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EXCAVATIONS AT THE ROMAN CIVIL SETTLEMENT AT INVERESK,
1976-77

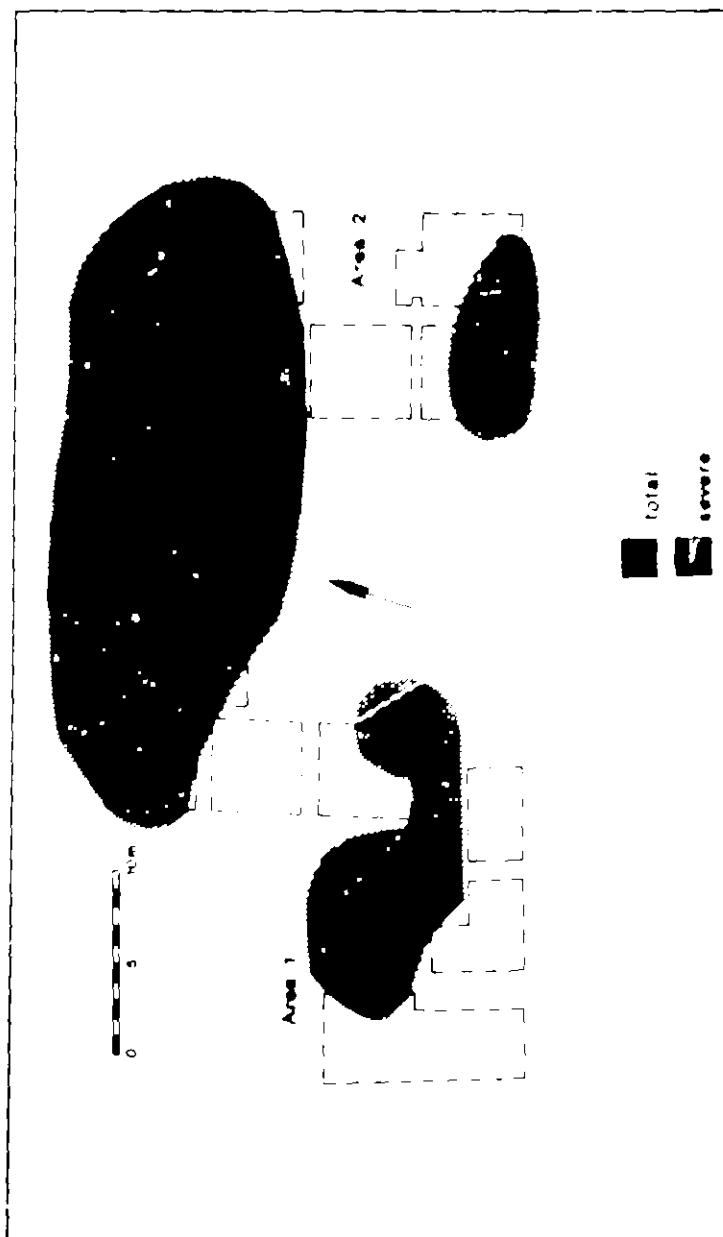
GORDON D THOMAS

INVERESK

G D THOMAS

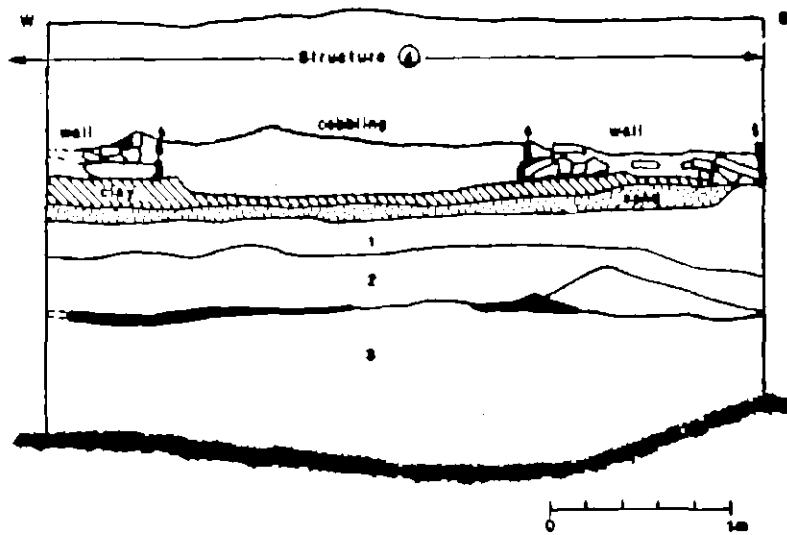
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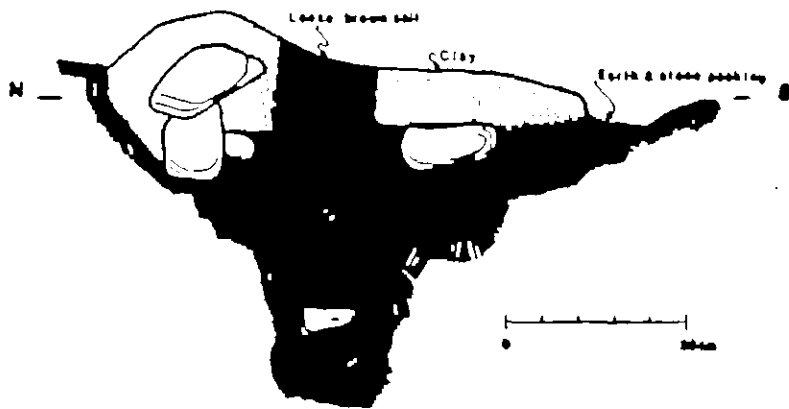


1 : A4

Illus 22 Extent of destruction on the site prior to excavation.



Illus 23 Section beneath structure 4. For location and conventions see illus 5.



1 : A6

Illus 24 Section through posthole of structure 6. For exact location see illus 12.

THE STAMPED AND DECORATED SAMIAN

Brenda M Dickinson

The decorated samian and potters' stamps examined here do not form a large enough assemblage for detailed statistical analysis to be useful. It is noticeable, however, that approximately three-quarters of the decorated ware is by potters who were at work before c AD 150, including many who started their careers under Hadrian. Also, though the later style of Cinnamus ii predominates in Scotland as a whole, at Inveresk the proportion of decorated bowls in the Cerialis ii-Cinnamus style is notably high.

Most of the decorated ware is by potters already attested in Scotland, by Aunus, Paterclus ii and Paternus iv have not been previously recorded. Of the pottery represented by stamped plain ware, only Carantinus and Q. V- C- have appeared in Scotland before, both at Newstead. The six additional second-century decorated bowls from Montans now give one of the largest groups of such ware in Scotland, and there is no lack of late-Montans potters' stamps.

In theory, all the decorated ware discussed here (which is the bulk of that which is known from Inveresk) could belong to the Antonine I occupation, though the bowls by Albucius ii, Aunus, Illixo, Secundus v and Cinnamus ii (in his later style) are more likely to be from a later occupation. Similarly, all the potters' stamps previously recorded (Hartley 1972, 20) could be from Antonine I and this also applies to the six from the recent excavations, though the stamp of Carantinus is perhaps more likely to come from an Antonine II occupation.

It is evident that the bulk of the Inveresk assemblage was manufactured before or during the Antonine I occupation of Scotland. What the significance of this may be is another matter.

The Decorated Ware (Illus 25-28)

- 2.1 Form 37, Central Gaulish, with a freestyle scene. The bear (D.817) was used by the Cerialis II-Cinnamus ii group and the foliage in the background, formed by partial impressions of one of the large leaves used in scrolls, is typical of the group. Cf. S. & S. 1958, pl. 163, 8, where it is on a stamped Cinnamus

bowl, in his early style. c AD 140-170. From disturbed deposits.

- 2.2 Form 37, Central Gaulish. Scroll decoration, with a double-cogged medallion (Rogers E16) containing a hare (D.950a), in the lower concavity. Both medallion and hare are on a stamped bowl of Borillus from Pfunz (S. & S. 1958, fig. 48). Very few decorated bowls by him are known, but they show several connections with Cinnamus ii, who used the hare and who frequently filled the lower parts of his scrolls with medallions. However, although he almost certainly used the medallion, it has not yet appeared on any of his scroll bowls. It is not clear which, if either, of these potters made this bowl, but a date c AD 150-180 is not in doubt. From the cobbled lane 76/2 phase 3.
- 2.3 Form 37, in pale, granular fabric, with a dull, brown glaze. Panelled decoration, with a draped female figure? (perhaps a smaller version of O.928) and another figure, not closely identifiable. The fabric and glaze are so like that of some of the late Montans pieces from Inveresk that it is almost certain that this bowl originated there, in spite of the lack of parallels for the decoration. c AD 110-145. From beside the cobbled lane in 76/3 (phase 3).
- 2.4 Form 37, Central Gaulish, with a leafy scroll and an eight-petalled rosette. This is either by a member of the Cerialis ii-Cinnamus ii group (c AD 140-170) or the later work of Cinnamus, whose earlier and later styles are not always distinguishable in scroll decoration. c AD 140-180. From disturbed deposits.
- 2.5 Form 37, in the style of Cettus of Les Martres-de-Veyre. The lion (D.769) and rosettes are on bowls in his style from London (S & S 1958, pl. 144, 49) and Ribchester, respectively. Both these bowls have the same ovolo as here (Rogers B97) and it is on another, in his style, from Old Kilpatrick. Cettus's bowls are relatively common in Antonine Scotland (Hartley 1972, 34). c AD 135-180. From disturbed deposits.

- 2.6 Form 37, with a lion (O.1418) used at La Graufesenque but also, by Attilus iv, at Montans (Simpson 1976, fig. 4, 14). The fabric, glaze and the fine grooving inside the bowl make it more likely to be from Montans and to belong to the second century. c AD 110-145. From disturbed deposits.
- 2.7 Form 37, with a saltire panel. The astragalus (S & S 1958 fig. 45, 3), trifold motif (ibid, 4) and diagonal of separate beads are all on bowls in the early type of Pugnus ii (cf. pl. 153). c AD 140-160. From structure 1 (phase 2) below cobbled lane in 76/3.
- 2.8 Form 37, with a fragment of ovolo. From structure 7. (phase 3/4).
- 2.9 Form 37, with a sheep (O.1856) in a single festoon. Both were used by members of the Cerialis ii-Cinnamus ii group. c AD 140-170. From structure 1 (phase 2) below cobbled lane in 76/3.
- 2.10 Form 37, Central Gaulish. Panelled decoration, with a single festoon containing a small, scalloped festoon with a spiral (Rogers F76). The ovolo is Rogers B32. All the details were used by X-5 and occur on a bowl from Birdswald (S & S. 1958, pl. 75, 14) which, as Rogers says, is more likely to be by him than by X-6. c AD 124-140. From structure 1 (phase 2) below cobbled lane in 76/3.
- 2.11 Form 37, with a scrap of ovolo. From structure 1 (phase 2) below cobbled lane in 76/3.
- 2.12 Two joining fragments of form 37, Central Gaulish. Panelled decoration, with a small, double medallion and ovolo (Rogers B144) both used by the Cerialis ii-Cinnamus ii group. c AD 140-170. From below (phase 2) and beside (phase 3) cobbled lane in 76/3.
- 2.13 Form 37, Central Gaulish, with a corn-stook (Rogers N15) used by Cinnamus ii and, probably, Secundus v. c AD 150-180. From

phase 3 cobbled surface in 76/7.

- 2.14 Form 37, late Montans ware. Panelled decoration, with:
-15 1) A human figure. 2A) Satyrs (Hermet 1934, pl. 19, 81), side-by-side; 2B) vertical series of chevrons, side-by-side. 3) A gladiator (one of the pair 0.1040). 4B) A row of striated spindles. The basal wreath consists of blurred rosettes. The satyrs are on a stamped bowl of Chresimus from York. The chevrons are probably the same as those on a waster of L S Cre- from Montans and on stamped bowls of Malcio from Montans and Richborough. No parallels are available for the spindles or the wreath. At least two of the figure-types originated at La Graufesenque. c AD 110-145. From structure 1 (phase 2) below cobbled lane in 76/3.
- 2.16 Form 37, very badly made and moulded. The ovolo is on unstamped bowls in late Montans style from Wilderspool, Kenchester and Old Kilpatrick. The plant in a panel, or one very like it, is on bowls from the London Second Fire (Pryce 1945, 65, fig 84) and Périgux stamped by Felicio iii and Malcio, respectively. c AD 110-145. From sleeper of phase 2 structure 3.
- 2.17 Form 37, Central Gaulish, with panelled decoration. The ovolo (Rogers B144) is the one chiefly associated with the *Cerialis* ii-Cinnamus ii group. c AD 140-170. From phase 1 ditch fill.
- 2.18 Form 37, Central Gaulish. The small double medallion and fine, wavy line panel border suggest X-5. The figure-type has not been identified. c AD 125-140. From phase 1 ditch fill.
- 2.19 Form 37, Central Gaulish, with a freestyle scene. The leopard (D.799) and athlete (D.403) were used by Cinnamus ii. c AD 150-180. From phase 1 ditch fill.
- 2.20 Flange fragments, a. with bartoline decoration. From phase 1
-22 ditch fill.

- 2.23, 2.26 Two fragments from a small bowl, Central Gaulish. Panelled decoration, with: 1A) A double-cogged festoon (Rogers F40?); 1B) dolphin to right (D.1050). 2) A satyr (D.314). 3A) As 1A; 3B) dolphin to left (D.1051). The satyr is on a bowl from Mumrills (FRB 45) which has an ovolo used by Cinnamus ii, Carantinus and Illixo. Neither of the first two used an upper border of astragali, as here, though Illixo often did. It occurs on bowls which are probably by him from Buysham (Surrey) and Carlisle (?), together with the same beads and junction-masks. c AD 150-180. From beside the furnace (phase 2).
- 2.24 Form 37, Central Gaulish. The ovolo (Rogers B35) and circles were used by X-6. c AD 125-150. From beside the furnace. (phase 2).
- 2.25 Form 37, in the style of Cettus of Les Martres-de-Veyre. Panelled decoration, with ovolo (Rogers B263) and a Minerva (D.77), both used frequently by him. c AD 135-160. From disturbed deposits.
- 2.26 See 2.23.
- 2.27 Form 37, Central Gaulish. The decoration includes a double-cogged festoon, perhaps over a dolphin. Neither is closely identifiable. Antonine? From the phase 2 furnace.
- 2.28 Form 37, without identifiable decoration. From beside the furnace (phase 2).
- 2.29 and, (probably, 2.55) (q.v.) Form 37, Central Gaulish, with
-30 panels: 1) A Pudicitia (D.540). 2) A Jupiter (D.1). 3) Perhaps the tripod Rogers Q8 or 9 (cf, no. 55). The single-bordered ovolo (Rogers B28) and borders of separate, sub-rectangular beads suggest one of the Quintilianus I group. Both occur at Lesoux, on stamped bowls of Aunus. The Jupiter and unusual beaded ring-terminals are on the unstamped bowl from Lesoux with the same type of borders and a different ovolo, which he is known to have used. His plain ware includes

- forms 27 and Ludowici Tx and his stamps turn up in the Wroxeter forum destruction and in a group of burnt samian of c AD 170 from TÁC (Hungary). c AD 145-175. From beside the phase 3 cobbled lane in 77/1.
- 2.30 See 2.29.
- 2.31 Form 37, Central Gaulish. The ovolo, Rogers B144, here overrun, and sphinx (0.858 variant) were both used by the Cerialis ii-Cinnamus ii group. c AD 140-170. From the phase 2 furnace.
- 2.32 Two fragments of form 37, slightly burnt, Central Gaulish, with
-33 panelled decoration. The ovolo, a variant of Cinnamus ii's ovolo 1 (Rogers B223) occurs, with a straight line below, on a stamped bowl of Pugnus ii from Gloucester (S & S 1958, pl. 155, 20). It also occurs, with a straight line below or sometimes, as here impressed over a straight line, on bowls in the style of Secundus v. The untidiness of the decoration favours Secundus, and he is known to have used the plant (Rogers H109). The only ovolo so far seen on his stamped bowls is also a variant of one used by Cinnamus. For his style, see S & S 1958, pl. 154, 14-16; 155, 22-28. All these bowls were attributed to Pugnus, on the analogy of the Gloucester piece, but stamped Secundus bowls seen recently are stylistically close to them, and show the same careless workmanship. c AD 150-180. From beside the phase 2 cobbled lane in 77/2.
- 2.33 See 2.32.
- 2.34 Form 37, with a panel containing a large, double medallion, perhaps with the dancer 0.819A. Cf. a stamped bowl of Cinnamus ii (S & S 1958, pl. 160, 46). The ovolo is perhaps one of his (Rogers B143). c AD 150-180. From disturbed deposits.
- 2.35 Form 37, with a rosette-tongued ovolo (Rogers B24) used by several Lezoux potters. However, the absence of a border below the ovolo and the general untidiness of the piece suggests Docilis i. The tree (Rogers N8) is on a bowl in his style from

Chester. This is apparently the earlier of his ovolos.
c AD 130-150. From area to the east of structure 1.

- 2.36 Form 37, Central Gaulish, without identifiable decoration. From disturbed deposits.
- 2.37 See 2.60.
- 2.38 Form 37, without identifiable decoration. From disturbed deposits.
- 2.39 Form 37, Central Gaulish, with scroll decoration. The ovolo (Rogers B17?) is on a bowl from the Barnsley Park villa from a signed mould of a Lezoux Paternus who is distinct from his better-known homonym. The leaf (of the general type Rogers H162) is not closely identifiable. The bird is on a bowl in his style, also from Barnsley Park. One of Paternus iv's bowls is in an early-Antonine context at Castleford. His work shows the influence of potters such as Sacer i and Attianus ii, but his general style is somewhat different. A range c AD 140-170 is likely. From sleeper trench of structure 1.
- 2.40 Form 37, Central Gaulish. The ovolo (Rogers B33), small, double medallion and pygmy (D.437A) are all on a bowl from Wilderspool in the style of Sissus ii. Three bowls almost certainly by him are known from Scotland (Newstead (2) and Camelon). The pale fabric and brown glaze of this piece belong to the Hadrianic-Antonine range at Lezoux. c AD 130-160. From disturbed deposits.
- 2.41 Form 37, Central Gaulish, with a blurred impression of the ovolo chiefly associated with the Cerialis ii-Cinnamus ii group. c AD 140-170. From disturbed deposits.
- 2.42 Form 37, Central Gaulish. The ovolo (Rogers B2) and plant (Rogers G18) were both used by X-6. c AD 125-150. From disturbed deposits.
- 2.43 Form 37, Central Gaulish, with festoons (Rogers P70), one

containing a Venus (D.175), in adjacent panels. This particular festoon was used in series by mould-makers for Medetus and Ranto (on bowls in both Les Martres-de-Veyre and Lezoux fabric) and by X-5. Cf. S & S 1958, pl. 32, 374; 67, 9. However, there are no parallels for the arrangement on the Inveresk piece. The Venus is common to all these potters. c AD 125-140. From beside phase 3 cobbled lane in 77/1.

- 2.44 Form 37, Central Gaulish. Scroll decoration, with either the Cerialis ii-Cinnamus ii ovolo (Rogers B144) or Cinnamus's ovolo 3 (Rogers B143). c AD 140-180. From beside furnace. (Phase 2).
- 2.45 Form 37, Central Gaulish, with a bird (O.2239B), used by Cinnamus ii but probably by other potters, too. Antonine, From disturbed deposits.
- 2.46 Form 37, Central Gaulish, in the style of Cinnamus ii. Freestyle decoration, with his ovolo 1 (Rogers B223), lion (D736) stag (D852), goat (D890) and bear (D817). All the animals are attested for him. c AD 150-180. From the phase 2 furnace.
- 2.47 Form 29 variant, slightly burnt, South Gaulish. An exceptionally badly made bowl, with a central cordon bordered by crude beads or uneven wavy lines. The upper zone has a length of scroll adjacent to a series of columns. The astragalus scroll-tie is on bowls in late Montans ware from Wilderspool (2) and Montans itself, the last stamped by Malcio. It is also on an unstamped mould from Montans (Simpson 1976, fig 10, 43). There are at least two internal grooves behind the rim, as so often on forms 37 made there. The rim is apparently not rouletted. Form 29 was made at Montans in the second century, though it was never as common then as form 37, and most examples are very crude. c AD 110-145. From disturbed deposits.
- 2.48 Two joining fragments of form 37, one burnt, Central Gaulish. The freestyle scene includes a stag (D.852) and a fan-shaped plant (Rogers J17) once in complete, once in partial impression. There is a wavy line above the main area of decoration. Attianus ii used the plant (S & S 1958, pl. 85, 1), but is not

known to have used the stag. Not closely assignable, but probably Hadrianic-Antonine. From the phase 2 furnace and from beside the phase 3 cobbled lane in 77/2.

- 2.49 Form 37, Central Gaulish. A freestyle scene includes a lion devouring a kid (D.778) and a horse (D.905). Both figure-types were used by the *Cerialis ii-Cinnamus ii* group and the partly-impressed leaf in the background confirms the attribution. c AD 140-170. From disturbed deposits.
- 2.50 Two fragments of form 37, Central Gaulish, with a winding scroll including a large leaf and a goat (D.889). Both are on a bowl from Castle Cary in the style of one of the potters in the *Cerialis ii-Cinnamus ii* group. c AD 140-170. From on and beside the phase 3 cobbled lane in 77/2.
- 2.51 Form 37, Central Gaulish, with *Cinnamus ii*'s ovolo 1 (Rogers B223) on a bowl with panelled decoration. c AD 150-180. From disturbed deposits.
- 2.52 Form 37, Central Gaulish. The *Diana* (D.64) and beaded rosette at the top of the panel border suggest either *Attianus ii* or *Drusus ii*. c AD 125-145. From the phase 1 ditch fill.
- 2.53 Form 37, Central Gaulish, perhaps from the same bowl as 29 & 30. Panelled decoration with: 1) A tripod (Rogers Q8 or 9). 2A) A double medallion containing a mask (D.675); 2B) tri-lobed motifs (of the general type Rogers G88-123, impressed stem-to-stem. The borders, ring-terminals and details in panel 2) are all on a bowl from Lezoux in the style of *Aunus*, which has one of the same figure-types as no. 29. c AD 145-175. From beside the phase 3 cobbled lane in 77/1.
- 2.54 Form 37, Central Gaulish. The ovolo is similar to, or perhaps identical with, *Cinnamus ii*'s ovolo 5 (Rogers B182), but the thick wavy line below it suggest the work of *Tetturo*. His bowls occur at *Camelon* and *Corbridge*, and in a pit of c AD 150-16- at *Alcester*. c AD 130-160. From disturbed deposits.

