The Romano-British Settlement on Bredon. Elmont Coppice Site, 1953. A Storage-jar Graffito

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A Storage-jar Graffito

A fragment of a large storage-jar has a graffito in cursive script which has been examined by Mr R. P. Wright, editor of The Roman Inscriptions of Britain who reads it as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{J} & \text{PANA J} \\
\text{J} & \text{A I}
\end{align*}
\]

'line 1 may state the product . . . \text{pана}, followed by one digit. Line 2 may well be the bailiff's name, in the genitive case, ending in -ide. In cursive script two verticals can represent e.' The beginning of the text has not yet been found. Search for the rest of it continues.

Prof. I. A. Richmond concurs in the above reading of this incomplete graffito.

The find-spot is a second-to-third-century A.D. Romano-British corn-drying building in Elmont Coppice, Bredon Hill.

A. Moray-Williams.

THE CALCOT BARN STONE

Calcot Barn was built by Kingswood Abbey on its grange there in A.D. 1300. It used to contain a sculptured stone which was probably Roman.

The stone is not mentioned in a brief description of the barn by Bigland (Coll. I, 'Beverstone') which he quotes from a Parson's ms (ms Rawl B 323 in Bodleian), which would be of date 1786–91; nor is it mentioned in any of the other published county histories. It is mentioned in The Gentlemen's Magazine with an engraving (May 1795, and see Trans. B.G.A.S. LXXII, Pl. 5), without interpretation. At a visit by this Society in 1886 it was described as Baalam and his Ass (Trans. B.G.A.S. xi, p. 204), or an ox treading out corn, or a Roman altar. It is described in 1925 by Baddeley (Trans. B.G.A.S. XLVII, p. 354)