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**Notes on the Stained Glass in the Lord Mayor's Chapel,
Bristol**

by B. Rackham
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REPORT ON POTTERY

found in the Crypt Grammar School grounds, Gloucester,
during excavations made 1931-32

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(See *Transactions*, LIII, 267-84)

I. IRON AGE POTTERY (FIGS. 1-2)

The discovery of pottery of the Iron Age on two different sites in the grounds of the Crypt Grammar School is the first recorded evidence for a prehistoric settlement on the site of Gloucester. In both instances the pottery was found in the ancient subsoil, a grey loam beneath the Roman deposits. As yet nothing is known of the size or character of the settlement, which probably owed its existence to an ancient trackway—the precursor of Ermine Street—crossing the Severn at this point. The pottery belongs to two cultures of the Iron Age, the late Hallstatt period (about 500 B.C.) and La Tène III (about 100 B.C. to A.D. 50).

FIG. 1. Rim fragment found beneath the Roman rampart on the west side of the southeast corner—turret excavated in 1932. The sherd was found in the lower part of the grey loam, in this position 11 to 12 feet below surface. The pot is hand-made, of hard well-baked grey ware containing crushed soft white grit; the surface is reddish brown and well smoothed. Sufficient remains to give a rim diameter of 8.5 inches, and diameter at the shoulder of 10.2 inches; as restored in the drawing, the height was about 9 inches. The rim is decorated with small finger-tip impressions, which have pressed the clay down on the inner side of the lip. The neck is slightly

concave above the high angular shoulder. LATE HALLSTATT period.

FIG. 2. Rim fragments of two vessels, and four small sherds found about 12 feet below surface on the inner side

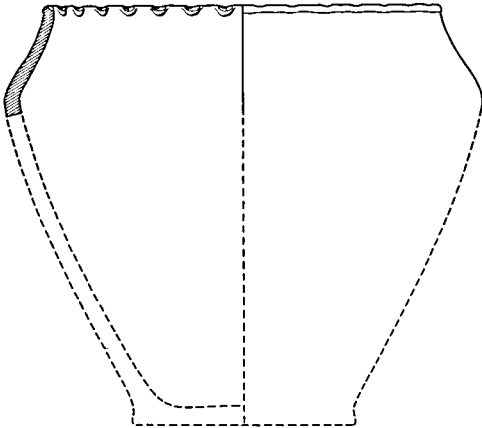


Fig. 1. Fragment of Hallstatt pottery, Gloucester (1/4)

of the Roman town-wall, in the section dug by the School boys in 1932. The pottery is hand-made, of hard black ware containing crushed white grit.

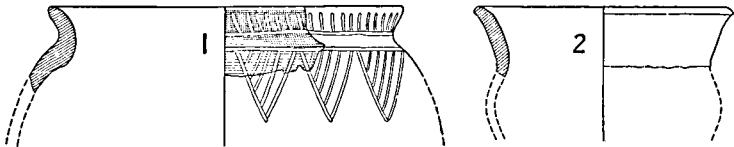


Fig. 2. Fragments of La Tène III pottery, Gloucester (1/4)

The larger pot (no. 1), has a thin everted rim, 7.6 inches in diameter, and short neck above rounded shoulder. The surface is well smoothed and has a lightly burnished design, consisting of short upright lines above a girth-line

on the neck, and pendant triangles filled with sloping lines on the shoulder.¹

The other pot (no. 2) has an everted and slightly beaded rim, 5·6 inches in diameter, and tall sloping neck. The drawing is restored after a bowl of precisely the same form and size found in 1931 at Salmonsbury, near Bourton on the Water.

The date of these two fragments is made clear by comparison with stratified pottery of the period about 100 B.C. to A.D. 50, found at Salmonsbury in 1931-3. In form and technique the Gloucester sherds are exactly matched at Salmonsbury by pottery of the later period of occupation (early 1st century A.D.).

2. POTTERY FROM THE FILLING OF THE SOUTHEAST CORNER-TURRET

The turret was destroyed below floor-level, and on the north side the filling was disturbed by medieval walls. Apart from this, the greater part of the original filling remained intact; it was unstratified, showing that the turret was filled up continuously and at one time. The pottery found in the filling has a narrow chronological range, from about A.D. 70 to 100; none of the pottery need be later than the Flavian period. A few sherds of this period were also found in the upper part of the grey loam below the filling of the turret.

