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A Prehistoric and Roman Site at Barnwood near Gloucester

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A PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN SITE AT BARNWOOD NEAR GLOUCESTER

Communicated by

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THE preliminary account given here of discoveries made in the gravel beds at Barnwood during the past 25 years shows that these beds were laid down during the last Ice Age and that Palaeolithic man was then living in the neighbourhood. In the gravels, implements of St. Acheul, Le Moustier, and Aurignac cultures have been found. In the upper levels Tardenois or 'Pygmy' flints occur and also those of Neolithic and Bronze Age date. Later these gravel deposits became a burial ground for the people of the locality. The earliest burial is attributed to the Beaker period (2000-1800 B.C.). Of the regular graves the oldest belongs to a late Celtic age, while the others (over 100 burials and 50 cremations) are of the first two centuries of our era. Thus it will be seen that Barnwood is proving to be one of the most remarkable prehistoric sites so far discovered in Britain.

The site (see fig. 9) is a 40-acre field in the parish of Hucclecote some two miles from Gloucester, and is on the north side of the Roman highway known as the Ermine Street, which is the most direct route from Gloucester (Glevum) to Cirencester (Corinium), Silchester (Calleva) and London. It is 100 feet O.D. and about 80 feet above the river Severn.

I am indebted to many friends—authorities in their particular studies—for the reports describing the various finds: without their ready assistance this record could

not have been complete. In this connexion my special thanks are due to Sir Arthur Keith, F.R.S., whose interest in the site is such that he has taken the trouble to write the valuable introduction which follows.

THE BARNWOOD PEOPLE

by SIR ARTHUR KEITH, F.R.S.

BEFORE setting down the opinion I have formed of the racial nature of the people found by Mrs Clifford at Barnwood, let me first mention one or two matters which I think require statement. Most of the discoveries relating to the prehistoric life of England have been made in the course of industrial operations ; those recorded here by Mrs Clifford are no exception. We should have known nothing of the archaeological data which lay hid in that flat 40-acre field to the north of Ermine Street but for the fact that its earths and gravels were of value for industrial purposes. The field might have been turned over from one end to another and all human and other objects destroyed but for the presence on the spot of one who understood the value of these as records of the past, and who was willing to take the trouble to save them and submit them for report to experts. All who are interested in the past history of England are indebted to Mrs Clifford for what she has succeeded in doing.

To readers of her report the deciphering of the early history of Barnwood will appear to be a simple problem, but it did not seem so to me when the first human skeleton came to the Royal College of Surgeons, some twelve years ago. The same field was then yielding bones of fossil animals and the stone implements of ancient man, as well as human skeletons of modern type, lying six or even eight feet below the present surface of the soil. Bit by bit the story became clear. Men were living in the Severn Valley when the gravels and brickearths of Barnwood

were being laid down by the waters of the ancient Severn, but not a bone of these palaeolithic British men has been found in these deposits now almost completely explored. In the Bronze Age men lived over the deposits of palaeolithic date and buried their dead in them. One such grave was found ; I have already described the kind of man buried in that grave (see p. 218). Then in the Iron Age the same thing happened ; only one grave of this date (La Tène II) has been recognized for certain ; the young woman buried in the La Tène grave I have also described (see p. 224). But of the people who lived at Barnwood in the first and second centuries of our era I have as yet given no full account. Of these over 30 in number are known from skeletons—besides fragments of several more—and of all ages, young and old, but one must note the predominance of the middle-aged ; the very young and very old are relatively few. To give a full report on this Barnwood community—to record the many measurements made of skulls and limb-bones—would require much more space than can be spared to me here. Some day I hope to publish a monograph on the British people of the pre-Roman and Roman periods, so must withhold my data relating to the Barnwood people until that occasion comes. Meantime I propose merely to state, as briefly as I may, the conclusions I have reached as to their racial nature.

These Barnwood people were certainly not foreigners ; they were native British folk. This opinion is based upon a wide series of comparisons : (1) with the people who lived in Cornwall (Harlyn Bay) during and just before the Roman occupation of Britain ; (2) with skulls of pre-Roman date found at Glastonbury and adjacent sites—described by the late Sir William Boyd Dawkins ; (3) with skulls from Somerset mostly of Roman date, submitted to me by Mr St. George Gray ; (4) skulls from Dorset villages of Roman date collected and described by the late General Pitt-Rivers ; (5) human remains of burials

of pre-Roman graves in Hampshire, excavated by the late Mr Reginald Hooley; (6) collections of English skulls of Roman date preserved in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons and in that of the Guildhall, London; (7) numerous skulls of Roman date from the southeastern counties of England which I have had opportunities of examining during the past 25 years. From the study of these cranial collections I have come to the conclusion that the southern part of England from Kent to Cornwall was inhabited by peoples belonging to the same racial stock—throughout the centuries which preceded the landing of Cæsar and during the four centuries of the Roman occupation. The people at Barnwood had the same head form and face form as those who lived in the Dorset villages of Woodyates and Rotherley on the one hand, and as those on the shores of Harlyn Bay on the other. They were the same as the pre-Roman people of Hampshire. It is true that towards the East, a variant becomes common—a skull of the same dimensions as in the West, but with a flatter, less ridged, vault, with wider, more upright but less lofty foreheads, with wider and rather shorter faces. I look upon all as representatives of the people known to history as Belgæ. Further, I suppose the Belgæ to have been descendants of the later Celtic invaders, who came from the fairer stock of central Europe—or northwest central Europe. I make this presumption for two reasons: (1) the cranial and facial features seen in the Barnwood people still prevail amongst the modern inhabitants of the southwest of England; (2) it is very difficult to distinguish skulls from British graves of Roman date from those found in early Saxon burials. This difficulty I suppose to be due to the fact that the late Celtic invaders of Britain came from the same continental stock which afterwards gave our country her Saxon invaders. The real difference between Celt and Saxon lay in size of body rather than in shape and size of head. Thus the mean oblique length of the thigh

bones in 10 Barnwood men was 434 mm.—giving an average stature of 5 ft. 3 in. The tallest man was 5 ft. 7½ in., which is approximately the mean height of the Saxons excavated by General Pitt-Rivers at Winkelbury. The Dorset men from the Roman graves at Woodyates had a mean stature of 5 ft. 4.7 in., while those from the neighbouring village of Rotherley were only 5 ft. 1.5 in.—this showing a demarcation into local breeds. In stature the Barnwood men were taller than the Rotherley men, shorter than the Woodyates men, and very much below the Saxon mean.

One other point is worthy of mention. In the south-eastern counties of England, in graves of the Roman period, one comes across, not infrequently, round-headed people, identical in skull form with the type which still prevails in France south of the Seine. This round-headed Gaulish type also occurs in Dorset graves of Roman date but not one example has been found at Barnwood, nor at Harlyn Bay. At Barnwood—if I take the skulls of 22 people (12 men, 10 women) which Mrs Clifford sent to me before 1924, 11 of them are dolichocephalic (index under 75 but above 70) and 11 mesocephalic (under 80 but above 74.9). The Barnwood people were distinctly long-headed. The modern English are more round-headed, the head index being about 78.


The most remarkable result of my research into the cranial features of the Barnwood and other peoples of the Roman period in Britain is the degree of correspondence which prevails in all groups. The mean length of the skull in 12 men from Barnwood is 188.6 mm. ; eight men from Harlyn Bay gave 189.8 mm. The mean width of skull in the Barnwood men is 144.1 mm. (wide skulls) ; at Harlyn Bay 143.3 mm. The mean cephalic index of the Barnwood men is 74.8—on the border line between the middle and lower divisions. The Barnwood women had, as we should expect, smaller heads ; in 10 women ; mean length 181.6 mm. ; mean width 136.9 mm. ; index

75.4. These dimensions from the Barnwood skulls are almost the same as have been obtained from the examination of other groups of Romano-British people. The Winkelbury Saxons had a mean head length of 188 mm., a head width of 141 mm.—rather narrower than the mean width of their British forerunners. (Figs. 1-2)

The Barnwood people had high heads. Measured from basion to bregma the mean height of the males was 135.1 mm., of the women 131.4. The highest point of the vault in the men's skulls rose 120 mm. above the Frankfurt plane; in the women 115.2 mm. It is in height of head that the Barnwood people show the greatest departure from the usual Belgic type. In point of size of brain the Barnwood people stood somewhat above the English people of today.

Some light regarding the culture status of the Barnwood people can be obtained from an examination of their teeth and jaws. In nearly all of them the incisor teeth met edge to edge, whereas in the majority of modern English the lower incisors bite behind the upper—a result of lessened mastication. The crowns of the chewing teeth—even in the relatively young (30-40 years) show degrees of wear never met with in modern English people—a result of grit in their meal and of toughness of their food. On the other hand caries of the teeth was uncommon. Of 11 adult males 2 had complete sets of healthy teeth, 1 had 2 carious teeth; 1 had 3 carious teeth; 1 had 7 carious teeth. Only 3 suffered from caries (today we should expect at least 7); 2 had complete sets; the remainder had lost one or more teeth from alveolar abscess. In 2 of these men 7 teeth had been lost from abscess; in 1 9 teeth and in 1 16 teeth. Of 14 women 6 had complete sets of healthy teeth; 3 had carious teeth; 7 had lost one or more from dental or alveolar abscess. Remarkable, too, is the fact that in the Barnwood people—as in the other Celtic peoples of England—there was a tendency for the wisdom teeth to become



Fig. 1.  PROFILE OF A BARNWOOD SKULL, MALE, PREDOMINANT TYPE
Ph. Sydney Pitcher

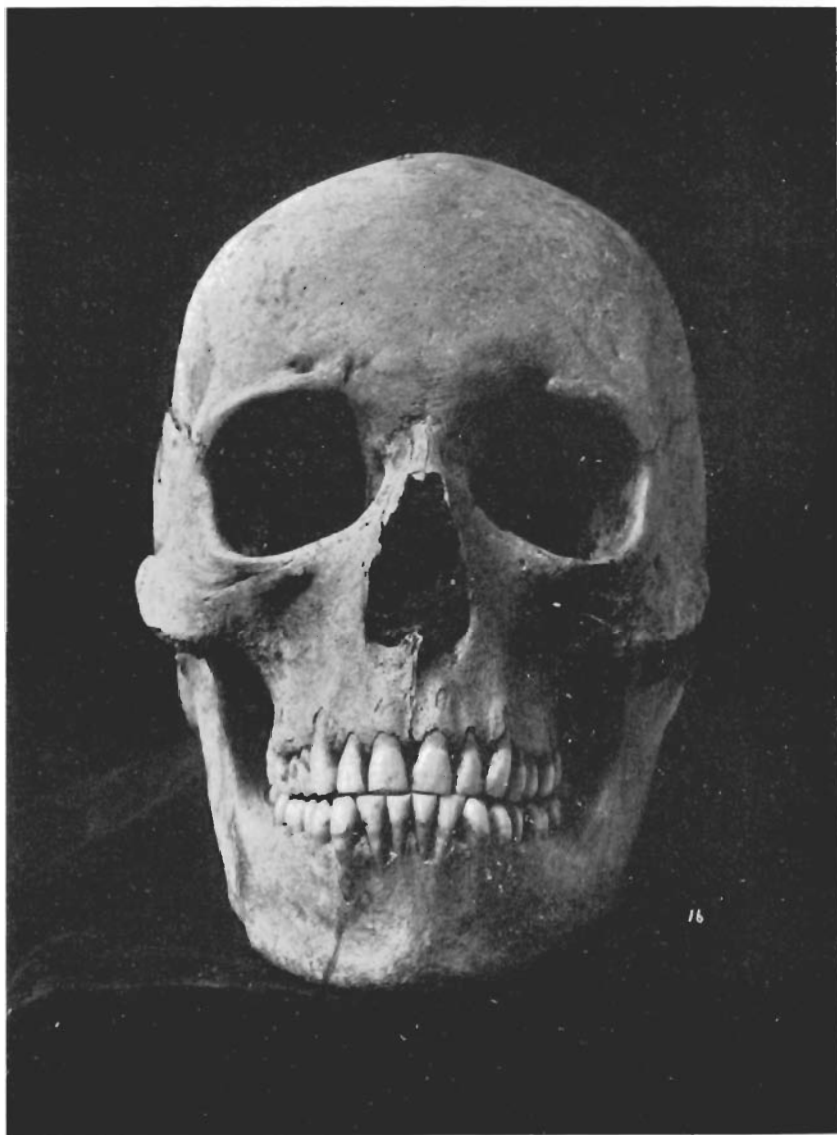


Fig. 2. FACE VIEW OF A BARNWOOD SKULL, MALE,
PREDOMINANT TYPE

Ph. Sydney Pitcher

reduced, delayed, or eliminated. They either did not form, or if they formed, failed to erupt from the jaw. Of 11 men there was 1 in whom the upper wisdom teeth did not form, and 1 in whom the lower wisdom teeth were undeveloped. In 14 women there were 7 in whom one or more wisdom teeth failed to form ; in 2 cases the upper wisdoms failed ; in 5 cases it was the lower which were absent. These people showed just as marked a tendency to suppression and late eruption of the wisdom teeth as modern women do.

One other modern change in English mouths is foreshadowed in the Barnwood people. Although the severe degree of contracted palate, with great reduction in size and crowding of the teeth which are so common amongst British people today was not present, yet indications of these modern defects are foreshadowed. In 2 of 11 men and in 4 of 14 women there was a slight degree of crowding and irregularity of the lower incisor teeth. In 5 men and 1 woman there were evident signs of pyorrhoea. From the condition of the teeth and jaws one draws the inference that the Barnwood people were the descendants of ancestors who had lived under what would have been considered, in their day, conditions of culture. We must not look on the Barnwood people as barbarians ; they had undergone changes which result in a people long exposed to the environment of civilization.

GEOLOGY

The Barnwood gravel beds on the north side of Ermine Street cover the whole of the 40-acre field, and originally covered a much larger area, as the adjoining fields on either side for some distance have all been dug for gravel. The level of the ground here is about 100 O.D.

