Excavations at the new Market Hall, Gloucester, 1966–7

By MARK HASSALL and JOHN RHODES

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The excavations here described were carried out initially under the direction of the first-named author, from 10 August to 1 October 1966, on behalf of the Gloucester City Museum. They were financed with grants from the then Ministry of Public Building and Works and Messrs Land Improvements Ltd, whose support is gratefully acknowledged. Two or three student labourers were employed, mainly on a second site off Longsmith Street,1 but otherwise the physical labour of excavating was undertaken entirely by volunteers. Their help together with that of the supervisors Miss Elizabeth Blank, Miss Mary Travell, Mrs O. F. Wiley and Mr Tatton-Brown assisted by Mr C. Wood made the excavations possible. Thanks are due too, to Miss Christine Ward-Davies and Miss Diana Reeves who dealt with on-site photography and conservation respectively; Mr Alexandre de Vasconcelas and Mr Frampton of the City Surveyor’s Department who produced a general plan of the New Market Hall site; the late Mr M. C. Corless, M.B.E., chief city fire officer, and his assistant Mr M. Bennett for the general view of the excavations (Plate Ia). The city surveyor, Mr R. H. Pullan, and his deputy Mr H. V. Evans gave us valuable assistance and timely aid. An especial debt of thanks is owed Mr J. N. Taylor, curator of the City Museum, under whose initiative excavations were undertaken in the first place, and his staff who helped with the organisation of the excavation.

After the beginning of October until spring 1967 the second-named writer undertook a watching brief of the site, recording new features as they were revealed by mechanical excavators prior to building, with the ready co-operation of the John Laing Construction Co. Ltd. At the same time Mr A. P. Garrod and a number of helpers carried on most valuable work on the earliest levels reached but not excavated during the summer. He also recovered much of the late Roman material that is dealt with under the section Sub-Roman Period. The small finds which form part of this interesting collection were skilfully drawn by Mr P. Moss. We would like also to thank the experts who contributed the notes that appear under their names; Mrs W. Rodwell who drew the samian pottery, Mr D. S. Neal who drew the mosaic pavement (Plate II) and Miss C. Ward Perkins who drew all the coarse pottery and small finds.

Introduction
(Note: for convenience ‘north’ is used throughout this report for ‘north-east’, ‘east’ for ‘south-east’, etc.)

In the summer of 1966 two sites within the Roman City became available for excavation. One lay on the north side of Longsmith Street, the other larger site on the south side of Bell Lane. It is the latter that is the subject of the present report. The Bell Lane site was cleared of existing buildings in the spring of 1966 and theoretically became all available for excavation. It was decided to concentrate our resources where the construction of a large basement for the new Market Hall would completely remove Roman levels. Elsewhere archaeological excavation would have threatened the stability of the building which was anyway to be carried on piles that would cut through but not altogether destroy the stratification. Accordingly the overburden was here removed to a depth of

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NEW MARKET HALL
TRENCH PLAN
SITES A B & C
(BROKEN LINE SHOWS APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS OF LEGIONARY BARRACKS)

FIG. 1.
about 2 m by machine and a grid of trenches (Sites A and B) laid out (Plate Ia and Fig. 1). In some ways this was an unfortunate procedure since it soon became apparent that an east–west street ran down the centre of the site and we could only hope to recover the frontages of masonry buildings facing on to it. The area was also disappointing in that it had been honeycombed by medieval rubbish pits which had even been dug through the street metalling. However our own spoil-heaps and the cost of mechanical excavation meant that we were now committed to this area. In the event it was found that the earliest Roman levels had survived intact while observation after the official end of the excavation meant that more or less complete plans on the later Roman buildings could be recovered.

A third site, C (see Fig. 1), was also opened nearer Bell Lane where the presence of modern cellars meant that trial trenches could be cut without the cost of mechanically removing the overburden. A trench, CI, cut at right angles to Bell Lane might, it was hoped, pick up the line of a hypothetical E.W. street taking a mid-course between the line of Longsmith Street and Bell Lane.

Site ‘C’
Trench CI failed to pick up the line of an E.W. street (see above) though the metalling of such a street was observed further to the east and it seems likely that this road must originally have continued westward. Trench CI showed that, at an undetermined date, the presumed line of the road was occupied by a masonry building. In the north end of this trench two hypocaust pilae were found in situ and others were subsequently seen by Mr Garrod. The top of the mortar floor (layer 29) forming the bottom of this hypocaust was encountered at 16.8 m (55 ft) above O.D. and nowhere was excavation carried deeper than 30 cm below this level. Medieval robbing and pit-digging had removed all trace of the walls of the heated room to which the hypocaust belonged. In the disturbed debris above the destroyed remains of this hypocaust a scattered hoard of twenty-six coins was found ranging in date from Constantine II to Arcadius (see below p. 85, hoard 2). To the south, a gravelled floor (layer 41) into which part of an amphora had been set was the latest surviving Roman feature encountered. Samian sherds from this layer are almost certainly residual. The gravelled floor overlay an earlier mortar floor (layer 42).

Trench CII running at right angles to CI and parallel to Bell Lane (see Fig. 1) was not carried further than a depth of 1 m below the cellar floors and did not strike Roman levels.

Sites ‘A’ and ‘B’
The area in question was divided into two sites solely for ease of supervision and both are described together. Sections AB, CD and EF (Figs 5 & 6) give the impression of much more systematic excavation here than actually took place. Section AB along the south side of the site was drawn from the sides of the contractor’s excavation for the cellar of the new Market Hall, and it was not possible to recover much in the way of stratified material (see Figs 3 & 4 for the position of this section in relation to the trenches dug during the summer). In Trench BI (section CD) only isolated islands of stratified material survived and it was often difficult to relate the stratification on one side of the trench with that on the other. Many of the layers shown in the section CD barely extended further than the section face, and some were only found when the section was cut back slightly. Here as with section AB it is often a question of trying to interpret features seen in section but not in plan.

Pre-Masonry Period 1 (Fig. 2)
(a) General
The earliest occupation on the site consisted of the remains of two, or perhaps three buildings of similar construction. Their internal walls were of clay rendered on the surface with plaster and their floors were of gravel and clay. Some of these floors were seen to have sunk into the consolidated fill of earlier features dug into the natural (see section CD)—probably gullies similar to those found by Mr Hurst on the site of 11–17 Southgate Street, and elsewhere. The gullies may, as is suggested in the interim report on these sites, 'belong to a temporary occupation in tents or other ephemeral
occupation'; alternatively they may have served to drain the site before building commenced. In some places (see section AB) where floors were later removed, beds of clean grey sand were seen to have been laid down, which would similarly have kept the site dry, besides helping to level it off.

During the summer excavations, these early levels were encountered only in trench AI. Here the trench cut through a building which had been divided into a number of small rooms. One of these was provided with two small ovens cut into the floors near the partition walls (see Fig. 2). Mr Garrod in continuing the excavation of trench BI found further partition walls which clearly belonged to the same building. The regular spacing of these partitions made the identification of the building as a barrack block obvious; when related to Mr Hurst's discoveries it clearly faced north and was the southernmost of a series of six such blocks. The foundation of the rear (southern) wall was seen in trench AVII and by Mr Garrod in trench AIV—a trench 50 cm wide by 50 cm deep, packed with stones set in stiff blue clay. Parallel to the back wall in trench AIV ran a drainage ditch about 120 cm wide at the top, some 50 cm deep and of a shallow 'U' shaped section. This will have taken rain run off from the roof. On the southern lip of the ditch Mr Garrod found the metalling of the earliest street. In an extension cut northward from trench BI he discovered a longitudinal (east-west) partition wall which will have separated the paired front and back rooms of the barracks. He also found one of the partition walls of the front series of rooms.

In extending trench BX Mr Garrod found floors and two closely adjacent partition walls similar to those of the barrack block. It seems unlikely that both walls could be contemporary and one is probably a replacement. In extending trench AVIII other clay and gravel floors and internal partition walls were discovered. The question arises whether the walls observed in these two trenches belong to the same building. Since the masonry buildings north of the street reflect in their plan that of the barrack block beneath, the presence of the similarly planned masonry building south of it would suggest that this too had been preceded by a barrack block and that all these walls do belong to one building. If this is the case, the building will have faced south with the centurion's quarters at the east end. However no definite floors or walls were observed when the intervening space between trenches AVIII and BX were excavated by the building contractors (see section AB), though in some places bands of clay which could be floors were noted and in others the typical material from reduced clay wall was present (e.g. AXI layer 27). If two buildings are in question they were probably oriented north-south.

All the buildings at this period seem to have had a fairly short life though in some cases floors have been renewed. Sometimes however what appears as a floor or occupation layer may be merely a construction level. The floor levels and the occupation layers associated with them are sealed by a demolition or destruction layer consisting of clay derived from the walls mixed with fragments of white plaster.

(b) The barrack block

(i) Construction

Barrack floors were for the most part of clay, occasionally of gravel or lime mortar, though thin layers of lime mortar may sometimes be merely the debris left behind at the time when the walls were plastered. Partition walls (Plate Ib) were made of clay supported by some sort of frame carried on posts. When the barrack floor levels were first discovered in trench AI it was thought that the partition walls had sill beams, and that the sleeper trenches for these were visible in the discontinuity between the floors. Mr Garrod showed however in trench BI that this discontinuity was simply the base of the clay wall itself and that no sill beam existed. Wooden upright posts, round in section, had simply been erected at intervals of about 1 m. These posts will have carried a frame which in turn supported a clay-block wall up to 25 cm thick. This clay wall had been covered with white plaster, sometimes little more than a wash, but sometimes consisting of two layers: a layer of white plaster 20 mm thick over a coarse plaster layer 25 mm thick. In one case the white plaster

3. Henry Hurst, ibid., 55.
had been divided into panels by parallel red and yellow stripes 10 mm and 7 mm wide respectively and about 25 mm apart. The outer walls were of more substantial construction, and the foundation of rubble and clay found in AV may have been for a sill beam. From AI (layer 102) came the stone pivot block from the door of one of the barrack rooms (see FIG. 30 no. 5), and from BI (layer 106) a fragment of a terracotta antefix from the roof (see FIG. 31 no. 7).

(ii) Dimensions
It is possible to estimate the approximate overall dimensions of the barrack block (see FIG. 1 heavy broken lines). The west end of the building will have abutted on the same north–south street as the barracks discovered by Henry Hurst further north,4 while on the east the centurion’s block will have terminated just short of the intervallum road also located by Mr Hurst. Trenches AI and BI cut across nine complete rooms (contubernia). From centre to centre the partition walls vary from 3.6 m to 4.3 m apart with an average distance of 3.9 m. This spacing would allow for a further 10 contubernia to the west making a total of 19 in all, a number which agrees with that suggested by the partial plans of barrack blocks published by Henry Hurst. This seems a surprisingly large total. Fourteen—exceptionally fifteen—is the number found at Inchtuthil.

(iii) Dating
Embedded in partition no. 2 was an as of Nero (A.D. 64–6) (p. 84 no. 1) which gives a secure terminus post quem for the construction of the building. The samian ware embedded in floors or in occupation on them confirms a date after c. A.D. 70 ranging from Neronian to c. A.D. 90 (see under Samian ware). The latest sherds came from trench AI layer 81 and these are crucial for dating purposes. These dates agree with those of the other period 1 buildings insofar as these can be established though the evidence is not so explicit. A coin of A.D. 77–8 from ash above a period 1 floor (AVIII 34), p. 84 no. 4, shows that occupation lasted until after that date.

*Pre-Masonry* Period 2 (FIG. 2)

(a) General
After the demolition of the pre-masonry period 1 buildings, new buildings of almost identical plan but sometimes of more solid construction were erected on the same site. So close in plan are they, that the stumps of the period 1 walls may have been still visible, thus enabling the builders of period 2 deliberately to offset the line of their own walls. This is particularly obvious in trenches AI and BI where the period 2 partitions are regularly set just to the east of their period 1 predecessors. Alternatively the period 1 buildings were demolished to make way for period 2 which simply utilized an almost identical plan. In the southern part of the site period 2 walls hardly survive. In the extension of trench AVIII Mr Garrod found a sleeper trench 20 cm wide and 15 cm deep for a partition wall running east–west between two period 2 clay floors (see FIG. 2). In the extension for trench BX a solid concrete floor (BX 27) of this second period was found. From the make-up for this came nine terracotta antefixes (FIG. 31). These either came from the demolition of the period 1 building or else represent breakages during the construction of period 2 (see section AB FIG. 5). Elsewhere period 2 walls can be presumed to have been demolished by the foundations of subsequent masonry walls. Thus there will have been a period 2 wall bounding the clay floor (AVIII layer 30) to the west and the presence of period 2 floors elsewhere might allow the existence of other such walls to be inferred. Between trench AVIII and trench BX the section shows a pebble surface, possibly a street running north–south, with a pit or ditch near its western margin.

4. See Henry Hurst, ibid., FIG. 5, the Roman street running parallel and to the east of Southgate Street. The west end of the present building is in fact shown as a dotted line on that plan. It is the most southerly of the barracks marked.

5. For the possibility that buildings of this period had outer walls of masonry, see below.
(b) Barrack-like Building, north of street

(i) Construction

The situation is clearer for the period 2 building built on the site of the earlier barrack block (see sections CD and EF, FIG. 6). Here period 2 internal walls seem to be of two types. In some places shallow slots were cut into the top of the reduced clay partition walls of the barracks (e.g. the period 2 walls that replace period 1 walls 7 and 8). Elsewhere the period 1 walls (e.g. 9 and 10) were replaced by rubble filled foundation trenches 45 cms to 62 cms wide and as much as 45 cms deep. These foundations may have been for sill beams. It is of course possible that these more massive foundations replaced shallow beam slots of the first type. Such a sequence is suggested in the west end of trench AI where the period 2 replacement of partition 7 was itself replaced by a wide foundation further to the east (see layer 91). The evidence for an external wall is ambiguous. On the south the floors of the building ran up to the masonry wall flanking the street which at this level, unlike its counterpart south of the street, consisted of coursed stonework 65 cm thick. There was an offset in the wall 25 cm above floor level, but the coursed masonry below the offset could have been in existence at this period and is so shown on FIG. 2.

The floors of this building were largely of mortar, sometimes replacing an original clay floor. In trench BI gravel floors or clay and gravel floors were used. Here also there seems to have been some structural alteration since at one stage a partition wall (that replacing the period 1 partition 1) was removed and the gravel floor taken right across the sleeper trench.

(ii) Dating

The samian ware from the demolition of period 1 which goes down to the late first century (see above) gives a terminus post quem for the construction of period 2.

Intermediate Period

Between the end of the Pre-Masonry buildings and the construction of the subsequent masonry buildings the site seems to have been partially abandoned. North of the street a layer of dark greenish loam accumulated to a thickness of up to 60 cm before building recommenced. South of the street the situation may have been different for here the corresponding layer consisted of clayey loam with flecks of carbonized organic material. In some places the section AB shows floors of possible buildings (e.g. trench AVIII exm layers 22 and 24, trench AIX exm layers 56 and 57), but nowhere was there definite evidence for buildings and other explanations can be advanced for these layers.

North of the street the accumulated greenish loam contained samian ware going down to the middle of the 2nd century after which the site was once more occupied. South of the street the intermediate layers contained samian down to Trajan-Hadrian, which may indicate no break in occupation. In this case the layers will simply be make-up, laid down so that the floors should correspond in level to the street outside.

Masonry Period 1 (FIGS 2 & 3)

(a) Building north of the street

Little can be said of the first period masonry building here and no realistic attempt can be made to differentiate between walls of the two periods. The overall plan (FIG. 2) shows how the general barrack-like design survived. The building as a whole, like its predecessors, probably faced north onto a second street, the metalling of which was noted in the contractor’s excavations. Most of the walls of this building had been very extensively robbed, but its southern external wall was partially preserved in trench AVI. Here it was 45 cm high (four courses of oblong limestone blocks set in yellow mortar) above a foundation offset and 65 cm wide and 50 cm deep (five courses) below. In trench AI (section EF, FIG. 6) the floor of the large room traversed by the centre of the trench was of mortar (layer 61). Embedded in this floor was a sherd of Antonine samian (see under Roman horizons, no. 8, below). The wall bounding this room on the east had been completely robbed. Beyond it no floor was encountered at all. Thick bands of ashy loam suggest that this room con-
tained hearths, ovens or furnaces, in one place partly removed by the excavation of a pit (AI 63, 67). One of these layers (AI layer 36) produced a coin of Julia Domna minted after 196 (no. 9). In trench BI some of the contemporary rooms had clay or gravel floors (e.g. BI layers 51 and 92). In the eastern end of this trench one of the floors—later robbed—had a pitched stone foundation similar to that of the floors of the corresponding building south of the street. At the west end of trench BI the stratification survived slightly better towards the south side of the trench (section not published). Here a sandy gravel floor (layer 7) probably continued as a gravel floor with a hard packed surface (layer 26) seems to be original. Pottery stratified below layers 7 and 26 coming from the mortary make-up layers 62 and 64 includes Flavian and early 2nd-century samian.

(b) Building south of the street
Unlike the masonry building to the north, the stratification survived here (section AB) owing to the existence of a medieval east–west street which sealed the Roman and sub-Roman levels at this point. It is therefore possible to produce plans of the two main building periods (fig. 3). Unfortunately very little dating evidence was recovered. The floors of the first masonry building were mostly of concrete laid on pitched stone foundations. The room bounded by walls 4 and 5 had its floor level about 30 cm below that of the other floors of the building.

Masonry Period 2 (figs 5 & 4)
(Under this heading are grouped sundry later alterations which may not be contemporary with each other.)

(a) Building north of the street
It seems likely that at its western end this building encroached on the metalled area to the north (compare the similar encroachment of the building further south). As with its neighbour, mosaic floors were added, e.g. BI layer 18, a fragment of pavement containing a small area of guilloche and part of the striped border. This had been partly burnt and also roughly patched with clay. Above it a single roof slate showed that here, as elsewhere on the site, the building had had a slate roof. Such pavements were lacking further east. In trench AI a mortar floor (layer 50 and 55) replaced the earliest mortar floor (layer 61) which had received considerable wear. This floor in its turn got very worn. It was partly covered by a thick build-up of ash and loam and into it the lower half of a globular amphora had been sunk.