In the descriptions of the coarse pottery extensive references to other sites are not given, as most of the types are well-known and in any case dated by the Samian from the same deposit.

Mr J. A. Stanfield has kindly drawn the Samian fragments and written the report on them.

¹ The triangle motif, either shaded or cross-hatched, is frequent on pottery of Glastonbury type. See Bulleid and Gray, *Glastonbury Lake Village*, II, 507, fig. 162 and pl. LXXX, 188.

SAMIAN (FIG. 3)

Nos. 2 and 10 were found in the disturbed grey loam, and no. 3 in the filling of the turret.

No. 2. Form 29, lower frieze; shiny glaze with rough surface, coarse moulding. Below the central moulding is a straight wreath of five-lobed leaves. Below this, bounded above and below by coarse wavy lines, is the familiar Flavian arrangement of a hound chasing a deer, with a fan-shaped plant dividing them.

The deer, D. 859 (MERCATOR), was used by many Flavian potters, for instance, IVCVNDVS on form 29 (London Museum), MEDDILLVS on form 29 (British Museum, Walters, M 308), and PASSENVVS on form 29 (Knorr, 1919, text-fig. 40). The hound is not so common, but occurs on form 29 in the style of SECVNDVS (Knorr, 1919, pl. 74, E). The same fan-shaped plant and the deer occur on form 29 signed by PASSENVVS (Guildhall Museum, London).

A wreath of v-shaped leaves closes the design; an identical wreath is on form 29 signed by PASSENVVS (London Museum).

In general, the fragment is in the style of PASSENVVS, and it may be attributed to that potter. Period: FLAVIAN.

No. 3. Form 37; good glaze, poorly moulded ovolo; scroll decoration, with a spiral tendril ending in a rosette. Part of another tendril ends in a small trifold leaf. Period: VESPASIANIC.

No. 10. Form 18; bright glaze. Stamp missing. Period: VESPASIANIC.

COARSE POTTERY (FIG. 4).

Nos. 2, 4, 9 and 12 were found in the grey loam, the rest in the filling of the turret.

No. 1. Olla with outbent thin rim. Coarse grey ware with brown-grey surface, showing traces of black varnish

