slip. (Illustrated)
- 73-81. Sherds of nine beakers, all probably with overall rouletting. One is slightly waisted, as 70.
82. Body sherds, thick coarse beaker with bands of crude rouletting near base. Slip almost completely abraded.
83. Coarse thick indented beaker with rouletted bands. Drab orange-brown slip, largely abraded. (Illustrated)
- 84-5. Indented beaker sherds, at least two vessels; rouletted above base. Fine ware; orange-brown slip, with grey interior on 85.
86. Plain everted rim; slip largely lost.
- 87-9. Beaker shoulder sherd and two body sherds.
90. Beaker foot, possibly this ware; slip largely abraded.

#### Oxfordshire Colour-Coat Ware

91. Sherd, probably a bowl as Young 1977, type C78, with two fragmentary impressions of a rosette stamp. c AD 340-400; very abraded.

#### New Forest Colour-Coat Ware

92. Sherd of bottle or flask in Fulford's fabric 1a (1975, 24-5), with white painted lattice decoration (as Fulford 1975, fig 26, no 6 or 9). First half 4th century and probably in the earlier part of the range.

Unidentified Colour-Coat Ware

93. Sherd with a pair of grooves above a band of deep hatching; too heavily burnt for the fabric to be identifiable.

Mortaria by Katharine F Hartley

94. (Seven sherds joining and three others probably from the same pot). Slightly less than a quarter of a mortarium in cream fabric with pink core, made slightly sandy in texture by the addition of a little finely crushed multicoloured quartz; abundant transparent, pink, white, and brown quartz trituration grit. Diam 35 cm. Fabric and form are typical of mortaria from the Oxford potteries, from such workshops as Cowley and Headington - Young form M21, which he dates AD 240-300 (Young 1977). This example is, however, a very simple type, and could perhaps be an early example. (Illustrated)
95. (Five fragments, three joining and two joining; there are two base fragments in similar fabric from two different pots, one of which could belong to this vessel). A mortarium in hard, fine-textured, cream to cream-buff fabric with grey core and pink central core; very little, very fine temper; trituration consists of white and pinkish quartz, flint, black (iron-rich?) and red-brown material. Diam 40cm. The unusual form and fabric are typical of mortaria which can be attributed to workshops in the Surrey-Sussex area (see below).

The potter's stamp (fig 6) has not been recorded elsewhere and is unfortunately too fragmentary to interpret. All the other stamps which can be attributed to the same source are herringbone type stamps but just sufficient of this survives to suggest that it is probably not one of these, as was first thought (Evans 1974, 47, no 171): it could be a name stamp or pattern stamp. The border is, however, very close to one side of a herringbone stamp without provenance, now in the British Museum (Charles Roach Smith Collection). The rim-profile, which is generally similar to a mortarium from Rapsley, indicates a date within the period AD 150-180 (Hanworth 1968, fig 20, no 62). (Illustrated)

96. Hard, fine-textured, brownish-buff fabric with sandwich core in parts, of greyish-cream enclosing pink (a body fragment with similar grit to 95 could be from this vessel). Similar origin to 95; AD 135-180. (Illustrated)
97. Hard, fine-textured, buff-cream fabric with grey core and similar trituration to 95. Diam 33 cm. Similar origin to 95; AD 135-180. (Illustrated)
98. Spout fragment in fine-textured, grey fabric, fired to buff-cream at the surface; from some such mortarium as Wiggonholt, fig 17, no 168 (Evans 1974). Similar origin to 95; AD 135-180.
99. Four fragments probably from the same wall-sided mortarium in fine-textured, pinkish-buff fabric with greyish-cream core, fired to cream at surface; very little, fine temper; trituration as 95 but includes a little haematite. The vessel almost certainly has an external basal groove; another base fragment is from a second mortarium with this unusual feature. Diam 21 cm. Similar origin to 95; AD 180-250. (Illustrated)
100. A collared mortarium in fine-textured cream fabric with thick pink core; a little fine temper; a few quartz and red-brown trituration grits survive. Similar origin to 95; AD 180-250. (Illustrated)
101. Small fragment from a wall-sided mortarium in fabric similar to 98 but slightly sandier; four flint trituration grits survive. Similar origin to 95; AD 180-250.

Despite variations in colour the fabrics of nos 95-101 have much in common and are not matched in mortaria found outside Sussex and Surrey. Other distinctive characteristics associated with these fabrics are the rim-profiles, the thin walls, the external basal groove which some have and the very small herring-bone stamps often used (Evans 1974, fig 17, nos 168-71).

The fabric variations may reflect products of different small workshops but some will undoubtedly be the result of different firing conditions. Similar mortaria have been noted from Binscombe; Chichester; Fishbourne; London; Rapsley,

Ewhurst; and Wiggonholt, near Pulborough; the workshops are likely to be in the southern half of Surrey and/or in East Sussex. Industrial activity including pottery manufacture is known to have taken place at Wiggonholt and it would be surprising if some of the products in this tradition were not made there in the 2nd century if not later (Evans 1974).