(b) Building south of the street
This building now underwent various modifications. One was of plan (see fig. 3). The original north wall of the building was, near its western end, levelled to the top of the third course and a concrete floor laid across the top. A new wall was built slightly further north. This wall had been robbed in medieval times but part of the pitched stone foundation survived and showed that for most of its length it was twice the expected width as if the wall above had been taken up for two storeys. Alternatively this extra-wide foundation may have had something to do with the façade of the building at this point. With this encroachment on the street, the west end of the building now balanced the east end which also projected slightly. Between these two embryonic wings, the latest layers of street metalling stopped short of and parallel to the north wall of the building. The reason for this was the existence of a second wall which, though completely robbed, showed as a 'ghost' in the east and west face sections of trenches AX and AXI. This wall cannot have been substantial since its foundation was not taken down to any depth but rested instead on a road surface. It must however have been tall enough to retain the layers of road metalling which gradually built up outside it to the north to a height of 70 cm above the level to the south. It probably served as the stylobate for a portico. Several shattered tegulae with fragments of imbrices still mortared in position over their flanges, lay in an inverted position on the street surface just as they had pitched forward after falling from the portico roof (plate 1c). It is interesting to note how the portico had
PLATE 1a. Sites A and B from west.

PLATE 1b. Barracks partition no. 7 (p. 20).

PLATE 1c. Fallen roofing tiles on street surface in front of portico (p. 25).
been roofed in tile in contrast to the rest of the building which had a slate roof. The shallow pitch implied by tiles which stayed on the roof timbers by their own weight without nails is particularly appropriate to the penthouse roof of the portico. A fragment of plain column-shaft 22 cms in diameter, which had at one time been burnt, could have come from the portico. A capital from the rubble debris in the narrow room or corridor bounded by walls 6 and 7 (BIX layer 11) if it did not come from the portico, could have come from a column flanking a doorway opening onto the street. With it may have gone the cornice block nearby (BVIII layer 8) (see FIG. 30 nos 2 and 5).

A stone plinth noted during contractor’s work in the north–south street which bounds the building at its west end will have been one of a series supporting a more massive portico running along this end of the building.

The other alterations at this period affected the internal arrangements of the building. The floor of the sunken room was brought up to the same level as the other floors. Some of the concrete floors were replaced by new ones, and some of the internal walls were pulled down and others erected, but the really striking difference was the provision of mosaics—at least three of them figured. In the westernmost room, little more than the border survived—bands of purple and white tesserae within which was a frame of purple and white crow-step gabling and a two-strand guilloche border. Enough survived within this to show that the design incorporated a perspective box pattern similar to that of the pavement described below. The ‘faces’ of the one box remaining enclosed leaf and petal motifs. Bands of purple and white tesserae were also seen in the next room to the east.

The central room of the building was given an attractive pavement whose perspective box design surrounded a central medallion showing Bacchus on a panther. This medallion was to be viewed from the west but surprisingly there was no door on this side from the corridor which, as we have suggested above gave access to the street. A detailed description of the pavement is obviated by the fine reconstruction of the mosaic by Mr D. S. Neal. (PLATES II & III). The colours were blue, red, white, purple and (within the medallion) brown. It should be noted that the ‘footed bowl’ on the south side of the pavement is very similar to that which occurs as a motif in an acanthus scroll at Chedworth, which argues a 4th-century date for the present pavement.⁶ Wall 8, which forms the east wall of the room, stood at one place to a height of 1 m (about 7 courses) above pavement level, or up to the impressive height of 1.5 m (12 courses) above its pitched stone foundation, although where the section AB crosses it, it had been robbed down to floor level. The side of the wall facing this room had been coated in pink plaster covered with black splashes, and later covered with a layer of plain plaster of poor quality.

The easternmost room of those investigated also contained a figured mosaic. The border was formed of a wide band of plain blue (lias) tesserae laid parallel to wall 14 and, working inwards, narrow stripes of white, red and white tesserae. In the square corner panel surrounded by a narrow blue stripe, was a simple rosette whose four heart-shaped petals alternate with pear-shaped leaves (see PLATE IVa). The tesserae are larger and the mortar bedding and foundation for the pavement of better quality than for other pavements from the site, which may be an indication of earlier date. This panel was lifted and removed to the museum. A dwarf column was found in this room (see FIG. 30 no. 1) and considerable amounts of brightly coloured fallen wall plaster. Some of this remained attached to the walls; at least two coats were visible, the top one of plain white plaster, the earlier including areas of red and white.

The Street and Pipe-line (FIG. 4)
The Roman street running down the centre of the site had suffered considerably from the digging of medieval pits. Only in one place, trenches AIX and VI, would it have been possible to section the complete width of the road, though this was not in fact done. In trench BV however, the side of a medieval pit showed that the street had been remetalled fourteen or fifteen times so that it had a

6. The pavements at Chedworth were products of the Cornelian school, see D. J. Smith, Three Fourth-Century Schools of Mosaic in Roman Britain, in La Mosaique Gréco-Romaine (Colloques Internationaux du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris 1965).
PLATE II. Mosaic between walls 7 and 8; north to left (p. 26). Crown copyright reserved.
PLATE III. Mosaic between walls 7 and 8: (a) Bacchus on panther drawn by D. S. Neal (Crown copyright reserved); (b) north-east corner (p. 26).
total thickness of 1.4 m. Packed gravel had normally been used for road metalling but the side of another medieval pit in AIX showed that the fifth surface from the top had been paved at this point with thin slates. In trench AIV and elsewhere Mr Garrod found the gravel metalling of the original (military) street.

A curious feature of the street is its width. The distance from Roman house frontage to house frontage before encroachment by buildings in the latest masonry period varied from a maximum of 5.8 m to a minimum of 4.3 m. Later, it became much less, not only because of the encroachment of the buildings to the south, but also because the metalling did not extend the full width available to the north (see Fig. 4). At this period it was little better than an alley. In two trenches, AVI and BIV, a definite edge to the last but one layer of metalling gives a full width of 1.8 m to 2.4 m. Because earlier layers extended progressively further and further north, the street had a definite camber on this side. Here run-off from the road surface had caused greenish road silt to accumulate. In trench BIV, two iron collars used to join lengths of wooden water pipe, were found in situ embedded in the silt (PLATE Va). Since these collars were only 55 cm apart, it seems probable that a short length of wooden pipe had been used here to join longer adjacent sections. Below the level of these collars a third belonging to an earlier obsolete pipe-line was discovered while the hole once occupied by the pipe itself, filled with looser greenish silt, was visible in the side of the trench. The pipe-line continued to the east along the edge of the street as was shown by the discovery of a fourth collar in trench AVI. The bottom of the later collars in BIV on the inside (or ‘invert’) was 16.96 m (55.63 ft) above O.D., and the corresponding measurement for the collar in AVI was 16.63 m (54.56 ft).

The latest very rough metalling had been carried over the green silt on the north side of the road in most parts. It consisted of large pebbles and building debris. In trench BIV the iron-stained impressions of the hobnails of a shoe which had themselves completely corroded away, were discovered (PLATE IVb).

The date at which the latest street metalling was laid cannot be established. The street level was approximately 55 cm above the tessellated floor of the east side of the site, and about 60 cm above the fragment of mosaic in the west end of trench BI. But there is of course no certainty that the contemporary road surface was at the same level as the floors inside the buildings that flanked it.

Late Roman and Sub-Roman Periods (FIG. 4)
(a) North of the street
In trench Al the latest stratified layer was formed of broken roofing slates. Below this was a floor of mortar-like material made up from crushed building debris including wall-plaster. That this layer (Al layer 14 and 31) really does represent a rough floor and not merely building collapse, is shown by the presence of tiles above it—the reverse of the normal sequence caused by the gradual decay of a building when the roof naturally falls before the walls. This floor had been cut through by slots for two timber sleeper beams forming a T-junction (PLATE Vb). A horseshoe lying on the floor (FIG. 30 no. 2) suggests its function, while the coarse pottery upon and beneath it (layers 3 and 32), with black-burnished flanged bowls but no calcite-gritted ware, indicates use and abandonment within the period A.D. 220–370.

(b) South of the street
This building shows the clearest signs of sub-Roman occupation. Several of the rooms were given clay or rough mortar floors while in others an earth floor over rubble was sufficient, the rubble including an architrave-block in AIX layer 22 (see p. 80 and section AB, FIG. 5). Some of the new floors rested directly on top of the latest Roman floor levels such as the patchy clay floor east of wall 8, or the floor lying between walls 4 and 6. In the last case several posts had been driven into the floor and a gully cut through it. A small hearth (BVIIL layer 12) rested on the earlier Roman mortar floor at the point where it ran over the cut-down north wall of the first masonry building. In other rooms there is no post-Roman floor as if the latest floor remained in use, for example the
PLATE IVA. Mosaic between walls 14 and 15: central panel from north (p. 26).

PLATE IVB. Shoe sole on street surface (p. 27).
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New Market Hall

Sub-Roman, Me

FIG. 4.
SITE A

AL WITH EARLIER WALLS: SURVIVING

ROBBED

PRESUMED

ROAD METAL

ROAD SILT
mosaic bounded by walls 7 and 8, unless the stratification is simply missing at this point. However the mosaic certainly had a long life since it had been partly patched. These differences in floors—prolonged use of latest Roman floors, new floors laid on Roman floors, floors laid after the building had begun to decay, should indicate different periods of occupation and in the last case reoccupation after a period of abandonment. A destructive fire is indicated not only by ash in several rooms (see section AB) but also by molten lead on the floors in BIX and BVIII, and by the reddening of the architectural fragments and roofing-tiles seen in trenches AVIII, AX, BX, BIX and BVIII.

Particularly interesting is the room bounded by walls 6 and 4. This produced (trench BVIII layer 8) large amounts of pottery of the latest Roman wares stratified below fallen roofing slates and charcoal, besides interesting small finds and bronze clippings suggestive of metalworking. A scattered hard of 181 bronze coins ending with 29 of Arcadius and 12 of Honorius was found among the roofing slates and charcoal and had probably been hidden in the roof, falling when the building was burnt (hoard 3, pp. 85–6). They cannot therefore be used to date the end of the occupation here. Similarly much of the pottery is misleading. The impression gained from the pieces with colour-coats and rouletting is of pots deliberately preserved and perhaps salvaged long after their date of manufacture. Pottery and small finds from this room are published below (pp. 86ff.) separately from the rest of the finds. The fire that destroyed this part of the building is not the only thing that suggests troubled times. A human jaw was found in the earthy build-up above one of the latest floors (from layer AX 20), while an iron spearhead with a long tang was discovered on the mosaic floor in BX.

Medieval Period (Fig. 4)

The Roman structures were buried beneath a deposit of black loam containing much Roman building-material. Although this deposit may represent a long period of post-Roman cultivation, the site yielded no medieval finds which can be dated with certainty before the late 11th century, and the only datable medieval features were streets, pits and trenches of the 12th and 13th centuries. Regrettably the pits and trenches were truncated by our preliminary mechanical excavation which was to 18 m (50 ft) above O.D., just below the 12th-century horizon.

In the medieval period the site was bounded on the north by Bell Lane, or Travel Lane, first recorded in the 12th century. On the south it was flanked by St Mary’s Lane, which was recorded here in 1555 but had been truncated west of this point by 1780. Six surfaces of St Mary’s Lane were seen in transverse section in trench BXIII, and the first and sixth of these also appear longitudinally in section AB (Fig. 5). Since the first surface lies precisely 45 cm above the tops of three Roman walls it could be contemporary with a clearance of the site in, for instance, the late Saxon period, but the second, fifth and sixth surfaces all sealed pottery types of the 12th and 13th centuries. Details follow:

- Surface 1, rubble and slag.
- Surface 2, small rubble sealing types 7, 9, 20.
- Surface 3, rubble and slag.
- Surface 4, slag.
- Surface 5, rubble sealing types f, 8, 15, 17, 21, 23.
- Surface 6, rubble sealing types 14, 16, 21, 23.

The ground beneath the two lanes was little disturbed, but elsewhere pits and trenches of the 12th and 13th centuries largely displaced the Roman deposits. (For dating and notation see pp. 99–100). Of the robber trenches on the lines of Roman walls, AV and AVI–AVII were the earliest, having been back-filled in the 12th century.

10. We are indebted to Mr Nigel Spry for cutting this section.
11. Antiquaries Journal, LI (1972), 68.
ASH AND OCCUPATION
SLAG
ASH
CHARCOAL FLECKS
CLAY
CLAY FLOORS
REDUCED CLAY WALL
PLASTER DEBRIS
PLASTERED WALL

GREY LOAM
BROWN LOAM
GREEN LOAM
MIXED GREEN & GREY LOAM
ASHY LOAM
GRAVEL
SAND
MORTAR
STONES
CLAY WALL
Two pits of exceptional size we have termed cellar-pits, though their purpose may have been to extract stone, gravel and clay from the Roman deposits. We did not determine their limits, but cellar-pit BVII, filled about the beginning of the 12th century, was at least 5.5 m square and 2.5 m deep; it appears at the right-hand end of Section AB (Fig. 5), where Wall 4, elsewhere interpreted as Roman, may conceivably be its retaining-wall. Cellar-pit BIX–BX measures about 5.5 m by 3 m by 2 m deep. Both were filled chiefly with sandy gravel.

All the other pits, like the robber trenches, were filled with rubbish decomposed to black, green and brown loam. The shaft-like pits AXNE, AIVS and BVS, averaging 1 m in diameter and 3 m in depth, may originally have been lined as wells, but the remainder, averaging 2 m in diameter and 1.5 m in depth, can have had no other function besides rubbish disposal. Animal bones were plentiful in the fill, especially in robber trench AI–AVII and in pits BIN, BIE and BVIIIW. Laminated tip lines were seen in pits AVW and AVIW; pits AVIW and AXIISW were sealed with wood-ash, perhaps in order to check the smell of their contents.

Later deposits of rubbish, turning to loam, finally raised the ground level as in 1966 to 20.1 m (66 ft) above O.D., 1.5 m above the sixth surface of St Mary's Lane. Pit groups of the 17th and 18th centuries were seen in the upper levels of this loam. A house of oolite ashlar masonry, demolished in 1966, stood about 6 m north of AII; it was built in a plain queen Anne style of about 1700. A map of 1780 appears to show this house, with its later additions, situated close to the centre of a plot about 36 m square which included the whole of the excavated area except BVI and the west end of BI. Of earlier property boundaries we have no evidence, except that two 12th- or 13th-century pits at opposite ends of AI both contained fragments of the same pottery vessel.

**DISCUSSION**

The 1966 excavations on the Market Hall site proved conclusively that an earlier legionary fortress underlay the later *colonia*. Approximately half of one barrack block was investigated, and details of its construction noted. Levels contemporary with this phase produced an inlaid iron dagger sheath (Plate VIc), and a cuirass buckle (Fig. 26 no. 29), besides dice and gaming counters. Particularly important is the date for the construction of the fortress (post-A.D. 64–6), and the length of its occupation—till the later Flavian period. Dr Graham Webster links the move from the presumed Claudian fortress at Kingsholm to the *Colonia* site with troop redistributions following the withdrawal of legion XIV in A.D. 67. With only three legions in the province, legion XX replaced legion XIV at Wroxeter, and was itself replaced by legion II Augusta from its base in the South-West. This change in garrison at Gloucester does not seem to the present writers sufficient reason for the construction of a completely new legionary fortress. An alternative explanation is that the legionary fortress in the South-West remained in occupation after 67 while the Gloucester site was abandoned entirely. When a few years later, in 69–70, the legionary establishment in the province was again raised to four, Gloucester was once more occupied, and the occasion was taken to rebuild the fortress on the *Colonia* site. The fortress in the South-West would therefore be abandoned on the foundation of York, and it was now that legion II Augusta moved to Gloucester.

The end of the use of Gloucester as a legionary base also poses problems. The accepted view is that just as Chester replaced Lincoln under Frontinus, so Gloucester was abandoned on the foundation of Caerleon, legion II Augusta moving to the new fortress. Here attention may be drawn to the antefixes of similar type found on both sites (see Fig. 51).

But when did this change take place? Coins and samian both suggest that Gloucester was not abandoned during the governorship of Frontinus (A.D. 73/4–8). On geographical grounds it seems inconceivable that both fortresses were fully occupied at the same time. The difficulty however may be more apparent than real, for the construction of Caerleon may have continued under Agricola, and the garrison at Gloucester only gradually have been withdrawn.  

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14. We owe much to discussions with Henry Hurst on these and similar difficulties.
The second building period following immediately on the demolition of the military buildings must almost certainly be linked with the creation of the _colonia_. This is traditionally ascribed to the reign of Nerva (A.D. 96–8) on the basis of a tombstone of a man from Glevum found in Rome where the deceased's Roman voting tribe has been replaced by the letters NER. Since honorary imperial epithets for cities can replace the voting tribe, it is thought that the colony at Gloucester had the title _Nerva_. If this is correct it still does not necessarily prove that the colony was actually founded by Nerva. Unfortunately the point cannot yet be proved archaeologically. However it is relevant that the construction of the _colonia_ seems to follow immediately on the demolition of the fortress which, connected as it probably is with the foundation of Caerleon, is most unlikely to have been as late as A.D. 96–8 (see above).

The later history of the site is not so controversial. Some of the earliest _colonia_ buildings were replaced in stone in the Hadrianic period, but the fact that parts of the site were apparently abandoned during the second quarter of the 2nd century hints that the _colonia_ may have got off to a rather uneasy start. However by the 4th century, the pressure of population or the pretensions of wealthy _curiales_ resulted in the encroachment of buildings and their frontages onto the streets. The houses of the prosperous at any rate had fine mosaic floors laid while the city as a whole enjoyed the benefits of a piped water supply regularly maintained.

But gradually from the 4th century onwards the buildings began to decay. ‘Not even now, however, as formerly, are the cities of the fatherland inhabited, but, deserted and overthrown, they lie neglected to date, foreign wars admittedly at an end, but not civil ones’—wrote Gildas of the early 6th century (De Excidio 26). However at Gloucester at least some of the empty shells were reoccupied—until A.D. 577 when the kings Coinmail, Conidian and Farinmail were slain, and Gloucester, together with Bath and Cirencester fell to the Saxons.

