

# REPORT ON THE EXCAVATIONS AT BROCKLEY HILL, MIDDLESEX, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1947

By K. M. RICHARDSON, F.S.A.

IN 1937 the Brockley Hill Excavation Committee was formed under the auspices of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society with Sir Frederick Handley Page as President, and Major Brett-James as Chairman, and with the collaboration of the Stanmore, Edgware and Harrow Society, and other local friends in Mill Hill, Hendon and Barnet, with a view to locating the presence of a Roman site on Brockley Hill, the alleged Roman station of *Sulloniacae*. With the permission of All Souls' College, Oxford, the owners of the land, and of its tenant, trial excavations were carried out under the direction of Mr. F. Cottrill of the London Museum, on the east side of Watling Street in fields 410 and 413. The results of that season's work were published in the *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society*, N.S. VII, 1937, 686.

It was in continuation of the 1937 trial trenching that the Brockley Hill Excavation Committee sponsored a fortnight's digging in 1947. The Brockley Hill Excavation Committee, 1947 consisted of Sir Frederick Handley Page (President), Mr. P. Davenport (Chairman), Mr. D. B. G. Gabriel (Hon. Secretary), Mr. T. A. N. Henderson, F.S.A. (Hon. Treasurer), Mr. C. F. Baylis, Major N. G. Brett-James, F.S.A., Mr. H. J. Butcher, Mr. W. P. Park, Mr. Lee Davis, Lt. Col. W. W. Dove, F.S.A., Mr. W. Mc. Beath Marcham. Necessary arrangements were made by the Committee, and the work, which began on 16th August and ended on 3rd September, was entirely carried out by volunteers, the majority of them members of the local Societies. The Committee is indebted to Lt. Col. W. W. Dove for supplying the necessary tools and to Mr. F. Cane for the loan of a marquee. Thanks are especially due to Mrs. C. F. Baylis, who supervised the washing of pottery on the site. Mr. Davenport kindly housed the finds and Mr. D. B. G. Gabriel with Mr. F. Cane was responsible for the filling in. I was glad to have the help of my colleague, Mrs. M. A. Cotton, in the early stages of the work. I am very grateful to Dr. F. Oswald, F.S.A., for identifying and

dating the Samian pottery and to Mr. E. B. Birley, F.S.A, for reporting on the mortaria stamps.

Brockley Hill lies to the north of Stanmore, at the east end of an area of high ground formed by the loamy top of the London clay known as the Claygate Beds, capped in part by pebble gravel. The O.S. Map of Roman Britain shows the Watling Street running straight from the London-Silchester road to the summit of Brockley Hill on which *Sulloniacae* is located, at which point it rises to a height of about 460 feet O.D. (See Fig. 1, O.S. 25" Middlesex, sheet V, 12.)

Camden was the first antiquary to identify Brockley Hill with *Sulloniacae*, listed in the 2nd Antonine Itinerary as a station lying 12 miles from London and 9 miles from Verulamium. This is according to Norden (*c.* 1610) who stated in his *Speculum Britanniae* (Description of Herts., ed. 1723, p. 23) "Where others have hitherto placed this Sulloniacae at Chipping Barnet, regarding only the foresaid distances, Mr. Camden by diligent observance has found that it should stand on Brockley Hill." Norden himself visited the spot and was shown where ruined buildings were said to be located, on the east side of Watling Street.

In his 1806 edition of Camden's *Britannia*, Gough mentions the finding of ruins, coins and urns, "dug up when Mr. Napier built his house and in 7 or 8 acres round." As will be seen below (p. 4) this house was built about 1680 and was also located at the top of the hill on the east side of Watling Street.

In his turn Stukely reports in his *Itinerarium Curiosum* (ed. 1770, p. 118) that when they were digging a canal and foundations for buildings for a Mr. Philpot, they came on "Many coins, urns, and other antiquities . . . many arched vaults of brick and flint . . . and the whole of the top of the hill is covered with foundations."

Lastly, Mr. C. E. Vulliamy was told that much Roman pottery was found when they were laying out tennis-courts in the grounds of the Orthopaedic Hospital in 1909, that is to say on the west side of Watling Street (*Archæology of Middlesex and London*, 1930, p. 204).

It is apparent from the foregoing statements that signs of Roman occupation have from time to time been found on the hill on either side of Watling Street, but no one of these antiquaries was present when the remains were unearthed and



their second-hand information was too vague to give any indication as to the nature of this occupation. Thus Camden's identification of Brockley Hill with *Sulloniacae* remained unchallenged though still without material grounds for support up to 1937, when it was decided to investigate faint traces of earthworks in the fields on the east side of the hill.

Mr. Cottrill's trial trenching yielded the following information. It was proved that the slight bank in field 410 was a lynchet, or field bank (see Fig. 1, A), and that a low wide bank in field 413 (see Fig. 1, C) covered the remains of a late 16th to early 17th century building, which the late Mr. Trelawny Roberts was able to identify from an ancient survey as the house built by Thos. Napier in about 1680, mentioned in Gough's 1800 edition of Camden's *Britannia*.

Lastly, a three foot wide trench driven across the north-east corner of field 410 (see Fig. 1, B) produced much pottery, which from its condition, Mr. Cottrill concluded to be kiln waste.

Although the existence in this area of Roman earthworks or habitations was disproved and pottery "throw-outs" pointed to the proximity of a Roman kiln, the Brockley Hill *Sulloniacae* problem remained unsolved. The existence of a *Sulloniacae*, wherever it might be situated, was however reaffirmed the same year by the discovery during excavations at Corbridge in Northumberland near Hadrian's Wall, of mortaria stamped SVLLONĪ which Mr. E. B. Birley, F.S.A., identified as part of the stamp SVLLONIAC. (*Arch. Ael.*, 4th Series, XV, 1938, p. 280, Fig. 12.)

When, after the Second World War, excavations were once more undertaken in 1947, it was in the hopes that the kiln would be located and that the kiln dump might contribute something towards the solving of the original problem.

The kiln, unfortunately, did not materialise. It was possible to limit to the east and north an irregular ditch dug out of the natural clay and filled with pottery mixed with fused tiles and bricks, and grey clay (see Fig. 2 and 3). The vessels found in the north end of the ditch were very fragmentary and burnt to the core. Apart from the main ditch, the only other features worth noting were two small pits, which were stratigraphically later in date than the ditch. The wares recovered from these pits were less fragmentary, and it was possible to restore some



PIT B1. POTTERY *IN SITU*.



[By courtesy of the *Daily Telegraph*  
PIT B1. POTTERY *IN SITU*.

examples. It should be recorded that certain types of pottery were found in groups in a limited area, for instance, ring-necked jugs and disc-mouthed jugs came from the north end of the ditch, the two-handled bowls illustrated in Fig. 4 also from one corner of the ditch, while amphorae, pinch-mouthed jugs and the small pots shown in Fig. 8 came chiefly from Pit B1.