The entire production of mortaria of this type probably lies within the period AD 135-250; it could begin a few years later and could end between AD 230-50. The only apparent links with workshops outside the Surrey-Sussex region are with Colchester but the products are, nevertheless, distinct, and unknown influences were clearly at work in mortaria like no 95, one from Rapsley (Hanworth 1968, fig 20, no 62), and the two now in London. At least one of the workshops involved also produced the mural crown pottery found here and at Rapsley, Alfoldean and Fishbourne (see the pottery objects below), which is identical in fabric to some mortaria in this category.

102. A wall-sided mortarium in greyish-cream fabric, made granular by the addition of a considerable amount of mainly transparent and whitish quartz. It is reminiscent of the fabrics produced at such centres as Brockley Hill and Radlett in the Verulamium region. Diam 25cm. AD 170-250. (Illustrated)
103. A worn and heavily burnt wall-sided mortarium with much quartz temper, but notably less than in 102; it was probably cream with a pink core. Diam 21cm. AD 180-250. (No trituration survives in 102 or 103). (Illustrated)

Since the recognition of mortaria made in the same tradition as nos 95-101, this second category has been noted at Binscombe; Chichester; the Chilgrove villa; and at Wiggonholt. Others have probably passed unnoticed but it is clear that the distribution area is identical and the rim-profiles are in the same range but probably omitting the rather grand profile of no 95 and Rapsley no 62. The difference seems to lie only in the addition of a large quantity of quartz temper, though, in this respect, no 103 lies halfway between nos 95-101 and no 102. They were clearly made in the same area, possibly even in the same workshops.

At least ten mortaria are represented by the rim-sherds from Chiddingfold. All but one are from a local source functioning within the period AD 135/150-250. The villa will almost certainly have used other coarse pottery, perhaps especially flagons, made in the same workshops.

Amphora

104. Large body sherd, probably from a South Spanish garum amphora. Relatively fine, warm buff fabric. 1st or 2nd century.

Gallo-Belgic Ware

105. Terra nigra platter, similar to Rigby 1973, fig 1, no 3, but with less sharply defined mouldings. Diam 30cm. Grey-white fabric, dark blue-grey surfaces; very worn, with a hole bored through the rim. Mid 1st century.

Cream and Oxidised Coarsewares

106. Single-handled flagon, finely reeded rim. Vertical burnishing on neck, horizontal beneath the bifid handle. Diam 4.5cm. Fine sandy orange ware, grey interior surface. For the rim, cf Down & Rule 1971, fig 3.12, no 188. (Illustrated)
107. Flagon rim fragment: squarish cup rim with a single groove. Fine sandy cream-buff ware; probably Antonine. Cf Evans 1974, fig 10, no 7, which is more elaborate.
108. Short wide ring-neck flagon, as Marsh & Tyers 1978, types IB8-10. Fine cream ware; mid-later 2nd century. Similar flagons were made at Wiggonholt: Evans 1974, fig 10, no 9.
109. Ring-neck flagon, as 108.
110. Ring-neck flagon, as 108.
- 111-13. Three flagon handles, two in fine cream ware, one in fine sandy cream ware.
114. Jar rim, undercut and decorated with slashed diagonal lines. Hard fine dark pink ware. (Illustrated)

115. Jar shoulder sherd, deep slashed chevrons; sandy orange ware.
116. Flat jar rim, diam c 22cm; sandy orange ware.
117. Large jar, square everted rim; sandy orange ware.
118. Two-handled honey-pot, diam 16cm; fine cream-buff ware.  
(Illustrated)
- 119-20. Two handles, from honey-pots as 118.
121. Plain beaker rim (cf 71 above), diam 6cm. Sandy orange-pink ware. (Illustrated).
122. Base, probably from a small beaker; fine orange ware.
123. Dish copying samiam form Dr 36, diam 20cm. Sandy orange ware, probably 2nd or 3rd century.
124. Tazza, double frill on neck. Cream ware.
- 125,  
260-1. Three lid knobs or beaker bases, orange ware.
126. Lid knob with hole bored through after firing; sandy drab buff ware.
127. Body sherd, orange ware.

#### Black-Burnished Wares

128. Simple straight-sided dish with burnished wavy line on wall and swirls on the base; diam 22cm. Dorset BB1; late 2nd-mid 3rd century. (Illustrated)
129. Everted rim, BB2 jar: rim as Marsh & Tyers 1978, type IIF8. Diam 15cm. Probably a Colchester product; later 2nd-early 3rd century.

#### Alice Holt/Farnham Wares

The catalogue of Alice Holt/Farnham pottery, Lyne & Jefferies 1979, is abbreviated below to I&J.