ROMAN HORIZONS

Below, the correlation is given between the archaeological horizons and the actual trench and layer numbers. This is followed for each horizon by a summary of the dating evidence based on the samian ware (plain and decorated), samian stamps and coins, all of which are numbered as in the detailed reports which follow. The plain samian ware has been identified by Mrs Joanna Bird.

1. Pre-barracks, c. A.D. 70. Layers stratified below the barrack floors or contemporary with the barrack buildings.
   - Layers BI 79, 105; AI 95; BX 38.
   - Decorated samian no. 1 (AI 95), c. A.D. 90–110 (presumably intrusive).
   - Coin no. 1 (BI 79), as of Nero, A.D. 64–6.

   - Layers BI 78–80, 85–8, 104, 109, 110, 112, 116; AI 90, 92–4, 97–107; AVII 40; AVIII 34–8; AIX 40; AX 55; AXI 50; AXII 26; BX 55, 56, 59, 41, 44; BIX 25.
   - Plain samian Dr. 15/17, 18, 27 (AI 94, 97; BI 116), all South Gaulish, Neromian/early Flavian–Flavian/Trajanic.
   - Decorated samian no. 2 (AI 78 and 94), c. A.D. 65–85; no. 3 (AI 97), c. A.D. 80–100; no. 4 (BI 116), c. A.D. 75–95.
   - Coins no. 2 (AI 97), as of Nero, A.D. 64–6; no. 4 (AVIII 34), dupondius of Vespasian, A.D. 77–8.

3. Demolition of barracks/military buildings, c. A.D. 90
   - Layers BI 71, 72, 74, 75, 77, 84, 95, 96, 101, 106, 108; AI 69, 74, 75, 77, 81, 83, 87, 89, 104; AIV 22; AV 27, 30; AVII 28, 30; AVII 39; AVIII 32, 33; AIX 39; AXI 27, BX 53, 42; BIX 24.

15. _ILS_ 2365.
16. Cf. G. Forni in _Studi Giuridici in memoria di Alfredo Passerini_ (Milan, 1955), 115. (We owe this important reference to Mr A. G. Hunter.)
Plain samian Dr. 15/17, 18, 18R, 18/31, 27, 37 (AI 81, 87, 89, 104; AVIII 32), all South Gaulish, Flavian–Flavian/Trajanic; Dr. 18/31 (AI 81) Central Gaulish, c. A.D. 100–50.

Decorated samian no. 16 (AVIII 16 and 32), c. A.D. 50–65.

Stamp no. 9 (AI 89), probably Flavian.

4. Dumped material below colonia buildings, c. A.D. 90

Layers AI 84, 86; BIX 23.

Plain samian Dr. 27 (AI 86) Flavian/Trajanic.


Layers BI 70, 76, 82, 84, 94; AI 59, 60, 65, 66, 70–2, 80, 82, 85, 88, 120; AIV 20, 21; AV 23, 25, 26, 28; AVI 25–7; AVII 38; AVIII 27–31; AIX 35–8; AXII 28; BX 27; BIX 22.

Plain samian Dr. 18, 18/31, 27 (AI 65, 66, 70, 120; AVIII 27; BI 70) all South Gaulish, Neronian/Flavian–early 2nd century with Flavian predominating.

Decorated samian nos 5 and 6 (AI 120), c. A.D. 50–65, 70–85; no. 7 (BI 70), c. A.D. 60–80.

Stamps no. 20 (AI 71), c. A.D. 70–85, no. 36 (AVIII 29), undated.

6. Demolition, c. A.D. 120

Layer AVIII 26.

Decorated samian no. 8, c. A.D. 70–90; Dr. 29, South Gaulish, Neronian/Flavian.

7. Dumped material south of street, c. A.D. 120

Layers AVIII 8, 14, 16, 22–5; AIX 30, 34; AX 32, 34(?); AXI 26; AXII 24; BX 24, 26; BIX 21.

Plain samian Dr. 18, 18R, 27, 36 (AVIII 14, 14/16, 16, 23; AIX 30), all South Gaulish, Flavian–Flavian/Trajanic; Dr. 27 (AVIII 30) South Gaulish, Trajanic.

Decorated samian no. 9 (AX 32), c. A.D. 100–25; no. 10 (BX 26), c. A.D. 80–110; no. 11 (AVIII 25), c. A.D. 60–80; no. 12 (AVIII 14), c. A.D. 65–90; no. 13 (AVIII 14/16), c. A.D. 80–100; no. 14 (AVIII 14/16), c. A.D. 65–85; no. 15 (AVIII 8 and 14/16 and 25), c. A.D. 70–85; no. 17 (AVIII 14), c. A.D. 90–110.

Stamps no. 30 (AVIII 14), c. A.D. 90–110; ?no. 19 (AX 34), c. A.D. 65–75.

8. Gradual build-up north of street, c. A.D. 120–50

Layers BI 8, 19, 32, 60, 63, 73; AI 42–4, 61 (equivalent to this), 62, 64, 68, 73, 78, 79, 91, 96; AIV 19; AV 19, 20, 22; AVI 19–21, 23, 27.

Plain samian Curle 15, Dr. 18, 18R, 18/31, 22, 27, 31, 35, 36, 38 (AI 42–4, 61, 62, 64, 73, 78, 91; BI 19, 52, 60, 63, 73), South, Central (with Les Martres-de-Veyre) and Eastern Gaulish, mainly Flavian–Antonine but including a few Neronian/Flavian sherds; sherds (AI 42, BI 19), Eastern Gaulish, c. A.D. 150–250 but not necessarily later than c. A.D. 150.

Decorated samian nos 18–21 (BI 19), c. A.D. 70–85, 125–45, 70–95, 70–85; no. 22 (AI 62 and 78), c. A.D. 70–85; no. 23 (AI 43), c. A.D. 80–100; no. 24 (AI 62), c. A.D. 75–100; no. 25 (AI 32 and 44), c. A.D. 145–75; no. 26 (AI 43), c. A.D. 70–85.

Stamp no. 7 (AI 43), c. A.D. 70–85.

Coin no. 7 (AI 43), sestertius of Trajan, c. A.D. 103–11.

9. Make-up material north of street, c. A.D. 150

Layers BI 7, 26, 62, 64, 93; AI 13; AVI 14, 18.

Plain samian Dr. 27, 18/31 (BI 28, 62), Central Gaulish, Flavian–early 2nd century. Dr. 29 (BI 64), Flavian.

Decorated samian no. 27 (AVI 14), c. A.D. 150–80 (same as stamp 6).

Stamps no. 6 (AVI 14), c. A.D. 150–80; no. 14 (AVI 18), c. A.D. 145–75.

10. Occupation of first masonry building north of street, c. A.D. 150–250

Layers BI 21, 50(?), 49(?), 51(?), 91, 92; AI 54–41, 51, 52, 54, 56–8, 63, 67.

Plain samian Dr. 18, 18/31, 27, 31, 33, 36, 44, 45 (AI 54, 36–8, 40, 51, 52, 54, 56–8), Southern, Central and Eastern Gaulish, Flavian to later 2nd/3rd century. Occupation must have started after the mid 2nd century at earliest (cf. horizon 8 which is stratigraphically earlier than this) so that a large proportion of this material will be residual. Dr. 31, 36, 44 (AI 34, as make-up of
floor of second period, AI 58, 52), Central or Eastern Gaulish, later 2nd/mid 3rd century. These give a more reliable indication of date.

Decorated samian no. 28 (AI 57), c. A.D. 60–80; no. 29 (AI 51), c. A.D. 75–100; no. 30 (AI 57), c. A.D. 65–80; no. 51 (AI 51), c. A.D. 145–75.

Stamps no. 23 (AI 56), c. A.D. 160–90; no. 24 (AI 54), c. A.D. 160–90.

Coin no. 9 (AI 36), denarius of Julia Domna, A.D. 196–211.

11. Occupation of first masonry building south of street, c. A.D. 120–300

Layer AX 28.

Plain samian Dr. 31, Central Gaulish, Hadrianic/Antonine; sherd, Central Gaulish, 1st century. Both residual.

12. Occupation of second masonry building north of street, c. A.D. 250–300?

Layers AI 21, 27, 30, 33, 47, 48, 50, 53, 55; AV 10; AVI 13, 15.

Samian residual.

(Occupation of second masonry building south of street—none since floors kept clean throughout period c. A.D. 300–400+)

13. Residual material stratified below, or incorporated in, the make-up of late Roman and sub-Roman floors. Coarse ware sherds, where contemporary losses, range in date up to A.D. 400+

Layers AI 14, 25, 29, 31, 32, 45, 46, 49, 76; AVIII 9, 10; AIX 21, 22; AX 22, 23.

Coins no. 11 (AI 14), illegible sestertius, 2nd/3rd century; no. 56 (AVIII 10), AE3 of Valens, A.D. 367–75.

Coin hoard no. 1 (AIX 22), A.D. 341–6.

14. Late Roman and sub-Roman occupation, 4th/5th century

Layers BI 17; AI 3, 17; AIX 20; AX 21; AXII 20; BX 19; BVIII 7–9.

Coin no. 48 (BI 17), rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS, A.D. 350–41.

Coin hoard no. 3 (BVIII 8), A.D. 388+.

15. This number has been assigned to a group of finds recovered from early road-silt during building operations.

Layer BI 11.

SAMIAN WARE

The following works are referred to in this section:


Grimes, W. F., 1950. 'Holt, Denbighshire: the works depot of the Twentieth Legion at Castle Lyons', Y Cymrurodor XLI.


Knorr, R., 1919. Töpfer und Fabriken verzierter Terrasigillata des ersten Jahrhunderts.


Oswald, F., 1936–7. Index of Figure-types on Terra sigillata.


The abbreviation O is for Oswald 1936–7. An asterisk against the name La Graufesenque or Lezoux indicates that one or more potters' stamps from the same die have been found there. A number in brackets indicates a Roman horizon; no number that the sherd is unstratified.

For plain samian ware see the summaries on pp. 32–34.

Decorated samian ware (Figs 7 & 8) by Mrs J. Bird.

1 Dr. 37, South Gaul. The general style, with coarsely moulded borders and rosettes, is similar to the Holt material (Grimes 1930). c. A.D. 90–110. (1)

2 Dr. 29, South Gaul. Gadroons above a basal wreath of chevrons. c. A.D. 65–85. (2)

3 Dr. 37, South Gaul. Trident ovolo, and the edge of a leaf in the frieze. c. A.D. 80–100. (2)

4 Dr. 37, South Gaul. Trident ovolo above chevron wreath (cf. Atkinson 1914, no. 67), with coarsely moulded borders. c. A.D. 75–95. (2)
FIG. 7. Decorated samian ware (pp. 34–7).
5 Dr. 29, South Gaul. The outlined leaf is used unusually here to form a wreath; the palm-leaf is common to several potters, notably Melus (who also used an outlined leaf: Knorr 1919, 56A; Knorr 1952, 38D) and Modestus (Knorr 1919, 58A). c. A.D. 50–65. (5)

6 Dr. 37, South Gaul. Scroll of leaves winding over arrowheads, with a wreath and a basal band of s-gadroons. A similar bowl was recovered from Verulamium (Hartley 1972, D62), and cf. also much of the Pompeii Hoard material (Atkinson 1914—particularly nos 37–42). c. A.D. 70–85. (5)

7 Dr. 29, South Gaul. Scroll with rosette terminals winding over arrowheads. c. A.D. 60–80. (5)

8 Dr. 37, South Gaul. Trident ovolo, above a scroll. c. A.D. 70–90. (6)

9 Dr. 29, in the style attributed to Donnauclus of Les Martres-de-Veyre. The deer (O. 1704), beadrows and rosettes are all illustrated on a bowl from Caerwent (Stanfield and Simpson 1958, p. 44, 502); for a similar hare (O. 2057 probably), cf. pl. 43, 493. c. A.D. 100–25. (7)

10 Dr. 37, South Gaul. Trident ovolo, coarse cable border. c. A.D. 80–110. (7)

11 Dr. 29, South Gaul; the footring is unorn. A similar arrangement of large rosettes with smaller ones between was used by Bassus and Coelus (Knorr 1952, 10G) and by the potter who stamped OF.GABAAP+ (Knorr 1919, 85). c. A.D. 60–80. (7)

12 Dr. 30, South Gaul. Small neat ovolo with coarse borders. c. A.D. 65–90. (7)

13 Dr. 37, South Gaul. Festoons containing (broken) bird above a basal frieze of leaves. c. A.D. 80–100. (7)

14 Dr. 30, South Gaul. The gladiator (probably O.1059) above arrowheads is closely similar to one on a bowl from Verulamium (Hartley 1972, D32), dated c. A.D. 70–80 and attributed to Crucuro. A similar leaf was used by Cotosus and by Iucundus (Knorr 1952, 31), and by Mommo (Atkinson 1914, no. 14). c. A.D. 65–85. (7)

15 Dr. 57, South Gaul. The general style is that of the Pompeii Hoard—cf. Atkinson 1914, no. 57 for a similar frieze of festoons; no. 60 for the wavy-line panels; and no. 42 for hunt scenes. The dog is O.1932, the hare not identifiable. c. A.D. 70–85. (7)

16 Dr. 29, South Gaul. The scroll in the upper frieze has the large elaborate rosette terminals, and rosettes in the field, used by Aquitanus (Knorr 1952, 3A, from Vindonissa), who also had several variations on the three-bladed leaf. He may have used gadroons, as in the lower frieze here (Knorr 1919, 9H). c. A.D. 50–65. (3)

17 (See stamp no. 30) Dr. 37, South Gaul. The general style is close to much of the Holt material (Grimes 1930, particularly no. 54), and the motifs—columns, wreath-arcades, grass-tufts and cable borders—are all characteristic of late South Gaulish ware. Victory: O.814; Diana: O.1048; Hercules and Hydra: O.786; small draped figure: O.645; the small cupid has no exact parallel; hares O.2045 and 2097. c. A.D. 90–110. (7)

18 Dr. 29, South Gaul. Scroll with leaf and rosette terminals (cf. Atkinson 1914, no. 21, by Mommo, and no. 29, by Vitalis), winding over medallions containing a small bird O.2257 (cf. Atkinson 1914, no. 19, by Mommo, and no. 32, by Mauudillus). c. A.D. 70–85. (8)

19 Dr. 37. Ovolo and wavy-line used by Potter X-2 of Les Martres-de-Veyre (Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 3, 30), and later by Quintilianus of Lezoux (pl. 68, 3); the fabric suggests the latter potter. c. A.D. 125–45. (8)

20 Dr. 37, South Gaul. Stag O. 1709 with foliage; similar foliage occurs frequently in the work of Germanus (Knorr 1952, 28E, F, and H). c. A.D. 70–95. (8)

21 Dr. 29, South Gaul. Scroll in upper frieze with rosette terminals. c. A.D. 70–85. (8)

22 Dr. 29, South Gaul. Scroll with rosettes and small birds used as terminals—cf. Hartley 1972, D23. c. A.D. 70–85. (8)

23 Dr. 37, South Gaul. S-gadroons above a stag (probably O.1746) with foliage and a small bird—cf. the work of Secundus (Knorr 1919, 74C), although the coarse borders suggest a later date. c. A.D. 80–100. (8)

24 Dr. 37, South Gaul. The basal wreath of s-gadroons is clumsily arranged. c. A.D. 75–100. (8)
Dr. 37, in the style of Paullus of Lezoux, who used the sphinx O.857, ovol, and similar beads (Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 165, 2), and a similar astragalus and festoon (pl. 165, 1). The Vulkan has no close parallel; bird: O.2391. Mr Hartley dates this ovol, on site evidence from Lezoux, c. A.D. 145–75. (8)

Dr. 29, South Gaul. Probably the same vessel as 22, where the upper frieze is discussed; lower frieze of gadroons with a basal wreath. c. A.D. 70–85. (8)

(See stamp no. 6) Dr. 37, stamped by Cinnamus of Lezoux. The figure may be a Victory —cf. Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 158, 22, which also illustrates the beads and medallion. c. A.D. 150–80. (9)

Dr. 29, South Gaul. Chevron wreath above festoons. c. A.D. 60–80. (10)

Dr. 37, South Gaul. Base of saltire with leaf tendril. c. A.D. 75–100. (10)

Dr. 29, South Gaul. Arrowheads in upper frieze. c. A.D. 65–80. (10)

Dr. 37 probably, but turned inwards above the ovol; burnt. The ovol is probably one attributed to Laxtucissa of Lezoux (Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 99, 2c; pl. 100, 25). c. A.D. 145–75. (10)

Samian potters’ stamps (FIG. 8) by B. R. Hartley

Albanus 27g OFALBANI La Graufesenque. On f. 24 at Cuijk and Vechten, otherwise almost invariably f. 27. Nijmegen (Ulpia Nov.) and Valkenberg period 4 are the most useful dated contexts. A.D. 65–80. (2)

Aper 27g OF-APRI La Graufesenque. There are no Flavian foundations in the record and the stamp is basically Neronian. A.D. 55–75. ( )

Biragillus 15/17 BIRAGILLIMA Les Martres-de-Veyre. * An occurrence at Ilkley suggests a date before A.D. 125 and this agrees with the use of late varieties of f. 15/17. c. A.D. 100–20. ( )

Celsius 18/31R (31R?) CELSIU/leafM Lezoux. * Both forms (31R, 79R etc.) and site-record suggest A.D. 155–95. ( )

Censor 15/17 or 18 [O]FC-EN La Graufesenque. Frequently found at Flavian (or even Trajanic) foundations. c. A.D. 80–105. ( )

Cinnamus 57 CINNAMI retr. needs no comment. The large, common stamp. Lezoux. * c. A.D. 150–80. (9)

Coelus 29 OFCOELI La Graufesenque. * Stamps from the Saalburg (5), Butzbach etc. suggest that the stamp was used after f. 29 had gone out of use, but the Gloucester piece should be c. A.D. 70–85. (8)

Not recognized. 35 ( )

Firmus 18 FIRMIMAN La Graufesenque. The only dated occurrence is at Camelon, but the piece may have survived in use beyond the normal span, of course. Probably Flavian, however. (5)

Genitor 53 GENITORF Lezoux. * Sites and forms suggest A.D. 155–90. ( )

Ingenius 18 INENVI retr. Stamps from this die normally read INENVI retr. Either the die was broken and continued in use, or the end escaped impression. That it was not an early die of Ingenius is shown by its use on f. 29 of Neronian-Flavian type (Knorr 1919, textbild 57). c. A.D. 60–75. ( )

Not recognized. 31R ( )

Ave (vale?) 27g AVEV (a defective impression?) La Graufesenque. The stamps reading AVETV, AVEVALE etc. may be pats on their users’ real names. This particular one is not well dated, but probably Neronian. ( )

Laxtucissa 31 [LAX]TVCISF/ Lezoux. * The die also used to stamp moulds. The styles of decoration suggest A.D. 145–75 and this agrees with the plain forms used—including both 27 and 79/80. (9)

Lupinus 38 LPVINIM Lezoux. * c. A.D. 155–85. ( )

Ma(r?)cellus 46 MACELLIM in a circle. Lezoux. We have only otherwise seen this stamp
at Straubing. It seems likely that it belonged to Marcellus of Lezoux, whose dies were often carelessly cut and have such curious variants as MACrellism and MARCELLIVS. If so, Hadrianic–Antonine.