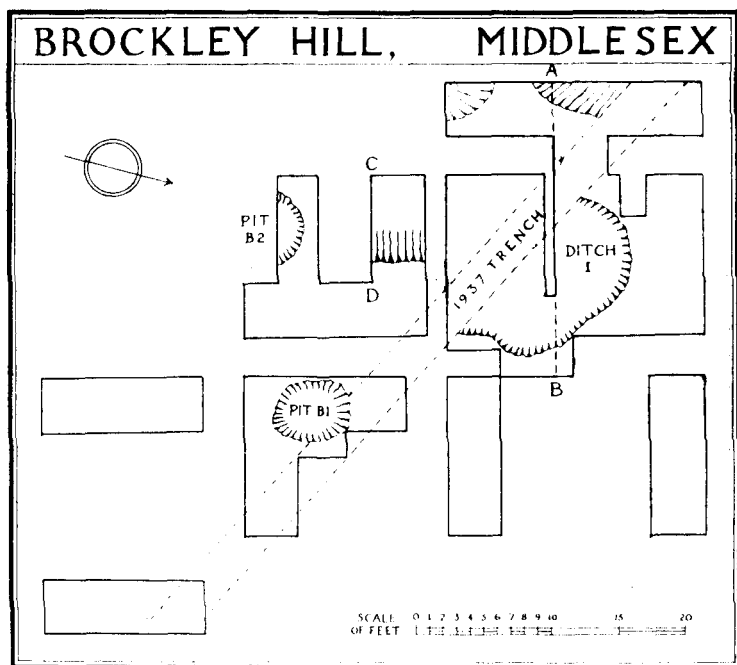


FIG. 2. PLAN—SITE B.

Tests carried out by Mr. C. F. Baylis in firing samples of the grey clay from the ditch produced cream coloured pottery similar to the bulk of the wares found on the site. The London Clay, though used in the manufacture of tiles and bricks, is not suitable for making pottery, but the Claygate Beds, forming Brockley Hill, which contain a fair admixture of sand with clay, offers a more adequate medium and there is perhaps no need to look further afield for the source of the clays used in the local kiln.

It was not possible in the given time to limit the ditch to the south, nor to the west where it continued under the area at

present occupied by a coffee stall. As to the prospects of locating the kiln structure by further excavation in this area, it might be that the ditch found in 1947 was a clay working used as a convenient dumping ground, and the kiln itself may not lie in the immediate vicinity.

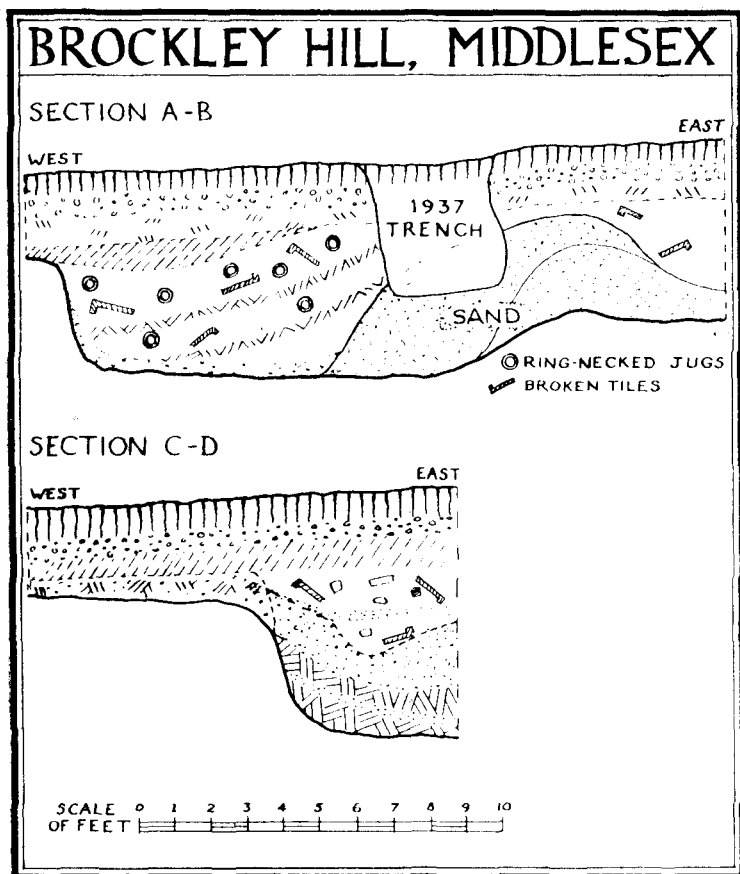


FIG. 3. SITE B.—SECTIONS ACROSS DITCH.

It was too much to hope, perhaps, to find a mortarium actually stamped SVLLONIC, but it is not without interest that fragments of four mortaria stamped MELVS were recovered, which, in fabric and rim form, closely resemble the Corbridge vessels mentioned above. It would, however, be

unwise to hazard any theories on the significance of these finds.

Both the 1937 and 1947 excavations produced evidence of pre-Roman occupation in the shape of a saddle quern, loom-weights, and Belgic pottery. As Mr. Cottrill has already noted there are ditches and banks in Pear Wood, south of Wood Lane, suggesting Belgic settlement in that area.

### THE POTTERY.

The Roman sherds derived from the top-soil (layers 1 and 2) are of 3rd and 4th century date. Taking into account the evidence of the associated Samian and stamped mortaria, the pottery from Pits B1 and B2, the level sealing the ditch and the ditch itself, can, as a whole, be referred to the Flavian-Trajanic period. A slightly earlier dating is suggested for the wares from the ditch as against those from Pits B1 and B2, on these grounds: the ditch wares show types still reminiscent of their Claudian prototypes and early features such as the angular, kicking-up handles of jugs and the rectangular reeded rims on bowls, while the pottery from the pits show characteristics seen on forms from early 2nd century sites, e.g. the undercutting of the rims on bowl types already mentioned, and the more rounded handles on jugs. Again, mortaria stamped SECVNDVS and RIPANVS, Flavian potters, were found only in the ditch, while Pits B1 and B2, though yielding the wares of the Flavian potter MARINVS also produced a vessel by MATVGENVS, perhaps later than RIPANVS, together with mortaria stamped MELVS possibly of local manufacture, which could be Trajanic in date.

The present series should be compared with the later Kiln "throw-outs" from Verulamium Pit 6, described and illustrated by Mr. P. Corder, F.S.A. (*Ant. Journ.*, XXI, 1941, p. 271 ff.), and securely dated by associated coins and non-local types to the Hadrian-Antonine period, and to the contemporary group from the Radlett kilns. (*St. Albans and Herts. A. & A. Soc. Trans.*, Vol. I, Part iii, n.s., p. 176.)