At present (April 1931), digging is going on immediately behind Barnwood Cottage and there is now exposed a

9 ft. face which consists, in my opinion, of four distinct strata :—

A. Loamy soil with occasional quartzite pebbles, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.

B. Brown marly siliceous sand and a few quartzite pebbles, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.

C. Clean water-worn stratified gravel of oolite pebbles with pockets and seams of fine quartz-sand, 6 to 7 ft.

Under this there is 'D', 6ft. to 8 ft. rough clayey unstratified oolite gravel which had been dug to a depth of 8 ft. when the base was not reached. Towards the base the rock fragments are larger and more angular. The sandy part is here composed of isolated ooliths and not of quartz as is the case in C.

Further back from the road, in the Gloucester Stone Co.'s pit, the present face measures some 10 ft., *viz.* :— A, 1 ft.; B, 2 ft. to 4 ft.; C, 3 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft.; D, 3 ft. when Lias is reached.

The last named bed 'D' has been gradually getting thinner as it has been worked further from Ermine Street and nearer to Churchdown Hill.

The fine point of Le Moustier type (fig. 4.1) was found in bed 'B', as were the other implements of Upper Palaeolithic age.

No mammalian remains have been found in 'C'; they have been found exclusively in bed 'D' (see list below).

In the Upton Lane pit, on the south side of Ermine Street, the gravel is different, inasmuch as it is entirely unstratified. It is composed of oolitic gravel with large pieces of vein-calcite. The sandy part is here again composed of ooliths. The surface level is about 110 O.D. The face measures some $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft., there being about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. of clayey soil with occasional quartzite pebbles, on $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 ft. gravel on Lias.

The implement of St. Acheul type (fig. 3) was found

in this pit, which has also produced teeth and bones as listed below.

The late Dr C. W. ANDREWS examined the animal remains and reported that the Pleistocene mammals found include the following species :—

1.—*Elephas primigenius* Blumenbach (Mammoth), represented by some twenty molar teeth and portions of tusks. The molars are very narrow, plated with thin enamel, a late type.

2.—*Rhinoceros antiquitatis* Blumenbach (*tichorhinus*) (Woolly Rhinoceros), numerous upper and lower teeth.

3.—*Equus caballus* Linn. (Horse), numerous teeth.

4.—Teeth and portions of limb bones of a small bovine animal, small for *Bos primigenius* Bojanus, and probably belonging to a small type of *Bison priscus* Bojanus.

There are also some sheep teeth of later date than the above.

The derived fossils include portions of the skeleton (vertebral centre and paddle bones) of *Ichthyosaurus* and *Plesiosaurus* derived from Jurassic beds.

Since this report Dr Andrews identified one tooth as *Bos primigenius*, and Miss Bate has kindly identified *Bos longifrons*, and dog or wolf.

The Abbé Breuil (Professor at the Institut de Paléontologie Humaine, Paris), who visited the site and examined the Barnwood collection in May 1928, expressed an opinion that some of the more recently discovered teeth, not examined by the late Dr Andrews, were *Elephas antiquus* and not *primigenius*. The suspected teeth were sent to the British Museum (Natural History) and examined by Miss Bate, who felt that some corroborative evidence was required before a definite opinion could be given.

In addition to the above records *Ovibos moschatus* has been found at Barnwood. The late Sir William Boyd

Dawkins in part 5 (p. 21) of his memoir on British Pleistocene Mammalia,¹ states :—

' *Remains found at Barnwood.* A fourth case of the discovery of this rare animal in Britain is afforded by the basal portion of a skull from the gravel of Barnwood, near Gloucester, by Mr Lucy, to whose admirable essay on the gravels of the Severn I would refer for an account of the section . . . '

There is no mention of the skull in Mr Lucy's paper (see footnote below). The reference (1) to it given by Boyd Dawkins, which is evidently meant to indicate the section at Barnwood, should read page 8 instead of 18 (of the repaged reprint ; in the original communication, *Procs. Cotteswold N. F. Club*, vol. 5, it is page 78). The fragment of the skull is now (1931) in Gloucester museum, where there is also a piece of vertebra of *Ovibos* which is assigned to the same locality.

PALAEOLITHS

The first palaeolithic implement to be recorded in Gloucestershire was found in 1917 in the Upton Lane gravel pit, Barnwood, on the south side of the Ermine Street and nearly opposite to the site already described. It was found by a workman named William Neal in the course of gravel digging. This palaeolith (fig. 3) is

¹ Palaeontographical Society, 1872, pp. 30 and 5 plates. See also W. C. Lucy, 'Gravels of the Severn', *Procs. Cotteswold N. F. Club*, 1872, v, 121-2, and W. Davies, 'On some recently discovered teeth of *Ovibos moschatus* from Crayford, Kent', *Geological Magazine*, 1879, p. 246, where the reference by Boyd Dawkins to the find is quoted.

Another, more recent, record of *Ovibos moschatus* in Gloucestershire is that of an incomplete skull of an old bull found by Mr W. T. Rennie 'near the base of a bed of gravel about eleven feet thick, near Frampton on Severn'. C. W. Andrews, Note on some recently discovered remains of the Musk-ox (*Ovibos moschatus* Zimmerman sp.) from the Pleistocene beds of Southern England. *Procs. Zoological Society of London*, 1905, 1, 50-53, published 1 June 1905. The skull was presented to the British Museum.

described by Mr MILES BURKITT, F.S.A., in *Antiquaries Journal*, 1921, 1, 234, as follows:—

'The implement is roughly equilateral in shape, ($4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by 4 ins. extreme width), and thin for its size. The two faces are flat, not convex, and have been made

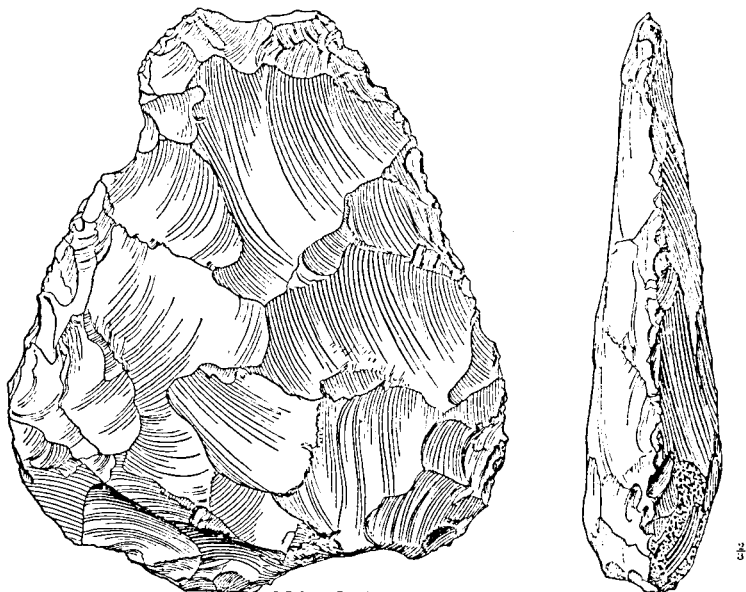


Fig 3. Palaeolith found at Barnwood, near Gloucester

by removing large feather-edge flakes. A little of the crust is still to be found at the butt. The point is unfortunately missing. The sides are straight, not crenelated, and in one of them, near the point, there is a notch, the splayed edge of which is uppermost when the notch is to the right. This is unusual, this feature generally occurring when the notch is to the left. The patina is golden brown and lustrous. The implement cannot be Chelles, as the associated fauna is cold. It might be either of late St. Acheul or early Le Moustier age, probably the former.

The ABBÉ BREUIL also considers this implement as either late St. Acheul or early Le Moustier, and of no. 1 he writes:—'one hand point of Le Moustier evolved type, from a white flake, with glazed surface but with indications of contact with humus, from the blown sand.

Of no. 2, 'another flake, natural, made by frost, is well retouched as a side scraper, probably Le Moustier, white colour from the blown sand'.

No. 17, 'of Upper Palaeolithic date'.

No. 4, 'a broken La Font Robert upper Aurignac point (*pointe à cran*). The upper end is broken and also the tang. On this side the piece was transformed into a graver by unilateral blows. This graver was revived three times. The retouch of the upper pointed part is of Solutré influence. The patina is white and may come from some sandy clay. Some other blades may be of the same age'.

A number of small blades or scrapers can be either of very late Tardenois (not very typical) or Neolithic.

NEOLITHIC AND BRONZE AGE

Mr REGINALD A. SMITH, Keeper of British and Medieval Antiquities at the British Museum and Director of the Society of Antiquaries, has very kindly examined the whole of the flints found on the site, which number many hundreds. He is of the opinion that the site is either a flint factory or is very near to one. He describes a few of the more important (see figs. 4-6) as follows:—

1. 'Point' in the style of Le Moustier, creamy white patina with part of one side thick and crusted (drawn separately), plain platform and prominent bulb at butt: bulbar face plain, and work along both sides: some 'decay' on ridges. L. 3 in.

2. Flake with deep white crust and some discoloration: bulb at butt and trimmed as side scraper along one edge: bulbar face plain. L. 2.4 in.

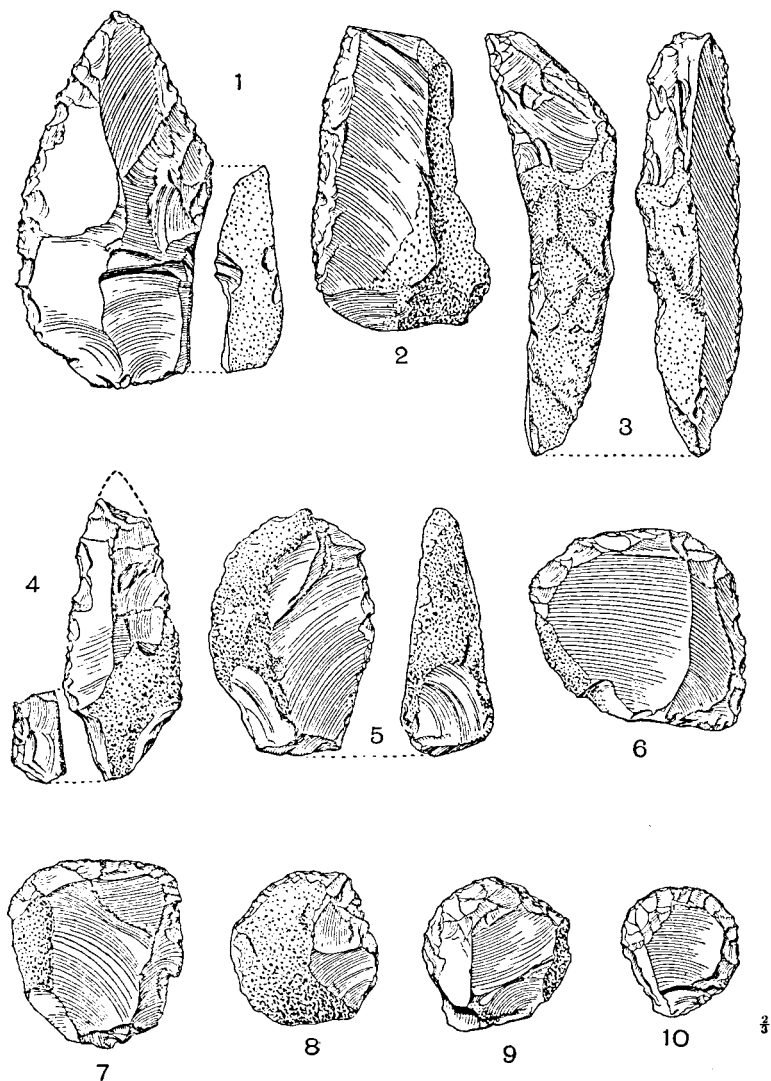


Fig. 4. Flint implements found at Barnwood, near Gloucester

3. Prismatic tool with creamy patina, bluish at bulbar end: concave underface slightly flaked, right side a clean fracture, the left flaked and crusted: rounded head damaged and showing 'chalky' interior. L. 3.3 in.

For the type, see *Grime's Graves Report*, 174, fig. 48. To the references there given may be added *Bulletin Soc. Préhist. Française*, 1904, 262; 1916, 348; and *Revue de l'École d'Anthropologie de Paris*, 1907, 141.

4. Flake with thick creamy patina, bulbar face plain except at point which is broken (revealing black core): thickest along middle and crust on butt end which is 'pinched' and sliced rather like a graver: spots of iron staining. L. 2.2 in. Not an arrow-head: perhaps a composite tool.

5. Thick ridged flake with creamy patina and crust on left side: the end slightly trimmed, with small spur on the central line. L. 1.9 in.

6. 'Round' scraper, hard grey, with flat platform and prominent bulb below, trimmed as scraper at top and side. L. 1.9 in.

7. 'Round' scraper with squared end steeply dressed, mottled grey and yellow patina, lustrous and well-worked. L. 1.5 in.

8. Disc of dark mottled flint with pale crust on part of convex face, the other uneven: edge worked opposite the thick edge: possibly a round scraper. L. 1.1 in.

9. Black flint 'thumb' scraper with grey patches and some buff crust, lustrous, with thick butt. L. 1.2 in.

Larger than the normal Tardenois scraper and of uncertain date.

10. Mottled grey 'thumb' scraper with steep and regular trimming, bulb at the butt. L. 1 in.

11. Diminutive round scraper (thumb-type), pearly patina, thickest towards the top edge, back plain. L. 0.8 in.

12. Diminutive 'thumb' scraper, mottled bluish white with crust on right side. L. 0.8 in.

13. 'Thumb' scraper almost black, lustrous, thickest in the centre : plain bulbar face. L. 0.8 in.

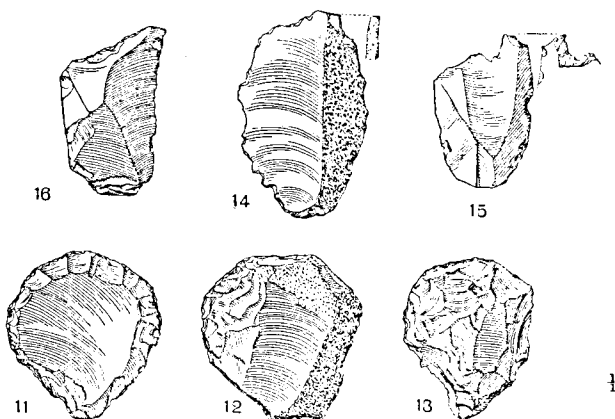


Fig. 5. Flint scrapers and graters found at Barnwood, near Gloucester

14. Thin smoky flake made into a pygmy graver by shallow flaking and a notch at top end : crust on right side of front. L. 1 in.

