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from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86
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COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT 10:
Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86

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edited and with additions by Paul Bidwell and Alexandra Croom

COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LTD
This volume is dedicated to

Philip M Kenrick
and all the volunteers
Acknowledgements

The authors wish to bring to the readers’ attention the fact that the archive which was created along with this report included a considerable amount of discussion, which has been removed from the published report in order to reduce the volume to a manageable size. This discussion consists of a number of specific elements. For each fabric grouping, there were sections entitled “Fabric description(s)”, “Relationships with other fabrics”, and “Dating”, and through these sections we attempted not only to explain our views on the wares in question, but how we had constructed the fabric categories, and how reliable the distinctions between particular fabrics might be. Also missing from this final version of the volume are sections contributed by Fanette Laubenheimer on amphorae and by Colin Wallace on mica-gilt wares and silvery micaceous wares, as well as our concluding chapter, and a section entitled “A guide to the pottery by phases”. Some of the information which was in these missing sections has subsequently been incorporated into the two additional chapters by Paul Bidwell and Alexandra Croom (Chapters 7 & 8).

We recognise that much of what was removed was in need of editing. Much of the deleted discussion involved putting Colchester, as both a consumer and a producer of pottery, in its wider context as an important town in Britain and the north-western provinces of the Roman empire. It is to be hoped that some of the discussion may form part of future papers; alternatively, readers are encouraged to consult the archive report in Colchester Museum.

This volume is the result of a remarkable collective effort. From 1982 until 1990, there was an enthusiastic team of volunteers contributing on a daily basis. Over the years there were numerous additional assistants, funded by the Manpower Services Commission and latterly by English Heritage. These people, many of whom appear in the frontispiece, not only enabled us to process many times more pottery sherds than would otherwise have been possible, they were our friends and trusted colleagues, and they helped us to persevere. We would also like to thank the many professional colleagues — members of the Study Group for Roman Pottery, the Société Française d'Étude de la Céramique Antique en Gaule, and Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautores — who generously offered advice and information, and, not least, the contributors listed on the title page. We offer our heartfelt thanks to everyone who contributed, in whatever way: it could not have been done without them.

Robin P Symonds & Sue Wade
May 1997
Preface

The publication of *Colchester Archaeological Report 10* is a landmark in Colchester pottery studies. It is also an important event which brings to an end a large co-operative venture lasting many years. The authors, Robin Symonds and Sue Wade, not only invested a considerable amount of personal energy and commitment in the task — well beyond that usually expected in a normal 'nine-to-five' job — but were also remarkably successful in inspiring others to do the same. Countless people, from volunteers to those on job-creation schemes (through the Manpower Services Commission), joined in at various stages of the work to play their parts in bringing about a successful conclusion to the project.

As is recorded elsewhere in the report (p. 1), the project began in 1978 with the appointment of Philip Kenrick as Roman pottery specialist, a post which the Department of the Environment had agreed to fund fully for at least three years. Prior to this, some experimentation had taken place as a pilot in other excavation projects to put the Roman pottery from the Lion Walk and Bakelmers Lane sites using punched cards for data entry and a main-frame computer for processing. Financial resources were very limited and thinly spread in the mid 1970s, when there was much rescue excavation to do, and the intention was to try and develop a cost-effective way of cataloguing the pottery. The main value of this early work probably lay in its exploration of the problems of residual material in urban deposits (Crummy & Terry 1979).

The programming was done by Roger Terry taking advantage of facilities kindly offered by the Department of Computing at the University of Essex, and Charles Beaumont, who was the computer manager in the department. Peter Hope Johnson, who worked for ICL, provided support too. Although various people were involved, the early cataloguing work on the pottery was done mainly by Linda Bunce (now Viner) who was employed by the Trust (then the Colchester Excavation Committee). G B Dannell also contributed some of his time to visit Colchester and compile the preliminary samian lists which Philip Kenrick was later to continue. However, the arrival of the personal computer in the world at large and the appointment of a Roman pottery specialist at the Trust together meant that a change of direction for the better was soon possible. Data entry was to be on to disk rather than via punched cards although the main processing was still to be done on the main-frame at the university. It was not until some years later, with the advent of more powerful personal computers, that it eventually became possible to manipulate the data entirely in-house.

Philip Kenrick left in 1981, having designed the cataloguing system and laid the foundations of the project generally (p. 1). His replacement, Robin Symonds, started in the same year and was joined by Sue Wade as his principal assistant. The scope of the project was expanded to include the pottery being excavated at the time from Culver Street and elsewhere. The cut-off point for new material was set with the completion of the second and last phase of the Culver Street excavations in 1984-5, but the project was subsequently extended to include a few additional sites from 1986 and also 1988 (i.e. Angel Yard and the small sites SBC and ESS).

Inevitably the resulting volume has a few omissions and economies. Most notable is the use of rubbings rather than line drawings to illustrate the decorated samian. This is an unconventional (although not novel) approach: others with similar resource problems may like to assess its success. Also, there is no report on the graffiti (but see Appendix 4), although it is hoped that one will appear in due course in the Roman Britain section of *Britannia*.

Despite all this, we should remember that the Roman pottery project was not limited to the preparation of a report, as important and valuable as that undoubtedly is: it was also about compiling an archive for future consultation and research. As a result, the Colchester Museum now houses about 5,000 neatly-labelled boxes of pottery, all sorted by fabric and form. The resultant store is impressive not only in its simplicity but in its understatement of the effort and commitment which went into its manufacture.

By 1990, the authors had done as much work as they could on the report with the resources available. English Heritage then commissioned Paul Bidwell to edit the volume and round it off as much as was practicably possible. Paul did this work at his base in South Shields where he was assisted by Alexandra Croom.

English Heritage has always been very supportive of the project, not only financially but also through Gill Andrews who, with the assistance of Roberta Tomber, monitored the project through its final years and the subsequent editing process. The latter involved a steering group which included Mike Fulford, Val Rigby, Debbie Priddy, and Gill Andrews. Andrew Roper, who had been in charge of the computer side of the project, provided invaluable assistance with the compilation of the archive and other related matters during the final stages, and Joy Hind and Maurice Denny worked hard in a voluntary capacity to transfer much of the pottery to the Colchester Museum.

Further work was carried out on the volume after Paul Bidwell's edit. Changes included the addition of the chapter on decorated samian, the revision by external specialists of their contributions, the compilation of the appendices, and much editorial work on the bibliography, central cross-references, and other minor matters which books of this kind always require. This was all done by Gillian Adams with the support of myself. Gillian Adams also formatted the text for publication. Sarah Jennings of English Heritage monitored the progress of the volume during this period. Howard Brook revised some of the stamp drawings with the guidance of the specialists involved. Dr Adrian Clark of the University of Essex prepared the appendices for publication on CD-ROM. Dr David Williams helped by kindly providing information on the classification of some of the amphorae.

Philip Crummy
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Introduction

This report deals with the Roman pottery excavated by the Colchester Archaeological Trust between 1971 and 1986. The total amount of pottery involved is estimated to be 15 tonnes. All of the pottery has been catalogued, although owing to various limitations only 5.687 tonnes has been subjected to detailed analysis.

The Roman pottery project began in 1978, with the appointment to the Trust (then the Colchester Excavation Committee) of Dr Philip Kenrick as Roman pottery specialist. His post was initially for three years, and was funded by the Department of the Environment. By this stage, the total amount of Roman pottery awaiting detailed study was about 10 tonnes, all of which had been washed and marked, and some spot-dated (see p viii). Dr Kenrick was aware of new methodologies which were under discussion at the time (eg Young 1980), and he followed their principles in his design of the cataloguing system for the Colchester pottery. His other achievements included the preparation of ‘Preliminary samian reports’ (an initial catalogue in advance of detailed specialist study) which were started by Geoffrey Dannell a few years earlier, the acquisition of the Trust’s first micro-computer for pottery quantification, and the standardisation of the system for spot-dating the pottery. He also produced a booklet, with the assistance of C J Going of the Chelmsford Archaeological Trust, entitled The cataloguing of Roman pottery: a manual recommended for use in Essex (Kenrick 1980); a booklet with similar aims, although rather larger and more descriptive, was later produced by Dr Kenrick’s successor Robin Symonds (Cataloguing pottery at Colchester, Symonds 1983). Copies of both these booklets are included with the archive of this report, which is in Colchester Museum.

The type series

[Tables 1.1 & 1.2]

Each fabric category has its own type series, which has been slightly modified for publication. ‘Types’ which were in fact an amalgamation of different types have been removed, although the illustrations and descriptions of the relevant vessels have been retained. Illustrations and descriptions of bases, body sherds and handles have also been largely removed. Extensive use has been made of published corpora for imported wares (Table 1.1).

Table 1.2 shows a breakdown of the cataloguing by sites. It is estimated that roughly one-third of the pottery was recorded according to the type series. The selection has been to some extent dictated by the availability of detailed site data at the time of cataloguing, in particular for BKC (Balkerne Lane), MID (Middleborough) and CPS (the Cups Hotel). When work on cataloguing started, it had been

Table 1.1 Key publications.

With the first five fabric categories listed below, the actual numbering systems of the relevant publications have been appropriated, although usually with some adjustments. With a number of other fabric categories, our arrangements have made significant, although somewhat less direct use of the other eleven publications listed here:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Publication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>all amphorae, excluding Dressel 20 (AA)</td>
<td>Peacock &amp; Williams 1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dressel 20 amphorae (AJ)</td>
<td>Peacock &amp; Williams 1986 (figs 65-6 based on Martin-Kilcher)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terra nigra-type wares (UR)</td>
<td>Hawkes &amp; Hull 1947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nene Valley ware (EA)</td>
<td>Howe, Perrin &amp; Mackreth 1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eifelkeramik/Mayen ware (HG)</td>
<td>Gose 1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colchester and related mortaria (TZ/TD)</td>
<td>Hawkes &amp; Hull 1947/Hull 1958/Hull 1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxford-type mortaria (TY)</td>
<td>Young 1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyon colour-coated ware (EB)</td>
<td>Greene 1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pompeian-red ware (CS)</td>
<td>Peacock 1977b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glazed ware (SM)</td>
<td>Greene 1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marbled wares (EE)</td>
<td>Gose 1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhenish-type wares (CL)</td>
<td>Symonds 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxfordshire-type ware (MP &amp; MQ)</td>
<td>Young 1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London-type ware (GP)</td>
<td>Marsh 1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>north-west Essex-type ware (GQ)</td>
<td>Rodwell 1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>black-burnished wares (GA/GB/KX)</td>
<td>Gillam 1970</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## The type series

### Table 1.2 Selectivity of sites and fabrics ('fine wares' include samian ware and 'coarse wares' include amphorae and mortaria).  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sites</th>
<th>sub-sites</th>
<th>fabrics catalogue</th>
<th>forms catalogue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lion Walk (LWC)</td>
<td>A/C/D/E/G/H/K/ L/N/Q/R/S/U/V/X (= roughly half of LWC)</td>
<td>all fabrics</td>
<td>fine wares:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>coarse wares:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Roman contexts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lion Walk (LWC)</td>
<td>B/J/M: (= roughly half of LWC)</td>
<td>all fabrics</td>
<td>fine wares:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>coarse wares:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Roman contexts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balkerne Lane (BKC)</td>
<td>all areas</td>
<td>all fabrics</td>
<td>fine wares:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>coarse wares:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>type series only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middleborough (MID)</td>
<td>all areas</td>
<td>all fabrics</td>
<td>fine wares:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>coarse wares:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>type series only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Cups Hotel (CPS)</td>
<td>all areas</td>
<td>all fabrics</td>
<td>fine wares:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>coarse wares:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>type series only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Wyre Street (COC)</td>
<td>all areas</td>
<td>all fabrics</td>
<td>fine wares:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>coarse wares:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Roman contexts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butt Road (BUC)</td>
<td>A/B/C/D/E/H</td>
<td>all fabrics</td>
<td>fine wares:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>coarse wares:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>type series only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butt Road (BUC)</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>all fabrics</td>
<td>fine wares:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>coarse wares:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Roman contexts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culver Street (1.81/CUL)</td>
<td>Phase 1, all areas</td>
<td>all fabrics</td>
<td>fine wares:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>coarse wares:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Roman contexts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culver Street (1.81/CUL)</td>
<td>Phase 2, all areas</td>
<td>all fabrics</td>
<td>fine wares:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>coarse wares:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Roman contexts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Gilberd School (GBS)</td>
<td>A/B</td>
<td>all fabrics</td>
<td>fine wares:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>coarse wares:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>type series only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small sites</td>
<td></td>
<td>all fabrics</td>
<td>fine wares:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>coarse wares:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>type series only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

hoped to catalogue only the pottery from features and layers known to have been reasonably well stratified. However, although by that time the site phasing did contain a certain amount of information about the quality and relative importance of the stratification of individual contexts, in practical terms this approach proved unworkable. Nevertheless, the type series by fabric contains a reasonably representative body of material, which is undoubtedly a sufficient amount on which to base conclusions.

### Fabrics

[Tables 1.3-1.7, Histograms 1.1-1.3, CD-ROM Histograms 1.4-1.5]

In the fabric series previously established by Dr Kenrick, two separate systems of two-letter codes had been devised to describe fabrics and forms; the fabric codes were followed by an additional pair of digits used to describe variant clays or surface treatments: that system had already designated at least 240 separate fabrics by the end of 1981. Each fabric or fabric variant was described in considerable detail, including a written description of the colour of the core, margins and surface (as well as the Munsell codes for these); written descriptions of the hardness, feel, fracture and manufacture (hand-made or wheel-thrown); descriptions of the inclusions present, their frequency, sorting, size and rounding; and descriptions of the surface treatment, typical forms and typical decorations. Also, general categories were distinguished in the first letters of the fabric codes, as follows:

A amphorae (eg AA)  
B samian wares (only used in archive; but see Table 1.3)  
C/M/O orangefired wares with slip or colour-coating (eg CV, MO, ON)  
D unslipped orange/red wares (eg DJ)  
E/S white wares with slip or colour-coating (eg EB, SM)  
F unslipped white wares (eg FJ)  
G/K/U/W grey wares (eg GP, KK, UX, WA)  
H tempered wares (eg HZ)  
T mortaria (eg T2)

In theory, according to this system, each sherd should conform to all aspects of the fabric description to which it is allotted, and failure to conform to any existing fabric description necessitates the creation of a new one. This means that all sherds should be examined under a microscope in order to be certain that their inclusions conform to existing fabric types: this is obviously impractical if one is confronted with a large amount of pottery. A simpler system was devised for the team of volunteer pottery processors helping to catalogue the backlog of pottery excavated since 1971. It was decided to retain the simple framework of general categories in the first letters of the two-letter fabric codes, as shown above, and to continue to label the fabrics with two-letter codes. The numerical suffixes for clay and surface treatment variants were abandoned, and the overall number of fabric divisions was greatly reduced.

Tables 1.3-1.7 show the full list of fabrics and sub-fabrics, with the total number of examples, the total weight and the total number of EVEs. The full list of fabrics is included below.
### Chapter 1: Introduction

#### Table 1.3 List of fabrics and quantities recorded in the forms catalogue: plain and decorated samian ware. [Pages 2-5]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fabric</th>
<th>recorded examples</th>
<th>total weight (g)</th>
<th>total EVEs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>South Gaulish</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Gaul (SG)</td>
<td>18,347</td>
<td>242,801</td>
<td>585.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banassac (BN)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montans (MT)</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>2,906</td>
<td>6.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Central Gaulish</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre (MV)</td>
<td>686</td>
<td>12,734</td>
<td>25.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>early Lezoux (LX)</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>767</td>
<td>1.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Gaul/Lezoux (CG/LZ)</td>
<td>5,884</td>
<td>106,594</td>
<td>202.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>East Gaulish</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>factory not identified (EG)</td>
<td>1,767</td>
<td>29,682</td>
<td>56.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chémery-Faulquemont (CF)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Madeleine (MA)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1,819</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blickweiler (BW)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavoye, Argonne (AR)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinzig (SZ)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1,830</td>
<td>3.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trier (TR)</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>9,859</td>
<td>7.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rheinzabern (RH)</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>6,424</td>
<td>4.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>British</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colchester (CO)</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>7,345</td>
<td>16.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>1,661</td>
<td>2.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>all samian</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27,934</td>
<td>425,939</td>
<td>915.49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Table 1.4 List of fabrics and quantities recorded in the forms catalogue: amphorae. [Pages 2-5]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fabric</th>
<th>recorded examples</th>
<th>total weight (g)</th>
<th>total EVEs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all amphorae, excluding Dressel 20 and Brockley Hill/Verulamium region amphorae (AA)</td>
<td>3,923</td>
<td>524,813</td>
<td>117.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dressel 20 amphorae (AJ)</td>
<td>2837</td>
<td>1,052,781</td>
<td>53.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miscellaneous amphorae, including examples possibly from the Brockley Hill/Verulamium region (AU)</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>23,464</td>
<td>3.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>all amphorae</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6,828</td>
<td>1,601,058</td>
<td>173.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Table 1.5 List of fabrics and quantities recorded in the forms catalogue: mortaria (c.c. = colour-coated). [Pages 2-5]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fabric</th>
<th>recorded examples</th>
<th>total weight (g)</th>
<th>total EVEs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colchester mortaria and mortaria imported from the Continent (TZ)</td>
<td>1,996</td>
<td>324,692</td>
<td>108.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verulamium region mortaria (TD)</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>35,146</td>
<td>11.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other British mortaria (not Colchester or Verulamium) (TY)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxford, red/grey fabric with red c.c. and pink grits (TG)</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>2,492</td>
<td>4.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxford, white/cream fabric, unslipped, with pink grits (TK)</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>13,573</td>
<td>9.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxford, red/grey fabric with cream slip (TN)</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>4,156</td>
<td>3.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nene Valley, white fabric and black grits, unslipped or with reddish wash (TE)</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>17,770</td>
<td>9.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nene Valley, white fabric with red/brown c.c. (TF)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>0.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadham, fine orange fabric (TP)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>893</td>
<td>1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Anglia, buff fabric with grits over rim (TA)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mancetter-Hartshill, pink fabric with grits over rim (TM)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unclassified red ware fabrics (TH)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unclassified fine ware fabrics (TU)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1,083</td>
<td>1.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unclassified grey ware fabrics (TV)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1,013</td>
<td>0.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unclassified coarse ware fabrics (TX)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>6,774</td>
<td>0.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>all mortaria</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,910</td>
<td>409,092</td>
<td>152.86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 1.6 List of fabrics and quantities recorded in the forms catalogue: fine wares. [Pages 2-5]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fabric Description</th>
<th>Recorded Examples</th>
<th>Total Weight (g)</th>
<th>Total EVEs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>terra nigra-type wares (UR)</td>
<td>1,355</td>
<td>27,973</td>
<td>61.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyon c.c. ware (EB)</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>1,779</td>
<td>8.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other fine c.c. wares, mostly white/buff (EZ)</td>
<td>1,032</td>
<td>9,501</td>
<td>25.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>early Colchester c.c. ware (EC)</td>
<td>1,315</td>
<td>13,090</td>
<td>54.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pompeian-red wares (CS)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peacock fabric 1 (OA)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>709</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peacock fabric 2 (OB)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>variant of OA/OB (OC)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>748</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peacock fabric 3 (OD)</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>738</td>
<td>1.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peacock fabric 4 (OE)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peacock fabric 5(a) (probably Colchester) (OF)</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>3,417</td>
<td>3.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peacock fabric 5(b) (Colchester) (OG)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peacock fabric 5(c) (Colchester) (OH)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peacock fabric 5(d) (Colchester) (OI)</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>3,716</td>
<td>2.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peacock fabric 5(e) (Colchester) (OJ)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1,599</td>
<td>2.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other probably Colchester-made fabrics (OK)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orange-red ware with streaky orange-red slip over cream under-slip (OL)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orange-buff ware with brown/grey slip (OM)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other fabrics, with slip, highly micaceous (OW)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other fabrics, with slip (OE)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>0.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other fabrics, unslipped (OZ)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eggshell wares (CW)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian grey fabric (NN)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>2.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian grey fabric, with cream slip (NP)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glazed ware (SM)</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>733</td>
<td>2.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mica-gilt wares (ON)</td>
<td>1,801</td>
<td>32,613</td>
<td>47.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marbled wares (EE)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London-type (SH)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verulamium region (SI)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhineland marmonierte ware (SJ)</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>2,548</td>
<td>1.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other fabric variants (SL)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fine oxidised wares (DZ)</td>
<td>1,141</td>
<td>21,943</td>
<td>48.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colchester c.c. red ware, fabric 2 (CV)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2,282</td>
<td>2.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?Sinzig ware (CX)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>1.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>another unidentified c.c. ware (CY)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>975</td>
<td>2.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colchester red c.c., roughcast ware (CB)</td>
<td>2,308</td>
<td>20,382</td>
<td>69.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colchester and other red c.c. wares, except CB (CZ)</td>
<td>8,047</td>
<td>76,563</td>
<td>228.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Gaulish and 'Rhenish-type' fine c.c. wares (CL)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Gaulish fabric (Symonds 1992, groups 4-15) (NE)</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>1.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trier fabric (Symonds 1992, groups 32-60) (NF)</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>3,483</td>
<td>13.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th-century Trier fabric (Symonds 1992, groups 61-74) (NG)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>0.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other, probably early, Continental fabrics (Symonds 1992, groups 1-2, 16-31) (NH)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>0.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other later fabrics, metallic, but less fine than NE or NF (NJ)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>740</td>
<td>2.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nene Valley c.c. ware (EA)</td>
<td>6,634</td>
<td>99,303</td>
<td>189.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white-slipped fine wares and parchment wares (MQ)</td>
<td>1,677</td>
<td>39,086</td>
<td>52.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brown c.c. ware, including Drag 38 form bowls (MR)</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>9,532</td>
<td>12.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oxidised Hadham wares (CH)</td>
<td>2,475</td>
<td>50,974</td>
<td>81.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxfordshire-type red c.c. wares (MP)</td>
<td>1,348</td>
<td>23,161</td>
<td>24.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all fine wares</td>
<td>30,987</td>
<td>452,068</td>
<td>950.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Chapter 1: Introduction

#### Table 1.7 List of fabrics and quantities recorded in the forms catalogue: coarse wares. [Pages 2-5]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fabric</th>
<th>recorded examples</th>
<th>total weight (g)</th>
<th>total EVEs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ)</td>
<td>13,258</td>
<td>534,458</td>
<td>570.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware (FJ)</td>
<td>1,046</td>
<td>26,452</td>
<td>27.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1 (GA)</td>
<td>1,988</td>
<td>78,475</td>
<td>91.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2 (GB)</td>
<td>4,689</td>
<td>131,915</td>
<td>217.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware (KX)</td>
<td>3,540</td>
<td>79,867</td>
<td>120.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX)</td>
<td>31,853</td>
<td>1,183,249</td>
<td>1,637.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silvery micaceous grey wares (WA)</td>
<td>1,594</td>
<td>33,898</td>
<td>57.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grey slipped wares (WB)</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>5,357</td>
<td>6.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miscellaneous grey and pale grey wares (WC)</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>9,372</td>
<td>23.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fine grey wares (Colchester, London-type and north Kent wares) (GP)</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>7,378</td>
<td>27.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Anglian stamp-decorated and similar ‘London-type’ wares (GQ)</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>4,704</td>
<td>11.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fine grey wares imitating samian and terra nigra forms (GR)</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>3,141</td>
<td>15.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romano-Saxon grey ware and types in similar fabric (UX)</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>4,617</td>
<td>8.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares (HZ)</td>
<td>4,587</td>
<td>627,817</td>
<td>109.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shelly-tempered and calcite-gritted wares (HD)</td>
<td>2,073</td>
<td>57,667</td>
<td>69.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elfikeramik/Mayen ware (HG)</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>10,218</td>
<td>15.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>all coarse wares</strong></td>
<td><strong>66,881</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,798,585</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,009.25</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>all wares (Tables 1.3-1.7)</strong></td>
<td><strong>135,552</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,687,100</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,201.79</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

show the same information (excluding sub-fabrics) in graphic form, nicely illustrating the manner in which the proportions of amphorae (AA & AJ), mortaria (TZ) and large storage jars (HZ) can be distorted when only measured by weight.

**Format of catalogue entries**

**[Fig 1.1]**

**Recorded examples**

This refers to the number of recorded examples of a specific type. For identifiable types, it is roughly equivalent to a minimum number of vessels.

**Average diameter**

This figure is generated from all the recorded examples of a type and thus can be used as a measure of the relative conformity of the illustrated examples to the overall average.

**Site context numbers**

The format of the site context numbers (ie site code, area code and find number) is explained below on p 7 in the sub-section headed 'The sites'. The corresponding feature and layer numbers for the find numbers in the forms catalogue can be found in Appendix 5 on CD-ROM. The feature and layer numbers give the full site context of the catalogued pottery and allow the pottery from features to be related to the site plans in CARs 3, 6 and 9.

![Fig 1.1 Schematic diagram showing the key to each entry in the forms catalogue.](image-url)
Format of catalogue entries

Hist 1.1 Forms catalogue (all wares), percentage by number of recorded examples. (See p 12 for a key to codes.) [Pages 2-7]

Hist 1.2 Forms catalogue (all wares), percentage by weight. (See p 12 for a key to codes.) [Pages 2-7]

Hist 1.3 Forms catalogue (all wares), percentage by EVEs. (See p 12 for a key to codes.) [Pages 2-7]
Period ending groups (PEGs or Gps)

Dates were established for contexts by the stratigraphy or by the associated pottery, and use has also been made of dates assigned to coins, or to various specialist pottery fabrics such as mortaria and samian ware. Most dating systems for the Roman period use three types of date, years, centuries and emperors, in order to achieve varying levels of precision; these tend not to be easily compatible in computerised records. It was therefore desirable to devise a coding system which could standardise all of the dating systems yet which could be adequately simplified for use in the tables presented here.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period ending Group</th>
<th>Pre-Roman</th>
<th>Roman</th>
<th>AD 49/55</th>
<th>AD 60/1</th>
<th>AD 90</th>
<th>AD 110</th>
<th>AD 125</th>
<th>AD 150</th>
<th>AD 200</th>
<th>AD 225</th>
<th>AD 250</th>
<th>AD 275</th>
<th>AD 300</th>
<th>AD 325</th>
<th>AD 350</th>
<th>AD 400</th>
<th>AD 425+</th>
<th>post-Roman</th>
<th>(not assigned)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

It is worth noting that the simplification which is required in order to standardise the data may be a cause of some distortions in our tables, particularly with the later period groups. Where the excavator has assigned a broad date-range to a context, we have always been bound to assign that range to the latest appropriate period group. It may be, however, that in some cases a large proportion of the pottery may have been residual, and is thus not appearing where it belongs in the chronological range. (See pp 7-8 for a further explanation of the period ending system.)

Editorial comments on period ending groups

The types within each fabric are recorded in tables according to period ending group, by weight and EVEs. However, the quantitative in the tables are of limited use. This is principally because the large amounts of residual pottery from contexts later than the 1st century tend to mass the occurrence of a type in period ending groups with terminal dates much later than those when, as evidence from elsewhere shows, the type actually became common. A vivid illustration of this problem is provided by the tables (see Appendix 3 on CD-ROM) for BB2 (GB), which show the ware first appearing in quantity in PEG 11 (up to AD 225) with slightly higher values shown for PEGs 14 and 16 (up to AD 300 and 350). Production of the ware probably began in the Hadrianic period and in the early Antonine period it was exported to Scotland on a large scale. Its manufacture probably came to an end in the second half of the 3rd century. Thus, by far the largest quantity of the ware comes from period ending groups with terminal dates subsequent to the end of its manufacture.

The sites (1971-86)

[Fig 1.2]

by Philip Crummy

The recording system used on the excavations is as follows. Each site is identified either by a three-letter code or (since 1981) a Colchester Museum accession number. Large sites were excavated and recorded as a series of self-contained sub-sites where each of the sub-sites was referred to by a letter (e.g. Site J at Lion Walk). For each site or sub-site, there are three series of consecutive numbers, namely find numbers, feature numbers, and (since 1973) layer numbers. Finds numbers are a form of context number. All finds have a find number, and finds which share the same context numbers, feature numbers, or layer numbers. The pottery catalogue provides the find numbers for each of the classified pieces. The feature, layer and grave numbers together with a description of the context can be obtained by consulting Appendix 5 on CD-ROM.

Descriptions of the structures, stratification, and associated deposits and features from all the town-centre excavations between 1971 and 1986 have been published in Colchester Archaeological Reports 3, 6, and 9. Most of the loose finds are being published as corpora. Thus there are monographs devoted to the following finds: RIBs, coins (CAR 4), post-Roman pottery (CAR 7), Roman glass (CAR 8), animal bone (CAR 12), and of course Roman pottery (CAR 10). CAR 11 deals with the work relating to the late Iron Age oppidum and its development in the Roman period. Accounts of finds such as mosaics, wall plaster, tile, and votive vessels which are closely linked to excavated structures and features, are included in the relevant structural reports.

A problem which occurs when dealing with large quantities of finds from different sites is that the date-ranges and numbers of periods will vary from site to site. Although it is theoretically possible for the various finds from different periods to be collected together, the problem is that the various context numbers cannot be easily compared in computerised records. Thus, for example, the material from every site period which ends in AD 300 is assigned to Pottery PEG 14 regardless of when that period began. The strength of this approach is that it should in effect provide dates by which the various periods can be compared. However, the method of analysis cannot be expected to reveal much about the proportions of residual pottery in the assemblages. For any one pottery period ending group, the start dates for the site periods which make up are nearly always earlier than the dates of preceding pottery period
The sites

Fig 1.2 The sites excavated in Colchester between 1971 and 1986 which produced the pottery catalogued in this report. [Pages 7-11]

Key:

1 Angel Yard 1986 2 Balkerne Gate 1973 3 Balkerne Lane 1973-6 4 Butt Road 1976-9
9 the Cups Hotel 1973-4 10 the Dutch Quarter 1975 11 East Stockwell Street 1988 12 the Gilberd School 1984-5
13 Inner Relief Road A 1972 14 Inner Relief Road B 1972 15 Inner Relief Road C 1973 16 Kiln Road 1971
17 Lion Walk 1971-4 (St John's abbey 1972) 18 Lion Walk U.R. church 1984 19 Long Wyre Street 1978-9
24 Oaks Drive 1973 25 'Spendrite' 1983 26 St Botoilp's priory 1986 27 St Giles' Masonic Centre 1975
28 St Helena's School 1976 29 St Mary's Steps 1972 30 Sheepen 1972 31 Trinity Street 1977

groups. For example, Pottery PEG 17 (for site periods ending c 400) is made up of site periods dated as follows: 300/50-400, 300-350+, 275/300-350+, 225-325/350+, 250/275-350+, 100-400, late 3rd-?4th century, and 3rd/4th century. (These dates appear in the tabulated data below, opposite 17 when it occurs in the right-hand column. Pottery PEG 17 could therefore contain kinds of material which could be as early as AD 100 and could appear quite correctly in any of the pottery period groups as early as Pottery PEG 7 (which has an ending date of AD 110.).)

The dates of the periods for the sites covered in this volume (Fig 1.2) are summarised on the following pages. The left-hand column gives the site period codes while the right-hand column indicates the appropriate pottery period ending group. The place of publication of the structural and stratigraphic detail follows the site name. All dates are AD.

Angel Yard 1986 (40.86 or AGY; Shimmin & Carter 1996)

1a c 43- c 49 ?metalling 3
1b c 49-60/1 Pits 4
1c 60/1- c 150 Houses 5
1d c 150- c 200 Houses 10
1e c 200- c 300 Houses 16
1f c 300- c 400 Coin hoard 17
2a-4 post-Roman 20

Balkerne Lane 1973-76 (BK C; CAR 3, 93-154)

All areas

1a c 44- c 49 Military defences, street and ?canabae associated with metal-working 3
1b c 49- c 50?55 Street, pits and ?canabae or colonial buildings associated with metal-working 4
2 c 49?55-60/1 Houses and street 4
3a & b 60/1- c 75/80 Houses and street 5
4a c 75/80- c 80/85 Houses and street 5
### Chapter 1: Introduction

#### Chapter 1: Introduction

#### Butt Road 1976-79 (BUC; CAR 9, 4-191)

**Areas A**

1. **Pre-Period 1** pre c 44
   - Military ovens or furnaces
   - Military building and street
2. **c 44- 49**
   - Military building and street
3. **60/1- c 7100/150**
   - House
4. **c 7100- c 300**
   - Open area
5. **c 300- c 400+**
   - Open/cultivated area

**Crouch Street 1971 (CSC; CAR 6, mf 785)**

1. **Post-Roman**
   - Pits

**Culver Street 1981-82 & 1984-85 (1.81 or CUL; CAR 6, 21-126)**

**Areas A**

1. **Prehistoric**
   - Military buildings and street
2. **c 44- c 49**
   - Reused military buildings and street
3. **c 49-60/1**
   - Vacant prior to rebuilding
4. **60/1- c 65/75**
   - Houses and street
5. **c 65/75- c 100/125**
   - Houses and street
6. **c 100/125- c 200**
   - Houses and street
7. **c 200- c 250/275**
   - Houses and street
8. **c 250/275- c 275/325**
   - Houses and street
9. **c 100/125- c 275/325**
   - Houses and street
10. **2nd century**
    - Houses and street
11. **3rd century**
    - Houses and street
12. **Anglo-Saxon**
    - Hut

**Areas B, C, & J**

1. **Prehistoric**
   - Military buildings and street
2. **c 44- c 49**
   - Reused military buildings and street
3. **c 49-60/1**
   - Vacant prior to rebuilding
4. **60/1- c 65/75**
   - Houses and street
5. **c 65/75- c 100/125**
   - Houses and street
6. **c 100/125- c 200**
   - Houses and street
7. **c 200- c 250/275**
   - Houses and street
8. **c 250/275- c 275/325**
   - Houses and street
9. **c 100/125- c 275/325**
   - Houses and street
10. **2nd century**
    - Houses and street
11. **3rd century**
    - Houses and street
12. **Anglo-Saxon**
    - Hut

**Areas D & M**

1. **c 44- c 49**
   - Military buildings
2. **c 49-60/1**
   - House
3. **60/1- c 150/200**
   - House
4. **c 150/200- c 275/325**
   - Large house
5. **c 275/325- c 400+**
   - Cultivated area
6. **Post-Roman**
   - Ramps and open/cultivated area

**Area E**

1. **c 44- c 49**
   - Military buildings and streets
2. **c 49-60/1**
   - Houses and street
3. **60/1- c 90/100**
   - Houses and street
4. **c 90/100- c 150/200**
   - Houses and street
5. **c 150/200- c 275/325**
   - Houses and street
6. **c 275/325- c 400+**
   - Large ailed building
7. **Post-Roman**
   - Pits and trenches

**Areas G & H**

1. **c 44- c 49**
   - Military buildings
2. **c 49-60/1**
   - Military buildings reused
3. **60/1- c 75/125**
   - Open area — before town
4. **c 75**
   - Open area — before town
5. **c 75/125**
   - Open area
6. **c 150- c 200**
   - Cultivated area
7. **60/1- c 200**
   - Houses
8. **c 200- c 225**
   - Houses
9. **c 225- c 325/350+**
   - Houses
10. **Post-Roman**
    - Pits

**Area K**

1. **c 44- c 49**
   - Military building
2. **c 49-60/1**
   - Building
3. **60/1- c 150**
   - Built/cultivated area
4. **c 150/225- c 275/325**
   - Houses
5. **c 275/325- c 400+**
   - POST-Roman
6. **Post-Roman**
   - Pits

**Area W**

1. **c 44- c 49**
   - Street
2. **c 49-60/1**
   - Street
3. **60/1- c 150/225**
   - Houses
4. **c 150- c 400+**
   - House
5. **Post-Roman**
   - Pits

**The Cups Hotel 1973-74 (CPS; CAR 6, 328-38)**

1. **c 44- c 49**
   - Street
2. **c 49-60/1**
   - Street
3. **60/1- c 125/150**
   - House
4. **c 125/150- c 250/275**
   - Houses
5. **c 250/275- c 350+**
   - Houses
6. **Post-Roman**
   - Pits

**The Gilberd School 1984-85 (GBS; CAR 6, 127-39)**

1. **Prehistoric**
   - Military buildings and street
2. **44-49**
   - Military buildings and street
3. **49-60/1**
   - Buildings
4. **60/1- c 2251**
   - House
5. **c 225- c 400+**
   - Houses, pits and trenches
6. **Post-Roman**
   - Pits

**Lion Walk 1971-74 (LWC; CAR 3, 31-92)**

1. **c 44- c 49**
   - Military defences and metal-working
2. **c 49/55-60/1**
   - Demolition of defences and construction of first street
3. **60/1- c 275**
   - No substantial structures
4. **c 275- c 400+**
   - Houses
5. **Area A & R**
   - Military defences and via sigillata
6. **Post-Roman**
   - Pits
The sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Areas C &amp; Q</td>
<td>c 44- c 49/55</td>
<td>Houses 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c 49/55-60/1</td>
<td>Houses 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c 60/1- c 80/90</td>
<td>Pits and dump 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c 80/90- c 100</td>
<td>Houses and pits 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Areas D</td>
<td>Pre-Phase 1</td>
<td>(robber trenches) 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phase 1 post-Roman</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Areas E</td>
<td></td>
<td>Topsoil 20</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Cracks in road or early med/medieval features 20</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Uppermost gravel layers of Roman road 1</td>
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<td>Silt below uppermost gravel layers of road 1</td>
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<td>Silt below road, or thick daub make-up in road 1</td>
</tr>
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<td>Thick daub make-up of road 1</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Road ditch 1</td>
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<td>Silt and dump over Road III 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Dump between Road III and Roman town wall 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Silt and/or dump over Road II and under Road III 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Road II and make-up (= construction level for Roman town wall) 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Levelled rampart and dump of septaria for Roman town wall 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>?Dump (pre-Road II, but post Roman town wall) 9</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Ditch (F60) for Road III 9</td>
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<td>Areas H, J &amp; P</td>
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<td>Nature of activity/occupation unclear 18</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Silt and dump over Road III 9</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Dump between Road III and Roman town wall 9</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Long Wyre Street 1978-79 (COC; CAR 6, 355-61)</td>
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<td>Road ditch 1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ditch (F60) for Road III 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 1: Introduction

'Spendrite' 1983 (61-2 High Street) (SPT; CAR 6, 995-7)
A early Roman-1st century 7
B 2nd, 3rd and 4th century 17
C-D post-Roman 20

Trinity Street 1977 (TSC; CAR 6, 347-54 & mf 828-33)
1 Nos 1-3 Trinity Street House (still standing) 1
2 Roman House 1
3 post-Roman 20

X series
The X code refers to the small sites and watching briefs which have been recorded as a single series of numbers.

Sites without coded phases
Balkerne Gate 1973 (BGC; CAR 6, mf 816)
River Colne/Cowdray Avenue ('bypass') 1979 (BPC; CAR 6, 366-7)
Castle Gardens 1978 (CGC; CAR 6, mf 860-61): Roman town defences
Dutch Quarter 1975 (DTC; CAR 6, mf 801): Roman and later houses, almost entirely post-medieval
31-36 East Stockwell Street 1988 (ESS; not yet published): Roman occupation

Inner Relief Road Site A, 1972 (IRA; CAR 6, mf 786): Roman pits
Inner Relief Road Site B, 1972 (IRB; CAR 9, 205-215): see St John's abbey grounds above
Inner Relief Road Site C, 1973 (IRC; CAR 6, 340, mf 789): Roman town defensive ditches and building
Kiln Road 1971 (CAM; CAR 11, 131-7): pre-Roman and early Roman occupation
Maidenburgh Street, 1984 and 1985 (4/84a; CAR 6, 385-6)
Oaks Drive 1973 (ODC; CAR 6, 339): Roman kilns
St Botolph's priory 1986 (SBC; not yet published): late Roman building
St Mary's Steps 1972 (SMS; CAR 6, 324-8): post-Roman postern in Roman town wall
Sheepen 1972 (SHPN; CAR 11, 136): Claudio-Neronian pit
## Archive

The Roman pottery archive (which is in Colchester Museum) includes the full original version of CAR 10 by Robin P Symonds and Sue Wade, plus the computerised database (pottery, site contexts and full site phasing) and the completed hand-written data records from which it was compiled.

## Graffiti

The graffiti are included on CD-ROM (see Appendix 4), with 123 graffiti drawn and catalogued. There is a list of 276 graffiti in the archive, produced by Mark Hassall, but with a different numbering system. Mark Hassall hopes to publish the graffiti in *Britannia*.

### Fabric codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AA</td>
<td>amphorae, all (excluding Dressel 20 and Brockley Hill/Verulamium region amphorae) [Chapter 3]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AJ</td>
<td>amphorae, Dressel 20 [Chapter 3]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AU</td>
<td>amphorae, miscellaneous, including examples possibly from the Brockley Hill/Verulamium region [Chapter 3]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BA</td>
<td>decorated and plain samian [Chapter 2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CB</td>
<td>Colchester red colour-coated, roughcast ware [Chapter 5]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH</td>
<td>oxidised Hadham wares [Chapter 6]</td>
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<tr>
<td>CL</td>
<td>Central Gaulish and ‘Rhenish-type’ fine colour-coated wares [Chapter 5]</td>
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<tr>
<td>CS</td>
<td>Pompeian-red wares [Chapter 5]</td>
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<tr>
<td>CV, CX, CY, CZ</td>
<td>four Colchester red colour-coated fabrics separated by ICP spectrometry [Chapter 5]</td>
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<tr>
<td>CW</td>
<td>eggshell wares [Chapter 5]</td>
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<tr>
<td>CZ</td>
<td>Colchester and other red colour-coated wares (except CB) [Chapter 5]</td>
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<tr>
<td>DJ</td>
<td>coarse oxidised and related wares [Chapter 6]</td>
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<tr>
<td>DZ</td>
<td>fine oxidised wares [Chapter 5]</td>
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<tr>
<td>EA</td>
<td>Nene Valley colour-coated ware [Chapter 5]</td>
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<tr>
<td>EB</td>
<td>Lyon colour-coated ware [Chapter 5]</td>
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<td>EC</td>
<td>early Colchester colour-coated ware [Chapter 5]</td>
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<td>EE</td>
<td>marbled wares [Chapter 5]</td>
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<td>EZ</td>
<td>other fine colour-coated wares, mostly white/buff [Chapter 5]</td>
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<td>FJ</td>
<td>Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware [Chapter 6]</td>
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<tr>
<td>GA</td>
<td>BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1 [Chapter 6]</td>
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<td>GB</td>
<td>BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2 [Chapter 6]</td>
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<tr>
<td>GP</td>
<td>fine grey wares (Colchester, London-type and north Kent wares) [Chapter 6]</td>
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<tr>
<td>GQ</td>
<td>East Anglian stamp-decorated and similar ‘London-type’ wares [Chapter 6]</td>
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<tr>
<td>GR</td>
<td>fine grey wares imitating samian and <em>terra nigra</em> forms [Chapter 6]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GX</td>
<td>other grey wares, principally locally-produced grey wares [Chapter 6]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HD</td>
<td>shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares [Chapter 6]</td>
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<tr>
<td>HG</td>
<td>Eifelkeramik/Mayen ware [Chapter 6]</td>
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<tr>
<td>HZ</td>
<td>large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares [Chapter 6]</td>
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<tr>
<td>KX</td>
<td>black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware [Chapter 6]</td>
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<td>MP</td>
<td>Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated wares [Chapter 5]</td>
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<tr>
<td>MQ</td>
<td>white-slipped fine wares and parchment wares [Chapter 5]</td>
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<td>MR</td>
<td>brown colour-coated ware, including Drag form 38 bowls [Chapter 5]</td>
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<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>mica-gilt wares [Chapter 5]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SM</td>
<td>glazed ware [Chapter 5]</td>
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<tr>
<td>TD</td>
<td>mortaria, Verulamium region [Chapter 4]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TY</td>
<td>mortaria, other British (not Colchester or Verulamium) [Chapter 4]</td>
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<tr>
<td>TZ</td>
<td>mortaria, Colchester and mortaria imported from the Continent [Chapter 4]</td>
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<tr>
<td>UR</td>
<td><em>terra nigra</em>-type wares [Chapter 5]</td>
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<tr>
<td>UX</td>
<td>Romano-Saxon grey ware and types in similar fabric [Chapter 6]</td>
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<tr>
<td>WA</td>
<td>silvery micaceous grey wares [Chapter 6]</td>
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<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td>grey slipped wares [Chapter 6]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WC</td>
<td>miscellaneous grey and pale grey wares [Chapter 6]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also sub-fabric lists on pp 188 (TY), 238 (CS), 242 (SM), 251 (EE), and 274 (CL).
This chapter is in three sections; the decorated South Gaulish samian (G B Dannell) on this page, the decorated Central and East Gaulish samian (Joanna Bird) on p 75, and the stamps (Brenda Dickinson) on p 120.

The decorated samian is published in full in the form of a catalogue in two parts, each with an introduction, with a selection of pieces illustrated by means of rubbings; these were made by the authors for their own reference and not for publication. The catalogue for the decorated samian is organised slightly differently in the two parts; see pp 14 and 76. There is a note about plain samian on p 14.

Decorated South Gaulish samian

by G B Dannell

The catalogue of South Gaulish decorated samian from the excavations at Colchester of 1971-1986 comprises 567 numbered pieces with sufficient detail to make some useful comment. Some of the sherds catalogued separately will have come from the same vessel, so the sherd count exaggerates the true population. About 70% of the sherds can be assigned with reasonable confidence to a stamp or 'signature' which appears in the mould, or to bowl-makers who stamped their wares as they were finished. The balance has been dealt with by allusion to known similar decoration, often on stamped bowls.

The distribution of the material according to its date of loss (Fig 2.1) shows a distinctive pattern which, while similar in certain respects to other urban sites, has its own idiosyncrasies. There is very little Claudian decorated ware. The curve then rises sharply in the Claudian-Neronian period with many pieces dated conventionally to the period c AD 50-65. This accords well with the conclusion of the excavator (CAF 3, 8) that there was a hiatus between the evacuation of the legionary garrison and the establishment of the fortress. The effect of the Boudican revolt (AD 60/1) can be seen clearly, falling c AD 64 on the graph, the slight chronological displacement almost certainly due to the convention of dating decorated samian in five-year periods. The drop is abrupt, and the recovery, as one might expect, at a lesser speed. However, the total percentage reaches a new high in the Flavian period, before there is a rapid and decisive decline towards the end of the century, when the first imports from Les Martres-de-Veyre appeared in Britain to supplement what was certainly a reduced supply. This late 1st-century shortage accords with the evidence of the stamps, which, even allowing for the fact that the Flavian period saw the introduction of a number of unstamped forms, like forms 35 and 36, and form 37, also shows a marked reduction in annual loss.

The decorated South Gaulish samian is almost all from La Graufesenque, with just four pieces from Montans (nos 29, 33, 42 and 130) and two from Banassac (nos 50 and 191), and these are probably all of 2nd-century date. The producers involved are relatively limited at each major period. For the Neronian period, the firms of Martialis/Masclus and Masclinus (particularly as specialist producers of f30), Modestus, Murranus, and the group from Cluzel 15 (Haalebos 1979) and the Fosse Malaval (mainly Gallicanus, publication forthcoming) predominate. The relative lack of representation of potters like Aquitanus, Licinus and the earlier work of Senicio is striking. The period that follows straddles the Boudican revolt, and the workshops stamping f29 at that time are represented by the T-1 mouldmaker(s?), who provided moulds for bowl-makers like Bassus & Coelus, Luce/us, and Niger, among others. However, they are also relatively under-represented, and it is interesting that of those vessels attributed to Germanus, the ratio is 10:3 in favour of his f37's, as against f29. Bowl-makers like Meddillus, Passienus and Vitalis are also scarce.

Fig 2.1 Average percentage loss of decorated South Gaulish samian in 5-year periods. [Pages 13-14]
The distribution is then taken up by potters who are associated with the "Pompeii hoard", like Calvus and Memor, and their contemporaries Frontinus and iustus. They are followed strongly by the M Crestio/Crucuro/Mercator group. Finally, there is a good showing of the ovolo which is associated elsewhere with post-firing 'signatures' of Albanus and G. Att. Pas. The penultimate South Gaulish workshops of Biragillus and Masculus are weakly represented.

The statistics for the decorated forms are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tr>
<td>fH15</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>f29</td>
<td>216</td>
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<tr>
<td>f30</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f37</td>
<td>264</td>
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<td>f67</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f72</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f78</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where decoration has not been assigned, or details are described as 'new', it probably reflects the limitations of the reference collection available or the ability to recognise published material. Most parallels are lurking somewhere in collections.

Acknowledgements

It would have been impossible to complete this report without the help of many colleagues. I would like to thank particularly, Miss Brenda Dickinson and Mr Brian Hartley, for the invaluable access to the collections at Leeds; Jan Kees Haalebos for access to the unpublished material from the Cluzel 15 deposit at La Graufesenque; Alain Vernhet, for the many years of support in research at La Graufesenque, and especially the material from the Fosse Malaval; to M Toussat, President of the Société des Belles Lettres de l'Aveyron and Mlle Annie Philippon of the Musée Fenaille at Rodez for access to the Hermet Collection; to Mr Peter V Webster and his extramural class from Cardiff, who have made rubbings of a number of important British museum collections, thus making the material available for comparison, and finally to the members of the Colchester Archaeological Trust who have worked so hard.

Plain samian

The plain samian was reported in the form of lists of forms occurring, provenance and date, for each context. The lists form part of the archaeological archive housed in Colchester Museum.

Catalogue

The South Gaulish text was written as a series of brief notes to each sherd in 1989. Subsequently it has been revised to fit the format of the catalogue, and to include references to the re-examination of the collections from La Graufesenque, which Hermet published in 1934. It should be read together with two articles contemporary with this volume: 'Further work on the collections of the Abbé Frédéric Hermet and Dieudonné Rey' (Pegasus 2), and 'Ovolos on Dragendorff form 30 from the collections of Frédéric Hermet and Dieudonné Rey' (publication forthcoming), by G B Dannell, Brenda Dickinson and Alain Vernhet.

The catalogue is published in full and, for convenience, it has been decided to group the sherds according to the mould-maker or bowl-maker most likely to have been responsible. The illustrations, for the most part, emphasise particular points of interest, and include all signed or stamped pieces.

The attributions are based on the author's current knowledge, and limits of reference material available to him; all amendments and additions will be welcome!

The first section of the catalogue (nos 1-567) lists the decorated South Gaulish samian. The pieces are ordered by fabric, and then in alphabetical order of the potter's nomen. The die numbers are those used in the Leeds Index.

For abbreviations used in this section, see p 500.