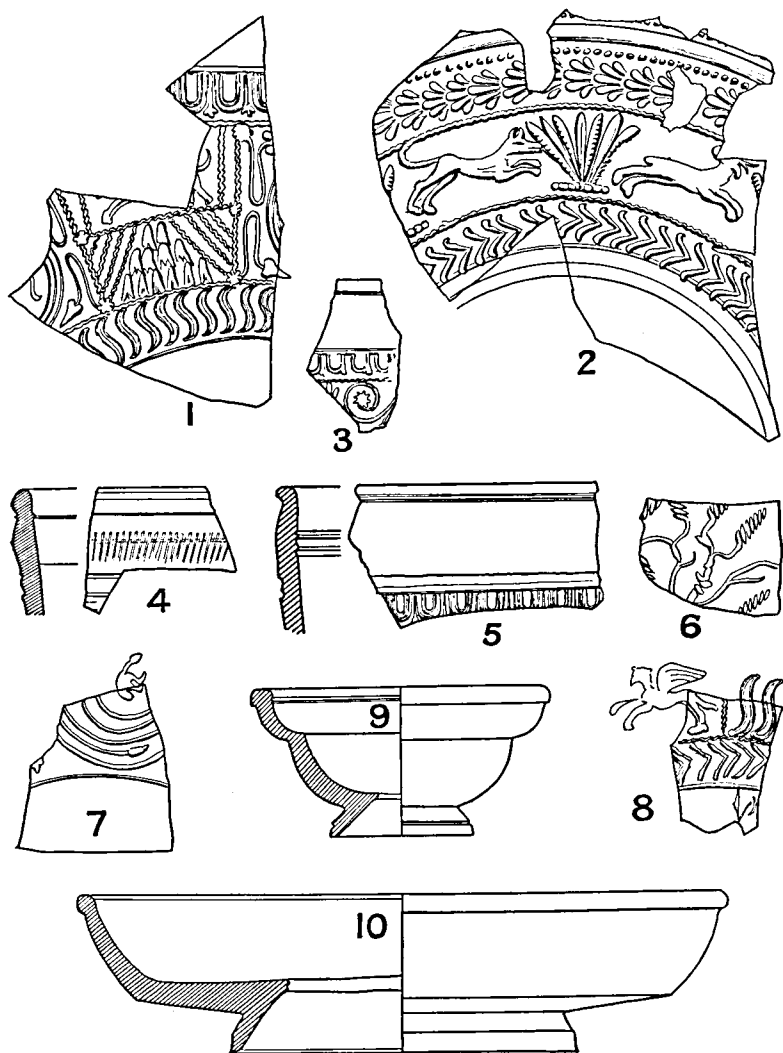


Fig. 3. Samian. Nos. 2, 3, 10, from the filling of the Corner-Turret ;
Nos. 1, 4-9, from the Rampart ($\frac{1}{2}$)

No. 2. Similar pot, with rounded rim. Coarse grey ware, harsh grey surface.

No. 3. Beaker with heavy oblique rim and irregular girth—grooves on shoulder. Fine smooth grey ware, fumed grey surface.

No. 4. Similar to no. 3.

No. 5. Similar pot, with neck. Light red ware.

No. 6. Small olla with everted rim. Fine buff ware.

No. 7. Small dish of grey ware.

No. 8. Dish with splayed sides, inbent rim chamfered on the outer side. Light red ware. The type is rare before the 2nd century; a Flavian example was found in the Caerleon Amphitheatre (*Archaeologia*, LXXVIII, 181, fig. 20, nos. 24-32).

No. 9. Bowl with reeded flange at slightly obtuse angle to the curved side. Grey ware. Late 1st-early 2nd century type at Caerleon.

No. 10. Bowl with reeded flange at an acute angle to the side. Fine light grey-brown ware. 1st century type.

No. 11. Neck of jar with widely outbent rim, grooved on the outside and slightly undercut, with cordon below the neck. Light reddish ware, grey core. For the same type (undated) see W. J. Fieldhouse, *A Romano-British Industrial Settlement near Tiddington, Stratford on Avon*, p. 53, pl. XXI, no. 19.

No. 12. Neck of jar with outbent rounded rim and series of burnished girth-grooves below neck. Buff ware with grey core. Cf. mid-1st century type at Barnwood, *Trans. B.G.A.S.*, LII, 232, fig. 11, no. 3.

No. 13. Neck of two-handled jug. Light red ware. Late 1st-early 2nd century type at Caerleon (*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 1929, p. 284, fig. 30, no. 42).

No. 14. Neck of jug with four-ringed mouth. Fine red ware with cream coloured slip. Common late 1st century type.