15. Creamy flake, thickest near butt, notched at top apparently to form a pygmy graver. L. 0.7 in.

16. Yellowish grey flake, trimmed along transverse edge (perhaps at a later date), and with jagged edge on right. L. 0.9 in.

Almost a trapezoidal 'pygmy'.

17. Implement with creamy patina, resembling a transverse axe (*grand tranchet*) of shell-mound type: roughly flaked, with earlier stained surface in places, and perhaps used as side-scraper. L. 2.3 in.

18. Conical core of flint patinated grey with patch of buff crust at the back, and uneven base. H. 1.3 in.

Not a core-plane as the base is not flat, and apparently for producing pygmy flakes.

19. Sub-triangular flake of smoky flint, bulbar face plain, the other worked along one edge with a bold transverse flake at end: perhaps a transverse arrow-head (*petit tranchet*). L. 1.3 in.

20. Thin flake, brownish grey, of irregular outline, one side-edge worked only on the bulbar face. L. 1.6 in.

Not an arrow-head, but one of a large English series shaped like a halbert-blade, probably late neolithic (see Brit. Mus. *Stone Age Guide*, 3rd edition, p. 106, fig. 102).

21. White flake with straight and convex sides, the former trimmed on one face only. L. 1.6 in.

22. Arrow-head with concave butt, creamy white patina, one side-edge worked on one face only. L. 1.5 in.
Probably aeneolithic (transition to Bronze Age).

23. Triangular arrow-head of honey-coloured flint, with buff crust on the convex face, trimmed all round. L. 0.9 in.

Probably late neolithic.

24. Barbed and tanged arrow-head with greyish white patina, the barbs (one missing) longer than the tang. L. 1.1 in.

Middle Bronze Age type, see *Archaeologia*, LXXVI, 94, etc.

25. White flake, curved and pointed, plain bulbar face, the other trimmed along both sides. L. 1.8 in.

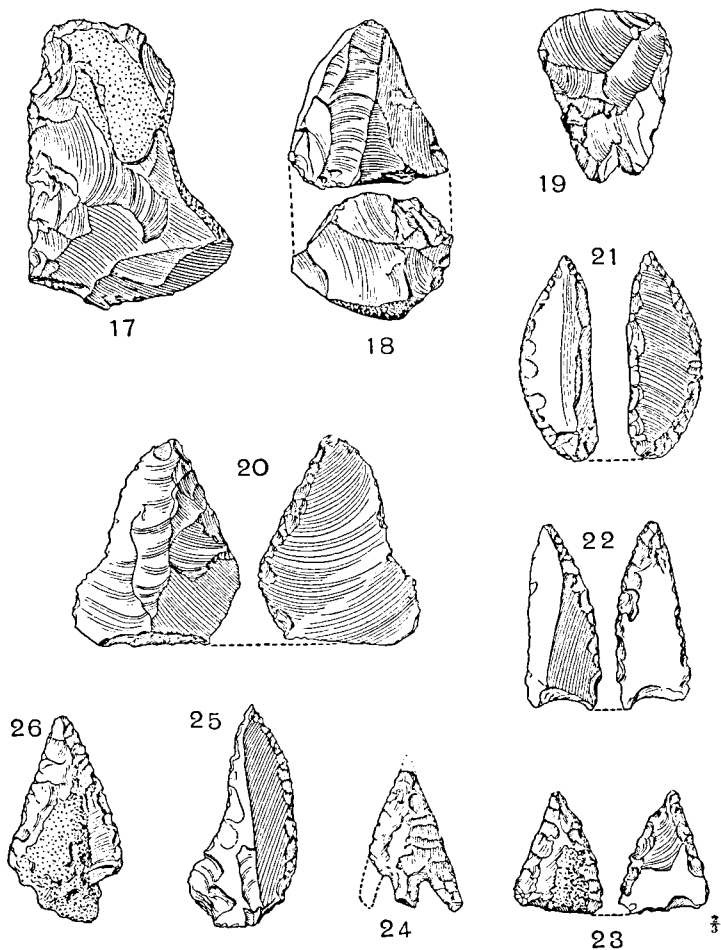


Fig. 6. Flint implements found at Barnwood, near Gloucester

26. Arrow-head worked on one face only, patinated bluish-white, with patch of buff-crust extending to the unfinished tang. L. 1.6 in.

Probably late Bronze Age.

The creamy patina of the 'point' is repeated on six other specimens of various forms, and the nearest in patina to the broken leaf-shaped arrow-head (not illustrated) is the conical core. These two are more bluish than the barbed and tanged arrow-head (Bronze Age), but the triangular and transverse arrow-heads are less changed than any and yet should at least be neolithic. In the 'pygmy' series there are no two alike in patina, and if these are rightly assigned to the Tardenois period, the criterion of patina, at least on this site, is not trustworthy, and form alone is an uncertain guide to chronology. Most collectors would class them all as neolithic or later, and Cotswold flints remain a puzzle.

A small rectangular object 2 ins. long by $\frac{3}{8}$ thick and $\frac{5}{8}$ wide is made of some material other than flint. It is pierced at the upper end, the hole having slightly splayed edges, and each of the broad faces has an irregular groove running down it from the hole. The object was certainly used as some kind of weight.

One interesting find is a piece of chipped iron slag—an indication that the local population were acquainted with metal. That it is slag is vouched for by Dr Alexander Scott.

A BEAKER BURIAL

The Beaker burial was found in January 1927 (position marked on map). This 40-acre field has been ploughed from time immemorial and there was undoubtedly a mound there originally. Until recently this was the only beaker found in Gloucestershire. Sir ARTHUR KEITH, F.R.S., has most kindly examined the skeleton and written the following report:—

The skeleton is that of a man probably 30–35 years

of age and about 5 ft. 6 in. in stature, but his cranial characters are not those usually found in Beaker graves. The skull is massive; its length is 201 mm., its maximum width 155 mm.—both in the upper range of human measurements. Its capacity is estimated to have been 1760 cc., nearly 300 cc. above the modern mean for Englishmen. The width (cephalic index) is 77 per cent. of the length and thus falls well below the limits of brachycephaly—Beaker skulls having usually an index over 80. Compared to the length and width the vault is not high; the bregma is situated 114 mm. above the Frankfort plane, the highest point of the parietal 118 mm. Yet in spite of its length, proportions and great capacity there are many features in this skull and also the skeleton which recall the Beaker men of our Early Bronze period. The occiput is nearly vertical and terminates below in a massive external occipital tubercle for the attachment of the neck. In life the back of the man's head would have appeared to continue upwards the line of his neck—a bull-necked man. Bimastoid width 127 mm. The forehead has the massive development of supra-orbital ridges seen in the most robust beaker type. The minimal width of the forehead is 101 mm.; the supra-orbital width 107 mm.; the maximal width of the frontal 125 mm. I notice that such exceptionally massive skulls as this occur often among peoples which are supposed to be crosses between long and round-headed strains. It is not unlikely that the Barnwood 'beaker' skull represents such a cross.

The face and base of the skull are missing save for fragments of the jaws. One notices that the nose was narrow (23 mm.) and, although the nasal spine could not have been prominent, yet its sill is sharply demarcated. The ascending ramus of the lower jaw was 30 mm. wide at its narrowest part, showing that the chewing muscles were not robust in their development. The chin had a medium prominence, triangular or knob-like

in form—not the wide shelf-like chin so often seen in the Celtic peoples of Britain. The part of the upper jaw which has been preserved carries 10 teeth—all free from disease and worn in the edge-to-edge manner. In the Frankfort plane 109 mm. of the length of the skull lie in front of the ear, 92 mm. behind it, dimensions and proportions similar to long-barrow skulls.

The bones of the skeleton have massive articular ends; the joints were large in comparison to the thickness of the shafts of the limb bones. The conformation of the limb bones is that of the Beaker type of Englishman. There is, however, no flattening of the upper shaft of the femur, as is so often the case in Beaker men; the width of the shaft (subtrochanteric) is 30 mm., its front to back diameter 26 mm. At the middle of the shaft the corresponding diameters are 25 mm., 28 mm., the *linea aspera* being well-developed. The length of the femur I estimate to have been 465 mm. There is some degree of side-to-side flattening in the upper part of the tibia, the antero-posterior diameter at the nutrient foramen being 36 mm.; the transverse 25 mm. At the middle of the shaft the diameters are front-to-back 30 mm.; side-to-side 21.5. There is a well-marked squatting facet on the lower end of the tibia for the neck of the astragalus. The articular surfaces of the astragalus are shaped as in the feet of men who walk in sandals or bare-foot.

Dr CYRIL FOX, F.S.A., Director of the National Museum of Wales, has examined the beaker and the flint implement found with it, and reports as follows:—

‘Associated with the skeleton was a beaker (fig. 7). It is 171 mm. high, 133.3 mm. in diameter, and 73.2 mm. at base. In type it is intermediate between Abercromby’s class B and class C, and may be described as BC.

‘The beaker is red-brown in colour, with a fairly thick wall [7 mm.]. The surface is smooth and well



Fig. 7. BEAKER FOUND WITH BURIAL AT BARNWOOD
NEAR GLOUCESTER, JANUARY 1927

Ph. H. Walwin

finished. The ornament, as is usual with this class of ware, is zonal; and the most effective element of the design is concentrated on the bulge of the pot. It consists of two series of hatched isosceles triangles, opposed; these are separated and defined by ribbons of rough hatching bounded by horizontal lines. A narrow plain band defines the neck of the pot, above which there is a zone of roughly executed ornament consisting

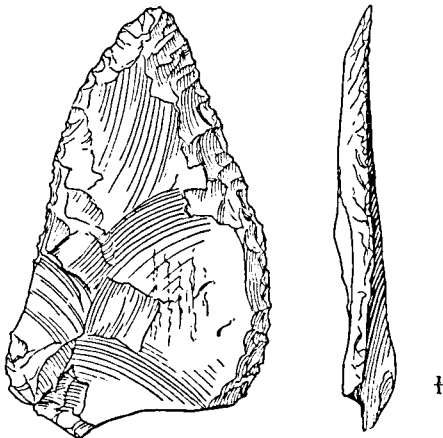


Fig. 8. Flint implement found with Beaker-burial at Barnwood, near Gloucester

of zig-zags and horizontal lines. Below the zone ornamented with triangles, and separated from it by a plain band, is a zone of cross-hatched patches, defined by horizontal lines. The ornament is effective but wrought rapidly and without that care for accurate setting out which some beakers show. It is wholly carried out with a notched wheel or quadrant.

'A flint implement (fig. 8) was also associated with the burial. It is part of a largish flake, shaped by pressure-flaking on one face into the form of a triangular blade. It is patinated greyish white. It was probably a lance-head,

but may have been mounted to form a short-bladed knife. Its greatest length is 58.5 mm., breadth 34.5 mm.'

THE BURIAL SITE

In October 1918 a new cutting was made into the field from the main road, adjoining Barnwood Cottage, and it was soon evident we had found a Roman cemetery. Its extent cannot be determined because of houses built on the east and west sides, but the lawn behind Barnwood Cottage has been dug up and this area has yielded many graves and cremations, and some of the best of the pottery found on the site. (Fig. 9). I think there is no doubt that the cemetery extends under the adjoining houses in both directions. One of the first skeletons uncovered (30 November 1919) was in a crouched position 8 ft. deep, and at a lower level than most. The average level was 4 ft. The jaws of a horse were lying at 6 ft. The following notes were made at the time by Mr ROLAND AUSTIN.¹

' Digging started close to the side of the road, which is about 6 ft. below the level of the field, and as the accumulated humus was cleared three successive trenches, running roughly east and west, were found. A large quantity of soil had to be removed from the top of the gravel bed and when this was reached it was obvious that it had at some time been very much disturbed, and interments, some 20 in all, were found, ranging from 4½ to 6½ feet in depth from the first level. In spite of the dangers inseparable from using pick and shovel, many of the skeletons were uncovered in an almost perfect state, and some of the skulls and bones carefully removed.

' The south side of the first trench (at the western side of the cutting) was 18 ft., of the second trench 30 ft., and of the third trench 80 ft., from the nearest tram-rail. The first trench, the bottom of which was 4 ft. 10 ins.,

¹ *Procs. Cotteswold N.F. Club*, 1918, xx, 59.

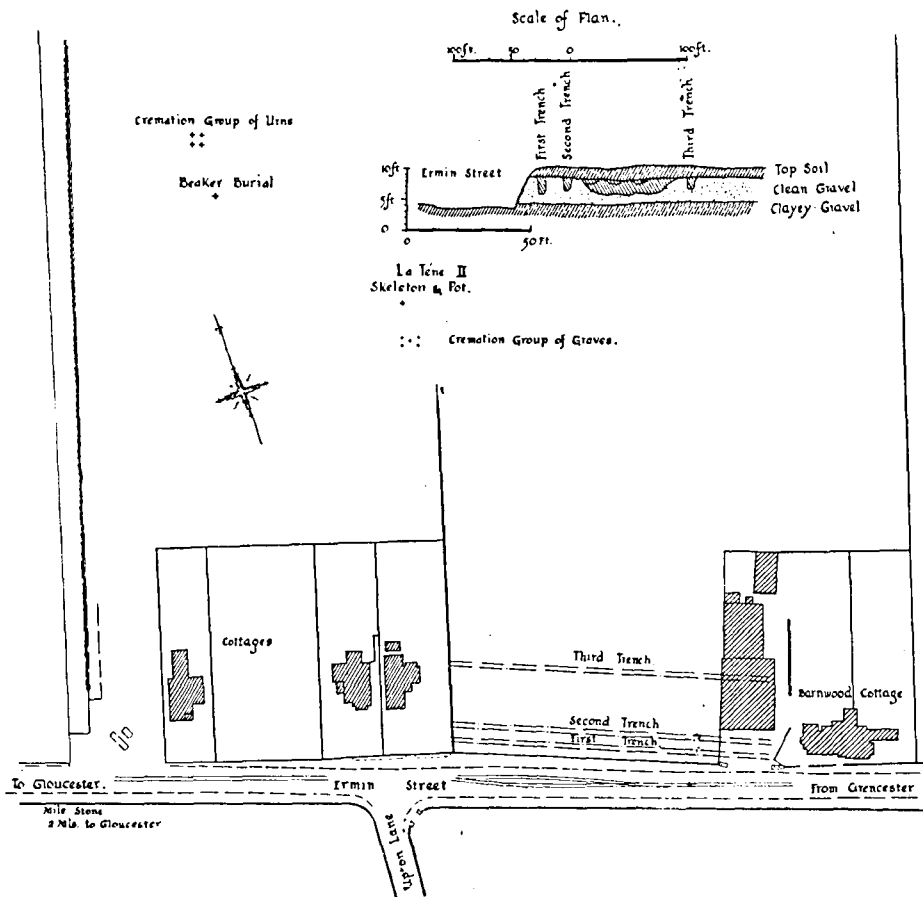


Fig. 9. Plan of Romano-British Cemetery at Barnwood, near Gloucester

Drawn by W. Leah, Esq.

from the surface of the soil, was 4 ft. across at the top and 3 ft. at the bottom, and 3 ft. in depth. The second trench was shallower, being only 2 ft. 6 ins. in depth and 3 ft. across at the top. The third trench was of varying width of about 3 ft., and not formed so definitely as the others, but corresponding roughly to the second.