#### *Description of the Pottery.*

Figs. 4-11 illustrate the kiln wares, Fig. 12 associated mortaria, Fig. 13 associated wares, Fig. 14 Samian pottery.



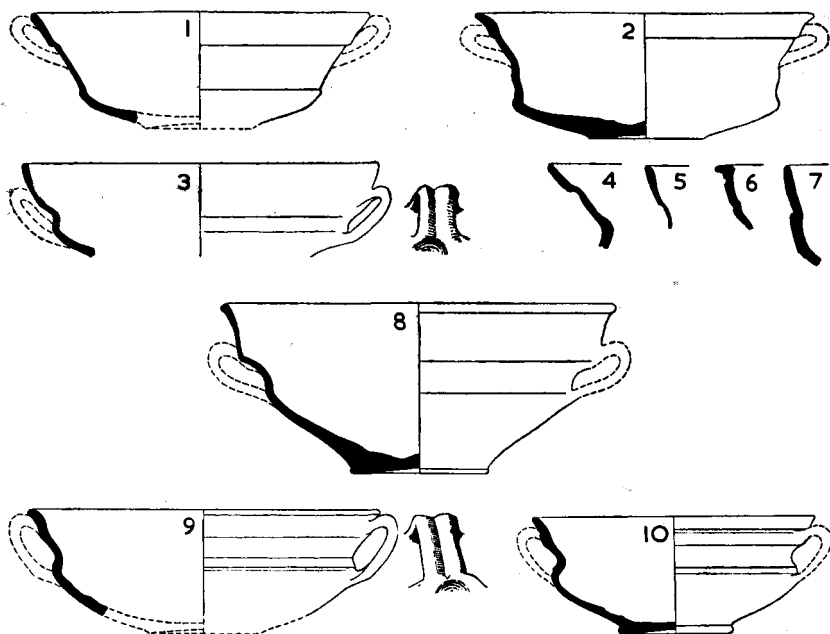


FIG. 4. TWO-HANDLED BOWLS (reduction to  $\frac{1}{4}$ ).

1-10. Two-handled bowls of smooth, thin, sandy, buff ware (from ditch). No analogies could be found from sites in this country for this unusual series. As mentioned above, they were found in a group together, with their handles detached, perhaps through unequal firing. A continental analogy for these bowls is suggested by a two-handled bowl, showing the same incurve between shoulder and neck illustrated by Ritterling, as Hofheim Type 69 (see *Annalen des Vereins für nassauische Altertumskunde*, 1913, Taf. XXXV), the Claudian version of the Augustan bowl from Haltern, Loeschcke's Type 55 (see *Mitteilungen der Altertums-Kommission für Westfalen*, V, 1909).

11-30. Reed-rimmed bowls in buff or orange ware.

11-19 (from Ditch). The majority of these have the rectangular rim forms seen on bowls from Flavian levels at such sites as Newstead, Type 37 (see Curle, *A Roman Frontier Post and its People*, 1911, Pl. XLVII), and Caerhun,

Fig. 28, 93-96 (see *Arch. Camb.*, LXXXIX, 1934, p. 37). 20-21 (from layers sealing Ditch) and 22-30 (from Pits B1, B2). The rims of this series tend to be undercut as at Corbridge, Pl. XI, 4, 5, 6, from a group dated 90-110 (see *Arch. Ael.*, 3rd series, VIII, 1912, p. 170). Undercutting is characteristic of bowls in the Hadrian-Antonine period, cf. Ashstead, Surrey, Fig. 1, 1-7 (see *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, XXXVIII, 1930, p. 140).

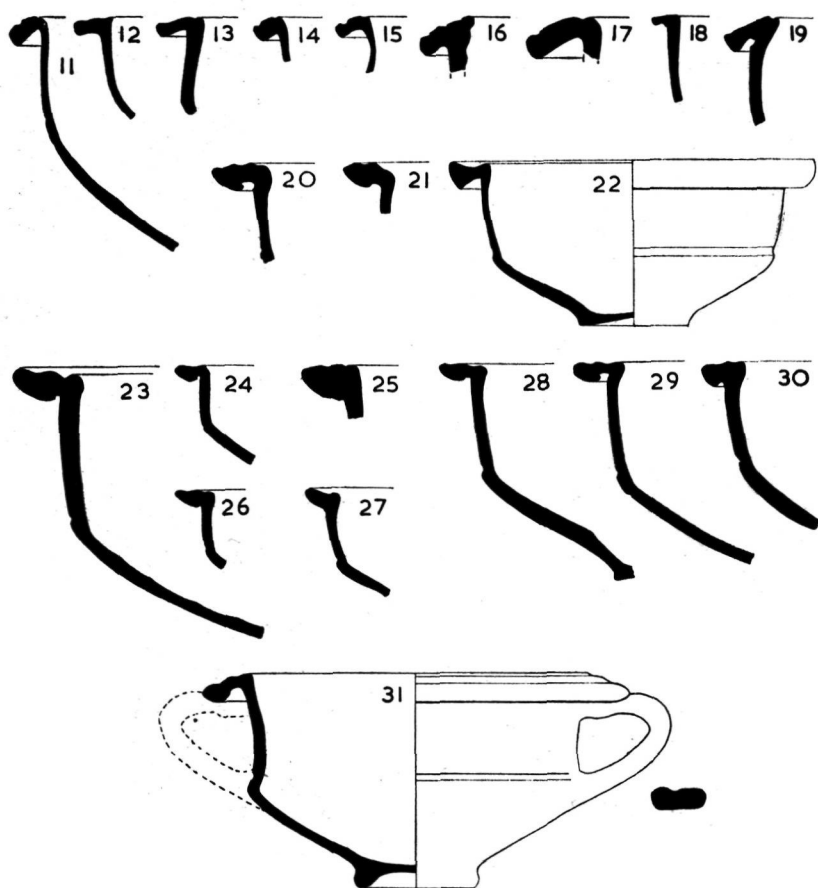


FIG. 5. REED-RIMMED BOWLS (reduction to  $\frac{1}{4}$ ).