17 Martius 33 MARTIM Lezoux.* There are enough stamps from the Wall system and from Pennine forts reoccupied c. A.D. 160 to be confident of a date c. A.D. 160–90. ( )


19 Passenus 27 P[ASSE]N La Graufesenque. The die originally gave PASSENI; after breaking the stamp became PASSENI. The original is noted twice from the Nijmegen fortress and is unlikely to have gone out of use much before A.D. 70. The reduced version ought to belong to A.D. 65–75. (7)

20 Patricius 27g OFPATRC La Graufesenque. One of the earlier stamps of Patricius, since it (just) occurs on f. 24 and at Burghöfe. c. A.D. 70–85. (5)

21 Quintilianus 38 QVINTILIANI Lezoux. c. 125–45. ( )

22 Not recognized. 31 ( )

23 Satono 31 SATONO-MN Lezoux.* The forms, as well as a record at Bainbridge, point to A.D. 160 as the earliest likely date. c. A.D. 160–90. (10)

24 November 33 [NOVE]MBRIM Lezoux? Although an example is known from Les Martres-de-Veyre, the fabrics suggest Lezoux as the source. This stamp is usually on f. 33, but twice on f. 79 (Caerwent and London) and also known on f. 31R. Scarcely earlier than A.D. 155 and probably A.D. 160–90. (10)

25 Severus 18R or 15/17R OFSEVERI La Graufesenque. Usually on 18R or 29, though the stamp occurs at sites like Butzbach and Cannstatt. c. A.D. 75–90. ( )

26 Sextus 33 SEXT [IMA] Lezoux.* This stamp occurs at Pudding Pan Rock, and the forms are consistently late. c. A.D. 160–200 (and probably 170–200). ( )

27 Sulpicius 33a SULPICI La Graufesenque. Most of Sulpicius’ work is Flavian (or Flavian–Trajanic). This may be one of his earliest stamps, since it occurs in one of the early cemeteries (predominantly earlier than A.D. 70) at Nijmegen. c. A.D. 65–85? ( )

28 Priscinus 18/31R PRISCIINI,M (poorly impressed) Lezoux.* This stamp occurs as a plainware stamp on decorated bowls of the Quintilianus group (Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 77) but also on f. 58. c. A.D. 130–55. ( )

29 Iustus 31 [IVST]IMA Lezoux.* The stamp occurs at Pudding Pan Rock, c. A.D. 160–95 (and probably 170–95). ( )

30 Form 37. sen[cursive seems all right, but identification of the potter is another matter. Clearly South Gaulish and c. A.D. 90–110. C. Cingius Senovir made decorated ware, but the style does not seem to fit (though the date does). Senedo and L. Senis are of the right date, but are only known to have made plain ware. (7)

31 Illiterate 15/17 or 18. ( )

32 Illiterate 27. Such stamps on f. 27 from South Gaul tend to be late-Neronian or Flavian. ( )

33 Illiterate 33 ( )

34 Illiterate 27g La Graufesenque. Flavian? ( )

35–7 Not recognized. ( )

COLOUR-COATED WARE STAMPS (FIG. 8)

38–9 Illiterate. Two bases of red colour-coated (Oxfordshire) ware imitating samian f. 31R. No. 38 has been trimmed for secondary use as a counter or lid. ( )

MORTARIUM STAMPS (FIG. 8) by Mrs K. F. Hartley

1. (See FIG. 24 no. 10) Unstratified. A mortarium in pale brown fabric with pinkish brown matt slip; there is much small white quartz-like grit and a few red-brown and grey ones. Diameter c. 25 cm. The potter’s stamp, which is impressed diagonally across the rim, reads A TEREN[TI
RIPANI. Stamps from the three dies known for A. Terentius Ripanus have been noted from: Alcester; Caerleon; Carmarthen (2); Castleford; Gloucester (3 + 1?); London (3); and Wroxeter. He is not to be confused with the Ripanus who worked at Brockley Hill.

Although mortaria in the orange and red-brown fabrics could be made elsewhere, they were commonly produced at potteries in the west of Britain. The distribution of Ripanus’ stamp is notably weighted towards the South-West, and the evidence points increasingly to the Gloucester area itself as the likeliest source. It is precisely there, with the background of a legionary fortress, that one might expect to find a potter with Roman citizenship—perhaps a veteran.

Ripanus’ rim forms are certainly first century and are related to a basically military form (Gillam 257) noted elsewhere in Britain and dated to c. A.D. 60–90 by J. P. Gillam in his *Types of Roman Coarse Pottery in North Britain* (2nd ed., 1968). The Carmarthen examples are, moreover, from a securely dated Flavian deposit (information kindly supplied by the excavator, Professor G. D. B. Jones of Manchester University). A date of c. A.D. 65–90 would fit A. Terentius Ripanus’ work very well.

2. (See fig. 24 no. 12) Unstratified. A mortarium in a very hard, dense, brick-red fabric with blackish core, and tempered with a little very fine white grit. The tiny trituration grits are of white quartz-like material. Diameter c. 23 cm. The complete stamp reads: SEC-F, presumably for Secundus or Secundinus. One other stamp from the same one was found at The Lunt, Baginton, on a mortarium with a counterstamp reading: LGV\(\). This must be distinguished not only from the Secundus who worked at Brockley Hill in the Flavian period, but also from a potter stamping SEC-F who is likely to have worked at Gellygaer in the early 2nd century. Both potters used different fabrics and rim-forms. The counterstamp LGV\(\) ought to refer to the place of manufacture. However, although various counterstamps reading LVGD, LGV and FLVGDV were in use at the potteries south of Verulamium, the range of fabrics there differed totally from this Secundus’ and there is no doubt that a different pottery is indicated. It is perhaps possible that Secundus imitated the counterstamp of a contemporary south-eastern potter. Although his mortaria are not identical with the products of A. Terentius Ripanus, there is some similarity to the forms and fabrics, and his mortaria would fit best with a source in south-western England with a date c. A.D. 60–85.

3. (See fig. 24 no. 11) Horizon 9. A mortarium in fine-textured, hard, red-brown fabric with traces of a Samian-like, red-brown slip; there are abundant white quartz grits. The form, fabric and grit are characteristic of mortaria found in large numbers at Caerleon and Caerwent and formerly thought to be manufactured by legionary potters. The deep depression made in the end of the surviving half of the spout was for decorative purposes. Diameter c. 52 cm.

Two stamps placed close together read ABIIR retrograde. Another stamp from the same die has been recorded from Caerleon (unpublished), and stamps from a second die reading ABHR retrograde from Caerwent (2); Cirencester; Knowle, Somerset; and Wroxeter. There is no doubt that the Gloucester mortarium is from the same pottery as the majority of the stamped mortaria from Caerleon (V. E. Nash-Williams, *The Roman Legionary Fortress at Caerleon in Monmouthshire III* (1932), fig. 68). Stamps from at least forty-two dies in this series are known and their distribution outside Caerleon and Caerwent, clearly their largest markets, is in the civil settlements in south-west England (for a longer discussion of these stamps and a distribution map see *Archaeologia Cambrensis* CXV (1966), 51–2 and fig. 4 on p. 62), and they are notably uncommon in the Welsh auxiliary forts where legionary products might be expected. Manufacture within close reach of the Bristol Channel or the southern Severn valley is indicated.

‘Aber’ might well constitute an abbreviated name, but most of the dies in this series are difficult to interpret and are perhaps most likely to be the work of semi-literate potters (see *Archaeologia Cambrensis* ibid.). There is too little evidence to permit close dating of individual dies in this series, but their overall production began about the end of the Trajanic period and certainly continued into the Antonine period.
ROMAN COARSE POTTERY

With the single exception of the late Roman pottery from trench BVIII (see below), the Roman coarse pottery has not been published in groups. This is because: (1) Though large amounts of pottery were discovered, much of it was unstratified, or, when stratified, not in large enough quantities to form a viable group (see introductory remarks to sites A' and B'). (2) Some wares are of such stereotyped forms and so commonly represented (notably black-burnished ware) that if these had been published layer by layer, the same types would have had to have been drawn over and over again. (3) If only stratified pottery were to have been drawn: it would have meant excluding interesting material. The total publication of the pottery may help others to construct distribution maps of particular wares, besides indicating the extent to which products from different centres reached the city.

In the following type-series, the material has been divided into (a) fabrics (e.g. Red ware (= Red colour coated (Oxfordshire) pottery), or groups of fabrics (e.g. Colour-coated ware = other colour coats); (b) classes of vessel (e.g. Narrow-mouthed jars, jar, bowl etc.); (c) Variants of these classes or forms, usually based on differences of rim (e.g. ‘with hooked rim’); several variants may be illustrated. The drawings are numbered in continuous numerical sequence for each fabric or class of fabric. (These numbers have been added to the actual sherds drawn.) The numbers are not ‘form numbers’ but are given purely for reference, as are the letters ‘A’ to ‘N’ used for the fabrics, and the system is intended to be open ended. In the lists each form variant of each class of vessel is preceded by the illustration number(s), and followed by a pair (pairs) of brackets. The numbers within these brackets refer to the Roman horizon (if any) in which examples of the type were found (see pp. 32-34). If the number is in italics, the actual sherd illustrated was found in this horizon. If there is no clear context for the sherd or similar sherds of a particular variant, then no number is given within the brackets.

The late 1st/early 2nd-century pottery kilns in Brunswick Road, Gloucester, probably produced Severn valley ware types 71, 74-7, 88 and 101 (Figs 12 & 13), ‘mica dusted’ Severn valley wares types 1-8 (Fig. 13), grey ware types 13, 25-8, 55, 57 and 71-3 (Figs 16-18), miscellaneous type 12 (Fig. 23) and possibly mortarium type 10 (Fig. 24). The slightly later kiln at 13-17 Berkeley Street had a very similar range, lacking only the ‘mica dusted’ Severn valley ware types and Severn valley ware types 71 and 88.

Severn valley ware (Figs 9-13)

Flagons:

1 with single handle. (5, 7)

Narrow-mouthed jars with well-defined necks and outward-turned rim:

2-5 rim thickened or rolled over. (8, 12) (8, 13)

4-5 angular rim. (12) ( )

6-8 angular grooved rim. ( ) (15) ( )

9-10 angular hooked rim. ( ) (10)

11 hooked rim with handle(s). (7, 8, 13)

Other narrow-mouthed jars:

12-13 with vertical neck and hooked rim, possibly flagons. (10, 13) (12)

14 square sectioned rim (buff fabric). ( )

15 vertical neck and bead rim. (10)

Jars with well-defined necks and outward-turned rims:

16, 16a plain rim. (7, 8, 9) (7, 8)

17 thickened or rolled over rim. (3)

17. This rules out any sort of statistical treatment.
18. In the case of mortaria, the class of vessel takes precedence over the fabrics.
FIG. 9. Severn valley ware (pp. 41, 47).
FIG. 16. Severn valley ware (p. 47).
FIG. 11. Severn valley ware (p. 47).
FIG. 12. Severn valley ware (pp. 47-8).
FIG. 13. 81-101 Severn valley ware, 1-8 'mica dusted' Severn valley ware (p. 48).
18–19 angular rim. (13)
20 angular hooked rim. (8, 10, 13)
21 flattened rim. (7, 8)

Neckless jars:
22 flared rim, angular in section. (2, 8)
23 flared rim (cf. Black-burnished cooking-pots). (8)
24 plain rim and bag-shaped body. (15)

Everted rim jars with globular or bag-shaped bodies:
25–7 ( ) (2, 8)

Jars or bowls with high vertical necks:
28–9 plain rim. (8, 12, 13) (1)
30–1 rolled over rim. ( ) ( )
52–3 rolled over or plain rim with cordons on shoulder. (8, 9, 10, 13) (7, 12, 15)

Jars or bowls with low necks:
34 plain rim. ( )
35 rolled over rim, squarish in section. (cf. 10 and 1)
36 angular rim. ( )
37–9 angular hooked rim. ( ) (10, 13) (8)
40 curved over hooked. (14)
41 horizontal hooked. ( )

Neckless jars or bowls with vestigial necks:
42–5 flared rim (cf. 25). ( ) ( )
44 short flared rim and hemispherical body. ( )
45–7 horizontal rim. ( ) ( ) ( )

Bowl with recess on inside of rim for lid:
48–50 ( ) (5) (8)

Bowl with vertical neck and flanged rim:
51 ( )

Flanged bowls with carinated or hemispherical bodies:
52 plain thin horizontal flange. (8, 10, 15)
53 thickened downturned flange. ( )
54–6 flange and single groove (bead and flange). (7) ( ) ( )
57 downturned flange and inward overhanging bead. ( )
58–9 flange with multiple grooves (reeding). (8, 13) ( )
60 horizontal flange with frilling. (13)
61 reeded flange with frilling. ( )
62 multiple reeded flange with frilling. ( )

Bowl with hemispherical or carinated body and flared rim:
63 ( )

Bowl with horizontal flange and campanulate body:
64–6 (8) ( ) ( )

Bowl with campanulate body and angular rim:
67 (8)

Bows with vestigial downturned flanges:
68–70 ( ) ( ) ( )

Bows imitating samian forms:
71 form 29. (7)
72 form 30. (3)
73 form 31. ( )
74 form 33. (7)
Colanders:
75–7 form 37. ( ) (8, 10) (5, 8)
78 form 38. (6)
79–80 ( ) ( )
Dishes:
81 with instepped side. (13)
82–6 with curved side and plain or beaded rim. (3) ( ) (cf. 8, 10) (2) (2)
87–8 as above with foot-ring or vestigial foot-ring. (8) (7, 8)
Tankards:
89–92 ( ) (2?, 8, 12?, 13?) (8, 10) (8, 13)
Girth beaker:
93 ( )
Tazza:
94–5 ( ) ( )
Vessel with rim reminiscent of poppy-head beaker:
96 (13)
Lids:
97 stopper. ( )
98–9 with plain edge. (8, 13) (cf. 2, 7, 8, 10)
100–1 with hooked edge. ( ) (7)
*’Mica dusted’ Severn valley ware* (FIG. 13)
Everted rim jars:
1–4 (6, 15) (8) (15) ( )
Flanged bowls:
5–7 ( ) (7, 8, 13) (8)
Tripod-footed vessel:
8 (6, 8)
*Black-burnished ware* (FIGS 14 & 15)
Cooking-pots with lattice decoration and flared rim:
1 with miniature rim and acute lattice. (7, 8, 13)
2 with small rim and acute lattice. (7, 8, 10, 12, 13)
3 with large rim and obtuse lattice. (8, 10, 12, 13)
4 with medium rim and acute lattice. (8, 12, 13)
Narrow-mouthished jars with finish sometimes finer than normal B.B. ware:
5–6 with low neck. (7, 9, 12, in B.B. fabric: 10, 11, 12, 13) (8, in B.B. fabric: +)
7 neck-less. ( )
Globular jars:
8 with bead rim. (8, 11)
9 with plain upright rim, (8, 13)
10 with everted rim. (8)
11–12 with cavetto rim. (2) (8)
Tankards:
13–14 with bead rim. (8) ( )
Hemispherical bowl imitating form 37:
15 (8, 13)
Hemispherical bowl with bead and flange:
16 one example only. ( )
Straight-sided bowl with flanged frilled rim:
17 ( )
Straight-sided bowls with bead and flange:
19 with low bead and hooked flange and arceded burnishing. (8, 10, 12, 13)
FIG. 14. Black-burnished ware (pp. 48, 51).
FIG. 15. 25–31 black-burnished ware, 1–11 other dark fabrics (p. 51).
EXCAVATIONS AT THE NEW MARKET HALL, GLOUCESTER, 1966-7

20 with high bead and hooked flange and burnished scrawl. ( )
21 with high bead and hooked flange, plain. ( )
22 with high bead and thick flange. (7, 13)

Pie dish with flat flanged rim and lattice decoration:
23 with thickish flange. (8, 9)
24 with thin flange. (7, 8, 10, 12, 13)
25 large pie dish. (7, 8, 10, 12, 13)

Pie dish with bead rim:
26 (8, 9, 12, 13)

Pie dish with plain rim:
27 with lattice decoration. (8)
28-9 with interlace decoration. (8, 10, 12, 13, 14)(7, 10, 13)
30 with concave side. ( )

Fish dish:
31 oval and two handles. (10, 13?)

Other dark fabrics with burnishing or rouletting (FIG. 15)

Jugs:
1-3 ( ) ( ) (8)
Butt beaker:
4 (8)
Narrow-mouthed jar:
5 ( )
Bowl reminiscent of form 37:
6 (2, 8, 10)
Mortar shaped bowl:
7 (3)
Large handled globular vessel:
8 handle only. ( )
Shallow dish or bowl:
9-10 ( ) ( )
Lid:
11 (8, 10).