- 2.55 Two fragments of form 37, Central Gaulish. A panel included a double-cogged festoon (Rogers F11) containing a sea-cow (D.29) over a leopard (not in Déchelette or Oswald) and dog (D.934). All the details were used by the *Cerialis II-Cinnamus II* group. The ovolo is probably the one most used by these potters (Rogers B144). c AD 140-170. From beside the cobbled lane in 77/1 and structure 4 in 77/3. (phase 3).
- 2.56 Form 37, with running animals, probably a hare and boar, over a basal wreath of large chevrons. The footring is of a type reminiscent of form 29, often found on second-century Montans examples of form 37. Usually such bowls are stamped internally, but this one only has a crude, freehand circle inside the base. The whole of the inside is covered in fine grooving. There are unglazed patches in and around the footring. There is no doubt that this piece is from Montans, though no precise parallels have been found for the chevrons. The workmanship is poor, even by the standards of late Montans ware. A range c AD 110-145 is certain, and the bowl perhaps falls late in that range. From beside the furnace (phase 2).
- 2.57 Form 37, Central Gaulish, with three or four repeated panels: 1) A large, double medallion). 2) A philosopher (D.523). 3) An athlete (D.403). 4) (Perhaps = 1). A large, double medallion containing a dancer (0.819A) and Vulcan (D.39). All the details are on standard *Cinnamus II* bowls (S & S 1958, pl. 158, 16; 159, 26; 160, 46) and the small ring-terminals are diagnostic for him. c AD 150-180. From structure 4. (phase 3).
- 2.58 Joining fragments of form 37, with freestyle decoration. The single-bordered ovolo with straight tongue was used by Felicio III on a bowl from London, which has the same erotic group (derived from Hermet 1834, pl. 19, 89; 20, 115) and acanthus. He also used the detached saltire with double-cogged diagonal ending in a large ring, on a stamped bowl from Montans. Malcio used the double-cogged line and, probably, the long leaf on a stamped bowl from Richborough (Bushe-Fox 1932, pl. XXIX, 1). The acanthus is on one of his stamped bowls, from Lectoure. It also

occurs on an unstamped bowl in late Montans ware from Cramond. No parallels have been found for the figure at an altar, or for the leaf in the saltire. c AD 110-145. From beside the furnace. (phase 2).

- 2.59 Form 37, Central Gaulish, with a row of beaded circles replacing the ovolo. The scarf dancer (D.373), man with staff (larger than D.331), warrior (D.117) and ram's-horn motif which forms the basal wreath (Rogers G361) were all used by members of the Quintilianus i group. Quintilianus himself used the dancer on a signed bowl from Birrens (Robertson 1975, pl. 52, 6) and the man with staff is on a bowl in his style from Corbridge (S & S 1958, pl. 70, 21). The circles and warrior were used by Ianuaris i (ibid, pl. 69, 9). Several potters in this group used the circles, but they have not appeared as ovolo replacements on stamped or signed bowls, so far. c AD 125-145. From structure 4 (phase 3).
- 2.60 Form 37, Central Gaulish, with freestyle decoration. (Slightly burnt). The ovolo, perhaps Rogers B19, has not been recorded on stamped or signed bowls but several examples of it are known, including three from recent excavations at Camelon. The figure-types and motifs on bowls with this ovolo suggest a connection with the Quintilianus i group, though of the ones on the Inveresk bowl only the serpentine motif (Rogers U240) is known to have been used by any of this group. The figure-types are: Apollo with chariot (D.60A), goat (O.1849A), panther (O.15467) and dog (not in Déchelette or Oswald). The connections suggest Hadrianic-Antonine date. From beneath the cobbled lane in 77/2
- 2.61 Form 37, Central Gaulish, with a continuous frieze of six repeated figures: 1) Man with a staff (D.331). 2) Bird (not closely identifiable). 3) Satyr (D.311). 4) Tambourine dancer (D.210). 5) Venus (D.193). 6) Scarf dancer (D.373). In the background are an arrow-head motif (Rogers U194), small double medallion, acanthus (Rogers K11), plant (Rogers G259), rosette (not closely identifiable) and losenge (Rogers U28). The single-bordered ovolo (Rogers B28) was much

used by the Quintilianus I group. One of these, Paterclus II, arranged his decoration in this way and the ovolo, acanthus, lozenge, arrow-head motif and satyr are on a signed bowl from Silchester (S & S 1958, pl. 72, 33). Paterclus began work at Les Martres-de-Veyre, where he made only plain ware but, after moving to Lezoux, he made decorated ware, too. c AD 125-140. From beneath the cobbled lane in 77/2.

- 2.62 Form 37, stamped ALBVCI (see stamp No 1). The ring-tongued ovolo is one of a range used by members of the Paternus group (Rogers B1057). The decoration consists of an unusually large number of different panels, repeated: 1A) Warrior (D.114); 1B) column (Rogers P3). 2) Athlete (D.377) and leafy spray (Rogers J160). 3) Satyr (D.356). 4) Slave (D.374). 5A) Naked figure (not in Déchelette or Oswald); 5B) Triton (D.20). 6) Neptune (D.14). 7A) Jupiter (D.5); 7B) Dolphin to right (not closely identifiable). 8) Scarf dancer (D.361). All the motifs and figure-types, with the exception of the satyr and the figure in 5A), are attested for Albucius. Many of them are on a stamped bowl from Bregenz (S & S 1958, pl. 120, 4), which has a rim-stamp of Cadgatis. The Inveresk piece has a graffito Victorini, post cocturam, under the base. c AD 150-180. From the foundation trenches of structure 1.

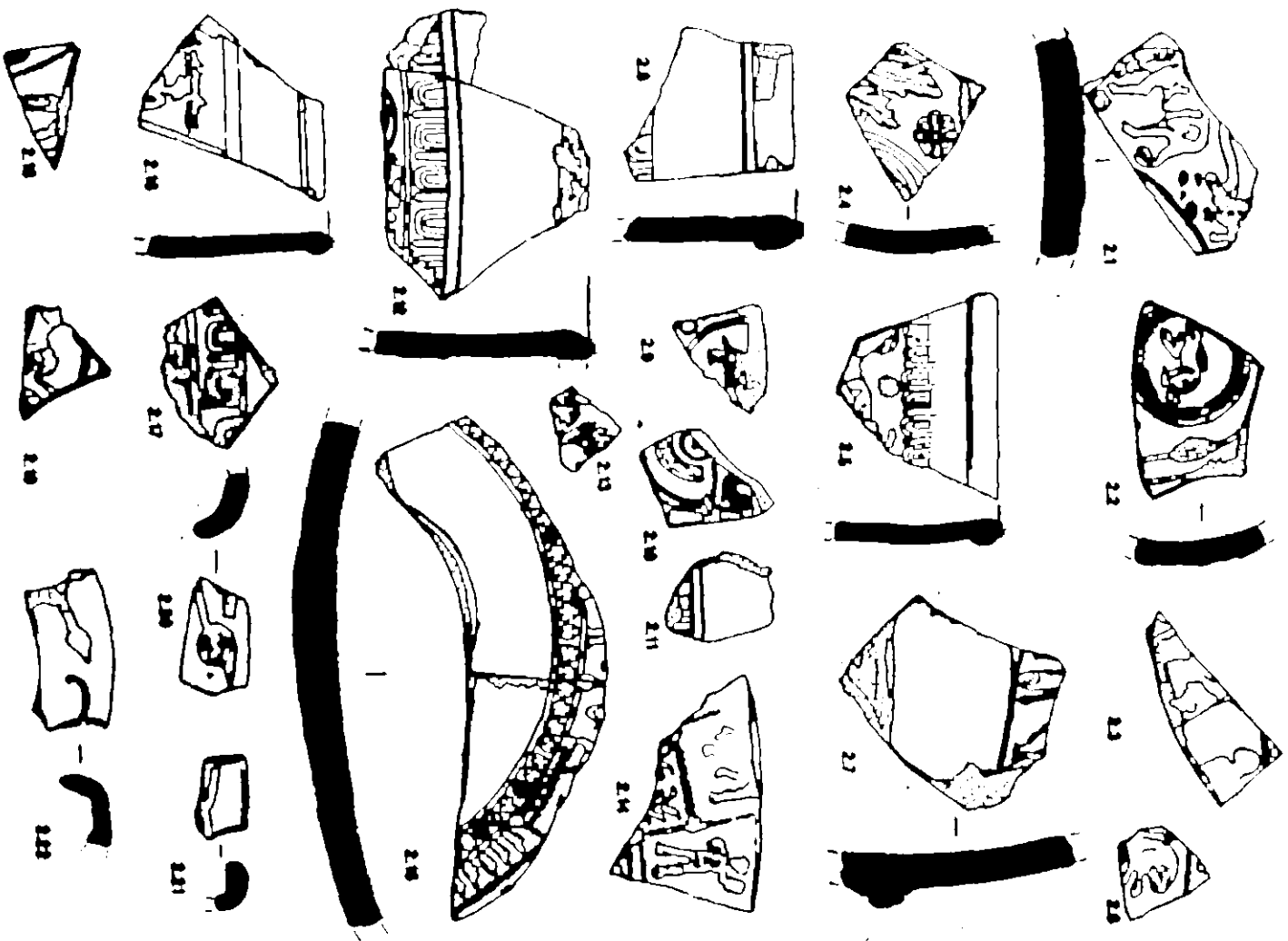
The Potters' Stamps (illus 28)

- 2.62 ALBVCI on form 37. Albucius II of Lezoux, where the die (6h) is known to have been used. This is the only stamp which Albucius used on decorated ware. It occurs both on Hadrian's Wall and in Antonine Scotland, and has been noted in the Wroxeter Gutter deposits. His plain ware includes form 27. c AD 150-180.
- 2.66 CARANT retrograde on form 33. Carantinus of Lezoux (Die 5b).
-67 No other examples of this stamp have been noted. Carantinus's decorated ware is connected stylistically with that of Cinnamus II. His plain forms include 27. c AD 150-180.
- 2.65 NIIM retrograde on form 18/31. Nem- of Central Gaul,

presumably Lezoux (Die 3a). This has also been noted on forms 18/31, 18/31R and 27. The potter's full name is now known. Hadrianic-Antonine.

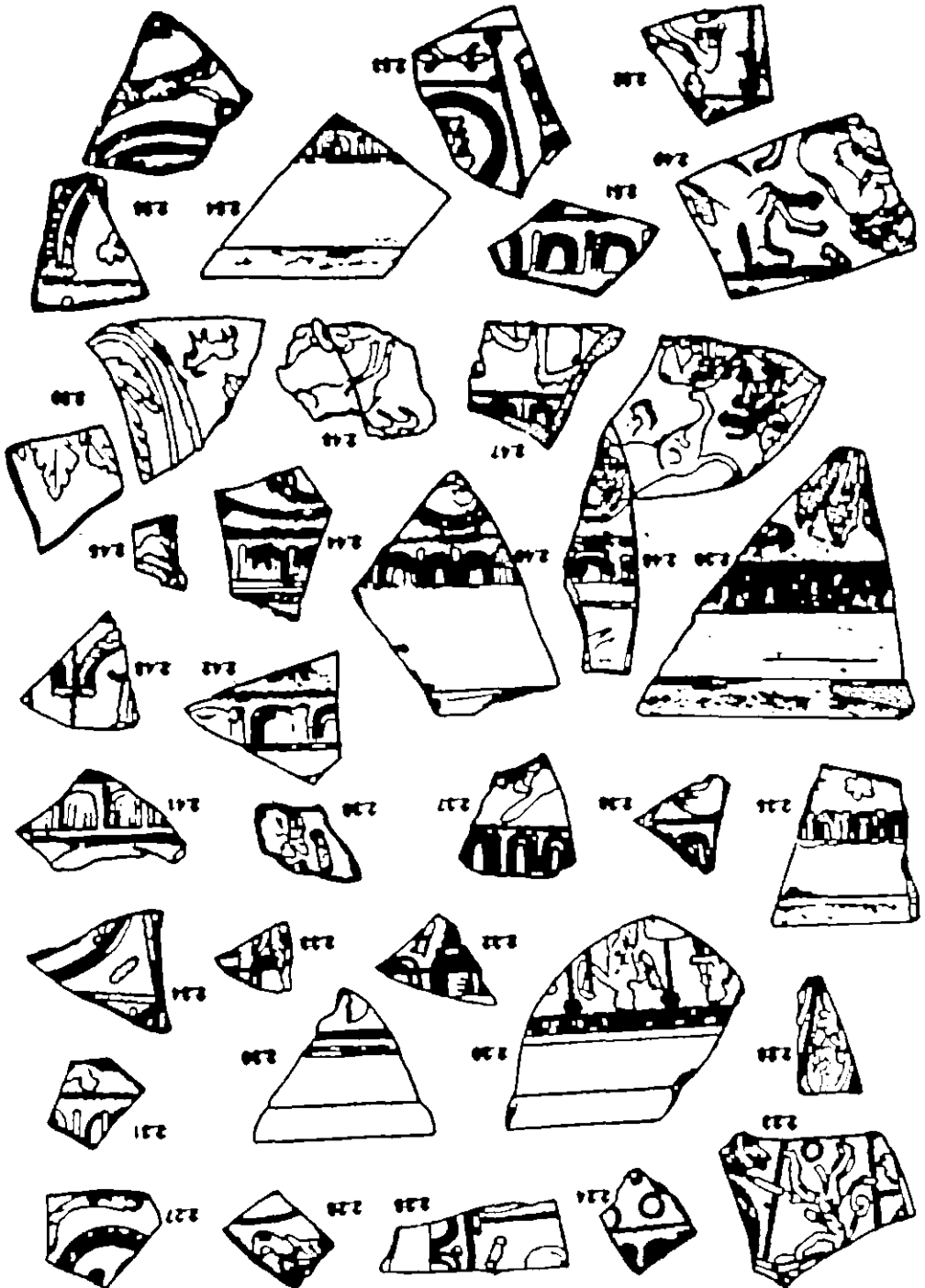
- 2.70 SABINI on form 33. Sabinus vii of Lezoux, where the die (1a) is known to have been used. There is no site dated for him, but this particular stamp occurs on forms 18/31R, 27 and 38 or 44. Hadrianic-Antonine.
- 2.68 SILVANI on form 18/31. Silvanus ii of Lezoux (Die 3b). This was also used on forms 18/31R, 27, 31 and 33. Both it and several of his other stamps occur in the Rhineland, suggesting activity before c AD 150. He made form 80, however, so is likely to have continued work until c AD 160, though his output consists largely of earlier forms, such as 18/31 and 27. c AD 130-160.
- 2.63 QVC on form 27. Q V-C- of South Gaul (Die 1g). No other
-64 examples of this stamp are known. His forms and fabrics suggest origin at Montans in the second century. Only one other of his stamps has been recorded from Scotland (Newstead); several of his vessels are in a group of burnt late Montans ware from London (St Katherine Coleman). c AD 110-145.

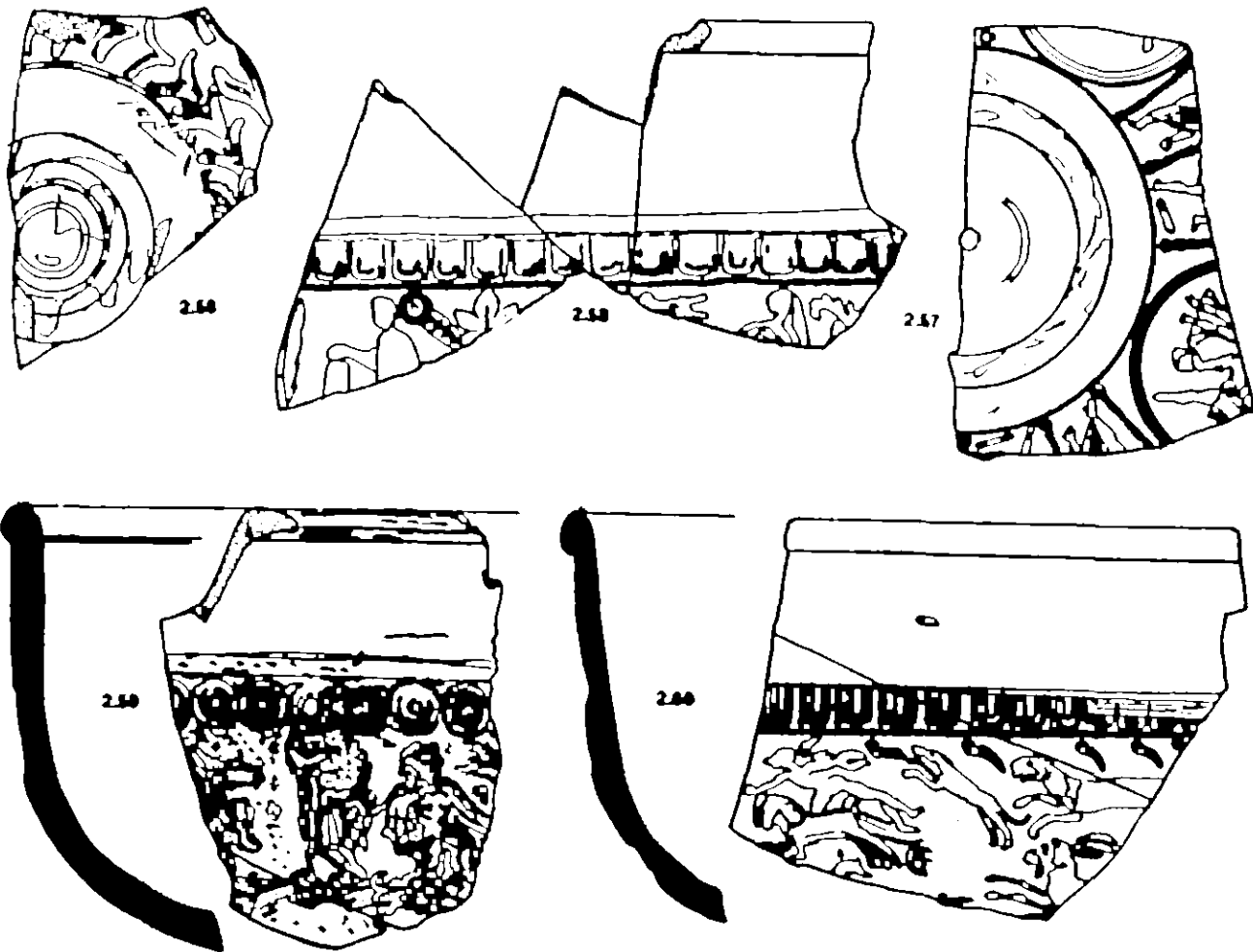
Illus 25 Decorated samian pottery. Scale 1:4



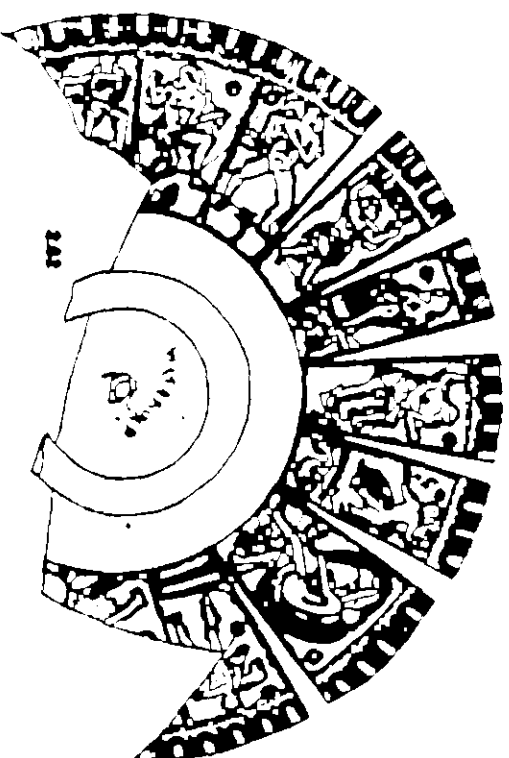
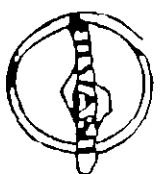
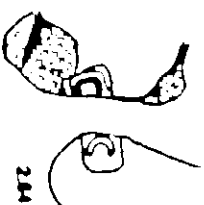
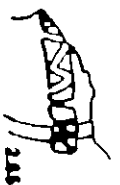
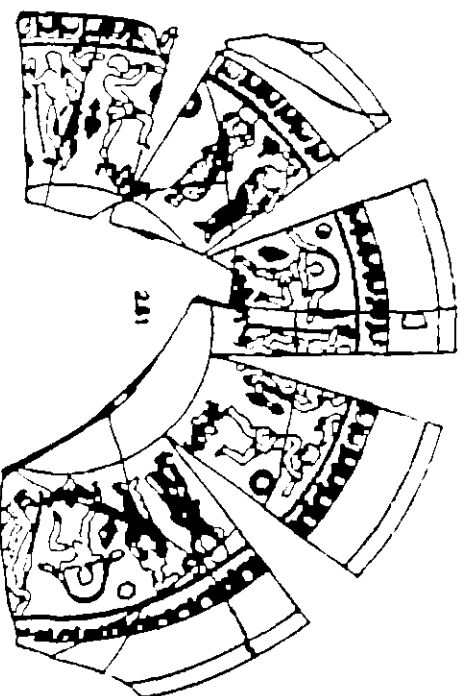
1 : B6

1 : 27





Illus 27 Decorated samian pottery. Scale 1:4.



1 : 20

Illus 28 Decorated samian pottery. Scale 1:4.
 pottery stamps at scale 1:2.

PLAIN SAMIAN

Gordon D Thomas

The plain samian pottery from Inveresk displays many features which are typical of potters working in the early to mid second century. The fabrics and glazes are comparable to the decorated pieces from Central Gaul discussed above. Although there are minor differences and fabrics are mainly fine hard pale orange, flecked with white or yellow inclusions and occasionally visible mica platelets. The slip is an orange red colour usually fairly glossy and bright. Several examples appear to be in a dull orange brown fabric with a matt dull orange slip, but all these examples also show evidence of having been burned. Variations also occur between different sherds in the same vessel suggesting that localised conditions can slightly affect the appearance of the pottery. The bulk of the plain samian is represented by forms Dr 27, 33 and 18/31 with only a few other forms being present. These common types are represented in all phases of occupation. Only the more complete and well stratified examples are included in the following catalogue. Those examples whose identification is not clear due to the smallness of the sherd or the lack of diagnostic features are included in the rim count only when such an identification can be reasonably supported. Unidentifiable fragments are not included in the catalogue.

Form Dr. 33

1. From the upper fill of the phase 1 ditch. Nearly complete. Stamped SABINI (see Stamped and Decorated samian, 2.70), Lezoux.
2. From beneath the cobbled lane and within the clay filled foundation trenches of structures 1 in 78/3. Central Gaul.
3. From pit 1 and beside the furnace. Central Gaul.
4. From within and beside the furnace. Part of stamp beginning with c (retrograde). Carantinus?
5. From the area to the east of structure 1. Nearly complete. Stamped

CARANTINI (retrograde) (see Stamped and Decorated samian 2.66-2.67), Lezoux.

6. Two bases from beside the furnace. Stamped CARANTINI (retrograde) (see Stamped and Decorated samian 2.67), Lezoux.
7. Two rims and part of body from beside furnace. Central Gaul. (1-3 vessels).
8. From deposits associated with structure 7. Central Gaul.
9. From the cobbled lane in 77/2 and from below lane. Central Gaul. (5 vessels).
10. From beside the furnace. Central Gaul. (1-3 vessels).
11. From structure 8. Central Gaul. (2 vessels).