31. In similar ware to the preceding, but the only vessel of its kind found on the site (from Pit B1).

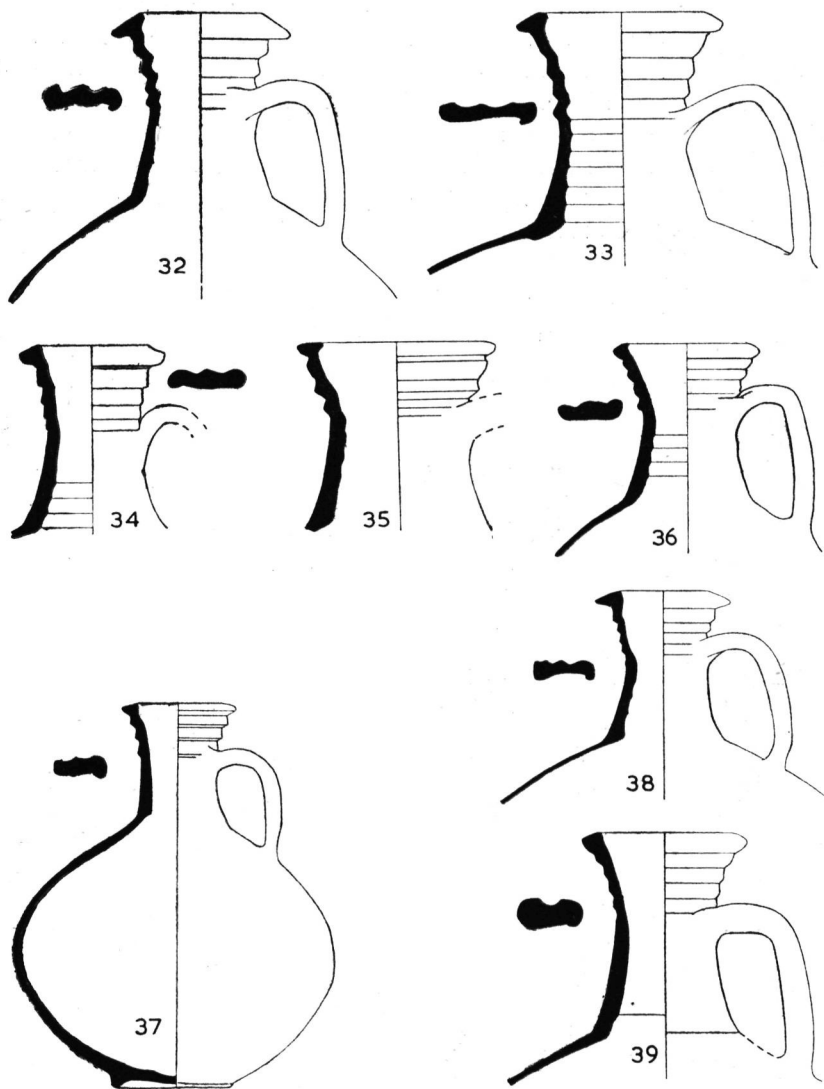


FIG. 6. RING-NECKED JUGS (reduction to  $\frac{1}{4}$ ).

32-39. Ring-necked jugs in cream-coloured, sandy ware. A large number of these were recovered from the ditch but in a very fragmentary condition. The walls of these jugs are very thin and only the example illustrated could be reconstructed.

32-38 (from the Ditch). The majority of these have a kicking-up angular handle, which springs on a level with the lowest ring. Cf. other late 1st to early 2nd century types, e.g. Newstead, Fig. 33, 8 (Flavian), Caerhun, Fig. 32, 310, 315 (A.D. 80-110). Caerleon Legionary Fortress, Fig. 56, 82-89 (Domitian-Trajan) (see *Arch. Camb.*, LXXXVII, 1932, p. 305).

39 (from Pit B1). All the jugs from the pit were similar to this type, which has a longer neck than those from the ditch, while the handle springs from below the lowest ring. Cf. Corbridge, *ibid.*, Fig. 5, 1 (Flavian).

41, 42. Two-handled jugs in ware similar to above. 41 (from Ditch), 42 (from Pit B1). The two ribbed handles are affixed just under the rim and the neck expands slightly downwards. These vessels are nearer to early examples, e.g. Colchester Type 167 (Claudio-Neronian) (see *Camulodunum I (Soc. Ant. Report, Lond., XIV, 1941))* and Verulamium, Ins. XVII, Fig. 14, 35 (A.D. 56-69) (see *Archæologia*, XC, 1944, p. 81), than later versions such as Caerleon Amphitheatre, Fig. 23, 82 (A.D. 90-120) (see *Archæologia*, LXXVIII, 1928, 111), which have handles springing from a little way down the neck.

43, 45. Two-handled jugs in ware as preceding (from Ditch). 45 has a funnel mouth, the lower margin of which is stepped out. Cf. Colchester, Type 169 and 170 (Claudio-Neronian), which are related to Hofheim Type 59, 61.

44. Disc-mouthed jug in ware as above (from Ditch). Cf. Richborough I, Type 38 (Mid- or late 1st century A.D.) (see *Soc. Antiq. Lond. Reports*, VI, VII, X, 1926, 1928, 1932), but the type cannot be dated with any precision.

46, 47. Pinch-mouthed jugs of buff to orange ware. 47 (from the Ditch) has a well-defined double lip and an applied band at the base of the mouth. The angular handle kicks up. 46 (from Pit B1). This has a weaker outline than the ditch example, the lip and neck band are less defined and the neck is longer. Both types more closely resemble the single jug from Verulamium Pit 6, Fig. 5, Type 12, than an earlier jug from Richborough III, Type 207, dated A.D. 50-80.

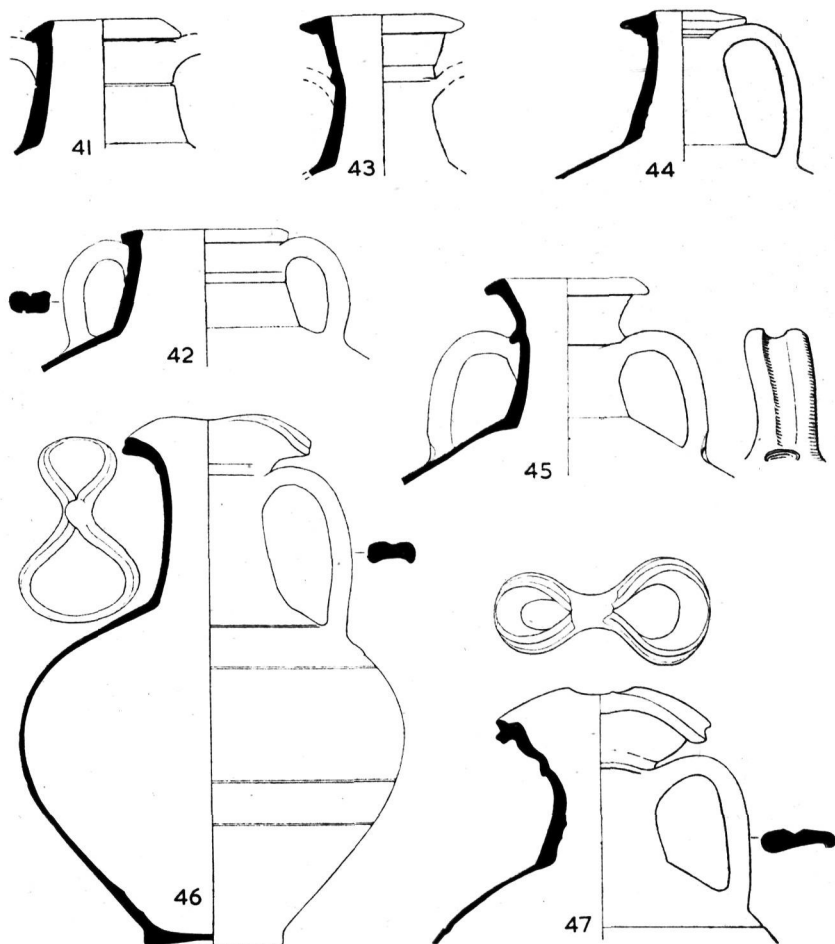


FIG. 7. FLAGONS AND JUGS (reduction to  $\frac{1}{4}$ ).