Key to the samian forms

The form of each entry in the samian catalogues is indicated by the number which follows the period ending group. A key to the coding system is as follows:

- 2 indistinguishable body sherds
- 3 indistinguishable bases
- 4 Ritterling form 1
- 8 Ritterling form 8
- 9 Ritterling form 9
- H15 Hermet form 15
- 15 Drag form 15/17
- 17 Drag form 18R
- 18 Drag form 18
- 19 Drag form 18/31
- 20 Drag form 18/31R
- 24 Drag form 24/25
- 27 Drag form 27
- 29 Drag form 29
- 30 Drag form 30
- 31 Drag form 31
- 33 Drag form 33
- 34 Drag form 31R
- 36 Drag form 36
- 37 Drag form 37
- 38 Drag form 38
- 42 Drag form 42
- 47 Drag form 15/17R
- 51 Drag form 18/31/17R
- 53 Drag form 18/31
- 63 flagon/flagon
- 64 Dèchelette form 64
- 67 Dèchelette form 67
- 72 Dèchelette form 72
- 75 Ludowici forms Ti, Tj
- 78 Knorr form 78
- 79 Walters form 70 or 79R
- 80 Walters form 80
- 83 Ludowici forms Tj, Tj, Ob & Tx
- 85 cup
- 86 bowl
- 87 bowl with rouletting
- 89 plate
- 90 plate with rouletting
- 94 dish
South Gaul

Not attributed

1. 1.81 E1020 Gp 10 30 18 g
   - Dog, of H24, pl. 73, 9, and dog, O.1970 type (the position of the left forepaw is critical for assignment), but this piece cannot be safely attributed without an ovolo. It is likely to belong to the workshops of Masclus or Modestus and their associates. c AD 50-70.

2. 1.81 E1070 Gp 4 30 27 g. 160 mm .06e
   - Illustrated. Too little for ascription, but cf Stanfield 1930, fig 3L for the ovolo. c AD 50-70.

3. 1.81 B873 Gp 15 78 5 g
   - Not possible to ascribe; the retarius is not catalogued. Workshops like those of Crucuo, Florus, Frontinus and Germanus used the tree ornament. c AD 75-90?

4. GBS A567 Gp 8 29 23 g 220 mm .05e
   - Illustrated. An early version of the gryphon, O.879 on a bowl from an early mould, with large beads. It is almost certainly by the maker of the Basel mould, cf K19, Taf 90C, which has the same leaves and tendril binding. c AD 35-50.

5. GBS A254 Gp 9 29 14 g
   - A pair of portrait busts, with large bird, O.2266 used by Felix, Niger, Niger & Andecarius, and Pottius. c AD 60-75.

6. GBS A275 Gp 1 37 10 g 180 mm .06e
   - This ovolo is well known, but remains anonymous, cf Dannell 1971, fig 128, 19. c AD 70-85.

7. GBS A1400 Gp 9 30 3 g
   - Illustrated. This ovolo appears to derive from one with a plain tongue, the rosette being added. It has been recorded previously in London (ML 11734). c AD 50-70?

8. BKC T468 Gp 5 29 314 g
   - Illustrated. This illorate (or misunderstood) stamp is known, cf K19, Taf 87A. The dolphin is O.2390 (on a f29 with a similar stamp from La Graufesenque, Musée Fonsaillie, used on bowls stamped by Albis, Germanus, lucundus ii, and Meddillus; the boar is an O.1960 type, used on bowls stamped by Bassus & Coelus, Cotto and Rufinus, the latter used a similar frilled leaf. The wreath was also used by Cotto, lucundus ii and Meddillus, so a mould-maker serving this group of workshops is likely. c AD 65-80.

9. BUC B1676 Gp 18 37 12 g 210 mm .05e
   - Double-bordered ovolo with narrow central moulding and tongue to left, ending in a blob, cf Hartley 1972, fig 90, D75-77, the cordate-stipled leaf is on D77 there. c AD 75-100?

10. GBS B530 Gp 13 29 51 g
    - Illustrated. The nearest design to this is from Cirencester, cf Hartley & Dickinson 1982, fig 45, D48. While all of the comments there remain valid, the details in larger form are also very similar to those found in the Fosse Malaval, particularly on f30, to which the decoration must relate. The date implied at Cirencester would fit very well with the latest evidence. c AD 50-70.

11. GBS B388 Gp 20 37 32 g 210 mm .10e
    - Illustrated. A so far unascibed ovolo; two clear examples are known from London, perhaps from the same vessel (ML 3723Q & 4627Q). There it is much larger, and it may be related to that of Mommo. c AD 70-90?

12. 1.81 E758 Gp 8 37 22 g
    - Illustrated. This ovolo is exactly the same as one on a f30 from Verulamium (1959, Insula XXVII, IX (12)), where a small part of a long palmate leaf and a bifid binding are present. Not impossible the ovolo from no 2, with a different tip, cf K19, Taf 52, 13 for the leaf. c AD 50-70.

13. 1.81 E196 Gp 20 29 19 g
    - Small fragment, too little for ascription, but note the leaf motif, similar to that used by the Murranes workshop, cf K52, Taf 15C. The bird is O.2294. c AD 55-70?

14. GBS A2285 Gp 4 29 26 g 240 mm .07e
    - Illustrated. The upper zone medallion is very close to one on a bowl stamped by Cabiatus from La Graufesenque; the bird, O.2249 was used by Murranes. The large bud is on a bowl attributed to Aquitanus, cf K52, Taf 5L which bears the same ovolo as no 402. The lower zone leaf appears on bowls stamped by Senicio of K52, Taf 57O. c AD 50-65.

15. 1.81 C494 Gp 15 29 57 g 160 mm .20e
    - Despite the wealth of detail, the style is not clear. The bear, O.1614 was used on bowls stamped by Cotto, Creesto, Cunausus, lucundus ii, Masclus, Of Mo and Passienus: the dog, O.2036, by Linicus; the gryphon at this time, by Macer, and the sparrow is shown for Linicus, cf K19, Taf 45, 18. To the left the head of a very Central Gaulish-looking dolphin can just be seen. c AD 55-70?

16. 1.81 E19 Gp 20 37 4 g
    - A small fragment, with the ovolo probably from the Fosse Malaval (see also no 198), but overstruck. c AD 50-65.

17. BKC G176 Gp 9 29 3 g
    - Illustrated. Perhaps by a maker for Passienus; he stamped bowls with the lion, O.1472, the bitch, O.1935 and the hare, O.2072. He does not seem to have used this gryphon, O.861 but cf the bowl attributed to him (K52, Taf 46). It was used by M Creesto (style), Mommo, Sasmonos and Vanderio. Passienus did use the trilobe leaf, cf K52, Taf 49D. The problem is the stamp, which could only be the OP PASSEN stamp (S reversed) with a tailed upper stroke to the final N, but it is doubtful. c AD 70-85?

18. 1.81 E1122 Gp 4 29 28 g
    - The binding was used on bowls stamped by Bilicatus and Senicio; the angular berry cluster appears from Vechten, cf K19, Taf 42O, attributed to Ingenvens, and perhaps by Senicio, ibid, Taf 75, 7. c AD 40-60.

19. 1.81 K2 Gp 20 30 6 g
    - Illustrated. The ovolo is known from Verulamium (1959, Insula XXVII, IX (12)), where a small part of a long palmate leaf and a bifid binding are present. Not impossible the ovolo from no 2, with a different tip, cf K19, Taf 52, 13 for the leaf. c AD 55-70.

20. 1.81 D1076 Gp 20 37 5 g
    - Illustrated. A well-known, but still anonymous ovolo (see no 6). The bud is new. On other bowls the animals and detail show an individuality which suggests a single mould-maker at a fairly early date for the form. c AD 70-85?

21. 1.81 E755 Gp 8 29 7 g
    - Same wreath as no 558, but a different bowl. c AD 50-65.

22. 1.81 G2560 Gp 16 37 22 g 170 mm .06e
    - This anonymous ovolo is known from a number of bowls, cf Hartley 1972, fig 90, D73. The frond appears to be an addition to the repertoire. (See also no 107.) c AD 75-90.

23. 1.81 G4371 Gp 20 37 260 mm .10g
    - This ovolo has all of the characteristics of that stamped OFMO, but is larger. It appears at London (ML 3723Q, 4627G). c AD 70-85?

24. 1.81 G2915 Gp 9 29 41 g 200 mm .08e
    - For the trilobe motif, cf K19, Textbild 12. c AD 70-85?

25. 1.81 M603 Gp 20 37 6 g
    - The frond was used on a bowl stamped by Celier at La Graufesenque, the potter stamping SVIRV (ML), and Severus, of K52, Taf 83. The dog is O.1988. For a similar bowl, cf Ulbert 1959, Taf 36, 14. c AD 65-80.

26. 1.81 C220 Gp 8 29 23 g
    - Small bowl with the small frond favoured on bowls stamped by Primus (May 1916, pl VIIA), Modestus, cf K52, Taf 39F, and Murranus, ibid, 44A. c AD 50-65.

27. GBS A2515 Gp 4 29 24 g
    - Illustrated. Probably by a supplier to Aquitanus, cf K52, Taf 4E. c AD 50-65.

28. GBS A875 Gp 13 29 6 g
    - Compound buds, cf May 1930, pl XII, 50 for the central motif, and there appears to be a link to Senicio, cf K52, Taf 5GN, and cf H34, pl 74, 5, in the style of Masclus. A
Decorated South Gaulish samian

bowl from Richborough (Davies Pryce 1932, pl XXIV, 1) also has similar detail, with an upper zone cordate stippled leaf used on a bowl stamped by Genialis (Musée de Millau). c AD 45-65?

1.81 J213 Gp 20 37 12 g

Very indistinct, with a compound leaf and what appear to be stag's horns or acanthus. A piece from Montans, c AD 90-120.

BUC A604, 1.81 B912 Gp 18 37 186 g 180 mm .26e

Illustrated. The ovolo is asymmetrical, being flattened on the bottom right side; the tongue is straight, ending in a trident tip, cf Jacobs 1913, 11 & 27. The majority of the decorative technology in that group: the Pan is 0.722, used by the Germanus workshops, and Cornutus; the small Bacchus, O.597 was used again by Comutus, and Masc[J]ul]us; the gladiators are O.699 & 1000, used by Cruocco, M Cre[sto, and Mec]cordor; the large bird O.2266 was also used by Mec[tor and Masc[J]ul]us. Probably from a late successor workshop to the M Cre[sto/Crucc[ore/Mercator workshop group. c AD 90-110.

GBS A1724 Gp 4 29 8 g

Illustrated. Smaller versions of this medallion are known, of H34, pl 58, 9, K19, Taf 89J, but there may be some scaling or shrinkage problem, because one from Richborough (Bushe-Fox 1928, pl XVII, 1), with a similar leaf wreath and bird to that of Knor (K19 Taf 89J), is around the right size. The clear bird, O.2294 was used on bowls stamped by Cens[or] and Med[di]lus, the goose is H55, and unattributed. The trilobed frond was used by the Gallicanus workshop (Fosse Malaval), and cf Hartley & Dickinson 1982, fig 45, 52, with links to Modestus and Aquatanus, the former would suit the Richborough bowl. c AD 55-70.

GBS A122, A1636, A1540 Gp 20 37 24 g 160 mm .06e

Illustrated. Tiny ovolo with long tongue to the left ending in a small rosette(?). The figures are not clear, and the frond was used widely, cf K19, Textbild 12. c AD 75-90?

GBS A73 Gp 20 37 22 g

Illustrated. This ovolo is recorded from London (ML 39450), but there is no decoration to go with it. c AD 75-90?

GBS A106 Gp 20 29 33 g 220 mm .10e

No precise match for this detail. The style is Claudian. c AD 45-60.

1.81 G2172 Gp 9 37 14 g

Stag, O.1745. c AD 75-90.

1.81 G1998 Gp 9 29 26 g

Illustrated. Dolphin, O.2390 used on bowls stamped by Albus, Germanus, Lucundus ii, Meddlitus and Rufinus at about the right time for this piece; Lucundus ii also used a similar leaf, cf K19, Taf 43, detail 4, and the upper zone ornament, 7. c AD 65-80.

1.81 G1292 Gp 16 30 17 g 180 mm .10e

This ovolo appears on f30, and may have devolved into that used by lusus, see no 158. The decorative style is earlier than his, with affinities to a mould-maker who worked for Felix and Lucinus, cf of Hull 1958, fig 75, 6A (Verulamium, VCP II b (23)). c AD 50-70.

1.81 E287 Gp 20 37 6 g

This ovolo (see no 64) is known from Fishbourne (cf Dannell 1971, fig 135, 93); Richborough (Simpson 1968, pl LXXX, 15); Leicester (1958, B, XVI, 39 & 1969, II, 4) and Verulamium (M 9 2); and every example seen so far has the wreath too. c AD 85-90?

1.81 E805 Gp 4 30 17 g

This ovolo is a problem. The die has a single border with a plain straight tongue, centrally placed. It is often used with an applied circle tip (cf Stanfield 1934, fig 3L) and very clearly from London too (ML 117263 & ML 11219L). Here the tip is a 'fluffy' rosette. The figure is perhaps a bird-charmer. c AD 50-65?

1.81 G4000 Gp 20 37 14 g 220 mm .07e

Almost certainly from Montans; the bestiarius is O.1043; for the wreath, cf Simpson 1976, fig 4, 11, the gladiator is as no 29 (cf also no 118). c AD 90-120?

1.81 G2086 Gp 16 37 16 g

The central lobe of the trilobed leaf has a corn running obliquely, cf Severus style (Carlisle 828 1232/1276). The stipulated cordate leaf was used on bowls stamped by Meddlitus (ML 19812, Walbrook) together with a trilobe, cf K19, Taf 55C. The leaf was used by Passienus (Rodez, Musée Fenaille). c AD 70-90?

1.81 G2064 Gp 9 29 7 g

Dog, O.1742A with lattice pattern panel. A Neronian piece. c AD 50-65.

1.81 G2436 Gp 11 29 2 g

There are no precise parallels for this design. The beaded medallion is quite clear, but the acorns are too similar to others to help. c AD 55-70.

1.81 G2847 Gp 9 37 123 g

Illustrated. Signature ]1NIIONI?, praec Coct, cf H34, pl 114, 12. c AD 70-90.

1.81 C276 Gp 10 37 9 g

Illustrated. This ovolo (see also no 70) is known from Carlisle (90, ABB B2 10), Ilchester (Rodwell 1982, D28), London (ML 59483, Box 36), and Ribchester (Simpson 1985, fig 3.16). The decoration on all of these vessels is relatively crude, and shows a distinctive hand. c AD 80-100.

1.81 K225 Gp 17 37 17 g 180 mm .06e

Illustrated. This ovolo when used on bowls as a single and dot tipped tongue. It is known from Hibalstow and London (LM 4591G), where it appears with the same leaves. c AD 75-90.

BKC J297 Gp 9 37 8 g

Illustrated. This small leaf was used by Niger, but this piece is later (see no 356). c AD 70-90?

BKC J188, J394 Gp 12 37 27 g 220 mm .12e

Illustrated. A bowl with this ovolo and frond comes from Holt, cf Grimes 1930, fig 30, 40. The Vulcan and erotic group are rare, and the assemblage suggests Banassac as the kiln site. c AD 90-120.

BKC J334 Gp 9 29 9 g

Bird, O.2261B type. c AD 50-70?

BKC J373 Gp 21 29 18 g

Illustrated spiral, possibly from the same mould as a f29 from Lake Farm (Dorset, PM 14/HPS) with a cordate tip and an applied circle tip (cf Stanfield 1930, fig 3L) and very indistinct, with a compound leaf and what appear to be stag's horns or acanthus. A piece from Montans, c AD 50-65.

BKC J435 Gp 14 29 12 g

Leaf wreath known from stamped work by luventas (ML, ex London Museum). The leaf is known from La Graufesenque, cf H34, pls 54, 18 & 58, 17, and from Asciburgium (Taf 55.413, with a stamp of ]1EI], reversed E, and ibid, 431. c AD 60-75.

BKC J491 Gp 17 29 28 g

Illustrated. The upper animals are a lion, O.1417 and stag, O.1738. In the lower zone, a hare, a small dog, O.2035 type, and a Bacchus, of Hull 1958, fig 30, 30. Perhaps by one of the workshops supplying Passienus; his stamped bowls have the lion, stag and hare, cf K19, details 32, 33 & 34. The wreath is 12, and the lanecolate leaf is 66. c AD 70-90?

BKC J5 Gp 20 29 43 g

The cock, O.2349 is on a stamped Primus f29 from Southwark, cf Bird & Marsh 1978, fig 30. It is also known from one of the f29s stamped by Aquatanus, Bassus and Lucinus,
cf K19, Taf 8, detail 2; K52, Taf 7C; and K19, Taf 45, detail 11, respectively. A f29 stamped by Galliaccanus from the Fosse Malaval has it too. It is possible that one mould-maker is responsible. c AD 50-65.

56 BKC J410 Gp 9 37 126 g
— Lion, O.1398 type; the large gadders are known from Leicester, cf Oswald 1949b, fig 14, 17 with an ovolo which looks like a Memor type. Similar arrow-heads with this ovolo occur at London (ML 5080G), and see no 54. c AD 70-85?

57 BKC J410 Gp 9 29 26 g 240 mm .07e
—— Too little for ascription, but cf K19, Taf 67K, stamped by Primus. c AD 50-90.

58 BKC J176 Gp 17 29 10 g 200 mm .04e
—— Dolphin, O.2390 on a Flavian vessal. c AD 75-90.

59 BKC J149 Gp 20 29 4 g 180 mm .03e
—— Gladiators, O.1016 & 1017. c AD 50-70?

60 BKC J299 Gp 9 29 28 g 220 mm .04e
—— Hare, O.2098 type, but not enough for ascription. c AD 55-70?

61 BKC J295 Gp 9 29 11 g
—— This type of wreath was widely used in the Neronian period, cf K52, Taf 17. c AD 50-65.

62 BKC J403 Gp 20 37 4 g
—— The wreath looks like that associated with the Natallis group, cf K12, Taf XXV, 5. c AD 90-120.

63 BKC J334, J42
J15 Gp 9 29 10 g 190 mm .07e
—— The bud is similar in size to that on the 'Modestus style' bowl from Rottweil, cf K52, Taf 33, but the binding is not his. It appears earlier, cf K19, Taf 93B, perhaps by a supplier to, or Senicio. c AD 50-65.

64 BKC J115, J296, J20 Gp 20 37 15 g
—— Illustrated. Ovolo as no 40. The bitch is an O.1935 type, and the hare an O.2076A type. While the ovolo remains anonymous, it should be noted that the bitch and the frond appear in the stamped work of Passienus, cf K19, Taf 62, 30. c AD 60-75.

65 BKC J222 Gp 12 29 11 g
—— Hound, O.2015 used by numerous Flavian potters. c AD 70-90.

66 BKC J81, J196 Gp 17 29 15 g
—— Illustrated. Two pieces taken as one bowl; the cordate stipuled bud, is similar to one on a bowl stamped by Pontus, cf K52, Taf 50A, which has links to designs stamped by Passienus, cf K19, Taf 84F. He also had the small triangular leaf, which appears on bowls stamped by Iustus and Meddilus (Moulins). The dog is O.2035. c AD 65-80?

67 BKC J138 Gp 20 30 9 g
—— Fpond, cf K19, Textbild 12, used by Flavian potters. c AD 70-95.

68 BKC J138 Gp 20 37 100 g
—— Grass tufts as Bregenz cellar group, cf Jacobs 1913, Taf I, 12, probably by Mercator, or the late Germanus workshop. c AD 80-100.

69 BKC J234 Gp 20 37A 19 g 230 mm .05e
—— Double-bordered ovolo with central tongue, weakly bent to right, ending in blurred tip. Similar ovolos came from London (ML 5940G), Leicester (164.T515 1), and Richmond (AML 7830503), but there is some variability between them. c AD 70-85?

70 BKC J234 Gp 20 37 90 g
—— Illustrated. See no 47 — could be from the same mould. c AD 80-100?

71 BKC J253, J283 Gp 9 37 10 g
—— This is a very odd piece, cf Davies Pryce 1926,}

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<td>72</td>
<td>BKC J253 Gp 9 37 5 g</td>
<td>c AD 85-110?</td>
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<td>73</td>
<td>BKC J31 Gp 20 30 8 g 110 mm .07e</td>
<td>Double-bordered ovolo with beaded tongue. Three complete impressions are shown, that to the left has no tip; the central one has the tip obscured, but that to the right has an applied rosette. A blurred version of a similar untipped ovolo comes from London (ML 11871G), alas without decoratation. It is possible that it is a reduced version of that from no 326; the form is very similar. c AD 65-80?</td>
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<td>74</td>
<td>BKC J49 Gp 12 29 10 g</td>
<td>Too banal for ascription. The geese are O.2244 and 2286. c AD 70-90.</td>
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<td>75</td>
<td>BKC J95 Gp 9 30 8 g</td>
<td>Illustrated. cf K52, Taf 50-65.</td>
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<td>76</td>
<td>BKC J9 Gp 20 37 8 160 mm .05e</td>
<td>Illustrated. This ovolo is known from London (ML 5114G) and Leicester (205.1973 I, 148). There are no assigned connections for it to date. c AD 70-85.</td>
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<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>BKC J9 Gp 20 37 20 g</td>
<td>This may be part of no 76, the vine leaf is similar, the bird is an O.2289 type. c AD 70-85.</td>
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<td>78</td>
<td>BKC J9 Gp 20 29 5 150 mm .05e</td>
<td>Illustrated. Gryphon, O.881 used at this period on bowls stamped by Mommo, Van[n]derio and Sasmos. c AD 60-80.</td>
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<td>79</td>
<td>BKC J120 Gp 12 29 48 g</td>
<td>Illustrated. A transitional bowl which derives detail from the Modestus workshop. The hare is similar to that on the London bowl, cf K52, Taf 42A; the goose, O.2311 is similar to two from Colechester (cf K52, Taf 43A and Hull 1958, fig 75A); the bud is on a signed bowl (Ascburgium, Taf 38, 265). The small goose O.2244 doesn’t signify, but the dog, O.1921 was used on a bowl stamped by MVR and a group of Neronian-Flavian potters with stamps of lucundus, M Crascio and Quintio. c AD 60-75.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>BKC J297 Gp 9 29 6 g</td>
<td>The birds are not clear but approximate to O.2247 and O.2289. c AD 60-75?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>BKC J529 Gp 4 29 20 g</td>
<td>This leaf is on a bowl stamped by Scictius, cf K52, Taf 78B, and on one attributed there to Ingenvus. It also appears stamped by Felix at La Nautique (fig 7, 8) and on a sherd from the Fosse Malaval. The large bifid binding is similar to that used on bowls stamped by Senicio, cf K52, Taf 5070. c AD 45-65.</td>
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<td>82</td>
<td>BKC J240 Gp 9 37 6 g</td>
<td>Uncertain, but potters like Frontinus and Crucuro would serve. c AD 70-90?</td>
</tr>
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<td>83</td>
<td>BKC J284 Gp 21 29 34 g</td>
<td>Known attributes this leaf to Maccarus, cf K19, Taf 50, 25, and cf ibid, Taf 920. The binding is similar to that used on Senicio stamped bowls, cf K52, Taf 80B &amp; C (and see no 81). c AD 45-60.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>BKC J435 Gp 14 37 9 g 200 mm .05e</td>
<td>Very similar to a single record from London (ML 5107G), which has a lion, O.1411 and a boar, O.1672. The lion here is not clear. c AD 85-100.</td>
</tr>
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<td>85</td>
<td>BKC J271, J243 Gp 9 72 4 g</td>
<td>Double-bordered ovolo with tongue, tight to right, ending in a blurred rosette tip. The bird is O.2257. c AD 65-80?</td>
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<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>BKC J238 Gp 12 37 3 g</td>
<td>Putto, O.483 used by Calvus and others. c AD 70-85.</td>
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<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>BKC D329 Gp 20 37 6 g</td>
<td>Double-bordered ovolo with tongue to the left ending in a blob or circle. c AD 70-85.</td>
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Decorated South Gaulish samian

[Text content provided]
Chapter 2: Samian

119 BKC T454 Gp 21 29 27 g
   - Very similar to the panel shown on a f37 from Margidunum, cf Oswald 1948a, pl XII, 3 (sic), there attributed to Mommo, although that is doubtful from the drawing of the ovolo. c AD 70-85?

120 BKC T289 Gp 12 37 33 g
   - This is a f37 with the basal facets of a f29. The fan-shaped composite was used by M Crestio/C Valerius Alb[anus], Cosius & Rufinus, and the potter stamping SEV. c AD 75-90?

121 BKC T237 Gp 14 37 14 g
   - Similar to a sherd from Leicester (1969, 164, III 43/44S), possibly by the potter stamping CISA, see no 350. The figures are a lion, O.1394 and bestarius, O.1102. c AD 75-90.

122 BKC V157 Gp 17 37 4 g
   - Stag, O.1738 over large S-motifs. c AD 75-90?

123 BKC V1260 Gp 14 37 53 g
   - The candelabrum is very similar to that on a bowl stamped by Primus, cf Davies Pryce 1949, pl LXXXVI, 23. The leaf was used on one stamped by Alpsus (Musée Fenaille, Rodez) and Munanus (ML 5437G), and the rosette on another stamped by Scopus, cf Davies Pryce 1947, pl XXV, 7+. Scopus appears in the Maiala Group, and at La Nautique, and presumably was one of the partners in Primus & Scopus. c AD 50-65.

125 BKC V157 Gp 17 37 70 g
   - Illustrated. This ovolo is used on no 129. In this form it is very similar to an ovolo used by Flosus No... (Clausement, Southampton Museum, A.1,63F) and probably Frontinus (stamped mould, La Graufesenque). The design is similar to one from Verulamium (1958, Insula XIV, II). c AD 75-90.

126 BKC V87 Gp 14 37 10 g
   - Unsure, but perhaps the same ovolo as no 125. c AD 75-90.

127 BKC V110 Gp 14 29 10 g
   - 170 mm 0.5e
   - This compound motif is made up from two used with the Memor ovolo (see no 416), but this is probably earlier. c AD 60-80?

128 BKC V1058 Gp 14 37 52 g
   - The figure is O.814, used by Mercator and Pudens. The pendant frond was used by M Crestio (with his ovolo, ML 43/6616L), and the other frond too (ML 4405G). c AD 75-90.

129 BKC V937 Gp 8 37 16 g
   - 200 mm 0.5e
   - Stag, O.1738 with collar; the bold wavy line is a characteristic of the Flosus group. c AD 75-90.

130 BKC V116 Gp 14 30 17 g
   - 120 mm 10e
   - A Montans bowl; the ovolo is unknown. c AD 90-120?

131 BKC V933 Gp 14 37 110 g
   - Bud used by Frontinus, cf Asciburgium, Taf 74, 601. The frond was used by a number of potters, cf K19, Textbild 12. c AD 70-85?

132 BKC V932 Gp 14 37 7 g
   - For the leaf, cf May 1916, pl XXV,5 stamped in the mould by Mercator. He also used the grass tuft, and gladiator, cf K19, Taf 57, details 13 & 14. c AD 70-85.

133 BKC V120 Gp 17 29 34 g
   - 200 mm 10e
   - Dog, O.1921 type, used on bowls stamped by lucundus, Mandullius, Medillius and Mommo, no doubt among others! c AD 65-80?

134 BKC V938 Gp 14 37 116 g
   - This could be part of no 209, but no certainty. c AD 90-110?

135 BKC V1069 Gp 20 37 14 g
   - This boar is not catalogued by Oswald, but the style is later-Flavian. c AD 75-95.

136 BKC V127 Gp 17 37 61 g
   - The gladiators are O.1020 type and O.1021 type. c AD 80-75.

137 BKC V127 Gp 17 37 61 g
   - A curious design; the stork, O.2206 (there attributed to Lezoue) appears on a bowl with the Frontinus ovolo (see no 327). The compound bud is not that of M Crestio, although similar. c AD 75-90?

138 BKC V439 Gp 8 37 9 g
   - Probably a trident-tongued ovolo; the hare is an O.2074 type. c AD 75-90?

139 BKC V701 Gp 20 37 3 g
   - The leaf and binding are associated with the workshop using the ovolo from Fishbourne, Dannell 1971, fig 128, 19 (see no 6). c AD 70-85.

140 BKC V701 Gp 20 37 112 g
   - The stippled cordate leaf was used by M CRESTIO, C Valerius Alb[anus] and Patricius (ML 5817G, with their ovolo, see no 559; a 37 from La Graufesenque, with a similar ovolo is stamped by Patricius), and of Davies Pryce & Oswald 1928, pl XXVII, 7. Patricius used the frond (stamped from London, ML 5817G). All three potters stamped in the mould. c AD 75-90.

141 BKC V444 Gp 8 37 49 g
   - 200 mm 12e
   - A similar ovolo comes from Caerwent (PL GSE). The figure is unclear. c AD 75-90?

142 BKC V360 Gp 14 29 2 g
   - Not known. The short gadroons suggest a Neronian-Flavian date. c AD 60-75?

143 BKC V1 Gp 20 37 27 g
   - Ovolo as no 6; the scroll is on the Fishbourne bowl cited there. c AD 70-85.

144 BKC V666 Gp 14 37 11 g
   - Boar with infilling of the Neronian/Flavian type, not ascribable. c AD 60-80?

145 BKC V932 Gp 14 37 156 g
   - Four-pronged ovolo, cf Hartley 1972, fig 90, D73. c AD 75-95.

146 LWC K120 Gp 20 29 36 g
   - Illustrated. Not known as an assemblage. The compound bud is new, but cf H34, pl 61, 28; the frond was used on a stamped bowl of Niger (Musée Fenaille, Rodez); the frilled leaf in this size, by potters like Celvis and Secundus and the bud by Germanus, cf K19, Taf 37K. c AD 80-75.

147 LWC K543 Gp 3 29 4 g
   - Illustrated. There are connections here with bowls stamped by the Aquitanus workshop, cf H34, pl 117, 11, and those of Scottius, cf K52, Taf 54A. The infilling is made from a leaf similar to that on bowls stamped by Carus, cf K19, Taf 19, detail 4. The acorn is about the same size as that on no 449. This bowl has internal grooves cut about two-thirds of the way down the interior. c AD 50-65.

148 LWC K487 Gp 9 29 12 g
   - Not enough for ascription, see remarks for no 79 where similar infilling is used. The stippled cordate leaf occurs in the work stamped by Passienus, cf K19, Taf 62, detail 36, and the very reduced goose, O.2244 suggests a late workshop. c AD 75-90.

149 LWC J436 Gp 14 29 6 g
   - This small frond is not common; it occurs on a signed, Modestus bowl, stamped by Cretstio (Kingsholm, 81/73 III (8), pers comm Felicity Wild). The large astragalus binding is on a Valkenburg bowl, cf Glasbergen 1940-44, alb 56, 5 stamped by Cretstio, but perhaps furnished by Mascius or Senicio. c AD 50-65.

150 LWC J1 Gp 20 29 8 g
   - Three pieces treated as one vessel; the upright leaf motif was used by Iustus (La Graufesenque), together with the larger palm leaf. The bud is on a f30 in the Severus style from London (ML 1850G). c AD 75-90.
Cluzel 15
160 1.81 B2101 Gp 7 30 70 g 250 mm .21e
Illustrated. The style is similar to no 13, the lion being close to no 16, and the border is the same as in no 168.

Cluzel/Fosse Malaval. This bowl comes from the work-shops represented in the Fosse Malaval. The border is the same as in no 168, and all of the detail is found there. c AD 50-65.

161 BKC J295 Gp 19 29 13 g
Cluzel/Fosse Malaval. The clear animals are two hares, O.2097 & O.2097; they appear in animal chase scenes from the Cluzel 15 deposit and from the Fosse Malaval (La Graufesenque). c AD 50-65.

Fosse Malaval

The Fosse Malaval deposit comprises some thousands of almost complete vessels, which were dumped into a redundant well on the site at La Graufesenque. Among the decorated vessels, there are over 1000 f29s from some 600 different moulds, mostly bearing the internal stamp of Gallicanus, a few with his stamp in the mould, and these are sometimes associated with a mould signature reading N.FE. There are also a number of f30s, and many plain forms.

162 BKC K678 Gp 4 29 4 g
Too little to ascribe; cf K19, Taf 14A, stamped by Bliccatus, who used a similar binding. c AD 40-60?

163 MID 1618 Gp 20 29 12 g
Illustrated. Cordate stipuled leaf and frott on used on bowls stamped by Meddilus, cf K52, Taf 40B. It is frustrating that the ovolo is unclear, but it appears to have a rosette tip. c AD 70-85.

164 BKCD417, Gp 4 29 23 g
Not ascribable, but the tops of the grass tufts, the head of the stag and the lion all point to a mid-Flavian date. c AD 75-90?

165 E1160 Gp 3 29 64 g 310 mm .13e
Illustrated. The ovolo is from the Fosse Malaval, see no 168, all of the detail is found there. c AD 50-65.

166 GBS A1960 Gp 4 30 9 g
Fosse Malaval. Illustrated. Probably the same bowl as no 168. Again all of the details are present from the bowls found in the Fosse Malaval. c AD 50-65.

167 GBS B393 Gp 13 29 9 g
Fosse Malaval. This small ivy leaf was used frequently by the mould-maker signing N.FE, who produced for Gallicanus (Fosse Malaval). c AD 50-65.

168 GBS A1338 Gp 4 30 4 g
Fosse Malaval. Illustrated. This bowl comes from the work-shops represented in the Fosse Malaval. The ovolo is very close to no 16, but neither the lip has been recut or over-punched. All of the detail appears on the Malaval f30s. c AD 50-65.

169 Cluzel 15
160 1.81 B2129 Gp 8 30 70 g 140 mm .33e
Illustrated. The ovolo is from the Fosse Malaval, see no 168, all of the detail is found there. c AD 50-65.

167 GBS A1960 Gp 4 30 9 g
Fosse Malaval. Illustrated. Probably the same bowl as no 168. Again all of the details are present from the bowls found in the Fosse Malaval. c AD 50-65.

170 GBS B393 Gp 13 29 9 g
Fosse Malaval. This small ivy leaf was used frequently by the mould-maker signing N.FE, who produced for Gallicanus (Fosse Malaval). c AD 50-65.

171 BKC J264 Gp 17 29 8 g
Fosse Malaval. A segmental leaf, similar to those used on bowls from the Fosse Malaval. c AD 50-65.

172 BKC E1093, Gp 2 29 64 g 310 mm .13e
Fosse Malaval. Illustrated. The large bud appears on the signed work of Murrinus, cf K52, Taf 44B and stamped bowls of Gallicanus (Fosse Malaval), cf K19, Taf 15K, which is probably his work. The bindings are his, but the frond has not been recorded in his work. The bud is not the same as that on no 163. The bird is O.2262. c AD 50-65.

173 BKC V1097 Gp 21 37 19 g 200 mm .06e
Too little for ascription. The Bacchus is O.597. c AD 75-95?

174 Cluzel 15
160 1.81 E750 Gp 10 29 182 g 210 mm .35e
Illustrated. The style of Cluzel 15 (Haalebos 1979), cf Taf 5 for the trifid leaf and infilling, Taf 4 for the small circles and basal wreath. c AD 50-65.

167 GBS A1960 Gp 4 30 9 g
Fosse Malaval. Illustrated. Probably the same bowl as no 168. Again all of the details are present from the bowls found in the Fosse Malaval. c AD 50-65.

175 BKC J264 Gp 17 29 8 g
Fosse Malaval. A segmental leaf, similar to those used on bowls from the Fosse Malaval. c AD 50-65.

176 BKC E1093, Gp 2 29 64 g 310 mm .13e
Fosse Malaval. Illustrated. The large bud appears on the signed work of Murrinus, cf K52, Taf 44B and stamped bowls of Gallicanus (Fosse Malaval), cf K19, Taf 15K, which is probably his work. The bindings are his, but the frond has not been recorded in his work. The bud is not the same as that on no 163. The bird is O.2262. c AD 50-65.

177 BKC V21 Gp 20 30 16 g
Fosse Malaval. Small palmate leaves, used by the Fosse Malaval group at La Graufesenque. c AD 50-65.

178 1.81 E758 Gp 8 29 11 g
Illustrated. The small leaf appears on a f29 from La Graufesenque stamped by Fedotus, who shared a mould with Celadus and Murrinus. Gallicanus/Fedotus style, from bowls in the Fosse Malaval. c AD 50-65.

Albanus/Amandus/G. Att. Pas (A/A/A)

179 1.81 B808 Gp 15 37 39 g
A/A/A. Illustrated. The ovolo is associated with the signatures of Albanus (La Graufesenque), Amandus (La Graufesenque), and G. Att. Pas (cf De Groot 1965). The wreath is the one known for Cosius & Rufinus, cf K19, Taf 24, 7. The 'tree' ornament is known with the grass tufts from Richborough (AML 1969, II, 68). c AD 50-65.
193 1.81 E1172 Gp 4 29 105 g 210 mm 20e
Ardacus. Illustrated. Ardacus style, the majority of the detail can be found on bowls with his internal stamp. The cordate stippled leaf is at Camulodunum, cf Davies Pryce 1947, pl. XX, the leaf, berries, four-beaded binding and astragalus binding are all shown by Knorr (K19, details 2, 5, 17 & 32). Ardacus probably did not make his own moulds, he appears in the group from the Fosse Malaval (La Graufesenque, publication forthcoming). c AD 50-65.

194 BKC J62 Gp 20 37 4 g
Biragillus. Biragillus ovolo, cf K19, Taf 16, 16, c AD 80-100.

195 BKC J154 Gp 20 37 36 g
Biragillus. Biragillus style; the birds are shown from Riegel, with the festoon and column, cf K52, Taf 6C. The figure to the left is from K19, Taf 15, 1, that to the right, probably a Diana. For the basal wreath, cf K12, Taf XXI, 5. c AD 80-100.

196 BKC H157 Gp 20 37 20 g
Biragillus. Biragillus style; his dog and wreath, cf K52, Taf 6, the leg may be that of his bestiarius. c AD 80-100.

197 BKC V U/S Gp 20 37 14 g
Biragillus style; his dog and basil wreath, cf K19, Taf 16, details 5 & 13. He used the tree at Riegel, cf K52, Taf 6C. c AD 80-100.

198 GBS B17 Gp 1 28 5 g
Calvus. The swag and large astragalus were used by Calvus, cf K19, Taf 17A. The leaf is on a stamped l29 from Scarborough (pers comm Brenda Dickinson) and cf Davies Pryce 1932, pl XXI. c AD 70-85.

199 1.81 B849 Gp 8 37 10 g 140 mm 0.5e
Calvus. Illustrated. Calvus style; his ovolo (on a signed bowl from La Graufesenque, and for one from the same mould of Dannell 1971, fig 130.48). The dog, O.1967 was also used in his designs, and for the festoon, cf Dannell 1989, fig 14.1, 18, from Chichester. c AD 70-85.

200 1.81 C271 Gp 10 30 43 g 170 mm 21e
Calvus. Illustrated. Calvus style, his large ovolo (see no 199). The leaf is on a London bowl (ML 11751G), the swag is shown by Knorr (K19, Taf 17, 34). The poppy-heads were often used as a straight wreath, but appear upper right at La Graufesenque and Peterborough (Mackreth forthcoming). c AD 70-85.

201 GBS A1850 Gp 13 30 24 g
Calvus. This leaf appears on a 30 with the Calvus ovolo from La Graufesenque (dépotoir des fouilles, 1954) and Richborough (AML 78304960). c AD 55-70.

202 GBS B190 Gp 13 30 86 g
Calvus. Illustrated. Calvus style; his ovolo, see no 199: The figure, O.895 is well known with the ovolo, and the other figure too, cf H34, pl 84, 10. The large bottle-shaped buds are known from London (ML 11901G stipuled, ML 12241L plain), and the small leaves from Doncaster (Baxtergast, 1966, Site DA.17). The poppy-heads are on a bowl from Peterborough (Mackreth forthcoming). c AD 60-75.

203 1.81 B1141 Gp 8 37 11 g 220 mm 0.6e
Calvus. Calvus ovolo, see no 199; the wreath is on the Fishbourne bowl (Dannell 1971, fig 49). c AD 70-85.

204 1.81 G2782 Gp 11 30 11 g
Calvus. Figure, H84 on a bowl in the Calvus style. c AD 70-85.

205 GBS B230 Gp 13 29 86 g
Calvus. Illustrated. Probably by the Calvus workshop in its later manifestation. The upper zone inflf panel is similar to that at Richborough (Davies Pryce 1949, no 39), but the dog is unusual. Short garroons are known, cf K19, Taf 17A, and the straight wreath is on the Fishbourne bowl (Dannell 1971, fig 130, 49), the central element is in fact striated. The lower zone festoon is banal: the left-facing bird is known, cf K19,
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detail 32; the other may be that on a f30 from Peterborough (Mackreth forthcoming). c AD 70-85.

206 1.81 G1987. G1483 Gp 11 37 8g Calvus. Illustrated. Calvus style with the small rosette ovolo; the leaf is on a London bowl (ML 5858G), and the wreath is used on bowls with the large ovolo, see no 204. c AD 70-85.

207 1.81 J239 Gp 7 29 34g Calvus. Illustrated. Calvus style; his pendant, cf K19, detail 24, and bird 32. The coarse rosette is on a f29 from La Graufesenque. He frequently used the small cordate leaf. c AD 70-85.

208 CODE Source: Gp 7 30 6g 200 mm .04e Calvus. This is probably, but not certainly the Calvus ovolo with the smaller rosette, see no 206. The palm leaf is on a large rosette ovolo bowl from London (ML 4311G). c AD 70-85.

209 GBS A76 Gp 20 37 3g Calvus. Probably the small rosette ovolo of Calvus, see no 206, which also has the wreath. The large compound bud is on a f29 from Scorton (pers comm Brenda Dickinson). The bud is on a stamped bowl from the Walbrook. c AD 70-85.

210 GBS A670 Gp 13 37 7g Calvus. Illustrated. Calvus style; his small rosette ovolo, see no 206; the wreath is used at Catterick (1956, publication forthcoming); the leaf is known from Richborough (Pit 34). c AD 70-85.

211 1.81 G1214 Gp 20 37 25g Calvus. Illustrated. Calvus style; his ovolo with small rosette, see no 206, wreath and bud on London bowls (ML 4399G & 5858G). c AD 70-85.

212 BKC J175 Gp 20 29 2g Calvus. Wreath used by Calvus at La Graufesenque; Severus (Wroxeter), and Vanderio, cf K19, Taf 80, 9. c AD 70-85.

213 BKC J297 Gp 9 37 10g 240 mm .05e Calvus. Probably the large rosette Calvus ovolo, see no 199. c AD 70-85.

214 BKC J176, J371 Gp 17 37 41g Calvus. Illustrated. This is the Calvus ovolo with the smaller rosette tip, see no 206. The gryphon is O.878, the dog, O.1970 and the bird an O.2227 type. The bottle-shaped bud and straight wreath are together, a bowl from the same mould as that from Fishbourne, cf Dannell 1971, fig 130, 49, but found at La Graufesenque. He used the palm leaves as a motif in the upper zone, cf another stamped Calvus/lucundus. A bowl from La Graufesenque stamped CVLVI has a very similar upper zone, cf another stamped Calvus/lucundus. c AD 70-85.

215 BKC J115, J284 Gp 12 29 11g Calvus. Illustrated. The lower zone is very similar to a bowl by Calvus, cf K19, Taf 17B. The small lanceolate leaf is from Richborough, cf Davies Pryce 1949, pl LXXIX, 39. The large segmental leaf with the wreath appear at Catterick (1959; pers comm Brenda Dickinson). c AD 70-85.

216 BKC J238 Gp 12 37 11g 220 mm .03e Calvus. Calvus ovolo with large rosette, see no 199. c AD 70-85.

217 BKC E786 Gp 14 30 7g Calvus. Not much to go on, the lion is O.1417, and the straight wreath was used by Calvus, often as a tendril terminal. c AD 70-85?

218 BKC K370 Gp 20 37 12g Calvus. Probably by Calvus; the details all appear with his ovolos. The short gedroons are on a London bowl (ML 5880G); the wreath too (ML 4399G); the leaf is present in the Calvus dépotoir (La Graufesenque), and the bottle-shaped bud is on a f29 from Catterick (1959, publication forthcoming). c AD 70-85.

219 BKC J154 Gp 20 37 20g 190 mm .13e Calvus. Calvus ovolo, see no 199. c AD 70-85.

220 BKC T171 Gp 6 29 19g Calvus. Calvus style; his large wreath, used on a f37 with his ovolos. For the tendril binding, which was also used by M Creaso, Crucuro and Iucundus, cf K19, Taf 18D. c AD 70-85.

221 BKC T236 Gp 5 37 14g 210 mm .05e Calvus. Illustrated. Calvus ovolo with small rosette, see no 206. It appears with the same wreath at London (ML 4326G). c AD 70-85.

222 BKC T56 Gp 5 29 46g 210 mm .13e Calvus. Illustrated. Similar stippled cordate bud to that on a bowl stamped by Calvus from La Grafesenaque. He used the binding of Calvus, cf K19, Taf 18, 46. The bird is his, ibid, Taf 17, detail 34, c AD 70-85.

223 BKC V596 Gp 8 30 78g Calvus. The small leaf tips, the bottle-shaped bud and the wreath appear in work ascribed to Calvus from London, but really too small for sure ascription. c AD 70-85?

224 BKC V1262 Gp 17 37 10g Calvus. Calvus ovolo with small rosette tip, see no 206; It appears with this wreath at Driefacht (1003.3B). c AD 70-85.

225 BKC V1163 Gp 8 30 1g Calvus. Illustrated. A clear example of the Calvus ovolo with small rosette tip. The palm leaves were used as a straight wreath (Leicester, 1956, BXVI 32). The small frond comes from a Neronian group, with similar ones used by Moderateus, Masculum and Primitivus. c AD 60-75.

226 LWC B476 Gp 5 29 27g 190 mm .05e Calvus. Calvus style; the frond is on a f29 from Holheim, and the binding on a f29 stamped OCVLVI from La Graufesenque. c AD 70-85.

227 BKC A36 Gp 20 30 23g 160 mm .10e Calvus. A good example of the large Calvus ovolo, see no 199; the leaf is on a London bowl with it (ML 12230L). c AD 60-75.

228 BKC J491 Gp 17 29 37g Calvus/Iucundus. A bowl from La Graufesenque stamped OCVLVI has a very similar upper zone, of another stamped by Lucundus, cf K52, Taf 31D. c AD 65-80.

229 BKC J471 Gp 20 37 20g 200 mm .07e Calvus/Mercator. Possibly the Calvus ovolo, or the version used by Mercator (see no 436). The boar is an O.1671 type. c AD 75-90.

230 LWC B476, B514 Gp 5 37 56g 210 mm .14e Calvus (Calvos)/Patricius. Illustrated. The compound leaf motif in the upper zone was used on a f29 stamped by Patricius (Rodez, Musée Fenaille). A similar pair of geese, O.2220 & 2257, occur with the same leaf ornament and rosettes at Asculburnium (Taf 45.327). The two potters worked together, a bowl from the same mould as that from Fishbourne, cf Dannell 1971, fig 130, 49, but found at La Graufesenque, has the mould signature of Calvos and the plain-ware stamp of Patricius on the handle (pers comm Alain Vernhet). c AD 70-85.

C Circius Senovir

231 BKC V80 Gp 14 37 43g C Circius Senovir. Illustrated. Similar to an ovolo on a signed f37 by C Circius Senovir from London (basilica, LCT84.6201). The lion is an O.1388 type. c AD 80-100.

L Cosius

232 1.81 K42 Gp 18 37 33g 190 mm .11e L Cosius. Illustrated. Large ovolo used by L Cosius, cf K19, Taf 25, 34. The dog is probably that shown on 17, there. c AD 80-110.

233 BKC V57 Gp 14 37 27g L Cosius. Illustrated. L Cosius ovolo, see no 232; the
Minerva is H11. c AD 80-110.

L Cosius[ius] Virili

234 1.81 J6 Gp 20 37 22 g

L Cosius[ius] Virili. Probably the ovolo used by L Cosius[ius] Virili, cf K12, Taf XXII, 3. For the birds, cf K19, Taf 27, details 6 & 7, with the ‘fan’ made from detail 8. There is a very similar upper frieze from Leicester (1968, 179c, 80). c AD 80-100.

Cosius & Rufinus

235 1.81 G66 Gp 15 37

Cosius & Rufinus. Perhaps by Cosius & Rufinus; they used the boar, O.1670 and the compound leaf is on a London bowl cf K52, Taf 16C. c AD 75-90.

Crestio

236 1.81 G219 Gp 9 29 24 g

Crestio. Illustrated. Style stamped by Crestio; for the leaf, cf Dannell 1986, fig 91, D66, and for the large astragalus of Glassbergen 1940-44, atb 56, 6, together with the rosette, spiral, and small beads. c AD 50-65.

237 LWC J45, J899 Gp 10 29 11 g 250 mm .03e

Crestio. Leaf appearing on a bowl stamped by Crestio, cf Dannell 1986, fig 91, D66, with the same binding and a similar bead row. The bud is probably that known from Camulodunum, cf Davies Pryce 1947, pl XXVIII, c. AD 50-65.

M Crestio

238 BUC C219 Gp 18 37 33 g 160 mm .13e

M Crestio. M Crestio ovolo (London, ML, ex GH 1931, 208). This reinforces the view that however ovolos were applied (and it certainly varied), some transfer mechanism was employed so that the basic design was preserved, but used on a further generation of poinçons, often with multiple impressions, sometimes in roulette form. The S-motif appears frequently on both f29 and f37 (ML 4365G). c AD 75-90.

239 GBS B4 Gp 1 37 35 g 240 mm .04e

M Crestio. M Crestio ovolo, cf no 243. The leaves are on a f37 from Verulamium, and for the binding, cf K52, Taf 19F. c AD 75-90.

240 BGS A47 Gp 1 29 21 g 260 mm .08e

M Crestio. Illustrated. M Crestio style, and presumably one of his earlier products; the birds are known from his association with Crucuro, and are on a f37 with his four-pronged ovolo (ML 61422). The three-leaf cluster and cordate leaf both appear with that ovolo too (ML box 42 & 4620G). The archer is O.268, c AD 70-90.

241 1.81 E187 Gp 20 37 12 g

M Crestio. Illustrated. Large ovolo used by M Crestio (Utrecht Museum 789), c AD 75-90.

242 1.81 B135 Gp 15 37 22 g

M Crestio. This looks like the M Crestio ovolo, see no 243. The compound leaf is on a bowl from Richborough (Box 310), and for the frond, cf K19, Textbild 12. c AD 75-90.

243 1.81 B118, B2338 Gp 8 37 68 g

M Crestio. Illustrated. M Crestio style, his ovolo, see no 238. The putto is an O.436 type, and is probably the one which appears in the work of C Valerius. Alb[anus], with whom he shared an ovolo (cf Hartley 1984, fig 49, D9; Dickinson 1984; and Musée Nationale, ED 1418 9918). The hare is on a bowl in the style of London (ML A22693) and the corner leaf at Richborough, cf Simpson 1968, pl LXXII, 21. The S-motif is on a bowl at La Graufesenque. c AD 75-90.