130. Rim, jar or flask, cf I&J type 1B1; probably 3rd century.
131. Jug rim, as I&J type 8.4. Later 2nd-early 3rd century.
132. Handle, probably from I&J class 8, and probably 2nd century.
133. Spout and body of a tettina, or feeding bottle; orange/grey fabric, dark grey surfaces, perhaps Alice Holt ware.
134. Spout, perhaps from large tettina; no parallel in I&J.
135. Jar with wide neck, diam 36cm, but cf I&J type 1A6. Later 2nd-mid 3rd century.
136. Jar rim, cf I&J type 1A8, diam 14cm. Later 2nd-mid 3rd century.
137. Flat jar rim, as I&J type 1.9, diam 34cm. Late 1st-2nd century.
138. Flat jar rim, diam 24cm. Later 1st-2nd century.
139. Jar rim, cf I&J type 1.25, diam 22cm. Second half 2nd century. Graffito  on rim. (Illustrated)
140. Jar, cf I&J type 1.26, diam 20cm. Later 2nd-mid 3rd century.
141. As 140, diam 21cm. Fabric fired brownish-grey.
142. Small round jar, I&J class 2, burnt to yellowish-orange. Mid 2nd-mid 4th century. (Illustrated)
143. Jar, cf I&J type 3A10, diam 16cm. Late 1st-2nd century.
144. Jar rim, cf I&J type 3A14, diam 26cm; 2nd century probably.
145. Jar, cf I&J type 3A16, diam 24cm; narrow band of rough deep incised lattice. Mid 2nd-mid 3rd century.
146. Jar, I&J type 3A16 (their type vessel), diam 24cm. Mid 2nd-mid 3rd century.

147. Jar, cf I&J type 3A17, zig-zag decoration, diam 26cm. Mid 2nd-mid 3rd century.
148. Jar, as I&J type 3B2 but slightly distorted, diam c 15cm. Mid 2nd-early 3rd century.
149. Jar, cf I&J type 3B3, white slip on neck and shoulder. Diam 18cm. Mid 2nd-early 3rd century.
150. Jar, similar to I&J type 3B7, diam 28cm. Mid 2nd-early 3rd century.
151. Jar, cf I&J type 3B9, diam 21cm. 3rd century.
152. Jar, cf I&J type 3B9, diam 17cm. 3rd century.
153. Jar, as I&J type 3B9 but less oversailing rim; diam 12cm. Late 2nd-mid 3rd century possibly.
154. Everted rim jar with lattice decoration, as I&J type 3B9C; diam 19cm. First half 3rd century, probably.
155. Hook rim jar, cf I&J type 3C5, diam 18cm. Mid 3rd-early 4th century.
156. Bead rim jar, cf I&J type 4.23; internal diam 8cm. Later 1st-early 2nd century.
- 157-62. Rim fragments from six cable rim storage jars, I&J class 10; late 2nd-4th century.
- 163-5. Rim fragments from three large bead rim storage jars, as I&J types 4.44 and 4.45. Mid 2nd-4th century.
- 166-87. 22 sherds, probably all from jars; five with single lattice decoration, one with double lattice, one with <sup>one with combed lattice,</sup> quadruple lattice, one with combed lattice and stabbing, three with stabbed diagonals, two with slashed diagonals, one with small triangular stabbings, two with single wavy line, one with double wavy line, and four plain.

188. Jar base, 1st-4th century.
189. Flat rimmed bowl, cf I&J type 5A2, diam 26cm. Fired brown; mid 2nd-early 3rd century.
190. Bowl, I&J type 5A2, diam 19cm. Mid 2nd-early 3rd century.
191. As 190; diam 26cm.
192. As 190, with burnished lines; diam 21cm.
193. As 190, diam 24cm; rather coarse fabric.
194. Bowl, finer version of I&J type 5A2, diam 16cm. Mid 2nd-early 3rd century. (Illustrated).
195. Flanged bowl, I&J type 5B1; internal diam 14cm. First half 3rd century.
196. Decorated carinated bowl, I&J type 5D1; diam 14cm. Mid-later 2nd century.
197. Plain dish, cf I&J type 6A1, diam 16cm. Late 2nd-later 3rd century.
198. Plain dish, cf I&J type 6A2. Late 2nd-later 3rd century.
199. Dish, as I&J type 6B3 but with a more marked groove on the rim; diam 16cm. Mid 2nd-early 3rd century. (Illustrated)
200. Deeper version of I&J type 6B3, diam 22cm. Mid 2nd-early 3rd century.
201. As 200; same diam.
202. Bead rim dish, slightly undercut; diam 21cm. Probably 3rd century. (Illustrated)
203. Large straight-sided bowl, flat everted rim with groove, burnished wavy line. Diam 32cm; possibly Alice Holt ware. Probably 3rd century. (Illustrated).