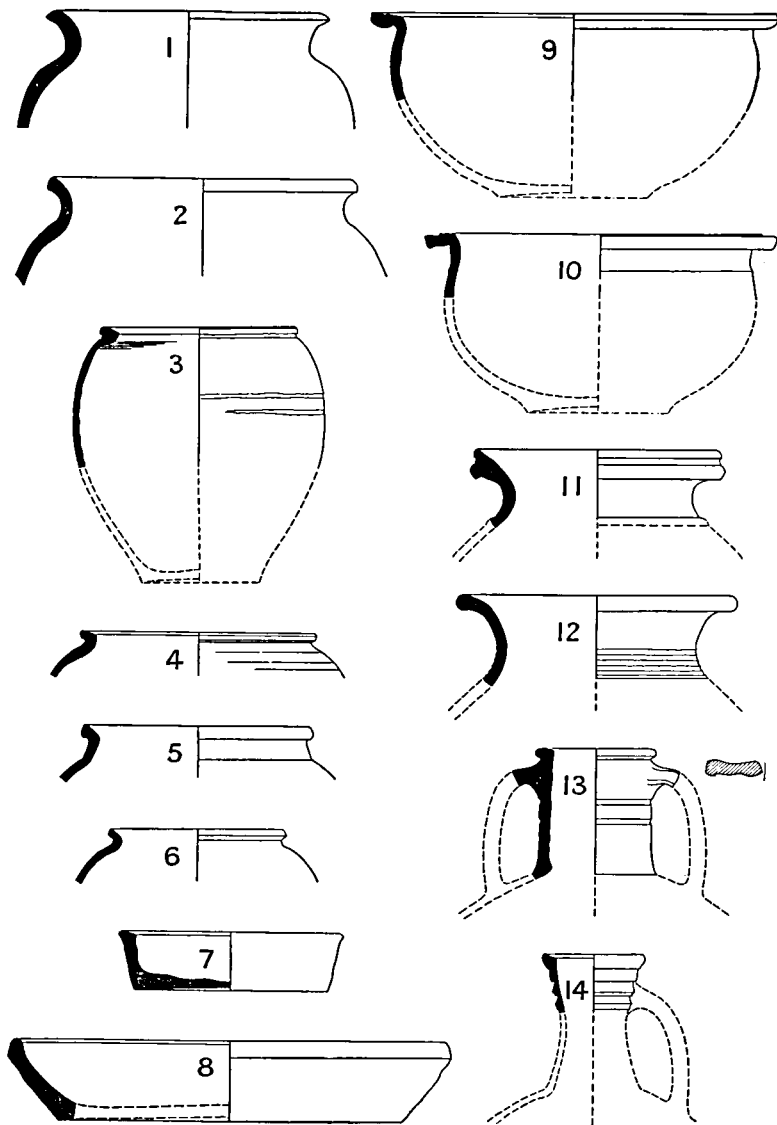


Fig. 4. Coarse pottery from the filling of the Corner-Turret (4)

COARSE POTTERY (FIG. 5)

No. 1. Fragment of fine hard buff ware with grey core. Imitation of Samian form 37. The fine rouletting between the beaded rim and cordon is derived from the rouletting in this position on the earlier Samian form 29. The vertical combed lines are frequent on late 1st century Belgic copies of form 37 in London; see *London in Roman Times* (London Museum Catalogues, no. 3), p. 149, fig. 56, no. 10.

No. 2. Fragment of fine brown ware with fumed grey surface. Barbotine decoration of applied ring of white clay. Late 1st century type.

POTTERY FROM THE RAMPART

The pottery found in the unstratified material of the rampart piled up against the corner-turret has the same range of dates as that from the filling of the turret. The same types of pottery occur in both groups. Hence it is clear that the rampart was built immediately after the turret and town-wall, and all three belong to one structural period.

SAMIAN (FIG. 3)

No. 1. Form 37; bright glaze, good surface, moulding distinct but coarse. Large ovolo with tongue ending in triple points. The ovolo is similar to that on form 37 stamped SEVERI (London Museum) and was also used by BIRAGILLVS (Knorr, 1919, pl. 16).

The decoration is typically Flavian, and consists of a panel alternating with medallions. The panel is divided horizontally by a wavy line; in the upper part is a running animal, and in the lower part three rows of arrowheads and diagonal wavy lines. Attached to each corner of the panel is a tendril ending in a narrow heart-shaped leaf. The medallions are three-ringed and contain either human figures or animals. The same scheme occurs on form 29 stamped OFCEN, OFCOELI, and C. SILVI. P