' The first of the interments uncovered was 19 ft. from the second trench and 20 burials were found within an area of about 13 ft. by 26 ft.

' The line of the first trench can be seen on the eastern side of the cutting as this has not been disturbed, and shows that it turns away slightly from due east, the distance from the centre of the road being 18 ft. on the western side and 22 ft. 10 in. on the eastern side of the opening. When photographed, about 8 ft. of the second trench was exposed, the humus having been cleared, and the trench presented a very clean circular form.

' In the course of digging distinct evidences of cremation were met with : burnt and charred bones and pieces of pottery. There was no uniformity in the positions of the skeletons, the bodies having been laid in various directions. No implements of any kind were found but there was a good deal of Romano-British pottery '.

On 15 January 1926 a skeleton and an urn of La Tène II were found, not very far from the Beaker grave but in a more easterly direction. The skeleton was 4 ft. deep, more or less in a contracted position, the urn at the right shoulder, head to north, face down. This skeleton is at the Royal College of Surgeons and Sir ARTHUR KEITH reports as follows :—

' Almost a complete skeleton of a young person about 16-17 years of age, as inferred from the state of ossification of the limb bones, the lower epiphysis of the femur, radius and ulna being unjoined but all other epiphyses being partly or completely joined. The third molar teeth are beginning to erupt ; all the upper teeth are

free from disease and show only slight trace of wear. The basilar suture of the skull is still open.

' It is fortunate that all parts of the skeleton are present because many features of the skull, particularly the robustness of the eyebrow ridges, suggest the male sex, but the pelvis and limb bones leave no doubt as to its femininity. It is the skeleton of a young woman about 16-17 years of age, her stature being just under five feet. The length (maximum) of the femur is 392 mm. and hence the stature should have been about 4 ft. 10 ins. or 4 ft. 11 ins.

' In her racial characters I can see none which differentiates her from the other people whose remains have been found at Barnwood—whatever name we may give the race represented. I suppose these people to be P or Brythonic Celts—the long-headed people of central and northwest Europe. I suppose they are the people spoken of as Belgae, presumably a branch of the Nordic stock.

' Her head was of medium size, capacity of the skull being calculated as 1275 cc., somewhat under the mean for Englishwomen. Glabella-occipital length of skull 179 mm.; biparietal (greatest) width 133 mm.; cephalic index 74—long headed. Auricular height 113 mm.; basi-bregmatic height 126—a low skull, the width being greater than the height.

' The lower jaw unfortunately is missing but one infers the face was of middle length and breadth with considerable subnasal prognathism. The upper incisor teeth project downwards and forwards, the alveolar border being 3 mm. in advance of the subnasal point of the jaw. The naso-alveolar length of the face is 64 mm.; the bizygomatic width 120 mm.; the cheek bones in life would have been described as high. This is indicated by the bimaxillary width—93 mm. The nose was not prominent or sharply marked, its height being 43 mm.; width 21 mm., both being small dimensions. The orbits are also small, the width of the left being 37 mm., its height 28.

' The robustness of the glabellar region of the forehead is brought out by the difference between the glabellar and supra-glabellar length of the skull, the glabellar length being greater by 2 mm. The difference between the minimal width of the forehead 94 mm. and supra-orbital width of the forehead (99 mm.) also expresses the strong development of the supra-orbital region of the forehead.

' The bones of the lower limbs and femur and tibia do not show the degree of flattening so often seen in British skeletons of the pre-Roman period. The subtrochanteric width of the right femur is 28 mm.: its front to back diameter 26 mm., the corresponding diameters of the right tibia at the level of the nutrient foramen 29 mm., 20 mm.'

Mr REGINALD A. SMITH describes the urn (fig. 10) as follows:—

' Early British Urn of yellowish ware made without the wheel, restored, with a bevel inside the rim as if to support a cover: quite plain. Height, 7 ins. Found 15 January 1926, at right shoulder of a skeleton at 4ft., head north. It has some resemblance to an urn in the British Museum attributed to La Tène II (say 2nd century B.C.), from a pit on Park Brow, near Cissbury, Sussex, and illustrated in *Archaeologia*, LXXVI, 21, fig. 13, the height being $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins.'

Two groups of cremation urns occurred—one consisting of 4 pots and one of 5. (Both marked on map, p. 223).

One black cooking pot has a hole in the base. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 14, 15 were in these groups. Mr Reginald Smith dates no. 3 (fig. 11, and illustrated fig. 16) as A.D. 1. He says it has an almost straight neck and peculiar foot. The profile is not symmetrical, the right bulge being more pronounced. Sir Arthur Keith examined the cremations and said the urn contained the remains of only one individual—a young man, which he inferred

PLATE IV



Fig. 10. EARLY BRITISH URN (? LA TENE II) FOUND
WITH BURIAL, AT BARNWOOD, NEAR GLOUCESTER

Ph. H. Walwin

facing p. 226

from the thinness of the skull bones, open sutures and large *linea aspera* of the thigh bones.

POTTERY

Professor DONALD ATKINSON has examined the pottery at the request of Sir Arthur Keith, and reports as follows :—

‘ As far as I could make out there is no local distinction to be drawn between cremations and inhumations either from difference of depth or of locality. So that except in the cases where ashes were actually found in the vessels the whole collection has to be taken together.

‘ The single group of 5 pots—a cremation interment—is certainly 1st century though I think perhaps that 75 to 100 is rather more likely than 50 to 75, and as far as I could judge none of the cremation pots were likely to be much after A.D. 100. I looked carefully over the vessels and pieces in the house—picked out I gathered as being typical specimens of the whole. Of the other whole jars four grey and two brown are certainly 1st century and so, I think, is a much restored flat dish. One black jar dates between 120 and 180 and a brown mug would belong to the same period though it might be later. Two small globular jars date, I think, before 150.

‘ Of the jugs, four are I think certainly before 100, two others 100 to 200 and one seemed to me pretty definitely later. The Samian ware (fragmentary, with one exception) seemed equally divided between the periods before and after 120 (none of it is at all likely to be later than 200). Besides these there were 12 jug necks distributed thus : 1st century, 3 ; 2nd century, 2 ; uncertain but not likely to be after 200, 7.

‘ After about A.D. 120 the commonest of all types is the black cooking pot with polished surface and (usually) a scored lattice pattern. These can be roughly dated by their rim profiles and occasionally other characteristics.

Of the numerous fragments of these about half were quite recognizably 2nd century and there was a complete absence of the typically 4th century shapes.

'The general impression which I gained from the inspection was that of the vessels not definitely associated with cremations there was an equal quantity of what at Wroxeter we should class as early (before about 120); and of 2nd century wares of various kinds, but that of very early material there was hardly any—one piece certainly, one or two probably before 70; and little that would naturally be regarded as 3rd or 4th century types.

'This opinion was not altered by a less thorough look at a much larger collection of fragments either not yet sorted or too fragmentary for inclusion in the representative collection. There the proportion of the early types was I think smaller—the later pottery is more fragile and less durable—but there was still an absence of the types of ware which are normally considered late.

'I am convinced that there is no justification in the pottery for the assumption of a break between the cremation and the inhumation periods of more than a few years, and the natural view would be that the two overlapped. Nor do I think it at all likely that the cemetery (or at least this part of it) remained in use long after 200. A 4th century occupation of it seems to me quite excluded. Two brooches are probably 1st, the other 2nd century, and two coins Nero and Trajan (according to Dr Hill) agree well enough with this pottery dating'.

Mr CHRISTOPHER HAWKES of the British Museum has kindly given the following description of an inscribed tile and a piece of pottery:—

1. Part of rim and side of bowl of coarse ware imitating Samian form 37. The type imitated belongs to the late 1st century, and the quality of the coarse ware of this imitation confirms this or a not very much later date—

specks of mica, smooth surface, almost recalling La Tène III work, reddish core to dark brown exterior. The tooling is an adaption of native technique to produce a substitute for the Samian moulded designs. Could be placed *c.* A.D. 80–110, though the imitation of form 37 lasted well on through the 2nd century. (May, fig. 15, 36). See *Antiquaries Journal*, VII, 174–6, with fig. 7 (from Alchester, Oxon).

2. Piece of flanged tile, $\frac{7}{8}$ in. thick, bearing on its upper surface an incised stroke and minute portions of two others, perhaps part of an inscription or graffito scratched on before baking. Impossible to be sure.

3. Piece of slightly curved tile, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick, with the following (incomplete) inscription on its upper surface:—

R.P.G.I.

RP.TAD

The inscription has been executed with a fairly blunt point before baking. (Pl. XI, fig. 29).

Cp. *Eph. Ep.* IX, iv. 1283–4, where Haverfield publishes tiles from Gloucester, Hucclecote, and Ifold, with inscriptions similarly consisting of or containing the letters RPG, which he interprets as *r(ei) p(ublicae) G(levensium)*. This has been generally accepted. As 1284 b has \overline{nv} for *duumviris* immediately following the RPG, it looks as if the damaged strokes in the same position in this inscription are to be similarly interpreted. But that seems to be no analogy for 1.2 : both 1284 a and b go on to give the names (in abl. abs.) of magistrates, and a runs them into a second line, but the repetition of RP here without the G is puzzling, and it is not easy to decide whether the next letter should be read as T or I (numeral). However the tile was clearly so inscribed as the property of the *Colonia Glevensis*, and is to be classed with those published by Haverfield.

Mr THOMAS MAY, F.S.A. who has spent much time in examining the pottery, and who has also most kindly made the drawings (figs. 11-15), states:—

‘ The grave furniture derived from the Barnwood cemetery has a character of its own that distinguishes it from the pottery employed for a similar purpose recovered from the so-called Roman grave fields or cemeteries on the East coast : at Ospringe and Colchester for example. It appears to have been manufactured and deposited by a tribe who had passed under Roman authority but were not Romanized ; who used pale red clay derived from the loam of the Avon, Severn and Churn valleys, instead of white or red-white washed clay usually employed for flagons or water jugs. They used small cinerary urns of hard fumed grey clay in the shape of beakers with s-shaped or ogival (*cyma recta* or reversed) openings or urns with narrow necks and cordons, instead of the coarse red and black coated *ollae* and various other oddments of grave furniture derived from most Roman burials. There are other indications, such as the two late Keltic brooches, the small proportion of red glazed *sigillata* (known as Samian) ware, the uniform size and shape of the cinerary urns, the greater number of inhumation or skeleton burials and early date of the types of vessels already recovered with still more unusual Bronze Age and early Iron Age vessels from the same site, all of which indicate the presence of a local late Keltic (Belgic) population under Roman authority, but not completely Romanized.

‘ At the period, late 1st and early 2nd century, they were, of course, poor and probably enslaved, compelled to cultivate the surrounding fields for their Roman taskmasters or to serve at their tables, and they were buried without grave stones, coffins, urn covers, silver or gold or even bronze ornaments in any quantity, beside their unburnt bodies. Negative evidence to prove poverty is admissible and conclusive under these

circumstances, and Sir Arthur Keith's results, derived from the scientific examination of the numerous well preserved skeletons, will be of the greatest interest and importance for identification of the indigenous population of the locality during the period.

'Seven of the smaller urns (12-16, 27, 28), found containing burnt bones (human bones after cremations), though used in an ordinary way for drinking purposes and classed as beakers, being of comparatively small size, do not present the usual round bulged body and small angularly outbent rim and massive support after the economical and utilitarian Roman method, but possess distinctly ogival contours descending from the middle to a contracted foot, and rising to an outcurved rim in cyma recta and reversed contours with a certain waste of material and holding capacity, like the late Keltic pedestal urns which they imitated or succeeded. The cordons at the base of the neck and sometimes on the stem of the pedestal, so frequently occurring on the Aylesford type of urns of the pre-Roman period, are merely represented by a pair of girth-grooves in a similar position, and are to be regarded when they occur as merely functionless survivals. Cordons at the base of the neck of no. 2, and two larger examples nos. 3-4, along with the Belgic platter with foot ring and mouldings on the side in terra nigra no. 34 date the beginning of the Barnwood cemetery not later than the middle of the 1st century A.D.

Descriptions of the Pottery, by Mr THOMAS MAY, F.S.A.

FIG. 11 (1-4)

1. Early British urn found with a skeleton. (Described by Mr Reginald A. Smith, p. 226 and illustrated fig. 10).

2. Tall, ovoid, narrow-necked vase decorated at the base of the neck and on the shoulder with countersunk cordons, or parallel pairs of girth-grooves to imitate them. The foot-ring is also separated by a groove, and the underbase slightly raised.

