

later than Old Warden I.

Assuming that the painting of the handle was made full size (and there are suggestions that the artist drew round the original), then the mirror must have been one of the largest of the British mirrors. It measures 7.6 in. from attachment plate to terminal loop: a size comparable with Birdlip.

The Old Warden I handle is only 4.8 in. long.

In preparing this note I must acknowledge a great debt to Sir Cyril and Lady Fox, whose kind observations I have here extended. I must also thank Mr H. O. White for allowing me to publish the details of the drawing.

JAMES DYER

A second century Roman brooch from Carlton

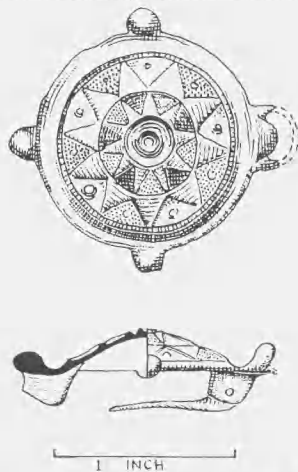
THE BROOCH illustrated here was found in a field at Carlton, Bedfordshire, some time in 1965. It was on the surface and not associated with any other object or site.

Carlton lies on the Great Ouse (Grid ref 9555) and adjoins the larger parish of Harrold (9546) where a Bronze Age to Saxon continuum has been established and a considerable number of Roman coins, ranging from Trajan to Constantius has been found. Here too occurred the Bedfordshire Roman oculist's or apothecary's stamp, now in Bedford Museum. Another stamp found at Sandy is in the British Museum. The 'Viatores' discovered evidence of a Romano-British trackway passing near Harrold and Carlton.

The brooch is of bronze, circular with four diametrically opposed knobs to two of which are attached the pin and catch. The diameter is 29 mm. and the whole is deeply convex. Within a grooved rim there are two concentric circles of triangles. In the outer band the bases of the triangles are against the rim and are filled with dark red enamel in the *champ-levé* technique and have a small bronze knob, about the size of a large pin-head in the centre. The intervening triangles are bronze. The inner band of decoration consists of alternating red and blue triangles of enamel, their bases outward. The intervening isosceles triangles are of the bronze of the brooch. The centre of the brooch has a small circular groove surrounding a round depression which may have been filled with enamel, but now bears no trace of it. There were very faint traces of blue enamel in the outer groove.

A brooch almost identical with this one and of the same size was found in London some years ago and is now in the British Museum and illustrated

in the Guide to *The Antiquities of Roman Britain* (no 52. 3-22.1) illustrated on p 23. It is of a fairly common second century type although as far as we know the only local specimen. Two similar brooches, with more knobs on the rim, were found, one at Ixworth, Suffolk, and the other at Pakenham in the same county. (*Collectanea Ant.* IV, 95).



The rectilinear geometrical style of decoration in these brooches is in marked contrast with both the curvilinear ornament of the La Tène and Belgic work, and also with the post-Roman interlaced and arabesque zoomorphic designs employed by the late Celtic and also the Anglo-Saxon workmen, who worked in *cloisonné* technique.

The Carlton brooch is now on permanent loan in the Bedford Museum and it is hoped that there may yet be further finds from the same locality.