204. Form and ware as 203; two grooves on rim, two rows of incised wavy lines on body: diam 38cm.
205. Strainer, as L&J class 5C; mid 2nd-4th century.
206. Lid, L&J type 7.3, diam 17cm. Later 1st-2nd century.
207. Lid, L&J type 7.6 but undecorated: diam 22cm. 2nd century.
208. Lid, L&J type 7.9, diam 20cm. First half 2nd century.
209. As 208; diam c 20cm.
210. As 208; diam 18cm.
211. As 208; diam 20cm.
212. As 208; diam not measurable.
213. Lid, probably a more elaborate version of L&J type 7.11, diam 25cm. Late 2nd-early 3rd century, probably. (Illustrated)
- 214-15. Lid sherds, L&J class 7, diagonals burnished on interior.
- 216-38. 23 beaker bases and/or lid knobs, including one with a vent-hole; two are in very coarse fabric.

#### Other Grey Wares

239. Rim and upper body, folded beaker; groove at lip, shallow cordon on shoulder, rather flat profile. Diam 9cm. Hard sandy grey ware, dark grey surfaces; late 2nd-3rd century. (Illustrated).
240. Folded beaker base, groove at foot; sandy grey ware. Late 2nd-3rd century.
241. Folded beaker sherd, coarse grey ware.
242. Plain everted beaker rim, diam 10cm. 1st or 2nd century.
243. Sherd, bag-shaped beaker with overall rouletting; probably mid-later 2nd century.

244. Sherd, beaker with panel of barbotine dots (cf Marsh & Tyers 1978, type III F), 2nd century; very worn.
245. Sherd; form and date as 244.
246. Beaker sherd, coarse rouletting above diagonal barbotine panel. 2nd century.
247. Jar, similar to Lyne & Jefferies 1979, type 1.31; diam 26cm. Grey fabric with abundant chalk inclusions, some of which have leached out; smooth surfaces. Probably later 2nd-mid 3rd century.
248. Simple everted jar rim, diam 22cm, coarse grey ware. 2nd or 3rd century.
249. Jar with curved everted rim, two grooves on lip; diam 16cm. Pale grey fabric with quartz grits and large rough inclusions, probably of flint. 2nd or 3rd century. (Illustrated)
250. Everted rim, with graffito X; too heavily burnt for fabric to be identified.
251. Straight-sided bowl, heavy rounded overhanging rim; diam 38cm. Coarse light grey ware. Probably 3rd century.

### III. Post-Roman Pottery

252. Sherds of a large dish or pan with plain or slightly rebated rim, decorated with a groove above an incised wavy line. Sandy buff ware, c 15mm thick; likely to be post-Roman. (Illustrated)
253. Strap handle from jug or pitcher, cream ware; Medieval.
254. Body sherds, cream ware as 253 and presumably the same date.
255. Sagging base on a short foot, cream ware; probably medieval.
256. Jar rim, buff ware; probably medieval, but very worn.
257. Lid possibly, with deep rouletting along the rim. Burnt, probably originally glazed. ?Post-medieval.
258. As 257, but undecorated.

259. Sherd, as 258.

THE SMALL OBJECTS by Joanna Bird and Rosamond Hanworth

Copper Alloy

1. Bronze mask of a bearded male head. The Celtic style and artistic connections of the mask and its possible religious association have been fully discussed by Alcock (1963). The back is hollowed out for attachment, perhaps to a bucket; the surfaces are now slightly pitted. Nevill noted that the face at least was 'apparently silvered' but there is no trace of this now. Dr Alcock has suggested a tentative date in the late 1st or early 2nd century. (pl 1)
2. Bronze ibis head, apparently broken at the neck. The modelling of the face is simple but effective, with incised lines behind, round and in front of the eye; the eyeball is probably of iron. The back was clearly not intended to be seen: it is plain and smoothly finished, the lower part bevelled away. It may have formed part of a composite figure: there are two larger ibises from Pompeii with heads and legs of bronze and bodies of marble, in imitation of the bird's colouring (Ward-Perkins & Claridge 1976, no 195). The ibis was sacred to Isis, and the evidence for the cult of Isis in the civilian area of Britain includes two further ibis heads, from Rochester and Caerwent; it is summarised by Green (1976, 57-8). (pl 2)
3. Trumpet brooch; the edge and ends are eroded, and the pin, loop, and catchplate are missing. The brooch belongs to Collingwood & Richmond (1969) class Rii, having a trumpet head, a simple acanthus moulding round the bow, three ridges below the moulding, and a knob at the foot; the pin was sprung. The type is most common in military areas, especially in the north where some seem to have been made, and much less frequent in the south. First half of the 2nd century. (fig 7)
4. Knee brooch, Collingwood & Richmond (1969) class V, with flat squarish head and unusually broad bow. The pin is missing below its hinge. The type originated on the Continent, and dates in Britain from the mid 2nd to the 3rd century. (fig 7)