On a rim count a maximum of 45 vessels are represented on site of which 4 come from phase 1, 22 from phase 2, 12 from phase 3/4 and 7 from disturbed deposits. Two sizes of vessel appear to be represented on site, both types displaying a slight external concavity in profile, an external groove around the middle of the vessel and frequently an internal groove just below the rim.

Form Dr. 27

12. From the upper fill of the phase 1 ditch. Very small vessel with circle on inside as if for stamp. M scratched on underside of base, post cocturam. Central Gaul.
13. From the upper fill of the phase 1 ditch. Central Gaul.
14. From beneath cobbled lane in 78/3. Central Gaul.
15. From beneath the cobbled lane in 78/3. Very small vessel. Stamp badly damaged. Central Gaul.

16. From beneath the cobbled lane in 76/3. Very small vessel with circle on inside as if for stamp. Central Gaul.
17. From the foundation trench of structure 1. Central Gaul.
18. From the furnace. Base stamped QVC. (see Stamped and Decorated samian 2.63). South Gaul (Montans?)
19. Two sherds from the furnace. Stamped Q and C (see Stamped and Decorated samian 2.64). South Gaul (Montans?)
20. From beneath a repaired section to lane in 76/3. Nearly complete vessel, stamp ends in M. Central Gaul.

A total of 21 vessels are represented on site of which 2 come from phase 1, 10 from phase 2, 6 from phase 3/4 and 3 from disturbed deposits. Again two sizes of vessel are represented, the smaller being one quarter to one third the size of the larger.

Form Dr. 18/31

21. From the clay-filled foundation trench of structure 1 in 76/3. Base of vessel stamped SILVANI (see Stamped and Decorated samian 2.68) with wall broken off in such a way as to suggest deliberate chipping in order to make use of the base only. Lezoux.
22. From beneath the cobbled lane in 77/2. Base, rouletted, stamped NIIM (retrograde) (see Stamped and Decorated samian, 2.65). Central Gaul.

A total of 53 vessels are represented of which 4 come from phase 1 deposits, 32 from phase 2, 12 from phase 3/4 and 5 from disturbed deposits. The size and shape of the vessels range between Oswald and Pryce P1 XLVI number 3 to 6 with a shallow profile and sharp carination predominating. Several examples are rouletted although in many cases the absence of that part of the vessel alters the amount. The shallow form 18 and the deep form 31 are not represented.

Form Dr. 35/38

Four examples of the cup and dish with barbotine decoration leaves on the rim occur at Inveresk. Three are fragmentary representing only small sections of rim: these come from the upper fill of the phase 1 ditch and from beside the phase 2 furnace. A fourth example from beneath the cobbled lane in 77/2 is of a small cup similar to Oswald and Pryce Pl LIII no. 8 but with a flat rim. This latter example has been burned.

Form Curle, 15, and Dr. 46

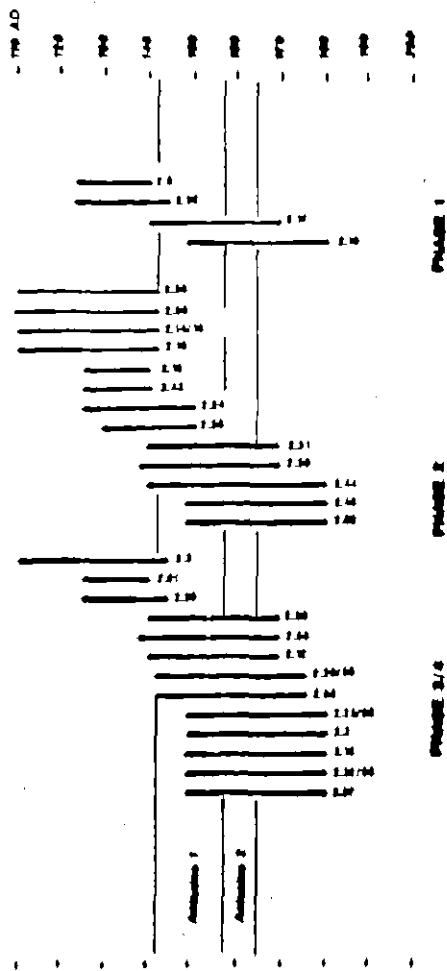
Five examples of this type occur on site. One bowl similar to Oswald and Pryce Pl LVI no. 8 comes from deposits associated with the phase 1 ditch. Two other examples of a deeper bowl similar to Oswald and Pryce Pl LV no. 18 but with a concave profile come from the furnace and from structure 1 beneath the cobbled lane in 76/3. From phase 3 deposits comes a shallow dish similar to Oswald and Pryce 1965, Pl LVI no. 2 (beside the furnace) and a fragment of a small vessel. (beside the cobbled lane in 77/1). Central Gaul.

Form Ritterling 13

Two examples of the non-spill inkwell occur both in a fragmentary condition. In one example, from disturbed deposits, the inner opening and part of the rim of a type similar to Oswald and Pryce Pl LXX no. 6 are preserved. (Central Gaul). A second example from the phase 1 ditch deposits and from the clay-filled foundation trench of phase 2 in 76/3 preserves only the inner down-turned lip.

Form Dr. 44 variant Ludewici Sn

One example of the rim to the cordon of vessel number 6 Oswald and Pryce Pl LXI. Central Gaul, early to mid Antonine.



1 : B14

Illus 29 Time range of samian pottery by phase.

COARSE WARE

Gordon D Thomas

The following catalogue does not represent all the pottery found on site. With nearly half the material it was possible to identify only the ware and not the vessel type. However, this should not affect the outcome of the pottery sequence as there are enough vessel types of each ware to demonstrate a representative sample. The only statistic which is missing from this approach is the relative quantity and frequency of pottery types. Such figures could, however, be misleading. Amphora constitute by far the greatest quantity of sherds in weight, however, the nature of the vessel means that the number of vessels represented is small. Number 1.14 is the most common vessel type, the others being represented by a few sherds only. The mortarium is a specialised vessel type and tends to be produced at a specialised pottery. It is normal then to find the products of one kiln more heavily represented than any others. This is the case at Inveresk where Colchester appears to have supplied the bulk of the mortaria followed by Carlisle/Scotland and the English Midlands. Based on a sherd count and on the number of vessel types represented BB1 and BB2 appear to be present in roughly equal amounts. The bulk of the rest of the pottery types which represents the range of almost every other vessel type in common usage on Roman sites is comprised chiefly of Inveresk ware although in sheer quantity of material this is not the most common ware on the site. Numbers of vessels represented at the end of each type description give a rough idea of the amounts of material in question. These numbers are estimates based mainly on the number of rim sherds present, body sherds being more difficult to quantify in this manner.

The catalogue is laid out according to the stratigraphic phases distinguished. Individual features were generally too small to represent a good pottery group and most other stratigraphic units comprised general levels extending across most of the site. Locations within general structures are given although this is more to indicate location than to suggest that specific types are to be associated with particular structures. Only those finds which come from cobbled surfaces or from specific structural features like postholes are thought to be in situ. Each catalogue entry represents a vessel type which may comprise several vessels coming from several parts of the site.

Several vessel types are represented in more than one phase, this is noted under the appropriate heading. For a full description of Inveresk ware see 'Comments on Inveresk Ware' and 'The petrology of selected sherds'. The distinction between, and description of the two black burnished ware fabrics were initially set out by Gillam (1961) and Richards (1961) in the Mumrills excavation report. Grey ware as used in the present report refers to a distinctive and uniform ware in a fine, hard, lead grey fabric usually with burnishing on the exterior of the vessel and mostly confined to cooking vessels.

* Indicates artefact is illustrated.

Phase 1

The pottery in this group comes from the upper fill and levelling material in the ditch beneath structure 1 in area 1. Several other types were present but are also represented in later deposits. These are 1.7, 1.12, 1.14, 1.29, 1.44, 1.73, 1.89, 1.90, 1.99, 1.110, 1.112, 1.151, 1.160, 1.167, 1.235, 1.237, 1.244, 1.254 and 1.255.

- *1.28 Bowl in a smooth, medium hard orange fabric with a grey to brown colour coat. The exterior has pronounced ridges and it has been broken just at a carination. Colchester Ware? (1-5 vessels). (illus 31).
- *1.114 Bowl in BB1 with a flat rim and broken lattice decoration. Gillam 1976, no. 57. (1 vessel). (illus 35).
- *1.117 Bowl in BB2. Similar to Gillam 218. (1-3 vessels). (illus 35).
- *1.125 Bowl in BB1 with plain rim and tight regular lattice decoration. Gillam 318. (1 vessel). (illus 35).
- *1.131 Cooking pot in BB1 with distinct neck and out-turned rim. No form of decoration present. (1 vessel). (illus 36).
- *1.132 Cooking pot in BB1, similar to 1.131 but with finer wall, more out-turned rim and a wavy line incised on neck. (1-2 vessels). (illus 36).

- *1.133 Cooking pot in BB1 similar to 1.131 but with zig-zag line incised along neck. (1 vessel). (illus 36).
- *1.134 Cooking pot in BB1 with plain rim and everted neck. (1 vessel). (illus 36).
- *1.162 Jar in BB1 with plain rim deeply incised just below rim. (1 vessel). (illus 37).
- *1.221 Ring base of open bowl or globular jar in Inveresk Ware. (1 vessel). (illus 38).
- *1.228 Bowl, possibly hemispherical, in Inveresk Ware with a plain rim deeply incised just below rim. (1-4 vessels). (illus 39).

Phase 2

- *1.1 Flagon in a smooth, medium hard whitish fabric with plain rolled rim and little decorative modelling. From within structure 1. (1 vessel). (illus 30).
- *1.4 Flagon in Inveresk ware. From beside furnace (1 vessel). (illus 30).
- *1.5 Flagon (complete) in Inveresk ware. From structure 1. Gillam 6. (1 vessel). (illus 30).
- *1.7 Flagon in smooth, medial hard buff coloured fabric with a buff colour coat or slip. From pit 1. Gillam 4 and 8. (1-2 vessels). (illus 30).
- *1.8 Flagon in Inveresk ware. Similar to Gillam, 1968, no. 5, but the rim differs; inner profile and distinctive ridging on outside neck and rim similar to Gillam 4/5. From structure 1. (1 vessel). There are marks on both the interior and exterior indicating that it had been roughly smoothed prior to firing. (illus 30).
- *1.12 Flagon in a fine orange fabric with cream colour coat and internal ledge at rim. From upper fill of phase 1 ditch and from

structure beneath cobbled lane in 76/3 and 77/1. (1-3 vessels).
(illus 30).

- *1.19 Amphora in a smooth, medium hard pinkish to buff fabric with some gritty inclusions and a cream colour coat on the exterior surface. The size of the vessel suggests that it was probably double handled, although only the sump of one remains. From beside the furnace. (Vessel 38; Callender, 1965 plate IIIb.) (1 Vessel). (illus 31).

- *1.22 Bowl in Inveresk ware with rim distinguished by incision. From beside furnace. (1-2 vessels). (illus 31).

- *1.23 Bowl in Inveresk ware similar to 1.22. From beside furnace. (1-2 vessels). (illus 31).

- *1.55 Jar in Inveresk ware from structure 1. (1 vessel). (illus 32).

- *1.57 Jar in Inveresk ware with everted rim. From beside furnace. (1-2 vessels). (illus 32).

- *1.61 Beaker with cornice rim in a fine, medium hard orange fabric with a burnished outer surface. Possibly a copy of a colour coated form. From beside the furnace. (1 vessel). (illus 32).

- *1.62 Jar in Inveresk ware with slightly out-turned rim and slight shoulder carination. From area to east of structure 1. (1 vessel). (illus 32).

- *1.63 Cooking pot with pronounced neck and rim in a rough, hard brown to orange fabric with mineral including. Possible from the same source as flagon 1.11. From beside the furnace. (1 Vessel). (illus 32).

- *1.70 Lid-seated jar in Inveresk ware with pronounced neck and rim and distinct incised banding along the shoulder. From the area to the east of structure 1. (2 vessels). (illus 32).

- *1.72 Deep bowl in Inveresk ware with plain rim. From the area to the east of structure 1 and from pit 1. (1 vessel). (illus 33).

- *1.76 Jar with rounded everted rim in a fine, orange fabric with grey colour coat. From beside the furnace. (1-2 vessels). (illus 33).
- *1.78 Jar with round everted rim in Inveresk ware. From beside the furnace. (1 vessel). (illus 33).
- *1.79 Jar with out-turned rim in Inveresk ware. From pit 1. (1 vessel). (illus 33).
- *1.83 Lid-seated bowl in Inveresk ware with distinctive s-profile and ledge around inner rim for lid. From clay filled foundation trench in 76/3. (1 vessel). (illus 33).
- *1.84 Flagon in a fine, medium hard brown fabric with thin walls and rilling on exterior surface. From inside the furnace. (1 vessel). (illus 33).
- *1.89 Bowl in BB1 with flat out-turned rim and no surface decoration. From clay filled foundation trench in 76/3 and also from phase 1 upper ditch fill. (1-2 vessels). (illus 33).
- *1.91 Bowl in BB1 with flat out-turned rim and incised V decoration on body. From clay filled foundation trench in 76/3. (1 vessel). (illus 33).
- *1.95 Bowl in BB1 with flat out-turned rim, with irregular lattice decoration on the body and swirls on the base. From beside the furnace. (1-2 vessels). (illus 34).
- *1.97 Bowl in BB1 with plain moulded rim but no external decoration. From beside the furnace and from pit 1. (1-4 vessels). (illus 34).
- *1.107 Dish in BB2 with pronounced plain moulded rim and carination. External lattice decoration using double lines. Similar to Gillam 310. From beside the furnace. (1 vessel). (illus 34).
- *1.109 Dish in BB1 with irregular lattice decoration using double lines.

Similar to Gillam 1976 no. 64. From beside furnace. (1 vessel).
(illus 34).

- *1.113 Dish in BB1 with flat out-turned rim and irregular lattice decoration. Similar to Gillam 307 and Gillam 1976 no. 63. Examples come from the area to the east of structure 1, inside the furnace and beneath the phase 3 cobbled lane in 77/2. (2-4 vessels). (illus 35).

- *1.115 Bowl in BB2 with pronounced out-turned rim and curved sides. No external decoration. From beside the furnace. (1-3 vessels). (illus 35).

- *1.118 Bowl in BB2 with plain rim and carination. From the clay filled foundation trench and beneath the cobbled lane in 76/3. (1 vessel). (illus 35).

- *1.120 Bowl in BB2 with flat out-turned rim. From within structure 1 and beside the furnace. Similar to Gillam 218. (1-4 vessels). (illus 35).

- *1.122 Dish in BB2 with plain rim and carination. Burned. Similar to Gillam 322/328. From beside the furnace. (1-5 vessels). (illus 35).

- *1.127 Cooking pot in BB1 (complete) with band of slightly irregular open lattice decoration on upper body of pot. Similar to Gillam 128 and Gillam 1976 no. 1-3. From structure 1 beneath the phase 3 cobbled lane in 76/3. (1 vessel). (illus 36).

- *1.129 Cooking pot in BB1 with everted rolled rim and no body decoration. From the clay filled foundation trench of 76/3. (1 vessel). (illus 35).

- *1.130 Cooking pot in BB2 with sharply everted and rolled rim. From structure 3 beneath the phase 3 cobbles. (1 vessel). (illus 36).

- *1.135 Cooking pot in BB1 with sharply everted and rolled rim. From structure 1 beneath phase 3 cobbled lane in 76/3. (1 vessel). (illus 36).

- *1.136 Cooking pot in BB2 with short out-curved rim. From beside the furnace. (1 vessel). (illus 36).
- *1.137 Cooking pot in BB2 with out-turned plain rim. From beside the furnace. (1 vessel). (illus 36).
- *1.38 Bowl in Inveresk ware with S-profile and plain everted rim. Oxidised. From structure 1 beneath phase 3 cobbled lane in 76/3. (1 vessel). (illus 36).
- *1.143 Cooking pot in BB2 with short out-turned rim and regular open lattice decoration on body. From inside furnace and structure 1. (1-2 vessels). (illus 36).
- *1.144 Jar in grey ware with short everted rim. From beside furnace. (1 vessel). (illus 36).
- *1.145 Beaker with cornice rim in grey fabric. From inside furnace. (1 vessel). (illus 36).
- *1.146 Cooking pot in grey ware with sharply everted rim and banded and wavy line decoration on body. Belgic derived form possibly from north Kent. From structure 1. (1-5 vessels). (illus 36).
- *1.149 Bowl in grey ware with short neck and out-turned rim. From beside the furnace. (1-3 vessels). (illus 36).
- *1.151 Jar in grey ware with out-turned rim. From the phase 1 ditch deposit and from deposits associated with structure 2. (1 vessel). (illus 36).
- *1.152 Bowl in grey ware with plain out-turned rim. From beside the furnace. (1 vessel). (illus 36).
- *1.153 Jar in grey ware with slightly everted and rolled rim springing from a distinct shoulder line. From beneath the phase 3 cobbled lane in 77/2. (1 vessel). (illus 36).
- *1.154 Jar in grey ware with no neck and heavy rolled rim. From

structure 1 beneath the phase 3 cobbled lane in 76/3.
(1 vessel). (illus 36).

- *1.157 Cooking pot in BB2 with plain everted rim and no decoration on body. From the clay filled foundation trench and beneath cobbled lane in 76/3. (1-3 vessels). (illus 37).
- *1.158 Cooking pot in grey ware with heavy out-turned rim and distinct shoulder line. From structure 1 beneath phase 3 cobbled lane in 76/3. (1 vessel). (illus 37).
- *1.160 Cooking pot in grey ware with plain everted rim. From beneath phase 3 cobbled lane in 76/3 and directly overlying phase 1 ditch fill deposits. (1-3 vessels). (illus 37).
- *1.163 Jar in grey ware with flattened and slightly everted rim. From inside furnace. (1 vessel). (illus 37).
- *1.164 Jar in grey ware with heavy slightly out-turned rim. From beneath the phase 3 cobbled lane in 76/3. (1 vessel). (illus 37).
- *1.165 Jar in BB2 with straight sides and plain rim bent slightly outwards. From the clay filled foundation trench in 76/3. (1 vessel). (illus 37).
- *1.169 Beaker in BB1 with plain everted rim. From structure 1 beneath the phase 3 cobbled lane in 76/3. (1 vessel). (illus 37).
- *1.172 Beaker with cornice rim in an orange fabric and rough cast on lower body. Probably middle Rhine or north France. From pit 1. (1 vessel). (illus 37).
- *1.173 Cooking pot in BB1 with short plain everted rim above distinct shoulder line. Slightly irregular open lattice decoration on lower body. From beneath the phase 3 cobbled lane in 76/3. (illus 37).
- *1.178 Rough cast beaker with cornice rim in a very hard, fine dark

grey fabric with heavily fired brown to orange core and dark surface. Distinctive diagonal wiping on interior. Argonne. From beside furnace. (1-3 vessels). (illus 37).

- *1.181 Rough case beaker with cornice rim in orange to dark fabric with a matt black colour coat. Concavity behind rim and wipe marks on interior. Argonne. From in and around furnace. (5-30 vessels). (illus 37).
- *1.192 Rouletted bowl in a fine, soft buff fabric with white inclusions and visible mica platelets. Possible imported from continent? From inside furnace. (1 vessel). (illus 37).
- *1.193 Rim fragment with impressed decoration in a fine, soft orange fabric with yellowish core. From inside furnace. (1 vessel). (illus 37).
- *1.194 Sherd of mica dusted ware in an orange fabric and a shiny bronze-like surface. From beside furnace. (1 vessel).
- *1.196 Handle in fine grey fabric possibly similar to those in Gillam 40/41. From beneath the phase 3 cobbled lane in 76/3. (1 vessel).
- *1.201 Plain base of jar in fine buff to grey fabric. From inside the furnace. (1 vessel). (illus 38).
- *1.208 Rough cast beaker (base only) in fine orange fabric. From beside furnace. (1 vessel). (illus 38).
- *1.210 Jar base in Inveresk ware from beneath phase 3 cobbled lane in 78/3. (1 vessel). (illus 38).
- *1.211 Jar base in Inveresk ware. From pit 1. (1 vessel). (illus 38).
- *1.212 Jar base in Inveresk ware. From pit 1. (1 vessel). (illus 38).
- *1.216 Jar base in Inveresk ware. Vessel appears to have broken at carination and has what may be applied decoration on the interior. From beside the furnace. (1 vessel). (illus 38).

- *1.219 Jar base in Inveresk ware. From a shallow pit in 77/1. (1 vessel). (illus 38).
- *1.222 Jar base in Inveresk ware. From the clay filled foundation trench in 76/3. (2 vessels). (illus 38).
- *1.226 Jar base in a fine medium hard white fabric with indications of exterior burnish. From beneath the phase 3 cobbled lane in 77/2. (1 vessel). (illus 38).
- *1.229 Jar in Inveresk ware with plain slightly everted rim. From structure 1 beside the furnace and beneath the phase 3 cobbled lane in 77/2. (1-3 vessels). (illus 39).
- *1.231 Bowl in Inveresk ware possibly imitating a samian type (Drag 37.) Applied barbotine decoration over exterior of dots, swirls and legs of animals. From inside structure 1. (1 vessel). (illus 39).
- *1.232 Bowl in Inveresk ware with shallow cut away ring base and carination with cordon. Possibly imitating a samian type (Drag 44). From within structure 1 beneath the phase 3 cobbled lane in 77/2. (1 vessel). (illus 39).
- *1.233 Bowl (base only) in Inveresk ware. From beside the furnace. (1 vessel). (illus 39).
- *1.234 Bowl (base only) in Inveresk ware. From structure 1. (1 vessel). (illus 39).
- *1.238 Lid in a gritty softish cream coloured fabric. From within structure 1 beside furnace and beneath phase 3 cobbled lane in 77/2. (1-4 vessels). (illus 38).
- *1.240 Lid in Inveresk ware with outward curved profile and pronounced rim. From beside furnace. (1 vessel). (illus 38).
- *1.242 Lid in a fine grey fabric with mineral inclusions. The shape is similar to 1.240, but the fabric differs. Similar to Gillam 339.