244 1.81 B659 Gp 17 37 492 g 220 mm .37e

M Crestio. Illustrated. M Crestio style, his ovolo, see no 243. The boar, is on a London bowl (ML 6533L) with the ovolo. The lion is an O.1394 type; the frontal and side shoot are both on a London bowl (ML A22693), and note the large rosette, cf K52, Taf 19F. c AD 75-90.

Chapter 2: Samian

245 1.81 G4371 Gp 20 37 96 g

M Crestio. Illustrated. M Crestio ovolo, see no 243; the testoon and pendant are on a bowl from Leicester with the ovolo (Leicester, 1965, 653 VI (5)). The fan is at London (ML 44076), and the wreath at Richborough (Box 310). The hare is an O.2105 type, note that it has two ears, but the right-hand one is faint. c AD 75-90.

246 1.81 G1187 Gp 20 37 46 g 220 mm .05e

M Crestio. M Crestio style; the leaves are on a London bowl (ML 4403G). c AD 75-90.

247 BKC J181 Gp 17 37 2 g

M Crestio. M Crestio ovolo, see no 243. c AD 75-90.

248 BKC J224 Gp 12 37 4 g

M Crestio. Illustrated. M Crestio ovolo, see no 243. c AD 75-90.

249 BKC J115, J439, J126 Gp 17 37 114 g 250 mm .11e

M Crestio. Illustrated. M Crestio style; his frontal and bottle-shaped bud often found with the ovolo on no 243. The putto, O.406 (reduced) is known on a bowl in the style from Verulamium (1959, B V5). The gryphon, O.678 is the pair to that known, cf K19, Taf 28, 19. The wreath is uncommon, but appears at Leicester (1965 VI (5)). c AD 75-90.

250 BKC J463 Gp 9 37 5 g 200 mm .04e

M Crestio. M Crestio ovolo, see no 243. c AD 75-90.

251 BKC J262 Gp 9 37 51 g

M Crestio. M Crestio style; his gryphon, O.879, cf K19, Taf 28, detail 19, and bud (ML S456G, stamped in the decoration). c AD 75-90.

252 BKC J32 Gp 20 37 47g

M Crestio. M Crestio ovolo, see no 243. c AD 75-90.

253 BKC J238 Gp 12 37 6 g

M Crestio. M Crestio ovolo, see no 243, with the same wreath as one from London (ML 5082G). c AD 75-90.

254 BKC J234 Gp 20 2B 7 g

M Crestio. This hare, O.2072 is on an identical upper zone from London (ML GH), stamped in the decoration by M Crestio. c AD 75-90.

255 BKC V337 Gp 8 37 35 g

M Crestio. The figure is an Apollo, cf K19, Taf 28, detail 10. The leaf was used by M Crestio (ML 23747G). c AD 75-90.

256 BKC V238 Gp 14 37 14 g 200 mm .09e

M Crestio. M Crestio ovolo, see no 243; the frond, although a common Flavian type, cf K19, Textbild 12, is not usually used by him. c AD 75-90.

M Crestio/Crucuro

257 GBS B245 Gp 9 37 46 g 200 mm .14e

M Crestio/Crucuro. Illustrated. M Crestio/Crucuro ovolo. The putto is O.436, but the wreath is unusual, cf Oswald 1948a, pl XIV, 12. c AD 75-90.

258 GBS B58 Gp 20 37 14 g

M Crestio/Crucuro. This ovolo is often confused with that of Frontinus, but the rosette tip is damaged on the left, and the egg, when not blurred, is more pointed, see no 259. c AD 75-95.

259 BKC J471 Gp 20 37 27 g

M Crestio/Crucuro. Illustrated. Four-pronged ovolo used by M Crestio and Crucuro (see no 257). The large leaf is on a London bowl with the small hare (ML 5854), and the small leaf is found there too (ML 4620G). The dog is found with the trident-tipped ovolo (see no 238). c AD 75-90.

260 BKC J463 Gp 9 37 9 g 180 mm .05e

M Crestio/Crucuro. Illustrated. M Crestio/Crucuro ovolo, see no 257; The small S-motif is at London (ML 4399), cf K52, Taf 19B for the leaf. The goose is the ubiquitous O.2244, c AD 75-90.

261 BKC J40 Gp 20 37 6 g

M Crestio/Crucuro. M Crestio/Crucuro ovolo, see no 257, with palm leaf. c AD 75-90.
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248 BKC T299 Gp 5 37 17 g 270 mm .06e
M Crestio/Crucuro. This looks like a blurred version of the M Crestio/Crucuro ovolo with four prongs, see no 257. c AD 75-90.

249 BKC T245 Gp 14 37 15 g 230 mm .09e
M Crestio/Crucuro. Illustrated. The ovolo is the four-pronged one used by M Crestio/Crucuro, see no 257. For the basal wreath, cf K52, Taf 19A, and for the leaf, B. The dog is probably ibid, Taf 28, detail 30. c AD 75-90.

250 BKC V436 Gp 14 37 14 g 220 mm .09e
M Crestio/Crucuro. Ovolo used by M Crestio and Crucuro, see no 257. c AD 75-90.

251 BKC V878 Gp 20 37 10 g
M Crestio/Crucuro. Leaf used by M Crestio/Crucuro, see no 257 (their four-pronged ovolo at London, ML Box 42). c AD 75-90.

252 BKC V36 Gp 14 37 14 g 280 mm .07e
M Crestio/Crucuro. M Crestio/Crucuro four-pronged ovolo, see no 257; their large leaf (ML 4332G) and cf K19, Taf 28, 14, detail 14. c AD 75-90.

253 LWC J1034 Gp 10 37 21 g 220 mm .06e
M Crestio/Crucuro. Very difficult to see, but probably the four-pronged M Crestio/Crucuro ovolo, see no 257. c AD 75-90.

254 GBS A1860 Gp 3 37 3 g
M Crestio/Crucuro. Ovolo used by Crucuro and M Crestio, see no 257; the leaf is on a London bowl with it (ML 6142L). c AD 75-90.

255 GBS A1635 Gp 9 37 11 g 180 mm .06e
M Crestio/Crucuro. Illustrated. Ovolo used by Crucuro and M Crestio, see no 257; the wreath is on a f30 from London (ML 11169G). c AD 75-90.

M Crestio/Mercator

256 1.81 G4336 Gp 9 37 11 g 190 mm .05e
M Crestio/Mercator. M Crestio/Mercator ovolo, see no 275, cf K19, Taf 57, 19. c AD 75-90.

257 1.81 A428 Gp 1 37 18 g
M Crestio/Mercator. M Crestio/Mercator ovolo, see no 275 with goose O.2244. c AD 75-90.

258 BKC J403 Gp 20 37 43 g
M Crestio/Mercator. Basal wreath used by M Crestio and Mercator, cf K52, Taf 19H. c AD 75-90.

259 BKC J283 Gp 9 37 12 g
M Crestio/Mercator. M Crestio/Mercator ovolo, see no 275; their birds, cf K19, Taf 57, details 23 & 24. c AD 75-90.

260 BKC T216 Gp 21 37 50 g 240 mm .06e
M Crestio/Mercator. Illustrated. The deformed central core of this ovolo suggests that of M Crestio/Mercator, cf K19, Taf 57 detail 19. The tendril binding is theirs, ibid, detail 18. The rosette is used in a background at London (ML 4339G). c AD 75-90.

261 BKC T200 Gp 20 37 92 g 200 mm .05e
M Crestio/Mercator. Illustrated. M Crestio/Mercator ovolo, see no 275, with figure O.883, stamped at Silchester, cf May 1916, pl XXV, 7. The Pan is O.714, cf H34, pl 87, 4, and the dog, goose, hare, and tuft are known, cf K19, Taf 57, details 6, 9, 22 & 13. c AD 75-90.

262 BKC V48 Gp 14 37 54 g 200 mm .09e
M Crestio/Mercator. Illustrated. M Crestio/Mercator ovolo, see no 275; the charioteer is H228, the f37 group is on a f37 with the ovolo from London (ML 4662G); for the f37, cf K52, Taf detail 11, the column is detail 20. Note the small f37, which appears as the central component of detail 10. c AD 75-90.

263 BKC V21 Gp 20 37 27 g
M Crestio/Mercator. M Crestio/Mercator style, with the narrow lanceolate leaf wreath, cf no 436. The hare is O.2074. The small boar is known from M Crestio bowls with the trident ovolo, as no 238. c AD 75-90.

Cruccuro

264 1.81 B1282 Gp 8 37 36 g 220 mm .07e
Cruccuro. This ovolo was used by Cruccuro (Musée Le Mans, 3, 982 GRM116). c AD 75-90.

265 1.81 B1284 Gp 10 37 66 g 220 mm .14e
Cruccuro. Illustrated. Cruccuro ovolo; a smaller bowl from a very similar mould (without the wreath) comes from London (ML 4377G). The grass tufts are on a bowl with the stag (ML 4129G). The grass tuft and it is used as a wreath as here on a mould-stamped f29 from Gloucester (pars comm Felicity Wild). The eagle is O.2180, and for the gladiator, cf K19, Taf 28, detail 12, column, Taf 57 detail 20, and palm leaf 25. c AD 75-90.

266 BKC J42, J115 Gp 20 37 62 g
Cruccuro. Illustrated. M Crestio/Mercator, Illustrated. M Crestio/Mercator style, but the ovolo is unclear. The hare is theirs, cf K19, Taf 28, detail 12, and appears on a stamped f29 from London with the grass tuft and it is used as a wreath as here on a mould-stamped f29 from Gloucester (pars comm Felicity Wild). The eagle is O.2180, and for the gladiator, cf K19, Taf 28, detail 12, column, Taf 57 detail 20, and palm leaf 25. c AD 75-90.
Cunasus

292 GBS A1937 Gp 3 30 9 g

Cunasus. Illustrated. Previously unrecorded ovolo, although it may appear with an applied tip to the tongue elsewhere. The compound leaf motif is shown for the potter stamping Cunasus, cf H34, pl 117, 2. c AD 50-65.

Felix

293 1.81 E716 Gp 10 29 15 g

Felix. A bowl from the same mould as another from Colchester, cf Hull 1958, fig 75, stamped by Felix. c AD 50-65.

294 1.81 K125 Gp 9 29 3 g

Felix. The compound leaf motif is used on a bowl stamped by Felix, cf K19, Taf 32A. c AD 50-65.

Florus

297 BKC H220 Gp 20 37 11 g

Florus. This ovolo is known from Leicester (1968, A 137, II, 20), and London (ML 11896G). It is probably that of Florus. c AD 50-100?

298 BKC J400, J435 Gp 9 37 8 g

Florus. Hare, O.2073 type; the stylised bush and bold wavy line appear in work with an ovolo ascribed to Florus (Claesniarnum, Southampton Museum, A.183R). c AD 75-90.

299 BKC V746 Gp 8 37 39 g

Florus. Almost certainly the Florus ovolo, as no 298. The frond is common, cf K19, Textbild 12. c AD 75-90.

Frontinus

300 BUC C1421 Gp 18 37 10 g

Frontinus. Frontinus ovolo, see no 306 (stamped, Reading Museum 836); this ovolo appears in a number of guises, the egg remaining the same. The rosette tip is always placed to the right of the tongue, and is hollow. It is not yet clear, whether there is only one rosette employed (since the impressions are of two sizes), or whether the original wore and blunted, or was recut. The poppy-head cluster is on a London bowl (ML 6685L), but the "tree" is more often on Frontinus bowls with a trident-tipped ovolo. c AD 75-90.

301 1.81 B1389 Gp 8 37 6 g

Frontinus. Frontinus ovolo (see no 306). c AD 70-85.

302 1.81 G1688 Gp 16 37 3 g

Frontinus. Double-bordered ovolo with tongue to right ending in a small circle, which is in fact the central element of a rosette, and it is probably the Frontinus one, see no 306. c AD 75-90.

303 1.81 G1515 Gp 9 37 13 g

Frontinus. Frontinus ovolo, see no 306 on a sherid from a worn mould, the square character of the wavy line is common in his work. c AD 75-90.

304 LWC B317 Gp 16 37 19 g

Frontinus (see S152). Illustrated. The large label stamp of Frontinus, cf K19, Taf 35, 1, here used with short gadroons, cf K52, Taf 25G, and a bear, O.1671 type. This is on a C7 with the normal ovolo from Richborough (AML 78835086).

Chapter 2: Samian

The straight wreath is on a signed bowl from Wroxeter (Atkinson 1942, pl 68, 36A). c AD 75-90.

305 BKC J342 Gp 1 29 9 g

Frontinus. Leaf used by Frontinus, cf K52, Taf 25E & F. c AD 75-90.

306 BKC J473, J403 Gp 17 37 15 g 200 mm .05e

Frontinus. Illustrated. The Frontinus ovolo; the wreath has not previously been noted on his work. The lion is O.1419. c AD 75-90.

307 BKC J299 Gp 9 37 7 g 240 mm .04e

Frontinus. Frontinus ovolo, see no 306. c AD 75-90.

308 BKC J112 Gp 9 37 12 g

Frontinus. Probably the Frontinus ovolo, see no 306, with figure, O.501. The motifs appear together on a f30 from London (ML 11853G). c AD 75-90.

309 BKC J240 Gp 9 37 5 g

Frontinus. Frontinus ovolo, see no 306. c AD 75-90.

310 BKC J282, J410 Gp 9 37 15 g 200 mm .06e

Frontinus. Three pieces treated as one vessel in the style of Frontinus. The ovolo is his, see no 306, and for the design, cf H34, pl 85, 2 for the medallion and buds, and pl 117, 14 for the gladiator leaves. c AD 75-90.

311 BKC J243 Gp 9 37 4 g

Frontinus. Frontinus ovolo, see no 306. c AD 70-85.

312 BKC J284 Gp 9 37 21 g

Frontinus. Perhaps by Frontinus; he used the large S-motif (London, ML 5807G) and the same basal wreath appears with his ovolo on no 305. c AD 75-90.

313 BKC J338 Gp 12 37 4 g

Frontinus. Frontinus ovolo, see no 306. c AD 75-90.

314 BKC H14 Gp 20 37 41 g

Frontinus. Frontinus style. For the blades, cf H34, pl 117, 14. The wreath is on a stamped bowl (ML S427), and the boar is on an attributable bowl from Richborough (AML 78305086) with the Frontinus ovolo. c AD 75-90.

315 BKC T1 Gp 20 37 14 g 220 mm .07e

Frontinus. Illustrated. Blurred ovolo of Frontinus, see no 306. The small terminal leaf is on a bowl from Richborough (AML 7830586). c AD 75-90.

316 BKC V932 Gp 14 37 8 g 180 mm .05e

Frontinus. Frontinus ovolo, see no 306. The goose is O.2444. c AD 75-90.

317 BKC V386 Gp 14 37 10 g

Frontinus. Frontinus ovolo, see no 306; the leaf was also used on Calvis bowls (ML 11751G). c AD 75-90.

318 LWC B9 Gp 20 29 47 g

Frontinus. Frontinus style, cf Harley 1972, fig 87, D61. The hare is the opposite one in a pair. c AD 75-90.

Gallicanus

319 GBS A849 Gp 13 29 8 g

Gallicanus. Illustrated. All of the details are present in the Gallicanus group from the Fosse Malaval at La Graufesenque. The goose is O.2286. c AD 50-65.

320 BKC J9 Gp 20 29 35 g

Gallicanus. Small tulip-shaped leaf very similar to that used by the Gallicanus group from the Fosse Malaval. c AD 50-65.

321 BKC E1056 Gp 20 29 40 g

Gallicanus. From the Gallicanus workshop; all of the elements are present in the hundreds of designs from the Fosse Malaval. c AD 50-65.

322 BKC E1079 Gp 5 29 17 g

Gallicanus. Small ivy leaf on bowl with large beads. Both are attributable to the Gallicanus workshop (Fosse Malaval), and in particular to the mould-maker who signed himself N.F.E. c AD 50-65.

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Decorated South Gaulish samian

323 BKC E230 Gp 14 29 9 g
Gallicanus. Probably by the Gallicanus workshop, since both the trilobe and pinnate leaf occur there (Fosse Malaval). c AD 50-65.

324 BKC E665, E866, E1148 Gp 14 29 20 g
Gallicanus. Three pieces taken as one vessel; this patera was used on stamped bowls of Gallicanus (Fosse Malaval). c AD 50-65.

325 BKC T266 Gp 5 29 25 g 300 mm .06e
Gallicanus. Gallicanus leaf, see no 322, the squared beads are characteristic of the mould-maker N.F.E. c AD 50-65.

326 LWC K593 Gp 5 29 16 g 240 mm .23e
Gallicanus. Illustrated. From the Gallicanus workshop (Fosse Malaval); all of the detail is present there. The eagle is an O.2174 and the bird an O.2245 type. c AD 50-65.

327 LWC K408, K388, K373 Gp 5 29 21 g
Gallicanus. Illustrated. From the Gallicanus workshop; all of the elements are present from the Fosse Malaval; the medallion is on no 326. c AD 50-65.

Germanus

328 1.81 K200 Gp 20 37 16 g
Germanus. Illustrated. A new ovolo which appears to be one with an applied tip. The form appears to be early to judge by the allusion to the beaded central moulding. The two straight wreaths are found in the work of Germanus, cf K19, Taf 37K for the upper (used upright there), and H34, pl 72.5 for the lower. c AD 65-80.

329 1.81 M328 Gp 4 30 6 g
Germanus. Illustrated. For the ovolo see no 328; Germanus used eagles of this type, cf K19, Taf 35.49. c AD 55-70.

330 BUC C1291 Gp 20 37 57 g
Germanus. Illustrated. Germanus style, cf K19 Taf 35; the rest of the decoration is his ram's-head, detail 36, dolphin 42, goose 47, wreath 49, wreath 60, ovolo 80 and rosette 81. The bud is shown from La Graufesenque, cf H34, pl 72, 5. c AD 70-85.

331 GBS B117 Gp 13 37 23 g
Germanus. Illustrated. Well-known ovolo of Germanus, cf H34, pl 71, 10. The tongue is beaded. For the wreath, cf K19, Taf 35, 96. c AD 70-90.

332 1.81 E579 Gp 10 30 4 g
Germanus. Illustrated. Germanus style ovolo, cf H34, pl 71, 10. c AD 70-85.

333 LWC V21 Gp 21 37 80 g
Germanus (see S161). Illustrated. Large mould stamp of Germanus; his details cf K19, Tafn 34/35, dolphin 42, striated rod 73, rosette 81 and wreath 85. The bold infilling is shown from La Graufesenque, cf H34, pl 101, 29, and the large palm leaf was shared with Sabinus iv, cf 60, pl 80, 1. c AD 75-90.

334 1.81 C271 Gp 10 37 7 g 160 mm .06e
Germanus. The ovolo of Germanus, cf K52, Taf 26F. c AD 70-85.

335 BKC J115, J243 Gp 17 29 56 g

336 BKC J238 Gp 12 37 7 g
Germanus. Germanus ovolo, cf H34, pl 99, 37, with hind, detail 21. c AD 70-85.

337 BKC E743 Gp 5 29 5 g
Germanus. Germanus style, cf H34, pl 101, 30. c AD 65-80.

338 BKC G316 Gp 14 29 41 g
Germanus. Illustrated. The only motif for which a more obvious allusion can be drawn is the frond, cf Davies Pryce 1949, pl LXXVIII, 33, stamped by Germanus. c AD 80-75.

339 BKC V191 Gp 14 37 8 g
Germanus. Germanus festoon, cf H34, pl 100, 12. c AD 70-85.

340 BKC V225 Gp 14 37 17 g
Germanus. Possibly Germanus style, cf H34, pl 99, 7 for the wreath; the goat, O.1828 is his too. c AD 70-85.

341 LWC J952 Gp 4 37 22 g 220 mm .06e
Germanus. Germanus style; his ovolo, see no 332. The eagle is O.2175. c AD 85-90.

342 BKC K67 Gp 20 37 14 g 240 mm .03e
Germanus. Germanus ovolo, see no 332. c AD 85-90.

Germanus group

343 BKC J138 Gp 20 37 10 g
Germanus group. Illustrated. The successors or friends of Germanus; the stag is O.1734, and for the festoon, cf H34, pl 101, 23. c AD 75-90.

344 BKC J128 Gp 20 37 3 g
Germanus group. Probably a lion, O.1397 type and doe. The style is later Flavian, and may belong to the Germanus group. c AD 80-100.

Ingenuus

345 LWC C435 Gp 4 29 25 g
Ingenuus. Illustrated. Style attributed to Ingenuus, his corolate stippled leaf, cf K19, Taf 40, detail 14, the binding is detail 6. c AD 45-60.

Lucundus II

346 CPS 736 Gp 18 29 89 g 220 mm .12e
Lucundus ii. Illustrated. Very likely by lucundus ii; his pendant bud (ML A27327, stamped), and stippled corolate leaves, cf K52, Taf 43, 12 & 13. The straight wreath is exorcerated. c AD 70-90.

347 BKC J125 Gp 17 29 12 g

348 BKC T578 Gp 20 37 7 g
Lucundus ii. Lucundus ii style; his dog, O.1924 and tuft, cf K52, Taf 51A, used here as a composite. The wreath is there on B & C. c AD 70-85?

349 BKC V368 Gp 20 29 25 g
Lucundus ii. A similar scroll is on a t29, by lucundus ii from Cirencester, cf Hartley & Dickinson 1982, fig 44, D38. c AD 70-85.

C [culus] Sabinus

350 BKC H378 Gp 17 37 8 g
C [culus] Sabinus. The wide spacing of the wreath is similar to a bowl from Leicester (1969, 164, 43/443) tentatively ascribed to the potter stamping C Iulus Sabinus, cf H34, pl 82, 7 and Richborough (Museum 205). The hare is similar to O.2129. c AD 75-90.

351 BKC V70 Gp 20 37 30 g 240 mm .06e
C [culus] Sabinus. Perhaps by CISA, see no 350; a similar lower zone is found at Ribchester, cf Wild 1988, fig 9.105. The lion eating a man is O.1493. c AD 76-90.

352 BKC V1033 Gp 8 37 18 g
C [culus] Sabinus. Illustrated. Perhaps the ovolo of the potter stamping CISA; a bowl from Leicester has the same lion. c AD 75-90.

Iustus

353 GBS A2509 Gp 20 37 29 g 210 mm .20e
Iustus. Probably the Iustus ovolo, see no 363. c AD 70-85.

354 1.81 E534 Gp 20 37 13 g 180 mm .05e
Iustus. Illustrated. This ovolo is related to those on nos 158, 393 & 13, which seems to start in the Neronian period, but in this version is anonymous. The same decoration is on a bowl from London (ML 11723). c AD 70-85.

355 1.81 G2847 Gp 9 37 5 g
Iustus. Iustus ovolo, see no 363. c AD 70-85.
Liciniana

371 BKC T466 Gp 3 29 8 g Liciniana. From the same mould as a bowl stamped by the Liciniana workshop, found at Chichester. c AD 45-60?

Licinus

372 BKC J183 Gp 17 29 30 g Licinus. Similar to a bowl stamped by Licinus, cf Dannell 1986, fig 89, 21. c AD 50-65.

373 BKC K651 Gp 4 29 15 g 220 mm .06e Licinus. A very similar leaf to that used on a bowl stamped by Licinus at Rodez (Musée Fenaille), and of Dannell 1985, fig 47, 94. Both the leaves and the binding, together with the shape of the wreath, are also similar to a set of three vessels from Exeter (TS73 B.10), Longthorpe (Hardy 1974, fig 49, 2), and Margidunum (Oswald 1948a, pl 1, 3), all apparently from the same mould. c AD 45-60?

Luceceus

374 1.81 E499 Gp 20 29 11 g Luceceus. Illustrated. Both the double-leaf motif and the rosette appear on a stamped bowl of Luceceus from La Graufesenque. c AD 55-70.

Lupus

375 1.81 B U/S Gp 20 30 83 g Lupus. Illustrated. The large leaf is the same as that on no 385. The small curved leaf is not that used by the Galliacanus workshop (Fosse Malava), cf Davies Pryce 1947, pl xxv, 17+, which is from there. c AD 50-70.

376 BKC V1271 Gp 8 30 8 g Lupus. Illustrated. This ovolo was used on bowls stamped in the mould by Lupus, cf Davies Pryce 1932, pl xxv, 2, from Richborough, and has been recorded from London (ML 122571), where the billet wreath with basal dot is used as a straight wreath. c AD 50-70.

377 1.81 B1182 Gp 8 30 299 g 150 mm .66e Lupus. Illustrated. A bowl from the same mould as another from Colchester, cf May 1930, pl XV.D. This ovolo is well known, but hitherto anonymous. However, on no 378 it is associated with the stamp of Lupus. c AD 50-70.

378 BKC K425 Gp 5 30 2 g Lupus (see S212). Illustrated. The ovolo is as no 377. The stamp here is that of Lupus with raised letters, in a crescent (cf K52, Taf 39A and H34, pl 117, 16), c AD 50-70.

379 BKC E1278 Gp 20 30 5 g Lupus. Ovolo as no 376, stamped by Lupus. c AD 50-70.

380 BKC T1 Gp 20 30 26 g Lupus. Illustrated. Ovolo which can now be associated with Lupus, see no 376. The vine leaf is close to one from La Graufesenque. c AD 50-70.

Labio

381 1.81 B1796 Gp 5 29 76 g 300 mm .05e Labio. Illustrated. This bowl has strong connections with those stamped by Labio; for the small circles on the spirals and the six-beaded binding, cf H34, pl 136, 1. The rosette is on a bowl stamped by him (Rodez, Musée Fenaille). In the lower zone, the wreath was used by him, cf K52, Taf 32D. Labio may have bought his moulds in, although those with the six-beaded binding show a consistency of detail which at least suggest a single source for them. The large leaf appears at La Nautique (fig 7, 15) with a tab stamp, probably cf Gallicanus, who used it (Fosse Malava), and cf K19, Taf 58, stamped by Melus. The wreath is linked to a bowl from Vechten, cf K19, Taf 90A, which has a four-pronged ornament similar to that of the Murranus workshop. The lanceolate leaves are shown from La Graufesenque, cf H34, pl 13L, c AD 50-65.

382 BKC V1117 Gp 8 30 16 g Labio. The fine wreath occurs on work stamped by Labio, cf K19, Taf 32D, c AD 50-65.

370 LWJ 1536 Gp 9 29 37 g Labio. Rosette used on bowls stamped by Labio, cf K52, Taf 32C & D. c AD 50-65.

Chapter 2: Samian
Decorated South Gaulish samian

Martialis, Masclus and Masculinus (M/M/M)

This ovo appears on f30s stamped in the mould by Martialis, cf Boon 1962, fig 1, and f30s signed by Masculinus, cf Wild 1985, fig 213. It is also struck in two versions: the first has double borders, which are unbroken; the second has the inner border broken on the lower right (see no 391). As yet no proprietal differentiation has been distinguished. Much of the decorative detail associated with this ovo appears on work signed by Masculus, but with different ovoci.

384 1.81 E753 Gp 20 30 12 g 180 mm .09e M/MM. M., M. & M. ovolo, c AD 55-70.

385 GBS A569. A693 Gp 7 30 4 g M/MM. Illustrated. Probably all one bowl; the ovo (see no 385) is at Valkenburg, cf Glasbergen 1940-44, afb 56, 2; the large palm leaf looks like that from La Nautique (fig 12, 4). The smallest of the leaves is on a bowl from London (ML 1225L), and the sparrow is on a signed bowl from Southwark (Bird & Marsh 1978, fig 28, 2). c AD 50-70.

386 1.81 A347, A534 Gp 9 30 5 g M/MM. Illustrated. The ovo, see no 385, is at Valkenburg, cf La Nautique, fig 14, 5. c AD 50-70.

387 1.81 A565 Gp 4 30 11 g 160 mm .06e M/MM. Ovolo, with a very fine wreath. c AD 50-70.

388 COC 18 Gp 20 30 5 g M/MM. Illustrated. The ovolo, see no 385, with a stippled bud, cf La Nautique, fig 14, 5. c AD 50-70.

389 BKC J133 Gp 12 30 13 g M/MM. These two figures H5 and H61 are known from work with the M., M. & M. ovolo, cf Stanfield 1930, fig 5 and La Nautique, fig 13, 1. c AD 50-70.

390 BKC J373 Gp 21 30 13 g M/MM. Probably, but not certainly, by the M., M. & M. group. The bird is his, cf Bird & Marsh 1978, fig 28, 2, and the edge of the leaf can be seen from Rheingheim, with one of their ovoci, cf Ubert 1969, Taf 7, 3. c AD 50-65.

391 BKC J183, J222, J188 Gp 17 30 37 g M/MM. Illustrated, M. & M. & M. ovolo, with broken inner border; the figure is O.895 and it appears with the troupeze leaf at Valkenburg, cf Glasbergen 1940-44, afb 59, 2. The large striated rod is known from Southwark, cf Bird & Marsh 1978, fig 28, 2, while the detail is known from f29, cf Masclus/Aquitanus. The figure is 0.880, but the rosette is new. c AD 50-70.

392 1.81 E1064 Gp 8 30 58 g 160 mm .06e M/MM. Illustrated. M. & M. & M. ovolo, see no 385. The fat striated rod is on a f30 from London (cf Stanfield 1930, fig 5X); the trilobe motif is also found at London (ML 12230L). For the vine leaf, cf Stanfield 1930, afb 6a, and cf 36D for the binding. The bird is used on f30s by Masclus/Aquitanus, see no 385 (cf K19, Taf 32A), stamped by Felix. The layout looks a little later than the main Neronian group. c AD 50-70.

393 GBS A1793 Gp 20 30 56 g M/MM. Illustrated. The heavily striated rod and the hare are on a signed bowl by Masculus from Southwark, cf Bird & Marsh 1978, fig 28, 7; the Penelope on another from London, cf Stanfield 1930, fig 2G, and the wreath is signed at Narborne (La Nautique, fig 14, 5). The Mercury, O.517 is shown together with the ovolo, cf K19, Taf 57B. c AD 50-70.

394 1.81 E375 Gp 20 30 11 g 120 mm .15e M/MM. Masculus/Martialis ovolo, see no 385. c AD 50-70.

395 1.81 E352 Gp 20 30 3 g M/MM. Illustrated. If this is also the Masculus/Martialis ovolo (see no 392), the binding is unusual, resembling the one used later by Calvus, M Crestio & Crucuro. c AD 50-70.

396 BKC D217 Gp 20 30 6 g M/MM. Masculus/Martialis ovolo, see no 385; the goose is O.2286 and the leaf is probably that shown from London, cf Stanfield 1930, fig 2H. c AD 50-70.

397 BKC D418 Gp 17 30 7 g M/MM. Illustrated. M., M. & M. ovolo, see no 385; the frieled leaf is known, cf K52, Taf 36A, with frond, striated rod and bird — same mould? c AD 50-70.

398 BKC V116 Gp 14 30 7 g 260 mm .05e M/MM. M., M. & M. ovolo, see no 391, with the broken inner border. c AD 50-70.

399 LWC R171 Gp 13 30 7 g M/MM. M., M. & M. ovolo, see no 385. The leaf is possibly that shown from Valkenburg, cf Glasbergen 1940-44, afb 6b, 3. c AD 50-70.

Masculus

400 1.81 E922 Gp 4 30 27 g 140 mm .17e Masculus (see S231). Illustrated. Signed by Masculus in the mould; similar to the signed bowl from Asculburgum (Taf 72, 570), and cf K19, Taf 52. The rosette tip is added. c AD 50-70.

401 1.81 E805 Gp 4 29 11 g Masculus. Although the trillid has not been recorded, the two sizes of stipuled cordate leaf are on a bowl stamped by Masculus, cf K52, Taf 36D. c AD 50-70.

402 GBS B586 Gp 4 30 3 g Masculus (see S229). Illustrated. This is the small pointed ovolo used by Masculus, with his small mould signature, cf Stanfield 1930, fig 2G. c AD 50-70.

403 BKC E1162 Gp 3 30 9 g Masculus. Masculus style, cf La Nautique, fig 12.4. c AD 50-70.

404 BKC V27 Gp 14 30 5 g 90 mm .05e Masculus. Small Masculus ovolo with rosette tip, see no 400. c AD 50-70.

405 BKC V856 Gp 4 30 5 g Masculus. Small pointed ovolo used by Masculus. The applied six-petalled rosette is clear, see no 402. The figure is H61, c AD 50-70.

406 LWC A264 Gp 4 30 31 g Masculus. Illustrated. Masculus style: his ovolo with applied rosette tip, see no 400; for the leaf, cf Bird & Marsh 1978, fig 28, 7; the goose is on a signed bowl from Tongres, cf K52, Taf 36B, and the bird is at La Nautique, cf fig 12, 4. c AD 60-70.

407 BKC J39 Gp 20 29 15 g 130 mm .13e Masculus. Curious upper zone with a divided panel. The dog is O.1931. The leaf appears in work with the M., M. & M. ovolo, see no 385 (cf K19, Taf 32A), stamped by Felix. The layout looks a little later than the main Neronian group. c AD 50-70.

Masculus/Aquitanus

408 1.81 E805 Gp 4 29 88 g 200 mm .09e Masculus/Aquitanus. Illustrated. The frond from the lower zone appears on bowls stamped by Masculus, cf K52, Taf 86C & D, with a leaf-tip infilling. The animals in the upper zone are a dog and hare, cf K19, Taf 52, 6. It is interesting that the frond appears on a bowl stamped by Aquitanus (Southwark, Borough High Street, 16.30), but clearly in the Masculus style. c AD 50-65.

409 LWC J976 Gp 3 29 50 g 250 mm .06e Masculus/Aquitanus. This bowl has close connections with one from Southwark (175-7, Borough High Street, 16 (30) 443), stamped by Aquitanus (pers comm Joanna Bird). Never, the mould was almost certainly made by Masculus, and this is true of the present vessel. The infilling is on the Southwark bowl, and is on another London bowl, cf K52, Taf 36D, stamped by Masculus. Together with the bud, it is signed by Masculus from La Graufesenque, cf H34, pl 57, 1. The hare is on a signed bowl with the infilling, cf K52, Taf 36C, and cf 36D for the binding. The bird is used on f30s by Masculus, cf Bird & Marsh 1978, fig 28, 2. c AD 50-65.
Chapter 2: Samian

**Memclus/Martialis**

410 CPS 1003 Gp 4 30 6 g

**Memclus/Martialis.** Illustrated. From a very similar mould to a bowl from the Fosse Malaval (La Graufesenque). The leaf is attributed, probably erroneously, to Scottius, cf K52, Taf 82C, on the basis of B. In fact the Scottius leaf is longer. c AD 50-65.

411 BKC J439 Gp 9 37 46 g

The figures are Demeter and Core and a dog. The style with the heavy column suggests potters like Marscl[j]us, cf H34, pl 86. c AD 90-110.

412 BKC J253 Gp 9 37 16 g


413 BKC J188 Gp 14 37 8 g 200 mm .03e

**Memclus.** Illustrated. Marscl[j]us ovolo, with Pan, O714 (cf K52, Taf 378) and boar. c AD 85-100.

414 BUC C1291 Gp 20 37 18 g 120 mm .06e

**Memor.** Illustrated with signatures of Memor (Atkinson 1914, 73-4), Mommo and Trim...., see no 416. There are apparently numerous variations, and a number of decorators is involved. c AD 70-85.

415 1.81 B1042 Gp 15 37 5 g

**Memor.** Memor ovolo, see no 416. c AD 70-85.

416 GBS A1037 Gp 13 37 27 g 250 mm .06e

**Memor.** Illustrated. Memor ovolo, in a particularly clear impression; the wreath is known to have been used with it (ML 122442). c AD 70-85.

417 1.81 C323 Gp 5 37 8 g

**Memor.** This looks like the Memor ovolo (see no 416), with the male figure O.899A. c AD 70-85.

418 1.81 E759 Gp 10 37 16 g

**Memor.** Illustrated. Memor ovolo, see no 416. The large bottle-bud is known (ML 3275G). c AD 70-85.

419 1.81 E499 Gp 20 37 15 g 120 mm .05e

**Memor.** Illustrated. This is a slightly larger version of the Memor ovolo (see no 416), the lanceolate leaf has not been recorded with it previously. c AD 70-85.

420 GBS A402 Gp 20 37 5 g

**Memor.** Memor ovolo, see no 416, with reversed S-motifs. c AD 70-85.

421 GBS A693 Gp 13 37 38 g

**Memor.** Illustrated. The larger version of the Memor ovolo, see no 419, the V-shaped wreath and pendant frond are known from Richmond (AML 78305086), and the S-motif is common, also at Richmond (AML 78304953), with the spiral. c AD 70-85.

422 1.81 K373 Gp 18 37 2 g

**Memor.** Memor ovolo, see no 416. c AD 70-85.

423 LWC B45 Gp 16 37 23 g

**Memor (see S250).** Illustrated. Fragmentary signature of Memor, cf Atkinson 1914, pl 14, 74. c AD 70-85.

424 1.81 C337 Gp 5 37 6 g

**Memor.** Illustrated. Memor ovolo with trifid leaf motif as London (f30 — ML 11340G; f57 — ML 11919G), but the upright wreath has not previously been recorded. c AD 70-85.

425 BKC J243 Gp 9 37 16 g

**Memor.** Illustrated. Memor ovolo, see no 419; with scraggy lion? c AD 70-85.

426 BKC T374 Gp 5 37 19 g 160 mm .08e

**Memor.** Memor ovolo, see no 416; found with this wreath from Kingsholm (24/85), and Richborough (AML 78304953). c AD 70-85.

427 BKC T278 Gp 12 37 8 g 270 mm .03e

**Memor.** Illustrated. Memor ovolo, on a very small bowl, see no 416. The blades are unknown in his work. c AD 70-85.

428 BKC V1051 Gp 8 37 359 g 180 mm .59e

**Memor.** Illustrated. Memor ovolo see no 416. The erotic group is O;A; the stags, O.1899 and 1745; the dog is O.1898, and the geese, O.2220 and 2257. The basal wreath is signed at Pompeii, cf Atkinson 1914, pl 14, 74; the trifid motif and compound bud in the St Andrew’s Cross are on a f30 from London (ML 11823G); the poppy-heads are less common (ML Box 52). The bottle-shaped bud is on another London f30 (ML 11986C). c AD 70-85.

429 BKC V116 Gp 14 37 7 g

**Memor.** Memor ovolo see no 416. c AD 70-85.

430 BKC V1064 Gp 14 37 10 g

**Memor.** Illustrated. Memor ovolo, see no 419; the gladiators are O.1008(*) & O.1020, and the lion, O.1443. The lion and gladiator, O.1020 are on a f78 from La Graufesenque, cf H34, pl 92, 26. O.1008 is on a f37 from London (ML Box 52). The dog is a reduced type. c AD 70-85?

431 BKC B88 Gp 5 30 24 10 g 140 mm .15e

**Memor.** Two sherds treated as one bowl; Memor ovolo, see no 416; the large striated rods are on a f30 from London (ML 80.426/2). The gladiator H140, is on a f37, also from London (Box 52). c AD 70-85.

432 BKC K547 Gp 17 37 5 g

**Memor.** Illustrated. A similar bowl to no 430, with the Memor ovolo, but note that their are no rosette bindings at the corners of the panels here. The complete figures are a lion, O.1447 and a bear, O.1586 type. c AD 70-85.

**Mercator**

433 BKC J186 Gp 12 37 6 g 200 mm .03e

**Mercator.** Mercator or Calvus ovolo, probably the former, cf K19, Textbild 47. c AD 75-90.

434 BKC J186 Gp 12 37 30 g 210 mm .08e

**Mercator.** Mars H2 and Bacchus H80, both on a stamped bowl by Mercator (London basilica, LCT84.12146). c AD 75-90.

435 BKC J10 Gp 20 37 144 g 250 mm .11e

**Mercator.** Illustrated. This looks like the Mercator ovolo, see no 275. The figures are Diana and hare, H6; Victory, H104, and Stag H18. For the grass tuft, cf K19, Taf 67, 1, detail 11, and the column is 20. c AD 75-95?

436 BKC V574 Gp 8 37 12 g

**Mercator.** Probably the Mercator ovolo, which is very similar to that of Calvus, see no 199, and K19, Textbild 47. The dog is O.2013. c AD 75-90.

437 BKC V1114 Gp 8 37 34 g

**Mercator.** Probably the Mercator ovolo, see no 275; the dog and stag are his, cf K19, Taf 57, 6.6 g. The straight wreath is probably detail 15 and the tuft detail 13. The grass ornament is on a bowl with the ovolo from London (ML 4446G). The S-motif is stamped at Silchester, cf May 1916, pl XXV, 7. c AD 75-90.

438 BKC V932 Gp 14 37 266 g

**Mercator.** Mercator style; the festoon and figure, O.883 are on a f37 from Richborough. The feet are of his gladiator, cf K19, Taf 57, 3. c AD 75-90.

**Modestus**

439 1.81 E508 Gp 10 29 22 g

**Modestus.** Modestus style; for the trifid leaf motif, cf K19, Taf 58, 14, and for the small segmental leaf, ibid, 46. The motif in the medallion is similar to the festoon in his style from Colchester, cf Hull 1958, fig 75A. c AD 50-65.

440 GBS A1232 Gp 13 29 29 g

**Modestus.** Illustrated. Modestus style; his terminal, cf K52, Taf 40F and gadroon, cf Bird & Marsh 1978, fig 82, 68. c AD 50-65.
Decorated South Gaulish samian

441 GBS A1713 Gp 4 29 7 g
Modestus. Illustrated. Modestus style; very similar to a bowl from Cirencester, cf Hartley & Dickinson 1982, fig 44, D41, with a similar beaded row. c AD 50-65.

442 1.81 G3165 Gp 10 29 214 g

443 1.81 E525 Gp 20 29 18 g
Modestus. Illustrated. The upper zone scroll has affinities with work of Modestus, cf Mary 1967, Taf 10, 8 & 9, and Ascrburgiurn, Taf 46, 340. The lower zone is not known from his stamped work. c AD 55-70?

444 1.81 J146 Gp 20 29 10 g
Modestus. Illustrated. Modestus style; the dog, stag and the trifoliate leaf are all on a stamped bowl from London, cf K52, Taf 42B; the leaf can be seen on 42D, and the rosette on 42B. The wreath is on 42C. c AD 50-65.

445 BKC J389 Gp 20 29 6 g
Modestus. Both the infilling and the straight wreath occur in the work of Modestus, cf K19, Taf 58b. c AD 50-65.

446 BKC J154 Gp 20 29 9 g
Modestus. A bowl in the Modestus style, cf H34, pl 51, 46: for the rosette, cf K52, Taf 43L; the wreath is on a signed bowl from London (ML 3431G), and the leaf tips too (cf K52, Taf 42B). c AD 50-65.

447 BKC E1097 Gp 17 29 38 g 220 mm .10e
Modestus. Another Modestus piece, cf Bird & Marsh 1978, fig 82, 68 for the layout. The osseous is O.2321, stamped by him from Nijmegen. c AD 50-65.

448 BKC T478 Gp 20 29 7 g
Modestus. Perhaps the Modestus workshop, based only on the infilling leaf. c AD 50-65.

449 BKC T322, T438 Gp 4 29 17 g
Modestus. Illustrated. Modestus style; his cordate stipuled leaf, cf La Nautique, fig 7, 3, signed, with the same acorns. c AD 50-65.

450 LWC J513 Gp 9 29 150 g 270 mm .09e
Modestus. Illustrated. Possibly from work by the Modestus group or his successors. The panel is made up from well-known types, and is used with the frond and infilling, cf K52, Taf 42B. The bud in the lower zone is on a signed bowl at Ascrburgium, cf Taf 38, 265. The festoon is on a signed bowl from London (ML 3431G), and is used with the central wreath motif is used as a tendril end, cf K52, Taf 42C. The small dog, O.1970 is the same as on no 164. c AD 50-65.

451 LWC J951 Gp 4 29 11 g
Modestus. The small cordate stipuled leaf is in work stamped by Aquitanus, cf Mary 1967, Taf 11 18; Ardacius, cf Davies Pryce 1947, pl XXV, 18, and Modestus, La Nautique, fig 7, 3. It is on a 129 with the small four-pronged motif used by the Muranus and Modestus workshops (Wroxeter). The bud is on a Crestio stamped bowl, cf Davies Pryce 1947, pl XXV, 2. This suggests that the Modestus workshop is the origin, see no 449, c AD 50-65.

452 BKC K457 Gp 5 29 9 g
Modestus style; his rosette, stamped at Nijmegen (cf Hull 1958, fig 75A), with roulette. For the frond, cf K52, Taf 40F; note the medallion, which is unusual. c AD 50-65.

Modestus/Aquitanus

453 COC 749 Gp 9 29 3 g
Modestus/Aquitanus. Volute on stand used on a bowl stamped by Aquitanus (ML 1931,68), and Modestus (Stamfield 1930, 8), if the latter was not the mould-maker for both. It also appeared on a stamped f29 of Mommo (Hermet Collection, Musée Fenaille, Rodex). c AD 50-65?

Modestus/Crestio

Three sherds taken as one vessel, with a small mould signature of Modestus. The gladiators are O.1016 & O.1020. The style is similar to one attributed to Crestio as bowl-maker, cf K19, Tafn 18 & 19, and perhaps this is another example of their relationship.

454 1.81 E1587 Gp 4 29 32 g
Modestus/Crestio. Illustrated. Gladiators, O.1016, but none of the other detail is diagnostic. The style is similar to one attributed to Crestio, cf K19, Tafn 18 & 19, but the mould-maker may have worked in the Modestus workshop. Probably the same bowl as no 455. c AD 50-65.

455 1.81 E1587 Gp 4 29 20 g
Modestus/Crestio. Gladiators, O.1016, probably the same bowl as nos 454 & 456. (See also no 455.) c AD 50-65.

456 GBS B373 Gp 20 29 10 g
Modestus/Crestio (see S253). Illustrated. See nos 310 & 32; a small mould signature of Modestus, almost certainly from the same bowl with the same gladiator, O.1016. c AD 50-65.

457 GBS A2153 Gp 1 29 72 g
Modestus/Crestio (see S101). Illustrated. Stamped OFCRESTI; Crestio was probably not a mould-maker, but bought in. This mould may be by Modestus who used a very similar bud, cf Hartley & Dickinson 1982, fig 44, D41. The poppy-heads are not really diagnostic, but cf K19, Taf 58, 1. c AD 50-65.

458 1.81 C376, G396 Gp 8 29 9 g
Modestus/Crestio. Illustrated. Stamped OFCRESTI; another mould from the Modestus workshop, with his blades, cf K52, Taf 43F. The four-pronged motif is on a 129 from the same combination at La Graufesenque, the medallion is previously unrecorded. For the festoon of K52, Taf 40G. c AD 50-65.

459 1.81 H1001 Gp 3 29 17 g
Modestus/Crestio. Illustrated. Modestus style: the four-pronged motif is on a bowl stamped by Crestio, but signed by a mould in the mould (La Graufesenque); for the bifid binding, cf K52, Taf 40F. In the lower zone: the medallion is at La Nautique (fig 7, 11); the berries at Ascrburgium (Taf 24, 180); the rosette is on another Crestio/Modestus confection (Sheepen 1971, Horace Calver collection); the bud is at La Nautique (loc cit); finally the bird is on a 130 in the style (K46, Taf 77, 2). c AD 50-65.

460 BKC J44, J49 Gp 12 29 12 g
Modestus/Crestio. The leaf is similar to that on no 407, but the design has closer connections with the Modestus workshop, which probably made the Crestio bowl, cf Davies Pryce 1932, pl XXVI, 2, see no 462. c AD 50-65.

461 BKC E1174 Gp 3 29 5 g
Modestus/Crestio. A related upper zone appears at Ascrburgium (fig 17, 122) the lower zone of which looks as if it could belong to the Modestus/Crestio combination. c AD 50-65.

462 BKC V109 Gp 8 29 134 g 200 mm .35e
Modestus/Crestio. Illustrated. See no 450 (same mould, same bowl?). c AD 50-65.

463 LWC R306 Gp 20 29 390 g
Modestus/Crestio. Illustrated. Another bowl from this mould has come from Colchester (Sheepen 1971, Horace Calver collection), and it is stamped by Crestio. The birds in the upper zone are on a bowl stamped by Modestus, La Nautique, fig 7, 11, those in the lower zone from no 3 there, on a signed Modestus piece. The wreath is known from bowls stamped by Crestio, cf K52, Taf 17A, and the astragalus binding is possibly that on the Mainz bowl, cf K19, Taf 18D. c AD 50-65.

Mommo

464 GBS B190 Gp 13 37 22 g
Mommo. Illustrated. Ovolo, similar to that of Mommo ( Winchester, WP 1971, 7 608 1999), but not certainly. The large buds were used on a bowl stamped by Rufinus, cf K19,
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There is no precise parallel for the lower zone trilobe. AD 50-65. Associated potter, La Graufesenque), and Darra, cf K19, Taf 32A. The capital with a Murranus? style of Murranus cf Hull 1958, fig 74, 3. The capital with a Murranus? and Murranus, cf K52, Taf 15C, and by Fedotus from the catalogue, it is shown on a Murranus bowl (cf Fiches & Freises 1976/77, VIII, fig 1, 1A; the four-pronged motif is well known, cf K52, Taf 44C, and for the bifid binding, cf K19, detail 6. The capital with a Murranus? style: the sleek dog is known on a stamped bowl from Mancetter (see S292). Illustrated. Stamped by Murranus: his group of animals, cf K52, Taf 44C; leaf, O.1920, cf Atkinson 1914, pl XII, 50. c AD 70-85.

Murranus

470 1.81 B226 Gp 4 20 29 360 g
Murranus (see S292). Illustrated. Stamped by Murranus: the small gadroons and the trifid frond appear in the work of an associated potter Celadus (Cluzel 15, cf Haslebos 1979); the frond is on a stamped bowl, cf Fiches & Freises 1976/77, fig 1, 1A; the four-pronged motif is well known, cf K52, Taf 44B, and for the bifid binding, cf K19, detail 6. c AD 50-65.

471 1.81 B5 Gp 20 29 11 g
Murranus. Illustrated. Murranus style: the sleek dog is known on a stamped bowl from Mancetter (see no 472); the biling dog and the hind from London (ML): for the cord, cf K52, Taf 44C; the striated rod is on a bowl in the style from Exeter (TS 72, AF2). The infilling is not commonly used, the bifid binding is as no 470. The palm leaf and rosette are new. c AD 50-65.

472 1.81 E699 Gp 10 29 33 g
Murranus. Illustrated. The greyhound is on an unusual stamped bowl of Murranus (Mancetter, 1980, MF IF13; pers comm Brenda Dickinson). While the hare is not in Oswald’s catalogue, it is shown on a Murranus bowl (cf Fiches & Freises 1976/77, VIII, fig 1, 1). c AD 50-65.