5. Fragment of a brooch, consisting of part of the lower bow and the edge of the catchplate. The bow has a chevron moulding on the face. Roman, but not closely datable.
6. Enamelled stud; some of the enamel is now missing, and the colours have probably changed since antiquity. The plain rim is turned down; there is a central position on the back for a pin, now broken, and a corresponding hollow beneath the enamel. The centre was apparently filled with brown enamel, and the outer border, contained between concentric circles, consists of alternate triangles of red and brown enamel. There are a number of similar but generally more elaborately enamelled studs from British sites, including a domed example from Verulamium dated to the mid 2nd century (Waugh & Goodburn 1972, fig 38, no 99). (fig 7)
7. Bronze object decorated with horizontal fluting and mouldings. The back is hollow, with tangs (one now missing) folded across the back from the sides, apparently for attachment. The style of the decoration recalls architectural conventions, and the object may have formed part of a small architectural structure, such as a domestic shrine, with the tangs held on vertical pillars. The tangs make interpretation as a furniture or box mount less probable. Roman. (pl 3)
8. Object composed of a truncated cone with narrow moulding, folded round a thin rod. The rod is broken at each end; there is a pointed indentation at the top. Perhaps part of a weight or plumb-bob. The metal and patina suggest that it belongs with the Roman finds. (fig 7)
9. Four-armed ornament, probably a pendant, with acorn-shaped terminals; the back is flat and plain. Two arms are now broken, and there is no indication of any means of attachment. Roman, but not closely datable. (fig 7)
10. Bronze object, possibly a small hook. The flat round head has a central hole and narrows into a thin rod, curved outwards; the tip is missing. Probably Roman. (fig 7)

11. Bronze ring, 19mm diam, with squarish section.
12. Bronze ring, ovoid in shape, diam 30mm x 26mm; squarish section.
13. Part of a small bronze ring or pin.
14. Nail shaft, surviving 14mm long.
15. Belt-chape with the pin present in the upper hole. The rather debased fleur-de-lis at the base links it with 14th century examples (eg London Museum 1940, fig 84, nos 7-10). (Identified by Mathew Alexander) (fig 7)
16. Part of a buckle; the two pieces are probably from the same object, or from an identical pair. There are holes through the centre for a cross piece, and rust stains indicate that this was of iron. The style of the buckle and its decoration link it with a group of buckles of 17th-18th century date from Chaucer House, Southwark (Yule forthcoming).
17. Socket from a composite brass candlestick or candelabrum, with a hole in the stem for attachment. The rather crude decoration was executed in the casting. The decoration is difficult to parallel, but the shape of the socket suggests a date in the late 17th or first half of the 18th century (Gurle 1927, fig 9, no 5; fig 12, nos 1-6, 10; fig 17, nos 2, 6-9, 11-12; fig 18, nos 1-2; cf also Oman 1936, pls 1, 3, 4, 5a, 11; Hooper 1941, pl 4). (fig 7)
18. Brooch or buckle formed from four semi-circles of brass tubing arranged in a cross, with marks of an attached pin or bar underneath. Probably later 19th century.

Apart from the distinct objects, there were a number of pieces of bronze sheet and apparent scrap; from its patina and fineness, most of it is likely to be of Roman date. Dr Miranda Green notes a 'possible sacrificial bell' from Chiddingfold in her corpus of religious objects from Roman Britain (Green 1976, 197). The material has been conserved since Dr Green examined it, and in the absence of a more obvious candidate it is possible that one of the pieces (a)

below was thus identified. We would like to thank Dr Green for discussing this point.

- a. Several pieces of thin bronze sheet, probably from more than one object, with raised concentric circles; one piece, circle diam c 35mm, has a central hole. Such thin metal is likely to have been mounted, as, for example, the lid plates from Verulamium (Waugh & Goodburn 1972, figs 47, 48).
- b. Two fragments of sheet bronze with small holes, probably for stitching to leather, punched along the edge; one, surviving 42mm long x 4mm at the end, may be a strap terminal.
- c. Fragment of bronze mount, apparently decorated with openwork squares c 9mm square.
- d. Fragment with at least one corner and part of a rectangular hole 6mm wide. Possibly a casket lock-plate.
- e. Oval object 25mm long x 15mm wide with a slot 16mm long. Probably post-Roman.
- f. Four fragments of folded sheet, probably scrap; nine fragments of sheet, some with straight edges; one fragment tinned on both sides and partially cut up; small right-angled bar, cut at one end; small round fragment adhering to scrap of ?bone.
- g. Two chunks of rough bronze, probably for metalworking.

#### Iron

19. Ring, 21mm diam, roughly oval section.

#### Bone

20. Small bone button with central hole, rather roughly worked; 15mm diam, 1.5mm thick. Cf Townend & Hinton 1978, fig 70, no 77, which is decorated with incised lines and comes from a mid 17th century pit.
21. As 1 but smaller; 10mm diam, 1mm thick.