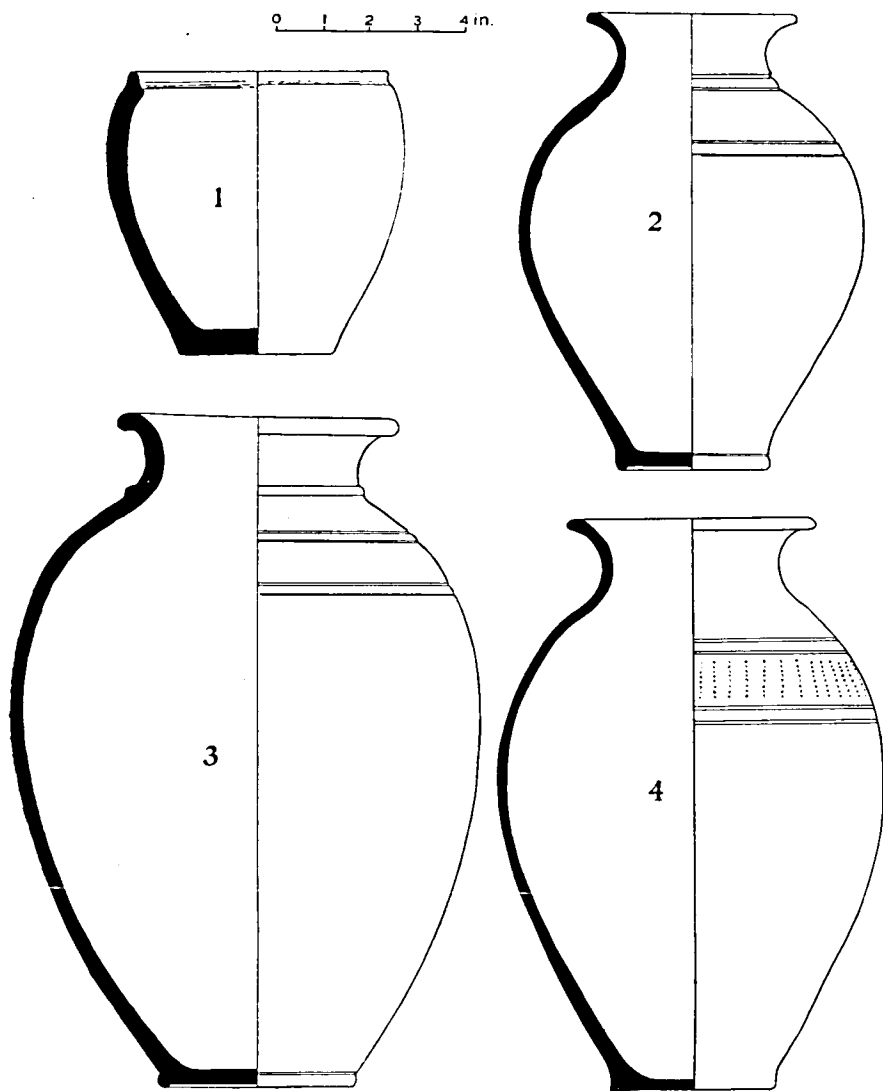


Fig. 11. Beaker (1) and Urns (2-4) found at Barnwood, near Gloucester
Nos. 1-4 in Mr Thomas May's list

Well-potted hard, grey clay. Height, $9\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; diam. rim $4\frac{1}{2}$, neck $3\frac{1}{2}$, body $7\frac{5}{8}$, base $3\frac{1}{4}$. Used as urn. (Pl. v, fig. 16).

Probably akin to the cordoned and pedestal urns of Aylesford type. Two small fragments from the foot of a pedestal urn of La Tène (Belgic) type have recently been recovered from an industrial site excavated on the north side of the golf links, Stratford-on-Avon, showing that the type is not confined to the eastern counties. Cf. Cyril Fox, *Arch. of Camb. Region*, p. 208, pl. xxiii, 1, 2.

3. Tall narrow-necked urn, with gracefully formed ovoid body, beaded foot and slightly rising base; a bold cordon at the base of the neck and two countersunk cordons (or double girth-grooves in imitation) on the shoulder are features of La Tène III (Belgic) or Aylesford type indicating mid. 1st cent. Height $14\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; diam. rim $5\frac{1}{8}$, body $9\frac{7}{8}$, base $4\frac{1}{2}$. (Pl. v, fig. 17).

4. Tall urn with narrow neck, outcurved rim, ovoid body, and flat base grooved on the underside to suggest a foot-ring; decorated on a zone (bordered by pairs of girth-grooves to imitate cordons) with vertical rows of eight prodded holes made with a roulette or sharp pointed comb at irregular distances. Hard, well-washed and smoothed, fumed grey clay. Height $12\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; diam. rim $5\frac{1}{4}$, bulge $8\frac{1}{2}$, base $3\frac{1}{2}$. Used as urn and containing burnt human bones.

The urn of unglazed clay with narrow neck, the opening wide enough to admit one hand only, is long lived and widely distributed. It occurs generally with a cordon at the base of the neck and ornamentation on the shoulder in a zone between girth-grooves: e.g., May, *Silchester*, p. 165, pl. LXVIII, 145; LXXV, 3, 5, 6; LXXVI, 9, 10; LXXVII, 1, 2; LXXVIII, 4, from pre-Roman pits.

FIG. 12 (5-10)

5. Pear-shaped wide bulged beaker with out-bent, slightly undercut rim, and plain, broad based support. The ascending ogival curvature of the shoulder and smooth zone on the inside surface of the rim are Belgic (La Tène) features. Pale grey fumed clay. Height $6\frac{1}{8}$ ins.; diam. rim 5, bulge $7\frac{1}{2}$, base $2\frac{1}{2}$. Used as urn, and found containing burnt human bones. Cf. *Richborough Rep.* I, p. 94, pl. XXI, fig. 16, A.D. 41-54.

6. Ovoid olla with recurved rim, distinct neck and rising base, and wide, round bulged shoulder indicating a Roman origin. Clay fumed grey charged with sand. Height $6\frac{1}{4}$ ins.; diam. rim $5\frac{3}{8}$, bulge $6\frac{7}{8}$, vase $2\frac{3}{4}$. Used as cinerary urn and found in

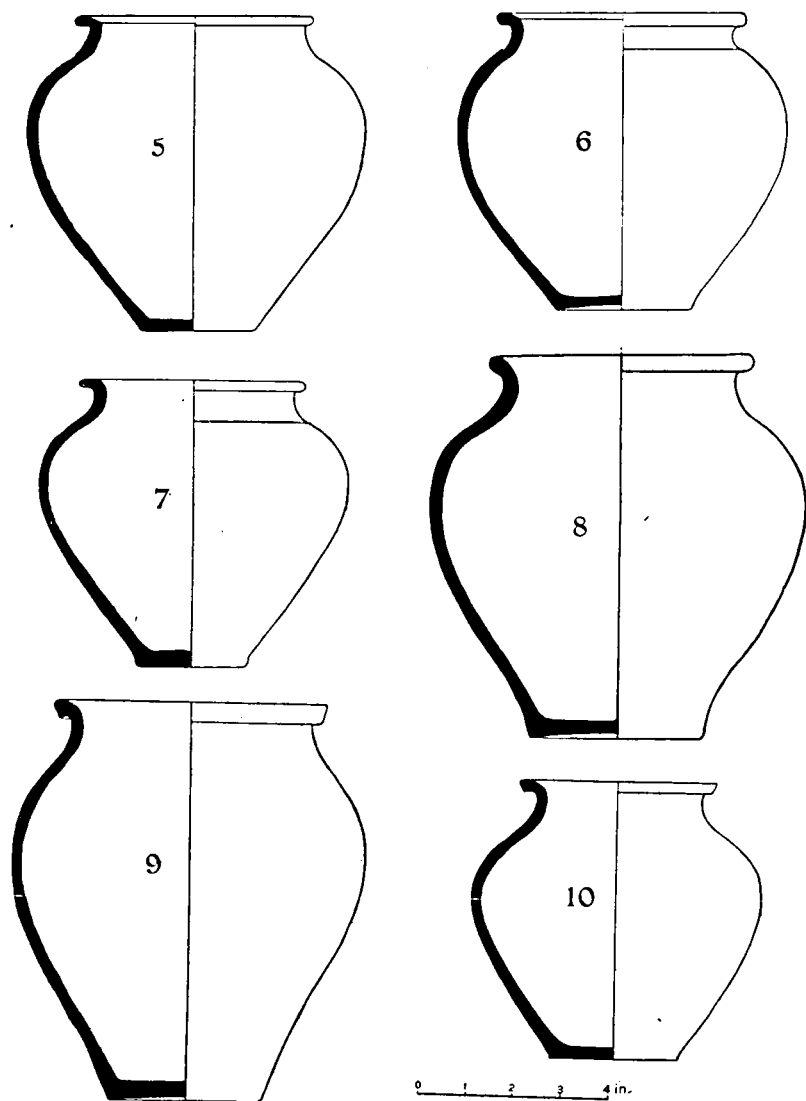


Fig. 12. Belgian Beakers and Cooking Pots found at Barnwood, near Gloucester
Nos. 5-10 in Mr Thomas May's list

Hucclecote parish (find-spot not specified, but not with the rest of the collection). *Wroxeter Rep.* I, p. 74, nos. 32, 33, A.D. 80-120; *Richborough Rep.* I, p. 96, pl. xxiv, 48-9, 1st cent.

7. Wide-bulged, pear-shaped beaker with outbent, slightly undercut level rim, and plain contracted foot. The rising ogival curve of the shoulder is a Belgic (La Tène III) feature. Clay light red with buff slip and charged with fine sand. Height $6\frac{1}{8}$ ins.; diam. rim $4\frac{3}{4}$, bulge $6\frac{5}{8}$, base $2\frac{3}{8}$. It is dated between the invasion of Caesar (54 B.C.) and the Claudian invasion (A.D. 43). (Pl. VI, fig. 18).

8. Pear-shaped olla (cooking-pot) with outcurved rim, incaved support, and rising base. Hard, fumed grey clay. Height $8\frac{1}{4}$ ins.; diam. rim $5\frac{1}{2}$, bulge 8, base $3\frac{3}{4}$. These dimensions indicate a date about A.D. 100-150.

9. Pear-shaped olla (used as urn, containing calcined human bones), rim square-edged and slightly undercut. Brittle, brownish-grey clay. Height $8\frac{3}{8}$ ins.; diam. rim $5\frac{3}{4}$, body $7\frac{7}{8}$, base $3\frac{1}{4}$.

10. Beaker of similar type. Height $5\frac{7}{8}$ ins.; diam. rim $4\frac{1}{8}$, bulge $6\frac{1}{8}$, base $2\frac{1}{8}$.

FIG. 13 (11-17)

11. Ovoid, wide-bulged olla (cooking-pot) with bead lip, slightly incaved support and rising base, the fin or rough edge of the foot remaining, due to careless throwing. Hard, smooth, fumed grey clay. Height 6 ins.; diam. rim $4\frac{1}{16}$, bulge $6\frac{3}{16}$, base $2\frac{7}{16}$.

Richborough Rep. I, p. 97, pl. xxiv, 48-9, 1st cent.; *Wroxeter Rep.* 1912, type 32, A.D. 90-120.

12. Beaker of similar shape, roughened round the middle on a zone $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. wide with rough ridges or strips of clay *en barbotine*, evidently to give a firm hold for the fingers of one hand. Height $5\frac{5}{8}$ ins.; diam. rim $4\frac{1}{16}$, bulge $5\frac{3}{4}$, base $2\frac{1}{4}$. Used as cinerary urn.

Both 12 and 13 are of hard, fumed grey clay, smooth polished above and below the roughened zone. (Pl. VI, fig. 19).

The type is classed as Belgic, and well represented by the contents of a pre-Roman pit IX excavated at Silchester and described and illustrated in *Archaeologia*, LXI, p. 211, fig. 7; also by May, *Silchester*, p. 167, pl. LXX, 156-9. For La Tène (Belgic) forms which survive to a later date in the Roman period, see Cyril Fox, *Arch. of the Cambridge Region*, pp. 208, 212.

13. Ovoid beaker with small oblique rim and beaded foot,

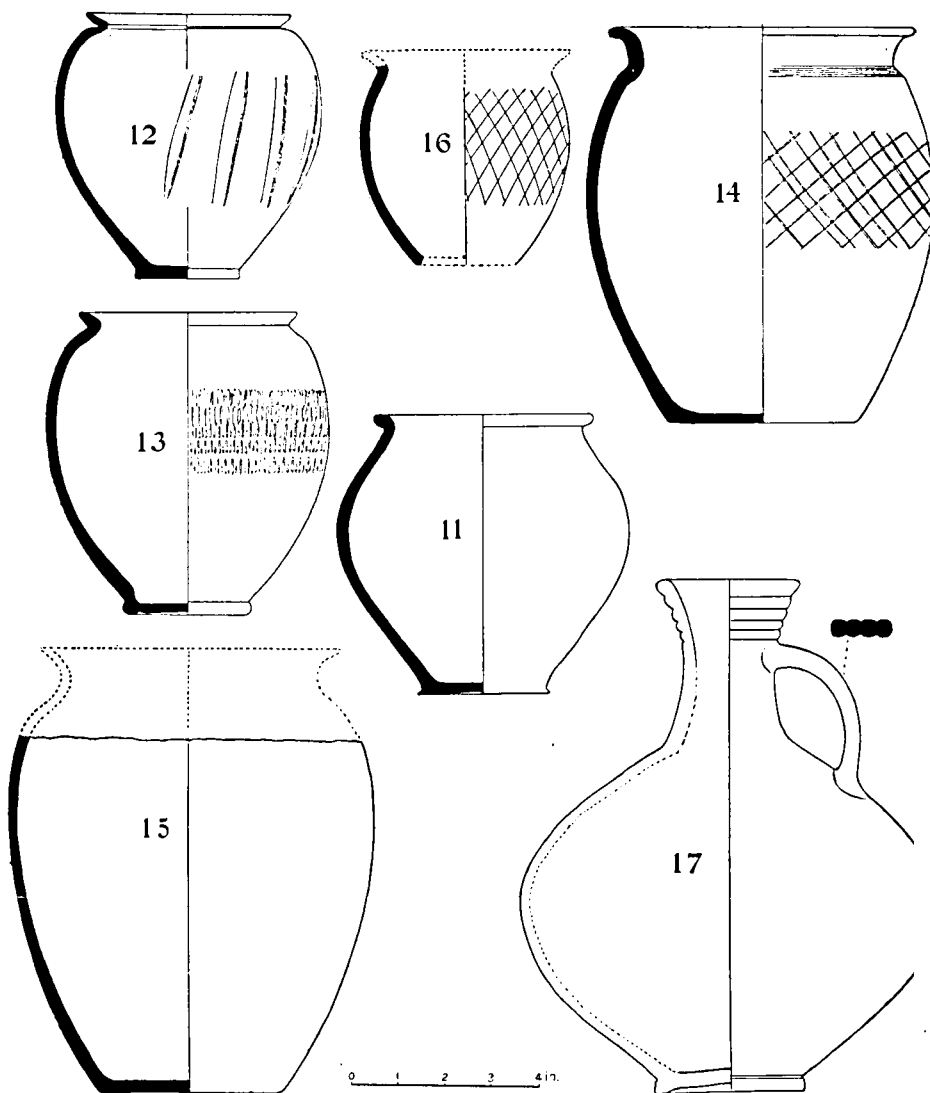


Fig. 13. Belgic Beakers, Cooking Pots and Flagons found at Barnwood, near Gloucester
Nos. 12-17 in Mr Thomas May's list

roughened round the middle with roulette hatching on a zone $1\frac{7}{8}$ ins. wide. Hard, smooth, fumed grey clay. Height $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; diam. rim $4\frac{5}{8}$, bulge 6, base $2\frac{3}{4}$. Used as cinerary urn. (Pl. VII, fig. 20).