Grey ware (FIGS 16-19)
Large jar—narrow-mouthed, neckless:
1 with combing on shoulder. ( )
Large jars with incurving necks:
2 plain rim. (7)
3 squared rim. (8)
4 thickened rim. ( )
Large jars—neckless:
6 rolled over rim. (3)
7 angular rim. (4, 8)
Necked jars with cordon on shoulder:
8-9 (6, 7, 10, cf. 13) ( )
Other jars with vertical necks:
10-11 plain rim. ( ) ( )
12 with frilling. ( )

Small jars; these have innumerable minor variations of rim-form—they are divided here into 4 groups on the basis of the neck:
15-16 with straight inward sloping neck. (3, 10) (2) ( ) (3, 7)
17-19 with incurring neck. (cf. 3, cf. 8, cf. 13, 15) (9, 10) (8, 13)
FIG. 16. Grey ware (pp. 51, 56).
Fig. 19. 75-86 grey ware, 1-8 grey burnished ware, 1-3 coarse reduced fabrics (pp. 56-7).
20 with low neck. (8, r5)  
21–4 with groove at junction of neck and body. ( ) (2, 6), ( ) (cf. 2, 3, 7, 8, 10)  
Globular everted rim jars:  
25–9 ( ) (12) ( ) (10, r5) (8)  
Everted rim jars with groove near top of body:  
30–5 (5, 8, cf. 9, 10) ( ) ( ) (7, 8) ( ) (7, 8, 10)  
Rusticated jars:  
36–40 (2?) (7, 8, 13) 37/38 (2, 8, 10?) (9) (7) (2)  
Jars with ‘dimple’ decoration:  
41–2 ( ) ( )  
Poppy-head beaker:  
43 (1, 2, 8)  
Jars with straight upper body and everted or flared rim:  
44–5 plain rim. (8) (2, 8)  
46 rounded rim. (2)  
47–9 angular or squared rim. (3, 5, cf. 8) (8, cf. 10) ( )  
50–2 angular with ridge at joint of neck and body. ( ) ( ) (3, 8)  
Flanged bowls:  
53–9 with horizontal prominent flange. (3, r5) (7) (2) (5) (2, 6, 8) (7) ( )  
60 with narrow horizontal flange. (r5)  
61–2 with downward-turned flange. (8) (7)  
63 with downward-turned flange attached to body. ( )  
64 with upward-turned flange. (jar more than bowl). ( )  
Bowls with bead and flange:  
65–6 with campanulate body. (8) ( )  
Bowls with upright moulded rim:  
67–8 devolved bead and flange. ( ) ( )  
Bowls imitating Samian forms:  
69 Ritterling 12. (7)  
70 form 29. (8)  
71 form 33. (7)  
72–3 form 37. (2, 5, cf. 7, 8, cf. 13) (3, 7, 10?, 12, 13)  
74 form 81. (8?, 10)  
Straight-sided dish:  
75 plain rim. ( )  
76 flattened rim. ( )  
Dish with curved sides:  
77 plain rim. (cf. 10)  
78–81 flanged or thickened rim. (7) (7) (cf. 2, 7) ( )  
Dish with stepped sides:  
82–3 (7, 8) (r5)  
Lids:  
84–6 (5, 7, 8, 13) (2, 8, 10, 13) ( )  
Grey burnished ware (FIG. 19)  
Cooking-pots:  
1–5 (8, 9, 13) (cf. 7) (5, 8, 12)  
Small jars:  
4 bead rim. (7, 8)  
5 cavetto rim. (7, 8, 13)  
6–7 bag-shaped jar with lattice decoration. ( ) (8)
Flanged bowl:
8 beaded rim, with straight sides. (10)

Vessels in this 'fabric' also follow various other black-burnished ware forms: 18, 19, 24, 25, 26, 28, 31, and may be unsuccessful attempts at making pots with this finish.

Coarse reduced fabrics (FIG. 19)
Similar to but cruder than black-burnished ware.
Vessels are hand-made.
1 Bag-shaped jar with plain rim. (8)
2 Bead rim jar. (8)
3 Jar with flared rim. (2)

Red ware (FIG. 20)
Jars with low necks:
1 without rouletting. ( )
2 with rouletting. ( )

Jar with straight side and everted rim:
3 with cords and scallop design. ( )

Highly ornate stamped bowls:
4–5 the first with daubs of white paint on the impressed circles. ( ) ( )

Flanged bowls:
6 with horizontal flange. (11)
7–8 with downward sloping flange. ( ) ( )

Bowl with plain rim:
9 ( )

Mortarium:
10 ( )

Bowls imitating Samian forms:
11–12 form 31. ( ) ( )
13 form 37. ( )
14–16 form 37 with rouletting. ( ) ( ) ( )
17 form 38. ( )
18–19 form 45. ( ) (14)
20 form 81. ( )

Red ware with white slip decoration (FIG. 20)
Imitating Samian forms:
1 form 35 ( )
2 form 37. ( )
3 form 38. (14)

Parchment ware (FIG. 20)
Everted rim jar:
1 (8)

Necked jar:
2 ( )

Hemispherical flanged bowl:
3 (13)

Straight-sided cup:
4 ( )

Carinated flanged bowls:
5–6 ( ) ( )
—also indeterminate body sherd with crude stamped rosette decoration: ( )
FIG. 20. 1–20 red ware, 1–3 red ware with white slip decoration, 1–6 parchment ware (p. 57).
Colour-coated ware (fig. 21)

Flagons and jugs:

1. with disc neck; orange fabric, dark brown c.c. outside (and inside of rim). ( )
2. with spout; orange fabric with thin metallic brown c.c. outside (and inside lip). (14)
   Ring necked, orange fabric with thin white slip; for form see '12' of 'miscellaneous
   fabrics and forms'. Not drawn. (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13)

Narrow-mouthed jars:

3. brown fabric with dark brown slip on outside. ( )
4. orange fabric with lustrous dark red c.c. throughout. ( )

Jars:

5. orange fabric with greyish brown c.c. outside (and inside neck) ( )

Bag-shaped beakers:

6. with cornice rim; orange fabric with black c.c. throughout. ( )
7. with cornice rim; dark grey fabric with dark grey c.c. matt on outside and glossy in-
   side. ( )
   similar form in cream fabric with brown/black glaze outside.
8. with cornice rim and lozenge pattern; white fabric with lustrous dark brown c.c. (8)
9. with plain rim and lozenge pattern; fabric and c.c. as above ( )
   with everted rim; orange fabric and dark grey c.c. Not drawn. ( )

Beakers with straight necks and bulbous bodies:

10. with everted rim; orange fabric and dark reddish/purple c.c. ( )
11. with everted rim; grey/brown fabric and dark red c.c. ( )
12. with bead rim; grey/buff fabric and black c.c. ( )
13. with hooked rim and scale pattern on body; orange fabric and dark red c.c. ( )
14. with barbotine decoration on body, running animal; orange fabric and worn black c.c. on
   outside only. ( )
15. with rouletting on body; grey fabric and black c.c. outside. ( )
16. with rouletting on body; grey fabric fired orange and black c.c. outside. ( )
17. with rouletting on body; white fabric with lustrous silver/grey c.c. outside and black
   inside. ( )
18. with rouletting on body; grey fabric with dark brown c.c. outside ( )

Folded beaker:

19. rouletting on body; orange fabric with lustrous silver/grey c.c. throughout. (13)

Cup reminiscent of Samian form 27:

20. grey fabric fired orange; lustrous silver/grey c.c. throughout; reserved band below rim. ( )

Everted rim jars:

21–2 with barbotine decoration; white fabric with dark grey c.c. inside and lustrous grey
   outside. ( ) ( )
23. with plain body; pink fabric with dark red c.c. (8, cf. 9)
24. with rough-cast decoration; greenish/white fabric with orange/brown c.c. ( )
25. greenish/white fabric with dark brown c.c. ( )

Bowl of jar with straight neck and stamped decoration on shoulder:

26. grey fabric fired orange with red/brown c.c. (cf. red ware). ( )
   similar form with orange fabric and black c.c. outside (and on inside of rim). Not
drawn. ( )

Straight-sided bead and flange bowl:

27. orange fabric with grey c.c. lustrous on inside and matt on outside (cf. 8)
   similar form with white fabric and black c.c. Not drawn. ( )

Imitating Castor box:

28. lid; white fabric with black c.c. (13)
29. body sherd rouletted on side; white fabric with black c.c. (8)
FIG. 21. Colour-coated ware (pp. 59, 61).
Imitating black-burnished ware cooking-pot:
30 grey/orange fabric with black paint on outside. (8)

Bowls:
31 with angular rim; orange fabric and worn brown c.c. on outside. ( )
32 segmental bowl; grey fabric with brown c.c. throughout. ( )
33 flared bowl; orange fabric with dark grey c.c. outside (and inside of rim). ( )
34 shallow bowl; orange fabric with streaky dark red c.c. ( )

Calcite- gritted ware (FIG. 22). See also FIG. 32

Heavy flanged storage vessel:
1 early (cf. Sutton Walls). (r)

Necked jars:
2–3 with plain high curved rim. ( ) (14)
4 with frilled rim. (14)
5 with thickened rim. (14)
6–8 with hooked rim. (14) ( ) ( )

Jar with handles:
9 (14)

Jar with internal groove on mouth:
10 (4)

Jar with flared rim as in black-burnished cooking-pot:
11 ( )

Everted rim jars:
12–16 (7) (7) (3) (3) (8)

Jar with down-turned flange:
17 ( )

Bowl with ‘hammer head’ rim:
18 (14)

Straight-sided dish:
19 (14)

Miscellaneous fabrics and forms (FIG. 23)

Double handled flagons:
1–3 hard red fabric. (6) (15) (8, 15)
4 coarse black fabric. ( )
5–6 hard red fabric. ( ) (13)

Jug with cup-shaped mouth:
7 cream fabric. (2, 3, 8)

Tear bottle:
8 fabric similar to Severn valley ware, but somewhat coarser. ( )

Jug with narrow neck:
9 white pipeclay. ( )

Flagons:
10 hard orange fabric; disc necked. ( )
11 fabric similar to ‘Severn valley ware’ but more orange. ( )
12 ring necked; hard orange fabric. (3, 5)

(see also under colour coated flagons and jugs)

Stoppers:
15–14 pinkish and cream fabrics. (7) (15)

Beakers:
15 with cornice rim, with rough-cast decoration; pink/orange fabric. (7)
16 with cornice rim; hard orange/red fabric. ( )
FIG. 22. Calcite-gritted ware (p. 61).
FIG. 25. Miscellaneous fabrics and forms (pp. 61, 66).
FIG. 25. Mortaria (p. 66).
Jars:
17–18 coarse pink fabric. (15) (15)
19 grey fabric, green glaze throughout. ( )
20 buff/brown fabric; concentric circles on shoulder. (8)

Bowls:
21–2 gritty pink fabric. (8) ( )
23 with foot-ring and rouletting on inside. ( )

Dolium:
24 heavy flanged rim. Very coarse grey fabric. ( )

Colanders:
25 large flat-bottomed dish with holes pierced through walls and base. Red polished fabric. (7)
26 flanged rim. Hard red fabric. (8)

Vessels in egg-shell ware:
27–8 (not drawn) two fragments. (7) (13)

Mortaria (figs 24–5) These are divided according to the centres or probable centres of manufacture on the advice of Mrs K. F. Hartley.
1–4 S.E. England (? Kent) or Gallia Belgica (? Bavai). Flavian. (8) ( ) (3 or 4) (7)
5 ? S. England. Flavian. ( )
6–7 Probably S.W. England. (7) ( )
8 Centre unattributed. Gillam type 237, Flavian. (3)
9–10 Gloucester area. Forms as made by A. Terentius Ripanus; no. 10 bears his stamp (fig. 8 no. 1). Flavian. (5) ( )
11 Bristol Channel area. Stamped ABIIR retr. (fig. 8 no. 5). Trajanic–Antonine. (9)
12 Probably S.W. England. Stamped SEC F (fig. 8 no. 2). Flavian ( )
15–24 Oxfordshire potteries. ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) (9) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )
25–6 Probably Gloucestershire. Forms are closely similar to Oxfordshire and New Forest types. ( ) ( )
27 (not drawn) Probably Verulamium area. Bushe Fox type 34/38, Flavian-Trajanic. (3)

Objects of Bronze (figs 26 & 27)
1 Dolphin brooch. C. F. C. Hawkes and M. R. Hull, Camulodunum (1947), 311, type V. 1st or early 2nd century. (8)
2 Polden Hill brooch, Camulodunum type IV. 1st century. (2)
3 Penannular brooch. Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society XXVI (1960), 152, type C. Roman. ( )
4 Ring-brooch bound with spirally coiled wire. Medieval. (Medieval phase V)
5 Penannular brooch, type A1. Roman. ( )
6 Ring-brooch, silvered and decorated with pointillé ornament. Medieval. ( )
7 Penannular brooch. Archaeological Journal CXX (1963), 104, type F. 4th century. ( )
8 La Tène II brooch. (4)
9–14 Bracelets. Roman. For no. 12 cf. W. J. Wedlake, Camerton (1958), fig. 58 no. 25. ( )
15–20 Rings. (10) (5) ( ) ( ) ( )
21 Ring-brooch. (Medieval phase V)
22 Ring cut from bronze sheet. ( )
23 Chain; three ‘S’ shaped links survive. ( )
24 Chain; fifteen circular links survive. (13)
25 Chain; two figure-of-eight shaped links survive. ( )
26 Wire; three strands plaited together. ( )
27 Tweezers. ( )
28 Nail cleaner. (12)
FIG. 26. Bronze objects (pp. 66, 68).
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29 Cuirass buckle, cf. *Archaeological Journal* CXV (1960), 91 no. 287. (2)
30–2 Buckles and strap-ends. ( ) ( ) ( )
33 Double buckle and strap-end, the buckle terminating in a tongue and fan-tail. Medieval. (Medieval phase V)
34 Double buckle. (Medieval phase V)
35 Zoomorphic buckle. *Medieval Archaeology* VI (1961), 41, type IA. 4th century. ( )
36 Loop fastener, riveted and inlaid with silver. (Medieval phase III)
37 Buckle. ( )
38 Cruciform mount; possibly a horse trapping, cf. J. P. Bushe Fox, *Wroxeter II* (1928), 46 no. 33. (10)
39 Scale of armour. ( )
42 Strap-and hook; ?from loricca segmentata. ( )
44 Handle knob, for handle as 45. ( )
45 Drop handle with two staples. Roman. ( ) Cf. J. P. Bushe Fox, *Richborough II* (1932), 81 no. 34
46 Scale pan with marginal hole. Roman. ( )
47 Spoon with oval bowl. (7)
48 Seal box; lid only. ( )
49 Seal box of silvered bronze. ( )
50 Casket key. Medieval. (Medieval phase V)
52 Decorative pendant. (2)
53 Needle. (5)
54 Pin or stylus. (13)
55 Pin with spherical head. (10)
57 Stud with pale green enamel setting. Roman. (5) Similar one with white setting. (8)
58 Pin with pale brown enamel setting. Roman. ( )
59 Pin with biconical head. ( )
60 Broad headed tack or mount. ( )
61 Tack. ( ) Similar one. (5)
62 Stud. (8)
63 Stud with incised decoration on head. ( )
64 Stud. ( )
65 Pin. ( )
66 Door handle on iron shaft. ( ) Cf. K. M. Kenyon *Jewry Wall* (1948), 268 no. 23
67 Door handle, similar to above. ( )
68 Binding strip curved in section. ( )
69 Piece of silvered bronze; ?inlay. ( )
71 Disc (10)
72 Strainer. ( )
73 Boss with iron core. ( )
74 Bronze loop; ?strap-end loop. (Medieval phase V)
FIG. 27. Objects of bronze, glass, stone and lead (pp. 68, 70–1).
75 Military harness pendant. (2)
76 Bolt shaped fitting. (3)
78 Mount of sheet bronze. (2)

Undrawn bronze small finds:
Loop of knotted wire; ?piece of barbed wire. ( )
Bronze staple 4 cm long. (11) Cf. W. J. Wedlake, *Camerton* (1958), 257 no. 22
Strip and ferrule; strip 5 cm, ferrule 2.5 cm. (10)
Strip end; looped plate held together by two rivets, 3.5 cm long. ( )
Part of belt plate with two rivets, 2.5 cm long. ( )
Belt plate fragment decorated with longitudinal lines of diagonal grooves. Roman. ( )
Fragmentary strap end pierced with three rivet holes. Roman. ( ) Cf. J. Curle, *Newstead* (1911), pl. LXXVI no. 6 (or perhaps part of hinge of *lorica segmentata*).
Piece of wire or pin pointed at both ends. 16 cm long. ( )
Lump of furnace lining. ( )
Strip approx. 17 cm long with folded over ends. (13)
Two strips each 3 cm long. (11)
One rectangular (5 x 2 cm), two wedge shaped (3 x 1 cm) fragments of sheet bronze. (11)
Disc (diam. 5 cm) folded in half. ( )

**OBJECTS OF GLASS** (FIG. 27)
1 Melon bead, fragment only; green/blue fired deep blue on outside. Roman. (2)
2 Melon bead complete, deep blue. Roman. (2)
3 Melon bead complete, pale green. Roman. (5) Similar one fragment only, white/green. (8)
   Similar one complete, pale blue. ( )
4 Bead of clear green glass. Roman. ( )
5 Spacer bead of marbled blue and white. Roman. ( )
6 Intaglio of green plasma. Oval setting; Diana attended by hound. ( ) See plate VIb and p. 78.
7 Gaming counter; three blue/green spots set in yellow/brown matrix. Roman. ( )
8 Ring setting; blue/green glass coated with brown enamel. (7)
9 Counter of deep blue glass. Roman. (8) Similar one of deep blue/black. (7) Similar one of deep blue. (5)
10 Counter of black glass. ( ) Similar one, opaque white. (5) Similar one, deep blue/green.
   ( ) Similar one, black. ( ) Similar one, blue/black. (2)

Undrawn glass small finds:
Glass droplet of deep blue with rough surface. Diam. 0.7 cm. (10)

**OBJECTS OF STONE** (FIG. 27)
1 Whorl of fine-grained white material resembling sandstone, lathe-turned. ( )
2 Whorl of soft very fine-grained off-white? limestone, lathe-turned. ( )
3 As above. (Medieval phase VI) Two similar ones, one smaller, one larger. (ibid.) ( )
4 As above. (Medieval phase III) Similar one, larger. ( )
5 As above but coarser and grey. (Medieval phase VI)
6 Counter of medium-grained dark igneous rock with white flecks. ( )
7 Counter of yellow flint. (8)
8 Cresset lamp of soft pink sandstone. Medieval. ( )
9 Whetstone of hard fine-grained blue limestone. ( ) Two similar ones of grey quartzite.
   (3) ( )
EXCAVATIONS AT THE NEW MARKET HALL, GLOUCESTER, 1966–7

10 Whetstone of mica-schist, thin and rectangular in section. 12th or 13th century, cf. K. M. Kenyon, Jewry Wall (1948), 250. (2) Similarly shaped one in hard sandstone or grit. (2)

11 Barbed and tanged arrowhead of flint. Bronze age. ( )

12 Candelabrum foot of Purbeck marble. ( ) See plate Vc and p. 79.

Undrawn stone small finds:
Marble counter re-used from piece of veneering, rectangular with rounded corners, 4.5 × 4 × 1 cm; very fine grain, creamy white with pink veining and pale grey markings. (14)

Lump of crystalline calcite. (15)
Circular counter 3.5 cm diameter, roughly chipped from sandstone block. (14)

OBJECTS OF LEAD (FIG. 27)

1 Weight, disc shaped with central piercing. ( )

2 Plumb-bob; bronze suspension loop and one link of chain attached by iron rivet. Lead 'collar' attached at one point only to the main weight. Roman. ( )

Undrawn lead small finds:
Rolled sheet of lead, 6 cm long, diameter varying from 1.8 cm to 1.2 cm., rolled approximately seven times. Probably a Défixio. At present judged impossible to unroll. (9)

Piece of sheet lead 9 × 4 cm. (5)
Two lead bars; ?dowels, triangular in section, one 12 × 2 cm, the other 9 × 2 cm. ( )

OBJECTS OF BONE (FIG. 28)

1 Bodkin. ( )

13 Pin with spherical head; trip broken. Roman. ( )

2 Pin with spherical head, complete. Roman. ( )

3 Pin with spherical head, complete. Roman. ( ) Similar one with chiselled rather than tapered point. (13) Similar one head crudely shaped and broken tip. ( ) Similar one roughly finished. ( ) Similar one broken at tip.