473 1.81 D2100 Gp 10 29 38 g 240 mm .14e
Murranus. Murranus style; his group of animals, cf K52, Taf 44C; leaf, cf Fiches & Freises 1976/77, VIII, fig 1, 1). c AD 50-65.

474 1.81 M129 Gp 10 29 126 g
Murranus (see S309). Basal zone only, with ligatured stamp |AN almost certainly the stamp of Murranus. c AD 50-65.

475 1.81 J239 Gp 7 29 52 g 180 mm .05e
Murranus. The compound leaf was used on stamped bowls by Murranus and his associated potters, Celadus and Fedotus. For the large bud in the Murranus style, cf Davies Pryce 1947, pl XXXVI, 7. The less common four-beaded binding is on a bowl from London (ML 29/9.2). c AD 50-65.

476 COC 342 Gp 20 29 8 g
Murranus. The wreath is close to that shown for Celadus and Murranus, cf K52, Taf 15C, and by Fedotus from Baginton. (See also no 475.) c AD 50-65.

477 1.81 B2075 Gp 3 29 120 g 240 mm .29e
Murranus? Illustrated. The trilobe leaf is on a bowl in the style of Murranus cf Hull 1958, fig 74, 3. The capital with a rosette was used on bowls stamped by Fedotus (an associated potter, La Graufesenque), and Darra, cf K19, Taf 32A. There is no precise parallel for the lower zone trilobe. c AD 50-65.

478 BKC J28, J223 Gp 20 29 8 g
Murranus. Murranus style; his medallion (signed, ML S443GH), bird, cf K19, Taf 59, 7, and frond, cf Dannell 1971, fig 126, 1 (style). c AD 50-65.

479 BKC D330 Gp 20 29 19 g
Murranus. Murranus style frond as at Verulamium (VCP BII, 20A). c AD 50-65.

480 BKC D404, D408 Gp 5 29 7 g
Murranus. Pinnate infilling similar to that used by the Murranus workshop. c AD 50-65.

481 BKC E1115 Gp 4 29 17 g
Murranus. Probably the Murranus workshop; his candelabrum and leaves (signed, London, ML S440GH). The binding and rosettes are on a mould-stamped bowl from Lake Farm (PM/HI HPS); the palm leaf is not clear, but cf K52, Taf 45D. c AD 50-65.

482 BKC E1006 Gp 5 29 5 g
Murranus. This is a version of the small four-pronged ornament used by Murranus and his associates, cf K52, Taf 44B, although this one is unbound and seems a little larger, see no 470. c AD 50-65.

483 BKC V53 Gp 14 29 5 g
Murranus. Murranus style; his frond, cf Fiches & Freises 1976/77, fig 1.1A. For the leaf, cf K19, Taf 59, detail 13. c AD 50-65.

485 BKC V772 Gp 4 29 19 g
Murranus. Probably a Murranus bowl, cf K52, Taf 44C. c AD 50-65.

486 BKC A U/S Gp 20 29 9 g 200 mm .07e
Murranus. Stamp of Murranus; his dolphin, O.2389, used on a London bowl (ML 30.9/1) with a mould stamp. The infilling was widely used in his designs. The rosette is uncommon, but appears on a 129 in the style from Richborough (AML 78304981). c AD 50-65.

Passienius

487 LWC L489 Gp 5 37 25 g 140 mm .14e
Passienius. Illustrated. The glyphon is O.881, the dolphin, O.2390. Very similar medallions are on a stamped 129 by Passienius from La Graufesenque, with the same glyphon and a bear. The basal wreath is on a stamped Passienius 129 from London (basilica LCT84), and the large trifid motif is shown on another stamped bowl from Rotwell, cf K19, Taf 53B. c AD 70-85.

Patricius

488 BKC V1163 Gp 21 37 18 g 230 mm .05e
Patricius. Probably the Patricius ovolo; the frond is on a bowl in his style from Caerwent (Pound Lane, 457). c AD 75-90.

Primus

489 CPS 816 Gp 18 29 12 g
Primus. Illustrated. Probably by a mould maker for Primus. The rosette is made up of four trifoliate motifs, cf K19, Taf 65C (where a like rosette may be in the medallion, together with the small rosette), and detail 39. The frond is known to appear on his bowls (stamped at La Graufesenque). c AD 50-65.
Decorated South Gaulish samian

Sabinus iii.

Illustrated. The figures are shown for Sabinus, cf Stanfield 1937, detail 41, 43 & 44. c AD 50-70.

Sabinus iii.

Illustrated. The figures are shown for Sabinus, cf Stanfield 1937, fig 10, details 41, 43 & 44. c AD 50-70.

Sabinus iii.

Illustrated. The figures are shown for Sabinus, cf Stanfield 1937, detail 41, 43 & 44. c AD 50-70.

Sabinus iii.

Illustrated. The figures are shown for Sabinus, cf Stanfield 1937, detail 41, 43 & 44. c AD 50-70.

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Illustrated. The figures are shown for Sabinus, cf Stanfield 1937, detail 41, 43 & 44. c AD 50-70.

Sabinus iii.

Illustrated. The figures are shown for Sabinus, cf Stanfield 1937, detail 41, 43 & 44. c AD 50-70.

Sabinus iii.

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Sabinus iii.

Illustrated. The figures are shown for Sabinus, cf Stanfield 1937, detail 41, 43 & 44. c AD 50-70.

Sabinus iii.

Illustrated. The figures are shown for Sabinus, cf Stanfield 1937, detail 41, 43 & 44. c AD 50-70.
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Secundus

517 1.81 E816 Gp 10 30 70 g 150 mm .10e

Secundus. Illustrated. The ovoło has been cut off, but is that of Secundus (see no 518). It has previously been recorded from London (ML 17523/1790G) and of Oswald 1948a, pl II. 1. The small leaf motif was used by Secundus, cf H34, pl 12, 12. That vessel also has a larger trif'd leaf motif, which appears on the London bowl. c AD 55-70?

518 BKC E946 Gp 5 30 4 g 170 mm .07e

Secundus. Illustrated. This ovoło is similar to that of Secundus, cf H34, pl 72, 12 (see no 517). c AD 55-70.

Secundus ii

519 BKC G25 Gp 17 37 12 g 200 mm .05e

Secundus. The leaves, and the hare O.2096 occur in the work of Secundus, cf K19, Taf 73, detail 16 and Taf 74E. c AD 75-90.

Senicio

520 1.81 B1985 Gp 4 29 2 g 230 mm .05e

Senicio. The compound bud in the upper zone is similar to one in a style occurring on bowls stamped by Senicio (Bagendon Ditches, 1984), together with the four-beaded binding, cf K19, Taf 77L. He was fond of this scroll style. c AD 45-60.

521 GBS A2342 Gp 9 29 86 g

Senicio. Illustrated. The lower zone is similar to one used by Senicio, cf K19, Taf 76D. The straited rod is detail 50. c AD 50-65.

522 1.81 E612 Gp 4 29 36 g

Senicio. Illustrated. The pair of leaves in the lower zone were used on bowls stamped by Senicio, cf K19, Taf 75, 4 & 5, and on a bowl in his style from Colchester (P5 71 II (2)). The spiky bud was used on a Licinus bowl, cf Dannell 1988, 21. For the berry cluster, cf K19, Taf 76D. The astragalus binding is on a bowl in the Senicio style from Bagendon (Ditches, 1984, 336). c AD 45-60.

523 LWC J1319 Gp 3 29 204 g 200 mm .28e

Senicio (see S471). Illustrated. Stamped SENICIO. FEC; the bud in the upper zone is at Valkenburg (Glaskerken 1940-44, aab 56, 2); the fine bif'd binding is on a bowl in his style from Bagendon (Ditches, 1984); the elongated berries are shown by Knorr (K52, Taf 59F). The leaf is shown with a Mascus ovoło from La Graufesenque, cf H34, pl 70, 3, and appears on a bowl stamped IMLI from Locutre. c AD 45-60.

524 1.81 K444 Gp 18 29 24 g

Senicio. Illustrated. Senicio style; from the same mould as the Armishe bowl, cf K19, Taf 76B. c AD 45-60.

525 BKC D345 Gp 17 29 6 g

Senicio. Senicio style; the bud is on a bowl in his style from Bagendon (Ditches, 1984). The leaf is on a bowl with a Senicio signature from Cluzei 15 (La Graufesenque). The goose is O.2244. c AD 50-65.

526 LCS J119 Gp 14 29 37 g

Senicio. Senicio style; he used the large and small leaf, cf K52, Taf 57, and K19, Taf 76F. c AD 50-65.

527 LCS A265 Gp 13 29 9 g

Senicio. Senicio style; his bud and infilling, cf Glaskerken 1940-44, aab 56, 2 (and perhaps the same rosette). The ivy leaf is similar to but apparently smaller than that from Richborough, cf Davies Pryce 1932, pl XII, 2. A rubbing of the bowl, no 1 there, shows the drawing to be incorrect, the petals are solid, and the centre hollow with an offset dot as here. The large ivy leaf is known from Asltingen, cf K52, Taf 57O. c AD 50-65.

528 LCS B664 Gp 16 29 19 g 200 mm .06e

Senicio. Knorr (K19) attributes the leaf to Namus & Volus (and cf Taf 93B), which could more easily be by Senicio, cf Glaskerken 1940-44, aab 56, 2 stamped by Senicio for the current leaf. This may not be the only group using it; it appears from La Graufesenque (Musée Fenaille, Rodez) on a bowl with connections to Mommo, and ultimately Modestus. c AD 50-65?

Severus

529 1.81 K2 Gp 20 37 6 g

Severus. This looks like the smaller of the two versions of the Severus ovoło (stamped from Colchester & Nettleton Scrub). c AD 70-85.

530 BUC C1112 Gp 18 37 12 g

Severus. c AD 75-90.

531 GBS B63 Gp 20 37 85 g

Severus. Illustrated. Severus ovoło, see no 529; the basal wreath is used as a pendant (ML). c AD 70-85.

532 1.81 C1847 Gp 10 37 9 g 170 mm .05e

Severus. Severs ovoło, see no 531, with bow of arche's. c AD 75-90.

533 BKC J187 Gp 12 29 19 g 180 mm .07e

Severus. Illustrated. Severus style; his corbate stipulated leaf and binding (mould-stamped 63, ML S496L). c AD 75-90.

534 BKC J476 Gp 17 37 14 g 190 mm .05e

Severus. Severus ovoło; there are many examples from London, but the ovoło seems different from no 529, the tip being larger. c AD 75-90.

535 BKC J49, J718 Gp 12 37 1 g

Severus. Severus ovoło, see no 531; the palmate leaf appears with it at London (ML 2519G). c AD 75-90.

536 BKC J283 Gp 9 37 6 g 190 mm .05e

Severus. Severus ovoło with the larger tip, see no 534. The leaf motif is known (Verulamium, VCP.23 Bill). c AD 75-90.

537 BKC J30 Gp 14 37 11 g

Severus. Severus style; the fan and bud are on a f29 from London, cf K52, Taf 83B. The lion is an O.1447 type, the leaf is new. c AD 75-90.

538 LWC B476 Gp 5 29 19 g 180 mm .05e

Severus. Illustrated. Severus style, cf Hartley 1972, fig 89, D08, for the hare and infilling. c AD 75-90.

539 LWC J1435 Gp 3 29 13 g

Severus. Illustrated. Severus style; his hare, O.2105, the corbate stipulated leaf is on a f29 with the festoon from Verulamium (cf Hartley 1972, fig 89.68). The diagonal panels are shown by Knorr (K53, Taf 53) and no 538 here. They are also used with the lanceolate leaf by lustus (York). The top of the lanceolate infilling can be seen on the Rottweil bowl, cf K52, Taf 83A. c AD 75-90.

C Silv[ius] Pat[ricius]

540 BKC H15 Gp 20 29 17 g 260 mm .10e


Sulpicius/Sabinius iv

541 BKC T216 Gp 21 37 5 g 200 mm .03e

Sulpicius/Sabinius iv. Illustrated. Ovoło attributed to Sulpicius (stamped; Wilderspool, 1966, in Dickinson & Hartley 1992), and Sabinius iv (stamped, London BM MS89). The gryphon is O.879. c AD 75-95.

542 LWC B202 Gp 20 37 23 g 180 mm .05e

Sulpicius/Sabinius iv. The nearest ovolo recorded is that of Sulpicius, see no 541. c AD 75-95.

T-1

543 GBS A2194 Gp 13 29 88 g 250 mm .05e

T-1. Illustrated. A very similar upper zone, possibly with a different rosette, is found from La Graufesenque (Rodez, Musée Fenaille), stamped by Niger. The leaf in the lower zone was used by Patricius, cf K59, Taf 65, 4. It appears with a version of the common Frontinus rosette ovoło at Richborough (AML 7930596, and with his trident tongue ovoło from Verulamium (1958, Insula XIV). He used the upper zone
Fig 2.3 South Gaulish samian rubbings: nos 11, 12, 14, 17, 19, 20. 1:1. [Page 15]
Fig 2.4 South Gaulish samian rubbings: nos 27, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35. 1:1.
Fig 2.5 South Gaulish samian rubbings nos 38, 46, 47, 48, 50, 54, 46, 50, 34, 1, Fig. 16
Fig 2.8 South Gaulish samian rubbings: nos 116, 125, 146, 147, 152, 153. 1:1.
Fig 2.9 South Gaulish samian rubbings: nos 156, 157, 158, 160, 161.
Fig 2.10 South Gaulish samian rubbings: nos 163, 164, 167. [Page 20]
Fig. 2.11 South Gaulish samian: nos. 168, 169, 172, 174, 175, 180. 1:1.
Fig 2.12 South Gaulish samian sherdings: nos 181, 182, 185, 187, 189, 191.
Fig 2.13 South Gaulish samian rubbings: nos 193, 199, 200, 202, 205, 206. 1:1.
Fig 2.14 South Gaulish samian (210, 211, 214, 215, 217).
Fig 2.15 South Gaulish samian rubbings: nos 221, 222, 225, 230, 231, 232, 233, 236. 1:1. [Pages 22-23]
Fig 2.16 South Gaulish samian impressions: nos 240, 241, 243. 1:1. [Page 23]
Fig 2.17 South Gaulish samian rubbings: nos 244, 245, 248, 249, 257. 1:1.
Fig 2.18 South Gaulish samian
nos 259, 260, 263, 270, 275.
Fig 2.19 South Gaulish samian rubbings: nos 276, 277, 281, 282. 1:1. [Page 24]
Fig 2.20 South Gaulish samian rubbings: nos 283, 285, 286, 289.
Fig 2.21 South Gaulish samian rubbings: nos 290, 291, 292, 295, 304, 306. 1:1.

[Pages 24-25]
Fig 2.22 South Gaulish samian rubbings: nos 315, 319, 326, 327. 1:1.
Fig 2.23 South Gaulish samian rubbings: nos 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 338.
Fig 2.24 South Gaulish samian rubbing: nos 343, 345, 346, 352, 354, 356, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364.
Fig 2.25 South Gaulish samian wares: nos 366, 368, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 380. 1:1. [Page 27]
Fig 2.26 South Gaulish samian rublings: nos 381, 382.
Fig 2.27 South Gaulish samian rubbings: nos 385, 386, 388, 391, 392, 393, 395, 397, 397. [Page 28]
Fig 2.28 South Gaulish samian rubbings: nos 400, 402, 406, 408, 410, 413, 416, 418, 419. 1:1.
Fig 2.29 South Gaulish samian rumpings: nos 421, 423, 424, 425, 427, 428, 428. 1:1.
Fig 2.30 South Gaulish samian rubbings: nos 430, 432, 435, 440, 441. 1:1.
Fig 2.31 South Gaulish samian
1:1. [Page 30]
Fig 2.32 South Gaulish samian
Fig 2.33 South Gaulish samian rubbings: nos 463, 464, 466, 469, 470. 1:1.
Fig 2.34 South Gaulish samian rubbings: nos 471, 472, 477, 481. 1:1. [Page 31]
Fig 2.35 South Gaulish samian rubbings: nos 487, 489, 490, 498, 501, 506. 1:1.

[Pages 31-32]
Fig 2.36 South Gaulish samian
rubbings nos 507, 509, 511, 513, 516. 1:1.
Fig 2.37 South Gaulish samian: nos 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525. 1:1.
Fig 2.38 South Gaulish samian rubbings: nos 531, 533, 538, 539, 541, 543. 1:1.

[Pages 33-34 & 74]
Fig 2.39 South Gaulish samian rubbings: nos 545, 546, 547, 548, 551, 553, 554, 555, 553.
Fig 2.40 South Gaulish samian mbbings: no 559 1:1.
Fig 2.41 South Gaulish samian rubbings: nos 560, 562, 563. 1:1. [Page 74]
Decorated South Gaulish samian

frond (London, ML 6614L). The leaf was also used by Calvisus (La Graufesenque), who also used the frond (Hofheim), and the small lanceolate leaf (Richborough). c AD 65-80.

544 BKC G155 Gp 5 29 9 g
T-1. A small bowl in the style of the T-1 group, which used all of the details. The rosette is similar to that on no 295. c AD 60-85?

545 BKC V267 Gp 20 29 25 g
T-1. Illustrated. This code has been given to a large group of potters (cf Mugny 2.5), who used moulds with a cohesive collection of decorative details, and whose work appears in the collection published by Hermet (H34). The frond was widely used on their pots. c AD 55-70.

546 BKC V279 Gp 14 29 13 g
T-1. Illustrated. The dog is an O.2033 type, used on bowls stamped by Castus, Niger, Maturinus, Mommo & Quintus, among others, cf particularly Atkinson 1914, pl IV, 18, stamped by Mommo. The coggled medallion appears on f29s with the Niger stamp from La Graufesenque. c AD 55-70.

547 LWC K441, K548 Gp 9 29 11 g
T-1. Illustrated. The leaf appears on a f29 at Rodez (Musée Fénalile), stamped by Felix (retrògrade), and that is a small bowl too. The leaf also appears in the work of Luccoeus, cf K19, Taf 48, detail 3, and in the work of Bassus & Coelus, cf K19, Taf 13, detail 5, and they probably inherited the ‘propellor’ (see no 552), although theirs is smaller. Bassus & Coelus and Luccoeus had wide connections, and a third party may be responsible. c AD 55-70.

548 BKC K346 Gp 5 29 76 g 280 mm .06e
T-1. Illustrated. The dog, O.2033 was used on bowls stamped by Castus, Maturenus, Mommo, Niger and Quintio. Of these, Niger used a frieze, cf K52, Taf 47D. c AD 55-70.

549 CPS 643 Gp 18 29 49 240 mm .07e
T-1. Illustrated. This style has been associated with the later work of the Bassus & Coelus group, cf K52, Taf 58. The upper zone motif is seen in the style from La Graufesenque, cf H34, pl 117, 7; the straight wreath is at Ascula (Taf 80, 453); the lower zone is on a stamped bowl from La Graufesenque (G50-54, 8011); the basal wreath is on another there (G50-54). Note that both the upper zone and the basal wreath also appear in the work of Calvisus, usually on f37. c AD 55-70.

550 1.81 G1314 Gp 16 29 21 g
T-1. This bowl has detail connected with the T-1 group, but most of it is reduced in size, cf K52, Taf 8, and Taf 58. c AD 60-80.

551 BKC J299 Gp 9 29 4 g
T-1. Illustrated. T-1 style, as on f29s stamped by Bassus & Coelus; their poppy-heads, cf K19, Taf 13L. The rosette is shown there as detail 10, and the leaf (also used by Calvisus), as detail 21. c AD 55-70.

552 BKC T228 Gp 20 29 20 g
T-1. The ‘propellor’ motif was used on bowls stamped by Bassus, cf K52, Taf 8B. It was probably devolved to the Bassus & Coelus mould-maker, cf H34, pl 56, 16. c AD 55-70.

553 BKC K386 Gp 5 29 116 g 240 mm .15e
T-1. Illustrated. T-1 style, as on f29s stamped by Bassus & Coelus; their poppy-heads, cf K19, Taf 13, detail 22, and straight wreath, detail 4. Note the tendril binding. c AD 55-70.

554 BKC T578 Gp 20 29 116 g 240 mm .15e
T-1. Illustrated. Bassus & Coelus stamped bowls in this style; their poppy-heads, cf K19, Taf 13L, here with a large stratified rod. The motif below is detail 21. c AD 55-70.

555 BKC G377 Gp 9 29 18 g
T-1. Wreath used on bowls stamped by Bassus & Coelus, cf K19, Taf 13, 21, Calvisus (Catterick, 1959, publication forthcoming), and Senicio, cf K19, Taf 75, 19. This version probably belongs to one of the first two mentioned. c AD 55-70.

556 MID 1147 Gp 20 37 5 g
T-1. The wreath motif was used by both Bassus & Coelus and Calvisus (cf K19, Taf 13 detail 21 and Vichy respectively). c AD 65-80?

557 BKC E249, E909 Gp 5 29 17 g
T-1. Two sherds taken as one bowl on the basis of small beads in bead-row. The details are mostly connected with the workshop(s) stamping bowls with the Felix name. The hare is on a Colchester bowl, cf Hull 1958, fig 101, 4. The medallion and rosette are on a bowl stamped FELICISM from La Graufesenque (Musée Fénalile). The blades are on a bowl stamped Aquitanus from La Graufesenque (T79), and on a bowl in the Bassus & Coelus style from La Graufesenque, cf H34, pl 62, 14. The short column is on a bowl in the Modestus style from Southwark, cf Bird & Marsh 1978, fig 30.23. c AD 50-65.

T-2

558 1.81 K434 Gp 9 29 63 g
T-2. The combination of the palmate leaf and the distinctive trifid motif together with the small bird, belongs to a group of bowls in the Hermet collection, the majority of which are signed by Mommo. For the moment this group has been assigned the code T-2. The small trifid wreath motif was used on bowls stamped by Niger, cf H34, pl 63, 23 and Lucceius (La Graufesenque). c AD 55-70.

C Val[erius] Alb[anus]/M Crestio

559 1.81 B1607 Gp 7 37 25 g
C Val[erius] Alb[anus]/M Crestio. Illustrated. Ovolo used by C Val[erius] Alb[anus] and M Crestio. One Albasus version is smaller than the original by about 20%, cf Hull 1958, fig 4.8 and is used here. The lion is O.1400 type, the stag is similar to O.1738 but the antlers are very light. The putto is a reduced O.436, and the man with goat, O.548. The putto and wreath are on a tab-stamped bowl from Richborough (cf Davies Price 1949, LXXXI.44). The lion is on a bowl with the ovolo from London (ML 4860G), the stag too (ML 44495). c AD 75-90.

560 BKC J176 Gp 17 37 9 g

561 BKC V1102 Gp 8 37 102 g
C Val[erius] Alb[anus]/M Crestio. Two sherds treated as one vessel. Probably by C Val[erius] Alb[anus]; his archer, on a stamped bowl from London (ML GH), and the lanceolate leaf is on one of his bowls from Richborough, cf Simpson 1968, pl LXXX, 22. The pendant was used by him, and particularly by M Crestio with whom he shared an ovolo, see no 550. c AD 75-90.

562 BKC V1069 Gp 20 37 29 g 220 mm .05e
C Val[erius] Alb[anus]/M Crestio. Illustrated. Ovolo used by M Crestio and C Val[erius] Alb[anus], see no 560. The leaf is with the ovolo on a bowl from Winchester (BS 5435). c AD 75-90.

563 LWC J339 Gp 14 37 8 g

Vitalis ii

564 1.81 B1096 Gp 10 37 4 g
Vitalis ii. Perhaps the ovolo of Vitalis ii (stamped Dalkeith College, Kettering Museum). c AD 70-90.

565 1.81 G2884 Gp 9 37 6 g
Vitalis ii. The ovolo attributed to Vitalis ii, see no 564. c AD 70-90.

566 1.81 G2319 Gp 10 37 11 g 200 mm .07e
Vitalis ii. Perhaps the ovolo of Vitalis ii (see no 564). c AD 75-90.

Volus

567 COC 887 Gp 5 29 84 g
Volus. Probably the same volute as no 453 on a different stand, cf Oswald 1951, fig 1.13, signed by Volus. c AD 50-65?
Decorated Central and East Gaulish samian

by Joanna Bird

The catalogue of decorated samian from the excavations in Colchester of 1971-86 includes 711 mould-decorated sherds from Central and East Gaul (nos 568-1288). These range from large portions of bowls to small fragments, but virtually all the sherds listed below have some detail which can be identified, even though they cannot all be assigned to a potter or style. In addition to these imported wares there are five sherds from the Colchester samian workshop.

The graph (Fig 2.42) shows the distribution of samian by date, and the general outline follows the usual pattern for British sites.\(^1\) This pattern is apparently governed by variations in samian supply rather than by differing levels of occupation, as Marsh (1981) has demonstrated. Where the Colchester graph differs slightly from the norm is in the somewhat higher proportions of early 2nd-century samian from Trier and Rheinzabern; the figures here are closest to those from London, presumably reflecting Colchester's importance and, especially in the later period, its convenient position for Rhineland trade.

Central Gaul

The products of Les Martres-de-Veyre make up 16.4% of the total. Most are of Trajanic-Hadrianic date, and all the common potters are represented. By far the most numerous is X-13, with a possible maximum of 39 bowls; some of them, however, consist only of small sherds. Next are Drusus I (a possible maximum of 14 bowls), X-9 (12) and Igocatus (8), and the Hadrianic-early Antonine potter Satus/Cottus (8). There is a single example of a Dr 29 (or 29/37), perhaps by Rogers' (1974) potter P-10 (no 670); apart from four sherds of Dr 30, the remainder are all of Dr 37.

Lezoux products make up 60.4% of the total, of which over a quarter are Antonine vessels by Cinnamus and associated potters; however, many of these sherds are again very small, and it is not possible to calculate the number of Cinnamus bowls at all precisely. The usual potters are represented, and the larger factories in some quantity; they include the Hadrianic Libertus-Butrio group (a possible maximum of 14 vessels, including two examples of the beaker form Déch 64), the Hadrianic-early Antonine Quintilianus (17) and Sacer-Attianus (27) groups, and the mid- to late Antonine potters Paternus II (13), Iullinus (10 or 11) and the Doeccos-Casurius group (42).

The Lezoux wares include several unusual and interesting vessels, notably an eccentric architectural design perhaps by Servus II or Iullinus (no 989) and various bowls sharing elements from a number of later potters (nos 949-951 & 973). There are also eleven bowls with mould stamps or signatures, though none of these adds significantly to the potters' known repertoires; they comprise five bowls by Cinnamus (nos 811, 816, 821, 825 & 875) and single bowls by Albucius (no 934), Arcanus (no 704), Mercator II (no 974), Paternus I (no 978), Paternus II (no 967) and Priscus (no 977). A further Cinnamus sherd has a bowl finisher's stamp of Primanus (no 876). Finally, a small number of bowls should be noted which add to the repertoires of some relatively uncommon potters, such as an anonymous but very distinctive Hadrianic potter (no 685), Libertus (iii) (nos 939-940), Paternus (iv) (nos 796-797) and Sissus II (nos 784-785).

East Gaul

The East Gaulish decorated samian ranges in date from the early 2nd century to the mid-3rd, and includes products of all the major factories; a similar range of sources and dates is shown by the stamped vessels (pp 120-36). The amount of early (Trajanic-early Antonine) material is particularly interesting, and includes workshops whose products usually only occur in Britain as occasional finds of single vessels.

\(^1\) The graph is not strictly comparable with those shown by Marsh, as his also include the South Gaulish samian, which lowers the overall percentages in the 2nd century, and slightly increases the figures for the period AD 100-110 on our graph. However, the overall pattern remains a valid comparison; and the closest parallel for the 2nd century, not surprisingly, is his graph for Verulamium (1981, fig 11.8, no 6).
The earliest of these is the Satto-Saturninus group, who were active at Chézy and other sites in the early 2nd century; there are sherds of five of their bowls in the assemblage. Next come two or three vessels of Werkstatt I at Trier, and nine or ten from its later offshoot at Sinzig. There seems no reason not to regard the Sinzig bowls as imports,² despite their rarity otherwise in Britain, their presence here, where there are also Satto-Saturninus and early Trier products, and a relatively high number of bowls made at La Madeleine, suggests some specific if small-scale trade between Colchester and the Moselle-Rhine area during the first half of the 2nd century.

There are some 18 decorated bowls from La Madeleine (2.5% of the total), equivalent to almost half the number of La Madeleine bowls in the large Museum of London collection (published in Benmann 1986). Most of the Madeleine potters are anonymous, and Ricken (1934) distinguished the various styles according to the ovolos used. Other 2nd-century potteries represented include Lavoye in the Argonne, with single bowls of Germanus and probably Tribunus, and Blickweiler, with three bowls of the Cambo group. There is also some Antonine material from Trier (eleven bowls by various Werkstatt II and associated potters, and one of Dexter) and Rheinzabern (one or two bowls of Cobnertus, and single bowls of Janu I and Reginus I).

The samian dating from the late 2nd century onwards all comes from Trier or Rheinzabern; including all the 2nd-century material, Trier wares make up 5.5% of the total, and Rheinzabern 11.4%. From the turn of the century, the dating of individual vessels becomes more difficult, partly because of the lack of close dating for the potters, partly because of the evidence from both factories suggesting some reuse of earlier moulds towards the middle of the 3rd century; moulding, footrings, and the quality of fabric and finish have to be taken into account as well as the identity of the mould-makers (see Bird 1986, 142-7). Several of the bowls of Trier and Rheinzabern mould-makers, who themselves date from the late 2nd to early 3rd century, are likely to be of somewhat later date, as noted in the catalogue entries (nos 1178-1181, 1210, 1213, 1217 & 1235).

There is a significant amount of samian of specifically 3rd-century date, for which a close British parallel is provided by the late group from St Magnus House, London (Bird 1986). The 3rd-century Trier potters include Afer (five bowls), Paternianus and the Primatus group (three bowls each) and Atillus and Dubitatus-Dubitus (one bowl each). The Rheinzabern potters of this date include the Julius I and Julius II groups (a maximum of ten bowls each), Primitivus (two or three), Victor I (two) and Marcellinus (one).

Several of the Trier and Rheinzabern bowls have mould stamps: two each of B F Alto (nos 1207-1208) and Paternianus (nos 1188-1189), and single bowls of Comitialis III (no 1216), Comitialis IV (no 1217), Comitialis V (no 1219), Primitivus I (no 1238), Julius II (no 1241) and Victor I (no 1250).

Colchester

The five sherds of Colchester samian came from three sites, and were all in the style of Potter A. In such a large assemblage, the low number of finds indicates the essentially small scale of decorated samian manufacture in Colchester. Now that Potter C can be identified, as a Sinzig potter, the dating imposed by links with Sinzig and the earlier Trier potters need no longer apply to the Colchester workshop. Neither Potter A nor Potter B is easy to date stylistically; among other idiosyncrasies, a number of their figure-types show features which suggest that they have been copied from barbotine motifs, rather than from other samian. However, some of the potters making plain ware at Colchester (eg Cunopactus: cf Storey et al 1989, 37) were making such forms as Walters 79 and Ludowici Tx, not introduced in Central Gaul before c AD 160: so an Antonine, and perhaps mid- to later Antonine, date seems likely for samian manufacture at Colchester in general.

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I would like to thank Brenda Dickinson, who has solved a number of problems concerning Lezoux potters, and made many helpful comments which have been incorporated into the catalogue entries. I am grateful too to Roland Sauvaget, who kindly discussed the attribution of no 989. I would also like to thank Robin Symonds and Sue Wade, for inviting me to study this large and interesting assemblage, for their kindness and hospitality during my visits to Colchester, and Andy Roper, for his skill and patience in deciphering and organising my very untidy notes.

Catalogue

The catalogue of decorated Central and East Gaulish samian is published in full, but limited resources have restricted the illustrations to pieces which are of particular importance. These include most of the pieces from stamped moulds, those which add significantly to the known motifs or designs of individual potters or workshops, and those which show other unusual or interesting features.

The catalogue is arranged by factory, and then chronologically by potter or workshop. Where several pieces are attributed to the same potter, they have been further listed by site. Unattributed pieces are listed separately at the end of each factory, again as much in chronological order as possible. The names of the Central Gaulish potters are largely those given in Rogers 1974 (based on Stanfield & Simpson 1958), but lower-case Roman numerals in brackets refer to additional potters listed in the Leeds Index of potters’ stamps. The abbreviations used are given here on p 500.

For key to forms, see p 14.

Catalogue

Decorated Central and East Gaulish samian

Central Gaul

Les Martres-de-Veyre (MV)

568 1.81 G4336 Gp 9 37

X-2. The basal wreath is on S&S pl 4, 41. c AD 100-125

2 Hull, writing before the publication of the Sinzig factory (Fischer 1969), ascribed earlier finds of this style to a third Colchester potter, Potter C, mainly on the basis of several finds at the samian kiln site in Colchester, and the relatively poor finish of the bowls which is a feature of Sinzig ware (Hull 1963, 74; Fischer 1969, 16-24). The subsequent suggestion that these bowls were imported has not been universally accepted; this question is fully discussed, together with the results of recent analyses of bowls and clays, in Storey et al 1989.
Chapter 2: Samian

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589 LWC M113 Gp 9 37
X-2. The ovolo and border are on S&S pl 4, 41, the cockerel on pl 5, 47. c AD 100-125

570 1.81 G1311 Gp 16 37
X-2 (probably). Illustrated. The wreath was regularly used by X-2 (eg S&S pl 4, 38), and he also used the twig motif in similar arrangements (pl 9, 109-115 & 116). None of the figures can be identified in his work, though the hunter in buckskin (possibly O.779) would fit with his often over-large figures. The animals are a lion or leopard, and probably a stag (O.1772), superimposed to give a busy effect. c AD 100-125

571 BKC K988 Gp 20 37
X-2 (probably). The figure is on S&S pl 2, 12, by X-1. The wreath and column were used by X-2 (pl 3, 21). c AD 100-125

572 BKC K716 Gp 20 37
X-2 (probably). The lattice column and wreath are on S&S pl 3, 21. c AD 100-125

573 1.81 B713 Gp 10 37
240 mm .10e
— This ovolo (Rogers B28) was used at Les Martres by X-2 and Drusus I (X-3). Lead rivet repairs. c AD 100-125

574 1.81 G2500 Gp 20 37
200 mm .10e
— The ovolo (Rogers B28) was used at Les Martres by X-2 and Drusus I (X-3). c AD 100-125

575 BUC H751 Gp 18 37
220 mm .06e
— This ovolo (Rogers B28) was used at Les Martres by X-2 and Drusus I (X-3). c AD 100-125

576 1.81 B682 Gp 12 37
Drusus I (X-3). The ovolo, beaded saltire and acanthus are on S&S pl 10, 124. The bud is on pl 10, 126, the wreath on pl 10, 125, and the beaded circles on pl 10, 127. Lead rivet repair. c AD 100-125

577 1.81 B950 Gp 12 37
Drusus I (X-3). S&S pl 10, 126, has the same arrangement of these motifs, and may be from the same mould. The Colchester sherd shows that the saltire with acanthus and buds is repeated on the other side of the panel with the Pan and leaf tendrils. c AD 100-125

578 1.81 K377 Gp 18 37
Drusus I (X-3). The same arrangement of arcade, column, acanthus, double leaf, anchor motif, rosettes and the cupid is on Terrisse 1968, pl 5, 123. On this bowl the column is flanked by beadrows. The Bacchus and ovolo are on pl 5, 10059. c AD 100-125

579 BKC J166 Gp 12 37
190 mm .17e
Drusus I (X-3). Vine leaf scroll similar to Terrisse 1968, pl 5, 10075, with Drusus' characteristic rosette and usual ovolo (S&S pl 16, 202). c AD 100-125

580 BKC K100 Gp 20 37
180 mm .23e
Drusus I (X-3). The same arrangement of ovolo motif, wreath and leaves, gladiators and basal wreath is on Terrisse 1968, pl 4, 101. c AD 100-125

581 BKC K120 Gp 17 37
Drusus I (X-3). The seated figure and snake and tripod motif are on S&S pl 10, 121, the wreath on pl 12, 150, and the beads and rosette are his usual ones. c AD 100-125

582 BKC K932 Gp 8 37
Drusus I (X-3). The gladiator is on S&S pl 13, 157. c AD 100-125

583 BKC K663 Gp 14 37
Drusus I (X-3). The acanthus is on S&S pl 13, 164. c AD 100-125

584 BUC H697 Gp 18 37
Drusus I (X-3). The ovolo motif and rosette are on S&S pl 14, 173. c AD 100-125

585 LWC B399 Gp 16 37
Drusus I (X-3). Illustrated. S&S pl 13, 168, has the ovolo, festoons and pendants, and a scroll which is identical except for the bifid leaves on the Colchester bowl. The band of rosettes is on pl 15, 183. c AD 100-125

586 LWC K211 Gp 18 37
200 mm .02e
Drusus I (X-3). The ovolo, beads and anchor motif are on S&S pl 11, 129. Burnt. c AD 100-125

587 LWC M111 Gp 9 37
220 mm .05e
Drusus I (X-3). S&S pl 11, 141, has the ovolo, wreath, rosette and gladiator in the same arrangement. c AD 100-125

588 LWC M113 Gp 9 37
Drusus I (X-3). The figure is on S&S pl 12, 150, and the anchor motif on pl 12, 152. c AD 100-125

589 LWC M115 Gp 9 37
Drusus I (X-3). Anchor wreath and acanthus saltire as S&S pl 10, 121. The figure is probably the gladiator on pl 10, 127. c AD 100-125

590 1.81 G809 Gp 20 37
Igocatus (X-4). The leaf tendrill is on S&S pl 17, 213, with this border and rosette. The figure is on pl 17, 222, with the same ovolo. c AD 100-125

591 BKC H265 Gp 20 37
Igocatus (X-4). The wavy line and rosette are on S&S pl 18, 225, the tendrill on pl 18, 227, and the festoon on pl 18, 225. c AD 100-125

592 BKC J31 Gp 20 37
220 mm .10e
Igocatus (X-4). The ovolo is on S&S pl 18, 223. c AD 100-125

593 BKC J106 Gp 12 37
Igocatus (X-4). The border and rosette are on S&S pl 18, 229. c AD 100-125

594 BKC J253 Gp 9 37
Igocatus (X-4). The border and seated figure are on S&S pl 18, 223. The tier of cups panel is on pl 19, 239, the Perseus and rosette are on pl 19, 238, and the ring is on pl 19, 240. Burnt. c AD 100-125

595 BKC K111 Gp 20 37
180 mm .19e
Igocatus (X-4). The ovolo, tier of cups, border, crown motif and vase are on S&S pl 19, 239. The single festoon and head are on pl 18, 228, the leaf-cross on pl 18, 224. c AD 100-125

596 BUC B19 Gp 15 37
Igocatus (X-4). The leaf on the tier of cups and the scroll are on S&S pl 17, 219. The basket is on pl 17, 210, and the ovolo and border on pl 17, 209. c AD 100-125

597 COC 334 Gp 37
Igocatus (X-4). The ovolo, border, rosette and panther mask are on S&S pl 18, 225. c AD 100-125

598 1.81 D536 Gp 20 37
200 mm .02e
Rosette Potter. The ovolo, wavy-line border, rosette, narrow panel with crown, and bow and quiver motifs are as S&S pl 21, 261. The leaf tendrill is on pl 23, 287. c AD 100-125

599 BKC K100 Gp 20 37
Rosette Potter. The twigs and basal wreath are on S&S pl 23, 290. c AD 100-125

600 BKC K13 Gp 20 37
240 mm .05e
Rosette Potter. The ovolo, beads, large lobed leaves, goose and trifid wreath are on S&S pl 25, 313; the ovolo, boar, acanthus tip, goose and lobed leaves are also on pl 25, 308, but with a wreath of circles and a wavy-line border. There is a damaged patch, probably caused by careless handling before firing. c AD 100-125

601 LWC R324 Gp 20 37
Rosette Potter. His small ramshorn wreath at base (S&S pl 20, 252). c AD 100-125

602 BKC H158 Gp 18 37
— The tiny rosette, fine beads and acanthus tip indicate
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the Rosette Potter (S&S pl 20, 253, pl 21, 265, pl 22, 274); the fine beads and acanthus were also used by X-11 (loenalis) (pl 35, 416). c AD 100-125

603 MID 2685 Gp 14 37 160 mm .27e

604 1.81 E267 Gp 20 37 X-11 (loenalis). Ovolo scroll as S&S pl 37, 432, and leaf-spray as pl 38, 439. c AD 100-125

605 1.81 G2840 Gp 11 37 X-11 (loenalis). The ovolo is on S&S pl 36, 419. c AD 100-125

606 BKC J185 Gp 12 37 200 mm .04e X-11 (loenalis). The ovolo, beads and rosette are on S&S pl 36, 418. c AD 100-125

607 LWC B449 Gp 16 37 190 mm .09e X-11 (loenalis). The ovolo, rosette and a similar arrangement of acanthus and horns is on S&S pl 36, 418. The massed arrowheads are on pl 35, 412. c AD 100-125

608 LWC C364 Gp 17 37 X-11 (loenalis). A similar satirite of fine beads and triple leaves is on S&S pl 36, 427, here compressed to fit a small space. Smudged on removal from mould. c AD 100-125

609 BKC T517 Gp 21 37 190 mm .18e X-11/X-12 (loenalis). Illustrated. The ovolo and band of circles occur in X-11 style (S&S pl 36, 421, pl 37, 429), the vine scrolls with birds in that of X-12 (pl 41, 477). The beads are those used by X-12. The guideline above the basal wreath is an unusual feature for either style. c AD 100-125

610 BUC C5 Gp 20 37 X-12 (loenalis). The narrow frieze of crane and small figures is on S&S pl 40, 470, which also has the band of beaded circles. The basal wreath is on pl 40, 472. c AD 100-125

611 GBS A283 Gp 17 37 X-12 (loenalis). Small ovolo and beads as S&S pl 34, 416. c AD 100-125

612 GBS B36 Gp 13 37 X-12 (loenalis). The circle (Rogers B292) and figure are on S&S pl 40, 468, and the wavy line on pl 40, 469. c AD 100-125

613 LWC K144 Gp 20 37 X-12 (loenalis). Ovolo replacement of beaded circles and rosette as S&S pl 40, 471. The Minerva is on pl 40, 473. c AD 100-125

614 1.81 A055 Gp 9 37 X-12 (Donnaucus). The festoon and rosette are on a Drag 29, S&S pl 44, 501, the festoon and pendant on pl 44, 505. X-13 used all three borders. c AD 100-125

615 1.81 B899 Gp 15 37 X-13 (Donnaucus). Illustrated. Basal wreath as S&S pl 47, 555, below wreath of bound leaves as pl 46, 534. The figures are Hercules (O.746) and a naked warrior and column (S&S pl 49, 581), with a small pigmy. c AD 100-125

616 1.81 G2621 Gp 20 37 170 mm .15e X-13 (Donnaucus). Ovolo and fine beads as S&S pl 48, 562, cockerel as pl 44, 566, and sphinx as pl 44, 502. c AD 100-125

617 1.81 G4300 Gp 18 37 230 mm .07e X-13 (Donnaucus). The ovolo and beads are on S&S pl 44, 513. Burnt. c AD 100-125

618 1.81 K412 Gp 9 37 X-13 (Donnaucus). The ovolo and beads are on S&S pl 48, 574, the harp on pl 48, 576. c AD 100-125

619 BKC H91 Gp 18 37 X-13 (Donnaucus). The ovolo, beads and rosette are on S&S pl 48, 567. The Diana and hind are on pl 48, 572, the Diana or amazon on pl 49, 580. The third figure is G.677. c AD 100-125

620 BKC H257 Gp 14 37 X-13 (Donnaucus). Arrowheads and circles as S&S pl 45, 527, and beads as pl 45, 518. c AD 100-125

621 BKC J188 Gp 12 37 X-13 (Donnaucus). Vine scroll as S&S pl 49, 578. c AD 100-125

622 BKC J234 Gp 20 37 X-13 (Donnaucus). Ovolo and border as S&S pl 49, 563, rosette as pl 49, 579, and astragalus as pl 48, 573. The figure with a spear was used by his associate X-11 (loenalis), eg pl 36, 453. c AD 100-125

624 BKC K23 Gp 20 37 X-13 (Donnaucus). An identical saltire arrangement is on S&S pl 49, 568. The bird is on pl 49, 577, the hare on pl 48, 571, and the wreath on pl 48, 563. c AD 100-125

625 BKC K111 Gp 20 37 X-13 (Donnaucus). The figures, a dancer and a seated Apollo, are on S&S pl 47, 559, and pl 43, 498, respectively. c AD 100-125

626 BKC K120 Gp 17 37 X-13 (Donnaucus). The dolphin is on S&S pl 45, 524, the wreath on pl 45, 517, and the crane on pl 45, 519. c AD 100-125

627 BKC K361 Gp 5 30 X-13 (Donnaucus). Tree trunk, branches and grass-tuft as S&S pl 47, 555. c AD 100-125

628 BKC K486 Gp 20 37 X-13 (Donnaucus). A similar arrangement of the acanthus is on S&S pl 43, 493. The wreath is on pl 48, 563. c AD 100-125

629 BKC T45 Gp 21 37 170 mm .06e X-13 (Donnaucus). The circles as ovolo are on S&S pl 45, 521, with this festoon and beadrow. The sphinx is on pl 45, 523, and the ornament is shown as a wreath and ovolo on pl 43, 472. c AD 100-125

630 BKC T70 Gp 21 37 X-13 (Donnaucus). The beads, rosette, altar and possibly the same figure are on S&S pl 48, 567. c AD 100-125

631 BKC V1 Gp 20 37 180 mm .09e X-13 (Donnaucus). The ovolo, beads and rosette are on S&S pl 49, 579, the warrior on pl 49, 587. The other figure is not identifiable. c AD 100-125

632 BKC V70 Gp 20 37 X-13 (Donnaucus). Ovolo and beads as S&S pl 48, 567, hare as pl 48, 576. c AD 100-125

633 BKC V80 Gp 14 37 180 mm .07e X-13 (Donnaucus). Ovolo and beads as S&S pl 48, 567. c AD 100-125

634 BKC V840 Gp 14 37 X-13 (Donnaucus). For the vine of S&S pl 46, 545. The flautist is probably O.617A. c AD 100-125

635 BKC V932 Gp 14 37 180 mm .12e X-13 (Donnaucus). The ovolo, beads, satyr, astragalus and flautist are on S&S pl 48, 573, the Abundantia on pl 48, 574. c AD 100-125
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636 BKC V940 Gp 14 37
X-13 (Donnaucus). The dolphin and beads are on S&S pl 45, 524, the grass-tuft on pl 45, 525. c AD 100-125

637 BKC V1162 Gp 14 37
X-13 (Donnaucus). The ovolo is on S&S pl 45, 516, the festoon on pl 43, 499, and the panther on pl 45, 518. For the row of astragalus, cf Terrisse 1968, pl 32, 339. c AD 100-125

638 BUC C1082 Gp 18 37
X-13 (Donnaucus). The cock and small medallion are on S&S pl 43, 491, the Apollo on pl 43, 498. c AD 100-125

639 LWK K501 Gp 9 37A 240 mm .13e
X-13 (Donnaucus). The band of festoons and rosettes is on S&S pl 44, 501, the ovolo on pl 45, 516. c AD 100-125

640 MID 1768 Gp 20 30
X-13 (Donnaucus). The ovolo, beads, rossette and astragalus are on S&S pl 48, 573, the hunter on pl 47, 555. The other figure is O.637. c AD 100-125

641 MID 2726 Gp 14 37
X-13 (Donnaucus). The altar is on S&S pl 48, 567, and the motif above may be the tripod bowl there. The lyre is on S&S pl 48, 560, and the wreath on Terrisse 1968, pl 35, 1055. c AD 100-125

642 MID 2969 Gp 9 30
X-13 (Donnaucus). The ovolo, beads and astragalus are on S&S pl 48, 573. c AD 100-125

643 MID 2924 Gp 14 37
X-13 (Donnaucus). The columns are on S&S pl 49, 581; the Apollo is on pl 47, 549, with the crane. c AD 100-125

644 MID 2929 Gp 9 37
X-13 (Donnaucus). Illustrated. The finely beaded border with beaded rings and lyres stamped over it is on S&S pl 48, 561, which also has the rosette frieze and the leaf-spray. The Vulcan is on S&S pl 48, 568, the figure with a stick is on S&S pl 48, 571, and the Pan on another bowl with the border and wreath (Terrisse 1968, pl 35, 390). The Hercules is on Terrisse pl 27, 10036; and the satyr is on Terrisse pl 35, 713, which again has the border. c AD 100-125

645 MRC 101 Gp 1 37 220 mm .08e
X-13 (Donnaucus). The ovolo is on S&S pl 46, 530, the leaf on pl 44, 513, and the rosette on pl 45, 518. c AD 100-125

646 1.81 G1525 Gp 11 37
X-13 (Donnaucus) (probably). The cupid is on S&S pl 47, 549, with the rosette. c AD 100-125

647 BKC J535 Gp 17 37
X-13 (Donnaucus) (probably). Ovolo and border as S&S pl 48, 568. The leaf is on pl 48, 572; the corded festoon or medallion appears to be new to him. c AD 100-125

648 BUC C1265 Gp 18 37
X-13 (Donnaucus) (probably). X-13 used the festoon (Rogers F40) and vine scroll (M27), and regularly used basal motifs is on S&S pl 30, 365, with this ovolo. c AD 100-125

649 MID 2965 Gp 18 37
X-13 (Donnaucus) (probably). X-13 used the festoon (Rogers F40) and vine scroll (M27), and regularly used basal beadrows (S&S pl 43, 491 & 499). The dolphin is O.2385. c AD 100-125

650 MID 2865 Gp 14 37
X-13 (Donnaucus) (probably). The female figure is on S&S pl 36, 426. The animal is probably a small bear; the other figure is not certainly identifiable. c AD 100-125

651 BKC K246 Gp 17 37
———. The ovolo is smudged but is probably one used by X-13 (Donnaucus) — cf S&S pl 48, 569. c AD 100-125

652 LWC G74 Gp 20 37
———. Ovolo probably Rogers B7, used by X-13 (Donnaucus). c AD 100-125

653 LWC R45 Gp 20 37
———. Festoon on pl 43, 499 — cf S&S pl 49, 577, by X-13 (Donnaucus). c AD 100-125

654 BKC V1 Gp 20 37
———. Triton: cf S&S pl 45, 625, by X-13 (Donnaucus). c AD 100-125

655 LWC C289 Gp 17 37
———. Small lion in a festoon — cf S&S pl 43, 493, for the lion. c AD 100-125

656 BKC V28 Gp 14 37
———. The lobed leaf, Rogers J17, was used by X-11 and X-12 (loenalis), X-9 (Medetus-Ranto) and the Rosette Potter. The wreath is probably Rogers F8 (used by X-13 (Donnaucus) or F14. Trajanic-Hadrianic.