- From structure 1 beneath the phase 3 cobbled lane in 77/2. (1 vessel). (illus 38).
- *1.244 Lid in a fine cream to buff fabric with pronounced, thickened rim and slightly convex profile. From within structure 1 and also from upper fill of phase 1 ditch. (1-2 vessels). (illus 38).
- *1.245 Lid in a fine buff fabric with a grey core. The sides rise quite steeply and there is a groove around the inner rim. From within structure 1 beside furnace and beneath phase 3 cobbled lane as well as to the east of structure 1. (1-7 vessels). (illus 38).
- 1.251 Cooking pot in grey ware. From beside furnace. (1 vessel).
- 1.253 Two fragments of a crucible (?), roughly made, in a thick orange fabric with a grey core. From beneath the phase 3 cobbles, inside structure 3. (1 vessel).
- *1.254 Two fragments of a roughly made vessel in a sandy, grey fabric with a yellow substance adhering to the interior. From beneath the phase 3 cobbled lane in 76/3 and from the upper fill of the phase 1 ditch. (1-2 vessels). (illus 40).
- *1.255 Flagon with two handles in a fine orange fabric and cream colour coat. The vessel had been dented during manufacture. From beneath phase 3 cobbled lane in 76/3 and 77/1, and from the upper fill of the phase 1 ditch. Developed version of Gillam 22. (1-3 vessels). (illus 40).
- *1.267 Jar in Inveresk ware (?) with a grey surface coating. Possibly a flagon similar to Gillam 127. From beside the furnace. (1 vessel). (illus 33).
- *1.272 Dish in BB2 with plain rim and wavy line decoration around body. From inside furnace. (1 vessel). (illus 35).
- 1.274 Base of jar in grey ware. From foundation trench of structure 1. (1 vessel).

- *1.277 Bowl in BB1 from structure 1 beneath phase 3 cobbled lane in 77/2. (1 vessel). (illus 40).
- *1.278 Cooking pot in BB1 with everted rim. Similar to Gillam 143-144. From inside furnace. (1 vessel). (illus 40).
- 1.284 Two sherds in a fine whitish brown fabric with a black to brown colour coat and fine rusticated decoration. From inside the furnace and beneath the phase 3 cobbled lane in 77/2. (1 vessel).
- *1.288 Beaker with cornice rim in a fine orange fabric with brown colour coat. From inside furnace. (1 vessel). (illus 40).
- *1.27 Bowl in Inveresk ware with reeded rim. Similar to Webster 55. From inside furnace and from phase 3 cobbled lane in 76/3. (1-8 vessels). (illus 31).
- *1.29 Bowl with plain rim and groove in a fine white fabric with concentric stroke burnish on both interior and exterior. Fragments of vessels also in Inveresk ware. From phase 1 ditch deposits, structure 1 of phase 2 and the phase 3 cobbled surface of area 2. (1-2 vessels). (illus 31).
- *1.56 Beaker with cornice rim in a fine, orange fabric with stroke burnish on exterior. Similar to rim of rough cast beakers but fabric, wall thickness and surface differ. Copy of a colour coated variety possibly Inveresk ware. From within and beneath cobbled lane in 77/2. (1 vessel). (illus 32).
- *1.73 Cooking pot with plain everted rim in a gritty orange to buff fabric with cream colour coat. Similar to Gillam 91. From the phase 1 ditch fill, structure 1 deposits and from the phase 3 cobbled lane in 77/2. (1-6 vessels). (illus 33).
- *1.75 Jar with plain out-turned rim in Inveresk ware. From beside furnace and from phase 3 cobbled lane in 76/3. (1-4 vessels). (illus 33).

- *1.80 Jar with plain out-turned rim in a fine, hard, white fabric with stroke burnishing. From structure 1 beneath the phase 3 cobbled lane in 77/3 and from cobbled surface in 77/1 phase 3. (1-2 vessels). (illus 33).
- *1.82 Jug with everted neck and slight, down-turned rim in a fine, hard orange to red fabric with grey core and cream colour coat. Similar to Gillam 80. Possibly of East Anglian origin, Weststow or Colchester. From upon and below phase 3 cobbled lane in 76/3. (1-3 vessels). (illus 33).
- *1.87 Dish in BB1 with inverted V-pattern decoration on exterior and flat out-turned rim. From the foundation trench of structure 1 and from upon and beside the phase 3 cobbled lane in 77/2. (2-7 vessels). (illus 33).
- *1.88 Bowl in BB1 with straight sides, flattened out-turned rim and incised inverted V decoration on exterior. From within structure 1 beneath cobbled lane in 77/2 and beside furnace and from phase 3 deposits in structure 5. (1-6 vessels). (illus 33).
- *1.93 Dish in BB1 with down-turned rim and curved sides decorated in a fairly regular acute angled tight lattice. Similar to Gillam 1976 no. 54/56. From within and beside the furnace and from the area beside structure 4. (3-12 vessels). (illus 34).
- *1.96 Dish in BB2 with triangular sectioned rim and fairly regular open lattice decoration. Similar to Gillam 310. From upon and below phase 3 cobbled lane in 78/3 and from beside furnace. (illus 34).
- *1.98 Bowl in BB2 with slight everted rim and regular diagonal stroke on body. Similar to Gillam 223/4. From structure 1 and inside the furnace and from the cobbled lane in 78/3. (1-5 vessels) (illus 34).
- *1.99 Bowl in BB2 with slightly down-turned triangular sectioned rim and irregular open lattice decoration. Similar to Gillam 222. From phase 1 ditch fill from the area of structure 1 and from deposits associated with structures 5 and 8. (3-12 vessels). (illus 34).

- *1.100 Dish, in BB2 with triangular sectioned rim and regular diagonal stroke decoration on body. Similar to Gillam 222/223 but wider and shallower. From within and around furnace and below phase 3 cobbling in 77/2 and from upon and beside cobbled lane in 76/3. (?32 vessels). (illus 34).

- *1.101 Bowl in BB2 with down-turned triangular rim and regular diagonal stroke decoration on body. Similar to Gillam 222/224. From beneath phase 3 cobbling in 76/3 and 76/7 and from cobbled surfaces in 76/7, 76/8 and 76/9. (?-10 vessels). (illus 34).

- *1.110 Dish in BB1 with triangular sectioned rim and very open regular lattice decoration. Similar to Gillam 1976 no 57. From phase 1 ditch deposits, from beside the furnace and from the clay filled foundation trench in 76/3 and from deposits associated with structure 7. (1-8 vessels). (illus 35).

- *1.111 Dish in BB2 with triangular section rim and regular lattice decoration on body. Similar to Gillam 310. Present in most major deposits. (?-37 vessels). (illus 35).

- *1.112 Dish in BB2 with triangular section rim and regular double line lattice decoration. Similar to Gillam 310-312. From phase 1 ditch deposits, from inside the furnace and in shallow pits to the east of structure 1, and from the phase 3 cobbled lane in 76/3. (?-19 vessels). (illus 35).

- *1.119 Bowl in grey ware and also in BB2 with plain grooved rim. From within and beside the furnace and beneath the cobbled lane in 77/2, and from beside and below the cobbled lane in 76/3. (3-13 vessels). (illus 35).

- *1.123 Bowl in BB2 with plain rim and wavy line decoration. From within and around furnace and beneath cobbling in 77/2, and from beside cobbled lane in 76/3 and 77/1. (?-15 vessels). (illus 35).

- *1.124 Bowl in BB2 with plain grooved rim and wavy line decoration around body. From within the furnace and from structure 5 beside structure 4. (1-7 vessels). (illus 35).

- *1.139 Cooking pot in BB2 with plain everted neck and rim and very irregular open lattice decoration. From inside and beside the furnace, from or and beside the cobbled lane in 76/2, 76/3 and 77/1 and from the southern postholes of structure 5. (2-26 vessels). (illus 36).
- *1.140 Cooking pot in BB2 with plain rim and everted neck and regular lattice decoration on body. From in and beside furnace, and from cobbled lane in 77/2 and postholes of structure 8 in 77/2. (1-7 vessels). (illus 36).
- *1.141 Cooking pot in BB1 with plain rim and curved neck. From structure 1 deposits and from clay band within cobbled lane in 77/1. (1-3 vessels). (illus 36).
- *1.147 Cooking pot in BB2 with plain out-curved rim. From within structure 1, beside furnace and cobbled lane in 76/2. (1-3 vessels). (illus 36).
- *1.150 Jar in grey ware with thickened out-turned rim. From pit 1 and from beside cobbled lane in 77/2. (1-5 vessels). (illus 36).
- *1.159 Cooking pot in grey ware with plain out-turned rim and shoulder groove. From phase 1 ditch fill, from beneath cobbled lane in 77/2 and from upon cobbled lane in 77/2. (1-4 vessels). (illus 37).
- *1.167 Cooking pot in BB2 with sharply everted rim and shoulder ridge. From phase 1 ditch fill, from beside furnace and from cobbled lane in 77/2. (1-3 vessels). (illus 37).
- *1.183 Rough cast beaker with cornice rim in a light orange to grey fabric burnished down to rough cast. A British copy possibly in Inveresk ware. Similar to Gillam 73. From beneath and beside cobbled lane in 77/2. (1-2 vessels). (illus 37).
- *1.191 Poppy headed beaker (sherd) in a fine, very hard grey fabric with a cream to silver grey surface and vertical panels of barbotine dots. Similar to Gillam 70-71 and possibly from north Kent. From a foundation trench of structure 1, from in

and beside the furnace and from cobbled lane in 77/2. (1-8 vessels). (illus 37).

*1.195 Cooking pot in BB1 with short vertical rim. From beside furnace and from beside structure 4 and upon cobbled lane in 77/2. (1-4 vessels). (illus 37).

*1.197 Strap handle represented in Inveresk ware, grey ware and a yellowish fabric. (6-10 vessels). (illus 37).

*1.207 Jar base in a fine brown fabric burnished on one example and with an orange to cream slip on another. From inside the furnace and from the cobbled lane in 77/2. (2 vessels). (illus 38).

*1.235 Bowl in Inveresk ware imitating a samian form (Drag 30). The ring base and the internal ridge show clear evidence of having been attached to the vessel while the inward slope of the sides suggests possible warping during firing. Barbotine decoration on the exterior is in panels separated by rows of dots and consists of legs of animals, the tail of a fish, tendrils (?) and a running boar. The decoration is vaguely similar to barbotine vessels from Colchester and to some decorated samian pottery of the second century, (Ludowici types 5Mb and SHC, Oswald and Pryce pl LXII), however, the irregular lines and rough technique suggest the potter was not fully experienced in such methods of decoration. From the upper fill of the phase 1 ditch and from structure 1 beneath the cobbled lane of 77/2. A single sherd from phase 3 within the make-up of the cobbled lane in 77/2 was probably disturbed during the construction of the lane. (1 vessel). (illus 37).

*1.237 Lid in Inveresk ware similar to Gillam 340. From Phase 1 ditch deposits, from the clay filled foundation trenches beside structure 1 in 76/3, from in and beside the furnace and from the cobbled lane in 76/2. (1-5 vessels). (illus 38).

*1.241 Lid in Inveresk ware with slightly ridged rim. From beneath the cobbled lane in 77/2 and from beside the cobbled lane in 77/1. (1-4 vessels). (illus 38).

- *1.246 Cooking pot in BB1 (burned) from the furnace and from beside the cobbled lane in 76/3. (1 vessel). (illus 40).
- 1.247 Cooking pot in BB1 from the furnace and from the cobbled street in 76/2. (1-2 vessels).
- 1.252 Bowl in BB1 from the furnace and structure 1 and from the cobbled street in 76/2. (1-3 vessels).
- *1.271 Dish in BB1 similar to Gillam 328/329 with plain grooved rim and wavy line decoration on body. From the furnace and from structures 4. (1-2 vessels). (illus 35).
- *1.273 Cooking pot in BB2 with plain rim and sharply everted neck. From beside the furnace and within structure 1 beneath the cobbled lane in 76/3 and from structure 7. (1-4 vessels). (illus 35).

Phase 3/4

The following group of pottery was found exclusively in the final phase of occupation on site. In most cases this means structures and deposits associated with phase 3, but the few cases where a type can be tied in with either structure 7 or 8 a note will be made under the appropriate entry.

- *1.9 Complete flagon in Inveresk ware with a large dent on its, probably acquired during firing. Vessels with such deformities do not normally travel far from their origin and it is probable that this is a waster or at least a 'factory second'. Similar to Gillam 5. From the cobbled lane in 76/2. (1 vessel). (illus 30).
- *1.10 Flagon in Inveresk ware with a general shape similar to Gillam 5. From the cobbled lane in 76/2. (1 vessel). (illus 30).
- *1.11 Neck and base of flagon in a hard, dull red fabric with mineral inclusions, rough fracture and a rough grey surface. From cobbled lanes in 76/2 and 77/2. (1-2 vessels). (illus 30).
- *1.16 Amphora in a fine sandy textured buff fabric. Callender 1965,

- no. 8. From beside cobbled lane in 76/3. (1 vessel). (illus 30).
- 1.17 Amphora in a gritty pink to buff fabric with mineral inclusions. Enough sherds exist to suggest a vessel with a carrot-shaped base and a handle with a 'kink' in it, although not enough to permit a reconstruction. From the cobbled surface in 76/9. (1 vessel).
- *1.20 Bowl in fine orange fabric with a grey core, rim broken. From structure 4. (1 vessel). (illus 31).
- *1.25 Bowl in Inveresk ware with flat out-turned rim. Generally similar to Webster 46. From make up of cobbled lane in 77/2. (1 vessel). (illus 31).
- *1.51 Jar in Inveresk ware with internal beading at rim. From cobbled surface in 76/9. (1 vessel). (illus 32).
- *1.58 Beaker with cornice rim in a fine, soft brown fabric with a brown to orange colour coat. Probably a copy of the continental cornice rim beaker. From structure 8. (1 vessel). (illus 32).
- *1.60 Beaker with cornice rim in a fine white fabric, mica dusted and with large platelets visible. Probably an import from the continent. From structure 4. (1 vessel). (illus 32).
- *1.65 Cooking pot in an orange fabric with a grey burnished exterior. Possibly in Inveresk ware but reduced on the exterior in the kiln. Copy of a black burnished cooking pot, similar to Gillam 122. From just below cobbled lane in 77/2. (1-3 vessels) (illus 32).
- *1.68 Cooking pot in Inveresk ware imitating a black burnished form but larger and much heavier. Burnished, open, fairly regular lattice decoration on upper body. Regular, well made shape. From within and below structure 4 and from adjacent posthole of structure 5 in 77/3. (1 vessel, complete). (illus 32).

- *1.67 Bowl in Inveresk ware with plain, thickened rim and grooved shoulder. From beside the cobbled street in 77/2. (1 vessel). (illus 32).
- *1.69 Storage jar in Inveresk ware with thick walls and grooved out-turned rim. From cobbled lane in 77/2. (1 vessel). (illus 32).
- *1.74 Campanulate cup in a fine hard white fabric burnished on the exterior. Copy of a samian form (Drag 33) and similar to Gillam 199. From structure 1 beside the furnace and beneath the cobbled lane in 77/3. (1-3 vessels). (illus 33).
- *1.77 Jar in Inveresk ware with plain out-turned rim. From make up of cobbled lane in 77/2. (1 vessel). (illus 33).
- *1.81 Jar in Inveresk ware with plain, grooved rim and shallow S-curved sides. From the cobbled street in 76/2. (illus 33).
- *1.85 Flagon in a fine orange fabric and cream colour coat. Rim internally ledged. Possibly similar to 1.255. From structure 8 beside cobbled lane in 77/2. (1 vessel). (illus 33).
- *1.86 Dish in BB1 with flat out-turned rim and intersecting arch decoration on body. Similar to Gillam 219 and Gillam 1976, 61. From cobbled lane in 76/2 and from area of structure 4. (1-5 vessels). (illus 33).
- *1.90 Bowl in Inveresk ware (?) with flat out-turned rim, probably imitating a black burnished bowl form. Similar fabric to 1.190. From the upper fill of the phase 1 ditch and from the cobbled surface in 76/7. (1-2 vessels). (illus 33).
- *1.92 Dish in BB1 with flat out-turned rim and irregular lattice decoration on body. Similar to Gillam 1976, 59. From the cobbled lane in 76/2. (1 vessel). (illus 34).
- *1.94 Bowl in BB1 with flat out-turned rim and fairly regular open lattice decoration. Similar to Gillam 1976, 57. From beside structure 4. (1 vessel). (illus 34).

- *1.102 Bowl in BB2 with triangular sectioned rim. Similar to Gillam 222/223 but thinner walled. From on and beside the cobbled lane in 77/2. (1-4 vessels). (illus 34).
- *1.103 Bowl in BB2 with rounded rim. Similar to Gillam 225. From structure 6 beside cobbled lane in 76/3. (1 vessel). (illus 34).
- *1.104 Bowl in BB2 with triangular sectioned rim and regular lattice decoration on body. From structure 7. (1 vessel). (illus 34).
- *1.105 Bowl in BB2 with down-turned triangular sectioned rim and regular lattice decoration. From southern postholes of structure 5 in 77/3. (1 vessel). (illus 34).
- *1.106 Bowl in BB2 with triangular sectioned rim and double line decoration in one direction only. Similar to Gillam 225. From cobbled lane in 77/2. (1 vessel). (illus 34).
- *1.108 Dish in BB2 with down-turned triangular sectioned rim and regular lattice decoration. From structure 7 and cobbled surface in 76/7. (1-4 vessels). (illus 34).
- *1.128 Cooking pot in BB1 with slightly everted neck and rolled rim. From structure 6 beside cobbled lane in 76/3. (1 vessel). (illus 36).
- *1.155 Jar with wide mouth in a greyish fabric burnished on the exterior. Neck and rim similar to Gillam 174/175. From beside cobbled lane in 77/2. (1 vessel). (illus 36).
- *1.158 Jar in grey ware with heavy rolled rim. From structure 6 beside cobbled lane in 76/3. (1 vessel). (illus 37).
- *1.168 Jar in BB2 with deeply grooved rim. From cobbled surface in 76/9. (1 vessel). (illus 37).
- *1.170 Beaker in BB1 with everted rim. From cobbled lane in 76/2. (1 vessel). (illus 37).

- *1.171 Cooking pot (?) in BB1. From structure 7. (1 vessel).
(illus 37).

- *1.174 Jar in BB1 (?) with band of arch decoration on a roughened surface. Similar to Gillam 155. From beside cobbled lane in 77/2. (1 vessel). (illus 37).

- *1.175 Beaker in a very fine, white chalky fabric with a matt black colour coat covered in fine rough cast clay pellets. Lower Rhineland. From on and beside cobbled lane in 77/2. (1-3 vessels). (illus 37).

- *1.176 Indented beaker in a fine white, chalky fabric with a black to brown colour coat covered in fine rough cast clay pellets. Similar to Gillam 73/76. Lower Rhineland. From on and beside the cobbled lane in 77/2. (2-3 vessels). (illus 37).

- *1.186 Beaker with grooved cornice rim in an orange to buff, slightly micaceous fabric with matt black colour coat. Similar to Gillam 72. Middle Rhine to north France. From cobbled surface in 76/7. (1 vessel). (illus 37).

- *1.187 Beaker with a grooved cornice rim in a fine hard blue-grey fabric (over fired?) and fine clay pellet rough cast below shoulder. Similar to Gillam 70/71. From structure 6 beside cobbled lane in 76/3. (1 vessel). (illus 37).

- *1.188 Costrel (sherd with foot) in a fine whitish fabric. Similar to Gillam 21. From the cobbled lane in 77/2. (1 vessel). (illus 37).

- *1.189 Sherds in a fine softish slightly micaceous orange fabric with a dark brown colour coat. Barbotine decoration of a leaf and a swirl. Possible from Colchester. From the cobbled lane in 77/2. (1-2 vessels). (illus 37).

- *1.190 Sherds in a fine, hard, micaceous orange fabric with barbotine embrocated scale decoration. From on and beside cobbled lane in 77/2. (1-2 vessels).

- *1.198 Handle in Inveresk ware from beside on upon the cobbled lane in 77/2. (1-2 vessels). (illus 37).
- *1.199 Base of large jar in a fine grey to buff fabric. From structure 8. (1 vessel). (illus 38).
- *1.200 Base in fine buff fabric from cobbled lane in 77/2. (1 vessel). (illus 38).
- *1.204 Base in buff fabric from beside cobbled lane in 77/1. (1 vessel). (illus 38).
- *1.205 Base with omphalos in Inveresk ware, from structure 8. (1 vessel). (illus 38).
- *1.209 Base in Inveresk ware, from the cobbled lane in 77/2. (1 vessel). (illus 38).
- *1.213 Base of jar in a fine orange fabric with mineral inclusions and a grey to brown colour coat. From a posthole of structure 8. (1 vessel). (illus 38).
- *1.214 Base of jar in Inveresk ware which has broken along a carination. From a posthole of structure 8. (1 vessel). (illus 38).
- *1.215 Base of jar in a white rough fabric, from within structure 8. (1 vessel). (illus 38).
- *1.218 Base of jar in Inveresk ware from the make up of the cobbled lane in 77/2. (1 vessel). (illus 38).
- *1.220 Base of a bowl (?) in Inveresk ware, from within structure 8. (1 vessel). (illus 38).
- *1.223 Ring base in Inveresk ware, from make up of cobbled lane in 77/2. (1 vessel). (illus 38).
- *1.225 Round bottomed base in a fine white fabric from the make up of the cobbled lane in 77/2. (1 vessel). (illus 38).

- *1.239 Lid in a soft gritty cream coloured fabric from within structures 5 and 8. (1-4 vessels). (illus 38).
- *1.249 Cooking pot from cobbled lane in 76/2. (1 vessel). (illus 40).
- *1.250 Cooking pot from beside cobbled lane in 77/1. (1 vessel). (illus 40)
- *1.256 Jar in grey ware from cobbled surface in 76/7. (1 vessel). (illus 40).
- *1.266 Jar in Inveresk ware with everted rim. From structure 5 beside structure 4. (1 vessel). (illus 33).
- 1.268 Bowl in BB1 with triangular sectioned rim and close, regular lattice decoration. From structure 8. (1 vessel).
- 1.269 Bowl in BB2 with triangular sectioned rim from the cobbled lane in 77/2. (1 vessel).
- 1.282 Sherd in a fine white fabric with a black to brown colour coat and rusticated decoration. From structure 5. (1 vessel).
- 1.283 Sherd in a fine grey fabric burnished on the outer face and decorated with parallel rows of tiny vertical lines. From the cobbled lane in 77/2. (1 vessel).
- 1.285 Two joining sherds of a rim or shoulder in a porous, sandy grey to orange fabric mottled grey to black on the exterior. Several concentric black lines painted on interior. From the cobbled lane in 77/2. (1 vessel).
- *1.299 Bowl in BB1 from structure 5. (1 vessel). (illus 34).