14. Ovoid olla with slightly recessed recurved rim, decorated with a $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide zone of latticed lines indicating late 1st or early 2nd cent. Brown-black clay. Height $8\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; diam. rim $6\frac{1}{2}$, bulge $7\frac{3}{8}$, base 4. *Corbridge Rep.* site XVI, 2nd cent.; *York Mus. Cat.*, p. 90, pl. XXIB, 12, c. A.D. 150.

15. Ovoid body of an ordinary grey-black olla (cooking pot), rim wanting and apparently cut off evenly by the plough. A hole ($\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam.) has been pierced on one side of the base before deposit, perhaps for a drain, or 'soul hole'. Present height about $7\frac{3}{8}$ ins.; diam. bulge $7\frac{1}{8}$, base $3\frac{3}{4}$.

16. 'Scale section' of a large side-fragment from a grey-black olla or cooking pot, of coarse, hard, brittle, sandy clay (parts of rim and base wanting). Scored with a blunt point, on a rough zone $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide, with latticed lines, indicating mid. 2nd cent. The width at a later date dwindles to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Height about $4\frac{5}{8}$ ins.; diam. of bulge about $4\frac{1}{2}$ (estimated).

17. One-handed flagon with five ringed mouthpiece, four ribbed handle, oblate spheroidal body or holder, ring-moulded foot and rising base, remarkably well potted, well-washed pale red clay. Height $10\frac{1}{8}$ ins.; diam. rim $3\frac{1}{8}$, bulge $8\frac{1}{8}$, base $3\frac{3}{8}$.

Wroxeter Report I, p. 60, fig. 17, 1, dated 1st cent. May, *Silchester*, p. 146, pl. LXII, p. 117, A.D. 40-51, dated by *Hofheim* 1904, pl. VI, no. 25. (Pl. VII, fig. 21).

FIG. 14 (18-23)

18. Large globular flagon (*lagena*, see Curle, *Newstead*, p. 267; May, *Silchester*, p. 136) with upright, nearly cylindrical neck, and plate-shaped mouthpiece, remarkable for the regularity and thinness of the wheel moulding, and large dimensions.

Height $11\frac{5}{8}$ ins.; diam. mouth $2\frac{1}{2}$, body $8\frac{3}{4}$, base moulding $4\frac{1}{2}$.

Examples of parallel type for dating:—Loeschcke, *Haltern* v, p. 224, fig. 24, no. 1, 11 B.C.—A.D. 9; Ritterling, *Hofheim* 1912, p. 278, fig. 62, no. 6, A.D. 40-51; id. *Wiesbaden*, O.R.L. pl. xv, types 55-9; May, *Silchester*, p. 145, pl. LXII, no. 116, lasting in use 30 B.C.—A.D. 14.

19. Neck and handle flagon with five-ringed mouthpiece, and four-ribbed handle, of well washed tile-red clay, corresponding in form and date to example no. 1.

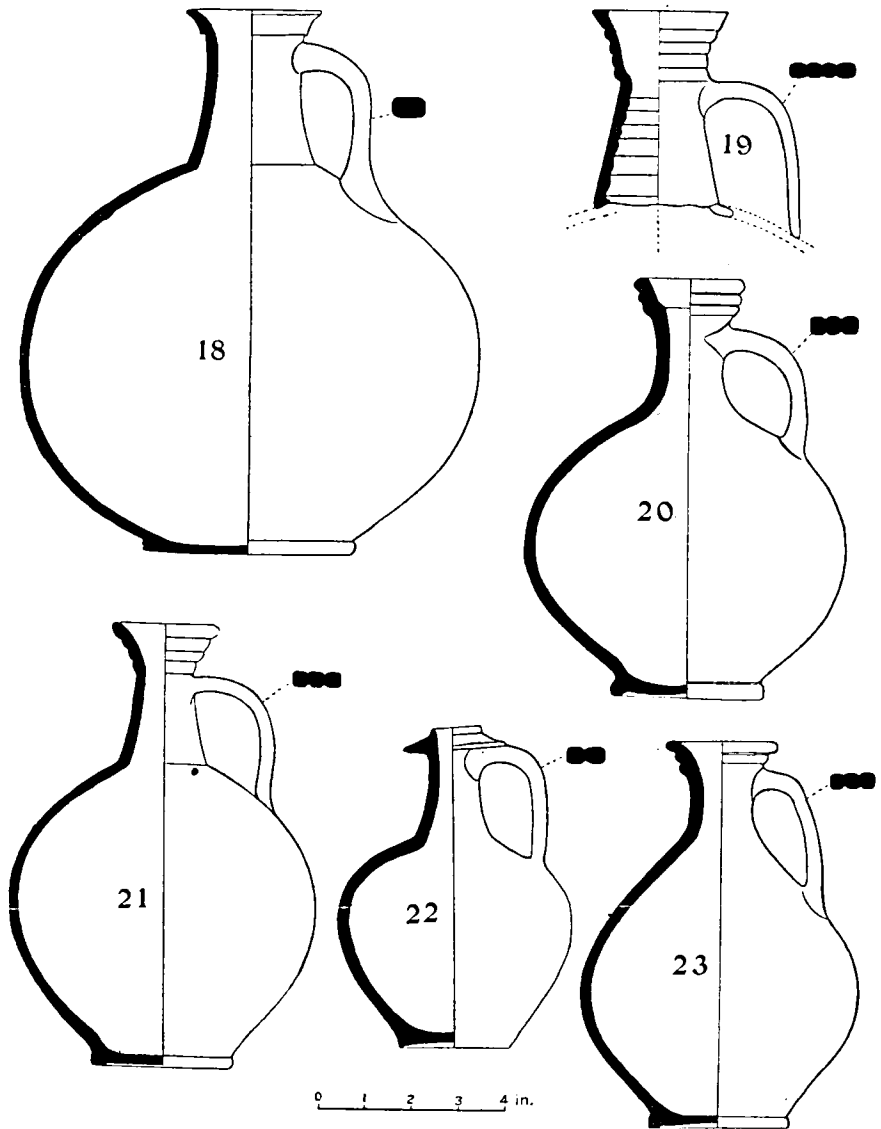


Fig. 14. Flagnons found at Barnwood, near Gloucester
Nos. 18-23 in Mr Thomas May's list

20. Round-bodied flagon with three-ringed mouthpiece and three-ribbed handle. Pale, reddish-buff clay. Height, 9 ins.; diam. rim $2\frac{1}{16}$, body $6\frac{3}{4}$, base $3\frac{1}{4}$. *Wroxeter Rep.* I, p. 69, fig. 17, 4, A.D. 100-120.

21. One-handed flagon with four-ringed funnel-shaped mouthpiece and three-ribbed handle, of hard, tile-red clay with dark buff slip. Height, $9\frac{7}{16}$ ins.; diam. rim $2\frac{1}{4}$, body $6\frac{5}{8}$, base 3. *Wroxeter Rep.* I, p. 69, fig. 17, 2, A.D. 80-120.

22. Pear-shaped flagon with disc mouth and two-ribbed handle, the lower part of which is broken away, of hard, pale tile-red clay. Height $6\frac{7}{8}$ ins.; diam. rim $2\frac{1}{8}$, body 5, base $2\frac{3}{8}$. *Wroxeter Rep.* II, p. 49, fig. 18, 47; A.D. 90-110; *Ritterling, Hofheim* 1912, pl. XXXIV, 55; A.D. 70-83, date of later fort. (Pl. VIII, fig. 22).

23. One-handed flagon with three-ringed mouthpiece, pear-shaped body, three-ribbed handle and rising base with marginal groove, of hard, smooth, dense reddish-buff clay. Height $8\frac{1}{4}$ ins.; diam. rim $2\frac{5}{8}$, body 6, base $2\frac{1}{8}$. *Wroxeter Rep.* I, p. 69, fig. 17, 4; A.D. 100-120.

FIG. 15 (24-40)

24. Neck and handle of flagon, with three-ringed mouthpiece and two-ribbed handle.

25. Much damaged and broken neck and one handle of lagena or small amphora, another handle missing, the mouthpiece heavily moulded and undercut or over-arched. Heavy, dense, brittle clay, mottled reddish to greyish brown. *Wroxeter Rep.* II, p. 47, fig. 18, 44, found with coin of Domitian, A.D. 81-96. May, *York Pottery*, p. 69.

26. Wide bowl with mouth opening in a graceful s-shaped curve, plain, slightly grooved lip, and a slight girth-groove on the outbulged body. A low foot-ring marked off by a groove on the under base gives a finger-hold for pouring and is common to Belgic types. Smooth, red clay, apparently derived by levigation from the red loam of the Avon valley, as it occurs abundantly beside the kiln uncovered at Stratford-on-Avon. Height $5\frac{3}{8}$ ins.; diam. rim 6, bulge 7, base $2\frac{1}{2}$. Cf. Bulleid, *Glastonbury*, p. 503, pl. LXXVI. xx, a prototype of La Tène date.

27. S-mouthed cup with round, bulged side roughened with studs of clay *en barbotine*, of hard, dull grey fumed ware. Height $4\frac{1}{16}$ ins.; diam. rim $3\frac{3}{4}$, bulge $4\frac{1}{16}$, base $1\frac{5}{8}$. Rough ware probably pre-Roman. Cf. Ludowici, III, 265, grave 40, no. 6, pot of black fumed ware, II B.C.-A.D. 9.

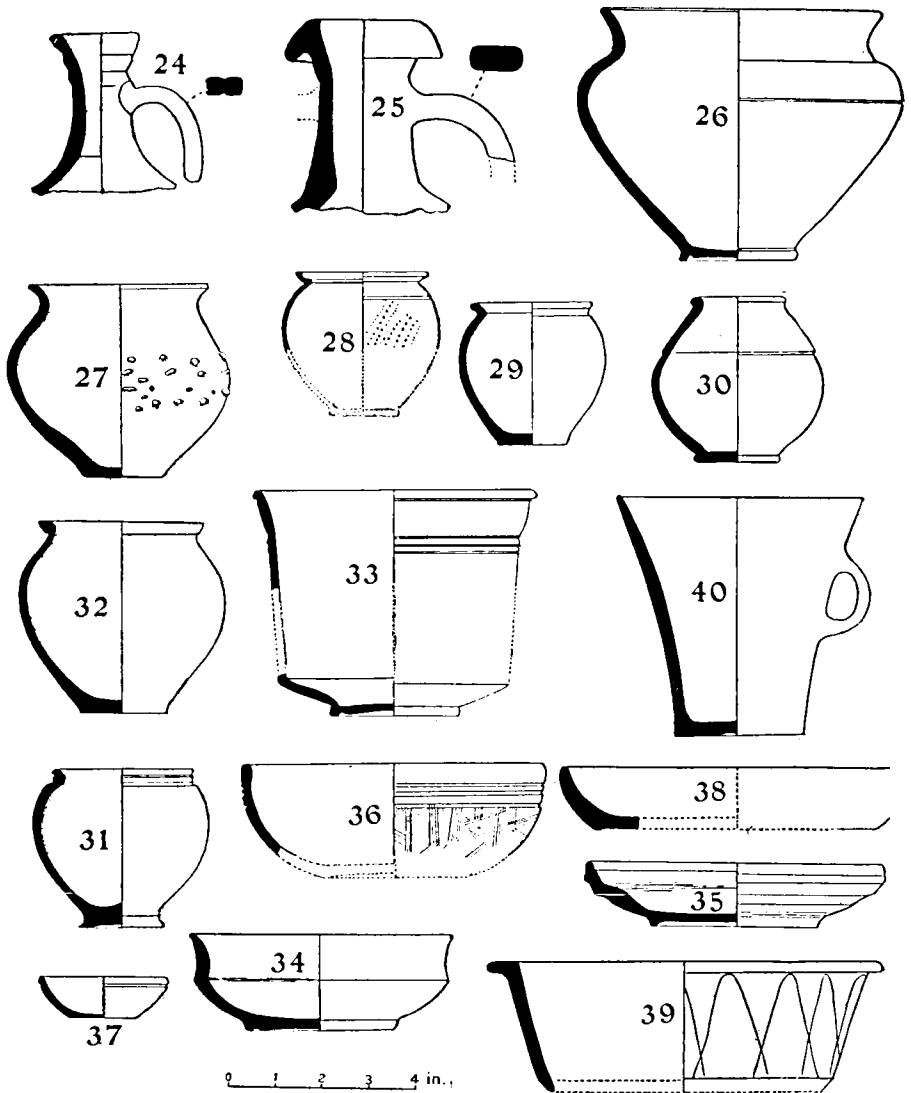


Fig. 15. Pottery found at Barnwood, near Gloucester
Nos. 24-40 in Mr Thomas May's list

28. Drawing restored from side fragment of thin, small, boldly outbulged cup or beaker of hard, fumed grey clay, with darker surface: small oblique rim slightly grooved on top (base missing), decorated or roughened with groups of clay studs round the middle to give a finger-hold (partly broken or worn away). Height about $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins.; diam. rim $2\frac{3}{4}$, bulge $3\frac{1}{8}$. Cf. May, *Silchester*, p. 167, pl. LXX, 158-9, not later than A.D. 70, *id.* p. 73.

29. Small plump-bodied cup or beaker with grooved and beaded lip, of hard, smooth, fumed grey clay. Height 3 ins.; diam. $2\frac{1}{8}$, bulge $3\frac{1}{8}$, base $1\frac{7}{8}$. Cf. Curle, *Newstead*, p. 248, pl. XLVII, type 36, dated *c.* A.D. 80-110.

30. Small bag-shaped narrow-necked beaker with an offset or enlargement on the shoulder to resemble a lid made separately and imposed. Clay hard, fumed grey-black, slightly polished.