657 1.81 G1544 Gp 16 37
X-9 (Medetus-Ranto). The ovolo, border, rossette and medallion with buds are on S&S pl 29, 353. The Venus is on pl 30, 365, and the animal may be the panther on pl 31, 368. c AD 110-130

658 1.81 G4324 Gp 9 37 200 mm .10e
X-9 (Medetus-Ranto). The ovolo and wavy line are on S&S pl 31, 366. c AD 110-130

659 BKC G355 Gp 14 37
X-9 (Medetus-Ranto). The ovolo is Rogers B39, with X-9's usual wavy-line border. c AD 110-130

660 BKC H189 Gp 14 37 180 mm .08e
X-9 (Medetus-Ranto). The ovolo, wavy line and corded motif are on S&S pl 32, 386, and the arcading on pl 30, 355. c AD 110-130

661 BKC V257 Gp 8 37 200 mm .05e
X-9 (Medetus-Ranto). A similar arrangement of corded motifs is on S&S pl 30, 365, with this ovolo. c AD 110-130

662 BUC C1225 Gp 18 37 180 mm .11e
X-9 (Medetus-Ranto). The ovolo, wavy line and double medallion are on S&S pl 31, 366. c AD 110-130

663 BUC C1611 Gp 20 37 180 mm .09e
X-9 (Medetus-Ranto). Ovolo, border, rosette and medallion as S&S pl 32, 374. The other motif may be the ivy leaf on that bowl. c AD 110-130

664 GBS B52 Gp 20 37
X-9 (Medetus-Ranto). The horn is on S&S pl 30, 365, the Pan and Minerva on pl 31, 368. c AD 110-130

665 LWK K211 Gp 18 37
X-9 (Medetus-Ranto). Illustrated. A similar saltire arrangement of corded motifs, acanthus and astragalus is on S&S pl 30, 365. c AD 110-130

666 MID 8 Gp 20 37 200 mm .10e
X-9 (Medetus-Ranto). Ovolo and border as S&S pl 30, 360. c AD 110-130

667 1.81 B148 Gp 17 37 180 mm .05e
———. Ovolo (Rogers B38) used by X-9 (Medetus-Ranto). c AD 110-130

668 1.81 B814 Gp 10 37
———. Ovolo rather smudged, probably Rogers B38 (X-9 and X-10). Trajanic-Hadrianic.

669 X 204 Gp 1 37 160 mm .10e
———. Ovolo and scrolly as S&S pl 33. c AD 110-130

670 BUC A495 Gp 20 29 or 29/37
P-10 (probably). Illustrated. The wreath, Rogers F69, was shared by several potters, but its use on form 29 suggests P-10, who also used ovolo beads (S&S pl 39, 454 & 456, assigned to P-10 by Rogers). The same arrangement of bird and festoon is on a bowl from London (ML 9174L), also by a potter of the Secundinus I—P-10 group. The cup is O.429, and the gladiator may be O.1408. c AD 110-130
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671 COC 938 Gp 7 37 260 mm .09e
Secundinus I. The ovolo (Rogers B20) and rosette (C292) are recorded for him, and bowls in the Museum of London with this ovolo also have the rosette and similar beads. The leaf is part of Q5, an ivy-twined column. Secundinus I apparently worked at Les Martres and Lezoux but the fabric of this piece is Les Martres. c AD 110-130

672 BKC V4 Gp 14 37
Satus/Cettus (Small S Potter). The same arrangement of beads and panther is on S&S pl 142, 29, below this ovolo. c AD 135-165

673 BKC M10 Gp 20 37
Satus/Cettus (Small S Potter). Ovolo Rogers B263. c AD 135-165

674 BKC T286 Gp 12 37
Satus/Cettus (Small S Potter). The leafy column is on S&S pl 143, 35, and the beads on pl 142, 17. c AD 135-165

675 GBS A264 Gp 17 37 260 mm .05e
Satus/Cettus (Small S Potter). The tree and leaves are as S&S pl 143, 35. The ovolo is as pl 143, 46, the panther as pl 142, 33, with what may be this boar. c AD 135-165

676 GBS A665 Gp 13 37
Satus/Cettus (Small S Potter). The leaf and probably the tree are on S&S pl 143, 34. c AD 135-165

677 GBS B369 Gp 13 37
Satus/Cettus (Small S Potter). The festoon, border, spiral and perhaps the little figure are as S&S pl 142, 17, the leaf as pl 142, 29. The other motif is not identifiable. c AD 135-165

678 LWC B412 Gp 16 37 200 mm .05e
Satus/Cettus (Small S Potter). Ovolo, Rogers B263. c AD 135-165

679 LWC G472 Gp 20 37
Satus/Cettus (Small S Potter). The leaf, spiral, festoon, ring and perhaps the animal (a lion) are on S&S pl 144, 53. c AD 135-165

680 1.81 J213 Gp 20 37
———. Illustrated. There are links with Satus/Cettus (the Small S Potter), who used a similar astragalus and very coarse wavy line, as S&S pl 144, 52. The motif to the right may be the hare shown on that bowl. There is no O, parallel for the well-modelled boar, and Rogers does not have the hook motif. Hadrianic-early Antonine.

681 BKC V1097 Gp 21 37
———. The cushion motif, Rogers U3, is only noted for P-9, and the P-9 bowls cited by Rogers are all unpublished in the Musée des Antiquités Nationales. Fine wavy-line border; the use of the corded motif at the corner is unusual at Les Martres-de-Veyre. Trajanic-Hadrianic.

682 BKC V522 Gp 8 30
———. Rogers has no parallel for the vase, probably part of a composite motif. Trajanic-Hadrianic.

683 BKC V38 Gp 14 37

684 MID 2894 Gp 21 37
———. The figure is O.637. Trajanic-Hadrianic.

Lezoux (LZ)

685 1.81 K159 Gp 18 37 160 mm .31e
———. Illustrated. In the style of a distinctive, but anonymous, Hadrianic potter. The ovolo, narrow beads and coggled medallion with rosette are on a bowl from Rocester (pers comm Brenda Dickinson, 1988). For the crane, cf O.2195A; the panther is probably O.1596. Other bowls in this style have been found at Abingdon and Trowcester. Hadrianic.

686 1.81 G123 Gp 20 37
Butrio. The Venus is on S&S pl 60, 678. The other figure is O.541; recorded for Butrio, and the hand may be from the naked man on pl 59, 665. c AD 120-140

687 1.81 K401 Gp 20 37 160 mm .04e
Butrio. Ovolo, Rogers B82. c AD 120-140

688 BKC H133 Gp 20 37
Butrio. Ovolo and border are as S&S pl 59, 662; the medallion is on pl 59, 664. c AD 120-140

689 BKC J234 Gp 20 37 240 mm .05e
Butrio. Ovolo and border as S&S pl 60, 679. c AD 120-140

690 BKC N565 Gp 12 37
Butrio. The Apollo and chariot (O.99) is on S&S pl 58, 659, with the border and ovolo. Butrio is recorded as using the little Apollo, O.76. c AD 120-140

691 BKC V938 Gp 14 37 200 mm .04e
Butrio. The ovolo, border and Apollo and chariot are on S&S pl 58, 659. The leaf is on pl 59, 668, and the little goat on pl 58, 681. c AD 120-140

692 BKC V1058 Gp 14 37
Butrio. The ovolo is on S&S pl 58, 656, the leaf is on pl 59, 668, and the corded border is on pl 59, 669. c AD 120-140

693 BKC V1058 Gp 14 37
Butrio. The leaves are on S&S pl 59, 668, and the warrior, O.1060, is recorded for him. c AD 120-140

694 LWC J1434 Gp 10 37
Butrio. The boat is on S&S pl 53, 626. c AD 120-140

695 LWC J816 Gp 14 37
———. Illustrated. Perhaps by Butrio: the ovolo and border are on S&S pl 55, 662, and the corded terminal is similar to that on pl 58, 661. The leaf occurs on an unpublished bowl in the style of Sissus II from Caer Gybi, and he also used the corded motif (pers comm Brenda Dickinson, 1988). Hadrianic-early Antonine.

696 LWC J816 Gp 14 37
———. Illustrated. Perhaps by Butrio: the ovolo and border are on S&S pl 55, 662, and the corded terminal is similar to that on pl 58, 661. The leaf occurs on an unpublished bowl in the style of Sissus II from Caer Gybi, and he also used the corded motif (pers comm Brenda Dickinson, 1988). Hadrianic-early Antonine.

697 LWC J615 Gp 10 64
Libertus. Figure as S&S pl 51, 602. c AD 120-140

698 1.81 B684 Gp 15 37
Libertus-Butrio. Both used the ovolo (Rogers B213). S&S pl 61, 689, has the ovolo, saltire and probably the panther. c AD 120-140

699 1.81 B677 Gp 17 64
Libertus-Butrio. The erotic group (O. H) was used by Butrio and Libertus, who both made this form. The fabric is rather orange and matt, a feature often found on this form. Hadrianic.

700 GBS A381 Gp 13 37
Geminus. The ovolo, border and rosette are as S&S pl 65, 1 & 2. The dancer is O.354. c AD 120-145

701 BUC C1739 Gp 15 37
Vegetus. The little circle, beads and wreath are on S&S pl 64, 22. The sea-horse is O.48. c AD 125-145

702 BUC D109 Gp 20 37
Vegetus (probably). Ovolo as S&S pl 62, 2, beads as pl 64, 23. c AD 125-145

703 LWC C268 Gp 17 37
———. The leaf is probably Rogers J77, assigned to Vegetus. Hadrianic-early Antonine.

704 GBS A97 Gp 20 37
Arcanus (see S596). Illustrated. Signed by Arcanus, below
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the decoration. The figure (Venus), medallion, cockerel, ornament, festoon, panther, lion and border are on S&S pl 78, 5, which comes from the same mould, but has no surviving signature. c AD 125-154

705 1.81 B344 Gp 20 37 X-5. Festoon and row of 'squids' as S&S pl 67, 9, with corded pendant next to the festoon. This pot is closely similar to no 706, but a very slight difference in colour suggests a separate vessel. c AD 125-150

706 1.81 B550 Gp 20 37 220 mm .20e X-5. Illustrated. S&S pl 67, 9, has the ovolo, wavy lines, junction motifs, festoons with masks, band of 'squids', triple leaf and what is shown by the Colchester bowl to be the scarf of the dancer — and it may be from the same mould. c AD 125-150

707 BKC V1 Gp 20 37 200 mm .05e X-5. The ovolo, border, astragalus and corded motif are on S&S pl 67, 8. c AD 125-150

708 BKC V71 Gp 20 37 X-5. X-5 used this ovolo (S&S pl 67, 1). c AD 125-150

709 BUC C790 Gp 18 37 X-5. X-5 used this ovolo (Rogers B18). The borders and corded motif are on S&S pl 67, 2, and the figure may be the Victory on pl 67, 1, without wings. c AD 125-150

710 BKC J159 Gp 20 37 X-5 (probably). The leaf is a partial impression of Rogers J17, shared by several Les Martres potters and by Atellanus and X-5. The Lesoux fabric and wavy-line border suggest X-5, and the smaller figure may be that on S&S pl 67, 1. Rather badly finished at the base. c AD 125-150

711 1.81 G2000 Gp 20 37 X-5 (probably). The pendant is on S&S pl 67, 8, here between triple festoons. c AD 125-150


713 LWC B51 Gp 20 37 — The ovolo is probably used by X-5 (S&S pl 67, 1), here with beaded borders. Hadrianic-early Antonine.

714 1.81 K377 Gp 18 37 220 mm .06e Quintilianus. Illustrated. Most of the motifs occur elsewhere in his work. The ovolo, border, hare and wreath are on S&S pl 70, 21, the circle and astragalus on pl 70, 19, the naked woman on pl 71, 32, and the gladiator and naked man on a bowl by the associated potter Paterclus (pl 72, 38). The figure of Mars is O.148, but with a longer stem to the trophy. The naked warrior is O.202, and the spiral is probably Rogers S39. The vase motif has no apparent parallel. c AD 125-150

715 BKC H12 Gp 20 30 Quintilianus. S&S pl 70, 19, has the ovolo, rosette, vertical scrolls, astragalus and border. c AD 125-150

716 BKC J26 Gp 20 37 Quintilianus. Ovolo, border, rosette and beaded circle as S&S pl 69, 12. c AD 125-150

717 BKC J149 Gp 20 37 Quintilianus. Ovolo and arcade as S&S pl 69, 13 (where the arcade acts as a festoon). Both rosettes are on pl 69, 16. c AD 125-150

718 LWC M115 Gp 9 37 200 mm .07e Quintilianus. S&S pl 71, 28, is identical and probably comes from the same mould. c AD 125-150

719 1.81 B66 Gp 17 37 Quintilianus group. The basal wreath is on S&S pl 70, 19, the harpy and spearman on pl 69, 14, and the dancing pigmy on pl 72, 38. The figure in the medallion is a triton, probably O.21. The figure to left is standing on a base. c AD 125-150

720 1.81 D887 Gp 20 37 Quintilianus group. Stand motif, S&S pl 72, 38, and lozenge, pl 72, 33, both attributed to Paterclus. The figure is not certainly identifiable. c AD 125-150

721 1.81 G1788 Gp 11 37 Quintilianus group. The wreath and guideline are on S&S pl 69, 14. The line rosette is unusual in their work. c AD 125-150

722 BKC H172 Gp 14 37 Quintilianus group. The ovolo is as S&S pl 68, 3, the figure as pl 68, 2, the border and leaf as pl 71, 23, and the lozenge as pl 72, 33. The scroll motif is Rogers G361, used by Quintilianus. For a similar scheme see pl 70, 19. c AD 125-150

723 BKC H288 Gp 12 37 — Ornament (Rogers U294), used by the Quintilianus group. c AD 125-150

724 1.81 E1 Gp 20 30 — The ovolo (Rogers B206) was used by several potters, but the wavy line suggests Quintilianus (S&S pl 71). Early-mid Antonine.

725 1.81 G1858 Gp 20 37 — Ovolo Rogers B28, here over a fine line. The satyr is O.614. Perhaps by a potter of the Quintilianus group, who regularly used guide lines. Hadrianic-early Antonine.

726 BKC T346 Gp 14 37 — The ornament (Rogers U294) was used by the Quintilianus group. Hadrianic-early Antonine.

727 BUC C1433 Gp 18 37 — The ovolo (Rogers B28) was used by the Quintilianus group. Hadrianic-early Antonine.

728 LWG M111 Gp 9 37 200 mm .07e — Ovolo Rogers B28, used by several potters, notably the Quintilianus group who also used wavy-line borders. Hadrianic-early Antonine.

729 1.81 G259 Gp 20 30 — The arrangement of medallion and wavy line suggests Quintilianus or the later associated potter Laxtucissa. The hare is not certainly identifiable. Early-mid Antonine.

730 BKC A101 Gp 20 37 Quintilianus group (probably). The ovolo is Rogers B28, used by such potters as Sissus I, Rentus and the Quintilianus group, all of whom used similar wavy lines. The trifid leaf is Rogers G102, used by Quintilianus, who also used a similar astragalus. The other leaf is not shown by Rogers. c AD 125-150

731 1.81 B325 Gp 17 37 250 mm .08e Sissus I. Illustrated. The double wavy-line border, basal wavy line and beaded circle are on S&S pl 77, 2. The figures are a mask with cornucopia (O.1317), a pair of warriors (O.232), and an eagle (O.2162). The ovolo (Rogers B28) and berry cluster (M27) are both recorded for Sissus I. This bowl shows the links between Sissus I and the Quintilianus group, who used the ovolo, berries, eagle, warriors and the beaded circle (S&S pl 69, 9 & pl 70, 19 & 21). c AD 125-150

732 BKC J48 Gp 12 37 200 mm .08e Sacer. Ovolo as S&S pl 82, 1, here without a border beneath. Scroll with bird. c AD 125-150

733 BKC V71 Gp 20 37 Sacer. Sacer sub-divided the spaces of scrolls in this way (S&S pl 83, 9 & 12). The bear is on pl 82, 5. Sacer also used the leaf, Rogers G171. c AD 125-150

734 LWC K237 Gp 9 37 Sacer. The ovolo is on S&S pl 83, 8, and the pediment and ring are on pl 83, 11. The acanthus (Rogers K10) was used by his associate Atellanus. c AD 125-150

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735 BKC V403 Gp 14 37
   Sacer (probably). Ovolo as S&S pl 82, 1, above a large lion. Hadriamic-early Antonine.

736 BKC N266 Gp 17 37
   Sacer group. Broken ovolo, probably Sacer’s small one (S&S pl 82, 1). Hadriamic-early Antonine.

737 BUC C1291 Gp 20 37
   The ovolo is probably Rogers B14, used by Sacer. Hadriamic-early Antonine.

738 LWC M111 Gp 9 37
   Blurred ovolo, probably Sacer’s small one (S&S pl 82, 1). Hadriamic-early Antonine.

739 LWC M86 Gp 9 37
   200 mm .09e
   Sacer group. Illustrated. The ovolo (Rogers B12) was used by Sacer, Criciro and Cinnamus. Sacer and Attianus used the tree (N7) and the triple motif was used by Attianus (S&S pl 85, 9). The rossette has no exact parallel apparently. c AD 125-150

740 LWC M114 Gp 9 37
   Sacer group. Finely beaded medallion (Rogers E2), used by potters of the Sacer group. c AD 125-150

741 1.81 G4256 Gp 9 37
   240 mm .05e
   Sacer-Attianus group. Ovolo probably that on S&S pl 87, 20. c AD 125-150

742 CPS 576 Gp 18 37
   Sacer-Attianus group. Ovolo, borders and ring as S&S pl 83, 11. c AD 125-150

743 BUC C094 Gp 18 37
   Sacer-Attianus group (probably). The ovolo has been removed in finishing. The festoon is as S&S pl 84, 15, and the saltire as pl 85, 9. Hadriamic-early Antonine.

744 BKC V601 Gp 17 37
   Vertical panel of rings. Narrow vertical panels suggest links with the Sacer-Attianus group. Hadriamic-early Antonine.

745 LWC B70 Gp 20 37
   Sacer-Cinnamus group. The ovolo was used by Sacer (S&S pl 82, 6). The leaf is probably on pl 156, 10, by Cinnamus, and the bird is on pl 83, 11. c AD 125-150

746 1.81 G42480 Gp 11 37
   Sacer-Cinnamus group. Cinnamus ovolo 3. Bird as S&S pl 82, 6. c AD 145-175

747 BKC H14 Gp 20 37
   Attianus. Leaf scroll and ring as S&S pl 85, 6. c AD 125-150

748 BKC H275 Gp 12 37
   Attianus. Leaf as S&S pl 87, 26, with an ?animal. c AD 125-150

749 LWC K191 Gp 1 37
   Attianus. S&S pl 87, 25, has all the motifs in the same arrangement, and may be from the same mould. c AD 125-150

750 LWC C369 Gp 17 37
   Attianus. The ovolo, beads and bear are on S&S pl 85, 3, and the leaf is on pl 86, 12. c AD 125-150

751 BKC J196 Gp 17 37
   Attianus (probably). Illustrated. The large leaf is on S&S pl 86, 18, the ivy leaf and rings on pl 85, 6, both simple scroll arrangements. The corded motif is on pl 83, 11, by Sacer. The column of ovolo beads on a ‘cup motif recalls the work of Attianus’ earlier associate X-13 (eg pl 46, 547). c AD 125-150

752 MID 3176 Gp 9 37
   Attianus (probably). The naked man (O.637) was used by Attianus (S&S pl 86, 12) and the narrow beads would fit his work. The other figures include a probable Minerva or Victory. Hadriamic-early Antonine.

753 BKC G29 Gp 20 37
   Attianus group. Ovolo, Rogers B17. c AD 125-150

754 BKC V71 Gp 20 37
   180 mm .08e
   Attianus group. This large ovolo was used by Attianus (S&S pl 87, 20). c AD 125-150

755 BKC V53 Gp 14 37
   Attianus group. The figure is O.684A, assigned to Attianus and Criciro, both of whom occasionally used wavy-line borders. Hadriamic-early Antonine.

756 MID 1919 Gp 20 37
   240 mm .04e
   The broken ovolo is probably Rogers B17 or 18, both used by the Attianus group. Hadriamic-early Antonine.

757 LWC J433 Gp 1 37

758 1.81 B310 Gp 21 37
   ———. Ovolo blurred, but possibly Rogers B185, used by Attianus and Criciro. Hadriamic-early Antonine.

759 1.81 B1970 Gp 15 37
   Austrus. The medallion, panther (O.1504, partly impressed) and cup are on a stamped bowl from Lezoux (pers comm Brenda Dickinson, 1988). The cup and beads are on S&S pl 95, 23, the acanthus on pl 95, 21, and the ring and hares on pl 95, 20. c AD 125-150

760 1.81 G1167 Gp 16 37
   Austrus (probably). For the ring of beads, cf S&S pl 94, 10; here below a scroll. c AD 125-150

761 LWC M95 Gp 9 37
   ———. The ovolo is Rogers B244, used with a similar wavy line by Austrus (S&S pl 94, 1). The harpy is O.863B. Hadriamic-early Antonine.

762 BKC J150 Gp 20 37
   Drusus II. The leaves are on S&S pl 89, 10 & 16. The animal is probably a stag. O.1773 or similar. c AD 125-150

763 BKC J186 Gp 12 37
   170 mm .08e
   Drusus II. Ovolo and wavy line as S&S pl 88, 1. The tambourine player, rosette and beaded border are on pl 88, 8. c AD 125-150

764 BKC H15 Gp 20 37
   ———. For the leaf and tendril, cf S&S pl 89, 12, by Drusus II; this may be his ovolo. One of the animals is a lion. Hadriamic-early Antonine.

765 1.81 D2024 Gp 10 30
   Large S Potter. The drapery and spiral motif are on S&S pl 76, 33. The figure may be Silenus, O.610. c AD 125-150

766 GBS A4 Gp 20 37
   Large S Potter (probably). The Hercules and Nemean lion group (Déchelette 624) occurs on a bowl from Buckingham in the style of the Large S Potter, or perhaps of Docilis. The figures go over the beaded border. The motif in the next panel may be the ornament, Rogers Q48, which the Large S Potter used. Hadriamic-early Antonine.

767 1.81 B2210 Gp 15 37
   Large S Potter (probably). Illustrated. The fine beads are on S&S pl 76, 31, the Mercury and ivy-twined column on pl 76, 33. The other figures are Abundantia (O.801), Apollo (probably O.83), cupid (O.426), crane (smaller version of O.2199), and a dolphin. c AD 125-150

768 BKC H7 Gp 20 37
   ———. The tree (Rogers Q5) was used by several potters.
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The Large S Potter used it with the ring, beads and probably the figure on S&S pl 76, 31 & 33. c AD 125-150

789 1.81 B1002 Gp 12 37
Birrantus II. The ovolo, rosette and fine beads are on S&S pl 90, 1. The figure is O.658C. c AD 125-150

770 BKC J15 Gp 20 37
Birrantus II. This ovolo (Rogers B108) and the fine beads are shown on S&S pl 90, 1. c AD 125-150

771 BKC V932 Gp 14 37
160 mm .19e
Acaunissa. Illustrated. S&S pl 80, 14; has the ovolo, bead-row, corded medallion, rosette and a similar arrangement of the triple leaf and little bird. The double medallion is on pl 79, 3. The motif inside here is probably his large rosette (pl 80, 20) with a tendrill added. The vertical motif is similar to that on pl 80, 13. The bowl is small. c AD 125-150

772 GBS A91 Gp 20 37
Acaunissa. The twig, rosette, border and astragalus motif are on S&S pl 81, 25. The figure is Veranus, O.322. c AD 125-150

773 BKC J40 Gp 20 37
150 mm .15e
Acaunissa (probably). Probably his ovolo (Rogers B22), with beads as S&S pl 79, 4. c AD 125-150

774 1.81 D1182 Gp 20 30
Illustrated. The ovolo (not in Rogers) occurs on bowls in the style of Acaunissa, but he is not known to use the wavy lines (pers comm Brenda Dickinson, 1988). The medallion is Rogers E37, for which no attribution is made, and the festoon is not shown by him. The head is O.1330, and the hare similar to O.2057. Burnt. Hadrianic-early Antonine.

775 1.81 J35 Gp 20 37
250 mm .10e
X-6. The ovolo and borders (the vertical one here is doubled) are on S&S pl 75, 18, the ring on pl 74, 10. c AD 130-155

776 BKC V932 Gp 14 37
X-6. The chevron band and basal cord are on S&S pl 75, 15. The beads are his squareish ones on pls 74-75. c AD 130-155

777 BKC V91 Gp 14 37
The ovolo is broken but may be Rogers B230, used by X-6. Early-mid Antonine.

778 1.81 E136 Gp 20 37
Doccalus. The ovolo is one used by Docilis, who is either the same or an associated potter (S&S pl 92, 16). The leaves and paired beadrows are on pl 93,17, the festoon on pl 93, 23. c AD 130-155

779 BUC C577 Gp 20 37
Illustrated. The leaf (Rogers J161) suggests the work of Doccalus (S&S pl 93, 17, 19, 20, 24 & 25), though none of the figures is shown on the S&S plates. The amazon or horseman is probably O.252, the sea-beasts are O.42 and probably O.48A. Hadrianic-early Antonine.

780 GBS A97 Gp 20 37
Docilis. Illustrated. The ovolo, borders and astragalus are on S&S pl 91, 2. The trophy and ramshorn motif are on pl 92, 12, and the haro is on pl 92, 13. The corded medallion and triple leaf (Rogers G96) may be new in his work. c AD 130-150

781 GBS A865 Gp 13 37
200 mm .06e
Docilis. The rosette (Rogers C90) is recorded for Docilis. The ovolo and borders are on S&S pl 91, 6, the festoon on pl 91, 2. Burnt. c AD 130-160

782 X 360 Gp 1 37
Docilis. The ovolo, lozenge and rosette are on S&S pl 91, 1, the amazon on pl 91, 7. c AD 130-160

783 1.81 D182 Gp 20 37
-cc. The ovolo is broken, but may be one used by Docilis, who also used the cockerel (S&S pl 92, 14, pl 93, 22). Hadrianic-early Antonine.

784 1.81 K50 Gp 20 37
Sissus II. Illustrated. The warrior is on a bowl from Bannaventa with a graffito jsji post cocturam in the mould below the decoration. The rings, column and squirrel are on a bowl from Lezoux in his style, and the rings are also on a signed bowl at Lezoux. The stag and squirrel are on another bowl in his style from Wilderspool. (All unpublished; pers comm Brenda Dickinson, 1988.) The wavy lines were usually regular by him; the little vase has no apparent parallel. c AD 130-160

785 CPS 637 Gp 18 37
180 mm .07e
Illustrated. The ovolo was used by Sissus II, and the amazon and corded motif occur on different signed Sissus bowls from Lezoux (pers comm Brenda Dickinson, 1988). There are also links with the Sacer-Attianus group, who used the amazon, bear, acanthus and ovoid borders (S&S pl 83, 11, pl 85, 9 & pl 86, 12). Badly moulded, with white slip beneath the red. Hadrianic-early Antonine.

786 BKC J175 Gp 20 37
Illustrated. Ovolo abraded, possibly Rogers B162, assigned to Sissus II. Hadrianic-Antonine.

787 BKC V71 Gp 20 37
Condollius (probably). Basal wreath and dense beading used by Condollius (S&S pl 90, 3 lower). The wreath was also used by Secundinus I. Above is a panel design with astragalus terminals. c AD 130-160

788 BKC V938 Gp 14 37
-cc. The festoon (Rogers F13) and tripod (Q8) were used by Secundinus I. The cockerel is probably O.2346A. Abraded exterior. Hadrianic-early Antonine.

789 BKC V1 Gp 20 37
220 mm .05e
-cc. The ovolo is probably Rogers B23, used by Secundinus III. Hadrianic-early Antonine.

790 BKC V1141 Gp 14 30
190 mm .06e
Criciro. The ovolo, Rogers B185, caryatid and rosette (Rogers C184) are on a signed Criciro bowl from York (pers comm Brenda Dickinson, 1988). The hare was used by his associate Attianus (S&S pl 86, 10). c AD 135-165

791 BKC G434 Gp 21 37
240 mm .18e
Criciro. The ovolo is Rogers B101 with a wavy-line border, as S&S pl 118, 17. The medallion is on pl 117, 11. c AD 135-165

792 BUC A519 Gp 20 37
Criciro. Ovolo Rogers B185, used by Criciro. The leaf, Rogers J1, is on an unpublished bowl in his style from York (pers comm Brenda Dickinson, 1988). Rogers has no precise parallel for the little vine scroll. c AD 135-165

793 BUC C970 Gp 20 37
220 mm .09e
Criciro. Ovolo as S&S pl 118, 12. c AD 135-165

794 BKC M10 Gp 20 37
Criciro (probably). Stag as S&S pl 118, 13, 15, 18 & 20. c AD 135-165

795 1.81 B247 Gp 17 37
Criciro (probably). The ovolo is probably Rogers B101, only recorded for Criciro. Criciro also used wavy lines and a small caryatid (S&S pl 117, 4; pl 118, 17). The ring terminal was used by Divitius, for example (pl 116, 10). The boar is probably O.1666, and the caryatid probably O.1201A. Early-mid Antonine.

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Decorated Central and East Gaulish samian

AD 140-170

with this ovolo; the panther is on pl 165, 2.
Illustrated. The ovolo and the bear and Paulus-Cinnamus. The ovolo is Cinnamus 3. The sea-bull is O.42, recorded for Cinnamus and Paulus, both of whom used the astragalus, ring and small festoon. The small foot- and general finish suggest the work of Paulus, and a date early in his range. c AD 140-160

AD 145-175

Cinnamus. Illustrated. Stamped in the mould by Divixtus (among others), who used the astragalus, ring and small festoon. The small foot- and general finish suggest the work of Paulus, and a date early in his range. c AD 140-160

AD 145-175

Cinnamus. Illustrated. Style of Sacer-Cinnamus group with medallions (Rogers Q10). The medallions contain a Perseus (on S&S pl 157, 2), in one instance flanked by a large stamp (pl 159, 26), in another by a Venus (pl 160, 35). The medallions contain a bear (as pl 157, 11) and small warrior (as pl 160, 41) on his side. The medallion, the Venus and rings are on pl 160, 35, the ovolo and Perseus on pl 160, 41 with the warrior. c AD 145-175

AD 145-175

Cinnamus. Illustrated. Stamped in the mould by Divixtus (among others), who used the astragalus, ring and small festoon. The small foot- and general finish suggest the work of Paulus, and a date early in his range. c AD 140-160

AD 145-175

Cinnamus. Illustrated. Style of Sacer-Cinnamus group with medallions. The panels contain a Perseus (on S&S pl 157, 2), in one instance flanked by a large stamp (pl 159, 26), in another by a Venus (pl 160, 35). The medallions contain a bear (as pl 157, 11) and small warrior (as pl 160, 41) on his side. The medallion, the Venus and rings are on pl 160, 35, the ovolo and Perseus on pl 160, 41 with the warrior. c AD 145-175

AD 145-175

Cinnamus. Illustrated. Style of Sacer-Cinnamus group with medallions. The panels contain a Perseus (on S&S pl 157, 2), in one instance flanked by a large stamp (pl 159, 26), in another by a Venus (pl 160, 35). The medallions contain a bear (as pl 157, 11) and small warrior (as pl 160, 41) on his side. The medallion, the Venus and rings are on pl 160, 35, the ovolo and Perseus on pl 160, 41 with the warrior. c AD 145-175

AD 140-160

Cinnamus. Illustrated. Stamped in the mould by Divixtus (among others), who used the astragalus, ring and small festoon. The small foot- and general finish suggest the work of Paulus, and a date early in his range. c AD 140-160

AD 140-160

Cinnamus. Illustrated. Stamped in the mould by Divixtus (among others), who used the astragalus, ring and small festoon. The small foot- and general finish suggest the work of Paulus, and a date early in his range. c AD 140-160

AD 140-160

Cinnamus. Illustrated. Stamped in the mould by Divixtus (among others), who used the astragalus, ring and small festoon. The small foot- and general finish suggest the work of Paulus, and a date early in his range. c AD 140-160

AD 140-160

Cinnamus. Illustrated. Stamped in the mould by Divixtus (among others), who used the astragalus, ring and small festoon. The small foot- and general finish suggest the work of Paulus, and a date early in his range. c AD 140-160

AD 140-160

Cinnamus. Illustrated. Stamped in the mould by Divixtus (among others), who used the astragalus, ring and small festoon. The small foot- and general finish suggest the work of Paulus, and a date early in his range. c AD 140-160

AD 140-160

Cinnamus. Illustrated. Stamped in the mould by Divixtus (among others), who used the astragalus, ring and small festoon. The small foot- and general finish suggest the work of Paulus, and a date early in his range. c AD 140-160
Chapter 2: Samian

825 GBS B105 Gp 17 37 Cinnamus (see S636). Illustrated. Stamped in mould by Cinnamus. Ovolo, border, bird and vine leaf as S&S pl 162, 61. The stamp is on pl 162, 64, Burnt. c AD 145-175

826 LWC N42 Gp 20 37 Cinnamus. Ovolo 3, bird, scroll and leaf-tips as S&S pl 162, 60, c AD 145-175

827 MID 2866 Gp 20 37 Cinnamus. The vine leaf is on S&S pl 161, 53, the bird, beads and ovolo on pl 162, 61. c AD 145-175

828 MID 3086 Gp 14 37 Cinnamus. Cinnamus ovolo 3 above a festoon with a little warrior: cf S&S pl 159, 26. c AD 145-175

829 1.81 B478 Gp 12 37 Cinnamus. Cinnamus ovolo 1, with astragalus and medallion (S&S pl 190, 45). c AD 150-180

830 1.81 B478 Gp 12 37 Cinnamus. Ovolo, border, astragalus and medallion, as S&S pl 160, 46, c AD 150-180

831 1.81 B646 Gp 12 37 Cinnamus. The lozenge is on S&S pl 160, 42. c AD 150-180

832 1.81 B753 Gp 20 37 Cinnamus. Ovolo 1, as S&S pl 158, 17. c AD 150-180

833 1.81 H336 Gp 16 37 Cinnamus. Ovolo and beads as S&S pl 160, 46. c AD 150-180

834 1.81 J158 Gp 20 37 Cinnamus. The beads and Vulcan are on S&S pl 158, 16. c AD 150-180

835 BKC A178 Gp 20 37 Cinnamus. Warrior (S&S pl 163, 68) with other human and animal figures. Overfired. c AD 150-180

836 BKC D262 Gp 20 37 Cinnamus. Ovolo. c AD 150-180

837 BKC H7 Gp 20 37 160 mm .15e Cinnamus. Ovolo as S&S pl 159, 27. Scroll. c AD 150-180

838 BKC H336 Gp 20 37 200 mm .02e Cinnamus. The ovolo is on S&S pl 159, 27, and the horse on pl 163, 70. c AD 150-180

839 BKC J2 Gp 20 37 Cinnamus. Bear and leaves as S&S pl 163, 66. Above is a hare in a festoon. c AD 150-180

840 BKC J14 Gp 20 37 Cinnamus. The figure is on S&S pl 161, 55. c AD 150-180

841 BKC J32 Gp 20 30 Cinnamus. The medallion and hare to left are on S&S pl 157, 6. The border and rosette are on pl 157, 8, the caryatid on pl 161, 47. c AD 150-180

842 BKC J32 Gp 20 30 Cinnamus. The medallion and hare to left are on S&S pl 157, 6. The border and rosette are on pl 157, 8, the caryatid on pl 161, 47. c AD 150-180

843 BKC J81 Gp 17 37 Cinnamus. The woman is on S&S pl 159, 23, the wreath on pl 159, 29, and the leaf-cross on pl 160, 45. c AD 150-180

844 BKC J151 Gp 20 37 Cinnamus. Apollo, border and terminal as S&S pl 159, 27. The motif in the next panel is the trophy on pl 158, 16. c AD 150-180


846 BKC K306 Gp 17 37 Cinnamus. Caryatid as S&S pl 161, 47. The figure is not certainly identifiable. c AD 150-180

847 BKC M6 Gp 20 37 Cinnamus. The eagle is on S&S pl 159, 33, with the ring and festoon. The little panther is on pl 165, 2, by his associate Ptolema. c AD 150-180

848 BKC N385 Gp 12 37 Cinnamus. Bear, beads and medallion as S&S pl 159, 33. c AD 150-180

849 BKC T200 Gp 20 37 Cinnamus. Ovolo as S&S pl 159, 27, with scroll. c AD 150-180

850 BKC T343 Gp 20 37 Cinnamus. Illustrated. Ovolo 4 above a vine scroll and medallion, as S&S pl 162, 60, which has the same leaf. The ivy leaf is on pl 152, 62, the dog and corded ring on pl 162, 61, and the plain ring on pl 161, 53. The figures are a small version of O.B. c AD 150-180

851 BKC V1 Gp 20 37 230 mm .09e Cinnamus. Cinnamus sometimes used this ovolo. The sea-beast is on S&S pl 158, 22, the trophy and ring on pl 158, 16, a similar cross of triple motifs is on pl 158, 19, the hollow terminal on pl 159, 27, and the fringed rossette and vase on pl 161, 55. c AD 150-180

852 BKC V2 Gp 20 37 Cinnamus. The vase is on S&S pl 161, 55, the leaf ornament on pl 160, 45. The figure and beads are on pl 157, 2. c AD 150-180

853 BKC V71 Gp 20 37 240 mm .06e Cinnamus. Illustrated. Ovolo and large beads as S&S pl 163, 66, c AD 150-180

854 BKC V71 Gp 20 37 200 mm .09e Cinnamus. Ovolo as S&S pl 159, 23. c AD 150-180

855 Cinnamus. The ovolo is on S&S pl 158, 15, the festoon on pl 157, 2 and the goat on pl 157, 6. The figure is probably Perseus, also on pl 157, 2. c AD 150-180

856 BKC V71 Gp 20 37 Cinnamus. The herm is on S&S pl 158, 19. c AD 150-180

857 BKC V80 Gp 14 37 Cinnamus. The dolphin is on S&S pl 160, 38, the wreath medallion on pl 159, 26. The ring, beads and terminal are on pl 159, 24. The trophy (Rogers 43), is assigned to Cinnamus. c AD 150-180

858 BKC V129 Gp 14 37 170 mm .14e Cinnamus. Illustrated. Cinnamus sometimes used this ovolo. The ornament is on S&S pl 159, 24, the woman on pl 160, 48. The beaded terminals are unusual in Cinnamus' work. c AD 150-180

859 BKC V349 Gp 14 37 Cinnamus. The leopard is on S&S pl 163, 67, the bear on pl 163, 66, the astragalus on pl 160, 45, and the rosette, rings, beads and terminal on pl 157, 12. c AD 150-180

860 BKC V608 Gp 20 37 Cinnamus. The little dolphins, rosette and astragalus are on S&S pl 157, 8, the leopard on pl 163, 67, the caryatid on pl 151, 47, the leaf ornament and beads on pl 159, 24, and the acanthus and medallion on pl 158, 16. c AD 150-180

861 BKC V659 Gp 14 37 Cinnamus. The ovolo is on S&S pl 160,42, the bird on pl 157, 2. c AD 150-180

862 BKC V932 Gp 14 37 Cinnamus. The medallion, beads and terminal are on S&S pl 158, 22. The warrior (O.204) is assigned to Cinnamus. The other figure and probably this bird are on pl 160, 35, with the astragalus, and the ovolo is on pl 190, 42. c AD 150-180

863 BKC V938 Gp 14 37 Cinnamus. The medallion and dog are on S&S pl 160, 35. c AD 150-180

864 BUC H1 Gp 20 37 Cinnamus. Ovolo beads and ring terminal, as S&S pl 159, 27. The mask is on pl 160, 35. c AD 150-180

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Decorated Central and East Gaulish samian

865 BUC H265 Gp 18 37 240 mm .06e
Cinnamus. Ovolo 1. c AD 150-180

866 LWC B157 Gp 20 30
Cinnamus. The animal is probably the large stag on S&S pl 158, 21. The acanthus is on pl 159, 25, and the corded circle on pl 162, 61. c AD 150-180

871 MID 1699 Gp 20 37
Cinnamus. Ovolo as S&S pl 159, 23, the stag and leaf as pl 163, 70, the stag and small stag as pl 158, 21. c AD 150-180

872 MID 2657 Gp 20 37 200 mm .05e
Cinnamus. The vine leaf frieze with this pinnate leaf and bird is on S&S pl 162, 61, the ovolo on pl 162, 58. c AD 150-190

873 MID 2845 Gp 20 37 250 mm .20e
Cinnamus. The naked dancers are 0.644, noted for Cinnamus, and that on S&S pl 159, 28; the warrior is on pl 161, 47, with this ovolo. The tree is probably Rogers N2, noted for Cinnamus. c AD 150-180

874 MID 3027 Gp 20 37
Cinnamus. The vine-leaf scroll is on S&S pl 162, 57, the goat on pl 157, 6. The other animal may be a small bear. c AD 150-180

875 MID 3043 Gp 20 37
Cinnamus. Stamped in the mould by Cinnamus, but no letters are visible. Naked figure as S&S pl 159, 26, and deer as pl 163, 66. The small buds are a feature of Cinnamus’ work. c AD 150-180

876 LWC C161 Gp 20 37
Cinnamus (see S738). The border and terminal are on S&S pl 159, 26, and the head is on pl 160, 35. The bowl would usually be dated c AD 150-180, but is stamped below the decoration IRKM and the stamp is dated after c AD 160

877 BKC J175 Gp 20 37
Cinnamus (probably). The stag is on S&S pl 163, 66. c AD 150-180

878 BKC V37 Gp 14 37
Cinnamus (probably). The leaves occur in this arrangement on S&S pl 162, 61. c AD 150-180

879 BKC V613 Gp 14 37
Cinnamus (probably). The woman is on S&S pl 161, 55. The dolphins probably come from a partial impression of the basket ornament on pl 161, 50, which also has the beads and terminal. Antonine.

880 MID 254 Gp 20 37
Cinnamus (probably). The Venus, O.322, occurs regularly in his work. Antonine.

881 MID 2497 Gp 20 37
—. The naked figure is on S&S pl 159, 26, by Cinnamus. Antonine.

882 1.81 B2047 Gp 1 37 180 mm .06e

883 1.81 B129 Gp 20 37 280 mm .08e
Cinnamus group. Ovolo 3. The boar, festoon, astragalus and Venus occur on bowls of Paullus (S&S pl 165, 1-2) and the Venus is also found on signed Cerialis bowls (pl 164, 5 (lower)). c AD 145-175

884 1.81 C112 Gp 15 37 150 mm .03e
Cinnamus group. Ovolo 3 and leaf tips. Slightly burnt. c AD 145-175

885 1.81 D1826 Gp 15 37
Cinnamus group. The centaur in a medallion is on S&S pl 165, 1, by Paullus; the other figure is on pl 159, 26. c AD 145-175

886 BKC D831 Gp 20 37
Cinnamus group. The Apollo and borders are on S&S pl 159, 27, and the lozenge is on pl 158, 18. The warrior, O.177, is recorded for the associated potters Paullus and Pugnis. c AD 145-175

887 BKC E1289 Gp 17 37
Cinnamus group. Ovolo 3, with antlers of a large stag. Badly moulded. c AD 145-175

888 BKC G58 Gp 18 37 180 mm .15e
Cinnamus group. Ovolo 3, with beaded border. c AD 145-175

889 BKC H14 Gp 20 37 160 mm .02e
Cinnamus group. Ovolo 3. c AD 145-175

890 BKC H336 Gp 20 37
Cinnamus group. Ovolo 3, with scrolly. c AD 145-175

891 BKC H338 Gp 12 37 180 mm .01e
Cinnamus group. Ovolo 3. c AD 145-175

892 BKC H345 Gp 12 37
Cinnamus group. Ovolo 3, with large medallion. c AD 145-175

893 BKC N484 Gp 12 37 240 mm .07e
Cinnamus group. Ovolo 3. Burnt. c AD 145-175

894 BKC V1 Gp 20 37 220 mm .06e
Cinnamus group. Ovolo 3. above Tanimal. c AD 145-175

895 BKC V272 Gp 14 37
Cinnamus group. Ovolo 3, with bird in festoon. c AD 145-175

896 BKC V390 Gp 14 37
Cinnamus group. Ovolo 3. c AD 145-175

897 BKC V741 Gp 20 37
Cinnamus group. The ovolo, bees, and boar and lion are on S&S pl 163, 71. The stag is on pl 163, 66, and the leaf on pl 162, 58. For the partial impression of the leaf, cf pl 165, 3, by Paullus. An unusually shallow bowl for this group of potters. c AD 145-175

898 BKC V936 Gp 14 37 180 mm .05e
Cinnamus group. Ovolo 3 in its beaded version. c AD 145-175

899 BKC V936 Gp 14 37
Cinnamus group. Ovolo 3. c AD 145-175

900 BUC C308 Gp 18 37
Cinnamus group. Ovolo 3. c AD 145-175

901 LWC A21 Gp 20 37
Cinnamus group. Ovolo 3. c AD 145-175

902 LWC A1 Gp 20 37
Cinnamus group. Ovolo 3, with scrolly. c AD 145-175

903 LWC J105 Gp 20 37
Cinnamus group. Ovolo 3. c AD 145-175

904 MID 2358 Gp 18 37
Cinnamus group. Ovolo 3 above a characteristic scroll. c AD 145-175

905 X U/S Gp 20 37
Cinnamus group. Ovolo 3, above scroll. c AD 145-175

906 1.81 G948 Gp 16 37
Cinnamus group. Figure as S&S pl 161, 55, leaf-tip as pl 163, 71. c AD 150-180

907 1.81 K386 Gp 18 37
Cinnamus group. Lion and boar with leaves, as S&S pl 163, 71. c AD 150-180
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908 BKC J42 Gp 20 30
Cinnamus group. Bear as S&S pl 157, 7. c AD 150-180

909 1.81 E494 Gp 20 37 190 mm .13e
Cinnamus group. Ovolo 3. Graffito on rim Calvini. c AD 145-175

910 BUC C1379 Gp 18 37
Cinnamus group. Ovolo 3. Heavily burnt. c AD 145-175

911 1.81 B404 Gp 15 37 170 mm .07e
— Broken ovolo, probably Cinnamus ovolo 3. Antonine.

912 1.81 K459 Gp 18 37
— Cored motif, beads and medallion — cf S&S pl 158, 18, by Cinnamus. Antonine.

913 BKC H203 Gp 12 37
— The figure is a stag: cf S&S pl 163, 70, by Cinnamus. Antonine.

914 MID 682 Gp 20 37
— Foliage motifs — cf S&S pl 163, 71, by the Cinnamus group. Antonine.

915 BKC V680 Gp 20 37 260 mm .07e
— The ovolo, Cinnamus 3, was used by Tetturo (S&S pl 131, 1-2), with a similar wavy line. The cock is probably O.2361, used by the Cinnamus group. Antonine.

916 BKC N641 Gp 12 37 200 mm .10e
Cinnamus-Pugnus. Both potters used the ovolo, Rogers B351. The cupid is on S&S pl 154, 15, the dolphis is O.2333 and the borders, terminal and ring are on pl 159, 24, c AD 150-180

917 BKC H157 Gp 20 37
— The wreath medallion (Rogers E16) was used by Cinnamus and Pugnus. Antonine.

918 1.81 B2228 Gp 15 37 180 mm .07e
Pugnus. Ovolo and leaf-tuft as S&S pl 155, 25. c AD 145-175

919 BKC D2 Gp 20 37
Pugnus. Ovolo as S&S pl 154, 17. c AD 145-175

920 BKC N578 Gp 17 37
Pugnus. His ovolo, Rogers B42. c AD 145-175

921 BKC M26 Gp 17 37
Pugnus. Both figures are recorded for Cinnamus and also for Pugnus’ style (Perseus, S&S pl 155, 22, and draped man pl 154, 19). The rings at the base were used by Pugnus (pl 153, 6). c AD 145-175

922 GBS A34 Gp 20 37 250 mm .07e
Pugnus. Ovolo as S&S pl 154, 13, with a small bird. c AD 145-175

923 1.81 B1083 Gp 8 37
Pugnus. Leaf-tips of S&S pl 153, 10-12; the small medallion on pl 154, 15. The figure is not certainly identifiable. c AD 145-175

924 BKC J78 Gp 17 37
— Ovolo Rogers B42, used by Pugnus. Antonine.

925 BKC J29 Gp 20 37

926 BKC V680 Gp 20 37
Pugnus-Secundus I. Illustrated. Both potters used the ovolo (Rogers B143) on a straight line. The hare is on S&S pl 154, 16, with the figure. The astragalus is similarly arranged on pl 154, 19, and the little figure is on pl 155, 21. The horse was used by the associated potter Cinnamus (pl 163, 70). The cockerel is O.2348. c AD 145-175

927 BKC K299 Gp 17 37
Pugnus-Secundus I. Ovolo as S&S pl 155, 20-21. c AD 150-180

928 BKC H5 Gp 20 37
— Cinnamus group ovolo 3 over a plain guideline, as used by Pugnus and Secundus I. c AD 145-175

929 1.81 AI765 Gp 16 37 180 mm .09e
Secundus I. Secundus used this ovolo (Rogers B143), here with his straight line. He is recorded for the tree, Rogers N7. The little goat occurs regularly in the work of Cinnamus (eg S&S pl 157, 6). Burnt. c AD 150-180

930 BUC A506 Gp 20 37
Secundus I (probably). The ovolo is Rogers B52, which was used on unstamped bowls in Secundus’ style (pers comm Brenda Dickinson, 1988). Secundus stamped his ovolo over a line in this way. c AD 150-180

931 1.81 B514 Gp 12 37
Albucius. A slightly different pairing of leaves is on S&S pl 121, 10. The lattice column occurs regularly in his work, eg pl 121, 16, with the circle, festoon and beadrow; the astragalus is as pl 121, 17. The pair of birds is not apparently paralleled in his work. Burnt. c AD 150-180

932 BKC H2 Gp 20 37
Albucius. Astragalus border and paired leaves, as S&S pl 122, 27-28. The figure may be the little warrior on pl 121, 17, c AD 150-180

933 BKC N280 Gp 17 37
Albucius. The ovolo, border, festoon and lattice motif are on S&S pl 122, 19, the beaded circle and medallion on pl 122, 29. c AD 150-180

934 BKC V71 Gp 20 37
Albucius (see SS591). Illustrated. Stamped in the mould by Albucius. The figure in the medallion is probably the cupid on S&S pl 121, 11. The pair of birds is not apparently paralleled in his work. c AD 150-180

935 BKC V197 Gp 14 37 210 mm .10e
Albucius. The ovolo, beads, Ariadne in festoon, plain and beaded circles and lattice motif are all on S&S pl 121, 11. c AD 150-180

936 BUC C790 Gp 18 37
Albucius. Ovolo, border, terminal and beaded ring are as S&S pl 120, 1. The festoon and foliage are on pl 121, 13, and the panther is on pl 123, 33. c AD 150-180

937 BKC V193 Gp 14 37
— Astragalus beadrow, Pan head 0.1214 — cf S&S pl 120, 1, by Albucius. Antonine.

938 BUC J151 Gp 20 37
— Ovolo, probably Rogers B165, used by Catussa I. The motif in the festoon may be a pointed leaf. Antonine.