Disturbed deposits

- *1.2 Flagon in Inveresk ware similar to Gillan 8/17. (1 vessel). (illus 30)

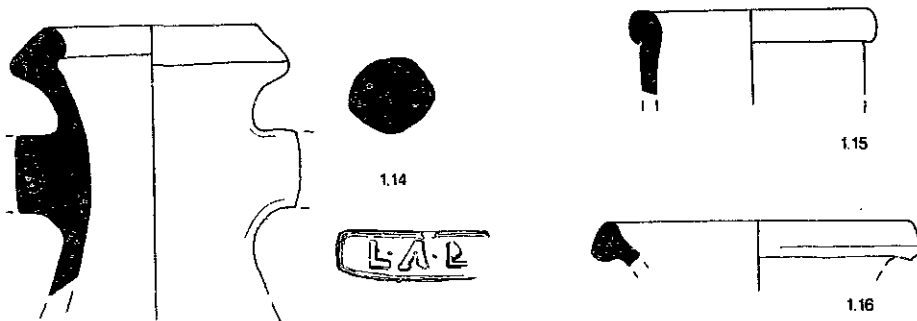
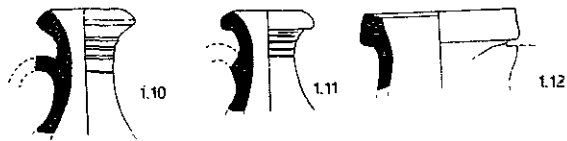
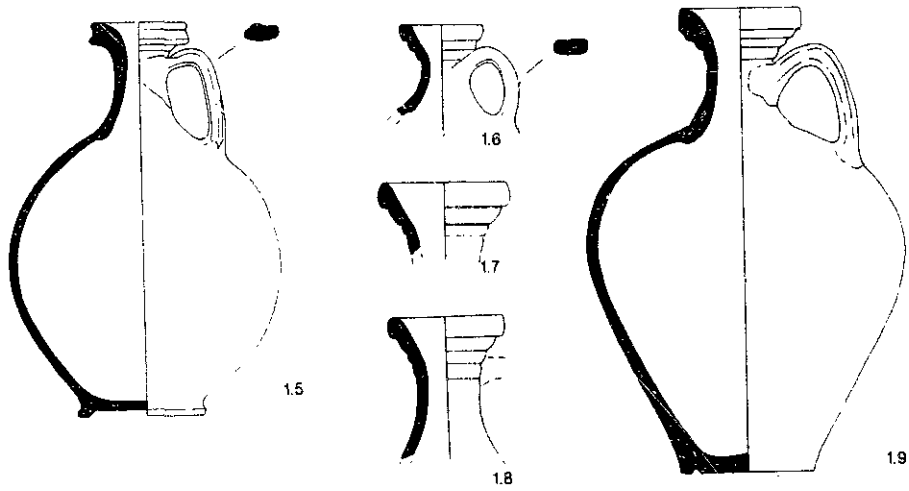
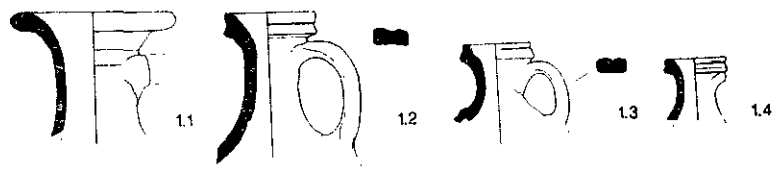
- *1.3 Flagon in Inveresk ware with slight internal ledge at rim. Similar to Gillam 16. (1 vessel). (illus 30).
- *1.6 Flagon in Inveresk ware similar to Gillam 4/8. (1 vessel). (illus 30).
- *1.15 Amphora in a fine, sandy, buff coloured fabric with a rolled rim. A pedestal base in the same fabric may come from this vessel. (1-2 vessels). (illus 30).
- *1.26 Hemispherical bowl in Inveresk ware. Similar to Webster 52. (1-9 vessels). (illus 31).
- *1.53 Spouted bowl in a fine, hard, white fabric with no trituration grits. Similar to Gillam 274 but rim differs. (1 vessel). (illus 32).
- *1.59 Beaker in Inveresk ware. Rim similar to Gillam 84-88. (1 vessel). (illus 32).
- *1.64 Tazza in a fine, hard, orange fabric with a white colour coat. (1 vessel). (illus 32).
- *1.68 Cooking pot in Inveresk ware imitating a black burnished form. Traces of lattice decoration. (1 vessel). (illus 32).
- *1.116 Dish in BB1 with flat rim, irregular lattice decoration on the body and looped decoration on the base. Similar to Gillam 1976, 57, (1 vessel). (illus 35).
- *1.121 Dish in BB2 with rolled rim. Similar to Gillam 313. (1 vessel). (illus 35).
- *1.126 Dish in BB1 with handle. Similar to Gillam 1976 76 fish dish or handled dish. (1 vessel). (illus 35).
- *1.142 Cooking pot in grey ware with straight neck and everted rim. (1-4 vessels). (illus 36).

- *1.148 Cooking pot in BB2 with everted neck and rim. (1-5 vessels). (illus 36).
- *1.161 Jar in grey ware with heavy rolled rim. (1 vessel). (illus 37).
- *1.166 Narrow mouthed jar in grey ware. (1 vessel). (illus 37).
- *1.177 Indented beaker with cornice rim in a fine, chalky, white fabric and black colour coat rough cast in fine clay pellets. Similar to Gillam 73. Lower Rhineland. (1-3 vessels). (illus 37).
- *1.178 Beaker in a fine white fabric and black colour coat rough cast in fine clay pellets. Plain everted neck and rim. Lower Rhineland (1-3 vessels). (illus 37).
- *1.180 Beaker in fine, white fabric and black colour coat rough cast in fine clay pellets. Similar to Gillam 72/86. Lower Rhineland. (1-2 vessels). (illus 37)
- *1.182 Beaker with cornice rim in a fine, chalky white fabric with matt black colour coat rough cast in fine clay pellets. Rhineland. (1-2 vessels). (illus 37).
- *1.184 Beaker in a fine, chalky white fabric with minute red and black inclusions and a matt black slip thinning to orange-brown. Decorated in a running dot barbotine pattern. Similar to Gillam 85. Nene Valley. (1 vessel). (illus 37).
- *1.185 Beaker in a fine, hard, white fabric with minute inclusions and a matt orange colour coat rough cast below the sholder. Rim less precisely moulded than continental imports, possibly British. (1 vessel). (illus 37).
- *1.202 Base in a fine, buff fabric. (1 vessel). (illus 38).
- *1.203 Base in a fine, buff fabric. (1 vessel). (illus 38).
- *1.206 Flat bottomed base with pedestal effect in a fine white fabric with a cream to orange colour coat. (1 vessel). (illus 38).

- *1.224 Hemispherical bowl in Inveresk water. (1-3 vessels).
(illus 38).
- *1.227 Shallow ring base in Inveresk ware. (1 vessel). (illus 38).
- *1.230 Bowl in Inveresk ware with plain everted rim. (1 vessel).
(illus 38).
- *1.236 Lid in Inveresk ware similar to Gillam 340. (1 vessel).
(illus 38).
- *1.243 Lid in Inveresk ware with pronounced lip. (1-2 vessels).
(illus 38).
- *1.248 Cooking pot in grey ware. (1 vessel). (illus 40).
- *1.270 Dish in BB2 with grooved rim and wavy band around body.
Similar to Gillam 328/329. (1 vessel). (illus 35).
- *1.275 Base of a small vessel in a buff to orange fabric with a cream
colour coat. (1 vessel). (illus 40).
- 1.276 Beaker with cornice rim from disturbed deposits. (1 vessel).
- *1.279 Bowl in BB1. (1 vessel). (illus 40).
- 1.280 Sherd in a brown fabric with a raised cordon decorated with
incised lines at a carination. (1 vessel).
- 1.281 Sherd in a grey to brown fabric flecked with white inclusions and
with a grey burnished surface. Decorated with incised line and
rouletting. (1 vessel).
- *1.286 Beaker with cornice rim in an orange to dark fabric and a matt
black colour coat rough cast in fine clay pellets. Concavity
behind rim and wipe marks on interior. Argonne. (1 vessel).
(illus 40).

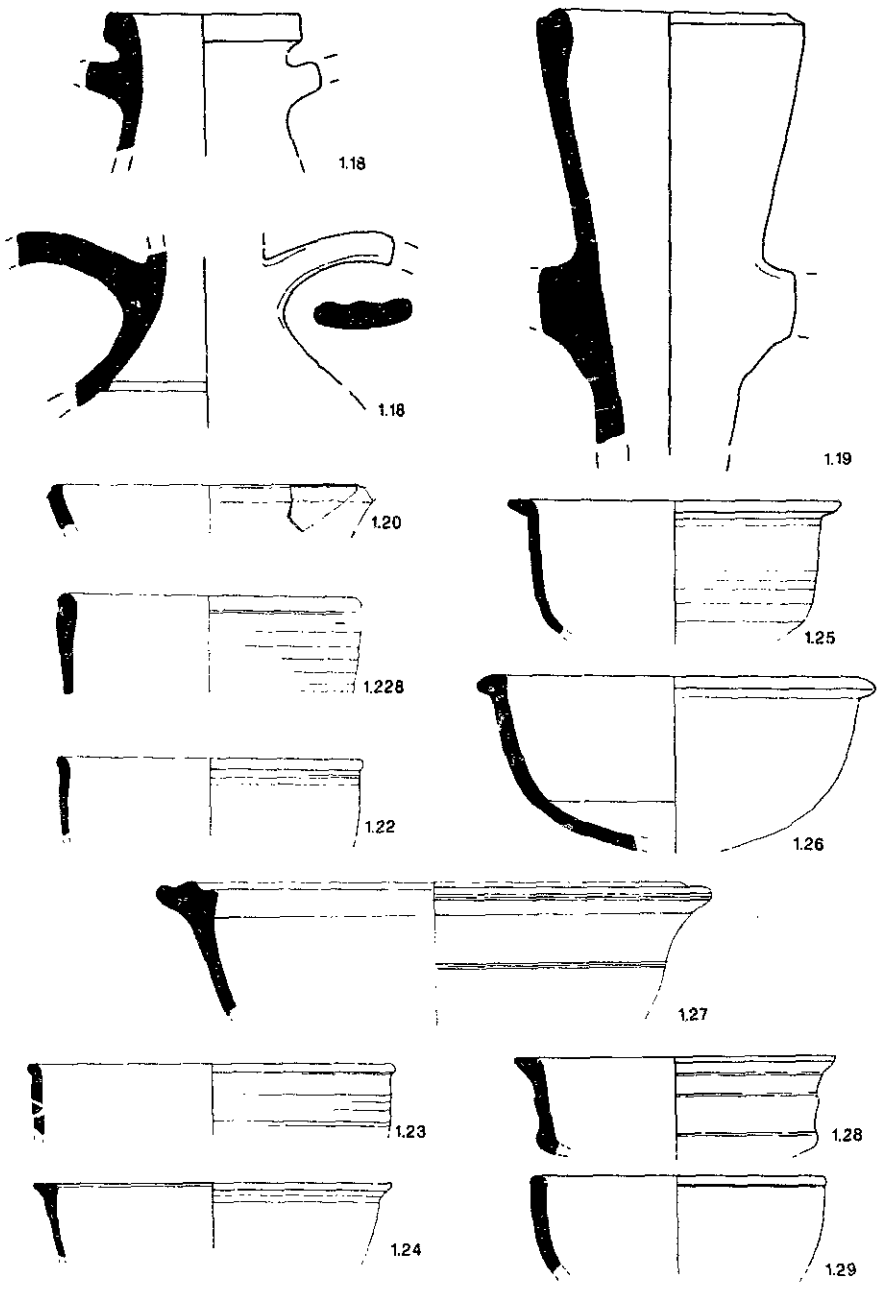
- 1.287 Beaker with cornice rim in a fine, white fabric and matt black colour coat rough cast in fine clay pellets. Lower Rhineland. (1 vessel).
- *1.290 Beaker with cornice rim in an orange fabric with black colour coat. Concavity behind rim and wipe marks on interior. Argonne. (1 vessel). (illus 40).
- *1.292 Beaker with cornice rim in an orange fabric with black colour coat. Concavity behind rim and wipe marks on interior. Argonne. (1 vessel). (illus 40).
- 1.293 Lid in an orange to brown fabric burned black on the interior. Roughly smoothed on exterior. (1 vessel).
- *1.294 Bowl in BB1. (1 vessel). (illus 40).

Very special thanks are due to Vivien Swan for her help and encouragement during the preparation of this report.



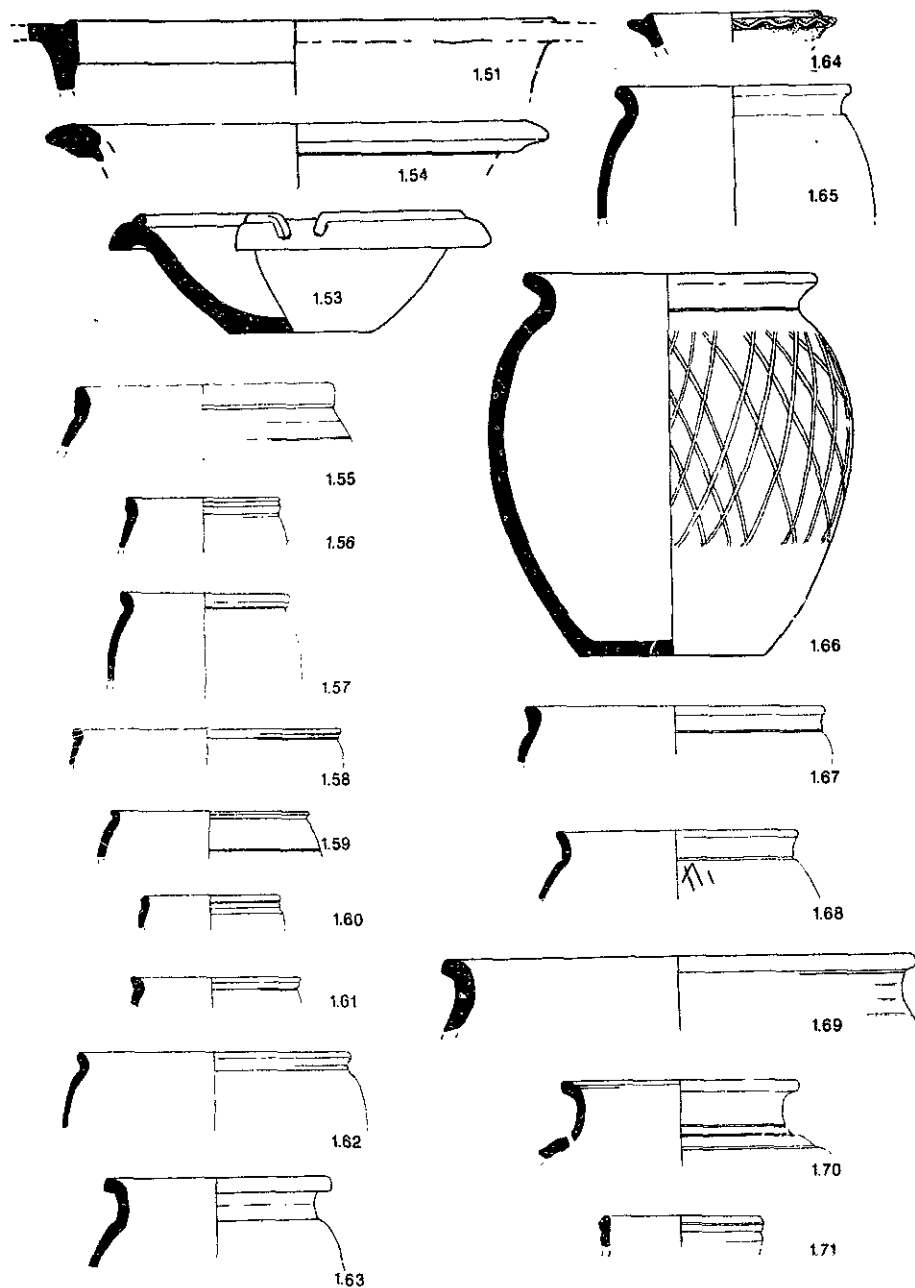
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Illus 30 Flagons and amphorae. Scale 1:4. Stamp 1:2



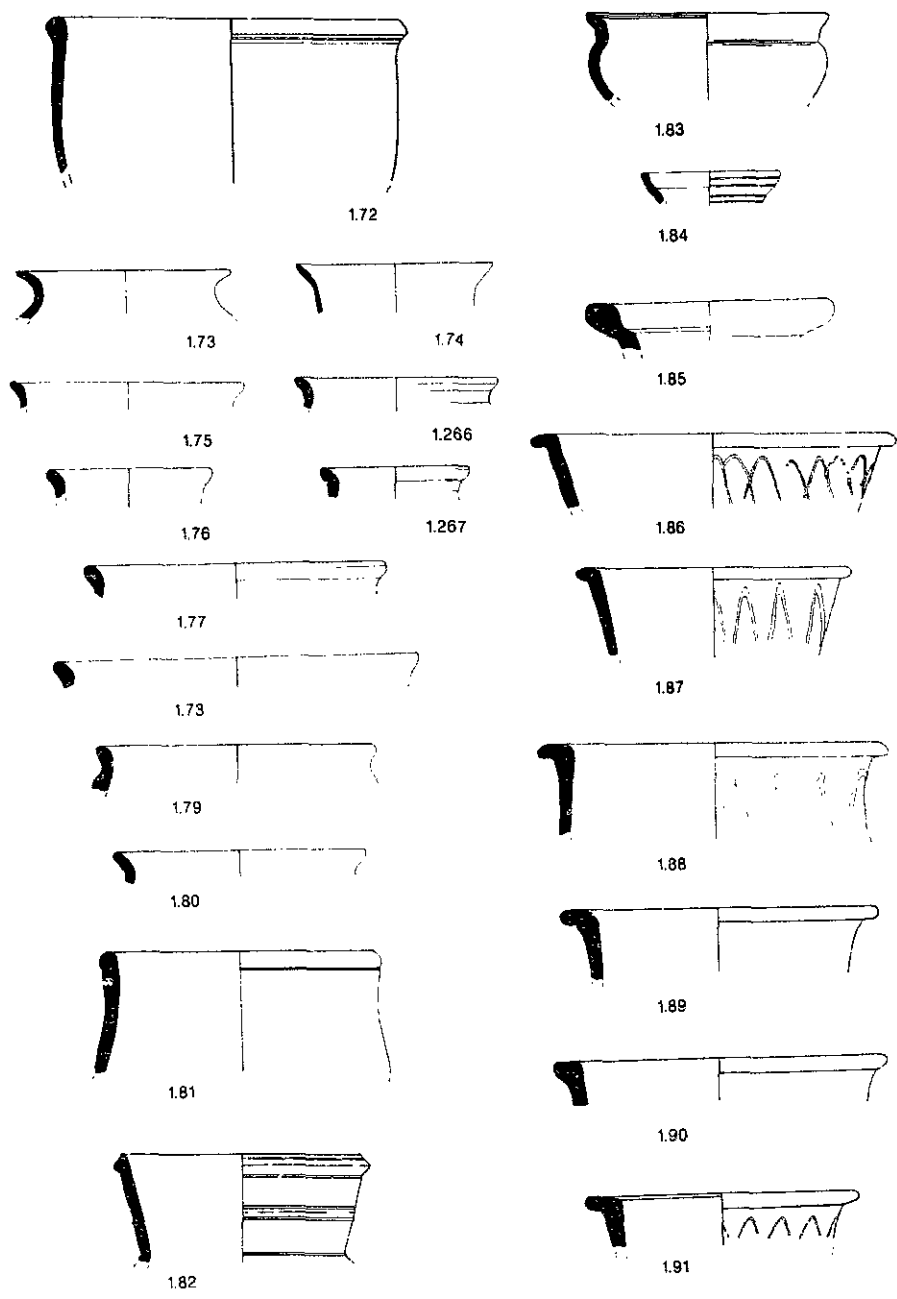
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Illus 31 Amphora and bowls. Scale 1:4.



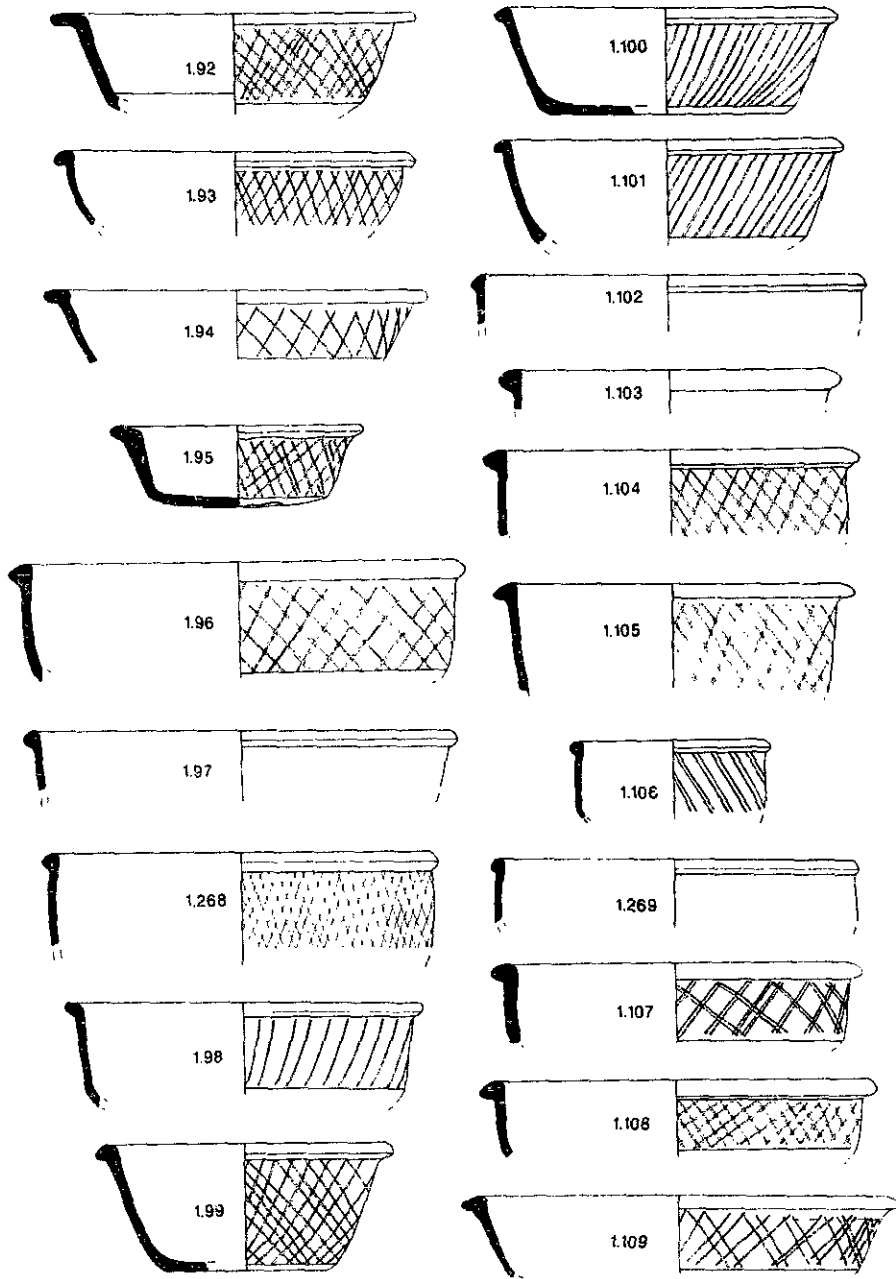
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Illus 32 Bowls and jars. Scale 1:4.