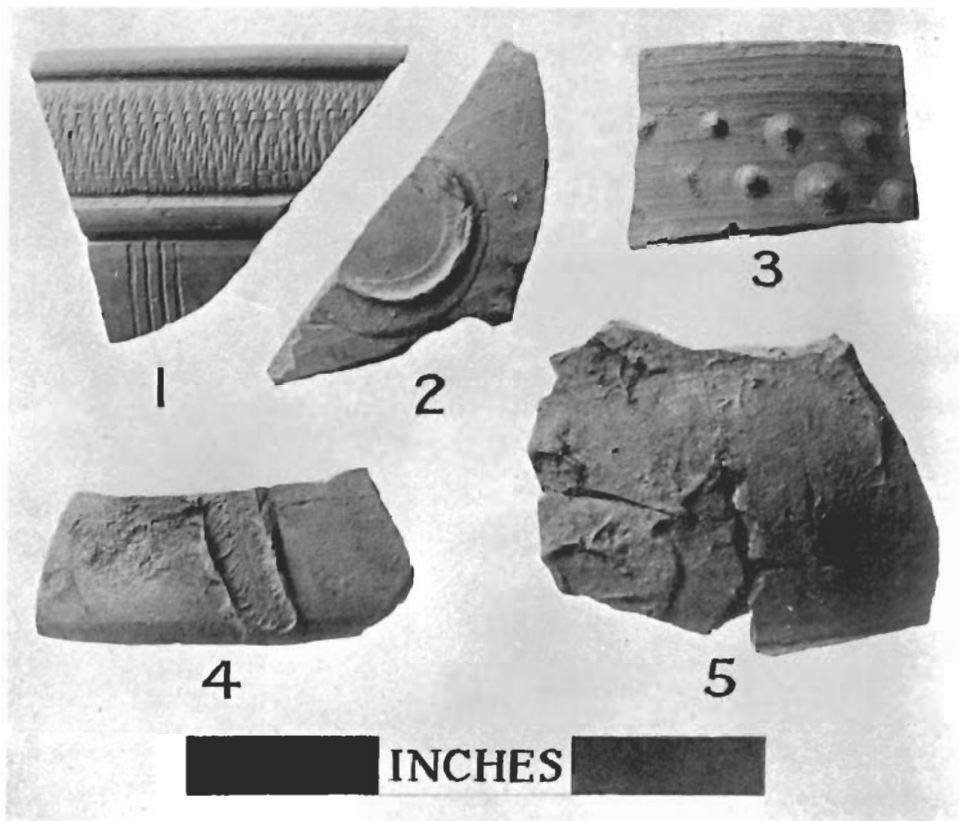


FIG. 5. COARSE POTTERY FROM CRYPT SCHOOL GROUNDS, GLOUCESTER (†)
1-2, from the filling of the corner-turret; 3-5, from the rampart
(See pp. 284, 290)

(Knorr, 1919, pls. 22A, 23B, and 78), and the medallion with similar tendrils and leaves on form 37 stamped I. IVST (Leicester Museum).

The design is closed by a zone of s-shaped godroons. Period: FLAVIAN.

No. 4. Form 29; fair glaze, matt surface. The rouletting is faint, and the lower moulding is narrow and projects but slightly. Period: FLAVIAN.

No. 5. Form 30; bright glaze, smooth surface. Period: VESPASIANIC.

No. 6. Form 37; high glaze, good surface and moulding. The decoration was probably in the free style, as on the later examples of this form found at Brecon (R. E. M. Wheeler, *The Roman Fort near Brecon*, fig. 71, s 62 and fig. 80, s 153). The tree-trunk and branches were probably incised in the mould, and the spiral buds stamped separately. The style is that of the potter GERMANVS, etc. Period: VESPASIANIC.

No. 7. Form 37; good glaze. The fragment shows part of a poorly executed scroll. The tendril union is misplaced and detached from one of the tendrils, an example of the careless workmanship often seen in scrolls of Flavian date. Similar tendrils occur on form 29 by SABINVS (British Museum, Walters M 267). Inside the tendril is a small goose (D. 1017, NICEPHOR), often used by several Flavian potters. Period: FLAVIAN.

No. 8. Form 37; good glaze. The basal wreath is poorly moulded and badly spaced. Above it is a row of s-shaped godroons divided by a vertical wavy line from a small gryphon (D. 503 and 503a, FELIX, IIVSTVS), also used by MACER and SASMONOS (Knorr, 1919, pls. 48, 70) and IVCVNDVS on form 29 (London Museum).

Under the base line is part of a signature incised in the mould (. . . v). Period: FLAVIAN.

No. 9. Form 27; small size, fair glaze. Stamp missing. The base-ring is marked by an external groove.

The lip is not well marked externally and does not project much beyond the side. Period: FLAVIAN.

Not illustrated. Small fragment of form 35; good smooth glaze. Period: VESPASIANIC.

COARSE POTTERY (FIGS. 6-7)

No. 1. Olla with outbent thickened rim and offset above shoulder. Fine grey ware, matt surface.