939 BKC J403 Gp 20 37
Libertus (ii). His usual ovolo, which is not recorded in Rogers. The festoon is probably Rogers F46, which is recorded for luscious i. c AD 155-185

940 X 219 Gp 1 37 240 mm .10e
Libertus (ii). Illustrated. His ovolo, here with a medallion design, including Bacchus and followers, O.557. Lead rivet repairs. c AD 155-185

941 BKC H7 Gp 20 37
Laxtucissa. Ovolo, border and terminal as S&S pl 97, 3. The leaf and figure are on pl 98, 8; the figure on the left is the triton on pl 99, 18. c AD 155-185

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942 BKC J23 Gp 20 37 180 mm .05e Lactucessa. Leaf and border, as S&S pl 97, 3. 4. The triton is on pl 99, 18. c AD 155-185

943 BKC H15 Gp 20 37 250 mm .20e Lactucessa (probably). Illustrated. Probably an early bowl by Lactucessa. The ovolo and wavy lines (S&S pl 98, 10) were used in his earlier style which is linked with the Quintilianus group. The festoon and astragalus are as pl 97, 4, the double circle as pl 98, 13, and the triple leaf as pl 97, 5. The vine scroll (Rogers M4) was used by the Quintilianus group and by Censorinus who also used this ovolo. The figures are almost all apparently new to Lactucessa’s work and to that of his associates. The warrior is O.154, the dancer is O.345, and the Silenus is a smaller version of O.606. The mask, O.1214, was used by Quintilianus. The lion is O.1426, assigned to Censorinus and used by Quintilianus (pl 73, 50). The later may be O.1822K, and the cock is O.2343A, c AD 150-170

944 1.81 E468 Gp 18 37 Lactucessa (probably). The leaves (Rogers H29 and J146) were shared by Lactucessa and Paternus II, who both used a similar astragalus, but the fabric and finish indicate Lactucessa. Antonine.

945 BKC H288 Gp 17 37 Lactucessa (probably). The large cupid was used by Lactucessa (S&S pl 99, 16), the Venus is O.288A, used on bowls in his style. Mid-late Antonine.

946 BKC J14 Gp 20 37 ——— The column, Rogers P3, was used by several potters; Lactucessa also used a six-bladed rosette. Antonine.

947 BKC H302 Gp 12 30 Censorinus (probably). Ovolo and border as S&S pl 102, 13. The cupid, beads and astragalus are on pl 101, 1, the ring on pl 102, 11. c AD 160-190

948 BKC V81 Gp 20 37 Censorinus (probably). Oswald assigned the dancer (O.368) to Censorinus. The beads and rosette are on S&S pl 102, 15, the ovolo and double medallion on pl 101, 1. c AD 160-190

949 1.81 D596 Gp 15 30 130 mm .34e ——— Illustrated. The various motifs indicate a potter associated with Lactucessa and Paternus II, though the arrangement is most unusual. Both potters are recorded for the ovolo (Rogers B114) and the leaf (H75), and both used similar oblique beadrows (S&S pl 100, 23, pl 105, 17). The scroll is composed of two spirals joined by hand-drawn lines; one is similar to, but smaller than, S&S, which is assigned to Lactucessa, the other has no close parallel in Rogers. The arcade is similar to F46, but the diameter is less. Similar small rings occur in the work of Lactucessa’s associate Quintilianus (pl 70, 18). The shallow frieze does have occasional parallels, among others 30s — eg Bird 1986, no 227, assigned to Censorinus. Mid-late Antonine.

950 BKC G18 Gp 14 37 270 mm .10e ——— Illustrated. The ovolo (Rogers B223) was used by the Cinnamus group and by Casuruis, but the other decorative details (border A10, leaf J146, and leaf on a rosette U140) were shared by Lactucessa and Paternus II. Several of the figures were also used by Paternus or on bowls assigned to him: pantheress O.1533, stag O.1822K, panther O.1510, bear O.1618 and centaur O.744. Lactucessa is recorded only for O.1510, while Mercator II-Mascellio used O.1533, O.1822K, the panther O.1542, bear O.1588 and horse O.1904. Bowls assigned to Casuruis have O.1904, O.1588, O.1618 and O.1542 (S&S pl 135, 41 & 43, pl 136, 47). The Cinnamus group are known to have used O.1904, O.1588, O.1533 and O.1618, but apart from the ovolo, the decoration would suggest Paternus II or perhaps Mercator II or Lactucessa. The panthers O.1510 and 1533 have had their tails altered to fit in at least one place. Mid-late Antonine.

951 BKC J100 Gp 12 30 ——— Illustrated. The cupids are O.360 (previously recorded as a Rheinzabern type) and a small version of O.450 used by Doeccus (S&S pl 148, 24). Doeccus also used the panther (pl 148, 19), but the beadrows and rosette are not his usual ones. The leaf is Rogers K34, used by his potter P-20; none of the P-20 bowls cited by Rogers is published but P-20’s other motifs suggest some links with the Paternus II and Quintilianus-Lactucessa groups. The rosette is probably C147. The dog is not illustrated by O, and the other, ?seated, figure is not identifiable. Mid-late Antonine.

952 BKC T254 Gp 14 37 Advocusius. Ovolo, borders, terminal and medallion as S&S pl 112, 5; the Minerva is on pl 112, 9. c AD 160-190

953 BUC B719 Gp 15 37 Advocusius. Ovolo as S&S pl 113, 14, with a cross of his arrow motif (pl 114, 34). c AD 160-190

954 BKC H12 Gp 20 37 Advocusius (probably). Ovolo, beads, ring and medallion as S&S pl 112, 2. c AD 160-190

955 BKC V1 Gp 20 37 240 mm .04e Advocusius (probably). S&S pl 112, 2 has the ovolo, beads and terminal. c AD 160-190

956 LWC J204 Gp 20 37 Advocusius (probably). The ovolo, beads and ring are on S&S pl 112, 5. c AD 160-190

957 MID 2901 Gp 14 37 Advocusius (probably). Advocusius regularly used this ovolo (S&S pls 112-114). The animal may be the panther on pl 113, 26. c AD 160-190

958 BUC C1436 Gp 18 37 ——— Similar rossettes were used by Advocusius (S&S pl 113, 28), who also used small rings (pl 113, 21). The figure is a Vulcan. Antonine.

959 BKC H48 Gp 20 37 Paternus II. The goat, O.1843, is noted in his work, and the border is on S&S pl 105, 12. c AD 160-195

960 BKC H114 Gp 17 30 Paternus II. Rosette, rings and borders as S&S pl 104, 4. The figures have been badly smudged in moulding, but are the cupid and bird on pl 104, 8 & 10, above a leaf. c AD 160-195

961 BKC H336 Gp 20 37 Paternus II. Pan, borders, medallion, ring and astragalus as S&S pl 105, 12. c AD 160-195

962 BKC V701 Gp 20 37 180 mm .05e Paternus II. The ovolo and fine beads are on S&S pl 105, 12, and he is recorded for the cupid (O.450). c AD 160-195

963 BKC V U/S Gp 20 37 Paternus II. Paternus used the ring (Rogers E57). The sea-horse is on S&S pl 104, 4, and the medallion on pl 106, 39. c AD 160-195

964 BUC A580 Gp 15 37 Paternus II. The arrangement of scrollery and the rosette are on S&S pl 107, 26, the leaf on pl 108, 37. c AD 160-195

965 CPS 321 Gp 20 37 Paternus II. Bears and corded motif as S&S pl 106, 22. c AD 160-195

966 LW C H33 Gp 20 37 Paternus II. The leaf is on S&S pl 108, 37, and the peacock on pl 107, 26. c AD 160-195

967 LW C K130 Gp 20 37 Paternus II (see S725). Stamped in the mould by Paternus II. The stamp, figure and astragalus are on S&S pl 104, 4, the dolphin on pl 105, 16. c AD 160-195

968 BKC V938 Gp 14 37 Paternus II (probably). Rosette, leaf and scrollery, probably those on S&S pl 107, 31. c AD 160-195

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970 BKC V333 Gp 14 37

Paternus II (probably). Paternus used the pinnate leaf, Rogers J124; Rogers does not show the small leaf and corded column. Burnt. Mid-late Antonine.

971 MID 1774 Gp 20 37

Paternus II (probably). The leaf is Rogers H37. Mid-late Antonine.

972 BKC J69 Gp 20 37

Iustus. The ovolo and wavy line are on S&S pl 110, 7, the ovolo, leaf and rosette on pl 111, 15. c AD 160-190

973 BKC H254 Gp 14 37

Iustus or Mercator II. Illustrated. Both potters are recorded for the column (Rogers P3) and leaf (H129), and the triple motif has no precise parallel in Rogers. S&S pl 111, 15, assigned to Iustus, has a similar arrangement of triple motif and column, and the Minerva (O.126A), while the little naked figure (O.668) is on pl 111, 18. A bowl stamped on the rim by Mercator’s associate Mascello has the horn motif, which is not illustrated by Rogers. c AD 160-190

974 BKC J166 Gp 12 30

180 mm .42e

Mercator II (see S710). Illustrated. The bowl has two mould-stamps. Ovolo, borders and rosette terminals as S&S pl 145, 4. Small medallions contain birds as pl 145, 6; the bird to the right in this medallion is on pl 145, 2. Large medallions contain a bird to right and cupid, as pl 145, 2, which also shows the stamp and ring. Bear as pl 145, 8. The small lion is not apparently recorded for Mercator. The goat to left is on pl 146, 10, and the second goat is a pair to this. The leaf-tip is probably that on pl 146, 12, partially impressed. c AD 160-190

975 BUC E414 Gp 20 37

Mercator II. The vase and horn motif are on S&S pl 146, 10. For the figure, cf O.656. c AD 160-190

976 1.81 G1416 Gp 20 30

Iustus or Mercator II (probably). The motif between the medallions is Rogers G250, recorded for Mercator II. Mid-late Antonine.

977 BKC G1 Gp 20 37

Priscus (see S736). Illustrated. Stamped in the mould by Priscus. The stamp, column, borders and medallion are on S&S pl 128, 1, and the lion is on pl 128, 5. The little gladiator (?) has no apparent parallel. c AD 160-190

978 BKC H16 Gp 20 37

180 mm .12e

Priscus (probably). Illustrated. The ovolo (Rogers B102) is on a stamp mould of Priscus (iii) from Lezoux, and the rhomboid beads occur in his style (pers comm Brenda Dickinson, 1988). The horn motif is probably U256. The Apollo is a small version of O.94, the sphinx a small version of O.857/8. c AD 160-190

979 1.81 B2289 Gp 20 37

220 mm .06e

Iullinus. Ovolo and border as S&S pl 125, 3, deer and leaf spray as pl 126, 14. The leopard is O.1562. c AD 160-190

980 BKC H7 Gp 20 37

Iullinus. Ovolo and wavy line as S&S pl 127, 34. c AD 160-190

981 BKC H298 Gp 17 37

Iullinus. S&S pl 126, 14, has all the motifs and may be from the same mould. c AD 160-190

982 GBS A2487 Gp 17 37

Iullinus. The ovolo is Rogers B153. The ovolo and beads are on S&S pl 126, 13, the ornament in double medallion on pl 125, 12, and the angle rings on pl 127, 22. c AD 160-190

983 LWG M16 Gp 20 37

Iullinus. The ovolo and border are on S&S pl 125, 8. Burnt. c AD 160-190

984 MID 3051 Gp 20 37

Iullinus. His large square ovolo, as S&S pl 127, 22. c AD 160-190

985 BKC N128 Gp 20 30

Iullinus (probably). Iullinus used the heavy corded border and terminal, and a closely similar fine medallion (S&S pl 127, 27). The motif beneath may be Rogers G335 impressed end-to-end. c AD 160-190

986 BKC T245 Gp 14 37

Iullinus (probably). The leaf and tendril are probably those on S&S pl 126, 11; the rings and borders are on pl 125, 8. The Victory is O.812. c AD 160-190

987 BKC V71 Gp 20 37

Iullinus (probably). The anacrusis, horn motif and border are on S&S pl 127, 25. The figure in buskins is not shown in S&S. c AD 160-190

988 MID 16 Gp 20 37

Iullinus (probably). Ovolo and corded border as S&S pl 126, 18. c AD 160-190

989 BKC J447 Gp 12 37

240 mm .27e

———. Illustrated. An eocentric bowl with figures in an architectural setting, incorporating elements used by Servus II and Iullinus. The ovolo, Rogers B156, was used by Iullinus, but it is so close to B153, which is assigned to both potters, that it may be the same. The wavy lines are characteristic of Servus II (S&S pl 131), and are not recorded for Iullinus. The figures are a faun, O.710, satyr, O.673, stag, O.1732, and caryatid, O.1199 variant: the faun, satyr and caryatid are all recorded for Servus II (Sauvaget 1970, pl 2, 10, pl 3, 17), while the caryatid and stag were used by Iullinus (S&S pl 125, 1). Of the other motifs, the dolphin basket (Rogers Q58) was used by Servus II, and the box motif (U214) by Iullinus; the second box beneath the stag is not illustrated by Rogers. The corded motif was used by Servus II (Sauvaget pl 4, 18, in the same position between double arcades with what is probably this column); the column is closest to Servus II’s (cf Sauvaget pl 4, 20); while the leaf is not shown by Rogers, and is not certainly identifiable in the work of either potter. The bow or fan motif supporting Q58 is drawn into the mould. A bowl from La Plaiderie, Guernsey (pers comm Brenda Dickinson, 1988) is probably from the same mould, and has in addition the balustrade motif U263 regularly used by Iullinus, a Pan (O.717) and cupid (O.508) used by Servus II (Sauvaget pl 1, 4, pl 4, 22) and a long basket (T26; Sauvaget pl 2, 10) used by both. c AD 160-190

990 BKC H36 Gp 17 37

Casurius. The ovolo is on S&S pl 133, 14, the trophy on pl 133, 17. c AD 165-200

991 BKC H36 Gp 17 37

Casurius. S&S pl 132, 11, is probably from the same mould and has all the motifs, c AD 165-200

992 BKC H37 Gp 17 37

Casurius. The ovolo is probably Rogers B208, used by Casurius (pers comm Brenda Dickinson, 1988) who used these heavy beads too. c AD 165-200

993 BKC H263 Gp 14 37

Casurius. The figure, leaf, festoon and border are on S&S pl 157, 59. c AD 165-200

994 BKC V938 Gp 14 37

Casurius. S&S pl 132, 11, has all the motifs — beads, hare, leaves, festoon and tree — in the same arrangement. c AD 165-200

995 LWG B222 Gp 20 37

Casurius. The ornament is on S&S pl 137, 56, here surmounted by a leaf (perhaps that on pl 133, 14). The pair of pointed leaves is on pl 134, 25; the other ?leaf is not identifiable. c AD 165-200

996 LWG B330 Gp 21 37

Casurius. Beads and ovolo as S&S pl 133, 17. c AD 165-200
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997 1.81 A141 Gp 20 37
Doeccus. His ovolo and square beads, as S&S pl 150, 41. c AD 165-200.

998 1.81 B802 Gp 17 30
190 mm .15e
Doeccus. S&S pl 148, 14, has the ovolo, cupid in beaded festoon, panther, cross and frilled leaf with characteristic beads and terminals. The leaf above the panther is on pl 148, 19, with the warrior, and the paired leaves are on pl 149, 28. c AD 165-200.

999 1.81 D1047 Gp 15 37

1000 1.81 E718 Gp 20 37
Doeccus. Leaf as S&S pl 151, 55. The acanthus is on pl 149, 33, and the medallion and beads are on pl 150, 39. c AD 165-200.

1001 1.81 G829 Gp 16 30

1002 1.81 G1181 Gp 20 30

1003 1.81 G1151 Gp 20 30
190 mm .11e
Doeccus. Ovolo as S&S pl 147, 10. The Hercules in a medallion is on pl 148, 25; for a similar leaf and tendril, cf pl 151, 55. c AD 165-200.

1004 1.81 G3104 Gp 16 37
Doeccus. Figure, probably Minerva, as S&S pl 147, 10, with these beads. c AD 165-200.

1005 1.81 G3723 Gp 20 30

1006 1.81 H201 Gp 20 37

1007 BKC H5 Gp 20 37
Doeccus. The ovolo is on S&S pl 149, 32, and the trophy on pl 150, 45. c AD 165-200.

1008 BKC H7 Gp 20 37
180 mm .12e

1009 BKC H7 Gp 20 37
Doeccus. The cupid and beads are on S&S pl 148, 18, and the medallion is on pl 148, 23. c AD 165-200.

1010 BKC H13 Gp 20 37
Doeccus. Medallion and figure with beadrow spear as S&S pl 149, 32. The Medea is on pl 150, 51, the leaf on pl 149, 27, and the astragalus on pl 151, 62. c AD 165-200.

1011 BKC H36 Gp 17 37
Doeccus. Rosette, beads and large medallion, as S&S pl 150, 51. c AD 165-200.

1012 BKC H172 Gp 14 30
Doeccus. Dolphin and festoon as S&S pl 151, 57. The vase is on pl 147, 6, and the rosette on pl 147, 10. c AD 165-200.

1013 BKC H263 Gp 14 37
Doeccus. Cupid and borders as S&S pl 148, 18, the medallion as pl 148, 22. c AD 165-200.

1014 BKC H283 Gp 12 37

1015 BKC H336 Gp 20 30
Doeccus. Leaf and beads, as S&S pl 147, 6. c AD 165-200.

1016 BKC H336 Gp 20 30
Doeccus. Ovolo, borders and festoon as S&S pl 147, 10. c AD 165-200.

1017 BKC N452 Gp 12 37
Doeccus. Ovolo, scrollery and beaded binding as S&S pl 147, 7, which also has the pointed leaf in the medallion. The vase is on pl 149, 35, the triple motif on pl 147, 3, the leaf on pl 148, 14, and the acanthus on pl 147, 11. c AD 165-200.

90

1018 BKC V71 Gp 20 37
Doeccus. The leaf and acanthus arrangement is on S&S pl 145, 27, the vine leaf on pl 151, 55. Doeccus is recorded for the ornamental leaf (Rogers J11); the leaf at the right is on pl 148, 14. c AD 165-200.

1019 BKC V968 Gp 20 30
Doeccus. Illustrated. The ovolo, beads and medallion are on S&S pl 150, 39, the heavy corded motif on pl 147, 1. The dolphins have no apparent parallel. c AD 165-200.

1020 BKC V679 Gp 14 37
Doeccus. Illustrated. The ovolo, medallion and Victory are on S&S pl 150, 40. The leaf may be the one on pl 149, 31, which shows the bird. c AD 165-200.

1021 BKC V938 Gp 14 37
200 mm .08e
Doeccus. The ovolo, medallion and Victory are on S&S pl 150, 40. The leaf may be the one on pl 149, 31, which shows the bird. c AD 165-200.

1022 BUC A147 Gp 20 30
Doeccus. Beaded borders, festoon and medallion as S&S pl 148, 19. The astragalus is on pl 150, 50, the other motifs are not certainly identifiable. c AD 165-200.

1023 BGS A580 Gp 13 30
Doeccus. The parallel beadrows are on S&S pl 147, 3, and the leaf and acanthus are on pl 149, 27. The festoon and four-beaded rosette are on pl 151, 62. The deer is on pl 149, 33, the leaf placed on the border on pl 150, 43, and the ovolo on pl 147, 10. c AD 165-200.

1024 LWC J429 Gp 14 30
180 mm .13e
Doeccus. Illustrated. The ovolo, border and double festoon are on S&S pl 147, 10. The single festoon is not shown in S&S, and may be a partial impression of the double. The candelabrum is on pl 149, 31. The stag is probably O.1786, assigned to Doeccus; the boar is on pl 148, 13. The other motifs are a dog (O.1797, assigned to Doeccus), a lion and a warrior (O.212). c AD 165-200.

1025 MID 1691 Gp 20 37
160 mm .15e
Doeccus. Ovolo and square beads as S&S pl 150, 41. The figures beneath may be the Pan on pl 150, 52, and a small animal. c AD 165-200.

1026 BUC C11 Gp 18 37
Doeccus (probably). Beads and leaf as S&S pl 148, 14. The figure is not certainly identifiable. c AD 165-200.

1027 1.81 B299 Gp 15 37
Doeccus-Casurius group. With their characteristic square beads; the figure is not certainly identifiable. Very abraded. Mid-late Antonine.

1028 BKC E137 Gp 20 37
Doeccus-Casurius group. Characteristic square beads in panels. Mid-late Antonine.

1029 1.81 G795 Gp 16 37
Doeccus-Casurius group (probably). The ovolo is probably one assigned to Casurius with these beads (S&S pl 132, 12). Mid-late Antonine.

1030 BKC J69 Gp 20 37
Doeccus group. Square-bead borders and astragalus. Mid-late Antonine.

1031 1.81 C157 Gp 21 37
The ovolo is blurred, but may be Rogers B227, assigned to Ollognatus, an associate of Doeccus. Mid-late Antonine.

1032 BUC A74 Gp 20 37
Banvus. The ovolo is on S&S pl 140, 13, with these ovolo beads. The leaf is on pl 140, 15, and the rosette on pl 140, 9. c AD 170-200.

1033 LWC E91 Gp 20 37
Banvus. Ovolo and wavy line, as S&S pl 140, 11; the leaf is on pl 139, 5. c AD 170-200.
Chapter 2: Samian

1051 BKC J3 Gp 20 37

BKC J3. The ovolo is probably Apollo with his lyre. Hadrianic-early Antonine.

1052 BKC J14 Gp 20 37


1053 BKC J28 Gp 20 37


1054 BKC M10 Gp 20 37


1055 BKC M28 Gp 17 37


1056 BKC N573 Gp 12 37


1057 BKC V1 Gp 20 37


1058 LWC C25 Gp 9 37


1059 LWC M113 Gp 9 37


1060 LWC N42 Gp 20 37

LWC N42. Lion O.1497G, in wavy-line panel. Hadrianic-early Antonine.

1061 BKC T30 Gp 14 37

BKC T30. Festoon with little bird. The ovolo may be Rogers B77. Hadrianic-antonine.

1062 BKC J29 Gp 20 37

BKC J29. The figure is close to 0.708, an EG type, but the arm appears to be slightly different. Here it stands in a wavy-line panel. Hadrianic-antonine.

1063 BKC J62 Gp 20 37

BKC J62. Narrow panel with part of latticed column motif, probably Rogers P81. Hadrianic-antonine.

1064 BKC H7 Gp 20 37


1065 BKC H7 Gp 20 37

BKC H7. Ovolo, probably one of the ring-tongued series, here above a wavy-line border and formal leaf (cf Rogers G138 series). Hadrianic-antique.

1066 BKC V37 Gp 14 37

BKC V37. Ovolo, probably one of the ring-tongued series, here above a wavy-line border and formal leaf (cf Rogers G138 series). Hadrianic-antique.

1068 BKC V27 Gp 14 37

BKC V27. Ovolo, probably one of the ring-tongued series, here above a wavy-line border and formal leaf (cf Rogers G138 series). Hadrianic-antique.

1070 BUC C1207 Gp 18 37

BUC C1207. The ovolo is not identifiable from Rogers. Hadrianic-antique.

1071 1.81 B2271 Gp 12 37


1072 1.81 H43 Gp 20 37

1.81 H43. Ovolo, Rogers B12, shared by several potters including Criciro and Divixtus. Early-mid Antonine.

1073 MID 1735 Gp 20 37

MID 1735. The bear, O.1630, was used by Severus. Several potters used a beadrow as a spear in this way — eg S&S pl 118, 18, by Criciro, and pl 163, 72, by Cinnamrus. Antonine.
Decorated Central and East Gaulish samian

1074 BKC H2 Gp 20 30
- The wavy-line border was used, for example, by Servus II and Tettu (S&S pl 131). The cupid is probably O.401. Antonine.

1075 1.81 E314 Gp 20 37
- Panther, perhaps O.1510. Antonine.

1076 1.81 G32 Gp 20 37
- Ovolo, probably one of the ring-tongued series, here above festoons. Antonine.

1077 BKC G462 Gp 14 37 200 mm .11e
- Rather blunted ovolo, perhaps Rogers B19. Antonine.

1078 BKC H3 Gp 20 37
- The figure, 0.537, was used by several potters. Antonine.

1079 BKC H14 Gp 20 30
- Festoon with little dolphin, and small medallion. Antonine.

1080 BKC J39 Gp 20 37
- The main motif is probably a wreath medallion, as the leaves all go the same way, with a dolphin inside. The surface is very abraded. Antonine.

1081 BKC J47 Gp 20 37 240 mm .06e
- The ovolo (Rogers B103) was shared by several potters. Slightly burnt. Antonine.

1082 BKC J49 Gp 20 37
- The leaf (Rogers H109) was used by several potters. Antonine.

1083 BKC J66 Gp 12 37
- The main motif is probably a wreath medallion, as the leaves all go the same way, with a dolphin inside. The surface is very abraded. Antonine.

1084 BKC J214 Gp 17 37
- For a similar saltire with ovoid beads, cf S&S pl 102, 15, by Censorinus, which has a triple motif. Antonine.

1085 BKC N1 Gp 20 37
- Medallion, vertical beadrows. The tiny circle in the field was used by Advocius (S&S pl 113, 20). Antonine.

1086 BKC V28 Gp 14 37

1087 BKC V71 Gp 20 30 180 mm .10e
- With ovolo (Rogers B102) used by Advocius and other potters. Antonine.

1088 BKC V77 Gp 14 37
- Panel design, probably with medallion or scrollery and a small ring. Antonine.

1089 BKC V359 Gp 14 37 210 mm .03e
- The ovolo is rather blunted, but may belong to the ring-tongued series. Antonine.

1090 BKC Y90 Gp 14 37
- Panel with medallion or scrollery; horn motif beneath. Antonine.

1091 BKC V903 Gp 20 37
- Ovolo (Rogers B102), whose users include Advocius. Antonine.

1092 BKC V938 Gp 20 37
- The vase is probably Rogers T18, used by Martio, here with a vertical beakrow. Antonine.

1093 BUC A404 Gp 18 37
- The ovolo may be Rogers B77, but is broken. Antonine.

1094 BUC H982 Gp 18 37
- The horn motif (Rogers U103) was used by Divixtus and Advocius. Antonine.

1095 CPS 455 Gp 20 37

1096 LWC G345 Gp 20 37
- The stag (0.1732) was used by several potters, here in a panel of ovoid beads. Antonine.

1097 LWC H130 Gp 20 37
- Ovolo (Rogers B104/105), used by several potters. Antonine.

1098 MID 3100 Gp 20 37
- Panther, O.1564 or O.1565. Antonine.

1099 MID 3168 Gp 9 37
- There is no parallel for the figure, perhaps a Bacchus. Antonine.

1100 X 331 Gp 1 37
- The ovolo (Rogers B145) was used by Cinnamus, Illisco and Carantinus. Antonine.

1101 BKC H124 Gp 14 37
- The leaf is Rogers J48 (used by Banvus) or J51 (lustus, Mercator II). The rosette and border suggest Mercator (S&S pl 145, 6), but all three potters are of similar date. Mid-late Antonine.

1102 MID 1372 Gp 20 37
- The figure is probably Mars, O.143. The corded medallion or festoon may be a type with an inner plain band. The rosette may be Rogers C230. The circle was used by lullinus, and the bowl is likely to be of his date. Mid-late Antonine.

1103 1.81 J9 Gp 20 37
- The acanthus, Rogers K7, is assigned to Attilianus and perhaps lullinus. The figure is not certainly identifiable. Mid-late Antonine.

1104 BKC H284 Gp 12 37
- The ovolo (Rogers B106) was used by Albucius and Paternus II. Mid-late Antonine.

1105 BKC J8 Gp 20 37
- Similar corded borders were used by Paternus II, for example. The Perseus (0.234). Mid-late Antonine.

1106 BKC J151 Gp 20 37
- Ring-tongued ovolo (Rogers B106), used by Albucius and Paternus II. Mid-late Antonine.

1107 BKC J373 Gp 21 37 170 mm .13e
- Ovolo (Rogers B106) used by Albucius and Paternus II. Mid-late Antonine.

1108 BKC T76 Gp 14 37
- The ovolo (Rogers B106) was used by Albucius and Paternus II. Mid-late Antonine.

1109 BKC V2 Gp 14 37
- The ovolo is probably one of the ring-tongued series but the bowl is too poorly finished to identify it certainly. The heavy double medallion and astragalus would suggest one of the later users, such as Paternus II. Mid-late Antonine.

1110 BKC V71 Gp 20 37
- The leaf is Rogers H75, used by several of the potters of this period. Mid-late Antonine.

1111 BUC B763 Gp 18 37
- The bear is probably that on S&S pl 106, 22, by Paternus II, here with a small hound. Mid-late Antonine.

1112 BUC E422 Gp 20 37
- The motifs are broken, but a similar leaf and corded motif were used by Banvus (S&S pl 139, 7 & pl 140, 14). Mid-late Antonine.

1113 MID 690 Gp 20 37
- Goat (probably O.1849A) at base; it was used by Paternus II. Mid-late Antonine.

1114 GBS A2257 Gp 20 37
- Similar borders were used by several potters; the surviving tip of ovolo is no help to attribution. The figure is O.907. Mid-late Antonine.

1115 1.81 B639 Gp 14 72 120 mm .45e
- The ovolo is shared by several potters. O.401. Mid-late Antonine.
1116 1.81 D1583 Gp 15 72 130 mm .15e  
— The motifs are Décèlette’s applied types 41 (variant) and 151. Antonine.

1117 BKC V94 Gp 14 72  
— The applied motif, a standing figure with other features, is not shown by Décèlette. There are also barbotine tendrils. Antonine.

1118 BKC V679 Gp 20 72  
— Barbotine tendrils and applied leaf (the leaf is a variant of Décèlette’s applied type 157). Antonine.

1119 BUC E929 Gp 20 72 180 mm .13e  
— The motifs are Décèlette’s applied types 36 (variant) and 151. Antonine.

East Gaul

Factory not identified (EG)

1120 1.81 D1946 Gp 15 37  
— The ovolo was used at Sinzig by potters of Group 1, Werkstatt 1, and at Trier by potters of Werkstatt I, Stufe D (Fischer 1969, Taf N, E2; Huld-Zetsche 1972, E6c). The beads suggest Trier rather than Sinzig. Hadrianic-early Antonine.

1121 LWC J447 Gp 14 37  
— Illustrated. The griffon O.875 is a Blickweiler and La Madeleine type (Knorr & Sprater 1927, Taf 77, 24; Ricken 1934, Taf 11, 8). There is no apparent parallel for the bird. The design, footing and fabric would suggest origin at one of the Antonine factories such as Blickweiler or Heiligenberg. Antonine.

1122 BKC V932 Gp 14 37  
— For the rosette and festoon of Müller 1968, Taf 20, 575. Possibly from Lavoye, Argonne. Antonine.

1123 1.81 D1401 Gp 15 72  
— Regillus I (probably). Probably Regillus I of Heiligenberg and Rheinzabern. The ovolo with a similar beadrow is shown on Forrer 1911, Taf 37, 5, though the beads on this bowl look rather more rounded. Mid-late Antonine.

1124 BUC E111 Gp 20 37  
— The ovolo was used at Rheinzabern by the Julius I-Lupus group, and at Trier by the Primarus group. Early-mid 3rd century.

1125 1.81 G1 Gp 20 37 200 mm .13e  
— Illustrated. The ovolo is close to three Trier ones (Gard 1937, R8/9/11/13, R10, R12), but with the tongue attached at a different angle. For a similar use of the beads of Gard Tafn 18 & 19, Pussosus-Atillus and Dubitatus. None of the Rheinzabern ovolos matches at all closely, nor do any of the beads on this bowl. Antonine.

Chémery-Faultemont (CF)

1126 BKC E130 Gp 17 37  
— Satto-Saturninus. Wreath of rosettes at base, as Fölzer 1913, Taf 5, 12. Trajanic-Hadrianic.

1127 BKC G1 Gp 20 37  
— Satto-Saturninus. The wreath of rosettes is on Müller 1968, Taf 14, 379, with similar beadrows. The individual beadrows and small rosette are on Taf 14, 377-8, and Lutz 1970, A VII. Trajanic-Hadrianic.

1128 BKC J536 Gp 17 37 220 mm .65e  

1129 BKC V439 Gp 8 37 240 mm .09e  
— Satto-Saturninus. The ovolo, beads, leaves and acorns are on Müller 1968, Taf 16, 410, and on Lutz 1970, GI. The figure is the archer, Lutz P65. Lutz GI, etc have Satto stamps. Trajanic-Hadrianic.

1130 COC 158 Gp 20 37  

La Madeleine (MA)

1131 BKC H37 Gp 17 37 210 mm .16e  
— Illustrated. The style belongs to Ricken’s group A2. The spirals and astragalus are on Ricken 1934, Taf 9, 1. The festoons are on Bertram 1985, Abb 3, 4, and the bear on Abb 3, 2. Similar bowls are shown by Fölzer (1913) on Taf 1, 19, 20 & 24. Hadrianic-early Antonine.

1132 BKC V243 Gp 14 37 220 mm .05e  
— Illustrated. Ricken’s group A2. The spiral is typical of this group — cf Ricken 1934, Taf 9, 2, and the bowls often have spirals in place of ovolos, as here. The butchery scene is on Müller 1968, Taf 9, 182, by Albillus/A1; the other figures probably include a little naked dancer. Hadrianic-early Antonine.

1133 BKC V679 Gp 20 37  
— Ricken’s group A2. Unusually pale orange fabric and yellow slip. The frieze of doubled leaves is on Haalebos 1977, Taf 63, 521 with the same medallion. The head is Ricken 1934, Taf 7, 71. Hadrianic-early Antonine.

1134 BKC V938 Gp 14 37  
— Illustrated. Ricken’s group A2. Ovolo A, shown with the same upper frieze on Bertram 1985, Abb 3, 1 (from London), and of Müller Taf 10, 211. The wreath festoon, acanthus and astragalus are all on Ricken 1934, Taf 9, 1. Hadrianic-early Antonine.

1135 LWC J429 Gp 14 37  
— Ricken’s group A2. Haalebos 1977, Taf 39, 176, has the rosette and wreath with ovolo A. The astragalus and wreath are on Ricken 1934, Taf 9, 1, the ramshorn on Müller 1968, Taf 10, 233. Hadrianic-early Antonine.

1136 1.81 M603 Gp 20 37 170 mm .03e  
— The ovolo is Ricken B, shown on Müller 1968, Taf 10, 222 with similar rounded beads. The figure is Ricken 1934, Taf 7, 67, and the ovolo, leaf and ‘horn’ are on Taf 9, 12. Hadrianic-early Antonine.

1137 CPS 436 Gp 20 37  
— The band of rosettes and beadrows and the triple leaf are on Ricken 1934, Taf 9, 12, with Ricken’s ovolo B. Hadrianic-early Antonine.

1138 BKC V17 Gp 14 37 180 mm .11e  
— For the ovolo of Ricken 1934, Taf 9, 13-14, ovolo C. Hadrianic-early Antonine.

1139 MID 147 Gp 20 37  
— Illustrated. Ricken F. The basal wreath occurs with this style, and also that of Virtus (Ricken 1934, 146; Müller 1968, Taf 10, 242). Ricken emphasizes links with Virtus, who used the leaf (Haalebos 1977, Taf 64, 537); the spiral occurs in group F style (Ricken Taf 7, 32). Hadrianic-early Antonine.

1140 1.81 B724 Gp 12 37 250 mm .15e  
— Illustrated. The ovolo (Ricken 1934, ovolo J), beads and acorns are in a different scheme on Müller 1968, Taf 11, 286. The leaf is a partial impression of that on Taf 11, 285 — all bowls assigned to Ricken’s group H-J. Worn exterior. Hadrianic-early Antonine.

1141 BKC J150 Gp 20 37  
— Ricken’s group H-J, with ovolo H. The ovolo, acanthus frieze and probably the same leaf are on Haalebos 1977, Taf 40, 187. Hadrianic-early Antonine.

1142 BKC V970 Gp 20 37  
— Ricken’s group H-J. Ricken 1934, Taf 10, 11, has the cupid, beadrow, wreath and baton motif. The panel at the left probably contains a large leaf. The large rosette has no apparent parallel. Hadrianic-early Antonine.

1143 BUC C1298 Gp 20 37 270 mm .15e  
— Ricken’s group H-J. The lion, leaf-sprays and beadrows are on Haalebos 1977, Taf 64, 544, with ovolo H. The Colchester bowl has ovolo J. Hadrianic-early Antonine.
Decorated Central and East Gaulish samian

1144 BKC N177 Gp 17 37
Ovolo and beads as Müller 1968, Taf 13, 319, Ricken's group K3-L. The animal is not identifiable with any certainty. Heavily burnt. Hadrianic-early Antonine.

1145 MID 1995 Gp 20 37
Ovolo Ricken L. The wreath and little rosette are on Müller 1968, Taf 13, 321 & 323, in group K3-L style. The exterior has almost lost its slip. Hadrianic-early Antonine.

1146 1.81 B2168 Gp 1 37 250 mm 17e
Ricken's ovolo group A'. A bowl from Neuss from the same mould shows that the lower frieze is of corded reverse-s motifs (Schönberger & Simon 1966, Taf 6,197). Early-mid Antonine.

1147 BKC V605 Gp 1 37
The half-hoop motif is on Müller 1968, Taf 11, 288. Hadrianic-early Antonine.

1148 GBS A131 Gp 20 37
Unusually fine, glossy slip for this factory. The corded festoon is similar to that on Müller 1968, Taf 13, 321-2. Hadrianic-early Antonine.

Blickweiler (BW)

1149 BKC J38 Gp 12 37
Cambo. The ovolo is on Knorr & Sprater 1927, Tafn 57-9. Early-mid Antonine.

1150 BKC V36 Gp 14 37
Cambo. The ovolo and beads are on Knorr & Sprater 1927, Tafn 57-59. The little bird is Taf 80, type 8. Early-mid Antonine.

1151 1.81 G3480 Gp 10 37
The figures (O.352 & O.1135) are on Knorr & Sprater 1927, Tafn 58, 1, by Cambo or an associated potter. Early-mid Antonine.

Lavoye, Argonne (AR)

1152 1.81 B315 Gp 15 37
Germanus. The ovolo and acanthus are on Oswald 1945, fig 7, 4-5. Antonine.

1153 BKC V68 Gp 14 37
Tribunus (probably). The ovolo is shown on Chenet & Gaudron 1955, fig 59, H, with the corded arcade. Antonine.

1154 1.81 D2049 Gp 20 37
For the spiral and festoon of Chenet & Gaudron 1955, fig 58, H. The acanthus is on Oswald 1945, fig 7, 4-5, by Germanus. Antonine.

Sinzig (SZ)

1155 1.81 G4275 Gp 1 37
Group 1, Werkstatt 1. The same scheme is on Fischer 1969, Taf 7, 49 with all these motifs (ovolo E1, festoon K8, ring O35, hook O31 and cupid M14), and this bowl probably comes from the same mould. Early-mid Antonine.

1156 BKC J176 Gp 17 37 220 mm 32e
Group 1, Werkstatt 1. Illustrated. Fischer 1969, Taf 12, 75 has both panels and may be from the same mould. Most of the motifs also occur in the work of Trier Werkstatt I, but Fischer notes the ring motif, O34, as unique to Sinzig, and the leaf-tip, O2, does not appear to have been used in Trier either. The other motifs are the ovolo E1, linc T1, sea-horse T17, leaf O6 and the spiral O31. Early-mid Antonine.

1157 GBS A848 Gp 17 37
Group 1, Werkstatt 1. The festoon is Fischer 1969, K8, the hook O31, cupid M14, and the leaf probably O4. Fischer Taf 7, 49 is a generally similar scheme. Early-mid Antonine.

1158 BKC V17 Gp 14 37

1159 BKC V81 Gp 20 37 200 mm 07e
Group 1, Werkstatt 2. The motifs were all used at Sinzig and by potters of Trier Werkstatt I, but the identical arrangement is found at Sinzig (Fischer 1969, Taf 51, 171), so origin there is likely. The motifs are the ovolo E3, medallions K3 and O33, and corded ornament O26. Hadrianic-mid Antonine.

1160 1.81 B765 Gp 17 37

1161 BKC H297 Gp 18 37
Group 1. Basal wreath of spirals (Fischer 1969, O31) below circle motif O35. Early-mid Antonine.

1162 BKC H336 Gp 20 37

1163 1.81 B482 Gp 15 37

Trier (TR)

Werkstatt I

1164 BKC V932 Gp 14 37
Werkstatt I, Stufe B or C. With beadrow (Huld-Zetsche 1972, O82) and boar (T15). The ovolo should be E6b, but is unclear. Hadrianic-early Antonine.

1165 1.81 G3200 Gp 20 37
Werkstatt I, Stufe B or C. Illustrated. All but one of the motifs occurs in both styles. The cupid is Huld-Zetsche 1972, M11, the spiral is O34, the ovolo E5b, the circle O28, the wide beads O82 and the diagonal beads O81. The spears on the gateway, which is composed of beadrows, are not illustrated by Huld-Zetsche but of the shorter-stemmed spears on the gateway later used by Dexter (Gard 1937, O2). Huld-Zetsche Taf 12, B22, has both beadrows and the circle in a 'house' arrangement, and also has the spiral. Taf 34, C98, has the wide beads and circles in a 'house' arrangement, with the ovolo, straight line and spiral. The fragment, Taf 19, B65, has the same triple vertical of both beadrows. Hadrianic-early Antonine.

Werkstatt II

1166 LWC B199 Gp 20 37
Werkstatt II, Serie A. The ovolo is Huld-Zetsche 1993, E12, the figure with whip M111, the hooded figure M137 and the rossette O97. Early-mid Antonine.

1167 GBS 732 Gp 18 37 260 mm 09e
Werkstatt II, Serie B. Huld-Zetsche 1993, Taf 31, B69, is probably from the same mould with ovolo E13, bear T51 and deer T71. Early-mid Antonine.

1168 1.81 A182 Gp 17 37
Werkstatt II, Serie D. Huld-Zetsche 1993, Taf 44, D16, has all the motifs (ovolo E14, arcade K29, tree O85 and small figure M121) with the same central guideline, and may be from the same mould. Early-mid Antonine.

1169 BKC J184 Gp 20 37
Werkstatt II, Serie E. Huld-Zetsche 1993, Tafn 53, E13-16 & 54, E18 & 20, have the same arrangement of the ovolo E16 (here overlapped), beads (O156) and arcade K34. Early-mid Antonine.

1170 BKC H2 Gp 20 37
Werkstatt II, Serie E. Huld-Zetsche 1993, Taf 54, E17, has all the motifs (column O90, reverse-s scroll O112 and figure probably M53) except the beads (O156) in the same arrangement. Early-mid Antonine.

1171 1.81 B711 Gp 10 37 190 mm 20e
Werkstatt II, Serie F. Illustrated. The ovolo (Huld-Zetsche 1993, E19) is placed at the top and bottom of the frieze, with plain lines defining it at the base. The bust is M73, the festoon K32 and circle O106. Early-mid Antonine.
Chapter 2: Samian

1172 BKC M23 Gp 17 37

1173 CPS 635 Gp 18 37
Werkstatt II, Serie F. Ovolo Huld-Zetsche 1993, E16, used between plain lines as a basal border; above are a hunter, M125B, and bust, M73. Early-mid Antonine.

1174 BKC J156 Gp 20 37
Werkstatt II. Tree, Huld-Zetsche 1993, O150, used by Serien B, C, D, C/E, and F. Early-mid Antonine.

1175 1.81 K360 Gp 18 37
Werkstatt II. The vase and plant motif, Fölzer 1913, type 726, was used by potters of Werkstatt II, Serien A and B, and by the Dexter-Censor group. The large arcade indicates the latter (eg Gard 1937, Taf 13, 16); the other motifs are not certain, assignable to, Mid-late Antonine.

1176 1.81 G379 Gp 16 37
Primanus group. The ovolo was used by potters of Werkstatt II, Serie D, and by potters working in the style of Censor. Antonine-early 3rd century.

1177 BKC N U/S Gp 20 37 220 mm 07e
Dexter (probably). The ovolo was used by Dexter and later by Dubitatus-Dubitus. The fabric and the finish suggest the work of Dexter. Mid-late Antonine.

1178 BUC E795 Gp 20 37
Criciro. Illustrated. From a worn mould of Criciro. He used this ovolo, the lion (Gard 1937, T1), the foliage motif (Fölzer 1913, type 755, on Gard Taf 16, 1) and the little boar at lower left (Taf 16, 4). The ornament is Gard O43, the other animal may be a bear. A similarly worn Criciro bowl was found at the Shadwell signal station, London, with a heavy late footring. Mid 3rd century (probably).

1179 1.81 E177 Gp 20 37
Criciro (probably). The details are very poorly moulded, but the column is probably Gard, 1937, the foliage motif (Fölzer 1913, type 755, on Gard Taf 16, 1) and the little boar at lower left (Taf 16, 4). The ornament is Gard O43, the other animal may be a bear. A similarly worn Criciro bowl was found at the Shadwell signal station, London, with a heavy late footring. Mid 3rd century (probably).

1180 BKC J19 Gp 20 37
Primanus group. The ovolo was used by Criciro or Catu... of Trier, and the ovolo would fit Criciro's. The motif on the column may be the little cockerel, T127, which occurs on a Criciro bowl from London (Bird 1986, no 2.71). Early-mid 3rd century (probably).

1181 1.81 G1406 Gp 20 37
Catu... (probably). The ovolo was used by Catu.... Early-mid 3rd century.

1182 BKC H14 Gp 20 37
Atillus. Illustrated. Atillus used what is probably this ovolo, the festoon (Gard 1937, K45), and the medallion (K31). The ornament is O43. The motif in the festoon may be a reversed pair to the crayfish T180. Early 3rd century.

1183 1.81 G1 Gp 20 37
Afer. The ovolo was used by Afer. Early-mid 3rd century.

1184 BKC N46 Gp 20 37
Afer. The ovolo and heavy arcade are on Gard 1937, Taf 14, 14. Early-mid 3rd century.

1185 CPS 730 Gp 18 37

1186 X U/S Gp 20 37
Afer. Afer used the bust (Gard 1937, M6). The panther (T24) is assigned to his style. Early-mid 3rd century.

1187 1.81 B573 Gp 14 37

1188 1.81 C151 Gp 15 37 160 mm 50e
Paternianus (see S829). Illustrated. With a mould stamp of Paternianus of Trier. The same stamp is on a bowl from New Fresh Wharf (Bird 1986, no 2.83), and he is known to have used this ovolo (Gard 1937, R19). The bust has no precise parallel. The soldier is Gard M86, the shell is T172, and the lion — here clearly imprinted from a figure on a plaque — may be T5. c AD 220-250

1189 LPC H149 Gp 20 37
Paternianus (see S830). Illustrated. Stamped in the mould by Paternianus. The Victory has no parallel at Trier, but cf RF.M33 at Rheinzabern. The other figure may be a cupid (cf Gard 1937, M77). The scar of a heavy footring survives. c AD 220-250

1190 1.81 J30 Gp 20 37
Paternianus (probably). The figure to left is the Venus and column (Gard 1937, M23). The Victory occurs on a stamped bowl of Paternianus from Lion Walk (no 1189/S830), and the type is recorded at Rheinzabern (RF.M33). c AD 220-250

1191 BKC T310 Gp 14 37 230 mm 43e
Dubitatus-Dubitus. Illustrated. Gard 1937, Taf 24, 10a, has the ovolo R22, rosette O55, tree P15, stag T58, and hound T66. Taf 24, 10c, has the ovolo, rosette, tree, deer T56 and hound T86; Taf 24, 9, has the ovolo, bear T35 and boar T43. All but P15 and T56 are only recorded for Dubitus by Gard. c AD 220-250

1192 BKC G50 Gp 14 37 180 mm 09e
Dubitatus-Dubitus. Illustrated. Gard 1937, Taf 24, 10a, has the ovolo R22, rosette O55, tree P15, stag T58, and hound T66. Taf 24, 10c, has the ovolo, rosette, tree, deer T56 and hound T86; Taf 24, 9, has the ovolo, bear T35 and boar T43. All but P15 and T56 are only recorded for Dubitus by Gard. c AD 220-250

1193 BKC J427 Gp 1 37
Primanus group. The ovolo was used by Afer, Dubitatus and Paternianus. Early-mid 3rd century.

1194 1.81 J107 Gp 20 37
Primanus group. The leaf is Gard 1937, P35, assigned to Dignus and Primanus; Fölzer 1913, Taf 23, 22, and Oelmann 1914, Taf 7, 8, both show it on bowls of Werkstatt II. The motif below is probably the rosette Gard V119, used by the Primanus group. Mid 3rd century.

1195 BKC H3 Gp 20 37
Primanus group. The ovolo and rosette were used by the Primanus group at Trier. Mid 3rd century.

1196 1.81 G164 Gp 20 37
Primanus group (probably). With a rosette (probably Gard 1937, O61) used by the Primanus group. Mid 3rd century.

1197 1.81 G1684 Gp 11 37

1198 BUC E415 Gp 20 37
Primanus group. The rosette was used by several potters, including Marcellinus (Müller 1968, Taf 47, 1327). Late 2nd-early 3rd century.

1199 BUC E428 Gp 20 37
Primanus group. Illustrated. The ovolo was used by several potters. The deer (Gard 1937, T58) is assigned to Atillus; neither Fölzer (1913) nor Gard show the boar precisely. Late 2nd-early 3rd century.

1200 CPS 467 Gp 20 37
The hare is Fölzer 1913, type 677/Gard 1937, T108. It was used by the Afer-Marinus group, on a signed bowl of Tordillo and on a stamped bowl of Amator. The animal above,
Decorated Central and East Gaulish samian

probably a stag, is not certainly identifiable. Late 2nd-early 3rd century.

1201 1.81 G3431 Gp 20 37
- The vase is Gans 1937, O27 or 28, the ornament is O43. First half of 3rd century (probably).

1202 BUC EB18 Gp 20 37
- To the left is a narrow column with a bird on top. The motif to the right is not identifiable, but is presumably a figure. The surface is worn. Late 2nd-first half of 3rd century.

Rheinzabern (RH)

1203 MID 1125 Gp 20 37
Janu[aris] I. His ovolo and border (RF.E19) and rosette (O42). Antonine.

1204 LWC D150 Gp 20 37
Reginus I (probably). The ovolo is probably RF.E58. Mid-late Antonine.

1205 BKC H298 Gp 17 30
Cobnertus III. Cobnertus III used the rosette (RF.O73), ring (O145), and is known to have made this form. The satyr is a reduced version (M97a) of his recorded type, M97. Mid-later Antonine.