- 48-51. Small beakers in gritty, pale buff ware (from Pit B1). These are very similar to the early 2nd century ritual pots with heavy base found at Verulamium in the "Triangular" temple deposits, Fig. 32, 45 and Pl. LXIX (see Verulamium, *Soc. Ant. Lond. Report*, XI, 1936), a variety of which were made in the Pit 6 kilns (Hadrian-Antonine).
52. Biconical urn with reeded rim in buff ware (Pit B2), c.f. London, G.P.O., Fig. 15, 36 (A.D. 80-120) (see *Archæologia*, LXVI, 1915, p. 252).

53, 54. Frilled incense cups, 53 in cream coloured ware (from Ditch), 54 in buff ware (from Pit B1).

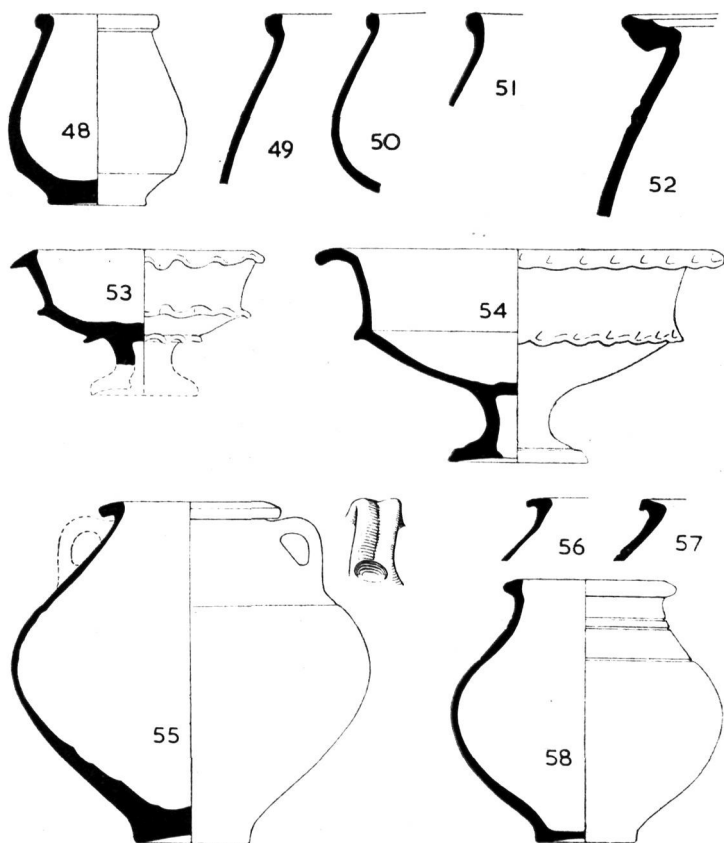
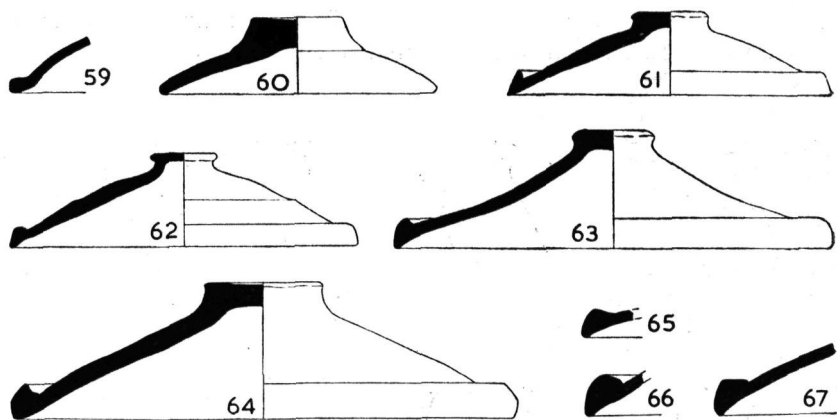


FIG. 8. VARIOUS (reduction to  $\frac{1}{4}$ ).

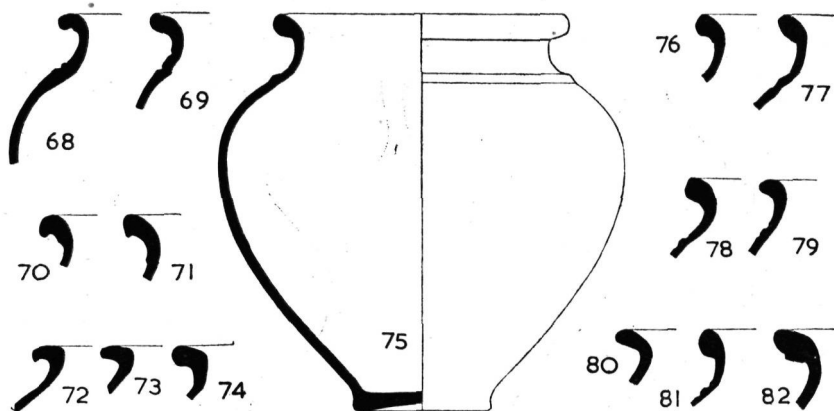
55. Honey jar in ware similar to ring-necked jugs (from Ditch). The handle springs from below the rim and has the same thumb imprint at the base as seen on Richborough III, 297 (Nero-Vespasian), c.f. also Colchester Type 175B (A.D. 10-43).

56-57. Rims in similar ware.

58. Small pot in ware similar to preceding.

FIG. 9. LIDS (reduction to  $\frac{1}{4}$ ).

59-67. Lids in orange ware, 59-60 from Ditch, 61-67 from Pits.

FIG. 10. WIDE-MOUTHED JARS (reduction to  $\frac{1}{4}$ ).