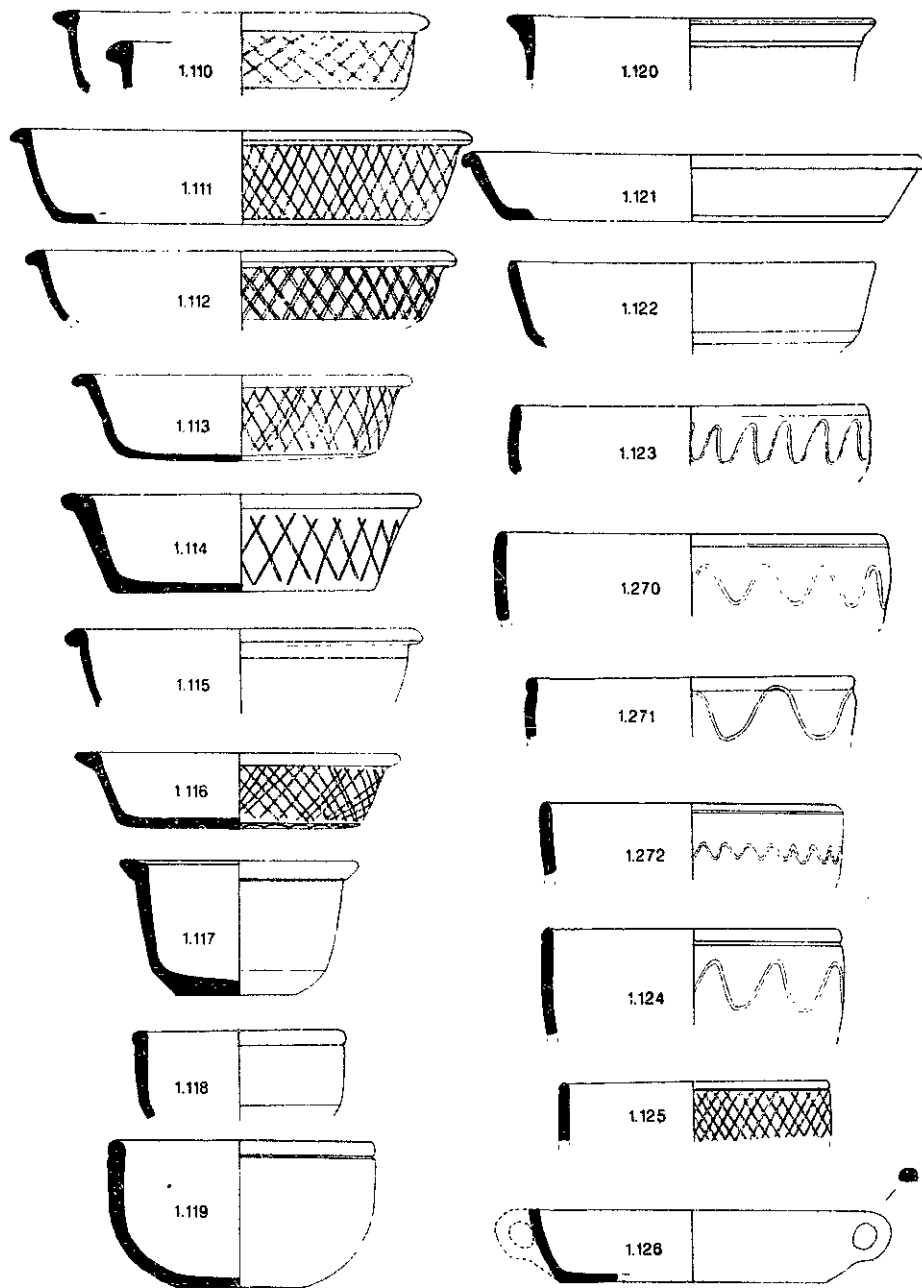
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Illus 33 Jars and BB bowls. Scale 1:4.



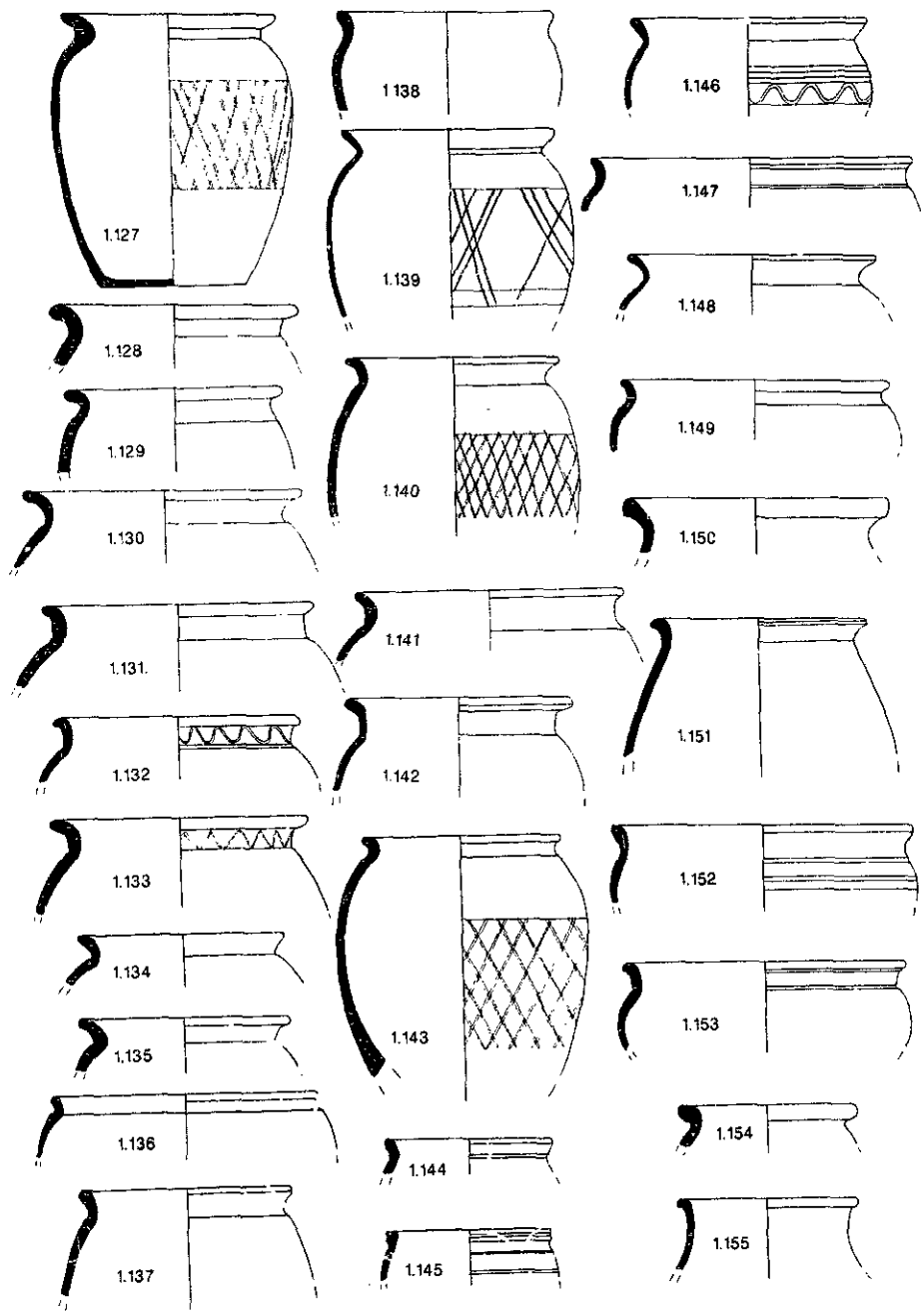
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Illus 34 BB bowls. Scale 1:4.



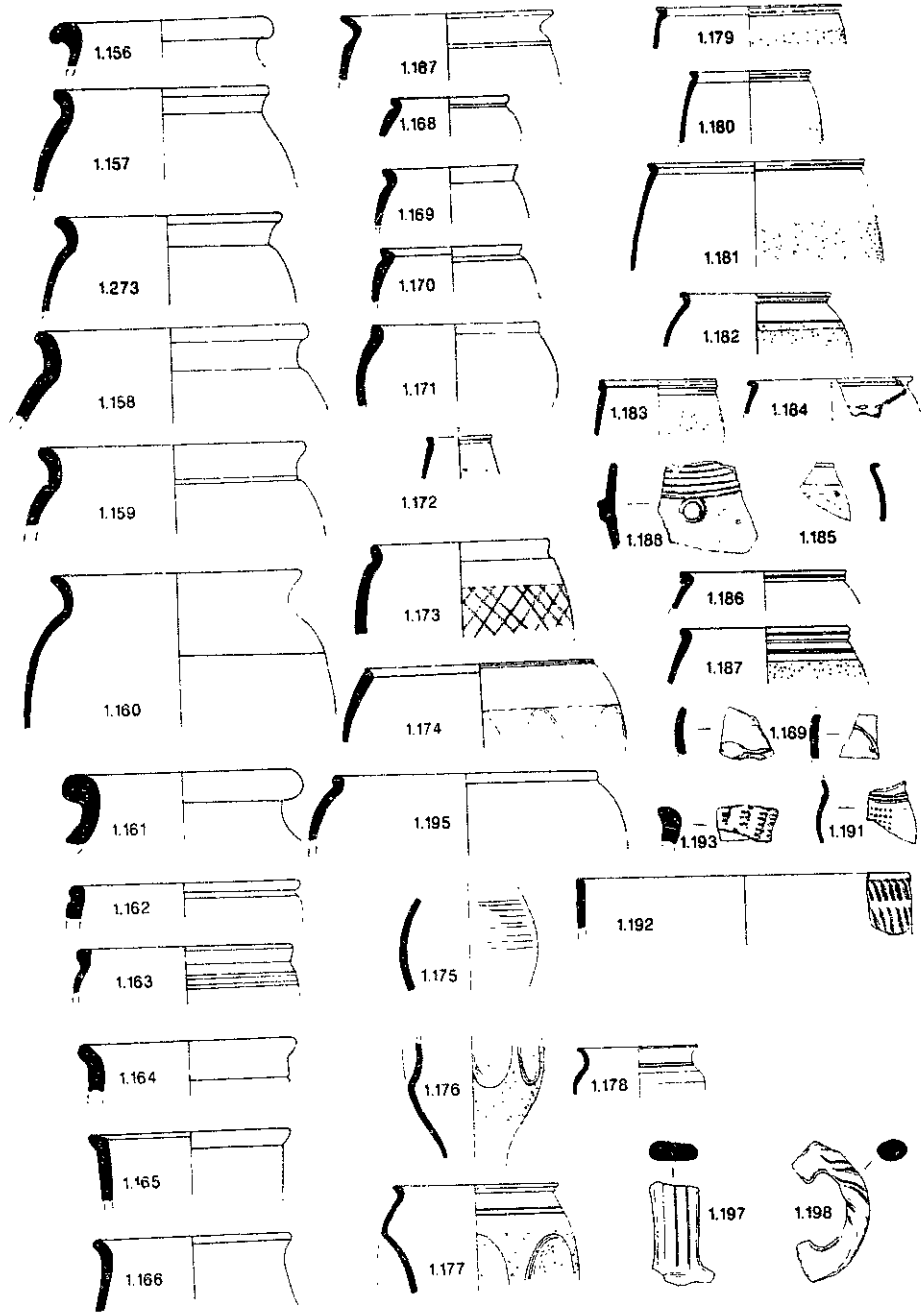
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Illus 35 BB bowls. Scale 1:4.



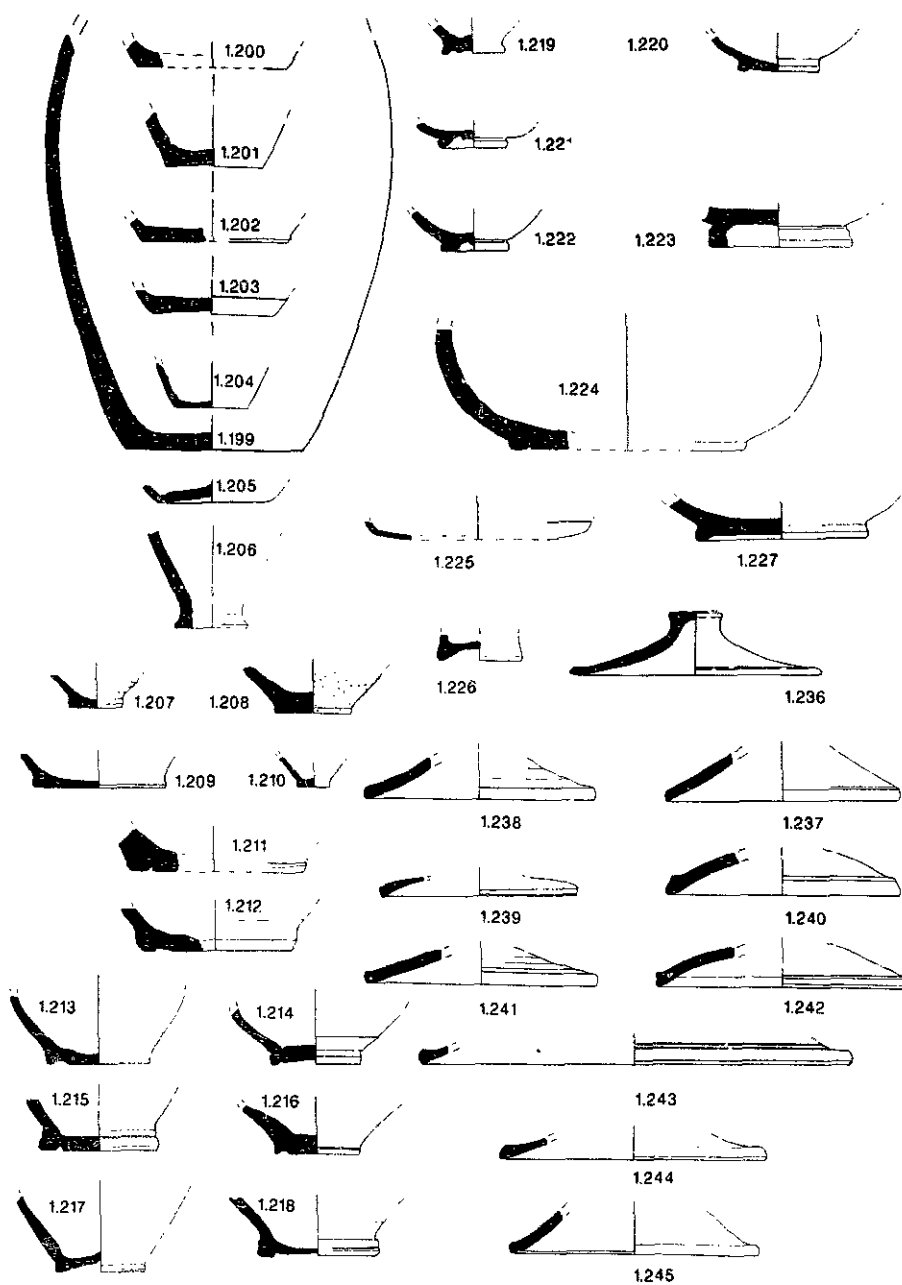
1 : E6

Illus 36 BB jars. Scale 1:4.



1 : E7

Illus 37 Coarse ware jars and fine ware beakers. Scale 1:4.



1 : E8

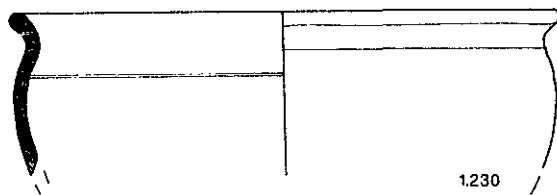
Illus 38 Coarse ware bases and lids. Scale 1:4.



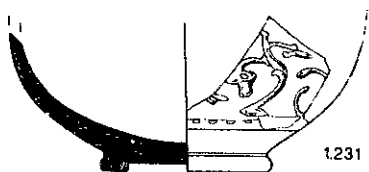
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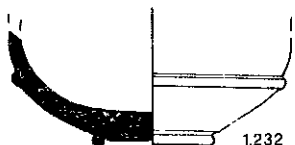
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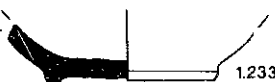
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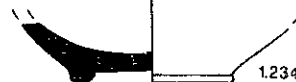
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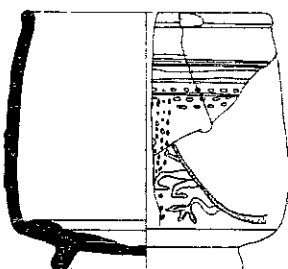
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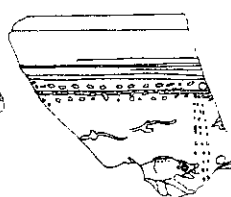
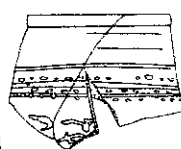
1.233



1.234

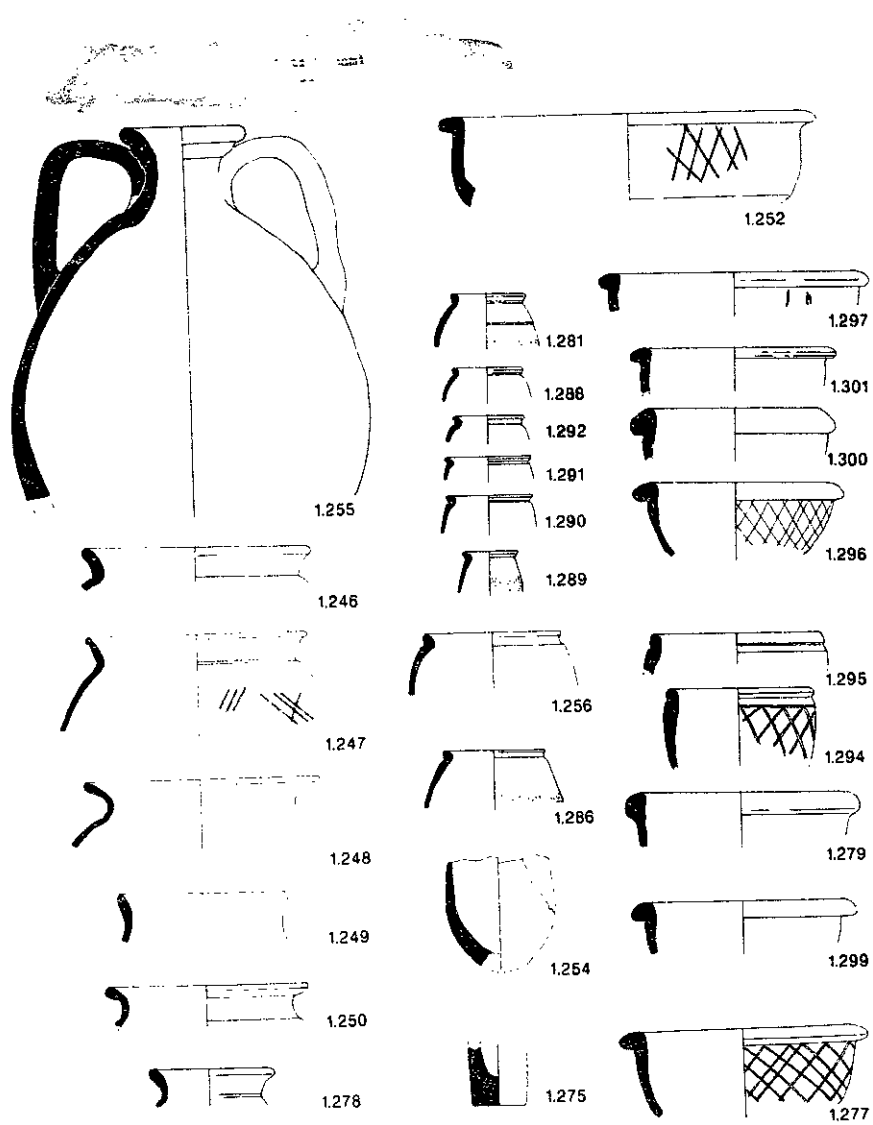


1.235



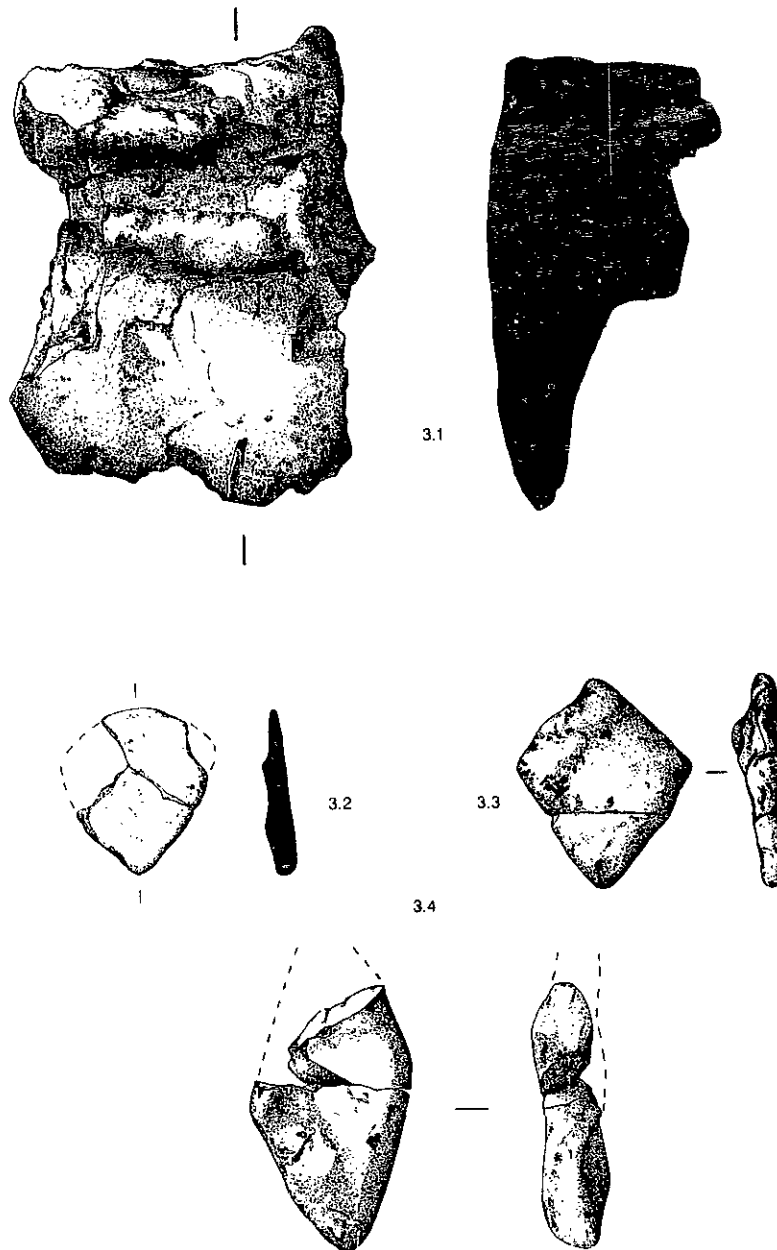
1 : E9

Illus 39 Inveresk ware. Scale 1:4, detail of 1.231 at 2:1.



1 : E10

Illus 40 Miscellaneous coarse ware. scale 1:4.



1 : E11

Illus 41 Possible kiln furniture. Scale 1:2.