4 Pin with spherical head narrower than shaft; tip broken. Roman ( )

5 Pin with blunted spherical head; shaft broken. Roman. ( )

6 Pin with flattened spherical head and chiselled tip. Roman. ( ) Similar one with tip broken.

7 Pin with disc-shaped head; tip broken. Roman. ( )

8 Pin with head shaped by bead between two discs; tapered tip. Roman. ( )

9 Pin with elaborately carved head; tip broken. Roman. (8)

10 Pin with head shaped by a disc and cone. Roman. ( ) Similar one with top half only. (13?)

11 Pin with polyhedral head and wide flat upper surface; tapered tip. Roman. ( )

12 Pin with polyhedral head; symmetrical shape based on triangles and diamonds. Roman. ( )

13 Pin with head the same size as shaft, separated by two grooves, tip broken. Roman. ( )

14 Needle; tip broken. ( )

15 Strip carved from porous part of bone giving rough surface. ( )

16 Spoon with ?circular bowl; rat-tail continuation of the handle. 1st or 2nd century. (8)

17 Mount with five rivet holes. ( )

18 Plate of bone pierced and with opposing notches as if to accommodate a hinge. ( )

19 Double comb from single piece of bone. ( )

20 Single comb. ( )

21 Double comb; piercing has stain of iron rivet. (14)

22 Trowel with sharpened edge from scapula of sheep; ?plasterer's tool. (5)
FIG. 28. Bone objects (pp. 71, 73).
EXCAVATIONS AT THE NEW MARKET HALL, GLOUCESTER, 1966-7

23 Bracelet with ends originally held together by ribbed bronze collar but now sprung apart. Roman. ( )
24 Handle of knife incised with ring and dot ornament. ( )
25 Handle of knife with remains of iron tang. (2)
26 Collar, lathe turned; ?mouthpiece of musical instrument. ( )
27 Counter of antler sawn from tip of smoothed tine; ?medieval chessman. (Medieval phase I)
28 Counter, lathe turned. Roman. ( )
29 Counter, lathe turned with bevelled edge. ( )
31 Counter, lathe turned. Roman. ( ) Similar one. (2)
32 Counter, lathe turned with bevelled edge. Roman. ( )
33 Counter, dome-shaped. (2)
34 Dice. Roman. (2)
35 Dice. Roman. ( )
36 Inlay pieces found scattered in trench BX layer 19 (horizon 14, section AB, FIG. 5).

1,799 individual pieces were recovered as follows:

(i) 109 wave-pattern strips
(ii) 69 ring-and-dot strips
(iii) 198 chevron strips
(iv) 28 double-chevron strips
(v) 6 saltire strips
(vi) 6 hatched strips
(vii) 76 two-groove strips
(viii) 11 plain strips
(ix) 25 ring-and-dot squares
(x) 1 saltire square
(xi) 49 margin-grooved squares
(xii) 50 plain squares

The average thickness of the strips is 2 mm. The circles are compass drawn and the lines are ruled. Some of the pieces, as (i), (ii) and (iii), are pierced with small circular holes. The inlay was probably decoration on a wooden casket. For parallels see J. P. Bushe-Fox, Excavations at Richborough IV (1949), 152 no. 276 and J. N. L. Myres and Barbara Green, The Anglo-Saxon cemeteries of Caistor-by-Norwich and Markshall (1973), 191 and pl. 21.

37-40 (not drawn) Three pin tips and a needle tip. (7) ( ) ( ) ( )
41 (not drawn) Rod 5 mm in diameter, 45 mm long, broken at both ends. (7)
42 (not drawn) Human mandible, from an individual aged 25-35. (14)

OBJECTS OF SHALE (FIG. 29)

(Compare with A. Lawson 'Shale and Jet Objects from Silchester,' Archaeologia CV (forthcoming), and the parallels there cited both British and continental)

1 Plain bracelet. ( ) Cf. Lawson nos 19-31
2 Plain bracelet. (13) Cf. Lawson nos 19-31
3 Plain bracelet. ( ) Cf. Lawson nos 19-31
4 Plain bracelet. ( ) Cf. Lawson nos 19-31
5 Bracelet with edge notching. ( ) Cf. Lawson nos 51-2
6 Bracelet with edge notching and central groove. ( )
7 Bowl with bead rim. (13)
8 Spindle whorl. ( ) Cf. Lawson no. 108
FIG. 29. Objects of shale, jet and terracotta; glass vessels (pp. 73, 75–6).
OBJECTS OF JET (Fig. 29)
(Compare with A. Lawson 'Shale and Jet objects from Silchester,' Archaeologia CV (forthcoming), and the parallels there cited both British and continental.)

1. Part of armlet decorated with notches, cable pattern and chain, encircled by a strip of bronze. ( ) Cf. Lawson no. 59
2. Segment of articulated bracelet, thinner on the inside than on the outside with two holes for stringing. ( ) Cf. Lawson no. 9
3. Plaque carved in relief. ( ) See pl. VIb and p. 79.

OBJECTS OF TERRACOTTA (Fig. 29)

1. Lamp of Wheeler's Type II. Discus decorated in relief. Hard orange fabric with uneven red colour-coat. (5)
2. Whorl cut from side of grey-ware vessel. Roman. ( )

Undrawn terracotta small finds:
- Counter chipped from base of cooking-pot (underside burnt). Medieval. ( )
- Similar one from side of vessel. Shell filled red pottery, smaller size. Medieval. ( )
- Similar one cut from Roman imbrux. ( )
- Large whorl of red pottery with indented side. Roman. (8)
- Whorl cut from grey ware vessel. Roman. (8)
- Crucible fragment with droplet of red ?enamel adhering. (10)

Undrawn miscellaneous small finds:
- Shell, prickly cockle. Cardium Echinatum (3)
- Egg-shell fragment. (15)
- Fragment of amber. ( )

GLASS VESSELS (Fig. 29) by Miss D. Charlesworth

Glass found on the site included pieces both of vessels and of window-panes. There is no complete vessel and many fragments have no characteristics by which to identify their type with certainty. Both bottle glass and finer wares, a piece of 1st-century millefiori, blue and amber coloured fragments of c. A.D. 70–150 and good colourless glass of 1st–4th-century date, including pieces of a bowl with figure cutting, were found. All the glass, with the exception of a partly fused piece of blue and white millefiori, was probably imported from the middle Rhineland or Belgic Gaul.

1. Fragments of 5 pillar moulded bowls in green glass, made in a ribbed mould with a smooth wheel-polished rim and inner surface. Isings form 3a. Common in 1st century, some examples known from 2nd-century contexts but their manufacture may have ceased soon after A.D. 100 (2, 5, —)
2. Fragments of 4 square bottles, one with part of its moulded base marking. These bottles were made in many different places and are common finds on sites c. A.D. 70–130. Isings form 50. Journal of Glass Studies VIII (1966). (10, —, —)
3. Fragments of flagons, probably 5 different vessels, one in deep blue, one amber, three natural green glass. These are all from vessels made in the Seine–Rhone area c. A.D. 70–150. Their characteristic distinguishing features are a flat, infolded rim, a long narrow neck constricted at the base, and an angular handle; the body may be ribbed or plain, bulbous or conical with an open foot-ring on a slightly convex base. Isings form 52 a–c. (2, 15, —, —, —, —, —, —)
4–5. Fragments of a shallow bowl or plate, made in a mould and wheel-polished, in thick colourless glass; outspat at the tip, curving side and flat base with high base ring and cut circle on upper surface. Also a rim fragment of a slightly smaller example. These plates are generally of 1st century A.D. date, derived from the much earlier plates without a base ring, for example D. B. Harden et al., Masterpieces of Glass
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(1968), no. 35. Similar but smaller examples include one from Richborough (J. P. Bushe-Fox, Richborough II (1928), 52, pl. XXV) and a deep blue plate (which suggests a 1st-century date) from London (R. E. M. Wheeler, London in Roman Times (1950), 122, Fig. 42, 4). Rim fragments from Lullingstone are similar but enough of the side remains to indicate a deeper vessel. (14) ( )

6 Rim of jar in natural green glass. Probably 2nd century. Isings form 94. ( )

7–9 Two rim fragments from different bowls of the same type and one fragment of base in good colourless glass, rims rounded and thickened in the flame, straight-sided bowl curving sharply in to plain flat base with two concentric coil base rings. c. a.d. 160–250. Plain and decorated examples of this type of bowl are found in the north-western provinces of the Empire. Cut decoration is fairly common within its boundaries and painted decoration on its frontiers and beyond. (W. Thorpe, English Glass, pl. VIb, p. 39; Archaeologia Aeliana ser. 4, XXXVII (1959), 44, pl. 1, 4) ( ) ( ) ( )

10–11 Three colourless glass bowl or beaker bases, probably 2nd century. (11) (11) ( )

12 Serpentine trail in colourless glass broken from handle of flask or flagon. Probably 3rd century. ( )

13 Beaker rim in colourless glass with iridescent weathering. The rim is slightly outplayed, knocked off and unworked, faint cut line below it. This is probably a 4th-century vessel. Isings form 106c. ( )

(Nos 14–18 below, like no. 4 above, come from the latest occupation and building debris above the mosaic floor in trench BX extn.)

14 Rim fragments in greenish glass with striations and pinhead bubbles, from a bowl either round based or with a slightly concave base. The rim is knocked off and unworked. Both the shape and the metal are typical of the late 4th century. Isings form 116. (14, –)

15 Folded foot of tall beaker in greenish glass with flaking iridescence. Isings form 109. (14)

16 Fragment of colourless glass, clouded, with incised decoration probably made free-hand with a diamond or flint point. It is impossible to guess at the decoration but in technique although not in shape it belongs to the same category as the Wint Hill bowl (Journal of Glass Studies II (1960), p. 45ff). (14)

17 Fragment of colourless glass with flaking weathering, decorated with shallow cut lines and facets, unpolished. (14)

18 Four fragments from the same bowl in colourless glass, thinner than 17, with flaking iridescent weathering, decorated in rough, shallow cutting: a line of pendent triangles, part of a figure in broad, shallow abrasions with extended right arm holding a staff; on another fragment the extreme edge of what may be another figure, unpolished. The technique resembles that on a fragment from Lullingstone. Archaeologia Cantiana XII (1950), 26 no. 32. (14)


OBJECTS OF IRON (FIG. 30)

1–3 Horseshoes (Medieval phase V) (14) ( )

4 Key with kidney-shaped bow. Medieval. ( )

5 Key with circular bow. (Medieval phase V)

6 Rotary key. (14)

7 Barrel-padlock with attached nail. ( )

8 Socketed spike. (13)

9–10 T-shaped clamps. Roman. ( )

11 Y-shaped clamp. (13)
FIG. 50. Architectural fragments; iron objects (pp. 76 78-80).
12. Cauldron. The surviving fragment derives from the everted rim and globular side. Medieval. ( )

13. Hasp. (Medieval phase V)

14. Half of a pair of shears. (Medieval phase V)

15. Knife with thick cylindrical handle. (8)

Scabbard with inlaid ornament. (2) See pl. VIc and p. 79.

**INTAGLIO** (fig. 27 no. 6 and plate VIa) by Martin Henig.

Intaglio is of high quality are rare in Britain, and this gem is of some importance as a reflection of the artistic tastes and aspirations of an early settler in the colonia.\(^2\) It is cut on a light green chalcedony (plasma), which contains a few dark impurities. Its surface is a convex oval and has suffered some degree of wear. (Dimensions: 8.5 × 6.5 × 2.0 mm)

The subject is Diana (Artemis), dressed in a short tunic and wearing boots, her hair tied in a knot at the crown of her head, running towards the right. In her left hand she holds a bow and with her right she takes an arrow from the quiver which hangs behind her back. A hound is depicted bounding along beside her.

Diana ‘Venatrix’ frequently appears in this guise on gems. Examples from Segontium near Caernarvon and from Chollerford, Northumberland may be noted together with others from sites abroad.\(^3\) The same figure is shown on reliefs, statues and figurines as well as on a bronze medallion of Antoninus Pius.\(^4\) There can be little doubt that all these works are derived from a 4th-century masterpiece of Greek sculpture. Sestieri suggests that the original may have been a statue by Kephisodotos the Younger, son of Praxiteles, and which, according to Pliny, stood in Rome within the Porticus Octaviae.\(^5\)

In his discussion of the Thorvaldsen collection of gems, Fossing writes ‘A remarkable group of gems is worked in green plasma; they have a convex engraved side and are often decorated with reproductions of well-known sculptures; they belong especially to the beginning of the Empire.’\(^6\) Whether gem-engravers actually took a conscious decision to produce a series of fine ‘statue types’ on plasma may be doubted, but the beauty of the material does lend itself as a medium for simple themes each meticulously executed. A gem from Ephesus, now in Munich, has already been mentioned as showing Diana;\(^7\) other fine plasmas include an Apollo Sauroktonos in the British Museum, and an Athena Parthenos in Copenhagen, but first and foremost (as being from a Romano-British context) we should recall the gems showing Methe (from Bath and Caerwent), a Cupid with a bow (from Richborough) and a Victory holding a palm branch (from Colchester).\(^8\) These together with other plasmas from British sites,\(^9\) would all appear to date from the 1st century A.D.

\(^2\) It was found in a medieval context, but like the other plasmas cited below, it can be dated to the early empire on stylistic grounds. The possibility that it was worn by an officer of Legio II Augusta during the fortress phase of the site should be borne in mind; hunting was a popular diversions in the Roman army.


\(^5\) Fossing, Thorvaldsen gems (1929), 24.


\(^7\) M. Henig in B. W. Gunliffe, Roman Bath (1969), 82 no. 13 (Bath and Caerwent); J. P. Bushe-Fox, Excavations at Richborough, IV (1949), 150 and plate LV no. 261 (Richborough); Colchester and Essex Museum 655. 1941.

\(^8\) Other plasmas (not adapted from works of art): a Cupid making an offering at a rustic shrine (Springhead,
CANDELABRUM FOOT OF PURBECK MARBLE (PLATE Vc)
This takes the form of a rectangular moulded base with animal feet at the four corners and a socket in the top surface for the end of the shaft. The base originally measured 28 x 28 cm by 10 cm high, while the socket hole will have been 9 cm square by 5 cm deep. In general form it resembles the lower part of the bronze table-lamp stand from Flixborough, Lincs, which has been assigned to the 2nd century A.D. (see I. A. Richmond, Roman Britain, in the Britain picture series (Collins), London 1947, p. 54 and plate). For another stone British candelabrum, part of the shaft, cf. I. A. Richmond, ‘Part of the stem of a Monumental Candelabrum of stone from York’, Ant. J. XXVI (1946), 1–10; and for the use of Purbeck marble cf. G. Dunning, ‘The Purbeck Marble Industry in the Roman period’, Arch. Newsletter I, part 11 (1949), 15, where it is shown that this material was used down to the middle of the 2nd century A.D. and subsequently only employed during the 4th century, and then only on a very limited scale.

JET PLAQUE (FIG. 29 NO. 5 AND PLATE VIIb)
Plaque carved in relief with seated male figure, nude, blowing a horn which he holds in his right hand. The left hand is held near the ear (not shown) as if listening, the hair (or some form of head-dress) is shown by a series of dots. Compare the horn blowing Celtic god from the famous composite capital at Girencester (J. M. C. Toynbee, Art in Roman Britain (1962), cat. no. 90, pl. 99). The back of the plaque has been scored as if to give a keying for adhesive. It was probably used to decorate a casket, cf. W. Hagen, ‘Kaiserzeitlicher Gegatarbeiten aus dem rheinischem Germanien’, Bonner Jahrbücher CXLII (1937), no. K7 Taf. 41 abb. 2 and p. 141, with part of a figure in relief; cf. also a six-sided plaque from a late Roman level on the London Walbrook site, now in the Guildhall Museum (accession no. 18358). The Walbrook example has simple incised decoration only and traces of cement still adhering to the back.