68-82. Wide mouthed jars in orange or buff-ware. 68-74 from Ditch. 75-82 from Pits B1, B2. 68, 69 are reminiscent of Belgic forms, 75 has a globular body resembling Richborough III, 264 (A.D. 80-120).

83. Lamp or lamp-stand (from Ditch). Fragments of three of these were recovered.

84, 85. Large two-handled jugs of amphora type, in cream-coloured ware similar to ring-necked jugs, 84 (from Pit

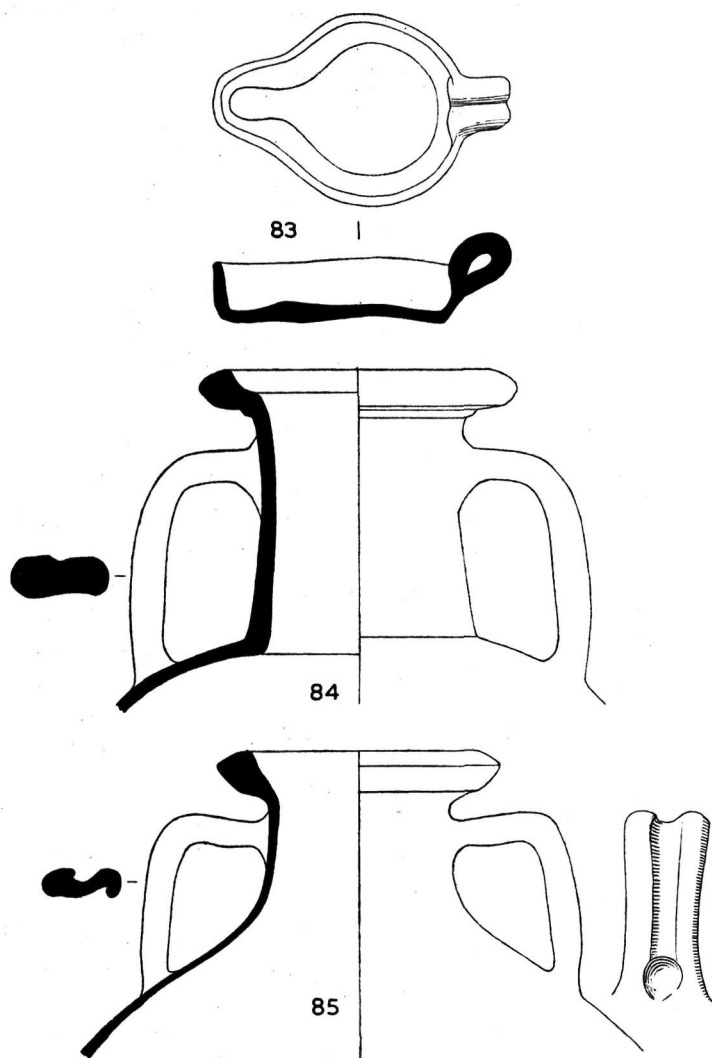


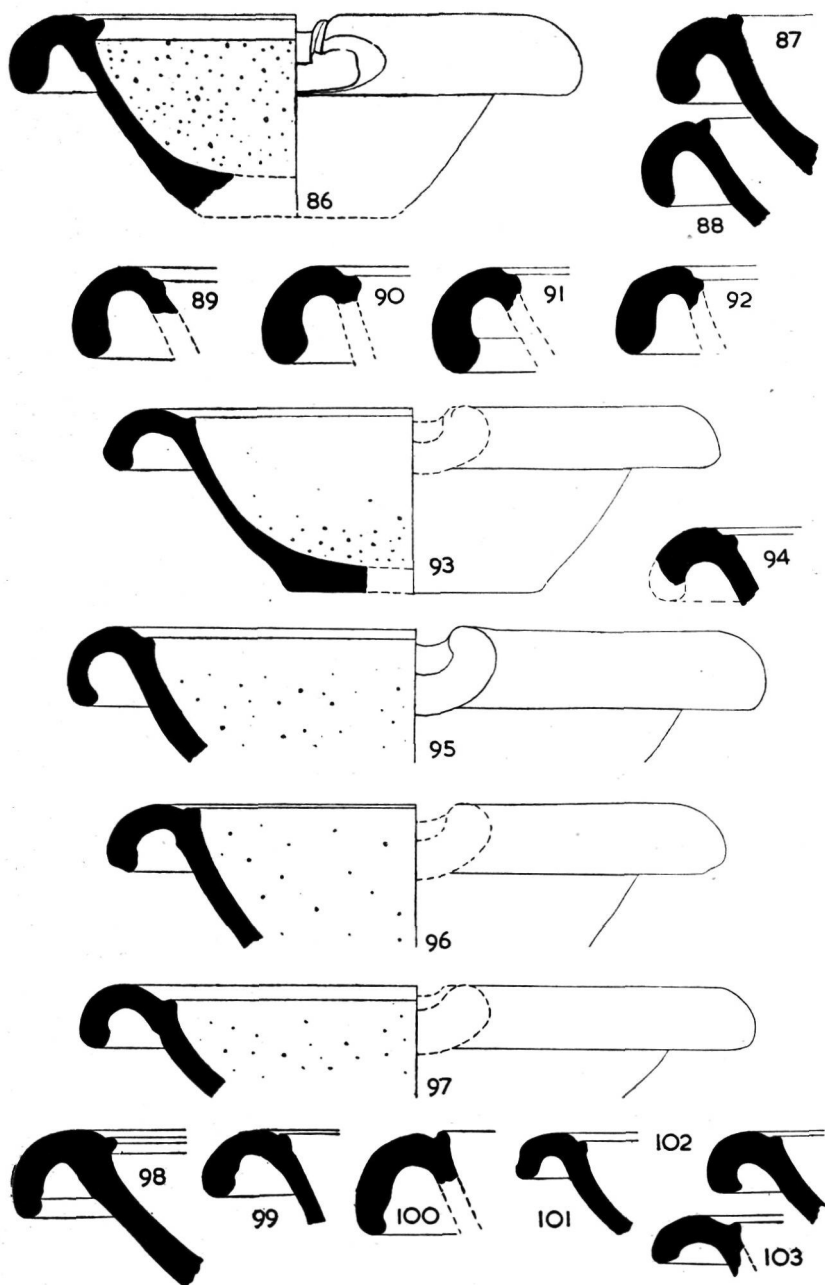
FIG. 11. 83, LAMP; 84, 85, AMPHORÆ (approx.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ).