MORTARIA

Katherine Hartley

The Fabrics

Fabric 1

Probably from the vicinity of Lincoln, South Carlton. Slightly micaceous cream fabric with a fair amount of very finely fragmented quartz and red-brown temper; trituration grits consist of transparent quartz, red sandstone and black material.

Fabric 2

Mancetter-Hartshill potteries, Warwickshire. A fine textured creamy white fabric, sometimes described as pipe clay but it often has fine quartz and occasional red-brown inclusions; the trituration grit before c.A.D. 130 may include quartz and sandstone but after this date all the trituration consists of red-brown or/and dark brown or blackish grog with very rare quartz grits.

Fabric 3

Vicinity of Wroxeter. Hard, sometimes poorly mixed clay, giving a buff fabric which can be streaked with cream and white; much tempering including transparent quartz and a little red-brown material; trituration grit consists of white and transparent quartz with red-brown, black and a very little grey material. There is often a brown buff slip.

Fabric 4

NW England, probably in the Carlisle to Scafeceugh region where kilns are known to exist in the valley of the River Petteril. Fine textured, slightly micaceous, pink-brown fabric with some fine quartz temper; the trituration grit includes transparent and milky quartz, red-brown sandstone and black material.

Fabric 5

Probably Scotland. Very hard orange-brown fabric with matt self-coloured slip; and transparent and white quartz, with black inclusions; trituration grit includes white quartz and black material.

Fabric 6

The Rhineland. Hard, slightly micaceous, fine textured, creamy white fabric; abundant ill sorted transparent, white, pink and brown quartz and opaque red-brown inclusions, randomly dispersed; trituration grit is usually all quartz but occasional red-brown grit sometimes occurs.

Fabric 7

Probably Scotland though there is some resemblance to Fabric 3. Micaceous, poorly mixed clay giving a buff brown fabric with cream streaks but the fabric is for the most part much darker than fabric 3. Moderately fine textured fabric with opaque white and some red-brown inclusions; trituration consists of white quartz, brown sandstone, dark grey, red-brown and black material.

Fabric 8

Probably Scotland. Orange-brown fabric with thick blackish core and probably a cream slip; there are white flecks in the fabric and also some quartz and occasional red-brown inclusions; the trituration includes transparent and white quartz, black and red-brown material. Products of more than one workshop could be involved.

Fabric 9

Probably Scotland. Brown-grey fabric with darker surface and some quartz inclusions; no trituration survives.

Fabric 10

Colchester mostly but the occasional moratorium made at Canterbury is found in Scotland and is unlikely to be easily distinguishable. Fabric varies from cream to brownish cream and it may have a thick pink or pink-brown core; the texture also varies, the cream fabric is usually slightly sandy, the browner fabrics normally fine-textured; all contain transparent, white and pinkish quartz, flint and occasional iron slag and red-brown inclusions; trituration consists of flint and quartz.

Fabric 11

Probably Corbridge. Slightly abrasive, off-white fabric sometimes with pink core; ill-sorted quartz and red-brown inclusions; trituration included red-brown sandstone?, probably quartz and grey material.

STAMPED MORTARIA

1. (1.32)

Two fragments (not joining) from a mortarium in Fabric 1, with a potter's stamp reading OTA or ATO retrograde. No Celtic name beginning Ota| is recorded but Ato is known as well as names beginning in Ato|, (Holder 1896 s.v.). It is unlikely that the initials of *tria nomina* are intended. No other stamps from the same die are known but two stamps from York are from a second die which must belong to the same potter.

The fabric, trituration grit and the rim profiles used are typical of those used in the South Carlton workshop, north-west of Lincoln (Webster 1944), and manufacture there or close by may be reasonably assumed. His work is closely comparable with that of Crico and Aesico who worked at or in the vicinity of South Carlton and whose work can be dated to the Antonine period. A date of c AD 140-180 seems to be indicated for the period during which their mortaria reached markets in NE England and Scotland.

2. (1.257)

Dia. c 25 cms. Two joining fragments from a mortarium in Fabric 4. The potter's stamp can be interpreted as DOCFE and is from one of at least nine dies clearly belonging to one man; only one of these has yet provided an undisputed reading. DOC.F; some give one 'C', others two, while all are probably abbreviated. His name may be restored as Doc(c)ius or Doc(c)ilis.

Eight of his mortaria have now been recorded from Scotland: Balmuldy; Barburgh Mill (Breeze 1974 157, fig 5, No 20); Carzield (1-2 vessels); Inveresk (2); Richmond 1980, 300, No 1); Newstead (2); and 47 from northern, mostly north-western England; Ambleside (4); Birdoswald (2); Birdoswald Turret (2); Bowness-on-Solway; Cardurnock (7); Carlisle (12); Castlesteads; Chester; Chesters Museum; Corbridge (2); Hardknott; Lancaster (2); Maryport (2); Old Penrith; Ravenglass (2); Stanwix; Walton-le-Dale (2); Watercrook; Wilderspool and York.

The distribution of his work, with its heavy concentration on Hadrian's Wall and the Cumberland coastal forts, points to production in NW England, perhaps in the valley of the River Petteril in the Scalesceugh area where many kilns are known to exist (Swan 1984, microfiche, 244). There can be no doubt that his main production was in the vicinity of Carlisle but his distribution in southern Cumbria, Lancashire and Cheshire is quite abnormal for a potter working there. These areas received most of their locally made mortaria from the Wilderspool pottery during the first half of the second century. The mortaria of this potter found there and others found locally are in a fabric which is entirely acceptable as coming from Wilderspool. We may reasonably assume that he began his working life at Wilderspool and later moved to the Carlisle area. A date of c AD 120-150 would best fit his work and the Inveresk examples would clearly belong to the latter part of that period.

3. (1.30)

Dia. 21cms. The fabric of this mortarium approximates to Fabric 8 but it is heavily overfired to muddy brown and black with only an occasional hint of its normal colour. Although clearly usable as 'second', it is undoubtedly a waster, being warped as well as overfired. Two stamps, impressed close together, read FEC retrograde and are the 'fecit' counterstamps used by the potter who stamped EMI[, for some such name as Emius or Emianus (Hartley 1976, 82-83). His mortaria are recorded from Ardoch (2 stamps); Balmuldy (3); Bothwellhaugh; Camelon (3-4 vessels); Castledykes (1-2 vessels); Inveresk (3); Newstead (9 stamps from 7-8 vessels); Old Kilpatrick (2-3 vessels) and Rough Castle.

Not only are all his stamps from Scotland, but all are from sites north of Newstead. The distribution of Romano British mortaria, in northern Britain and the Midlands, tends to be north of the kilns where they were produced. One would, therefore, expect this potter to have worked in the vicinity of Newstead and the Antonine Wall. His presence at forts of Antonine foundation together with the evident restriction of his market to Scotland show that his activity lay there entirely during the Antonine occupation of Scotland.

His rim-forms are identical with those produced by DIS/LDB, Doccius? (see No 2), and Austinus, all of whom worked at Wilderspool before moving to the vicinity of Carlisle, perhaps in the Scalesceugh area (see No 2). His work is so close that one may reasonably suggest that he learnt his trade in one of their workshops. This would be either in the Carlisle area or even in Scotland if one of them had opened workshops there. No stamps of DIS/LDB are known from Scotland; out of a possible total of 55 mortaria of Doccius? 8 are from Scotland; out of a total of 47 mortaria of Austinus, 17 are from Scotland. Austinus is obviously the most likely of the three to have worked there although Doccius? could have done so for a shorter period and it is possible that they shared a workshop.

4. (1.47)

Dia. c 41cms. Eleven joining fragments making up 2/3 of a mortarium in Fabric 10; 2 lead rivets survive in position. The potter's stamps from both sides of the vessel also survive and are from the most commonly used herringbone type die used at Colchester (Hull 1963, fig 60, No 30); for the distribution of these stamps see Macivor, Thomas & Breeze 1980, 263, Table 2; the total for Inveresk is now 4.

5. (1.265)

Dia. 31cms. Three pieces, two of them joining, from a mortarium in Fabric 10. One stamp survives from the same die.

6. (1.317)

An eroded rim fragment from a different mortarium in Fabric 10, with a broken stamp from the same die.

7. (1.41)

Dia. 36cms. About 3/4 of a worn mortarium in Fabric 10, with one herringbone type stamp surviving. This stamp has previously been recorded only in Kent (5 mortaria) and the potter is likely to have worked there, perhaps at Canterbury.

8. (1.318)

A flange fragment in Fabric 10 with a fragmentary stamp of herringbone type (MacIvor, Thomas & Breeze 1980, 263 Table 1, K/C4 and for a better example of the stamp, 267, fig 11, No 233). While 5 stamps have now been recorded from Scotland, only 2 are known from England one from Corbridge and one from a site near Sandwick, Kent. Made at Colchester or in Kent, perhaps at Canterbury.

9. (1.50)

Dia. 34cms. A mortarium in Fabric 10 with stamps from both sides surviving. These are from one of perhaps two which are difficult to distinguish (see Hull 1963, fig 60, No 32). Mortaria stamped with the same die as the Inveresk examples are recorded from Eccles, Kent; Inveresk (now 4); Mumrills and Old Kilpatrick. All were made at Colchester or just possibly Canterbury.

10 (1.329)

Two rim fragments from a mortarium in Fabric 10 with a broken stamp, probably from the same die as 9 above.

11. (1.261)

Dia. 27cms. A mortarium in Fabric 10 with edges of both stamps surviving. They are probably of herringbone type but not enough survives to identify them. Probably made in Colchester.

12. (1.47 1.265 1.317)

These vessels and probably some of the other mortaria with herringbone stamps were made at the potteries at Colchester, which were exporting their wares to NE England and Scotland by coastal traffic in the Antonine period. Pottery and presumably mortaria were no doubt made at Colchester continuously from soon after the conquest but there seem to have been only two periods c AD 60-110 and c AD 140-180 when these workshops were able to extend their markets to areas well away from SE England. In both periods the distribution suggests coastal traffic and the numbers of mortaria involved indicate that the second period was by far the more important.

The dating evidence for the Colchester and Kent potters who used herringbone stamps, has been discussed elsewhere (Macivor, Thomas & Breeze 1980, 264). A date for their activity of AD 130-180 would cover all eventualities but there is evidence in the distribution of Colchester stamps to show that their large scale import into Scotland ceased not later than AD 160/165. Only two stamps of the Colchester potters who stamp with their names have been found in Scotland (both Messor); although they are not common in NE England they are certainly more common in Scotland. Moreover, there is some evidence to suggest that (a) Messor, the potter who appears in Scotland, was the earliest of the named Antonine potters known to have sold mortaria outside SE England and (b) that Mortilis and Regalis whose work is found in the NE England are somewhat later than the potters using the herringbone stamps.

The Colchester pottery was not the only one in SE England to export mortaria to north-east England and Scotland during the Antonine period, but it was by far the most important as overall numbers of herringbone-type stamps from Scotland show (Macivor, Thomas and Breeze 1980, 263, Table 2). Workshops in Kent, almost certainly at Canterbury (No 1.41 is probably from there) and those at Brampton also participated in the coastal traffic, the consignment from Kent, no doubt, including BB2 ware.

Kent was a normal market of the Colchester potters but no stamp known to have been produced in Kent has been recorded at Colchester or in Essex, a fact indicative of their relative importance. It can, however, be difficult to distinguish between some mortaria made in Kent and Essex but despite the inconclusiveness of Nos 1.50, 1.318, 1.261 and 1.329 it is reasonable to assume that most of the Inveresk mortaria in Fabric 10 will have come from Colchester. None of the mortaria from Inveresk are likely to have come from Brampton.

CATALOGUE OF MORTARIA

PHASE 1

*1.257 Dia. 25-26cms. Vessel in Fabric 4 stamped Doc(c)ius or Doc(c)ilis. Probably from the Carlisle area. c AD 120-155. (illus 44).

1.335 Vessel in Fabric 10, fragmentary, Colchester, AD 130-170.

1.338 Vessel in Fabric 10, Colchester. Probably AD 130-170.

1.358 Vessel in Fabric 10, Colchester, AD 130-170.

PHASE 2

*1.30 Dia. 21cms. Vessel in Fabric 8 stamped (EMI) FEC. Similar to 1.39 in fabric but the radical difference in form suggests that it is not from the same workshop. Scotland, c AD 140-165. (illus 42).

*1.36 (2?) vessels in Fabric 9, one burnt. Probably from Scotland, c AD 130-170.

*1.41 Dia. 36cms. Vessel in Fabric 10 about 3/4 complete, worn. Kent or Canterbury, c AD 130-170+. (illus 43).

*1.43 Dia. 35cms. Vessel in Fabric 20. Colchester, AD 130-170. (illus 43).

*1.44 Vessel in Fabric 10. Colchester, AD 130-170 (illus 43).

*1.47 Dia. 41cms. Vessel in Fabric 10 about 2/3 complete in 11 pieces with two rivets in position. Stamped with a herringbone type die. Colchester, c AD 130-170+. (illus 43).

*1.260 Dia. 34cms. Vessel in Fabric 10. Colchester, AD 130-170. (illus 44)

- *1.322 Vessel in Fabric 10. Probably Colchester, AD 130-170.
- *1.325 Vessel in Fabric 10, burnt. Probably Colchester. AD 130-170.
- 1.340 Vessel in a self coloured fabric with a matt brown slip.
Northern England or Scotland. Date unknown.
- *1.341 Vessel in Fabric 4 from Northern England or perhaps Scotland.
AD 125-165.
- 1.342 Vessel in Fabric 4 from Northern England or perhaps Scotland.
AD 120-165.
- 1.345 Vessel in Fabric (?)5 from NW England or Scotland. Date
unknown.
- 1.349 Vessel in Fabric 3 probably from the vicinity of Wroxeter.
AD 110-160.
- 1.350 Vessel in Fabric 4 from Scotland or NW England. AD 120-170.
- 1.352 Vessel in Fabric (?)4 probably from Scotland. Probably second
century.
- 1.353 Vessel in Fabric 4 from Northern England or Scotland. Probably
second century.
- 1.354 Vessel in Fabric 10, a collared mortarium which had never been
stamped and could be slightly later than any other vessel
except 1.52. Colchester. AD 150-180.
- *1.357 Vessel in Fabric 10. Colchester. AD 130-170.
- 1.359 Vessel in Fabric 10. Colchester. AD 130-170.
- 1.361 Vessel in Fabric 4 or 8 probably from Scotland. Date unknown.

PHASE 2 & 3/4

- *1.31 Vessel in Fabric 3 from the Wroxeter vicinity. Worn.
AD 110-160. (illus 42).
- 1.326 Dia. 30/32cms. Vessel in Fabric 10 probably from Colchester.
AD 130-170.

PHASE 3/4

- *1.32 Vessel in Fabric 1 stamped OTA or ATO retrograde.
Lincolnshire probably from the Lincoln area. AD 140-180.
(illus 42).
- *1.34 Dia. 26cms. Vessel in Fabric 10. Colchester but had never
been stamped which is unusual. AD 130-170. (illus 42)
- *1.35 Dia. 24.5cms. Vessel in Fabric 10, similar to 1.329.
Colchester. AD 130-170. (illus 42).
- *1.37 Dia. 31cms. Vessel in Fabric 7. Rim almost complete.
Probably Scotland but with a superficial resemblance to Fabric 3.
AD 120/140-160. (illus 42).
- *1.39 Vessel in Fabric 8 but of an unusual form. This mortarium was
undoubtedly made in Scotland; the fabric is appropriate and the
unusual form has been noted only in Scotland, notably from
Strageath and Mumrills (Hartley 1976, 87, fig 2, No 35).
AD 140-170. (illus 42).
- *1.40 Dia. 26.8-28.5cms. Vessel in Fabric 10. Probably Colchester.
AD 130-170. (illus 42).
- *1.42 Dia. 31cms. Vessel in Fabric 10. Probably Colchester.
AD 130-170. (illus 43).
- *1.45 Dia. 33cms. Vessel in Fabric 10. Probably Colchester.
AD 130-170. (illus 43).

- *1.48 Vessel in Fabric 6, rim fragment. The fabric indicates a Rhineland origin and it is almost certainly from a mortarium of unusual form normally associated with this fabric. One example has been recorded from Pit 145 at Richborough, which Bushe-Fox dated to c AD 100. Rhineland. (?)AD 70-150. (illus 44).
- *1.49 Vessel in Fabric 10 with a deep collar which had never been stamped. Probably Colchester. AD 140-180. (illus 44).
- *1.50 Dia. 34cms. Vessel in Fabric 10 stamped with a herringbone type die; both stamps survive. Colchester or Kent. AD 130-170+. (illus 44).
- *1.52 A collared mortarium in Fabric 6; this form and fabric were especially favoured in the Rhineland and this example is undoubtedly an import. They were never so common in Britain but large numbers were imported; their distribution in the north of Britain and in the Midlands is widespread but sparse; they were much more common in the south and probably also in the south-west. Production started during the Antonine period (3 examples from Mumrills, Macdonald and Curle 1929, 526, fig 92, 34) and continued into the third century. There is no evidence to date the end of their production but it is possible that the Germanic invasions of the mid-third century upset the trade. At least one collared mortarium attributable to the Rhineland has been recorded from Inveresk. AD 140-250. (illus 44).
- *1.54 Vessel in Fabric 10 similar to 1.329 and 1.355. Colchester. AD 130-170. (illus 44).
- *1.261 Dia. 27cms. Vessel in Fabric 10. Probably Colchester. AD 130-170. (illus 44).
- *1.263 Dia. 36cms. Vessel in Fabric 10, very similar to 1.324. Probably Colchester. AD 130-170.
- 1.302 Vessel in Fabric 2. Probably Mancetter-Hartshill. AD 130-180.

- *1.304 Vessel in Fabric 5. Probably Scotland. AD 140-165.
- 1.305 Vessel in Fabric 4. Probably Carlisle area. AD 120-170.
- 1.314 Vessel in Fabric (?)4. Scotland or Northern England.
c AD 120-160.
- 1.315 Vessel in Fabric (?)1. Probably Lincolnshire although Castleford
not impossible. Second century.
- 1.316 Vessel in Fabric (?)4. Slightly burnt. Northern England or
possibly Scotland. Second century.
- 1.336 Vessel in Fabric 10. Colchester. AD 130-170.
- 1.339 Vessel in Fabric 2. Mancetter-Hartshill. Date unknown.
- 1.343 Vessel in Fabric 4. Northern England or perhaps Scotland.
AD 120-165.
- 1.343 Vessel in unknown fabric. NW England or Scotland. Second
century.
- 1.344 Vessel in unknown fabric. NW England or Scotland. Second
century.
- 1.347 Vessel in Fabric 6. Rhineland (?). AD 110-250.

DISTURBED DEPOSITS

- *1.46 Dia. 47cms. Vessel in Fabric 10. Probably Colchester.
AD 130-170. (illus 43).

- *1.258 Vessel in Fabric 8. Probably Scotland. c AD 140-170.
(illus 44).

- 1.307 Vessel in Fabric (?)5. Perhaps Scotland. AD 120-170.

- *1.317 Vessel in Fabric 10 stamped with a herringbone type die.
Colchester. AD 130-170+.

- *1.318 Vessel in Fabric 10 stamped with a herringbone type die.
Colchester or Kent. AD 130-170+.

- 1.319 Vessel in Fabric 10 stamped with a herringbone type die.
Colchester or Kent. AD 130-170+.

- 1.324 Dia. 24.5cms. Vessel in Fabric 10. Probably Colchester.
AD 130-170.

- *1.328 Dia. 35cms. Vessel in Fabric 10. Probably Colchester.
AD 130-170.

- 1.329 Vessel in Fabric 10, fragmentary. Stamped with a herringbone
type die. Kent or Colchester. AD 130-170.

- 1.331 Vessel in Fabric 10. Probably Colchester. AD 130-170.

- 1.333 Vessel in unknown fabric, burnt. Probably North Britain.
Date unknown.

- 1.337 Vessel in Fabric 11. Probably Corbridge. Probably second
century.

- 1.346 Vessel in Fabric (?)1. Worn. Perhaps Midlands. Date
unknown.

1.351 Vessel in Fabric 4. Northern England or Scotland. Probably second century.

Comments

A minimum of 48 mortaria were found, all likely to be Antonine in date. In reaching this total, body fragments were only counted where no rim-fragment in that fabric survives; likewise, indeterminate flange-fragments or incomplete rim-sections were not counted unless sufficiently distinctive to be recognised as a different vessel. The mortaria were obtained from at least nine different sources, which are shown below:

Table 2

	Total	Percentage of whole
Colchester	22	45.83%
Kent	1	2.08%
Colchester/Kent	4	8.33%
Scotland	7	14.58%
Carlisle area	2	4.16%
Scotland or northern England	4	8.33%
Lincoln	2	4.16%
Wroxeter	2	4.16%
The Rhineland	2	4.16%
Corbridge	1	2.08%
Mancetter-Hartshill	1	2.08%

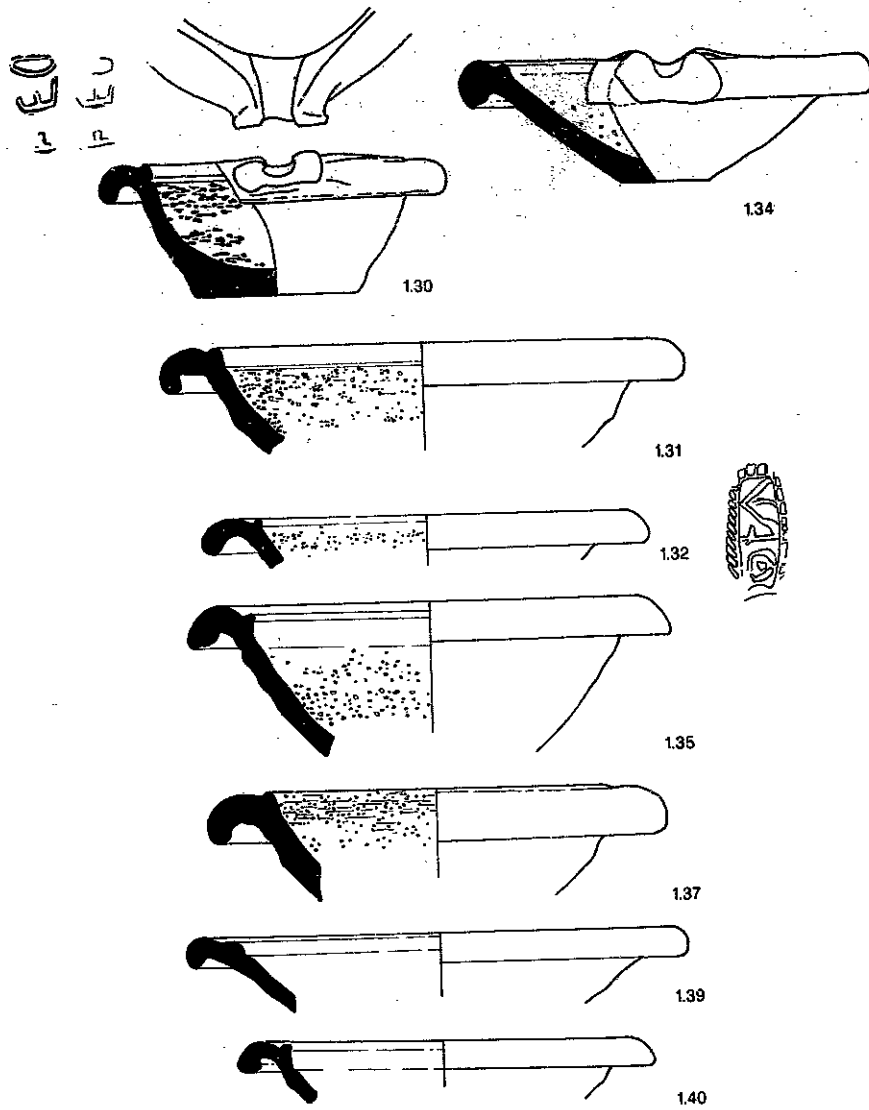
SE England	Scotland & Northern England	All other sources
27 vessels	14 vessels	7 vessels
56.25%	29.6%	14.58%

Scottish and northern England sources have to some extent to be treated

as a block, partly because they are all northern sources but primarily because while some can be picked out as Scottish or from the Carlisle area or from Corbridge, there remains a residue which cannot be specifically attributed. Also, although most of the red-brown fabrics of mortaria 1: Scotland are more likely to be from sources in Scotland or the Carlisle area than elsewhere, it has to be remembered that there were workshops producing red-brown fabrics in NE England.