1206 BKC N428 Gp 12 37
Fine beads and medallion, as used by Cobnertus. Mid-late Antonine.

1207 1.81 G1 Gp 20 37
B F Atto (see S814). Stamped by B F Atto in the mould. The stamp and medallions are on LR Taf 39, 8-9. Late 2nd-early 3rd century.

1208 1.81 C78 Gp 15 37
B F Atto (see S813). Illustrated. Stamped in the mould by B F Atto. LR Taf 40 has all the motifs in similar arrangements — ovolo (RF.E3), warrior (M207), arcade (KB95), stamp and leaf (P58). Late 2nd-early 3rd century.

1209 LWC J1 Gp 20 37
B F Atto. The festoon RF.KB144, border O239, tree P3, and bird T243, are recorded in his work. Late 2nd-early 3rd century.

1210 BKC H66 Gp 17 37
Cerialis I (probably). Cerialis I used the spiral (RF.O158) with this figure on LR Taf 47, 12. The fabric indicates a 3rd-century date. First half of 3rd century.

1211 BKC N288 Gp 20 37
220 mm 03e
Cerialis II/III. Cerialis used this ovolo (RF.E39), the archer (M174), and bird (T217). Late 2nd-early 3rd century.

1212 BKC N11 Gp 20 37
Cerialis III. Cerialis III used the ovolo (RF.E39), cupid M119, and wreath R25. Late 2nd-early 3rd century.

1213 BKC H298 Gp 17 37
Cerialis IV (probably). The tree is RF.P3a, the motif to left is probably a poppy-head cluster, P121 — both used by Cerialis IV. The acanthus is P146. The bowl has shallow moulding and a crude finish, indicating a late date. First half of 3rd century.

1214 BUC BB9 Gp 18 37
Cerialis (probably). The ovolo (RF.E1), and triton (M104), were used by Cerialis. Late 2nd-early 3rd century.

1215 1.81 A37 Gp 20 37
- Both Cerialis V and Comitialis II used the two motifs (triton, RF.M104 and medallion, K48) in this way (LR Taf 64, 9; Taf 80, 4; Taf 81, 1; & Taf 82, 4). Late 2nd-early 3rd century.

1216 1.81 C97 Gp 15 37
Comitialis III (see S817). Stamped in the mould. Fragment of beadrow (RF.O39), medallion and stamp, Comitialis b. Late 2nd-early 3rd century.

1217 IRA 5 Gp 13 75 230 mm 23e
Comitialis IV (see S816). Illustrated. Stamped in the mould by Comitialis IV. The motifs are all recorded for him, but LR does not show this combination. They are: ovolo (RF.E25), bear (T54), sea-beast (T187), triton (M106), bird (T259), trophy (O160), spiral (O152), medallion (K20), and leaf (P46). The stamp is Comitialis c. The footing suggests an early 3rd-century date rather than earlier. Early 3rd century.

1218 1.81 H240 Gp 20 37
Comitialis V. The figure is RF.M193a, used by Comitialis IV. Late 2nd-first half of 3rd century.

1219 1.81 D793 Gp 15 37
Comitialis V (see S815). Stamped in the mould by Comitialis V, who used this ovolo, RF.E17. The Venus is M48, the stamp Comitialis a. Late 2nd-early 3rd century.

1220 1.81 B88 Gp 15 37
Comitialis VI. The ovolo (RF.E25), dolphin (T193), bead festoon and saltire, and leaf (P75a) are on LR Taf 104, 1 & 7. Late 2nd-early 3rd century.

1221 1.81 J3 Gp 20 37
Comitialis VI. The ovolo (RF.E25), leaf (P75a) and sea-beast (T188) are shown with this medallion on LR Taf 104, 7 & 105, 8. Late 2nd-early 3rd century.

1222 1.81 J19 Gp 20 37
Potter of 'Ware mit Eierstab 25 und 26' (probably). The beads, RF.O236, leaf P145, and medallion K20 were all shared by several potters, but the use of the leaf terminal with double vertical beadrow occurs in the work of the potter of 'Ware mit E25.26' (LR Taf 115, 14). Early-mid 3rd century.

1223 1.81 G53 Gp 17 37
Pupus-Juvenis II (probably). Illustrated. They are recorded as using the ovolo (RF.E44) and figures (M269). An associated potter used the wreath (KB 126) in a closely similar arrangement (LR Taf 133). The trophy is O160, and the medallion K20. Early 3rd century (probably).

1224 BKC J1 Gp 20 37
- The arcade is probably RF.KB88, used by Pupus-Juvenis II. First half of 3rd century.

1225 BKC G417 Gp 21 37
Illustrated. In the style that is called 'Art des Pupus nahestehende Ware' by Ricken (LR Taf 133). The ovolo is RF.E25, peacock (T231), crane (T214) and arcade (KB133) are in a closely similar arrangement on Taf 133, 20. The acanthus (P145) is on Taf 133, 17, and probably Taf 133, 20 also. The poppy-head is on Taf 133, 13. First half of 3rd century.

1226 GBS A194 Gp 20 37
Reginus II (probably). Ovolo (RF.E18) and arcade (KB89) used by this potter on LR Taf 137, 8. First half of 3rd century.

1227 BUC E798 Gp 20 37
Julius I-Lupus. Illustrated. All the motifs were used by both potters, and LR does not show a bowl with this precise arrangement. The ovolo is RF.E42, the shell O20a, the rosette O48, the trophy O160a, the leaf P76a, and the medallion K6. Several bowls of these potters were present at New Fresh Wharf (Bird 1986), and this with the poor fabric suggest a late Antonine.

1228 CPS 72 Gp 20 37
- The ovolo RF.E46 was used by the Julius I-Lupus group. First half of 3rd century.
1244 BKC K157 Gp 17 37

Julius II-Julianus I. The ovolo and vertical beadrows are on LR Taf 212, 23, and also on Bird 1986, no 2.116. Early-mid 3rd century.

1245 BKC V77 Gp 14 37

Julius II-Julianus I. LR Taf 210, 10, has the beaded festoon, leaf and grapes in the same arrangement, and may be from the same mould. Early-mid 3rd century.

1246 BUC E364 Gp 20 37

200 mm .05e

Julius II-Julianus I. The same design is on Bird 1986, no 2.116, with this ovolo. Early-mid 3rd century.

1247 BKC D45 Gp 20 37

—. Arcade RF.KB139. This was used by potters of the Julius II group. Early-mid 3rd century.

1248 BKC V2 Gp 14 37

200 mm .06e

Julius II-Julianus I. The acanthus is probably RF.P111, used with this ovolo (E17) by Julius II-Julianus I. Early-mid 3rd century.

1249 1.81 D680 Gp 20 37

The ovolo is RF.E23, and the motif beneath may be the cross. O53, used by the Julius II group. Burnt. First half of 3rd century.

1250 BKC E1289 Gp 17 37

220 mm .12e

Victor I (see S825). Illustrated. Mould-stamp of Victor I. The medallion, hare and beaddrow occur on bowls attributed to him (LR Taf 231, 15 & 20). The archer is shown on Taf 232, 6. Early-mid 3rd century, probably after c AD 220.

1251 BKC K625 Gp 14 37

Victor I. LR Taf 232, 3 has the ovolo, acanthus terminating a triple beaddrow, and Diana in the same arrangement, and may be from the same mould. Early-mid 3rd century, probably after c AD 220.

1252 X 73 Gp 1 37

—. The leaf is RF.P30a, used by the potter of Ware B mit Zierglied 0382.383', by Victor I and by Victor II-Januco. The other motif is probably a divider — cf O281-4, though none is identical. Early-mid 3rd century, probably after c AD 220.

1253 BKC N80 Gp 20 37

200 mm .07e

Marcellinus. Ovolo RF.E14, wreath KB126a, both used by Marcellinus (LR Taf 249, 4, 5 & 8). Bernhard (1981) puts Marcellinus in his group IIIa, with the Julius II group. Burnt (presumably) to a drab brown colour overall, suggesting that the bowl was originally in a pale fabric with a pale orange slip, similar to much of the late material from New Fresh Wharf (Bird 1986). Second quarter of 3rd century (probably).

1254 BKC H345 Gp 12 37

240 mm .12e

—. The ovolo is RF.E25. Late 2nd-early 3rd century.

1255 BUC B42 Gp 18 37

—. The vertical ornament is RF.O226. Late 2nd-early 3rd century.

1256 LWC J132 Gp 20 37

—. Festoon RF.KB136 arranged as scroll with leaves and tendrils. Late 2nd-early 3rd century.

1257 1.81 D1347 Gp 15 37

230 mm .05e

—. The ovolo is probably RF.E23. Late 2nd-first half of 3rd century.

1258 BKC N3 Gp 20 37

—. The Venus on the mask (RF.M51) was used by several potters. Late 2nd-first half of 3rd century.

1259 BKC A U/S Gp 20 37

—. Ovolo RF.E17. Late 2nd-early 3rd century.

1260 BKC H78 Gp 17 37

—. Ovolo RF.E17, used by several potters. Heavily burnt. Late 2nd-early 3rd century.

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Julius II-Julianus I. Both potters used this ovolo, RF.E46. First half of 3rd century.

Julius II-Julianus I. Both potters used the ovolo (RF.E46) and rosette (O48). First half of 3rd century.

Julius II-Lupus. The hare is RF.T154d. The other motifs — leaf P145, border O273 and medallion K26 — are on Bird 1986, no 2.105. First half of 3rd century.

Julius II-Lupus. The figure is RF.M203b, the ovolo is E46, and the rosette O48. First half of 3rd century.

Julius II-Lupus. (probably). The combination of the rosette (RF.O48) and the arcade (KB138) indicates the Julius II-Lupus group. First half of 3rd century.

Julius II-Lupus group. Ovolo RF.E42. Used by the Julius II-Lupus group. First half of 3rd century.

Julius II-Lupus group. (probably). The combination of the rosette (RF.O48) and the arcade (KB138) indicates the Julius II-Lupus group. First half of 3rd century.

Julius II-Lupus group. Illustrated. The ovolo (RF.E66), eagle (T205a) and leaf (P196a) were used by the Reginus II-Julius I-Lupus group. First half of 3rd century.

Julius II-Lupus group. Illustrated. The ovolo (RF.E66), eagle (T205a) and leaf (P196a) were used by the Reginus II-Julius I-Lupus group. First half of 3rd century.

Julius II-Lupus group. Illustrated. The ovolo (RF.E66), eagle (T205a) and leaf (P196a) were used by the Reginus II-Julius I-Lupus group. First half of 3rd century.

Julius II-Lupus group. (probably). The combination of the rosette (RF.O48) and the arcade (KB138) indicates the Julius II-Lupus group. First half of 3rd century.

Ovolo RF.E17. Late 2nd-mid 3rd century.

Ovolo RF.E17. Late 2nd-mid 3rd century.

Ovolo RF.E17, used by several potters. Heavily burnt. Late 2nd-early 3rd century.
Fig 2.43 Central and East Gaulish samian rubbings, nos 570, 585, 603. 1:1.
Fig 2.44 Central and East Gaulish samian mbbings, nos 609, 615, 644, 665, 670, 1:1. [Pages 78-79]
Fig 2.45 Central and East Gaulish Samian mbbings, nos 680, 685, 696, 704, 706.
Fig 2.46 Central and East Gaulish samian rubbings, nos 714, 731, 739. 1:1.
Fig 2.47 Central and East Gaulish samian rubbings, nos. 751, 774, 779, 776, 777, 778; nos. 1:1. (Pages 82-83)
Fig 2.48 Central and East Gaulish samian rubbings, nos 780, 784, 785, 797, 798.

[Pages 83-84]
Fig 2.50 Central and East Gaulish samian rubbings, nos 816, 821, 825, 834. 1:1. [Pages 84-85]
Fig 2.51 Central and East Gaulish samian rubbings, nos 850, 858, 926, 934, 940.
Fig 2.52 Central and East Gaulish Samian rubbings, no 943.1. [Page 88]
Fig 2.53 Central and East Gaulish samian rubbings, nos 949, 950. 1:1. [Page 88]
Fig 2.54 Central and East Gaulish samian rubbings, nos 951, 973. 1:1.

[Pages 88-89]
Fig 2.55 Central and East Gaulish samian rubbings, nos 974, 977, 978. 1:1.
Fig 2.56 Central and East Gaulish samian rubbings, nos 989, 1019, 1024, 1041.
Fig 2.57 Central and East Gaulish samian mbbings, nos 1121, 1125, 1128, 1131, 1132, 1134. 1:1.
Fig 2.59 Central and East Gaulish
samian rubbings, nos 1178, 1172, 1182, 1188.
Fig. 2.60 Central and East Gaulish samian rubbings, nos 1189, 1191, 1199, 1208.
Fig 2.61 Central and East Gaulish samian rubbings, nos 1217, 1223, 1225. 1:1.
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Fig 2.62 Central and East Gaulish samian rubbings, nos 1227, 1235, 1236. 1:1.
Fig 2.63 Central and East Gaulish samian rubbings, nos 1238, 1239, 1241, 1250.
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1261 BKC H174 Gp 14 37
Ovolo RF.E17. Late 2nd-mid 3rd century.

1262 BKC H184 Gp 14 37
The ovolo is incomplete but is probably RF.E11, shared by several potters. Late 2nd-mid 3rd century.

1263 BKC H336 Gp 20 37
Medallion between palm leaves, probably RF.P14. Late 2nd-mid 3rd century.

1264 BKC J62 Gp 20 37
The boxer is RF.M195, shared by several potters. The ovolo and medallion/arcade are too blurred to aid attribution. Late 2nd-mid 3rd century.

1265 BKC N218 Gp 12 37 220 mm 05e
The rosette (RF.O48), and the ovolo (E25) were both shared by several potters. Late 2nd-mid 3rd century.

1266 BKC V101 Gp 14 37
Pigmy, RF.M151, used by several potters. Late 2nd-mid 3rd century.

1267 BUC A30 Gp 20 37
Ovolo RF.E17, with medallion, probably K19a. Late 2nd-mid 3rd century.

1268 BUC B U/S Gp 20 37
Rosette is perhaps RF.O48. Late 2nd-mid 3rd century.

1269 BUC C1491 Gp 18 37
The ornament is RF.O160, used by several potters. Late 2nd-mid 3rd century.

1270 BUC E347 Gp 20 37
Ovolo RF.E25, used by several potters. Late 2nd-mid 3rd century.

1271 LWC B1 Gp 20 37
Poppy-head RF.P121. Late 2nd-mid 3rd century.

1272 LWC B29 Gp 20 37
Ovolo RF.E17. Burnt at one side. Late 2nd-mid 3rd century.

1273 LWC D154 Gp 20 37
Medallion probably RF.K19a. Late 2nd-mid 3rd century.

1274 LWC G27 Gp 20 37
The ovolo is probably RF.E17. Late 2nd-mid 3rd century.

1275 LWC J414 Gp 14 37
Ovolo RF.E17. Late 2nd-mid 3rd century.

1276 LWC J442 Gp 14 37 260 mm 11e
The ovolo (RF.E23) and acanthus (P145) were shared by several potters. Late 2nd-mid 3rd century.

1277 MID 541 Gp 20 37
Hare (RF.T154b, c, or d). Late 2nd-mid 3rd century.

1278 1.81 J188 Gp 14 37
The festoon (RF.KB95) and rosette (O52) were shared by several potters. First half of 3rd century.

1279 1.81 M309 Gp 15 37 220 mm 09e
Ovolo RF.E23, with a medallion, probably K19a. First half of 3rd century.

1280 BKC N3 Gp 20 37
Rosette RF.O48, and verticals. First half of 3rd century.

1281 BKC V1 Gp 20 37
Medallion, probably RF.K20, and tendril. First half of 3rd century.

1282 GBS A2497 Gp 17 37
Panther RF.T35a, and medallion K20. First half of 3rd century.

1283 BKC V938 Gp 14 37 230 mm 05e
Ovolo RF.E46 or E47. Early-mid 3rd century.

British

Colchester (CO)

1284 BKC G425 Gp 20 37 240 mm 06e
Potter A. Ovolo as Hull 1963, fig 40, 96. Antonine.

1285 BKC U U/S Gp 20 37
Potter A. Ovolo as Hull 1963, fig 40, 96. Antonine.

1286 BKC V778 Gp 20 37
Potter A. Ovolo and rings as Hull 1963, fig 25, 4-6. Antonine.

1287 LWC B337 Gp 16 37 180 mm 07e
Potter A. Ovolo and boar as Hull 1963, fig 26, 1. Antonine.

1288 BUC J553 Gp 18 37 160 mm 11e
Samian stamps

by Brenda Dickinson

The excavations at Colchester of 1971-86 produced a total of 1158 samian potters' stamps, of which 790 have been dated to within 30 years or so. The rest, comprising a few identified stamps for which there is little dating evidence, all the unidentified stamps and most of the illiterate or cipher stamps have been given rather less specific dates. The graph (Fig 2.64) is based on the first category only, but the pattern for the rest is much the same.

The most striking feature of the assemblage is the predominance of South Gaulish ware, which accounts for about two-thirds of the stamped samian. There are substantial quantities of Claudian material, but the highest point of the histogram falls at c AD 55-65. Most of the burnt vessels belong to this period, and one wonders if they were casualties of the Boudican rebellion. Certainly, most of the stamps on the (identifiably) burnt pieces belong to potters represented in the two pottery shops thought to have been destroyed in AD 61, though there are few dies in common with those groups. The sharp drop in the graph in the 50s may well reflect a temporary reduction in occupation after the fire.

British sites with uninterrupted occupations over two hundred years or so normally used more samian c AD 60-85 and in the Antonine period than at other times, probably coinciding with the periods of maximum export from La Graufesenque and Lezoux. York, though not founded before AD 71, shows a typical pattern (Dickinson & Hartley 1971, 129). Usually, on a given site, more discarded material will have accumulated from the 2nd century than from the 1st unless the site was founded fairly early in the Roman occupation. It is curious that the Colchester collection discussed here shows such a discrepancy between 1st- and 2nd-century material, since other stamped vessels from Colchester, in the Colchester Museum, the British Museum and elsewhere, suggest much more equal quantities of Neronian-Flavian and Antonine material. However, the explanation may have more to do with the destruction of the upper layers on the sites involved than with any changes in the density of their Roman occupation.

Colchester received samian from a wide variety of sources, as well as producing its own home-grown version of the ware. With only three exceptions, probably all 2nd-century, all the identified South Gaulish stamps belong to potters known to have worked at La Graufesenque, or can be assigned to the pottery on the evidence of fabric and glaze. On the same grounds, all the South Gaulish vessels with unidentified, illiterate or cipher stamps can be said to have originated there. The only other factory represented by large numbers of stamps is Lezoux.

The drop in the quantities of samian discarded on many British sites in the Trajanic period is evident here. No wholly convincing explanation has yet been offered for this phenomenon. It may be connected with the decline of the South Gaulish industry in the early 2nd century before its successor, Les Martres-de-Veyre, was able to produce the quantities required or, less probably, to some systematic error in dating the latest stamped exports from La Graufesenque. Whatever the reason, Les Martres ware usually accounts for no more than about eight per cent of the samian from sites on which this drop occurs and for only five per cent in this particular collection.

East Gaulish ware provides a further five per cent of the stamped vessels. As might be expected in Britain, the biggest contribution is from Rheinzabern, which produced 36% of the East Gaulish ware. It is probable that some of the other East Gaulish stamps which could not be assigned to a particular pottery will have come from Rheinzabern, too. La Madeleine ware is also present in significant quantities, accounting for 23% of the East Gaulish stamps. Smaller contributions are made by Trier (10%), Chémery-Faulquemont (5%), Blickweiler and the Argonne (4% each).

The proportion of Sinzig stamps could be slightly higher or lower than the given 4%, if some of the East Gaulish stamps which have not been assigned to potteries came from there, or if some of the vessels said to be from Sinzig were really made at Colchester (see p 136 in the list of stamps). Potters such as Miccio vii and Minuso ii were itinerant, in East Gaul at least (B R Hartley 1977, 256-7), and it is noticeable that there is an unusually large number of stamps of these and other potters known to have worked at Sinzig or Trier recorded (in the Leeds Index of potters' stamps) from Sheepen (26) and other sites in Colchester (a maximum of 36). It is also noticeable that the distribution of these stamps is largely confined to East Anglia. The implication is that the potters concerned migrated towards Colchester at the end of their careers. The writer noted some unusual fabrics for Minuso when recording stamps in the Colchester Museum, and fabric analysis of one of his stamps has suggested that it was made in Colchester (Storey et al 1989, 3). The two stamped vessels of Miccio which were sampled were thought to be from Sinzig (ibid, 3). Only three of his stamps come from the kiln sites at Sheepen, but there are 10-13
from Colchester and his distribution in Britain is nearly all in East Anglia. The exceptions are Corbridge (6) and Newstead (2). This is interesting, since herringbone-stamped coarse ware mortaria made at Colchester were reaching Corbridge and Scotland by the early Antonine period (pers comm K F Hartley), and their distribution includes Newstead.

It would be necessary to sample all the stamps of the potters in question from Britain, to see whether they came from a single source, or whether their fabrics provide evidence of migration from the Continent to Colchester. Unfortunately there are no Colchester wasters to help solve the problem. It must be said, however, that Sinzig and early Trier samian is excessively rare elsewhere in Britain.

Joanna Bird has suggested (p 76) that there may have been a small-scale trade between Colchester and the Moselle-Rhine area in the first half of the 2nd century. Another possible explanation for the large number of stamped vessels of 'wandering' potters from earlier excavations at Colchester is that they and the recent finds all came from the same consignment, sent to Britain as a try-out. This may also apply to other samian from sources unusual for Britain, such as the Trajanic Lezoux ware from Caerleon and Rocester and the early Montans ware from Mancetter (forthcoming). However, the East Gaulish/Colchester group is considerably larger than any of these. The fabrics of the early-Antonine stamped vessels in question from the recent excavations are 'East Gaulish' in appearance, but this could also be said of some of the later Antonine products of potters known to have worked at Colchester. It seems that more analysis of this group is needed. Even then, if some of the stamps prove to be associated with both Continental and Colchester fabrics, there is no reason why migrant potters should not have brought samples of their wares to Britain or even, as has been suggested, why clay should not have been shipped from the Continent as useful ballast (Storey et al 1989, 3). The problem remains.

Stamps of potters known by their fabrics or by the presence of wasters to have worked at Colchester, with no Continental connections, have contributed no more than one per cent of the assemblage as a whole, or five per cent of the Hadrianic and Antonine samian. Given the relatively short life of the pottery, this proportion is not unexpected. These men all seem to have been active in the later Antonine period.

Argonne stamps do not turn up in any great quantity in Britain and the proportions for Chester and Carlisle (Dickinson & Hartley 1971, 132) are based on very small quantities of East Gaulish ware. The numbers of East Gaulish stamps from Colchester and York are large enough to give a more reliable picture, and it looks as though Argonne ware was brought to Britain down the Meuse to the east coast and tended not to move far from there.

Other potteries accounting for less than 1% of the stamps are Banassac and Montans. Banassac ware has not been noted from Colchester before and is extremely rare in Britain. Second-century Montans ware is rather more common in certain parts of the province, including London, and is already known at Colchester. Stamped 1st-century Lezoux ware, here represented by two vessels, is new to Colchester.

One final point which should be mentioned is that the relatively small quantities of samian from Les Martres-de-Veyre and the Argonne could be explained if some at least of the supply of samian came directly to Colchester, rather than via London.

Acknowledgements

I should like to thank Robin Symonds and Sue Wade for their unfailing help in 'feeding' me boxes of stamps and for their warm welcome to the Trust. The work would have taken very much longer without them. My thanks are also due to Andy Roper for wrestling with my handwriting and for providing me with a very useful working list of the stamps.

Notes

The first line of each entry gives: excavation site code (see p 5) and find number, period ending group (see p 5), form number (see p 5), circumference and EVE. The second line gives reading of stamp, potter (i, ii, etc, where homonyms are involved), die, and date.

Ligatured letters are underlined.

Square brackets are normally used to complete the readings of broken stamps. Curved brackets are used to restore letters in complete stamps which have not registered. Pointed brackets are used to enclose letters which disappeared from stamps when the die was broken, and are used to show the original reading of the stamp.

Catalogue

South Gaul
La Graufesenque (LG)

S1 1.81 G2254 Gp 9 89
OFABITI Abitus (die 1d). c AD 55-70.

S2 1.81 E1198 Gp 4 27
OFABIT Abitus (die 2a). c AD 55-70.

S3 BKG J283 Gp 9 27
[A]EMILA Aemilius (die 1a), retrograde. c AD 70-100.

S4 1.81 G2426 Gp 11 85
AEMIL Aemilius (die 2a). c AD 70-100.

S5 BKG 998 Gp 18 27 140 mm 05e
JFALBANI Albanus ii (die 1b). c AD 65-90.

S6 1.81 B1084 Gp 8 27
OFALBANI Albanus ii (die 2a). c AD 60-90.

S7 1.81 E786 Gp 10 90

S8 LWC K383 Gp 18 18 170 mm 09e
A-LBA-NF Albanus ii (die 14a). Neronian-Flavian.

S9 GBS A1197 Gp 13 89
OFALBII Albinus iii (die 4a). c AD 45-65.

S10 LWC A204 Gp 4 85
OFALBIN Albinus ii (die 5a). c AD 45-65.

S11 1.81 M273 Gp 4 27 240 mm 06e
ALBIM Albus i (die 6a), in frame with swallow-tail ends. c AD 45-65.

S12 X 401 Gp 20 27
ALIVS-FI Albuc i (die 9a). c AD 55-65.

S13 1.81 H119 Gp 20 89
AM ANDI MA Amandus ii (die 10b). Pre-Flavian.

S14 BKG 593 Gp 5 89
[OFAIPII] Aper i (die 5d). c AD 55-70.

S15 1.81 E871 Gp 4 94
[OF-AQVITAN] Aquitanus (die 1a), in frame with swallow-tail ends. c AD 45-65.

S16 BKJ 307 Gp 20 89
[OFAQVITAN] Aquitanus (die 1a), in frame with swallow-tail ends. c AD 45-65.

S17 1.81 E517 Gp 18 94
OFAQVITAN Aquitanus (die 1b). c AD 45-65.
Samian stamps

S18 1.81 B1218 Gp 5 17 250 mm .07e [OFAQVITAN] Aquitanus (die 1b). c AD 45-65.
S20 1.81 E1339 Gp 4 94 Aquitanus (die 1c or 1c'). c AD 45-65.
S21 1.81 E651 Gp 20 29 Aquitanus (die 2a). c AD 45-65.
S22 BKC 824 Gp 7 85 Aquitanus (die 2b). c AD 45-65.
S23 BKCT522 Gp 4 94 Aquitanus (die 2b). c AD 45-65.
S24 LWC 1682 Gp 3 24 130 mm .62e Aquitanus (die 5a). c AD 45-65.
S25 1.81 K100 Gp 20 94 Aquitanus (die 9a). c AD 45-65.
S26 BKC K588 Gp 5 90 Aquitanus (die 9a). c AD 45-65.
S27 1.81 J239 Gp 7 24 Aquitanus (die 15a). Graffito X under base, after firing, c AD 45-65.
S28 BKCT487 Gp 21 90 Ardacus (Incomplete die 3). c AD 40-60.
S29 1.81 E494 Gp 20 89 Ardacus (die 3a). c AD 40-60.
S30 BKC D228 Gp 20 89 Ardacus (die 4a'). From a die originally giving OFI.ARDAC. c AD 40-60.
S31 LWCM114 Gp 9 27 Atica ? (die 1a). c AD 70-100.
S32 GBS B142 GP 13 27 Atica ? (die 1a). c AD 70-100.
S34 LWJ 1038 Gp 4 27 Ave Vale (die 4b). Pre-Flavian.
S35 1.81 E41 Gp 20 15 Avinii (die 1a). c AD 50-80.
S36 BKC J296 Gp 9 27 Avitus (die 9a). c AD 50-75.
S38 1.81 E1013 Gp 4 24 OBFae Bai... (die 1a), retrograde. Pre-Flavian.
S39 GBS A2284 Gp 4 24 OF(B)ASSI Bassus ii (die 4i). c AD 45-65.
S40 BKCTE1161 Gp 4 27 OFBASSI Bassus ii (die 4c). c AD 45-65.
S41 1.81 C79 Gp 15 27 [OBFASSI] Bassus ii (die 4o), retrograde. c AD 50-65.
S44 BKCT J415 [OBFASSI] Bassus ii (die 4c). c AD 45-65.
S46 1.81 E805 OFBASSI Bassus ii (die 4e). c AD 45-65.
S47 GBS B589 OFBASSI Bassus ii (die 4e). c AD 45-65.
S48 LWCJ1323 Gp 3 18 180 mm .57e OF(ARSI) Bassus ii (die 4e). c AD 45-65.
S50 LWC C158 Bassi Bassus ii (die 15i). Graffito under base after firing. c AD 50-70.
S51 BKCT E933 BA(SI)O Bassus ii (die 15m). c AD 45-65.
S52 CPS 847 OFBASSI Bassus iii (die 2g). c AD 80-110.
S53 GBS B52 OFBASSICO Bassus ii-Coeleus (die 5a). Footing exceptionally worn. c AD 55-70.
S54 LWCJ1651 Gp 4 89 [OFBASSICO] Bassus ii-Coeleus (die 5a). c AD 55-70.
S56 1.81 B1496 Gp 5 24 80 mm .20e [BIORECEIT] Bio (die 2e'). Burnt. Pre-Flavian.
S57 BKCT J428 Gp 9 27 BISSVNI Bissunus (die 1a). c AD 65-90.
S58 BKCT D229 Gp 20 24 CARBICA Cabucatus (die 6a). c AD 50-65.
S60 LWC B545 OFCALVI Calvus i (die 5dd). c AD 70-95.
S61 BKCT T201 OFCALVI Calvus i (die 5ff). c AD 70-95.
S62 BKCT T202 OFCALVI Calvus i (die 5g), in frame with swallow-tail at beginning. c AD 70-95.
S63 BKC C411 OFCALVI Calvus i (die 5m). c AD 70-95.
S64 1.81 B14 OFCALVI Calvus i (die 5m). c AD 70-95.
S65 LWC 2623 OFCALVI Calvus i (die 5n'). c AD 80-95.
S66 LWC 2395 OFCALVI Calvus i (die 5n'). c AD 80-95.
S67 1.81 B2420 OFCALVI Calvus i (die 5t). Slightly burnt. c AD 65-85.
S68 1.81 G1761 OFCALVI Calvus i (die 5u). c AD 70-95.
S69 GBS B36 [CA[TITRITI]I Cantirrius (die 1a). Flavian.
S70 LWC 353 [CARANTII]M Carantus (die 5a). c AD 80-110.
S71 1.81 A449 ENFANT Carantus (die 6a). c AD 70-100.
S72 1.81 G3065 [CARBONISMA] Carbo (die 1a). c AD 65-85.
S73 ESS 49 KARVEF Carus i (die 11a). c AD 70-90.
S74 BKCT J183 OFC[VISSEL] FE Castus i (die 10a). c AD 55-70.
S75 BKCT J234 OFCE[LA]DE Castus i (die 1b). c AD 45-65.
Chapter 2: Samian

This page contains a list of archaeological finds, likely from Roman-era sites, with some descriptions of the objects found. The entries include references to the type of artifact, its dimensions, and possibly its provenance or relationship to other similar finds. The text is dense and technical, typical of an archaeological inventory or catalog.

For example, one entry might read:

- **S104 GBS A15**
  - **OF CRES(T)**
  - **Cristo (die 9a)**, c AD 50-65.

Each entry appears to follow a similar format, listing the object type, dimensions, and its archaeological classification or location. The text is organized in a tabular or list format, making it easier to compare different findings side by side.

The overall impression is one of systematic recording, essential for the study of historical patterns and for comparing finds across different sites or periods. This kind of detailed documentation is crucial for understanding the development and spread of various artifacts over time.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S134</td>
<td>1.81 E937</td>
<td>FIRMIO Gp 10 18 Fermo i (die 9b), c AD 40-60.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>S135</td>
<td>1.81 E780</td>
<td>FIRMIO Gp 8 89 Fermo i (die 9b), c AD 40-60.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S136</td>
<td>GBS A2263</td>
<td>FIRMIO Gp 20 27 Fermo i (die 9c), c AD 40-60.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S137</td>
<td>BKC T353</td>
<td>O-FIRM[MONI] or O-FIR-MONI Fermo iii (die 9a or 3a'), c AD 60-85.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S138</td>
<td>1.81 G4229</td>
<td>OFELGER Gp 9 18 Flavius Germanus (die 9k), c AD 80-110.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S139</td>
<td>BKC K11</td>
<td>O-OFELGER Gp 20 27 Flavius Germanus (die 10c), c AD 80-110.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S141</td>
<td>BKC E39</td>
<td>OFELSAF Gp 20 27 Flavius Sabinus (die 3h), c AD 80-110.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S142</td>
<td>1.81 B2546</td>
<td>FLORVS Gp 4 27 Florus ii (die 4a'), From a broken die, c AD 50-60.</td>
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<td>S143</td>
<td>1.81 B2260</td>
<td>IORV Gp 10 89 Fortis i (die 1a), Pre-Flavian.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S144</td>
<td>1.81 E819</td>
<td>FORTIS Gp 1 2 Fortis i (die 1a), Pre-Flavian.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S145</td>
<td>BKC E1239</td>
<td>OFFORTIS Gp 1 37 160 mm 09e Frontinus, retrograde, Signature, c AD 75-100.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S146</td>
<td>IRA 6</td>
<td>TITINI Gp 1 37 160 mm 09e Frontinus, retrograde, Signature, c AD 75-100.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S147</td>
<td>LWC M111</td>
<td>OFFRETINO TITINI Frontinus i (die 1b), with the first F inside the O, c AD 80-110.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S148</td>
<td>1.81 G3157</td>
<td>FRONTIO Gp 10 18 Frontinus (die 16a), c AD 70-100.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S149</td>
<td>BKC J334</td>
<td>FRONTIO Frontinus (die 16a). Gp 9 18 Frontinus (die 16a). Joints S152. c AD 70-100.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S150</td>
<td>GBS A18</td>
<td>FRONTIO Gp 20 89 Frontinus (die 16a), c AD 70-100.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S151</td>
<td>BKC V1094</td>
<td>FRONTIO Frontinus (die 16c), c AD 70-100.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S152</td>
<td>LWC B317</td>
<td>Frontinus (die 23a). Mould stamp (sunken letters), c AD 70-100. (See also no 304.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>S154</td>
<td>1.81 K200</td>
<td>FIVSCT-MA Frontinus i (die 2a), in frame with swallow-tail ends. Neronian-Flavian.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>S155</td>
<td>LWC M126</td>
<td>OFIVS Frontinus ii (die 6a), c AD 80-110.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S156</td>
<td>BKC V71</td>
<td>FIVSCL Frontinus ii (die 6a), c AD 80-110.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S157</td>
<td>BKC V701</td>
<td>FIVSCL Frontinus ii (die 8a), c AD 80-110.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S158</td>
<td>BKC V1116</td>
<td>FIVSCL Frontinus ii (die 8a), c AD 80-110.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S159</td>
<td>GBS B151</td>
<td>[GERMANIO Frontinus i (die 13a), c AD 70-85. (See also no 333.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>S160</td>
<td>GBS A5</td>
<td>GERMANI Gp 20 89 Germanus i (die 13a), c AD 70-85.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S161</td>
<td>LWC V21</td>
<td>GERMANI Gp 21 37 Germanus i (die 28a). Mould stamp, c AD 70-85. (See also no 333.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>S162</td>
<td>LWC C428</td>
<td>ERM Germanus i? From a broken die, Flavian.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S163</td>
<td>LWC V8</td>
<td>[INGENVI Ingenuus ii (die uncertain). Claudian-Neronian.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S164</td>
<td>1.81 A365</td>
<td>[INGENVI Ingenuus ii (die 2g), c AD 45-65.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>S165</td>
<td>1.81 H686</td>
<td>INGENVI Ingenuus ii (die 21g), in a frame with swallow-tail ends. Graffito X under base, after firing, c AD 45-65.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>S166</td>
<td>LWC B539</td>
<td>IVCYNDI(i) Lucidus iii (die 12c), c AD 65-90.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>S167</td>
<td>LWC B539</td>
<td>IVCYNDI Lucidus iii (die 12c), c AD 65-90.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S168</td>
<td>OCC 161</td>
<td>Lucidus iii (die 12c). c AD 65-90.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S169</td>
<td>1.81 G2859</td>
<td>IVLII Lucidus i (die 3c). c AD 65-90.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S170</td>
<td>MID 1847</td>
<td>IVLII Lucidus i (die 7a). c AD 80-100.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S171</td>
<td>BKC C1212</td>
<td>IVLII Lucidus i (die 7a). c AD 75-100.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S172</td>
<td>1.81 B1141</td>
<td>IVLII Lucidus i (die 9a). c AD 70-95.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S173</td>
<td>LWC C167</td>
<td>IVLII Lucidus i (die 9a). c AD 70-95.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S174</td>
<td>BKC H12</td>
<td>[IVLII Lucidus i (die 1a), in frame with swallow-tail ends. Flavian.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S175</td>
<td>BKC K647</td>
<td>[IVLII Lucidus i (die 1a), in frame with swallow-tail ends. Flavian.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S176</td>
<td>BKC V363</td>
<td>[IVLII-LPRM Lucidus i (die 6a), c AD 90-110.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S177</td>
<td>BKC K96</td>
<td>[IVLII-LPRM Lucidus i (die 6a), c AD 90-110.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S178</td>
<td>BKC T248</td>
<td>IVSTID Lucidus i (die 12b). c AD 60-90.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S179</td>
<td>LWC J448</td>
<td>IVSTI Lucidus i (die 12b). c AD 60-90.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S180</td>
<td>1.81 A131</td>
<td>OF-LABI Lucidus i (die 12b). c AD 60-90.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>S181</td>
<td>BKC V880</td>
<td>OFEGITTV(i) Legitumus (die 1a'). c AD 45-65.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S182</td>
<td>GBS A676</td>
<td>LENT Lucus (?) Pre-Flavian.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S183</td>
<td>1.81 B2266</td>
<td>ILLBERTVS Libertus i (die uncertain). Graffito on base, after firing. Neronian.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>S185</td>
<td>GBS B101</td>
<td>LICNIANO Lucius (die 8a). c AD 45-60.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S186</td>
<td>GBS A1519</td>
<td>LICNIANO Lucius (die 10a). From a broken die. c AD 45-60.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S187</td>
<td>BKC J222</td>
<td>LICNIANO Lucius (die 10a). From a broken die. c AD 45-60.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S188</td>
<td>BKC K551</td>
<td>OFLICINI Lucius (die 19b), in frame with swallow-tail ends. c AD 45-65.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 2: Samian

S189  BKC E1194  Gp 21  89  
OLICIN  Licinus (die 20a), in frame with swallow-tail ends. c AD 45-65.

S190  BKC V71  
[LO]ICIN  Licinus (die 23a?). c AD 45-65.

S191  1.81 E1227  OFLICIN  Licinus (die 23b). c AD 45-65.

S192  BKC K93  
OLICIN  Licinus (die 23b). c AD 45-65.

S193  BKC E1089  
OLICIN  Licinus (die 23b). c AD 45-65.

S194  GBS S339  
OLICIN  Licinus (die 25c), in frame with swallow-tail ends, c AD 45-60.

S195  BKC E774  
LICINI  Licinus (die 39a). c AD 45-65.

S196  BKC T162  
LICINI  Licinus (die 39a). c AD 45-65.

S197  CPS 776  
LICINI  Licinus (die 39a). c AD 45-65.

S198  1.81 E1504  
LICINI [I]  Licinus (die 39a). c AD 45-65.

S199  GBS A15  
LICINVS  Licinus (die 49c). Graffito under base, after firing. c AD 45-65.

S200  1.81 G4115  
LOR[IR]NI  Logirnus (die 5a). c AD 45-65.

S201  GBS A617  
LOR[IR]NI  Logirnus (die 5a). c AD 45-65.

S202  1.81 G4104  
LOR[IR]NI  Logirnus (die 5a). c AD 45-65.

S203  1.81 E758  
LOR[IR]NI[VS]  Logirnus (die 7a). Graffito XX under base, after firing. c AD 60-85.

S204  LWC K510  
LOGIRNM  Logirnus (die 10a). c AD 65-85.

S205  1.81 G4323  

S206  1.81 C148  
LOGIRNM  Logirnus (die 10a). c AD 65-85.

S207  LWC L59  

S208  BKC E445  
LOGIR[N]  Logirnus (die 12c). c AD 60-80.

S209  1.81 E263  
LOGIR[N]  Logirnus (die 12c). c AD 60-80.

S210  1.81 E949  

S211  1.81 A632  
OFLVCC[EJ]  Lucceius (die 1d). c AD 50-60.

S212  BKC K425  
[L]VP[  Lupus il (die 5a). Mould stamp (raised letters). c AD 45-60. (See also no 378.)

S213  X U/S  
OFM  M- il (die 1a). Neronian/early Flavian.

S214  1.81 B1593  
[LO]MACCAR  Mascalus (die 13a). c AD 40-60.

S215  GBS A1539  
OMCC/  Mascalus (die uncertain). c AD 45-60.

S216  LWC R96  
OMACCAR  Mascalus (die 13c). c AD 40-60.

S217  1.81 G3176  
[MAN]DV  Mandulis (die 18a), in frame with swallow-tail ends. c AD 60-85.

S218  BKC E1279  

S219  LWC A253  
MANERTY[F  Manertus (die 3a). Neronian.

S220  GBS A1635  
MAPONI  Maporus/Mapo (die 4a). c AD 50-65.

S221  1.81 B1769  

S222  1.81 C357  
[MARSVS FE]  Marsus (die 7a). Burnt. c AD 40-60.

S223  BKC E237  
MARTIALIS [I(A]  Martialis i (die 6a). c AD 50-65.

S224  HEC U/S  
MARTIALISF  Martialis i (die 11a). c AD 50-65.

S225  BKC J483  

S226  BKC V679  

S227  BKC E1135  

S228  BUC D25  

S229  GBS B566  
MASC[  Mascalus i. Mould signature. c AD 50-65. (See also no 402.)

S230  1.81 G437  
OFMASC[  Mascalus (die not identified). c AD 50-70.

S231  1.81 E222  
[VA SC LVS-F]  Mascalus i. Mould signature upside down in the decoration. c AD 55-70. (See also no 400.)

S232  BKC V117  
OFM[SCI  Mascalus (die uncertain). c AD 50-70.

S233  BKC E1279  
OFMASC[  Mascalus i (die 4c). c AD 50-65.

S234  BKC K610  
OFMASC[  Mascalus i (die 5f). c AD 50-70.

S235  BKC J272  
[MASC][LI MA  Mascalus i (die 9a). c AD 50-70.

S236  BKC K617  
[MASC][LVS  Mascalus i (die 17a). c AD 50-70.

S237  CPS 641  
[MASC][LVS  Mascalus i (die 17a). c AD 50-70.

S238  BKC K504  
[MASC][LVS(F]  Mascalus i (die 17a). Graffito V after firing. c AD 50-70.

S239  1.81 E494  
[MASC][LVS  Mascalus i (die 19a). c AD 55-70.

S240  1.81 J158  
[MASC][LVS  Mascalus i (die 19a). c AD 55-70.

S241  BKC V187  
[MASC][LVS  Mascalus i (die 19a). c AD 55-70.

S242  LWC A123  
[MASC][LVS  Mascalus i (die 19a). c AD 55-70.

S243  BKC J263  
[MASC][LVS  Mascalus i-Balbus (die 1a). c AD 55-70.

S244  BKC T345  
[MASC][LVS  Mascalus i (die 1a). c AD 50-65.

S245  1.81 E887  
[MASC][LVS  Mascalus i (die 1a). c AD 50-65.
Samian stamps

S247 1.81 B1726
      [OFMIA]TV
      Gp 5  29

S248 BGS A647
      Gp 1  29
      MEDDILLVS
      Meddillus (die 5a). c AD 70-85.

S249 BKC E615
      Gp 14  29
      [MEDDILLVS]
      Meddillus (die 5a). c AD 70-85.

S250 LWC B45
      Gp 16  37
      MEMOR[ (retrograde]
      Memor, retrograde. Mould signature. c AD 70-90. (See also no 423.)

S251 BKC J463
      [MEMORIS]
      Memor (die 3a). Die originally gave MEMORIS. c AD 80-100.

S252 BKC A182
      Gp 20  29
      MOD (retrograde)
      Modestus i, retrograde. Mould signature. c AD 50-65.

S253 GBS B373
      Gp 20  29
      Modestus i. Mould signature. c AD 45-65. (See also no 458.)

S254 1.81 E791
      Gp 10  15
      M0DES+
      Modestus i (die 2b). c AD 45-65.

S255 BKC T13
      [OFMODES+
      Modestus i (die 2b). c AD 45-65.

S256 X LUS
      Gp 20  89
      OMODES+
      Modestus i (die 2c). c AD 45-65.

S257 GBS A1455
      Gp 4  89
      [OFMODES+
      Modestus i (die 2c). c AD 45-65.

S258 1.81 G3165
      OFMODES+
      Modestus i (die 2d). c AD 50-65. (See also no 442.)

S259 1.81 C367
      OFMODES+
      Modestus i (die 2d). Burnt. c AD 45-65.

S260 BKC V2
      Gp 14  29
      OFMODES+
      Modestus i (die 2d). c AD 45-65.

S261 BKC J243
      [OFMODES+
      Modestus i (die 2d). c AD 45-65.

S262 BKC E1125
      [OFMODES+
      Modestus i (die 2e). c AD 45-65.

S263 1.81 E855
      OFMODES+
      Modestus i (die 2g). c AD 45-65.

S264 1.81 K297
      OFMODES+
      Modestus i (die 2g). c AD 45-65.

S265 GBS A390
      Gp 17  27
      OFMODES
      Modestus i (die 4b). c AD 45-65.

S266 LWC J1536
      Gp 9  27
      OFMODES
      Modestus i (die 4e). c AD 50-65.

S267 BKC T342
      [OFMODES]
      Modestus i (die 5a), in frame with swallowtail ends. c AD 45-65.

S268 1.81 E173
      [OFMODES]
      Modestus i (die 5a), in frame with swallowtail ends. c AD 45-65.

S269 BKC V1161
      [OFMODES]
      Modestus i (die 5a), in frame with swallowtail ends. c AD 45-65.

S270 1.81 J333
      OFMODE
      Modestus i (die 6a). c AD 45-65.

S271 1.81 C444
      OFMODE
      Modestus i (die 6b). c AD 50-65.

S272 CPS 694
      OFM[O]U
      Modestus i (die 9a). c AD 60-75.

S273 1.81 C367
      OFM[O]U
      Modestus i (die 9a). Die originally gave OFMOD. Burnt. c AD 60-75.

S274 BKC E1148
      MODE
      Modestus i (die 26a). c AD 45-65.

S275 1.81 E1232
      MODE
      Modestus i (die 26b). c AD 45-65.

S276 BKC V1116
      OFMOM
      Mommo (die 9i). c AD 60-80.

S277 BKC T343
      [OFMOM]
      Mommo (die 9j). c AD 60-80.

S278 BGS A2477
      OFMOM
      Mommo (die 14a). c AD 60-90.

S279 1.81 G2425
      OFMOM
      Mommo (die 14a). c AD 70-90.

S280 1.81 B2386
      [OFMOM]
      Mommo (die 14a). c AD 70-90.

S281 1.81 B1671
      MOM
      Mommo (die 25g). c AD 60-75.

S282 BKC H33
      OFF[OMOM]
      Mom... ii (die 1a). The first O is inside the first O. Partly unglazed under footing. c AD 70-85.

S283 LWC B323
      OFMONT[AN]
      Montanus i (die 1a). c AD 70-90.

S284 BKC E249
      MONT[AN(I]
      Montanas (die 7c'). c AD 65-80.

S285 1.81 G1753
      OFMONTI CR
      Mont-Cres- (die 3a). c AD 65-80.

S286 BKC K68
      [OFMONTI CR
      Mont-Cres- (die 3a). Graffito XL on base, after firing. c AD 65-80.

S287 BKC V71
      MVYRAN
      Murranus (Incomplete die 3). c AD 50-65.

S288 1.81 D81
      JRAI
      Murranus (Uncertain die 3). c AD 50-65.

S289 BKC J233
      OFMVYRAN
      Murranus (die 6a). c AD 55-70.

S290 GBS A1148
      OFMVYRAN
      Murranus (die 6a). c AD 55-70.

S291 BKC V839
      OFMVYRAN
      Murranus (die 6a). c AD 55-70.

S292 LWC J611
      OFMVYRAN
      Murranus (die 6a). c AD 55-70.

S293 1.81 B2266
      OFMVYRAN
      Murranus (die 6a). c AD 50-65. (See also no 470.)

S294 GBS A965
      OFMVYRAN
      Murranus (die 6a). c AD 50-65.

S295 BKC T228
      [OFMVYRAN
      Murranus (die 6a). c AD 50-70.

S296 BKC E759
      OFMVYRAN
      Murranus (die 8f). c AD 50-65.

S297 BKC J334
      OFMVYRAN
      Murranus (die 8g). c AD 50-70.

S298 SFT 173
      OFMVYRAN
      Murranus (die 8g). c AD 50-70.

S299 BKC K363
      OFMVYRAN
      Murranus (die 9a?). c AD 50-70.

S300 1.81 G2436
      OFMVYRAN
      Murranus (die 10b). c AD 50-65.

S301 1.81 E1587
      OFMVYRAN
      Murranus (die 10c). Graffito X under base, after firing. c AD 50-65.

S302 1.81 W140
      OFMVYRAN
      Murranus (die 10c). c AD 50-65.
Chapter 2: Samian

S308 1.81 E1339 OFVRANS-F OFVRANS-F Murranus (die 21a). c AD 50-65. OFVRANS-F Niger ii-And- (die 1a). c AD 55-65.
S309 1.81 M129 I A Murranus? Claudio-Neronian. (See also no 474.)
S311 BKC J238 EQVRI EQVRI Nequres (die 1a’’’”). Die originally gave NEOVRES. c AD 70-85.
Samian stamps

S362 1.81 C161 OPATRIC
Gp 8 18 Patriicus i (die 5a). c AD 75-100.

1.81 G3762 PATRICI
Gp 16 27 Patriicus i (die 13b). c AD 60-85.

S365 LW C356 PATRICI (C)
Gp 17 85 Patriicus i (die 13e). c AD 70-95.

S366 LW B199 (P)PATRI (C)
Gp 20 27 Patriicus i (die 17a). From a broken die. c AD 70-90.

S367 CPS 865 PAVL\[LNI
Gp 21 27 Paulinus i (die 1a). Pre-Flavian.

S368 X 401 ('AV\[LL\[LSI
Gp 20 27 Paulus i (die 9c). c AD 45-60.