B1), 85 (from Ditch). The rim is rebated to take a lid or stopper and the handles have in most cases a deep thumb impression at the juncture with the body. None of these vessels, which have surprisingly thin walls, could be reconstructed, but large ring-foot bases similar to those on the ring-necked jugs appear to belong to this type, and



the body built up on one of these bases gives, with the mouthpiece, a total height of about  $17\frac{1}{2}$  inches for the complete vessel. The amphorae from the Ditch have a shorter neck and rectangular handles as compared with those from Pit B<sub>1</sub>, which have the longer neck and rounded handles. The mouthpiece of a similar type of vessel was found at Malton in a Flavian context, Fig. 1, 17 (see P. Corder, *The Defence of the Roman Fort at Malton*, 1930). A later version was made at the Radlett kilns in the Hadrian-Antonine period (see *V.C.H., Herts.*, IV, pl. XV), cf. also the contemporary vessels from Verulamium Pit 6, Type 13, which have, however, a more elaborate foot-ring.

- 86-103. Mortaria. For Mr. E. B. Birley's report on the mortaria stamps see p. 19 below. In his opinion all the stamped vessels are imported and Flavian in date, with the exception of the vessels by the potter MELVS which may be of local manufacture and could be slightly later in date. The mortaria by MELVS are of particular interest in that the rim form closely resembles that of the Corbridge series stamped SVLLONI (see *Arch. Ael.*, 4th Series, XV, 1938, p. 280, Fig. 11).
- 86-87. Stamped SECVNDVS (from the Ditch). Fairly smooth cream-coloured ware. The spouts of some of these vessels were found detached. Mr. Corder noted this also in the case of the mortaria from the local kiln at Verulamium, found in Pit 6, Insula V (see p. 19, 1).
88. Similar to the preceding examples.
- 89, 90. Stamped RIPANVS and counterstamped FECIT (from Ditch). Coarse, cream-coloured ware with some grits on the flange. These came from the north end of the Ditch and were burnt a deep purple, as were the ring-necked and disc-mouthed jugs associated with them (see p. 20, 2).
- 91, 92. Similar to preceding.
93. Stamped FECIT, the counter-stamp of the potter MARINVS. (From Pit B<sub>2</sub>). Pale buff ware, burnt on outside to deep orange (see p. 20, 3).
94. Counter-stamped LVGV (from level sealing ditch). Rough, cream-coloured ware with grits on rim (see p. 20, 4).

FIG. 12. MORTARIA (reduction to  $\frac{1}{4}$ ).

- 95, 96. Stamped MATUGENVVS and counter-stamped FECIT (from Pits B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>). 95 in buff ware, 96 in cream-coloured ware (see p., 21, 5).
97. Stamped MELVS (from Pit B<sub>2</sub>). Smooth pale buff ware. Fragments of three other stamps were found in cream-coloured, orange and red ware, probably burnt (see p. 21, 6).
98. (From Pit B<sub>2</sub>.) Cream-coloured ware rilled externally.
99. (From Pit B<sub>2</sub>.) Pinkish ware.
100. (From Pit B<sub>1</sub>.) Similar ware to 98.
101. (From level sealing ditch.) Smooth dark buff ware.
102. (From same level as 101.) Yellowish buff ware.
103. (From same level as 101.) Buff ware.

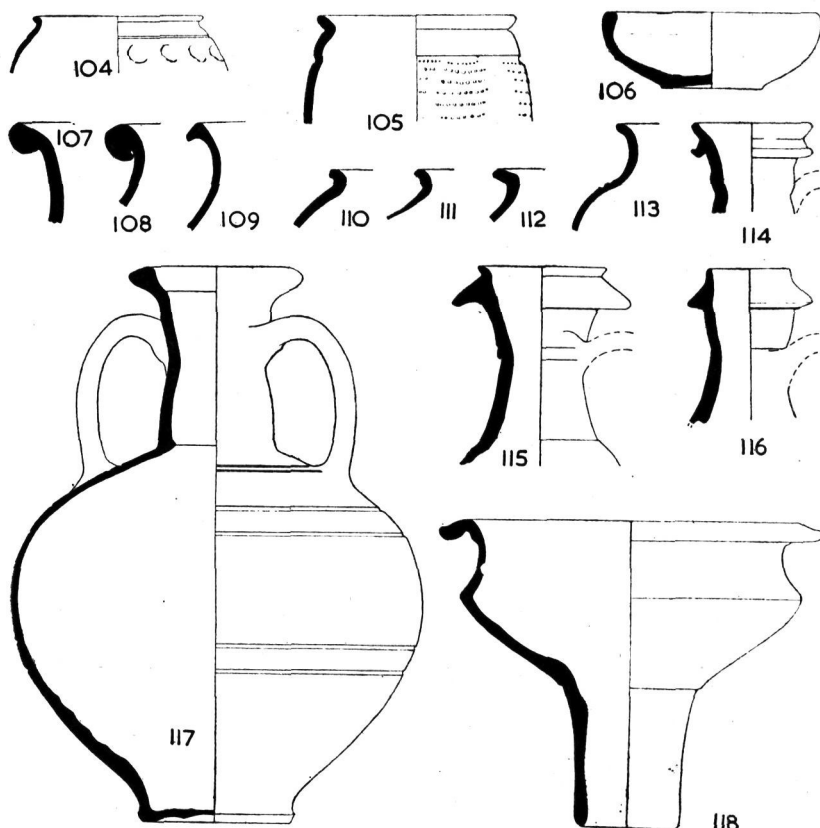


FIG. 13. ASSOCIATED WARES NOT CERTAINLY OF LOCAL MANUFACTURE (reduction to  $\frac{1}{4}$ ).

- 104-118. Associated wares, some perhaps of local make but only one example found.
104. Beaker in thin orange ware with dark slip, decorated with half circles in barbotine (from Ditch). Late 1st century type.
105. Beaker in smooth grey ware decorated with panels of studs (from Pit B2). Late 1st century.
106. Shallow bowl in cream-coloured ware similar to that of the ring-necked jugs, and probably of local make.
- 107-113. Rims of vessels in pale buff ware perhaps of local make. (107, 108, 110 from Pits; 109, 112, 113 from Ditch.)
- 114-116. Jug necks (from Ditch).
117. Two-handled jug in sandy orange ware (from Ditch). The trumpet-shaped mouth is rebated to take a stopper. C.f. G.P.O., London, Fig. 14, 6 (A.D. 70-100).
118. Funnel in same ware as ring-necked jugs and perhaps of local manufacture (from Ditch).

#### NOTES BY ERIC B. BIRLEY, F.S.A.

The sixteen stamps examined represent at most six different potters, all but one of them Continental; that one, MELVS, shows unmistakable affinities with the SVLLONIAC group, as yet only attested at Carlisle and Corbridge, but it remains to be seen whether Brockley Hill was in fact where he worked: Castor, in Northamptonshire, seems another possibility. The Continental potters—MATVGENVS, RIPANVS, SECVNDVS, perhaps MARINVS and the unidentified user of the counter-stamp LVGV—are all assignable to the Flavian period, and there is no reason to assign a date later than Trajan's reign (if so late) to the product of MELVS.