IRON SCAFFARD (PLATE Vc)
Scabbard of iron with inlaid ornament visible on the radiograph. Found in trench BI layer 116 (horizon 2). The design of the inlay consists of four simple motifs arranged one above the other against a hatched background. From top to bottom they are: a quatrefoil formed by interlocking arcs; a building shown as three columns surmounted by a pediment from which project ‘horns’; a second quatrefoil; and a schematically rendered arrow. Four sheaths of this type are known from Britain: two from Hod Hill (J. W. Brailsford, Hod Hill I (1962), 137–8 and plates III and IV, I. A. Richmond, Hod Hill II (1968), 137–8 and pl. XL); one from Waddon Hill (G. Webster, ‘The Roman Military advance under Ostorius Scapula’, Arch. J. CXV (1958), 92 no. 217 and pl. XII; and one from Richborough (J. P. Bushe-Fox, Richborough IV (1949), pl. XXXIII no. 74). For Continental examples see most recently E. B. Thomas, Helme, Schilde, Dolche, Studien über römisch-pannonische Waffenfunke (Budapest 1971), 45–53 and the references pp. 54–5 to other studies of decorated dagger sheaths and individual finds made outside Pannonia.29

ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS (FIG. 39)
Nos 1 and 3–7 are of coarse-grained oolitic freestone, probably from the Inferior Oolite of the adjacent Cotswolds. No. 2 is similar but contains large shell fragments. Only half the width of nos 1, 3 and 4 is drawn.
1 Dwarf column capital and part of shaft, lathe-turned. Burnt. From trench AVIII layer 9 (section AB, horizon 13).
2 Part of cornice block with traces of stucco on the moulded face. Surviving length 36 cm. Burnt. From trench BVIII layer 8 (section AB, horizon 14).

Kent, in an early 2nd-century context; a dolphin (Bushe-Fox, Richborough IV (1949), 125 and PLATE XXXV no. 90); a bird (B. W. Cunliffe, Excavations at Fishbourne 1961–1969, II (1971), 88–9 no. 2, period 1).
29. Mansell Spratling drew our attention to this reference.
Small column-capital, lathe-turned, with a lathe-pivot hole 25 mm square and 70 cm deep in the top centre. Burnt. From trench BIX layer 11 (section AB, building-debris, unstratified).

Part of imbricated column shaft. From trench AVII, residual.

Door-pivot block, roughly hewn. From trench AI layer 102 (section EF, horizon 2).

(Not illustrated) Architrave-block moulded with two fasciae and bearing a transverse lewis-hole in the top centre. As it measures 29 cm high by 55 cm deep by only 71 cm long complete it must be part of the entablature of a blind colonnade. In the under-surface at one end a socket for a U-shaped clamp indicates its earlier use inverted as part of a larger block; wear on the under-surface indicates its later use, again inverted, as paving. From trench AIX, layer 22 (section AB, horizon 13). A second block of identical profile 76 cm long occurred in the same layer, and a third 86 cm long was found by Henry Hurst in 1969 immediately in front of the colonia wall.

(Not illustrated) Fragment of plain column shaft; diameter 28 cm, surviving length 40 cm. One end is worn and the stone is burnt. From trench AX, residual.

**ANTEFIXES (fig. 51)**

All from Trench BX layer 27 (horizon 5) except no. 1 from trench AVIII layer 15 (horizon 5), and no. 7 from trench BI layer 116 (horizon 2).

1 Three fragments from the same die, two of which overlap and must be from separate antefixes. The two pieces used in the reconstruction appear to have been part of the same antefix as they both show the same effect of faulty impression: a ‘double image’ with the final impression 0.5 cm higher than the first. The design is of seven palm branches (or fir trees) in two rows.

2 A single fragment. The design shows the lower part of a stylized face framed by raised diagonal lines. A lock of long hair descends to the level of the chin.

3 Drawing reconstructed from two pieces from the same die. The fragments overlap each other and must be from separate antefixes. The design shows a stylized face with flowing hair flanked by two long-beaked birds. The corner of a striped head-dress appears on the left.

4 A single fragment from an antefix with non-representational design of lines. Middle part of left-hand edge only.

5 A single fragment. The design shows an extended neck and the lower part of a chin flanked by two plants with pendulous buds or leaves. The lateral edges of the antefix are bordered by a ridged band.

6 A single fragment with plant design similar but not identical to that of antefix 5. No edges remain to show its position on the tile.

7 A single fragment from the lower edge of an antefix. Finer fabric than that of the other examples.

8 A single piece showing the left-hand corner of an antefix with a design of spiralling and wavy lines.

The antefixes have good continental parallels of the right date in examples from Vindonissa, occupied c. A.D. 45–100 (Vindonissa Illustrata (Brugg 1962), 62 and plate p. 63). The best British parallels come from Caerleon, cf. G. C. Boon, Isca (Cardiff 1972), 27 and fig. 14 (especially example ‘C’ which has palm branches like antefix 1 in this report). See also W. F. Grimes, Holt, Denbighshire, the works depot of the Twentieth Legion at Castle Lyons (1930), 136–9, and fig. 58; and R.C.H.M. (Eng.) Eburacum (1962), 52b and 114a, and PLATES 38–9.

**TILE STAMPS (fig. 51)**

In all fifteen tile stamps were found during the excavations, of which only one survived complete.

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FIG. 51. Terracotta antefixes, tile stamps and other inscribed objects (pp. 80, 82–5).
These can be divided into three groups: (i) Those which bore the letters R.P.G. alone. (ii) Those which bore the letters R.P.G. with a second line containing in abbreviated form the names of the duoviri of the colonia. In one case (no. 12 below) the unequivocal abbreviation II VIR occurs for the first time on a tile stamp from the city. (iii) No. 13 below, a solitary example of the stamp TPLF, already recorded from Gloucester and other sites in Gloucestershire. Finally there are nos 14 and 15 below which cannot be attributed to any of the above groups.

In the descriptions that follow reference is made to the article in the *Journal of Roman Studies* XLV (1955) by Mrs E. M. Clifford, ‘Stamped tiles found in Gloucestershire’, cited here as ‘Clifford’. H refers to the height of the letters. The number or symbol in brackets refers to the archaeological context of the find and items are also correlated to the preliminary publication by R. P. Wright, *JRS* LVIII (1968), 212.

(i) Stamps with the letters R.P.G. alone (= Wright no. 48)

1. RP[G
   H. 30 mm on a piece of flat tile 4.8 cm thick. A new die.
2. R]PG
   H. 28 mm on a tegula. A new die.
3. R]P[G
   H. 25 mm on a piece of flat tile 4.4 cm thick. A new die.
4. RPG
   H. about 25 mm on an imbrux. A new die.
5. RPG
   H. about 25 mm on an imbrux. A new die.
6. RPG
   The ‘R’ has been impressed twice. The actual height of the die was 31 mm. The ‘P’ is 30 mm, the ‘G’ 27 mm. The flat tile on which the stamp is impressed is about 30 mm thick; it has been trimmed to a triangular shape in the base of which a triangular notch has been chipped.
7. RP[G
   H. about 25 mm. Of this fragmentary stamp on a flat tile, probably a tegula, only the mutilated letter ‘G’ survives.
8. R]PG
   H. 12 mm on an imbrex.

(ii) Stamps with the letters R.P.G. and the abbreviated names of duoviri (= Wright no. 48)

9. R·P[·G····· P[··· (or B,D,R)
   H. about 15 mm on an imbrux. Clifford nos 4 and 5 have an ‘R’ and a ‘P’ respectively below the ‘R’ of the first line but the die here corresponds to neither.
10. R]P[G····]
    H. 17 mm on an imbrux. Clifford does not illustrate a stamp where a ‘T’ occurs below a ‘P’. The letter following the ‘T’ is faint. Above the upright of the ‘P’ is a U-shaped impression.
11. R[P·G····· O[··· (or Q)
    H. about 19 mm on a piece of flat tile. Clifford does not illustrate a stamp where an ‘O’ or a ‘Q’ occurs immediately below the ‘R’.
12. R]P·G···· II] VIR|ET|G
    H. 16 mm on an imbrux. There is a break between the ‘P’ and the ‘G’ but not on the surviving portion to the left of the ‘P’. For the form of the ligatured ET compare *Trans. B.G.A.S.*, LXXXII (1965), fig. 17, no. 1 (Bon Marché).
(iii) _Other stamps_ (= Wright nos 49 and 51)

13 T]PLF

H. 14 mm on a flat tile 27 mm thick, presumably part of a tegula. The same as or similar to Clifford no. 15.

14 A fragment of tile on which a vertical upright with an exaggerated serif and the tip of a second serif only survive. The serif cannot be exactly matched.

15 (14) DEC LV[ (retrograde)

H. 55 mm on a flat tile or tegula. This has the same legend as the orthograde tile stamps from Berkeley (Glos.), which read DEC LVII. The barred ‘D’ is used as the symbol for 500 and the stamp could theoretically represent the number 657, but as Dr Graham Webster has suggested it probably gave the names, in abbreviated form, of the owner of the tile works. For the Berkeley tiles see F. Haverfield _Ephemeris Epigraphica_ IX (Additamenta Quinta, 1913) and _CIL_ VII p. 652 no. 1288, and for an illustration, _V.C.H. Somerset_ I, 285.

**OTHER INSCRIBED OBJECTS (FIG. 31)**

16 _Inscribed stone_ (= Wright no. 4). Rectangular oolite block 100 x 80 mm, up to 90 mm thick. On the face two lines of writing have been roughly cut:

\[
\begin{align*}
&C \text{I} \text{V} / \text{X} [ \\
&V \text{T} \text{O} \text{P}\text{I}\text{I}\text{I} [ \\
\end{align*}
\]

The stone resembles a ‘building record’ but may be the reused part of a larger inscription. Possible restorations are given by Wright.

17 (9) _Graffito_ (= Wright no. 41). Scratched on a fragment of yellow wall plaster.

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{N}\text{C} \text{I} \text{T} \text{I} \text{N} \\
&\text{T} \text{I} \text{A} \text{C} \text{I} \text{T} \text{A} \\
\end{align*}
\]

18 (3) _Graffito_ (= Wright no. 55). Scratched on the underside, just outside the foot-ring, of a Dr. 18 or 18/31.

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{R} \text{V} \text{F} \text{I} \\
\end{align*}
\]

19 (4) _Graffito_ (= Wright no. 57). Cut on the curved wall of a Dr. 24/5. (4)

\[
\begin{align*}
&C \text{A} \text{P} \text{I} \text{T} \text{O} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Wright reads T]A C I T A

20 _Graffito_ (= Wright no. 54). Cut inverted on the curved wall of a Dr. 55.

\[
\begin{align*}
&M \text{A} \text{X} \text{V} \text{M} \text{I} \\
\end{align*}
\]

21 _Stamped amphora handle_

\[
\begin{align*}
&T \text{V} \text{P} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Stamp on a bifid Amphora handle, cf. M. C. Callender, _Roman Amphorae_ (1965), no. 1746 1st example, FIG. 19.29 from Augst. Perhaps from a vessel similar to Dressel form 30. Source of origin unknown. Dates from the mid 1st century into the 2nd.31

**COINS**

The following abbreviations are used in this section:

- **AMG** H. de la Tour, _Atlas des Monnaies Gauloises_ (1892)
- **LRBC** R. A. G. Carson, P. V. Hill and J. P. C. Kent, _Late Roman Bronze Coinage_ (1960)
- **RIC** H. Mattingly, E. A. Sydenham and others, _Roman Imperial Coinage_ (1925–1967)

All coins are AE5 or AE4 unless otherwise described. We are indebted to Dr J. P. C. Kent for advice on the identification and presentation of Hoard 3.

**Single finds**

Only nos 1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 48 and 55 can be assigned to horizons. Horizon numbers are given in brackets.

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31. Identification and discussion by Jeremy Patterson.
1 Nero, as, RIC 315, A.D. 64–6. (1)
2 Nero, as, RIC 329, A.D. 64–6. (2)
3 Nero, as, RIC 329.
4 Vespasian, dupondius, RIC 754b, A.D. 77–8. (2)
5 Vespasian, dupondius, RIC 755/6.
6 Domitian, as, RIC 272.
7 Trajan, sestertius, RIC 543, A.D. 103–11. (8)
8 M. Aurelius, sestertius, RIC 964/979/1009.
9 Julia Domna, denarius, RIC 572, A.D. 196–211. (10)
10 Elagabalus, denarius, RIC 108.
11 Illegible sestertius, 2nd/3rd century. (15)
12–13 Illegible dupondii.
14 Valerian, antoninianus, RIC 67.
15–16 Gallienus, antoniniani, RIC 296, —.
17–18 Claudius II, RIC 261, —.
19–22 Victorinus, RIC 51, 61, 106, 112.
23–5 Tetricus I, RIC 76, 85, 154.
26 Probus, rev. FIDES MILITVM.
27–30 Illegible radiates.
31–5 Barbarous radiates, revv. Mars, Pax, Pax, Pyre, Trophy.
36 Carausius, RIC 101.
57 Allectus, quinarius, RIC 55.
38–40 Constantine I, RIC Trier 368, LRBC 2, 367.
41 Crispus, RIC London 211.
42 Urbs Roma, LRBC 190.
43–5 Constantinopolis, LRBC 66, 66, 71.
46–7 Constantine II, LRBC 186, 203.
48 Illegible, rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS, A.D. 330–41. (14)
49 Theodora, LRBC 113.
50–2 Constans, LRBC 131, 142, 150.
52 Magnentius, LRBC 55.
54 Barbarous, rev. Falling horseman.
55 Valentinian I, LRBC 1315.
56 Valens, LRBC 513, A.D. 367–75. (13)
57–60 Valens, LRBC 528/532, 528/532, 528/532, 1427.
61–2 Gratian, LRBC 529, 1016.
63 Maximus, LRBC 560.
64 Theodosius I, LRBC 800/4.
65 Arcadius, LRBC 569.
66–7 Illegible, revv. VICTORIA AVGGG.
68–70 Illegible AE3.
71–8 Illegible AE4.
Hoard 1 scattered in trench AIX layer 22, horizon 13 (section AB, fig. 5).
A.D. 330–5
3 Trier: Constantine I, LRBC 53, 60, 72
2 Constantine II, LRBC 56, 68
3 Urbs Roma, LRBC 76, 85, 85
1 Constantinopolis, LRBC 59
2 Lyons: Constantius II, LRBC 189, 204
1 Urbs Roma, LRBC 205
EXCAVATIONS AT THE NEW MARKET HALL, GLOUCESTER, 1966-7

1 Arles: Constantine I, LRBC 367
1 Constantine II, LRBC 379
1 Mm. illegible: Urbs Roma
A.D. 337-41

2 Trier: Constantius II, LRBC 132, 132
1 Theodora, LRBC 120
1 Lyons: Constantine II, LRBC 241
A.D. 341-6
1 Trier: Constans, LRBC 140

20 TOTAL

Hoard 2 scattered in the debris of the destroyed hypocaust in trench CI (p. 17)

Pre-A.D. 388
1 Constantine II, LRBC 88
2 Constans, LRBC 142, 164
3 Constantius II, LRBC 204, —, —
1 AE3 clipped from AE2 of Magnentius, LRBC 258
2 Valens, LRBC 285, 515
3 Gratian, LRBC 503, 533, —
1 AE3 clipped from AE2 of Maximus, LRBC 379-82

Post-A.D. 388
1 VICTORIA AVGGG Valentinian II, Lyons
1 Theodosius, mm. illegible
2 Arcadius, mm. illegible
1 Obv. illegible
1 SALVS REIPVBLICA Valentinian II, mm. illegible
1 Theodosius, mm. illegible
1 Arcadius, mm. illegible

Undated
42 Illegible AE3
28 Illegible AE4

101 TOTAL

Hoard 3 scattered with the late Roman group (pp. 30, 86) in trench BVIII layer 8, horizon 14 (section AB, fig. 5).

Pre-A.D. 388
1 Massalia, AMG 1673
2 Barbarous radiates, revv. Pax
1 Urbs Roma, LRBC 190
2 Theodora, LRBC 115, 113
2 Constantine II, LRBC 93, 239-41
4 Constantius II, LRBC 108, 230, —, —
3 Constans, LRBC 33, 456, —
2 Barbarous AE3, revv. Victories holding shield
4 Barbarous AE3, revv. Falling horseman
3 Valens, LRBC 322, 485, 520
1 Gratian, LRBC 505
2 Obv. illegible, revv. GLORIA ROMANORVM
4 Theodosius, LRBC 787, 787, 790, 790
2 Maximus, LRBC 560, —
1 Flavius Victor, mm. illegible

Post-A.D. 388

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Undated

34 Illegible AE4

181 TOTAL

LATE ROMAN GROUP—TRENCH BVIII LAYERS 8 & 9. Horizon 14 (section AB, FIG. 5). Coin-hoard no. 5 from the same deposit, dated post-A.D. 388, is published immediately above.

Calcite-gritted ware (FIG. 32) The fabric is grey throughout unless otherwise described.

1–6 Narrow-mouthed jars. Shell tempered.
7 As above but fabric fired buff/yellow.
8 As above but with frilling decoration.
9 Narrow-mouthed jar. Shell tempered but less liberally applied than in other examples. Fabric fired buff/green.
11 Flanged bowl. Shell tempered.
12 Rim of narrow-mouthed jar. Pink fabric with large pieces of shell tempering. Tempering on the surface has fallen out leaving a vesicular effect but the vessel originally had a smooth surface.
13 Base of large vessel the same fabric as 12. Both pieces of same jar.
14 Flanged bowl with burnished vertical lines inside and outside the vessel. Fine grey ware, tending to flake.
15 Flanged bowl with ridges on outside made while still on the wheel. Shell tempered.
16 Base of small vessel. Shell tempered.
17 Base of large vessel. Shell tempered. Fabric fired buff with very rough finish.
18 Base of large vessel. Shell tempered.
19 Straight-sided bowl. Shell tempered.
20 Narrow-mouthed jar. Limestone tempered.