No. 2. Olla with outbent and undercut rim, and offsets below rim and above shoulder. Fine light grey ware.

No. 3. Olla with squared rim and vertical neck. Smooth grey ware.

No. 4. Olla with squared and slightly undercut rim, and offset above shoulder. Brittle light grey ware, matt surface.

No. 5. Olla with everted rim, neck at angle to body, and girth-groove on shoulder. Hard grey ware, buff coating, fumed grey surface.

No. 6. Olla with undercut rim, offset and grooved cordon below neck. Gritty buff ware, surface burnt red by fire.

No. 7. Beaker with everted rounded rim, offset above neck. Light red ware, burnished surface.

No. 8. Olla with bevelled rim, offsets below rim and above shoulder. Hard grey ware, matt surface.

No. 9. Olla with rounded and thickened rim, offset from neck. Coarse grey ware, matt surface.

No. 10. Beaker with beaded rim, offset from body. Girth-groove on shoulder. Coarse grey ware, harsh surface.

No. 11. Beaker with small oblique undercut rim. Rouletting above shoulder. Fine light buff ware, pinkish surface, burnt.

No. 12. Beaker with small oblique rim. Narrow girth-groove above shoulder, and bands of rouletting on bulge. Fine light grey ware.

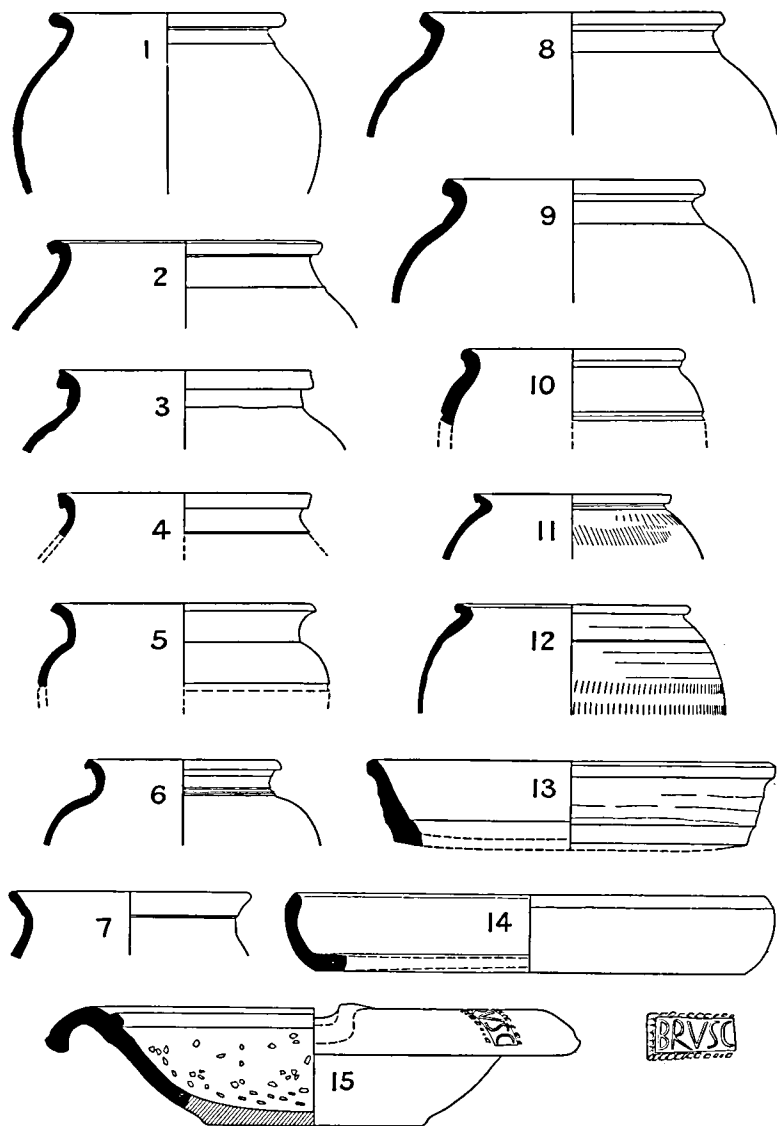


Fig. 6. Coarse pottery from the Rampart (‡)

No. 13. Straight-sided dish, with irregular grooves on side. Light brown ware, fumed grey surface.