22. Ovicaprid knucklebone (astragalus), perhaps used in a game.

Shale

23. Part of a shale bangle, diam c 60mm, with faceted section; cf Waugh & Goodburn 1972, fig 57, no 222. Roman, but not closely datable.

Pottery

24. Part of a Venus figurine, consisting of a domed base and the lower portion of legs and tunic. A closely similar Venus with the tunic draped in the same way is illustrated on Jenkins 1978, pl 15. Central Gaulish, 2nd century.
25. Fragment of a Venus figurine of the same general type as the preceding, only the buttocks surviving. Central Gaulish, 2nd century.
26. Crudely worked freestanding leaf with three grooves, broken from a larger object. Perhaps the handle-guard from a lamp (for the general type, cf Hayes 1980, pl 47; Menzel 1969, abb 25-6), and if so unlikely to date much after the early 2nd century (pers comm D M Bailey). The fine light buff fabric is the same as that used for a group of colour-coat and other wares for which a source in the Wiggonholt-Pulborough area is suggested. The evidence for lamp production in Britain has recently been summarised by Marsh (1978, 189-90). (fig 7).
27. Bastion and part of the wall from a large vessel ornamented with a mural crown, similar to those from Rapsley (Hanworth 1968, fig 16), Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971, pl 17b) and Alfoldean (Winbolt 1924, pl 2; no 56). The fine sandy cream fabric is apparently identical to at least two of the other crowns and to the majority of the Chiddingfold mortaria, for which a source in the Pulborough area is suggested. (fig 7; pl 4)

## CATALOGUE OF THE COINS by Michael Hammerson

RIC = Various authors, Roman Imperial Coinage (1925 -)

Catalogue

1. AE as; very heavily worn. Not Claudius I - possibly Trajan (98-117). Reverse uncertain; possibly standing figure such as FORTVNA.
2. AE sest; very corroded. (M AVREL AN)TONINVS(S). Marcus Aurelius (161-180). Reverse, uncertain fig standing l.
3. Antoninus Pius, AR den, 152-3.  
Obverse, ANTONINVS AVG PIVS PP TR P XVI  
Reverse, cos IIII Vesta, standing l holding simpulum and palladium (RIC 219). Quite heavily worn.
4. Claudius II, AE ant, 268-270. Either a clipped regular coin, or a good irregular copy - probably the former.  
Reverse, AETERNIT(AS) AVG, Sol with r hand raised, facing l holding globe. Average wear. (RIC 16-17).
5. AE ant, radiate head r, probably Tetricus II (270-3).  
Reverse uncertain, possibly Spes (RIC 270).
6. Irregular copy, CONSTANTINOPOLIS, rev Victory on prow. AE 14 mm. Worn.
7. Probably Gallienus (259-268), very bad condition. Reverse, standing fig of a deity l, with sceptre.
8. AE sest, bad condition, illegible. 1st-2nd century (unlikely later).
9. AE as/dup, bad condition, illegible. 1st-2nd century. May be irregular copy Claudius I, or perhaps a 'lightweight' forgery of the later 2nd-earlier 3rd century. Quite small, 22mm.
10. AE as/dup (prob), bad condition, illegible. Clipped or broken. May be a badly cast 'lightweight' copy, as above, as shape of flan suggests a casting 'tail', and an incompletely filled

mould.

CATALOGUE OF THE GLASS by Julia Arthur

Natural and Coloured Vessel Glass

1. Two rim fragments from a bowl or dish. Rim folded outwards and inwards horizontally, forming a tube. Diam 240mm. Blue-green. Slightly iridescent. Late 1st or 2nd century AD.
2. Fragment of rim from a bowl or dish. Rim folded outwards and inwards and outwards again. Pale blue. Late 1st or 2nd century AD.
3. Fragment of rim folded outwards and inwards to form a tube. Blue-green.
4. Fragment of a cut-out base ring. Diam 72mm. Pale blue.
5. Fragment of rim and funnel mouth, probably from a flask or jug. Rim folded outwards and inwards. Diam 60mm. Pale green. Patchy iridescence and pitting on surface. Late 1st or 2nd century AD.
6. Fragment of rim folded outwards and inwards horizontally. Diam 64mm. Colourless. Surface dulled.
7. Strap handle, plain, S-shaped, broken at one end and bearing scars of attachment to a vessel at the other. Width 7mm. Pale green. Iridescent.
8. Fragment of rim and body from a cup. Rounded rim. Diam 100mm. Amber. Stress fractured, inner surface dulled.
9. Fragment of rim and neck. Rim folded outwards and downwards. Diam 100mm. Amber. Stress fractured, surface pitted.
10. Fragment of side and ribbed handle, probably from a bulbous-bodied jug. Blue. Second half of 1st century AD.

Bottles

Square bottles are very common from the Flavian period onwards and throughout the 2nd century.