1. SECVNDVS. Three examples of this stamp, the first V small and inset within the C, ND ligatured and the second V intertwined in the D and final S, within a neat decorative frame with ansate ends, impressed vertically upwards on very bold hook-rims. A Continental example (C.I.L. XIII, 10006, 13) carries the stamp

L.ATISIVS on the other side of the spout, and it is clear that in L.ATISIVS SECVNDVS we have a member of the Narbonensian family of mortarium makers, represented also by C.ATISIVS GRATVS and C.ATISIVS SABINVS. Other British examples of his stamp come from Camelon, London, Margidunum, Silchester and Wroxeter; in Narbonensis itself a single stamp has been recorded (C.I.L., XII, 5685, 38). Here, too, the Flavian period is as close a dating as can be put forward (see Fig. 12, 86, 87).



2. RIPANVS. Two examples of the stamp, RIPANVS, and three of the counter-stamp, FECIT, within an identical decorative frame, impressed diagonally downwards on even bolder hook-rims than those of MATVGENVS. This potter worked at Lugudunum, as is shown by a mortarium in the Guildhall

Museum which carries the additional counter-stamp LVGVD; he is probably to be identified with A. TERENTIVS RIPANVS. Continental examples of his stamps are still to be recorded; in Britain he is attested at Gloucester, London, Templebrough and Wroxeter. In style his rims look to be slightly earlier than those of MATVGENVS, but there is insufficient evidence to justify a more precise dating than to the Flavian period (see Fig. 12, 89, 90).



3. MARINVS (?) One example of the counter-stamp FECIT, in lettering reminiscent of that used by the Lugudunum potter MARINVS; but the identification falls short of certainty; impressed vertically downwards on a less well-developed

hook-rim than those hitherto in question (see Fig. 12, 93).



4. Potter unidentifiable. Counter-stamp LVGV impressed vertically upwards on a fragment of a hook-rim mortarium. I cannot trace an exact parallel; the other known Lugudunum potters (ALBINVS, MARINVS,

MATVGENVS, RIPANVS AND VRBANVS) use different abbreviations of the place-name, and different lettering (see Fig. 12, 94).



5. MATVGENVS. Two stamp MATVGE[ and the counter-stamp FECIT, on bold hook-rims such as this potter invariably produces, impressed vertically downwards. This potter too, worked at Lugudunum in Gaul, but as yet his stamps have only been recorded in Britain; I have noted examples at Alchester, Aldborough, Caerleon, Carnarvon, Corbridge, Holt, London, Sil-

chester, South Shields, Verulamium, Wilderspool and Wroxeter. There is nothing here to require a date earlier than *c.* A.D. 80, and the lower limit may be set *c.* A.D. 100. The London stamp ALBINI.F.MATVGEN (*Archæologia*, LXIII, 327) is probably best taken as *Matugen(us) Albini f(ilius)*, making him the son of the well-known Lugudunum potter ALBINVS (see Fig. 12, 95, 96).



6. MELVS. Four examples of this potter's stamp examined, reading MIILVS/LIICI retrograde, all impressed vertically downwards. The same stamp has been noted at London and Richborough; in addition the stamp MELV[ retrograde occurs at Castor, Northants.,

and Wroxeter, but it cannot be guaranteed that the same potter is in question here; the name was not an uncommon one. In fabric and rim-section this potter's mortaria show close similarity to some of the vessels stamped SVLLONI in the Corbridge collection; but several further links will be required before MELVS can be accepted as the maker of them, and SVLLONIACAE as their place of manufacture (see Fig. 12, 97).

#### SAMIAN POTTERY.

Of the 34 fragments submitted to Dr. Oswald, many were too small for identification and the majority of the remainder were too fragmentary for exact determination of date, though in Dr. Oswald's opinion, probably Flavian. In any event none of the pieces from the Ditch or pits appeared to be later than Flavian, and only one, No. 4 below, from the bottom of the

Ditch was earlier, i.e. Neronic. Seven of the more important pieces are described below, No. 1 is illustrated on Fig. 14.

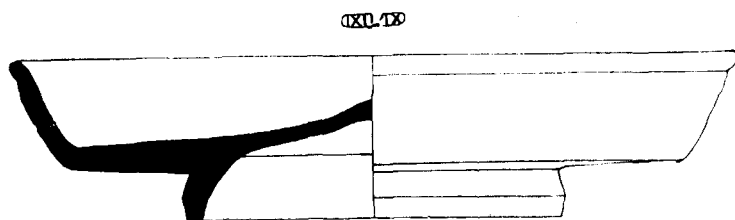


FIG. 14. SAMIAN POTTERY (reduction to  $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

#### NOTES BY DR. F. OSWALD, F.S.A.

1. Form 18 (from Ditch). Diameter 168 mm. Height of wall 24 mm. Closely similar to Form 18 at Newstead of Flavian age. Internal offset but no external offset. The stamp can be read as IXII—IX and is nearly similar to stamps of this character I have found at Lezoux, which had been excavated by Dr. Plique, e.g. XIIIXV—M on Form 18/31. Period: probably A.D. 70–80 (see Fig. 14).

2. Form 18 (from Ditch). Wall 27 mm. high, similar to Form 18, from Newstead I of Flavian age. C.f. O. & P., XLV, 12. Period: probably Flavian, c. A.D. 70–80.

3. Form 29 (from Ditch). Bead row much blurred, slight indication of arrowheads in lower frieze. Period: possibly Flavian, A.D. 70–80.

4. Form 29 (from bottom of Ditch). Lower frieze of St. Andrew's cross showing three stalked pomegranates and a much blurred bifid leaf. This combination occurs on a Form 30, London (London Museum), in the style of INGENVVS. Probably by INGENVVS of La Graufesenque, but as it is rather thick it is probably his later work. Period: probably Neronic, c. A.D. 60–70.

5. Form 18 (from Ditch). Wall 36 mm. high, thick, rectangular footstand. Flat interior with circular rouletted zone. C.f. the large Form 18 from Newstead of Flavian age, O. & P., XLV, 16, with rectangular footstand. Period: Flavian c. A.D. 70–80.

6. Part of a small Form 18 (from top filling of Pit B<sub>2</sub>). Flat interior. Similar to the Flavian Form 18 at Newstead. Period: probably Flavian.

7. Form 29 (from level sealing ditch). Rim and upper frieze. Half of design used by the potter COTOVS of La Graufesenque as on Form 29 of COTOI retrograde as Wroxeter. Period: Flavian, A.D. 70-80.

8. Form 27 (from Pit B<sub>1</sub>). Rather thin diameter, approximately 84 mm., similar to the Flavian Form 27 with small rim from a grave at Rhinzabern (O. & P., XLIX, 13). Period: probably Flavian, c. A.D. 70-80.