No. 14. Dish with curved side, inturned rim chamfered on outer side. Light red ware.

No. 15. Mortarium with hooked rim and beading below the curve of the rim. Wroxeter type 38. Fine hard cream-coloured ware. The inside is studded with small fragments of blue lias stone, possibly an indication of local manufacture. Stamped across the rim in large letters BRVSC. The stamp BRUSCI was found at Corbridge (*Arch. Aeliana*, ser. 3, IV, 271), and BRUCI on the same type at Wroxeter, dated A.D. 80-110. (*Wroxeter Report*, 1912, p. 66).

No. 16. Bowl with reeded flange at right angles to the curved side. Girth-groove on bulge. Light brown ware.

No. 17. Bowl with reeded flange at acute angle to the side. Girth-grooves on bulge. Light grey ware with darker surface.

No. 18. Cylindrical bowl with flange below rim. Hard grey ware, light grey surface.

Similar type, but with level flange, at Wroxeter, dated A.D. 80-120 (*Wroxeter Report*, 1912, p. 72, no. 14), and at Caerleon Amphitheatre (*Archaeologia*, LXXVIII, 181, no. 16, Flavian).

No. 19. Lid with undercut flange. Reddish brown ware with grey core. Cf. General Post Office site, London, dated A.D. 70-100 (*Archaeologia*, LXVI, 252, no. 51).

No. 20. Rim of large storage jar with recurved rim slightly undercut. Coarse grey ware, light red surface, burnished below neck.

No. 21. Neck of two-handled jug, with three-ribbed handles. Light red ware.

No. 22. Neck of jug with four-ringed mouth. Light red ware, buff coating.

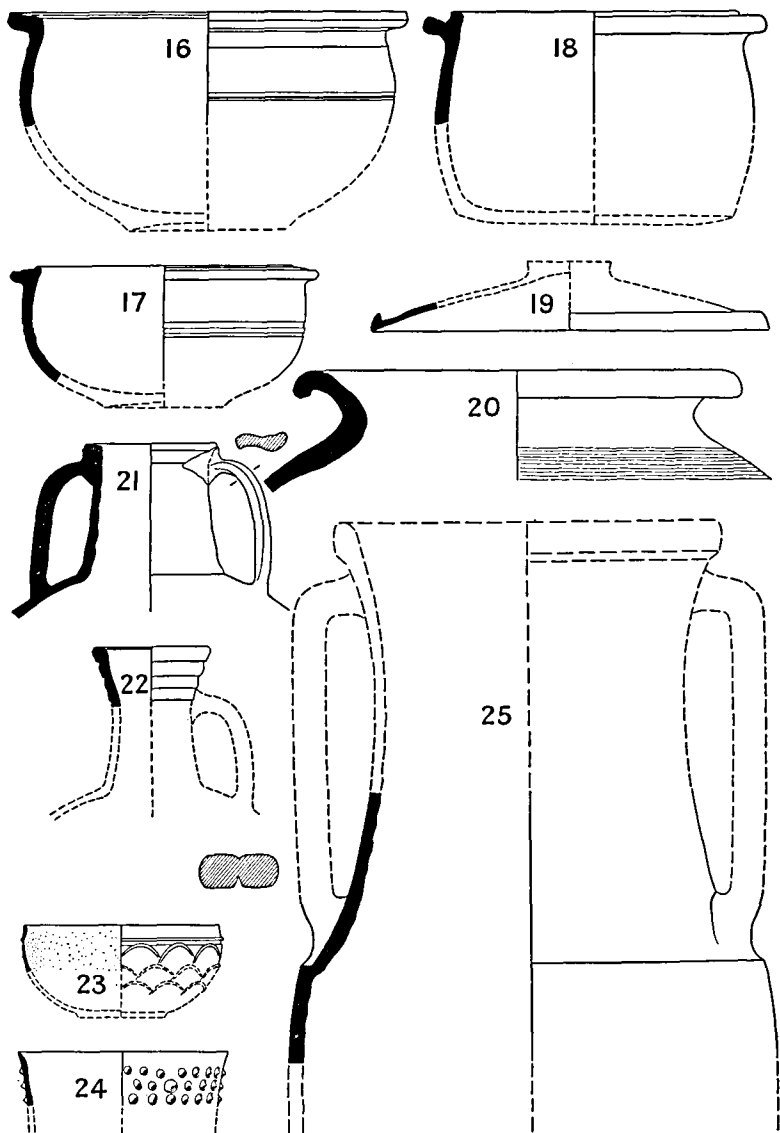


Fig. 7. Coarse pottery from the Rampart (†)