11. Part of side and shoulder from a square bottle. Mould-blown. Blue-green. Surface scratched.
12. Fragment of rim with ribbed handle attached. Rim folded outwards, downwards, and upwards forming a mushroom profile. Diam 20mm. Handle width 30mm. Pale green.
13. Fragment of shoulder and ribbed handle from a square bottle. Handle width 53mm. Blue-green.
14. Fragment of rim bearing scars of handle attachment. Rim folded outwards and inwards horizontally and flattened. Diam 30mm. Blue-green.
15. Fragment of base from a square bottle. Mould-blown. Blue-green.
16. Part of a base from a square bottle showing a square pattern in relief. Mould-blown. Blue-green. Outer surface pitted.
17. Six body fragments from different square bottles. Blue-green.

#### Facet Cut Glass

18. Body fragment, decorated with zig-zag grooves and horizontal and vertical facets. Bears scars of handle or boss attachment. Colourless. Rhenish, 3rd century.
19. Body fragment, decorated with a band of closely spaced vertical facets, two horizontal facets, and a circle or oval hatched with vertical facets. Colourless. Rhenish, 3rd century.
20. Two body fragments from a beaker, decorated with a band of vertical facets and a large oval facet. Colourless. Surface dulled. Rhenish, 3rd century.
21. Body fragment, decorated with oval facets. Colourless. Surface dulled. Rhenish, 3rd century.

#### Window Glass

All the window glass is the matt/glossy type, dating from the 1st or 2nd century AD.

22. Fragment of window glass. Matt/glossy type. One rounded edge. 2mm thick. Pale green.
23. Fragment of window glass. Matt/glossy type. One rounded edge. 5mm thick. Blue-green.
24. Fragment of window glass. Matt/glossy type. 3mm thick. Pale blue.
25. Fragment of window glass. Matt/glossy type. 3mm thick. Colourless.
26. Fragment of window glass. Matt/glossy type. One edge grozed. 3mm thick. Colourless.
27. Fragment of window glass. Matt/glossy type. 5mm thick. Pale green. Dulled on both sides.

Miscellaneous

28. Fragment of mosaic tessera. 26 x 15 x 3mm. Opaque blue. Iridescent.
29. Annular bead, dark blue. Diam 11mm.

Post-Medieval Glass

30. Fragment of the base of a tumbler. Trailed footing. Pushed-in base. Colourless. First half of 17th century.
31. Fragment of base, probably from a bottle. Pushed-in base. Green. 17th or 18th century.

I am grateful to Dr D B Harden for his help in the preparation of this report.

THE ROMAN TILES : DATA AND NOTES by T K Green

1. Tubulum. Almost complete side of square-faced type. Approx 14cm (=6 unciae) side: 1.5 - 2 cm thick. Orange-brown fabric with shaly inclusions. Scarcely any trace of sand on back.

Scarf joint down centre of back. Made on a former with separate side plates, which projected forward of the surface on which the joint was pressed together. Combed with a simple saltire using the four-tooth Itchingfield B comb; the first stroke made from the top left-hand corner, the second across it with the teeth tracks slightly wider. This may suggest a right-handed tilemaker drawing the first stroke towards his shoulder and twisting the comb slightly obliquely as he makes the second stroke across his body. The comb bit deeper at the start of each stroke and tailed away at the end (hence 'top' and 'bottom' in the present context mean 'furthest edge' and 'nearest edge' respective to the worker). Impression 4.4.1-2.

2. Tubulum. Middle portion of face, probably from the 14cm-square type. Approx 14cm across: 1.5 - 2cm thick. Orange-brown fabric with shaly and shelly limestone inclusions. Little trace of sand on back. Shallow depression, perhaps made with finger, alongside angle on one side. Combed with a swirl down each edge of face using the seven-tooth Itchingfield comb A. Impression 7.14.1.
3. Tubulum. Bottom portion of face. Approx 15cm across: 1.5 - 2 cm thick. Orange-brown fabric with reddish surface. Small (c 2mm) stony and shaly inclusions. Heavily trimmed down edges of box. Combed with a swirl down each edge of face using the Itchingfield comb A. Impression 7.15.1.
4. Tubulum. End of face: unclear which since knife-paring of edge has cut away ends of comb marks. Surviving width 13cm, but combing positions suggest the approx 14cm type: 1.5 - 2cm thick. Orange-brown fabric with small (3mm) inclusions. Back sandy. Fingerprints on front surface. Combed with a swirl down each edge, using the Itchingfield comb A. No impressions taken.
5. Tubulum. Middle portion of face. Surviving width 14cm, and 15cm tall; probably from a slightly oversize 6-unciae type: 1.5 - 2cm thick. Reddish-brown fabric with occasional black sandstone inclusions. Back sandy. Incomplete saltire ( $\lambda$ ) combed with Itchingfield comb A, and vertical stroke down right-hand edge. Impression 7.13.1.