The parallels cited show the early origin of the type:—*Swarling Report*, p. 26, pl. VIII 21, La Tène or pre-Roman (with offset inside); Loeschcke, *Haltern* (1912), type 49, 11 B.C.—A.D. 9; Ritterling, *Hofheim*, 1912, p. 338, abb. 87, type 102, confined to the early fort, A.D. 40-51.

31. Plump, ovoid-bodied cup or small beaker with upright offset rim of two rings, the support incaved with an ogival curve to a thin-edged foot; the basal interior thickened to a central cone by careless throwing. Clay pale smooth fumed grey. Height $3\frac{3}{8}$ ins.; diam. rim $2\frac{1}{8}$, bulge $3\frac{3}{4}$, base $1\frac{1}{8}$. (Pl. IX, fig. 24).

The upright beaded rim is a marked feature occurring on various types of vessels from La Tène III onwards—Ritterling, *Hofheim* 1912, pp. 317, pl. XXXIII, 85, *c.* A.D. 40-51. Cyril Fox, *Camb. Region*, p. 208, pl. XII, La Tène III period; *Colchester Mus. Report*, 31 March 1909, pl. IV, p. 10, no. 1616 Spitty Call; Miller *Balmuildy*, p. 89, pl. XLVI, 10, A.D. 140-180.

32. Plump, ovoid-bodied cup with triangular rim, of hard, smooth, pale grey clay. Height $4\frac{1}{8}$ ins.; diam. rim $3\frac{1}{2}$, bulge $4\frac{3}{8}$, base $1\frac{7}{8}$. Cf. *Richborough Rep.* I, p. 97, pl. XXIV, 48, 49, 1st cent.

33. Scale section from entire base and several rim fragments of upright sided bowl imitating in shape the sigillata bowl form 30. Drag, of pure white unglazed terra-cotta, with bead mouldings on rim and foot and slight remains of decoration here and there on the outside in bright pinkish red slip. Height (estimated) $4\frac{1}{8}$ ins.; diam. rim 6, foot $4\frac{7}{8}$, foot-ring $2\frac{3}{4}$. Two rim fragments of a similar bowl of smaller size were also recovered. Cf. *Wroxeter Rep.* I, p. 72, fig. 17, no. 11, restored drawing of bowl imitating form 30 Drag, in ordinary clay from pit 1, dated late 1st cent.

34. Belgic platter with upright, slightly incaved side, carinated at its junction with the rounded base on a low foot-ring. Clay hard, smooth, fumed grey. Height 2 ins.; diam. rim $5\frac{3}{8}$, body $5\frac{7}{8}$, foot-ring $3\frac{1}{4}$. A prototype of the Early Iron Age, *Swarling Report*, p. 54, pl. xxv, 5; *Hengistbury Head Rep.* Late Celtic, hand made, p. 54, pl. xxvi, 5; *Surrey Arch. Coll.* xxi, 202, pl. 1. figs 6, 7, A.D. 1-50; C. Fox, *Arch. of Camb. Region*, p. 96, pl. xvi, 8; Similar bowl of larger size, *Richborough Rep.* 1, p. 100, pl. xxvi, 73, c. A.D. 50.

35. Belgic platter with weakly moulded upright side and low foot-ring (imperfect). Fumed grey hard clay. Height $1\frac{3}{8}$ ins.; diam. rim $6\frac{1}{8}$, foot-ring $3\frac{1}{2}$. Ritterling, *Hofheim 1912*, p. 33, pl. xxxvi, type 98 BI, dated A.D. 40-51; May, *Silchester*, p. 176, pl. LXXIV, 186, not later than A.D. 34.

36. Rim-fragment of round-sided bowl decorated with three girth-grooves and irregular strips of slender comb-markings. Height about $2\frac{1}{8}$ ins.; diam. about $6\frac{1}{2}$. (Restored in drawing); *Wroxeter Rep.* 1, p. 72, fig. 17, 5. (See also p. 228).

37. Small bowl of brownish clay, resembling a toy. Height, $\frac{7}{8}$ in.; diam. rim $2\frac{3}{4}$, base $1\frac{3}{4}$.

38. Side-fragment of wide shallow bowl with slightly incurved rim and low foot-ring (restored in drawing), of well washed tile-red clay with grey core. Height, $1\frac{5}{8}$ ins.; diam. about $7\frac{1}{2}$; *Richborough Rep.* 1, p. 101, pl. xxvii, 85, A.D. 80-110.

39. Side fragment of deep dish with straight side, out-bent level rim, and bevelled foot, decorated with interesting pyramidal scored lines (restored in drawing). Height, about $2\frac{1}{8}$ ins. diam. rim about $8\frac{1}{2}$. May, *Silchester*, p. 160, pl. LXVI, 199, A.D. 90-110, widely distributed Roman type in Flavian period, A.D. 69-96.

40. One-handled mug with slightly curved side obliquely outset to a wide mouth (or nearly inverted conical), of smooth, soft, brownish-red clay. Height, $5\frac{1}{8}$ ins.; diam. rim $5\frac{1}{4}$, base $2\frac{1}{8}$. A type widely distributed. *Wroxeter Rep.* 1, p. 76, fig. 18, 40, A.D. 150-250. Jack, *Ariconium*, p. 22, G pl. vii, 1, upright side. May, *Cat. Carlisle Mus.*, 162. Pitt-Rivers, *Woodcuts*, vol. 1, p. 103, no. 3, fig. 4; *Rotherley*, p. 153, vol. II, pl. xxxiv. Déchelette, *Manuel*, p. 816, Early Iron Age, pt. II, vol. II, fig. 329, 700-500 B.C. Joulin, *Revue Arch.* xix, March-April, 1912, pl. 1, 8, Early Iron Age. *Wills. Arch. Mag.*, xxxvi, 664, pl. vi, 7. From Westbury Camp, with coins dated A.D. 98-411, decorated with a middle zone of latticed lines. (Pl. ix, fig. 25).

APPENDIX

Articles of Bronze, Terra-Sigillata, Coins, and Medieval objects, etc., found at Barnwood, and now in Mrs Clifford's Collection.

I. BRONZE

Late La Tène or early Roman fibula, pin missing, but otherwise in good preservation, retaining the elaborate attachments of the bilateral spring, its wire axis, chord and loop passing through a solid hook on the head, and its 7 and 8 coils on either side respectively, the six bead-mouldings on the semi-cylindrical cover having no relation to the number of coils. The projecting ends of the cover are pierced with holes for the axis. The smooth rounded bow tapers to a plain foot and the open work catch-plate has a single step moulding. Length 3.4 ins. (Fig. 26).

The type is well represented on Roman sites in Britain, the nearest parallel traced being found at Poltross Burn mile castle on Hadrian's Wall, now in the Tullie House museum, Carlisle, and described by Haverfield in the Catalogue, pl. 1, fig. 4, p. 7, dated as belonging to before A.D. 80-120.

Bronze fibula of closely similar type to the preceding, found complete and in good preservation. It differs only in having a rounder bent bow ending in a double bead moulding at the foot, and more elaborate step-mouldings in the pierced catch-plate. Length, 2.6 ins. (Fig. 27).

B.M. *Guide to Roman Britain*, 1922, p. 52, fig. 57, from Polden Hill, dated A.D. 40-50. *Wroxeter Rep.* II, 1913, fig. 4, no. 1; id., IV, 1914, p. 23, pl. xv, 6, with solid catch-plates and of later date.

Penannular bronze brooch in good preservation and complete with pin, the terminals beaded and vertically folded back. Diam. $1\frac{3}{16}$ in. (Fig. 28).

Small iron-coated handle of rectangular section with flat rounded top, the stem divided by mouldings into three sections, the upper and lower of which are morticed on both faces and back, made of cast metal. $2\frac{1}{8}$ ins. by $\frac{3}{8}$ ins. (Fig. 31).

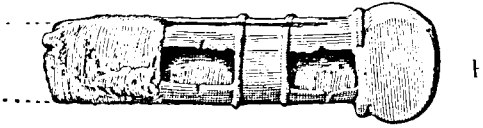


Fig. 31. Knife handle

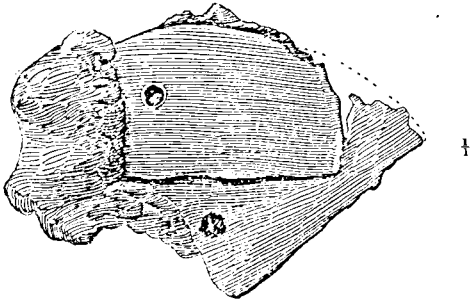


Fig. 32. Bronze plate, scale armour

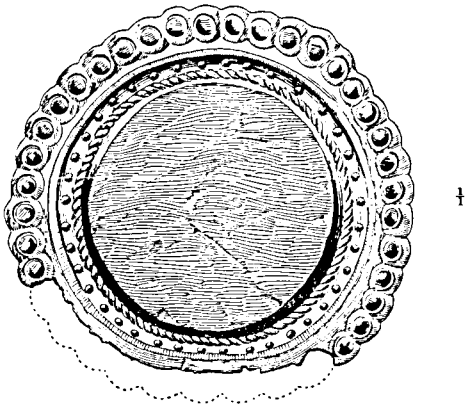


Fig. 33. Bronze disc



Fig. 16. CREMATION URN (MAY 2)



Fig. 17. URN, BELGIC (LA TENE III) OR
AYLESFORD TYPE (MAY 3)

Ph. H. Walwin



Fig. 18. BEAKER, LA TENE III (MAY 7)



Fig. 19. BEAKER, BELGIC, USED AS
CINERARY URN (MAY 12)

Ph. H. Walwin



Fig. 20. BEAKER USED AS CINERARY
URN (MAY 13)



Fig. 21. FLAGON, 1ST CENTURY



Fig. 22. FLAGON (MAY 22)



Fig. 23. FLAGON, 1ST CENTURY

Ph. H. Walwin



Fig. 24. CUP OR SMALL BEAKER (MAY 31)



Fig. 25. MUG, 2ND CENTURY (MAY 40)

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PLATE X



Fig. 26. LATE LA TENE OR EARLY ROMAN FIBULA



Fig. 27. BRONZE ROMAN FIBULA



Fig. 28. PENANNULAR BRONZE ROMAN BROOCH

Ph. Sydney Pitcher

PLATE XI



Fig. 29. INSCRIBED TILE FOUND AT BARNWOOD
(see p. 229)

PLATE XII



POTTER'S STAMP: OFCOIVC



Fig. 30. SAMIAN-WARE BOWL, 1ST CENT. A.D. WITH POTTER'S
STAMP (ABOVE). FOUND AT BARNWOOD
(described p. 245)

Two oblong bronze plates measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by $\frac{7}{8}$ ins. with rounded corners and a small hole at one end, held together by rusted sand, probably scales of armour plating. Two or three similar bronze plates in fragments are likewise held together. (Fig. 32).

Cf. St. George Gray, *Arch. Remains found on Ham Hill, Somerset*, p. 7, fig. 12, and *V.C.H. Somerset*, 1, pl. facing p. 296, plates of scale armour cuirass (*lorica*).

Bronze sewing-thimble, thin, corroded and slightly bent. Diam. at mouth $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Bronze disc weighted with lead. (Fig. 33).

Bronze foot with closed catch-plate and small part of flat bow decorated with longitudinal groove and band of triangular and lozenge-shaped compartments adapted for champlevé enamel.

Cunnington, *Wilts Arch. and Nat. Hist. Mag.*, xxxvi, p. 464, pl. 1, fig. 4.

A bronze bead.

Drop-handle and one loop for attachment to a casket or drawer. Almost imperceptible girth-grooves at intervals. Length $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins. (Fig. 38).

Bronze bracelet. (Fig. 34).

Twenty-one fragments of thin bronze plate, highly silverized and glistening, partly corroded on one side, completely corroded and dull on the other: portions of a mirror of the usual description, but without handle or ornament of any kind—one fragment measures about $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by 2 ins.

2. TERRA-SIGILLATA

Form 18. Two small fragments from the thin well-moulded upturned rim of a plate or shallow bowl of hard red ware, 1st cent.—one of them fumed to a dull grey by accidental burning—a type completely superseded by the deeper and heavier bowl form 31 in the 2nd cent.

Form 27. Nearly complete cup, with doubly outcurved side and central stamp of the potter OFCOIVC=(COIV[s]) whose workshop has not been traced. Cf. *Wroxeter Rep.* 3, p. 45, no. 231A, from pit 61, dated A.D. 90–130; Lambert, *Archaeologia* LXVI, p. 256, OFCO.IV from G.P.O. site, A.D. 80–120; Lehner, *NOVAESIVM*,

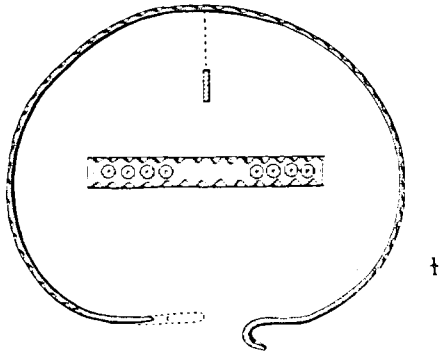


Fig. 34. Bracelet



Fig. 35



Fig. 36

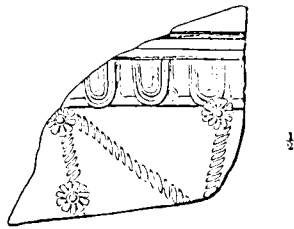


Fig. 37

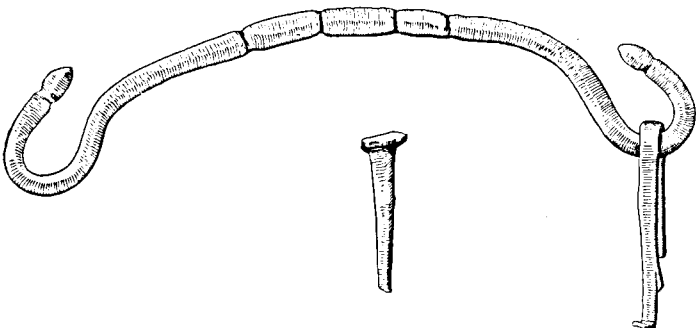


Fig. 38. Drop handle and nail

Bonn. Jahrb. III/112, p. 339, OFCO.IV, A.D. 25-105. (Pl. XII, fig. 30).