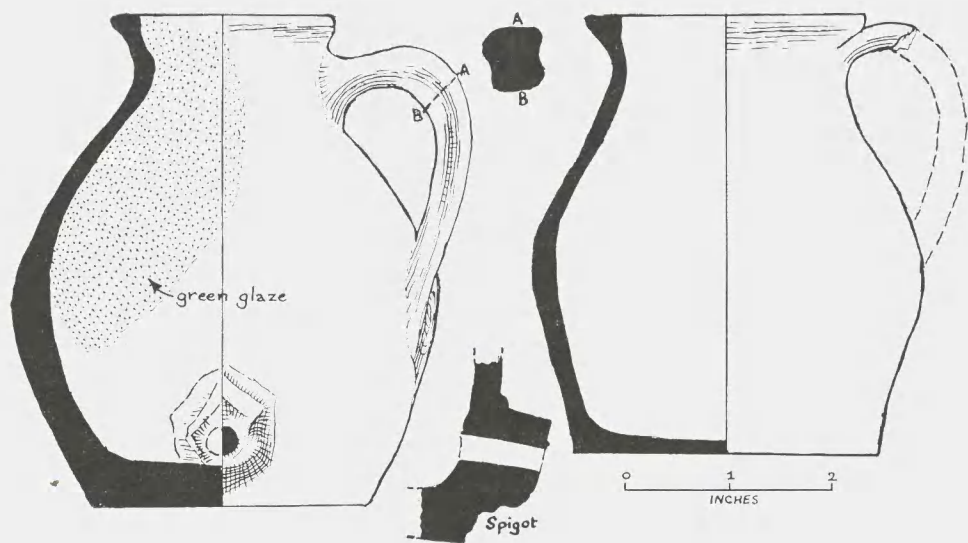
F. W. KUHLICKE

Recent pottery finds now in the Bedford Museum

1. A late XIVth century Jug from Wheathampstead
THE SMALL JUG illustrated has a flanged rim with a slightly pinched lip. It stands 4½ in. high upon a plain flat base and is 4 in. broad at its greatest width. The ware is orange-buff and it has a splashing of mottled green glaze on the front just below

the lip. The handle is almost square in section but a little narrower on the underside and slightly concave or grooved on the sides. The lower end shows thumb impressions and at the top it is dowelled into the neck.

The provenance is by Wheathampstead near



Left: Orange-buff jug from East Lane, Wheathampstead, Herts. Right: Black ware jug from 44 High Street, Bedford (site of 14th-15th century hostelry). Both in Bedford Museum.

Gustard Wood and it bears close affinity to the squat jugs from Hugh Cross, Standon, some ten miles away. (Marked HX4 in D. F. Renn's *Potteries in Medieval Hertfordshire*.)

2. *A jug and potsberds from High Street, Bedford*

This jug is complete except for the handle and a small piece of the rim and neck on one side. The handle was dowelled at the top and thumb pressed at the bottom where it joins the jug at its greatest width. There is a flanged rim and slight pinch for a lip. The ware is dull black and rather heavy; height $4\frac{3}{8}$ in. and greatest width $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.

The jug was discovered during excavations on the site of the Jacobean house, once the Market House in the High Street, which was ruthlessly demolished in 1964. The jug is of fourteenth century type and must be associated with an earlier building known to have stood on this site. Much of the excavation revealed the cellars and foundation of this building which was contemporary with and adjoined a stone building that was standing until the mid-twentieth century, familiarly known as the 'Old George', once the property of the Priors of Newnham. This whole group of buildings must once have presented an imposing appearance, and their demolition, which might have been prevented, is a great loss to Bedford.

Other pottery fragments revealed during later building on the site include two large fragments of a vessel of St Neots ware and part of a late Tudor belarmine. There were also pieces of cups

or beakers of a very dark brown highly glazed ware. It is most probable that this ware was of local production as many sherds of it were discovered in the sludge dredged from the Great Ouse when the stone bridge was widened in 1939. These were all from cups or beakers of the same pattern and several of them were obviously rejects or wasters, being covered with excess of glaze. It is significant that the road running almost parallel to the river near the bridge was once known as Potter Street.

44 High Street, Bedford

EXCAVATION on the site of the Jacobean building in High Street, Bedford, recently demolished, have revealed a number of cellars of a much earlier period and a square-headed fifteenth century doorway. Owing to the manner of demolition and later excavation for a new building it has not been possible to make proper records of the site. The demolition firm were, however, as co-operative as they could be, and it was possible to redeem the upper central oriel window for Bedford Museum, where it has been carefully restored and used as a showcase. In the process of 'pickling' the old paint a fine oak carving of a Tudor rose was revealed. It is triangular and appears to have come from a church, possibly a spandril from choir stalls or a rood-screen. The jug illustrated above was found during the digging for new foundations. The ware is dull black.

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