No. 23. Fragment of small thin-sided hemispherical cup of whitish ware, with brown colour coating. Decorated with applied clay scales. The inside is also coated and rough-cast. Mid 1st century type at Wroxeter (*Wroxeter Report*, 1914, p. 63, no. 73) and Richborough (*Richborough Report*, 1926, p. 98, no. 59).

No. 24. Fragment of small conical cup of light red ware. Decorated with rows of small applied studs of clay.

No. 25. Part of amphora, with two-ribbed handles. Buff ware with micaceous specks.

COARSE POTTERY (FIG. 5)

No. 3. See fig. 7, no. 24.

No. 4. Fragment of fine grey ware with vertical ridges of applied clay. Late 1st-early 2nd century type at Wroxeter (*Wroxeter Report*, 1913, pp. 49-50, no. 51, and pl. xv, nos. 6-7).

No. 5. Fragment of grey ware with 'rusticated' decoration of clay applied in irregular ridges and lumps. Late 1st century type at Brecon (Wheeler, *Brecon*, p. 223, fig. 100, c 53) and Wroxeter (*Wroxeter Report*, 1913, pp. 49-50, nos. 50, 53 and pl. xv, nos. 1-5). See also R. G. Collingwood, *Archaeology of Roman Britain*, p. 241.

BRONZE OBJECTS

Two small bronze bells with loops for suspension were found on top of the layer of stone chips in the upper part of the rampart. One is of hemispherical form, like examples from Richborough (*Richborough Report*, 1926, p. 47, pl. xv, no. 30) and London (*London in Roman Times*, p. 108, pl. XLVIII, no. 5). The other bell is pyramidal, with a small knob on each lower corner, as at Richborough (*Richborough Report*, 1932, p. 79, pl. x, no. 18).

POTTERY FROM THE FILLING ABOVE THE RAMPART

Behind the north wall of the corner-turret, the later

Roman filling remained undisturbed above the rampart, the surface of which was marked by a single layer of broken tiles just above the level of the offset of the turret. The later filling contained pottery ranging in date from the 2nd to the 4th century. The most interesting vessel from this deposit is the complete Samian bowl form 37, illustrated in *Trans. B.G.A.S.*, LIII, pl. III, of the Gloucester Roman Research Committee's report. It is stamped PATERNI, retrograde.¹ Paternus worked at Lezoux in the period Trajan-Antonine.

POTTERY FROM TRENCH 2

The pottery found below the floor of the small room on the inner side of the tower-wall is of late 1st century (Flavian) date; hence the room is of the same period as the town-wall and corner-turret.

SAMIAN

Fragment of form 27. Good dull glaze. Period: FLAVIAN.

COARSE POTTERY (FIG. 8)

No. 1. Olla with straight-sided rim and low cordon below neck. Sandy brown ware.

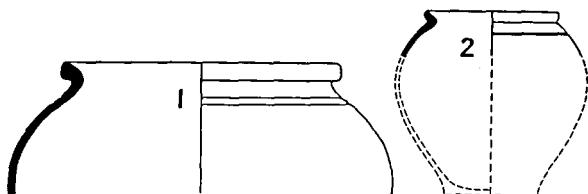


Fig. 8. Coarse pottery from Trench 2 (½)

No. 2. Small beaker with thin everted rim and narrow girth-groove above shoulder. Sandy buff ware, burnished surface.

There is also a fragment of 'rusticated' grey ware similar to fig. 5, no. 5.

¹ Illustrated by Green, *Catalogue of Potters' Stamps on Terra Sigillata found in Gloucester*, p. 11, fig. 38.