Plain wares (FIG. 33)

21 Grey ware narrow-mouthed jar, burnished on the outside.
22 Grey ware jar burnished outside and on inside of rim.
23 Grey ware narrow-mouthed jar with burnished band on outside ridge of rim.
24 Grey ware narrow-mouthed jar burnished outside and inside of rim.
25 Grey ware flanged bowl burnished on flange and in band on body.
26 Hard grey ware sherd from body of large closed vessel. Burnished in bands and decorated with burnished semicircles and vertical lines.
FIG. 32. Trench BVIII layer 8: calcite-gritted ware (p. 36).
FIG. 35. Trench BVIII layer 8: plain fabrics (pp. 86, 89).
27 Two-handled grey ware bowl with heavily burnished design on neck. Burnished finish throughout.
29 Rim of grey ware vessel burnished on inside only.
30 Bowl of Severn valley type with mica content. Burnished in band on rim.
31 Bowl of Severn valley fabric with glossy finish throughout.
32 Bowl of Severn valley type. Fabric rougher and harder than other examples. Burnished on the outside in wide bands and with lattice decoration.
33 Base in Severn valley fabric with glossy finish on outside.
34 Narrow-mouthed jar in white/grey clay. Lumps of gritty tempering appear on the surface.
37 Amphora fragment. Hard red fabric containing large undispersed lumps of chalky yellow filler. The outside surface is ridged vertically and coated in white slip. The several body sherds remaining indicate a minimum height of 45 cm. See p. 91.
37a Rim of Amphora. Yellow fabric with gritty but even consistency.
37b Tip of Amphora. Same fabric as 37a. Same vessel.

**Colour coated ware** (Fig. 34)

38 Mortarium in buff fabric with thin burnt yellow colour coat throughout.
39 Small jar in grey fabric fired orange. Thin brown/black metallic colour coat outside and on inside of rim.
41 Mortarium shaped vessel in fine white fabric. Thick orange/green colour coat throughout. Rouletted on the outside and with white painted decoration on the inside. Two pieces.
43 Red ware bowl in soft and friable buff/orange fabric. Several pieces.
44 Red ware bowl in grey fabric fired red then orange. Circular daubs of white paint over stamped rings.

45–50 Red ware bowls.

Undrawn sherds with colour coat:
Flat sherd from base of large vessel in rough white clay with matt chocolate-colour coat throughout.
Stump of handle from closed rouletted vessel (?flask) in buff/grey fabric with matt black colour coat outside.
Rouletted body sherd in buff/grey fabric with black-colour coat outside.
Rouletted body sherd in rough white fabric with black-colour coat throughout.
Fragment of flask (as K1) in hard grey fabric fired orange with purple/brown metallic colour coat outside.
Fragment of flagon (as K2) in rough grey fabric with thick matt black-colour coat outside.
Sherd from red ware bowl (as 48) with lustrous dark red-colour coat on soft buff fabric.
Sherd from red ware bowl (as 46).
Red ware body sherd with design as H15 in type series. Fig. 20 (Argonne ware).
Red ware rouletted sherd from bowl (as 44).
Red ware rouletted sherd from bowl (as 46).
Small red ware mortarium sherd glazed on the outside only and with plain buff fabric with grits on the inside.

**Small finds** (Fig. 34)

**Objects of Bronze**

1 Fragment of bronze bowl. The reserved panels bear traces of blue, red and yellow enamel.
2 Stylus, twisted for half its length and with wedge-shaped tip.
3 Hook attachment for belt.
FIG. 34. Trench BVIII layer 8: colour-coated fabrics and small finds (pp. 89, 91).
4. Part of semicircular embossed plate with central iron pin or rivet.
5. Rivet-head incised with cross-hatching.
6. Part of nail cleaner.
7. Pin from pennannular brooch or belt buckle.
8. Ring with round section decorated with oblique grooves. ?part of pennannular brooch.

**Objects of bone**
9. Perforated tine with partly flattened sides at the blunt end. Surface polished from handling. ?Packing needle.
11. Double-sided comb. The teeth are carved from a series of transverse strips (of which only two survive) which are held by iron rivets between a pair of longitudinal strips.

**Objects of terracotta**

**Objects of stone**
13. Whetstone fragment, of fine micaceous sandstone. One side polished from handling.
14. Whetstone, fragment, comprising a ground-down potsherd of Severn valley ware. One side scored with saw marks.
15. Whetstone fragment, of fine micaceous sandstone; square section, worn oval with use.
16. Whetstone fragment, of fine micaceous sandstone. Several incised lines on one shoulder and polished from handling.
17. Hammerstone of fine micaceous sandstone. Pockmarked at both ends from use. Several incised lines indicate its use as a whetstone.

**Residues suggesting a workshop area** (not drawn)
Small lump of bronze slag.
Globule of bronze dross.
Dozen oddments of sheet bronze clippings.
Three scraps of pieces of sheet bronze plate.
Three parallel-sided flat bronze strips.
Two dozen small and corroded scraps of bronze.
Several shapeless lumps of lead all of which were in a molten state when deposited on the occupation.

*A North African amphora* (fig. 35, no. 57) by Dr D. P. S. Peacock
The vessel is in a deep red-brown fabric with an off-white slip on the outer surface showing vertical streaking or smoothing. Thin sectioning reveals an optically isotropic ground mass of fired clay with a scatter of angular or subangular quartz grains ranging up to 0.5 mm across, although the average size is about 0.1 mm. Very rarely, well rounded grains are present, and one small fragment of plagioclase felspar was noted. The vessel is represented solely by body sherds but sufficient remains to suggest a large vessel of cylindrical form.

Amphorae of identical form and fabric are now known to have been produced in the Byzacium region of North Africa (F. Zevi and A. Tchernia, *Ant. Africaines*, III (1969), 173–214). They are particularly common in the Mediterranean area and are known from other sites in Britain. It is likely that the industry became important after c. A.D. 260, when Spanish oil production may have been disrupted by Germanic invasions, a view confirmed by the presence of African amphorae in the destruction deposits at Athens, dated to A.D. 267. The vessels are also common in 5th-century contexts (e.g., in the roof of the baptistery at Albenga in Italy) and the Gloucester sherd is one of
FIG. 35. Medieval limestone-gritted cooking-pots (p. 93).
the few pieces from Britain which can be assigned with reasonable certainty to this phase of the industry.

MEDIEVAL POTTERY
We have distinguished twenty-four pottery types. Some types, especially nos 6, 7 and 23, may prove to contain disparate varieties of form, but our material did not allow further subdivision. The pottery occurred in groups which, as shown later, can be arranged in six successive phases all falling within the 12th and 13th centuries. A Roman numeral indicates the phase in which each type first appears. For notation see p. 99.

1-10 Limestone-gritted cooking-pots (Figs 35 & 36). These vessels, like types 14–18 below, are commonly coated on the outside with soot and on the inside with a deposit resembling kettle-fur. The fabric is soapy to the touch and includes lumps of limestone averaging about 0.7 mm in size; the core is grey and the surface, where not discoloured by use, is orange-brown. All types have sagging bases and all have baggy sides except type 2, which is usually straight-sided, and types 8–9, which are copies of the more common types 15–17. Finger-tip decoration occurs on the rims of types 2, 6 and 7.

1. Everted rim of small diameter (less than 150 mm). (I)
3. Flange-rim. (I)
4. Very sharply everted rim (more than 55 degrees from the vertical). (I)
5. Everted rim, slight and tapering. (I)
6. Everted rim, normal. (I)
7. Everted rim, thickened at the lip. (I)
8. Everted rim with pinched-in lip. (III)
9. Concave rim with folded-in lip (IV)

11–13 Miscellaneous vessels of the same fabric as the above (Fig. 36).

11. Acute-angled dish pierced with holes 5 mm in diameter (AIXS) or larger. Discussion: Antiquaries Journal XXXIX (1959), 242 and Museums Journal LX (1961), 254. (II)
12. Open dish. Discussion: Oxoniensa XXIII (1958), 64. (III) A variant in Malvernian fabric (Fig. 39 no. 8) first appears in (V).
13. Fish-dish with sparse glaze on the interior. (VI)

14–18 Malvernian and sand-gritted cooking-pots (Fig. 36). These fabrics are sandy to the touch, with inclusions averaging about 0.5 mm in size; core and surface are of the same colours as types 1–10. Mr Alan Vince, who is currently working on these types, tells us that the inclusions typically consist of mineral fragments and lumps of igneous and metamorphic rock such as Peacock has shown to derive from the Pre-Cambrian outcrop of the Malvern Hills. All examples of types 15–18 appear to be Malvernian, as does one example (BVNE) of type 14, but the other vessels classified as type 14 are of a different sandy fabric. All types have straight sides and sagging bases.

14. Collar-rim. (V)
15. Everted rim with pinched-in lip. (II)
16. Concave rim with rolled-in lip (III)
17. Concave rim with folded-in lip. (IV)
18. As 17 but with patchy green glaze on the lower part of the interior. One example (BIN) bears narrow chevron-rouletting on the side and lip. (V)

19–24 Jugs (Fig. 37). The limestone grits of types 20 and 21 are commonly dissolved out on the interior surface of the vessel, which must therefore have contained an acid. We are grateful to Messrs D. C. Mynard and R. G. Thomson for isolating types 19 and 24 respectively.

32 At the Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton. We are indebted to Mr Vince for telling us of this unpublished research.
33. Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society, XXXIV (1968), 419.
FIG. 56. Medieval cooking-pots etc.: 10–13 limestone-gritted, 14–18 Malvernian and sand-gritted (p. 95).
FIG. 57. Medieval jugs (pp. 95, 96).

20 Pitcher of limestone-gritted fabric (as types 1–10), unglazed. The strap-handle is plain and the spout tubular; one example (AVW) bears portcullis-stamps on the neck and lip. Discussion of form: Oxoniensia XVII (1955), 94. (I)

21 Tripod pitcher of limestone-gritted fabric (as last) with more or less uniform green glaze on the exterior of the vessel and on the interior of the lip. The vessel occurs with one or (AVW) two strap-handles which may be slashed, stabbed or (FIG. 39 no. 10) scalloped; the spout is tubular or pulled. Combed decoration is typical; rouletting and applied strips (FIG. 38 no. 18) are exceptional. Discussion: Trans. B.G.A.S., LXVIII (1949), 38. (I)

22 Tripod pitcher of sandy fabric with very sparse greenish-brown glaze on the exterior. The fabric is grey in the core and brown on the surface, and tends to flake on the interior; there is white slip on the inside of the neck. Rouletting, on the side and lip, is of chevron (BXXII) or diamond pattern (Rt AVI–AVII). Discussion: Trans. Worcs Archaeological Society 3rd ser. I (1967), 29 (Worcester Group A). (II)

23 Jug of sandy grey fabric with lustrous green glaze on the exterior. The fabric is sometimes brown on the interior surface and there is, normally, white slip on the interior of the neck. The form, as represented from phase III onwards, has a rod-impressed strap-handle, a bridge spout, a thumbed base and body decoration of grooving and applied strips. Features present in later phases are rouletted applied strips (AVIIISW), rilling and line-rouletting (AVIIIINW), ring-stamps and rectangular notch-rouletting (BIE), combing and dot-rouletting (AXIISW), frilled bases and diamond notch-rouletting (BIE), blobs on the neck (BXXIN), ring-and-dot stamps and a face-mask on the neck (BVNE), thus including nearly all the repertoire of Ham Green ware. Discussion: Trans. B.G.A.S., LXXXII (1963), 118. (III) Variant forms in the same fabric include a jug (AIIIW) with scalloped handle and pinched spout and a tripod pitcher (Antiquaries Journal XX (1940), 108 FIG. 3) which may be represented by sherds in BIN and BVIN.

24 Jug of fine white fabric with lustrous green glaze on the exterior as made at Chilvers Coton, Nuneaton. Kilns: Medieval Archaeology XII (1968), 208. (VI)

Other jugs show distinctive body decoration of two kinds:

C Complex rouletting on type 23. Motifs include stars (Rt BIX–BX), chevrons (BIE), double saltires (BIN) and ring-and-dot (BIE, FIG. 39 no. 12). Discussion: Archaeologia Cambrensis CXVI (1967), 113–58. Variant forms with the same decoration are a jar of the same fabric with a frilled rim flange (BIN) and a jug of type 22 (BXXIN, FIG. 37 no. 22). (V)

P Polychrome decoration on fine red, buff or white fabric with lustrous brown or green glaze. (The white fabric is also represented by a ribbed rod-handle, AVW.) The decoration (BIN, BVIN) comprises brown and yellow pellets, applied strips, rosettes and painted lines. (VI)

Two pottery groups are illustrated separately:

Pit AXNE (fig. 38)

| 1–3 | Type 1 | 7 | Type 4 | 12–14 | Type 7 |
| 4–5 | Type 2 | 8–9 | Type 5 | 15–17 | Type 20 |
| 6   | Type 3 | 10–11 | Type 6 | 18 | Type 21 |

(For complete list see p. 99)

Pit BIE (fig. 39)

| 1–2 | Type 7 | 4–6 | Type 16 | 8 | Type 12 (Malvernian) |
| 3   | Type 15 | 7 | Type 18 | 9–11 | Type 21 |
| 12   | Type 23 with complex rouletting. |
Fig. 58. Pit AXNE: medieval pottery (p. 96).
FIG. 59. Pit BIE: medieval pottery (p. 96, 99).
13 Type 23 handle of variant form.

14 Atypical jug represented by a handle and lip. The fabric is sandy, off-white in the core and buff near the surface; the exterior bears thick mottled green glaze over a thick white slip.

(For complete list see p. 100)

**Dating**

We have analysed thirty-six groups of medieval pottery below. Every group includes residual Roman material and, doubtless, also residual medieval material; consequently the greater the number of pottery types present in any representative group, the later that group is likely to be. On this basis we have established the relative starting-dates of all types and have arranged the groups in six successive phases. The evidence for absolute initial dates is as follows:

**Phase I.** Type 21 is absent from and therefore later than a large group found with a coin of 1068–71 at 15–17 Berkeley Street in 1970 (Antiquaries Journal LII (1972), 44).

**Phase II.** Type 15 occurred in the foundation-trench of a wall apparently dated 1104–13 at St John’s Churchyard in 1973. (We are indebted to Messrs A. P. Garrod, H. R. Hurst and A. Vince for this information.)

**Phase III.** Type 23 resembles or includes Ham Green Ware, which occurred in a ringwork at Llantrithyd abandoned about 1160 (Trans. B.G.A.S. LXXXVI (1967), 202).

**Phase V.** Type 10 occurred at Stratton St Margaret with a coin of 1248–50 (Trans. B.G.A.S. LXVIII (1949), 41). The flared base seen in BIE (fig. 39 no. 12) ‘is not likely to date before 1250’ (Medieval Archaeology VII (1963), 151).

**Phase VI.** Polychrome jugs found at Weoley Castle ‘appear to be firmly dated c. 1250–80’ (ibid., 129).

**Notation**

The following table shows the number of vessels represented in each pit, each c(ellan) p(it) and each r(ober) t(rench). Every such feature is distinguished by an archaeological trench-number and every pit by a compass-point indicating its position within the trench; all may be located on plan (fig. 4) except pit BXIIIN, which lay 10 m due east of the north point as marked. In section CD (fig. 6) pit BIN appears as layer 2; in section EF (ibid.) pit AINE appears as layer 6 and rt AVI–AVII as layer 4/5. A number with a suffix includes a vessel with an unusual trait mentioned in the text, viz. f(inger-tip decoration), M(alvernian fabric), s(tamped decoration) or v(ariant form). An asterisk denotes a figured type; note that the figured type no. 22 combines a neck from pit BXIIIN with a base from rt AVI–AVII.

**Phase I: types 1–7, 19–21**

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**Phase II: above types plus 11, 15, 22**

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Associated bone object: FIG. 28 no. 27 (pit AINE), chessman
### Phase III: above types plus 8, 12, 16, 23

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Associated bronze object: FIG. 26 no. 36 (pit AVIW), loop fastener.
Associated stone object: FIG. 27 no. 4 (pit BIIIE), whorl.

### Phase IV: above types plus 9, 17

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</tbody>
</table>

### Phase V: above types plus 10, 14, 18 and Complex-rouletted jugs

|     | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | C |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Pit AIINE | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | 1 | 4 | -  | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Pit AIIW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | 2 | -  | -  | -  | -  | 1 | 1 | 3|
| Pit AXIISW | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | -  | 1* | -  | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | -  | -  |
| Pit BIE | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | -  | 1 | - | 1 | - | 4 | -  | 5* | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Pit BIVNE | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | -  | -  | 1 | -  | 1 | 5 | -  | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | -  | -  |
| Pit BXIIN | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | 2* | 3 | - | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | 1* | -  | 1 | 1 | 1* | -  | -  |
| Rt AI-AVII | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | 1 | -  | -  | -  | 1 | 1 | 5 | -  |
| Rt AI-IV-BIII | - | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | -  | -  | -  | 3 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | -  |
| Rt BIX-BX | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | -  | -  | -  | 2 | 1 | 1 | -  | -  | 2 | 2 | 3 | -  | -  |

Associated bronze objects, FIGS 26 and 27: no. 4 (rt AIV-BIII), ring-brooch; no. 21 (pit BIVNE), ring-brooch; no. 53 (pit BIE and another identical from pit AXIISW), double buckle; no. 34 (pit BIE), double buckle; no. 50 (rt BIX-BX), casket-key; no. 74 (rt BIX-BX), strap-end loop.
Associated iron objects, FIG. 30: no. 1 (pit AXIISW), horse-shoe; no. 5 (rt AIV-BIII), key; no. 13 (pit AXIISW), hasp; no. 14 (pit AIINE), shears.

### Phase VI: above types plus 13, 24 and Polychrome jugs

|     | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | C | P |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Pit AIIIE | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | -  | -  | -  | -  | 1* | -  | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | -  | 3 | 1* | -  | -  |
| Pit AVIW | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | 2 | 1 | -  | -  | 1 | 2 | -  | 1 | -  | -  | -  |
| Pit BIN | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | -  | -  | -  | 1m | -  | -  | 3 | 2 | 1 | -  | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7* | 1 | 2* | 2 |
| Pit BIINW | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | 1 | 1 | -  | -  | -  | 4 | -  | -  | -  | -  |
| Pit BVNE | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1* | 1m | -  | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6* | 1 | 9 | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  |
| Pit BVN | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 7 | 9 | - | 2 | -  | -  | -  | 2 | 3 | 6 | 1 | -  | 1 | 2 | -  | 8v | 1 | -  | 3 | -  |
| Pit BVIIIW | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | -  | -  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | -  | 4 | -  | 7 | 1 | -  | -  | -  | -  |

Associated stone objects, FIG. 27: no. 5 (pit BVNE and another identical from pit BIN), whorl; no. 5 (pit BVIN), whorl. 

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