Height, $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins.; diams. rim $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins., base $2\frac{1}{16}$ ins. Clay and glaze hard dull red.

Form 27. Portions of at least four cups with doubly curved side and middle constriction, found generally on Roman sites of the 1st cent.

Form 29. Minute portion of zonal decoration with bead-row lower border from the frieze and torus moulding on carinated side of form 29 Drag. of Gaulish origin attributable to second half of the 1st cent. (Fig. 35).

Good hard clay, dull poor glaze worn from the reliefs.

Form 31. Eight fragments of side and one of base of 2nd cent. from perhaps three bowls.

Form 33. Side fragment of unusually large cup, the lower part of the wall being from $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Paste and glaze hard and clean red. Ornamented with a girth-groove near the middle of the side.

Form 36. Small portion of wide bowl or plate with out-curved rim ornamented on the surface with heart-shaped leaves on stalks *en barbotine* of fairly good clay and glaze much worn and broken, probably Lezoux fabric of early 2nd cent.

Form 37. Small section from the lowest edge of a zone of decoration in the transitional zonal style of Déchelette's 2nd Period, Central Gaulish dated A.D. 80-110 retaining minute portions, a narrow zone of s-shaped or stagil ornaments and three-bladed leaf-wreath. Good clay and glaze. (Fig. 36).

Form 37. Minute section from the overlapping smooth zone, separated by a girth-groove from an ovolo border and upper portion of a zone of cruciform or gate-pattern, evidently of late Eastern Gaulish origin. The pattern is formed by thick cabled borders tied in the angles and medially across by rosette-knots of like character. The ovolo border is large and clumsy and the separate stamps forming it unevenly applied. A girth-groove also separates it from the zone of decoration beneath. The clay is soft pale red, glaze poor and rubbed off prominences. (Fig. 37).

Form 51. Fragment of outcurved rim and upturned lip of shallow bowl or platter. Good hard clay well glazed.

May, *Silchester Pottery*, p. 92, pl. xxxii; 35 Ludowici 1901-4, Tc. 1670, and Pfanz, ORL, XIV, pl. VI, 51.

Fragment from the top of a fumed grey-black olla or cooking pot with reddish core and black bitumen varnish, small oblique rim and widely outbulged shoulder, decorated with a zone of lightly scored latticed lines and inscribed below the rim with the stylus: VIIRIC. (Fig. 39).

Sherd, nearly half of a Sigillata bowl of the hemispherical form 37 Drag. decorated in the large scroll style of Déchelette's 2nd period of Lezoux, dated A.D. 110 to *c.* 200, when the moulded and embossed ware was superseded by the ruder barbotine incised, or coloured slip-coated technique. (Fig. 40).

It was found in excavating five feet below the natural surface, close to the road nearly opposite Upton Lane, on 3 September 1930.

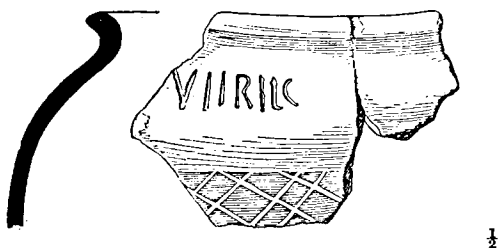


Fig. 39

VEREC[VS or VIIRIC[VS or more probably VIIRIC[VNDVS].

The figures on the left of the design repeat those on the right and appear probably four times round the bowl.

It is holed and mended, and the blurred and worn condition of the original mould or punches makes identification difficult.

The design runs between bead-rows and below the usual ovolo, with tassel-tips slightly expanded. The large scroll was popular in the Antonine period, A.D. 140-190; and the sag of the undulating stem (without branches) is here occupied by two figures D 68, Diana seated on a rock dressed in a short skirt (*chiton*), and wearing high brodequins (top boots), her right hand raised to the quiver and left resting on the bow. The type was used by the potter CINNAMVS, at work *c.* A.D. 140-190; also D 534, a nude male figure seated, turned to left, his right hand



Fig. 40. FRAGMENT OF A DECORATED 'SAMIAN' BOWL, 2ND CENTURY
Ph. Sydney Pitcher

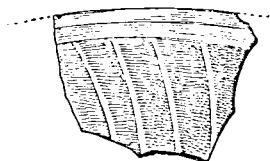


Fig. 41

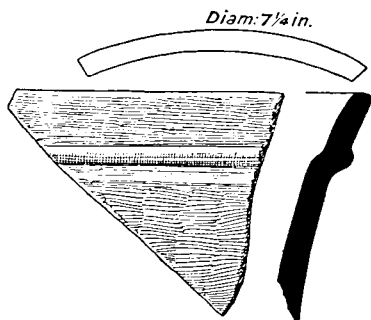
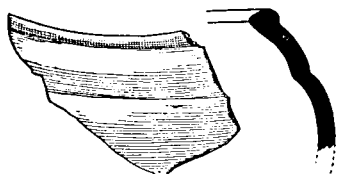


Fig. 44



Diam: 3 in.

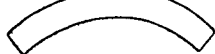


Fig. 42

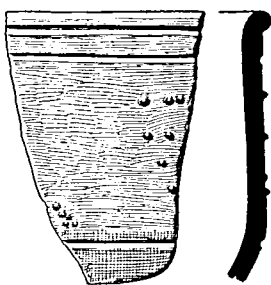


Fig. 43



Fig. 45

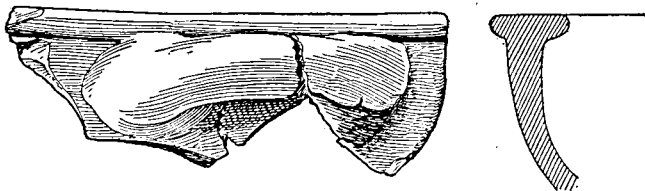


Fig. 46

All $\frac{1}{2}$

raised to his head (left hand blurred), or obscured by drapery falling from left shoulder to thigh, used by the potter *ADVOCISVS*, at work *c.* A.D. 117-190. The two remaining spaces are occupied alternately by *D* 740 or 745, lion bounding to *r.* (the hind legs overlapping the space) and *D* 634, dog running to *l.*, also employed by *CINNAMVS* above-mentioned. The annulets beneath the animals were in frequent use by the same potter.

The overcrowding of scattered leaves and the worn state of the mould suggest a date towards the end of the 2nd cent. The orange red colour of the clay and matt glaze are both excellent, and characteristic of Lezoux.

Fragment of pot lid lightly scored with radial lines on the top, an unusual feature. Diam. *c.* 10½ ins. Coarse sandy fumed grey clay. (Fig. 41).

Fragment from top of a cup or small beaker with shoulder twice out-bulged by an intervening constriction. Rim small, level-topped, slightly beaded. Clay reddish with pale grey surface. (Fig. 42).

See Stratford-on-Avon, Rep.; Wroxeter Rep. I (1912), p. 74, fig. 17, 28. A.D. 80-110.

Fragment of upright-sided bowl, slightly strengthened with groups of small clay studs and girth-grooved to give a finger hold, of fumed grey clay black varnished or glazed on the outside surface. Diam. of rim, about 4¾ ins. (Fig. 43).

Wroxeter Rep. II, p. 50, pl. XIV. 13. A.D. 80-120.

Rim fragment of large open bowl with offset outcurved rim (outside diam. 7¼ ins.) of pale silver-grey clay containing fine sand, probably of 1st cent. date, in imitation of form 29 Drag. (Fig. 44).

Fragment of flat tile of red clay, with inscription in reversed cursive Roman characters:—

. . . . R C C C S

. . . . C I N I (Fig. 45).

Part of rim of grey ware urn, with semicircular handle plugged into the side, and broad flat rim. Roman period, but inferior ware. (Fig. 46).

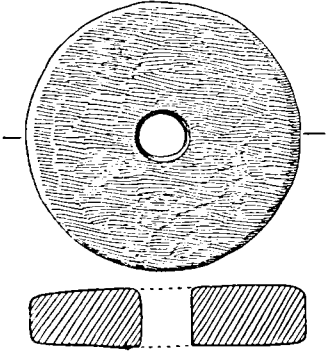


Fig. 48. Red-ware disc

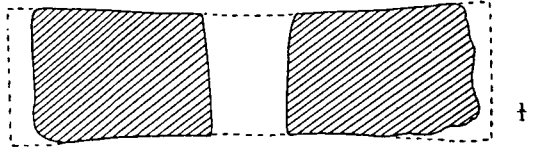
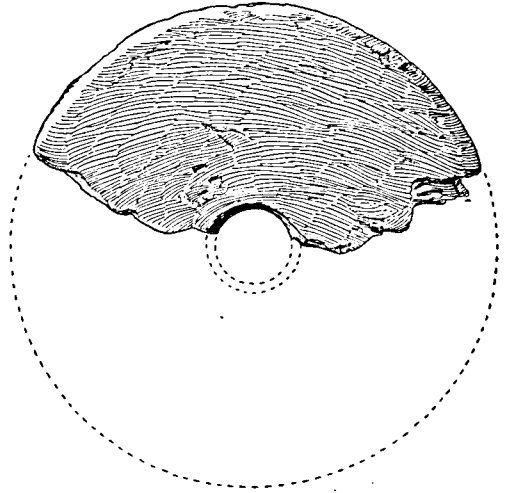


Fig. 49. Black-ware disc

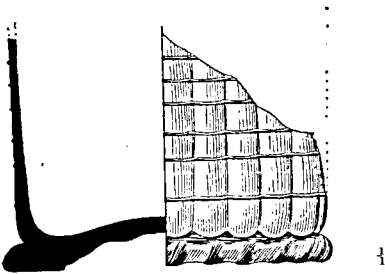


Fig. 50. Glass bottle

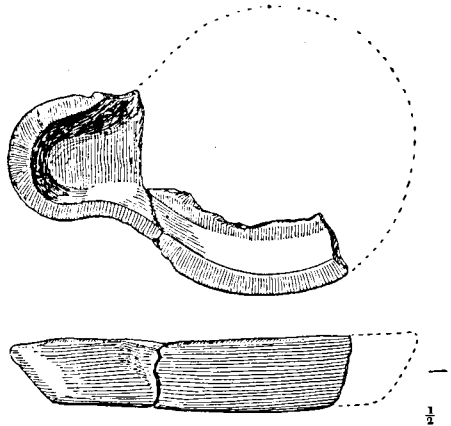


Fig. 51. Part of Roman lamp

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

Handle of amphora. (Fig. 47).

Pottery spindle-whorl. Diam. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins., with $\frac{1}{4}$ in. perforation. (Fig. 48).

Earthenware disc $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins. in diam, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick, pierced with a $\frac{1}{2}$ in. hole in the centre. (Fig. 49).

Iron door-key for tumbler lock (much corroded), with flattened and moulded stem pierced for suspension at the outer end, and web with two bits remaining bent at right-angles to the stem at the working end. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

For mode of action and internal lock construction see B.M. *Guide to Roman Britain*, p. 44. fig. 44.

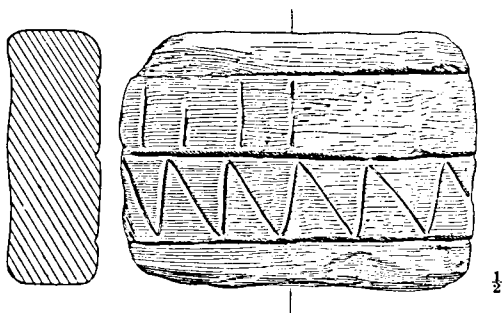


Fig. 47. Handle of amphora

Three melon-shaped ribbed beads of glass paste $\frac{5}{8}$ in. diam., $\frac{1}{4}$ in. perforation.

One plain translucent blue glass bead.

Base and small part of side of a small tubular glass flask of most peculiar pattern showing skilled but rather rough workmanship, with fluted or ribbed vertical and horizontally striated side and rosette mould and circular ring flat band border. (Fig. 50).

Its corroded and laminated state when found indicates it to be ancient.

Of dull cloudy to blue iridescent translucent glass. Diam. of base $1\frac{3}{8}$ ins.

Part of an earthenware oil-lamp holder to catch any overflow or dripping of oil from the wick. (Fig. 51).

Finger bone encircled by two slender broken and corroded bronze rings when unearthed.

3. COINS

	A.D.
1. NERO	54-68
2. TRAJAN	98-117
3. POSTUMVS	258-268
4. CLAVDIVS GOTHICVS	268-270
5. VICTORINVS	268-270
6. Probably CONSTANTINE	330-333
7-9. Period of CONSTANS or Constantine	340-350
10. VALENS	364
11. Period of VALENTINIAN	364-375

4. MEDIEVAL AND LATER

Collet, perhaps for cabochon crystal of book-cover, 11th or 12th century. (Fig. 52).

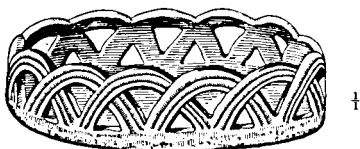


Fig. 52. Collet

Counters of 16th century.

Cistercian ware, 17th century.

Pipes, 17th century, probably from kilns at Broseley, Shropshire; many with maker's mark.

Farthing token, 17th century.

Coin weight of gold crown, 17th century.

Slip-ware, knife, buttons, coins and counters, 18th century.

Half-ounce weight, William III.

Delft pottery, etc.

Part of 15th century buckle.

Fragment of a horse-bell with maker's initial w. The other half no doubt had r in a corresponding position, the maker being Robert Wells, of Aldbourne, Wilts, who was working 1772. There was also a Wells of Melksham, Wilts (perhaps of the same firm). One is illustrated in *Journal of British Archaeological Society*, vol. xvii (1861) pl. 19, opposite p. 208 (see p. 209).

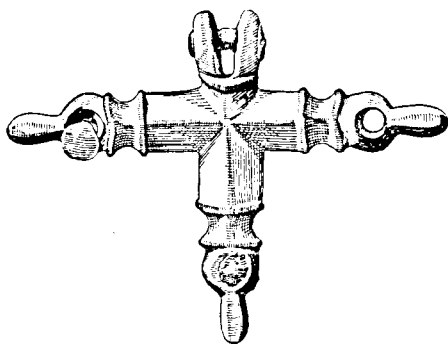


Fig. 53. Medieval Hinge.