6. Tubulum. Battered middle portion of a double-height type, at least 16cm wide: 2cm thick. Back shows scarf joint down centre. Dark reddish-brown fabric, the clay filled with much fine sand. Double saltire pattern, with strokes down at least one of the sides, and a final horizontal stroke to separate the saltires. Eight-tooth comb, not matched elsewhere. Impression 8.3.1.
7. Tubulum. Upper portion from side of an oblong type, having cutout in centre of face to allow lateral circulation of gases through the tubulatio. Probable tile depth approx 15cm: 2cm thick. Cutout 2.5cm wide, 17cm from surviving end, suggesting tile's original height was approx 40cm. Nut-brown fabric with small sandstone inclusions. Surface carelessly covered in numerous diagonal strokes of an unknown four-tooth comb. Impression 4.5.1.
8. Tubulum. Corner fragment. 1.5 - 2cm thick: other dimensions unknown. Orange-brown fabric, heavily gritted on back. Shallow markings five grooves wide. The spaces between the grooves stand up proud of the surface, suggesting the use of a notched roller instead of a comb. Too faint to take impression.
9. Voussoir. Corner, giving part of base and of diverging side. Approx 1.5cm thick. Base 11cm wide; only about 12cm of the side survives, with edges diverging to give included angle of  $100^{\circ}$ . Orange-brown, clean fabric. Asymmetric cross patterns combed on base and side, using an unknown seven-tooth comb: it looks fairly close to one from Highdown but three of the teeth are significantly out of match. Impression 7.12.1.
10. Voussoir. Corner, giving part of base and bottom of side. Base 11.5cm wide; edges of side diverge to give included angle of  $100^{\circ}$ . Thickness 1.5 - 2.5cm. Reddish nut-brown fabric, with appreciable coarse sand on back. Vigorous swirls on base, and oblique cross and base band on side, made with an unknown eight-tooth comb; all comb marks are poorly preserved. Impression 8.4.1.

11. Flat tile. Corner of a rectangular tile with a heavily combed surface. At least 23cm long: 2.5 - 3cm thick. Brown lenticular core with orange surface, with much fine sand filler and coarse sand on back. V-notch in longer surviving side, 1.4cm wide and the same deep, positioned 7cm from the corner to centre of V. Whole of upper surface covered with undulating strokes from a ten-tooth comb or roller. The ridges left are narrow and the clay looks squeezed down as with a roller, rather than having been scraped away with a comb. Such overall, large-scale surface markings are present on tiles surviving from Wiggonholt and Arundel, though in different forms. At the former site, rows of pits were made across the surface, as if with the tines of a rake; at the latter, some long, flexible object was pressed into the surface. Impression 10.2.1.
12. Tegula. Top left-hand corner, with cut-away and flange. Latter 5cm high; sub-rectangular in section at cut, but quarter-round at break 9cm long. Cut-away 6cm long. Tile 2.5cm thick. Orange-brown fabric. Faint scratches parallel to base of flange on upper surface, approx 33 and 40mm from base. Flange shows traces of moulding tool.

THE WALL PLASTER by John L Gower

Two very small pieces of wall-plaster remain from the excavations.

1. Fragment c 25mm by 18mm with powder blue painted plaster on fine white mortar.
2. Fragment c 20mm by 20mm with cream painted plaster on gritty mortar.

PETROLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF COLOUR-COAT SHERDS by D F Williams

Three sherds of colour-coated pottery from Chiddingfold Villa were submitted for thin section examination under the petrological microscope. The object of the analysis was to see how they compared with samian pottery from nearby Wiggonholt, which is thought to have been made by the Aldgate-Pulborough potter (Webster 1975).

1. (Catalogue no 82)

Fairly hard, smooth fabric with colour-coat worn away(?), pinkish-red (Munsell 7/4) throughout. Thin sectioning shows a scatter of subangular quartz grains up to 0.20mm in size, flecks of mica, red iron ore, some quartzite and siltstone, giving no indication of origins.

2. (Catalogue no 88)

Fairly hard, smooth fabric, reddish-brown outer colour-coat (5YR 5/3), dark grey (5YR 4/1) inner colour-coat and light buff core. Thin sectioning shows a similar assemblage to no 82 above.

3. (Unnumbered in Catalogue)

Fairly hard, smooth fabric, outer colour-coat worn away(?) leaving a reddish-pink (5YR 7/3 to 8/4) surface and core, dark grey (5YR 4/1) inner colour-coat. Thin sectioning shows closely-packed grains of subangular quartz, average size 0.10mm and under, but with a few slightly larger grains, red iron ore, flecks of mica and some siltstone giving no indication of origins.

These three sherds differ texturally to samples of samian from Wiggonholt thought to have been made locally by the Aldgate-Pulborough potter, although the size-range of the last Chiddingfold sample is similar (Williams 1979). On this evidence it is difficult to associate the Chiddingfold sherds with those from Wiggonholt, but given the common nature of the inclusions it is not possible to be definite.