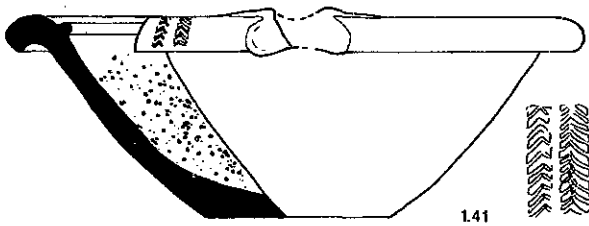
The above figures speak for themselves and older finds from Inveresk support these proportions. The numbers from different sources compare interestingly with those from Rough Castle (MacIvor, Thomas & Breeze 1980, 267). Sources in the SE provided a similar proportion of the mortaria, Scotland and Northern England provided a much smaller proportion (16.66% compared to 29.16%, while the Mancetter-Hartshill potteries were appreciably more important in that sample providing 16.66% compared to 2.08%. The Inveresk and Rough Castle samples point to the importance of the Colchester potteries for supplying mortaria to sites in the E of Scotland. The falling off of numbers of Colchester mortaria on sites further W reinforces the idea of Inveresk receiving some of their pottery supplies direct from SE England by coastal traffic and supplying pottery to sites in the E of Scotland. The Mancetter-Hartshill potteries in Warwickshire were clearly of little importance at Inveresk at this period, though in the third century occupations at Carpow and Cramond they were the suppliers.

The two mortaria from the W Midlands had presumably been arried from the western sector of the Antonine Wall where they are just common enough to suggest the possibility of some slight trade. The potteries at South Carlton, Lincolnshire, have a reliable if slight presence in Antonine Scotland. The shortage of mortaria likely to have been made at Corbridge is worthy of note.



1 : F14

Illus 42 Mortaria. Scale 1:4. Stamps 1:2.



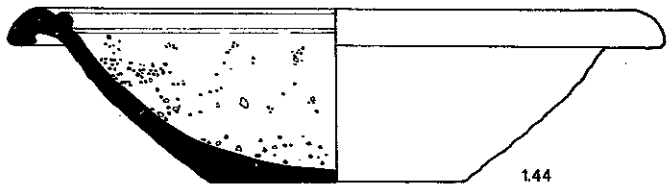
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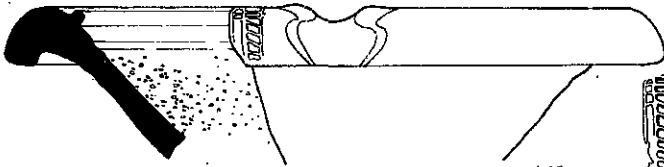
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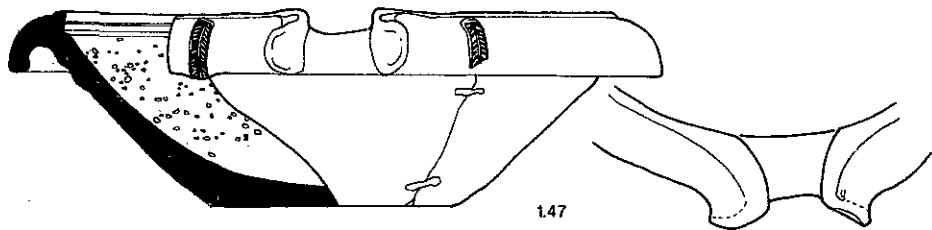
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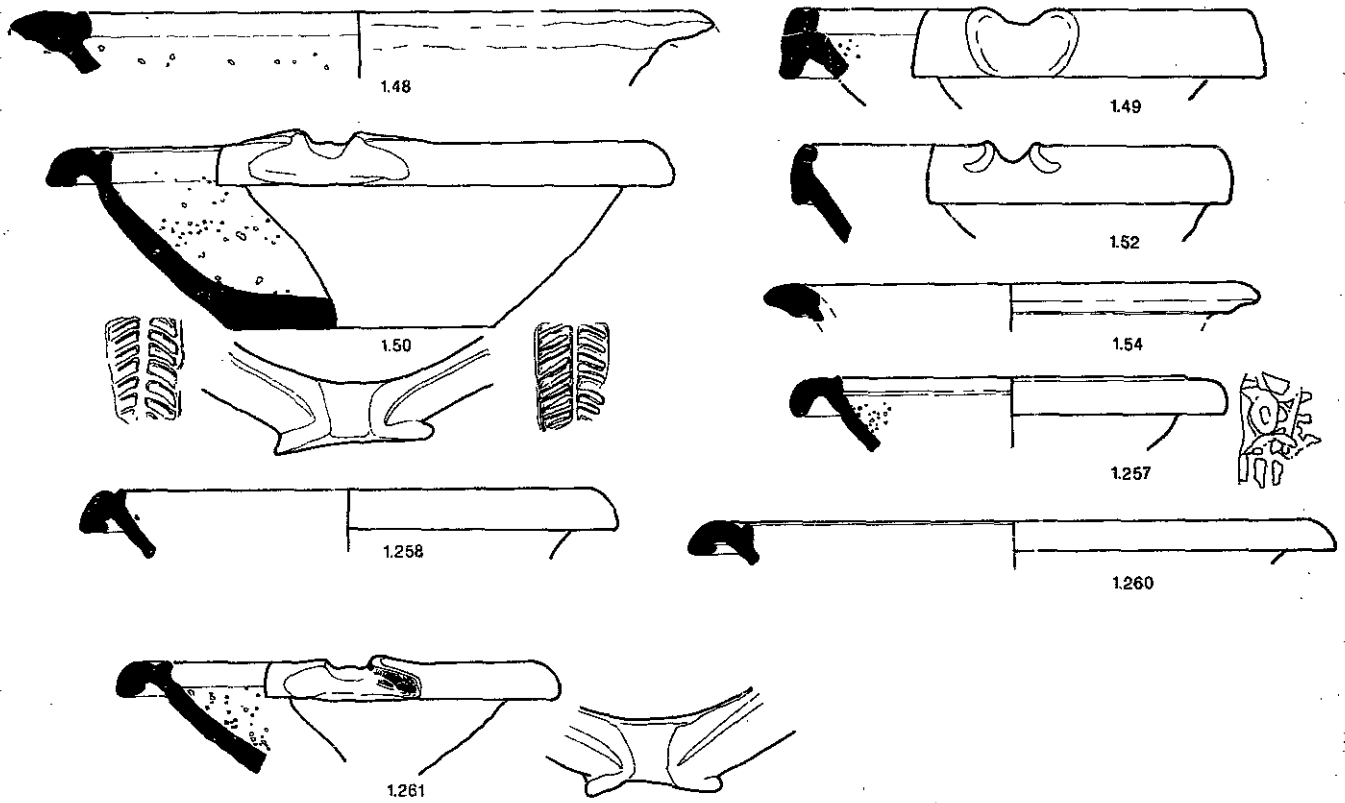


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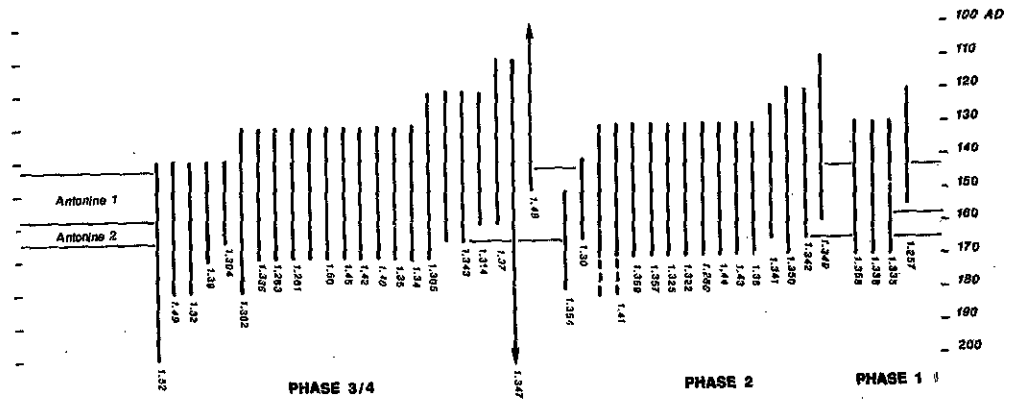
Illus 43 Mortaria. Scale 1:4. Stamps 1:2.



Illus 44 Mortaria. Scale 1:4. Stamps 1:2.

Illus 45 Time range of mortaria by phase.

1 : G3



NOTE ON THE AMPHORA STAMP

Chris Going

Tria Nomina stamp reading LAL (or just possibly LAL), impressed on the handle of a Dressel 20 amphora in southern Spanish fabric. It is probably that the former reading is correct, and the die was chipped. It is normally stopped, as here. Callender recorded examples in Britain at Richborough (Bushe-Fox 1949, 242 No 34(A)), Warrington (May 1904, 61) and York (CIL VII, 4), and on the Continent at Arausio (CIL XII, 5a), Augst (unpublished), on a Dressel 20 at Vindonissa (unpublished), Vienne (CIL XII, 5b), and possibly Solothurn (Callender 1965, 147 no 796). The stamp has also been found at a production site of Dressel 20 amphorae at Terancon, one of many on the Genil, in the Guadalquivir (Ponisch 1979, 67, fig 23 No 6). The expansion of the stamp is now known, but tria nomina with the initials have been recorded in the region, as a tombstone in the Conventus Hispalis (Seville) to L. Alfius Lucanus (CIL II, 1043) shows. Available dating evidence suggests the stamp was in use during the first half of the second century AD, a bracket with which the Inveresk example agrees.

THE PETROLOGY OF SELECTED SHREDS

Roberta S Tomber

Included amongst the assemblages of Roman pottery found during recent excavations at Inveresk was a large group of oxidised wares similar, in respect to surface treatment and, in some cases, form to the class of pottery generally termed 'Severn Valley' ware (as defined by Webster 1976). Several aspects of this assemblages suggested that the ware may have been produced near the site and that it might be more precisely described as 'Inveresk' ware (see Comments on Inveresk Ware).

Petrological analysis was undertaken to address two major aims: to determine the number of fabric groups present and to characterise them petrologically; and to investigate the possibility of local ceramic production. Thirteen samples, considered representative of the fabric types submitted for analysis, were viewed in thin section under the petrological microscope and three main fabric groups identified. The results of this analysis are given below. As quartz was the most common inclusion in all sherds it was necessary to quantify this information in order to objectively define the degree of variability in quartz size. Therefore, 100 quartz grains were measured, for each sherd analysed in this way; these samples were chosen to incorporate the range of variability within each fabric grouping.

Fabric Type 1: Samples 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13

In thin section a moderately micaceous, optically anisotropic clay matrix can be seen. Muscovite is the dominant mica type although biotite is infrequently present. The main inclusion is subangular and angular quartz grains, densely to moderately densely packed, which span a wide range of variability, in terms of size and sorting, from sample to sample. In some cases this variability can be related to wall thickness, ie vessels with thicker walls tend to have a greater proportion of large inclusions. On the basis of 6 samples (see Table 4 for individual sherd counts), quartz size can be estimated to cover the following range:

Small	0.05mm or less	c 35-69% (of the 100 grains measured)
Medium	0.06-0.10mm	c 21-34% (of the 100 grains measured)
Large	0.11mm or greater	c 8-31% (of the 100 grains measured)

This variety in quartz size is reflected in the macroscopic texture of the individual sherds.

While feldspar is not abundant it appears to be more common than in most products of the Severn Basin. Plagioclase is most frequent but orthoclase and, sometimes, microcline feldspar can be identified.

Although they are rare, the most distinctive inclusions are andesite and pyroxene (ferromagnesian): andesite ranges in size from 0.20-1.35mm, with most examples being 0.30-0.50mm; pyroxene may be as large as 0.35mm. The quantity of these inclusions differs from sample to sample and in some cases only a single fragment of, for example, andesite may be present; in other cases, pyroxene may be absent from a particular thin section.

Finally, sandstone and siltstones, sometimes metamorphosed; quartzite, and microcrystalline silica appear in most sections. The size of these inclusions usually corresponds to the texture of quartz grains.

While andesite is most useful in the characterisation of this fabric, Samples 1, 2 and 13 do not contain this rock. However, given the sparsity with which it may occur, and other mineralogical links between the sherds, they have been assigned to Fabric Type 1. Similarities in surface treatment between these sherds and those containing andesite provide further support for placing them in the same group. Table 1 itemises the presence/absence of diagnostic inclusions in this group and clarifies the relationship between sherds with and without igneous inclusions. Although microcline feldspar has been included in this summary, its presence, on its own, cannot be considered as significant as either andesite or pyroxene for two reasons: firstly, because it does not appear with as much regularity and secondly, because it is a moderately common detrital mineral.

The identification of andesite suggests a local source as igneous outcrops are found nearby the site, the closest being c 5 kilometres to the west (MacGregor and MacGregor 1948: Plate VIII). Some of the igneous fragments present in the pottery are weathered which may indicate that they are products of the drift and thus could possibly suggest a source nearer to the site. Conversely, these igneous inclusions may be from volcanic outcrops further afield, to the east, which are found near Inveresk as drift products. Comparison of these sherds to products from the Severn

Basin lends further support to local production for, petrological examination of kilns from the Severn Valley (eg Malvern area, Shepton Mallett, Perry Barr, Marley Hall) shows that none of these groups possess the combination of andesite and pyroxene found at Inveresk; nor was a similar fabric seen amongst the sherds examined from non-kiln sites in the Severn Basin (Tomber, unpublished).

Interpretation of a local source is in keeping with typological considerations, as well, for while some forms are similar to those produced in the Severn Valley tradition they display certain idiosyncrasies not found in the Severn Valley repertoire. The fabric is not restricted to a single ceramic tradition but includes both Severn Valley types and forms found throughout Roman Britain (eg beakers, flagons). As Swan (see Comments on Inveresk Ware) has also noted, this argues towards a locally made product that can be described as 'Inveresk' ware.

Fabric Type 2: Sample 9

Under the petrological microscope this sherd is distinguished by an extremely clean clay matrix. In contrast to Fabric Type 1, quartz inclusions are sparse. The clay is optically anisotropic and contains moderate amounts of muscovite mica, with rare fragments of biotite. This sherd has subangular and angular quartz grains which can be placed into the following size groups:

Small	0.05mm or less	c 38% (of the 100 grains measured)
Medium	0.06-0.10mm	c 24% (of the 100 grains measured)
Large	0.11mm or greater	c 38% (of the 100 grains measured)

Rock fragments are abundant and sandstone, sometimes metamorphosed, is the most frequent; usually it measures c 0.40-0.60mm in size. Other inclusions are small amounts of plagioclase and orthoclase feldspar, apatite, quartzite and a ferromagnesian, too abraded to be more precisely identified.

While a tenuous link between this and Fabric Type 1 may be suggested by the presence of ferromagnesians in both groups, the difference in clay matrix may indicate that Sample 9 is a distinct fabric. It is possible that it is a sub-group of Fabric 1 with the differences attributed to either techniques of clay preparation or natural variation within the deposit. For

present purposes a separate fabric group is recommended; further work, relating fabric to typology may clarify this situation.

Fabric Type 3: Samples 5 and 10

Macroscopic examination provided the initial basis for separation of this group; both sherds have a uniform surface treatment and a similar degree of hardness. Petrologically they appear to be somewhat indistinctive. In both cases sub-angular and angular quartz, densely packed, is the major inclusion and falls into the following size categories.

Small	0.05mm or less	c 72-82% (of the 100 grains measured)
Medium	0.06-0.10mm	c 14-26% (of the 100 grains measured)
Large	0.11mm or greater	c 2-4% (of the 100 grains measured)

The clay matrix is moderately to very micaceous and contains both muscovite and biotite mica, although the former is more common. This optically anisotropic matrix contains few other inclusions but orthoclase and plagioclase feldspar, siltstone, quartzite and microcrystalline silica can be identified.

Sample 5 may contain ferromagnesian, in the form of heavy minerals, and microcline feldspar but the identification of both are uncertain due to the small size of these inclusions. Further analysis might provide verification of their presence and would thus enable it to be placed with Fabric Type 1.

At the present time, the rather undiagnostic nature of these sherds precludes any suggestion as to source. They need not be from the same manufacturing centre but there is no objective criterion by which to separate them and macroscopic similarities would tend to support a single source.

Sample Number	Quartz Size	Andesite	Pyroxene	Microcline Feldspar	
1	Small 0.05mm or less	c 69%	?	X	
	Medium 0.06-0.10mm	c 23%			
	Large 0.11mm or greater	c 8%			
2	Small 0.05mm or less	c 62%		X	
	Medium 0.06-0.10mm	c 28%			
	Large 0.11mm or greater	c 10%			
3			X	X	
4	Small 0.05mm or less	c 67%	X	X	
	Medium 0.06-0.10mm	c 22%			
	Large 0.11mm or greater	c 11%			
6			X		
7	Small 0.05mm or less	c 35%	X	X	X
	Medium 0.06-0.10mm	c 34%			
	Large 0.11mm or greater	c 31%			
8	Small 0.05mm or less	c 53%	X	X	
	Medium 0.06-0.10mm	c 29%			
	Large 0.11mm or greater	c 18%			
11			X	X	X
12			X		
13	Small 0.05mm or less	c 69%		X	?
	Medium 0.06-0.10mm	c 21%			
	Large 0.11mm or greater	c 10%			

Table 4: Showing Presence/Absence of Diagnostic Inclusions in Fabric Type 1 and Giving Quartz Size for those sherds selected for Quartz Quantification

TWO NEOLITHIC SHERDS

Audrey Henshall

The two sherds are stray finds, from deposits disturbed in antiquity.

1. (3.63) Sherd of a large bowl with contracted neck and heavy rolled rim. The fabric is very hard with grits of varying size which show on the inner surface and the upper surface of the rim, but which over the outer part of the rim and the external surface are covered by a slip. The colour is a medium to dark brown, reddish inside where crazing of the surface indicates scorching. The form of the pot is rather irregular, and all surfaces show traces of tooling. In section it can be seen that clay has been added to increase the thickness of the rim. The internal rim diameter is about 255mm, and the angle of the sherd can be estimated fairly accurately.
2. (3.64) Sherd from the neck of a second, probably similar, vessel, of about the same size. The rim itself has broken away, but inside the sherd the bevel at the base of an everted rim survives. The pot is distinguished from 1 by the inclusion of speckled granite-type grits, a tendency to laminate, the lack of external slip, the much rougher finish of the interior surface (which is grey) and the thinness of the walls at the base of the rim. Vertically the wall is without a curve and its angle is uncertain.

Sherds such as these are distinctly unusual in Scotland, as regards the exceptionally hard fabric, the form of the pots with contracted necks, the heavy rolled rim of 1, and the size. Fabrics as hard can be found occasionally amongst Scottish 'western neolithic' pottery, for instance bowl 2 from Bicker's Houses, Bute, and bowl 1 from Port Charlotte, Islay, both chambered tombs (Henshall 1972, 306, 416; unpublished, but for the excavation of Pierpoint and Harrington 1976). It is unfortunate that the shape of the lower part of the Inveresk bowls is unknown, for though there can be little doubt that they were round-based, they may have been either somewhat globular or have had rounded shoulders, but they are unlikely to have been carinated. It is unfortunate, too, that on bowl 2 only the inner bevel of the rim survives.

Undecorated bowls contracted at the mouth are not common in Scotland though they are widespread in distribution, and almost all have either simple rims, or slightly thickened and bevelled rims. The form of the rim of Inveresk 1 links it rather with the hemispherical bowls with rolled rims (though never as heavy as that from Inveresk), of which there are complete examples from Knappers, Dunbartonshire, and Oatslie Sandpit, Roslin, Midlothian (Mackay 1948, 234, fig 1, 1; Stevenson 1948, 294, pl 54, 2). The 2 sherds from Townhead, Rothesay, Bute, should also be noted, for one has a radiocarbon date (Scott 1977, 29, 36, fig 2b and 13e), but other sherds with comparable heavy rims do not come from helpful contexts. Only at Luce Sands, Wigtownshire, are there sherds similar to Inveresk 1 in both the form and their heavy rims, though the rims are not strictly speaking rolled, (McInnes 1964, fig 1, 17 and 18).

Lacking precise information as to the form of the rim of Inveresk 2, or the angle of the wall below it, one can only note the occurrence of rims with internal bevels at both Knappers and Townhead, and the assumption that at all three sites the pots were associated.

In discussing the Townhead pottery Scott (1977, 31-2) pointed to a likely derivation for the heavy-rimmed bowls from Towthorpe Ware of east Yorkshire, recently defined by Manby (1964, 200-1 1972, 19-21). He has listed 16 sites each producing sherds of one or more bowls of Towthorpe Ware: from the illustrated vessels from these sites it seems that the contracted neck form is a minority amongst predominantly hemispherical forms. Some of the Yorkshire vessels are as large as that from Inveresk. Inveresk 1 might be compared with one bowl each from Beacon Hill, Flamborough Head, and Rudston Barrow LXII, and perhaps Duggleby VII (Manby 1964, fig 4, 1; 1972, fig 8, 2; Newbigin 1937, fig 3, 5).

On the present meagre evidence this pottery in both northern England and Scotland seems to date from the later centuries of the third millennium, for there is the single radiocarbon date of 2120± 100 bc from Townhead, and the unweathered condition of the sherds at Rudston Barrow LXII suggested that they did not long antedate the construction of the beaker barrow below which they were found (Scott 1968; Manby 1972, 19). However, Towthorpe Ware is likely to have had a life span of five or more centuries in the north of Britain, and the two roughly dated sites may well happen to lie near the end of this span.