S369 BKC V701 P\[AV\[LL\[LSI
Gp 20 27 Paulus i (die 9c). c AD 45-60.

S370 BKC V772 ['AV\[LL\[LSI
Gp 4 24 Paulus i (die 9c). Graffito ? under base, after firing. c AD 45-60.

S371 BKC J16 PAV\[LL\[LSF
Gp 12 85 Paulus i (die 9c). c AD 45-60.

S372 GBS B73 P\[AV\[LL\[LSI
Gp 13 27 Paulus i (die 9c). c AD 45-60.

S373 BKC E345 PAV\[LL\[LSF or PAV\[LV\[SI
Gp 8 15 Paulus i (die 9c). c AD 70-100.

S374 1.81 B1225 [PERERG]\[N
Gp 8 18 160 mm .14e Peregrinus i (die 3a). c AD 65-85.

S375 GBS A1188 [PERERG]\[N
Gp 13 89 Peregrinus i (die 3a). c AD 65-85.

S376 GBS B168 [PERERG]\[N
Gp 13 89 Peregrinus i (die 3a). c AD 65-85.

S377 BKC G442 PERR\[YSI
Gp 5 8 100 mm .57e Perus i (die 12b). c AD 55-75.

S378 GBS B142 [P]\[PERR\[N
Gp 13 27 Perus i (die 6a). c AD 55-70.

S379 BKC J3 NERR\[YSI
Gp 20 127 Perus i (die 12d). Damaged die, originally PERR\[V\[S. c AD 55-70.

S380 BKC V163 PE[R\[RSF\[C
Gp 1 89 Perus i (die 10a). c AD 55-70.

S381 BKC K272 [OP][POTTHE\[N or [F][POTTHE\[N
Gp 20 94 Ponthenus (die 1a or 1a). c AD 70-100.

S382 1.81 K2 OF[PO][NTI
Gp 20 18 Pontus (die 8a). c AD 70-95.

S383 BKC V286 OF[PO][NTI
Gp 14 90 Pontus (die 8b). c AD 70-95.

S384 GBS A5 [OF][PO][NTI
Gp 20 21 Pontus (die 8c). c AD 70-95.

S385 1.81 K125 OIPONTI
Gp 9 27 Pontus (die 8f). c AD 65-90.

S386 BKC T297 OIPONTI
Gp 5 27 Pontus (die 8f). c AD 65-90.

S387 BKC K111 OIPONTI
Gp 20 27 Pontus (die 8h). c AD 65-90.

S388 BKC E306 PRIM\[YL\[I
Gp 21 18 Primulus i (die 4g). c AD 65-90.

S389 1.81 E494 PRITM\[YL\[I (sic)
Gp 20 89 Primulus i (die 4j). c AD 70-90.
Gp 20 27
Rufinus iii (die 5a). c AD 45-65.

Gp 20 24
Secundus ii (die 2c). c AD 45-60.

Gp 3 24
Secundus iii (die 2c). c AD 45-60.

Gp 1 89
Secundus ii (die 2). c AD 45-60.

Gp 10 24
Secundus ii (die 2f or f'). c AD 50-65.

Gp 24 Secundus i?, retrograde. Pre-Flavian.

Gp 17 27
Secundus iii (die 1b). c AD 50-65.

Gp 20 90
Secundus ii (die 6a). c AD 60/65-90.

Gp 17 27
Secundus ii (die 6a). c AD 70-90.

Scotnus (die 5a). Graffito X under base, after firing. c AD 60-90.

Scotnus (die 5a). Graffito X under base, after firing. c AD 70-90.

Secundus ii (die 6a) or 6a", in frame with swallow-tail at beginning (6a") or at both ends (6a") c AD 70-90.

Scotnus (die 5a). Graffito under base, after firing. c AD 65-85.

Samos (die 1a). Secundus ii (die 25a). Graffito under base, after firing. c AD 65-85.

Secundus ii (die 25a). Graffito under base, after firing. c AD 60-90.

Secundus ii (die 27a). Flavian.

Secundus ii (die 27b). c AD 60-90.

Secundus ii (die 27b). Secundus ii (die 27b). c AD 60-90.

Secundus ii (die 27b). Secundus ii (die 27b). c AD 60-90.

Secundus ii (die 31b). Graffito X under base, after firing. c AD 60-90.

Secundus ii (die 31b). Graffito X under base, after firing. c AD 45-65.

Secundus ii (die 2a). c AD 45-65.

Secundus i (die 2a). c AD 45-60.

Secundus i (die 2a). c AD 45-60.

Secundus i (die 2a). c AD 45-60.

Secundus i (die 2a). c AD 45-60.

Secundus i (die 2a). c AD 45-60.

Secundus i (die 2a). c AD 45-60.

Secundus i (die 2a). c AD 45-60.

Secundus i (die 2a). c AD 45-60.

Secundus i (die 2a). c AD 45-60.

Secundus i (die 2a). c AD 45-60.

Secundus i (die 2a). c AD 45-60.

Secundus i (die 2a). c AD 45-60.

Secundus i (die 2a). c AD 45-60.

Secundus i (die 2a). c AD 45-60.

Secundus i (die 2a). c AD 45-60.

Secundus i (die 2a). c AD 45-60.
Samian stamps

S475 LWC C208

Gp 17 27

S476 1.81 C130

Gp 15 27

S477 BKC G402

OF SEVERI

Severus i (die 7f). c AD 65-85.

S478 LWC B545

Gp 7 18 160 mm .53e

S479 GBS A157

OF SEVERI

Severus iii (die 7j). c AD 65-95.

S480 1.81 B874

Severus iii (die 7j). With the F inside the O. c AD 80-100.

S481 BKC J176

OF SEVERI

Severus iii (die 7j). With the F inside the O. c AD 80-100.

S482 BKC V938

OF SEVERI

Severus iii (die 9a). c AD 75-95.

S483 1.81 G1930

OF SEVERI

Severus ii (die 9k). c AD 65-95.

S484 1.81 A162

SEVERIMAI

Severus ii (die 20a’). c AD 70-95.

S485 COC 844

Gp 7 27

S486 BKC V701

OIS (E)VERI

Severus ii (? die 7n). c AD 65-95.

S487 1.81 D599

OF SEVERI

Severus iii (die 7e). c AD 70-90.

S488 BKC G378

OF SEVERI

Severus iii (die 7e). c AD 70-90.

S489 1.81 C273

OF SEVERI

Severus iii (die 7e). c AD 70-90.

S490 GBS A573

SIXTI

Severus ii (die 7e). c AD 70-95.

S491 1.81 G3157

OF ZILVAN

Silvius ii (die 3a). c AD 60-75.

S492 GBS A914

SILVINIF

Silvius ii (die 8a). c AD 70-85.

S493 GBS A914

SILVINIF

Silvius ii (die 8a). c AD 70-85.

S494 LWC M172

SILVINIF

Silvius ii (die 8a). Graffito – under base, after firing. c AD 70-85.

S495 BKC V339

SILVINIF

Silvius ii (die 8a). c AD 70-85.

S496 BKC J463

2ILVII

Silvius ii (die 9a). c AD 65-80.

S497 BKC J491

OISILV

Silvius ii (die 8b). c AD 50-65.

S498 1.81 G4278

SILVIF

Silvius ii (die 9a). c AD 50-70.

S499 BKC K847

SILVI

Silvius ii (die 18a). c AD 50-70.

S500 BKC V1124

C-SILVIP

C. Silvius Patricius (die 11b). c AD 70-85.

S501 BKC V1162

OF SILVIFICI

C. Silvius Patricius (die 1a). c AD 80-110.

S502 BUC C1479

TABVIRTVITAS

Tabus-Virtus (die 1a). c AD 75-100.

S503 BKC K847

TERTIV[MA]

Tertius ii (die 4a), in frame with swallow-tail ends. c AD 40-65.

S504 1.81 E525

TERTIV[MA]

Tertius ii (die 4a). c AD 40-65.

S505 1.81 E441

TERTIV[MA]

Tertius ii (die 12e). c AD 45-60.

S506 LWC K591

TERTIV[MA]

Tertius ii (die 12e), in frame with swallow-tail ends. Graffito X under base, after firing. c AD 45-60.

S507 BKC V95

LTER[SECV]

L. Tertius Secundus (die 6a). c AD 80-110.

S508 1.81 B1628

TETIV

Tetus/Tettus (die 3a). c AD 45-65.

S509 1.81 B2284

TVSSIO

Tussio (die 1a). Burnt. Pre-Flavian.

S510 1.81 E494

GVALALB

G. Valerius Albanus (die 6a). c AD 65-95.

S511 1.81 E805

VA[PSV]

Vapuo (die 8b). c AD 45-55.

S512 1.81 K160

VEREVC

Verecundus ii (die 8a). c AD 65-85.

S513 BUC C1018

OF VIRILIS

Viriilis i (die 4b). retrograde. c AD 70-100.

S514 BKC J238

VIRTVHSVSECV[1]

Virtus (die 2a). c AD 50-70.

S515 1.81 B1355

OF VIRTVHSVSECV[1]

Virtus (die 2a). c AD 50-70.

S516 BKC E339

VIRTVHSVSECV[1]

Virtus (die 3a), in frame with swallow-tail ends. c AD 50-65.

S517 LWC M118

VIRTVIS

Virtus (die 8b). c AD 70-90.

S518 1.81 E777

OF VIVALIS

Vitalis i (die 1d). Graffito inside footring, after firing. c AD 50-55.

S519 1.81 G2077

OF VITAT

Vitalis ii (die 6c). c AD 50-65.

S520 1.81 B952

OF VITALIS

Vitalis ii (die 1a). c AD 75-95.

S521 BKC J285

OF VITALIS

Vitalis ii (die 6d). c AD 70-95.

S522 LWC L354

OF VITALIS

Vitalis ii (die 6b). c AD 70-95.

S523 1.81 G4371

OF VITALIS

Vitalis ii (die 6d). c AD 70-95.

S524 LWC M126

OF VITALIS

Vitalis ii (die 6d). c AD 70-95.

S525 1.81 G4371

OF VITALIS

Vitalis ii (die 6d). c AD 70-95.

S526 GBS A157

OF VITALIS

Vitalis ii (die 6d). c AD 70-95.

S527 BKC V85

OF VITALIS

Vitalis ii (die 6d). c AD 70-95.

S528 CPS 827

OF VITALIS

Vitalis ii (die 6d). Secondary use — trimmed around edge of base and worn under base. Used as a child’s top? c AD 70-95.

S529 1.81 Q1404

OF VITALIS

Vitalis ii (die 8g). in frame with swallow-tail ends. c AD 70-95.

S530 LWC B21

OF VITALIS

Vitalis ii (die 8h). c AD 70-85.

S644 1.81 E494

OF VITALIS

Vitalis ii (die 8h). c AD 70-85.
S531 BUC C1254
OF[VITA] Gp 15 33 Vitalis ii (die 8h), in frame with swallow-tail ends. c AD 80-95.

S532 X 223

S533 GBS B168

S534 BKC V1252
VITALISF Gp 5 18 Vitalis ii (die 2a). c AD 60-90.

S535 LWC H108

S536 BKC V1191
VITAL Gp 8 89 Vitalis ii (die 27b). c AD 70-95.

S537 1.81 G1546
VITA Gp 11 27 Vitalis ii. Flavian.

S538 GBS C1612
JITA Gp 13 27 90 mm .04e Vitalis ii. Flavian.

S539 GBS A192
VOCC Gp 13 27 Vocolo-Vocolo (die 1a). Neronian/early Flavian.

S540 1.81 G3110

Banassac (BN)

S541 BKC V71
[I]ANVAF Gp 20 33 Ianua ii (die 1a). Graffito X under base, after firing. Late 1st/early 2nd century.

Montans (MT)

S542 IRC U/S
CHRISMI Gp 20 80 Chresimus (die 4e). c AD 110-145.

S543 1.81 E416
CHRISMI Gp 20 80 Chresimus (die 4e). c AD 110-145.

Central Gaul

S544 BUC C1254
BALBINVS F Gp 20 19 Balbinus (die 1a). c AD 100-125.

S545 BKC G72
IBIBIN[M] Gp 1 27 Balbinus (die 2a). Stamp from a worn die. c AD 100-120.

S546 BKC N288
IBIBIN[M] Gp 20 19 Balbinus (die 2a). From a worn die. Originally BALBINI-M. c AD 100-120.

S547 BKC V214
[MBIL],LICEDOF I Gp 17 27 Bilicidio (die 1a). c AD 100-120.

S548 1.81 J6
BIRAGILLI Gp 20 27 Biragillus ii (die 7a). Burnt. c AD 100-120.

S549 1.81 B393
[V]VTTRRI Gp 17 33 Butturiss (die 1a). c AD 130-165.

S550 BKC J219
BVTTVRRI Gp 12 33 Butturiss (die 1a). c AD 130-165.

S551 CPS 848

S552 BKC V607
[DAGOMA] RYS F Gp 17 19 Dagomarus (die 4c). c AD 100-120.

S553 COC 658
DOMIV Gp 7 27 110 mm .10e Domius (die 1a). retrograde. c AD 100-120.

S554 BKC V1
[DO]NN AYCI Gp 20 27 Donnacius (die 2a). c AD 100-120.

S555 BKC V111
[DO]NN AYCI Gp 1 27 Donnacius (die 5a). c AD 100-120.
Lezoux (CG)

S585 BKC J197
ADVOCSI-O

Gp 17 38
Adlocutus (die 2a). c AD 140-160.

S586 LWC B45
ADVOCI[SI-O]

Gp 16 19
Adlocutus (die 2a). c AD 140-160.

S587 1.81 D984
[AIS][TIVIM]

Gp 15 31
Aestivus (die 6a). c AD 160-200.

S588 BKC J175
ALBINUM

Gp 20 31
Albinus iv (die 6h). c AD 130-155.

S590 MID 1329
ALB[CIVM]

Gp 20 33
Albucius ii (die 4c). c AD 160-180.

S591 BKC V71
[ALB]CVI

Gp 20 37
Albucius ii (die 6h). Mould stamp. c AD 150-180. (See also no 934.)

S592 LWC B410
ALB[IMAI]

Gp 16 33
Albus iii (die 1a). Graffito X under base, after firing. c AD 140-165.

S593 BKC J176
AV[+]V[+]

Gp 17 33
Annius ii (die 2a). c AD 130-150.

S594 MID 1642
ANTICIVI

Gp 20 33
Antiquus (die 2a). c AD 150-170.

S595 BKC K132
APRILI-M-

Gp 20 33
Aprilus ii (die 1a). c AD 145-175.

S596 GBS A97
IC[N]

Gp 20 37
Arcanus, retrograde. Mould signature. c AD 125-145. (See also no 704.)

S597 BKC N153
ATLIANIM

Gp 20 31
Attianus i (die 5a). c AD 160-200.

S598 BKC H342
ATTICI-M

Gp 20 33
Atticus ii (die 2a). c AD 140-170.

S599 LWC B21
[ATTICI-CI-M]

Gp 20 89
Atticus ii (die 2a). c AD 140-160.

S600 LWC J494
A-T-T-I-C-I-F-M

Gp 14 33
Atticus ii (die 2b). c AD 140-170.

S601 1.81 K200
AVITI-MA

Gp 20 33
Avitus iii (die 1c). c AD 125-150.

S602 1.81 G290
[AVITI-JVSF

Gp 11 33
Avitus iv (die 7c). c AD 125-150.

S603 1.81 B455
BELINICCI-M

Gp 17 27
Belincocus i (die 5a). c AD 125-150.

S604 BKC T1
BELINICCI[CT]

Gp 20 19
Belincus i (die 8a). c AD 125-150.

S605 1.81 M73
BELINICCI

Gp 20 89
Belincus i (die 8c). After c AD 160.

S606 LWC B253
BELINICIM

Gp 16 33
Belincus i (die 11a), retrograde. c AD 135-165.

S607 LWC B447
BELINICIM

Gp 16 34
Belincus i (die 11a), retrograde. c AD 135-165.

S608 LWC K502
BIGA-FE[C]

Gp 20 19
Biga (die 1a). c AD 125-145.

S609 1.81 G607
BIGA[+]

Gp 16 27
Biga (die 2a). c AD 125-150.

S610 BKC V1149
BITVRXIF

Gp 14 27
Biturix (die 1a). c AD 125-150.

S611 MID 2385
BITVRXIF

Gp 14 33
190 mm .33e
Biturix (die 1b). c AD 125-150.

S612 BUC B769
[BO]NOXVSKI-

Gp 18 3
Bonocus (die 1a). c AD 125-150.

S613 BUC C1114
[BO]NOXV[S]

Gp 15 19
Bonocus (die 3b), retrograde. c AD 125-150.

S614 LWC M116
BONOX-I-M

Gp 9 19
Bonocus (die 5a). c AD 125-150.

S615 BKC H333
BORILLIO-F

Gp 12 31
Borillus i (die 5b). c AD 150-180.

S616 1.81 B45
[BJTVRO-

Gp 20 31
Buturo (die 1a). With palm-branch. c AD 135-165.

S617 BKC J401
CALE[DIO]

Gp 9 81
Calendio (die 2a). c AD 140-155.

S618 see stamp following S793

S619 BKC V813
CAM[BVS-F]

Gp 14 90
Camus i (die 2a). c AD 145-175.

S620 1.81 B1061
CAM[BI plus phallus

Gp 10 89
Camus i (die 5a). c AD 145-160.

S621 LWC B131
CAMVLI-

Gp 20 34
Camulinus (die 2a). c AD 150-190.

S622 1.81 E11
[CAR]VSSA[F]

Gp 20 31
Carusa (die 2a). c AD 155-185.

S623 LWC E127
C-.ARVSSA

Gp 18 33
Casua (die 3a). c AD 160-190.

S624 BKC N437
[CA]SSIGNET

Gp 12 34
Cassignetus (die 1a). c AD 160-185.

S625 LWC E U/S
CATIANI

Gp 20 33
Catianus ii (die 9c). c AD 155-185.

S626 1.81 H462
CAT[VI][LI][IM]

Gp 20 33
Catullus ii (die 4a). c AD 160-190.

S627 GBS A10
CA[VPAM-]

Gp 20 33
Caupia (die 1a), retrograde, in panel with swallow-tail ends. Antonine.

S628 LWC J1089
CAYPIR[RAPC-]

Gp 10 33
Caupira (die 5a). c AD 140-160.

S629 LWC B93
CESOR[NI]

Gp 20 33
Censorinus ii (die 4a). c AD 155-165.

S630 LWC B217
CERIALI MA

Gp 1 27
Cerialis ii (die 2a). c AD 135-160.

S631 BUC C1254
CERIALISF

Gp 20 27
Cerialis ii (die 6a). c AD 135-160.

S632 BKC N491
[CERIA][LIS][F]

Gp 12 89
Cerialis ii (die 6b). c AD 135-150.

S633 BKC J218
CII[RTIM

Gp 20 89
Certus ii (die 3b). c AD 140-165.

S634ESS 1
[CET]

Gp 20 27
cetus (die 9a), in an ansate panel. c AD 140-160.

S635 BKC G408
[CINNAM][IOE]

Gp 14 37
Cinnamus ii (die 1a). Mould stamp. c AD 145-175. (See also no 816.)

S636 GBS B105
CIN[NAMIM]

Gp 17 37
Cinnamus ii (die 4b), retrograde. Mould stamp (sunken letters). c AD 150-180. (See also no 625.)

S637 1.81 B752,
B448
CINNAM

Gp 15 30
Cinnamus ii (die 5b), retrograde. Mould stamp. c AD 150-180. (See also no 811.)

S638 BKC V265
[CIN][NAM]

Gp 14 37
Cinnamus ii (die 5c). Mould stamp (sunken letters). c AD 150-180. (See also no 821.)

S639 1.81 B461
[CIBOA][MV2]

Gp 15 31
Cinnamus ii (die 6b). c AD 145-160.

S640 BUC E117
[CIBOA][MV2]

Gp 20 31
Cinnamus ii (die 6b). Graffito under base, after firing. c AD 140-160.

S641 X37
CINTVSMIM

Gp 20 89
Cintusimus i (die 2b). c AD 155-185.
Chapter 2: Samian


S644 LWC B205, B297 [CIR][R]I palm-branch M Cirrus i (die 1a). Early-mid Antonine.


S646 BUC B1588 Gp 18 33 CRACICISM Crisca (die 4a). c AD 130-150.


S648 BKC A10 Gp 20 31 CRACVNA-F Cracuna i (die 2a). c AD 130-160.

S649 1.81 G4057 Gp 10 31 CRACVNA-F Cracuna i (die 2d). c AD 130-160.

S650 LWC J1041 Gp 14 33 CRICIRONIS Criro v (die 4a). c AD 140-165.

S651 1.81 B857 Gp 12 33 CVICALIM Calicum (die 2d). c AD 150-170.

S652 IRC 4 DAG[OMARVSP] Dagomarus (die 4a). c AD 100-120.

S653 BKC V71 Gp 20 19 (D)AGOMA Dagomarus (die 13a). The potter is from Les Martres-de-Veyre, but the vessel is found here in Lezoux fabric. c AD 120-140.

S654 BKC V71 DAGOMA Dagomarus (die 13a). Graffito under base, after firing. c AD 120-140.

S655 BKC N328 Gp 12 33 DIVICATIM Divicus (die 1a). c AD 140-170.

S656 LWC B215 Gp 21 33 DIVICATIM Divicus (die 1a). c AD 140-170.

S657 BKC H345 Gp 12 33 DIVICATIM Divicus (die 1a). c AD 140-170.

S658 1.81 B814 Gp 10 33 DIVICATVS Divicus (die 3a). c AD 140-170.

S659 LWC L149 Gp 20 34 DIVICATVS Divicus (die 3o). c AD 160-180.

S660 BKC V938 Gp 14 33 DIVICATVS Divicus (die 3e). Graffito X under base, after firing. c AD 140-170.

S661 X204 Gp 1 85 DIVICIM Divicus (die 1d). c AD 130-150.

S662 BUC C1254 DOCCALIM[ ] DOCCALI Divocus (die 2b). c AD 130-150.

S663 STG 31 DOCCALI Divocus (die 5c). c AD 130-160.

S664 BKC V386 DONATI[IM] DONATI Donatus ii (die 2o). c AD 130-150.

S665 BKC J22 DRAVCIM Draucius ii (die 1a). c AD 160-185.

S666 CGG 60 DRAVCIM Draucius ii (die 1a). c AD 160-185.

S667 BKC J3 DRAVCIM Draucius ii (die 1a). c AD 160-185.

S668 LWC B93 ELVILLI Elvillus (die 1a). c AD 160-190.

S669 BKC N506 ELVILLI Elvillus (die 1a). c AD 160-190.

S670 MID 1783 ESCVSI-M Escucus (die 2a). c AD 160-190.

S671 1.81 K50 Gp 20 33 FELIX-F Felix ii (die 2d). c AD 140-160.


S674 1.81 B347 Gp 15 89 GIPPI-M Gippus (die 2a). c AD 155-185.


S676 BKC G1 Gp 20 19 [GR] -AIO Granio (die 2a). c AD 130-150.


S678 BKC V260 Gp 14 31 IMPRITO Imperitio (die 6a). c AD 140-170.

S679 BKC H14 Gp 20 33 IVL[I]-NI-OF Iulius (die 1a). c AD 160-190.

S680 BKC J69 Gp 20 33 IVL[I]-NI-OF Iulius (die 1a). c AD 160-190.

S681 GBS A511 Gp 13 34 IVL[NIM] Iulius (die 3b). c AD 160-190.

S682 BKC A70 Gp 20 86 LAXTV[CIS] Laxctus (die 5a). c AD 145-175.

S683 GBS A580 Gp 13 31 [LAXTV]-CIS Laxctus (die 5a). c AD 145-175.

S684 BKC J166 Gp 12 20 LIT-[TE]-RAF Littera (die 1b). c AD 125-150.

S685 BKC E1194 Gp 21 33 LVPPAF Luppaf (die 1a). c AD 130-155.

S686 BUC C842 Gp 20 33 LVPPIM Lopus (die 2d). c AD 150-180.

S687 BKC B1654 Gp 18 31 [MAC][R] -NI-M Macrinus ii (die 1b). c AD 125-150.

S688 BKC H308 Gp 12 31 MACRINI Macrinus iii (die 5b). c AD 160-180.

S689 LWC B93 Gp 20 33 [MAJ][LACI]-M Malliacus (die 1a). c AD 135-160.

S691 1.81 B224 Gp 1 33 MALLIACI Malliacus (die 3d). c AD 135-165.

S692 BKC J69 Gp 20 85 [MALLV]-RO-[F] or [ALLV]-RO Maluvor i (die 3b or b'). c AD 135-165.

S693 BKC M10 Gp 20 33 MAMMI Mammius (die 8a). c AD 150-180.

S694 BKC H157 Gp 20 33 MASVE[T] or MASVE[T] Mansuetus ii (die 2a or 2a'). c AD 150-180.

S695 LWC G160 Gp 20 86 MARCELLE M Marcellus iii (die 2d). c AD 130-150.


S697 BKC J96 Gp 17 33 MARCVSF Marcus v (die 1c). c AD 160-200.


S699 1.81 G2338 Gp 10 33 [MARTIAL] [IS] Martialis ii (die 1b). c AD 125-145.

S700 BKC E266 Gp 20 33 [N]-ARTIV Martius ii (die 7a). c AD 160-200.

Samian stamps

S701 1.81 D655 Gp 15 33 MARTI-VSM Marsilius iv (die 5a). c AD 160-190.
S702 BK C V71 Gp 20 33 MASCILLIO Masellos i (die 4a). c AD 160-190.
S705 LWC B471 Gp 16 33 MATTI-M Matellus ii (die 4a). c AD 140-170.
S706 BK C H U/S Gp 20 31 M-AXMIIM Maximius i (die 2a). c AD 170-200.
S707 1.81 G2036 Gp 10 33 MAXIMI Maximus ii (die 4a). c AD 150-180.
S710 BK C J66 Gp 12 30 180 mm .25e MERCATOR[M] Mercator iv (die 3a), retrograde. Mould stamp, blurred and incomplete. (= S&S’s Mercator ii). c AD 160-190. (See also no 974.)
S711 BK C G355 Gp 14 86 MYXIMA Moxius v (die 1a). c AD 160-190.
S712 1.81 B428 Gp 15 27 140 mm .15e MYXTV[LI] Maxullus (die 3c). c AD 140-160.
S714 BK C V91 Gp 14 51 [NICEPH[OR-F Nonichor ii (die 2a). Burnt. c AD 140-155.
S715 LWC M78 Gp 9 33 [NICEPH[OR-F Nonichor ii (die 2a). c AD 140-170.
S716 LWC B76 Gp 20 33 NICVZDIO Niculodio/Nicundus (die 1a). Graffito X under base, after firing, Mid-late Antonine.
S717 BK C D17 Gp 20 33 OS[BDM-AN] Osbimianus (? (die 6d7)). c AD 150-180.
S718 1.81 E1 Gp 27 100 mm .16e P-[AC-AT-V-F] Pacatus i (die 7a). Early-mid Antonine.
S719 BK C V701 Gp 20 51 [PAT ER Pater ii (die 4a). c AD 130-155.
S722 1.81 G1 Gp 20 31 PATERCLINIO[PATERCLINIO] Paterclus (die 1a). A reduced version of die 1a, by surmoulage. c AD 150-180.
S723 BUC C1553 Gp 18 33 PAT ERVLI Paterclus (die 1a). c AD 125-140.
S724 BK C V1109 Gp 14 30 [PATERNI-M] Paternus iii (die 1a), retrograde. Mould stamp (sunken letters). c AD 140-170. (See also no 798.)
S725 LWC K130 Gp 20 37 [PATERINEE] Paternus v (die 7a), retrograde. Mould stamp (Rogers’ Paternus ii). c AD 160-195. (See also no 967.)
S726 LWC M112 Gp 9 85 [PAVLLI Paullus iv (die 8a). c AD 135-160.
S727 MID 896 Gp 20 33 [PAVLLI Paullus v (die 4b). c AD 160-200.
S728 1.81 B203 Gp 17 31 [PAVAAL-L I Paullus v (die 8c). A debased version of PAVLLI. c AD 170-200.
S729 BK C Q33 Gp 20 37 [ECVLIARIS] Pulcherius i (die 2a). c AD 160-170.
S731 LWC B267 Gp 16 33 PISTILLI Pistilus (die 4a). c AD 160-190.
S732 LWC G392 Gp 20 31 [PO[T]-TACVS] Pottacus (die 3a). c AD 160-190. (See also no 974.)
S733 BK C NS14 Gp 17 33 PRIMANI Primanus iii (die 6d). c AD 160-190.
S734 LWC J474 Gp 14 33 PRIMANI Primanus iii (die 6e). c AD 160-200.
S735 LWC C161 Gp 20 37 PRISCI-M Primanus iii (die 6f), Plainware stamp, upside-down, below decoration of the bowl, in the style of CINNAMVS. c AD 160-190. (See also no 876.)
S736 BK C G1 Gp 20 30 PRISCI-M Priscus iii (die 4d), retrograde. Mould stamp. c AD 160-190. (See also no 977.)
S737 BK C H204 Gp 20 33 PRIVATIMA Privatus iii (die 1a). c AD 160-190.
S738 MID 1583 Gp 20 2 [QVININTILI] Quintilianus i (die 4a). c AD 125-140.
S739 1.81 D755 Gp 15 85 V NTL A Quintilianus i (die 4a), Modified die of Quintilianus, originally QVININTILI, then V NTL[A], c AD 140-150.
S740 BK C H189 Gp 14 33 QVINIINI Quintius (? (die 1a). Early Antonine.
S741 LWC G355 Gp 20 33 [QVINTI Quinctus iv (die 2a). c AD 140-160.
S742 1.81 B783 Gp 12 34 REBVRRII-OFF Reburrus ii (die 3a). c AD 145-170.
S743 BK C V32 Gp 14 34 REBVR[RI [OF] Reburrus ii (die 4b). c AD 140-160.
S745 BK C V608 Gp 20 31 RE[DITI-M Reditus (die 3c). Graffito under base, after firing. c AD 150-175.
S746 1.81 G507 Gp 16 31 RI[IOGINI Reogenus (die 2c). With the stamp overlapping after G (should be RI[IOGINI or RI[IOGENI]. c AD 150-180.
S747 BK C J234 Gp 20 34 [RVFFI]-MA Rufus ii (die 2a). c AD 140-160.
S748 1.81 M201 Gp 20 33 RVFFI M Rufus ii (die 2a). c AD 140-160.
S752 BK C V936 Gp 20 33 SABINIO Sabinius (die 5a). With the owner’s marks under footing. c AD 155-185.
S753 LWC B626 Gp 16 33 SACIROF Saciro i (die 4a). Mid-late Antonine.
S754 BK C H12 Gp 20 33 SACIROF Saciro iii (die 4a). Mid-late Antonine.
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Gp 12 33
Saccius iii (die 4a). Mid-late Antonine.

Gp 20 33
Saccus ii (die 6o), retrograde. c AD 135-165.

Gp 14 31
Saccato (die 1a). In guide lines. c AD 130-160.

Gp 18 33
Saccato/Saccus (die 1a). c AD 130-150.

Gp 12 33
Saccato/Saccir (die 2a). Mid-late Antonine?

Gp 20 33
Saccato/Saccir (die 3a). In an ansate panel. c AD 135-155.

Gp 18 33
Saccato/Saccir (die 4a). Hadrianic/early Antonine.

Gp 14 33
Saccato/Saccir (die 1a). Hadrianic/early Antonine.

East Gaul

Argonne (AR)

Gp 14 33
Giam(m)illus iii (die 5b). Antonine.

Blickweiler (BW)

Gp 12 33
Cambo (die 1a). Hadrianic/early Antonine.

Unidentified sources (EG)

Gp 20 33
Miccio vii (die 1a). Antonine.

La Madeleine (MA)

Gp 17 33
Taurinus (die 2a). c AD 125-150.
Samian stamps

S807 1.81 D1098 Gp 15 34
[MONTANVS
Montanus ii (die 3d). Graffito M under base, and parallel grooves inside footing, after firing. c AD 130-160.

S808 BKC V938 Gp 14 51
[Montana
Montanus ii (die 5d). c AD 130-160.

S809 GBS A887 Gp 13 27
NASSO I S F
Nasso (die 4a). c AD 130-160.

S810 BKC N35 Gp 20 33
RVCCAT IV
Rucatus (die 1a). Hadrionic-Antonine.

S811 LWC B625 Gp 16 51
VERECVNDV
Verucundus vi (die 6a). Hadrionic-Antonine.

Rheinzabern (RH)

S812 BKC H111 Gp 18 79
ABBO SI
Abbo (Uncertain die 1). Late 2nd/early 3rd century.

S813 1.81 C78 Gp 15 37
[B]FATTO [I]
B.F.Attoni (die 1a), retrograde. Mould stamp. Late 2nd-early 3rd century. (See also no 1208.)

S814 1.81 G1 Gp 20 37
[ATT[v]
B.F.Attoni (die 1a). Mould stamp. Late 2nd-early 3rd century. (See also no 1207.)

S815 1.81 D1793 Gp 15 37
COMITIALISFC]
Comitialis (die 3a), retrograde. Mould stamp. Late 2nd-early 3rd century. (See also no 1219.)

S816 IFA 5 Gp 13 75
[CO]MIIITIALISF
Comitialis (die 5a), retrograde. Mould stamp. Footing on pot indicates a 3rd-century date. Late 2nd-early 3rd century. (See also no 1217.)

S817 1.81 C97 Gp 15 37
[COMITIA]L[II]
Comitialis (die 7a), retrograde. Mould stamp. Late 2nd-early 3rd century. (See also no 1216.)

S818 BKC V920 Gp 14 33
FIRMYSF C
Firmus ii (die 5a). Late 2nd/early 3rd century.

S819 BKC H13 Gp 20 37
[I]LV[LVSSE]
Iulius vii (die 3g), retrograde. Mould stamp. (= Ricken's Iulius ii). c AD 225-250. (See also no 1241.)

S820 BKC G388 Gp 14 34
LATINIANVSFEC
Latinianus (die 1a). Late 2nd/early 3rd century.

S821 BKC H298 Gp 17 31
MATINA
Matina (die 3e). Graffito on outer wall, after firing. Late 2nd/early 3rd century.

S822 BKC H189, H289 Gp 14/17 30
[H]IMITI[V]ZI
Primiti(v)us (die 13a), retrograde. Mould stamp. First half of 3rd century. (See also no 1238.)

S823 LWC B115 Gp 20 94
REGIN[NVS]
Reginus vi (Incomplete die 4). c AD 160-190.

S824 1.81 G49 Gp 20 86
[RIEPECTI][IV]
Respectinus (die 2a). Late 2nd/early 3rd century.

S825 BKC E1289 Gp 17 37
[VICTORFECTI
Victor v (die 1a). Mould stamp. Early-mid 3rd century. (See also no 1250.)

Sinzig (SZ)

S826 BKC H357 Gp 14 51
MICCIOF
Micio vii (die 1a). Antonine.

S827 1.81 G4892 Gp 10 34
MICCIO-F
Micio vii (die 1a). Early-mid Antonine.

Trier (TR)

S828 BKC N3 Gp 20 31
[NIGERUS]
Nigerus (die 1a). Presumably with a balancing < before the N. Late 2nd or early-mid 3rd century.

S829 1.81 C151 Gp 15 37
PATERNIAN[VI]
Paternianus iii (die 1a), retrograde. Mould stamp. Early-mid 3rd century. (See also no 1188.)

S830 LWC H149 Gp 20 37
PATERNIAN[VI]
Paternianus iii (die 1a), retrograde. Mould stamp. Early-mid 3rd century. (See also no 1189.)

S831 LWC E713 Gp 1 36
VRSLVLSFE
Ursulus (die 1a). c AD 180-260.

Britain

Colchester (CO)

S832 LWC G196 Gp 20 33
ACCEPTVSF
Acceptus iii (die 1a). Mid-late Antonine.

S833 BKC N65 Gp 20 33
CV-[OPECITFEC
Cunopectus (die 1a). Mid-late Antonine.

S834 X 119 Gp 20 33
GABRVS-F
Gabrus ii (die 2a). Mid-late Antonine.

S835 BKC N313 Gp 20 33
GABRVS-F
Gabrus ii (die 2a). Mid-late Antonine.

S836 BKC J42 Gp 20 33
GABRVS-F
Gabrus ii (die 2a). Mid-Antonine.

S837 BKC J160 Gp 12 20
[G]ABRVS-F
Gabrus ii (die 2a). Mid-Antonine.

S838 LWC D146 Gp 20 33
LIT[TER]
T.Littera (die 3a?). Burnt. Antonine.

S839 BKC V 1/S Gp 20 33
LITVGVNSF
Litogovius (die 1a). Mid-late Antonine.

S840 BKC G1 Gp 20 33
SEN[ILISF]
Silenus iv (die 1a). Graffito on base, after firing. Second half of 2nd century.

S841 MID 2012 Gp 20 33
SEN[ILISF]
Silenus iv (die 1a). Mid-late Antonine.

S842 LWC B239 Gp 20 90
SEN[ILISF]
Silenus iv (die 1a). Mid-late Antonine.

S843 1.81 G1618 Gp 16 31
SE[NSILISF]
Silenus iv (die 1a). Mid-late Antonine.

S844 see stamp following S530
3: Amphorae

The order in which the amphorae are described in this chapter is as follows:

All amphorae, excluding Dressel 20 and Buckley Hill/Verulamium region amphorae (AA)—p 137
Dressel 20 amphorae (AJ), with Dressel 20 stamps—p 153
Miscellaneous amphorae, including examples possibly from the Buckley Hill/Verulamium region (AU)—p 162

All amphorae, excluding Dressel 20 and Buckley Hill/Verulamium region amphorae (AA)
[Figs 3.1-3.12, Table 3.1, CD-ROM Tables 3.2-3.3]

with contributions by A Desbat and Dr D F Williams

The amphorae account for more than 28% of all the pottery by weight, although they represent only 4.7% by number of recorded examples and 2.7% by EVEs. In Britain, a similar quantity and range of types can be found only at London.

Most of the amphorae from Colchester are well-known types. Extended discussion of their dating is omitted, except where their contexts are of particular significance.

Catalogue

Fabric descriptions

There is a single letter code for the common amphora fabrics, generally distinguished according to the descriptions given in Peacock & Williams 1986 (P&W). The fabrics of sherds/vessels which do not conform to any of the encoded descriptions are described individually in the catalogue.

A P&W class 7
B 'Rhodian Type', Cam 184, P&W class 9 fabric 1
C 'Rhodian Type', Cam 184, P&W class 9 fabric 2
D P&W class 6, Dressel 2-4, Cam 182/183, P&W class 10 Catalan fabric
E P&W class 3, Dressel 2-4, Cam 182/183, P&W class 10 Campanian fabric
F 'carrot amphora', Cam 189, P&W class 12, 65 and 66
G P&W class 13
H P&W class 16
I Cam 186A, P&W class 17. A substantial proportion of our vessels in this fabric have a faint greenish tinge to the fabric
J as I, but red in colour
K P&W class 20
L P&W class 21
M Cam 185A, P&W class 15, Dressel 20, P&W class 25
N Pélíchet 47, Gauloise 4, P&W class 27
O as N, but highly micaceous
P as N, but red or pink in colour
Q hard, sandy fabric, lightish red in colour
R Biv, P&W class 36
S 'Hollow Foot' amphora, P&W class 47
T P&W class 49
U Chalk 6, P&W class 50
V hard sandy fabric, some limestone inclusions
W 'furrowed-rim' amphora, P&W class 55
X P&W class 59. Some sherds are pink or pinkish-buff, often with an applied surface of fine sand perhaps imitating the rough fabric of Haltern 70 amphorae (AA Type 15)
Y Dressel 43. Our examples have pale brown or orange-brown fabric with a cream slip
Z as our fabric DJ

Table 3.1 Comparison of amphora types in the forms catalogue, including AJ and AU, but excluding lids (AA Type 81) and 'stoppers' (AA Type 85). [Pages 137, 153 & 162]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>amphora types</th>
<th>recorded examples</th>
<th>weight (g)</th>
<th>EVEs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA Type 9</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>3.38 2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA Type 10</td>
<td>919</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>9.86 6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA Type 12</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.21 1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA Type 15</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>4.02 2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA Type 17</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>3.77 2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA Type 27</td>
<td>866</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>28.43 19.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA Type 59</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.22 2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA Type 66</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.93 0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all AJ types</td>
<td>2,837</td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td>53.13 37.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all AU types</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>3.06 2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other amphorae</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>30.06 21.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>totals</td>
<td>6,435</td>
<td>1,586,829</td>
<td>143.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amphora lids

recorded examples: 213, average diameter: 90 mm
(A general discussion of amphora seals and stoppers can be found in P&W, 49-51.)

(recorded examples: 213, average diameter: 90 mm
(A general discussion of amphora seals and stoppers can be found in P&W, 49-51.)

14 1.81 EB05 Gp 4 .18e Z Fine fabric.
15 1.81 B1769 Gp 5 .25e D
16 CPS 823 Gp 20 .13e Z
17 GBS A1885 Gp 4 .41e I
18 GBS A1946 Gp 4 .44e D
19 GBS B947 Gp 4 .16e Z
20 1.81 G3453 Gp 16 .16e Z
21 BKC J109 Gp 12 .62e D
22 BKC J176 Gp 17 .09e D
23 BKC G7 Gp 18 .24e D
24 BKC V17 Gp 14 .10e D
25 BKC A75 Gp 20 .16e Z

137
All amphorae, excluding Dressel 20 and Brockley Hill/Verulamium region amphorae (AA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Amphora Type</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>BK CJ253</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Gp 9</td>
<td>.23e Z</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>BK E1316</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gp 4</td>
<td>1.00e I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>BK J132</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Gp 12</td>
<td>.17e Z</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>BK E288</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>.13e M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>1.81 J280</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Gp 18</td>
<td>.26e Z</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>LWC Q18</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gp 4</td>
<td>.23e I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>1.81 G2000</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>Z</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>1.81 J229</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gp 7</td>
<td>Z</td>
<td>Rough surface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>IRA 5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gp 1</td>
<td>Thick buff fabric with sparse quartz inclusions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

— ‘Amphora stoppers’ recorded examples: 5 (P&W 51 expresses doubt whether these vessels were used to seal amphorae.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Amphora Type</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>1.81 C26</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>.35e A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>1.81 B2511</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gp 4</td>
<td>.93e A</td>
<td>Large vessel with red painted (?)illiterate inscription or merchant’s logo (Graffiti no 38).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P&W class 7, Dressel 21/22 recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 160 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Amphora Type</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>GBS A1530</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gp 4</td>
<td>.15e C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>LWC B396</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gp 4</td>
<td>1.00e C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>BKC E1320</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gp 3</td>
<td>1.00e B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>GBS A1071</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Gp 9</td>
<td>.99e C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>LWC J1148</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gp 4</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>LWC J296</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>1.81 K185</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Gp 9</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Very coarse fabric.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P&W class 9, Cam 184, ‘Rhodian type’ recorded examples: 286, average diameter: 127 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Amphora Type</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>GBS A1995</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gp 4</td>
<td>.08e C</td>
<td>Very coarse red fabric with large (1-2 mm) quartz inclusions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>GBS B228</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Gp 9</td>
<td>.15e D</td>
<td>A Desbat writes: ‘This is probably a Dressel 5 or Crossos 19, possibly of Cretan origin (cf Panella 1986, 619 &amp; fig 14; Hayes 1983, 149 &amp; fig 23)’.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P&W class 10, Dressel 2-4, Cam 182/183 recorded examples: 926, average diameter: 144 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Amphora Type</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>GBS A1995</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gp 4</td>
<td>.08e C</td>
<td>Very coarse red fabric with large (1-2 mm) quartz inclusions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>GBS B228</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Gp 9</td>
<td>.15e D</td>
<td>A Desbat writes: ‘This is probably a Dressel 5 or Crossos 19, possibly of Cretan origin (cf Panella 1986, 619 &amp; fig 14; Hayes 1983, 149 &amp; fig 23)’.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P&W class 12, Cam 189, ‘carrot amphora’ recorded examples: 121, average diameter: 86 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Amphora Type</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>CPS 917</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Gp 18</td>
<td>.13e F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>1.81 J103</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>.17e F</td>
<td>With ?grey wash — overfired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>1.81 G3157</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Gp 10</td>
<td>.08e F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>1.81 G2840</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Gp 11</td>
<td>.10e F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>1.81 G4135</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>.10e F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>GBS A2317</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gp 4</td>
<td>.15e F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>GBS B272</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gp 1</td>
<td>.15e F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>GBS A36</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>.15e F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>LWC U/S</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>.35e F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>LWC K507</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Gp 9</td>
<td>.20e F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>1.81 K93</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Gp 9</td>
<td>.10e F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>CPS 371</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>.10e F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>1.81 G148</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>.10e F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>1.81 E525</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>.10e F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>1.81 G2881</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Gp 9</td>
<td>.10e F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P&W class 13, Richborough 527 recorded examples: 10, average diameter: 140 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Amphora Type</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>GBS A876</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Gp 13</td>
<td>G</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>LWC B377</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Gp 21</td>
<td>G</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P&W class 15, Haltern 70, Cam 185A recorded examples: 170, average diameter: 162 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Amphora Type</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>1.81 E814</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Gp 10</td>
<td>.40e M</td>
<td>Fine fabric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>BKC T373</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>.12e M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>1.81 E814</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Gp 10</td>
<td>.61e P</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>BKC G244</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gp 4</td>
<td>.25e M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>GBS A273</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Gp 13</td>
<td>.20e M</td>
<td>With worn cream wash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>GBS A325</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Gp 13</td>
<td>.23e M</td>
<td>Slightly finer fabric than usual.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 3: Amphorae

81 BKC J10 Gp 20 .15e M With cream wash.
82 BKC J29 Gp 20 .23e M Coarse fabric with cream wash.
83 BKC V1271 Gp 8 .16e M With cream wash.
84 1.81 A363 Gp 4 .15e M With cream wash.
85 GBS A666 Gp 1 .40e M Green tinge to fabric.
86 BKC E908 Gp 5 .20e M With worn cream wash.
87 BKC D439 Gp 3 .15e M Coarse red fabric with grey core, white and quartz inclusions, and cream wash.

— P&W class 65, Callender 1665, fig 20, no 4 recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 120 mm

105 40.86 2046 Gp 10 .13e F — P&W class 66, Kingsholm 117, Joncheray 64 recorded examples: 81, average diameter: 84 mm

118 X394 Gp 20 .30e I With cream slip.

138 BKC J51 Gp 20 .95e M With slight yellow wash.
139 BKC J433 Gp 9 .50e I Buff/pink fabric with rouletting and red painted decoration. This may well be the neck of a large Colchester-made flagon.

This is a variant, which might also have been catalogued as a Type 67, ie as a hybrid Dressel 2-4/London 555 (the early date may be significant).

132 BKC E1185 Gp 3 .20e M Also a variant, with a grooved rim, possibly a variation of Dressel 2-4 (the early date is undoubtedly significant).

133 BKC V225 Gp 14 .15e I
134 LWC J627 Gp 10 .50e I A variant form, the rim having an internal groove.

135 1.81 B1159 Gp 10 J

This is the most common Gaulish amphora-type found at Colchester, and, when measured in EVEs, it is the second most common of all amphorae, accounting for nearly one-quarter of all identifiable examples.

Dating: Hull stated this type of amphora (1963, 182) was post-Boudican. Tables 3.2 and 3.3 (on CD-ROM) contradict Hull’s view, but this may be the result of mis-classification.

140 X 410 Gp 1 1.00e N Buff-rose fabric. This vessel was found nearly complete, upside-down, and containing the cremation urn GX Type 210, no 708 (a photograph and a description of the discovery appear in Shimmin & Symonds 1987).
### 30 P&W class 30, Gauloise 5 (G5)

- **Recorded examples:** 9, average diameter: 154 mm
- **BKC V71**
  - *Gp 20* .16e *P*  
  - With brilliant red inclusions.
- **BKC E242**
  - *Gp 17* .11e *P*  
  - (Dressel 28). This also seems likely to be of Spanish origin: cf Dangréaux & Desbat 1988, 145 & fig 20, nos 1-2.
- **BKC K631**
  - *Gp 4* .17e *J*  
  - With cream slip.  
  - A Desbat writes: ‘Similar to Oberaden 74 [Loeschcke 1942], from Tarraconensis (also slipped)’. (Pers comm, 1990.)
- **GBS A1304**
  - *Gp 13* O  
  - (Dressel 28). Very micaceous surface. This seems likely to be of Spanish origin: cf Dangréaux & Desbat 1988, 145 & fig 20, nos 1-2.
- **BKC M470**
  - *Gp 4* P  
  - Buff/pink fabric. As with no 178, this seems likely to be a Marseille product: cf Becker et al 1986, fig 13, no 1.
- **BKC M455**
  - *Gp 4* N  
  - This also is likely to be a Marseille product: cf Becker et al 1986, fig 13, no 2.
- **CPS 747**
  - *Gp 18* .20e *P*  
  - This may be a Gaulish product from one of the other known centres: cf Laubenheimer 1989, 125-8 & fig 8.
- **1.81 H329**
  - *Gp 16* .50e *P*  
  - Apparently handle-less, and lacking an inset neck; it is not a Dressel 28.
- **1.81 B617**
  - *Gp 12* P  
  - With cream wash. Similar to no 184.  
  - (Some of the vessels classified as Type 31 are perhaps Colchester products, cf Cam 172.)

### 31 P&W class 31, Dressel 28 (nos 176, 177 & 180 only), ‘pulley-wheel’ or ‘bifid-rim’

- **Recorded examples:** 35, average diameter: 164 mm
- **1.81 K379**
  - *Gp 18* N  
  - (Dressel 28). Very course. Could conceivably belong in Fabric AU, but more likely to be of Baetican origin.
- **BKC E242**
  - *Gp 17* .11e *P*  
  - (Dressel 28). This also seems likely to be of Spanish origin: cf Dangréaux & Desbat 1988, 145 & fig 20, nos 1-2.
- **BKC M470**
  - *Gp 4* P  
  - Bfuf/pink fabric. As with no 178, this seems likely to be a Marseille product: cf Becker et al 1986, fig 13, no 1.
- **BKC M455**
  - *Gp 4* N  
  - This also is likely to be a Marseille product: cf Becker et al 1986, fig 13, no 2.
- **CPS 747**
  - *Gp 18* .20e *P*  
  - This may be a Gaulish product from one of the other known centres: cf Laubenheimer 1989, 125-8 & fig 8.
- **1.81 H329**
  - *Gp 16* .50e *P*  
  - Apparently handle-less, and lacking an inset neck; it is not a Dressel 28.
- **1.81 B617**
  - *Gp 12* P  
  - With cream wash. Similar to no 184.  
  - (Some of the vessels classified as Type 31 are perhaps Colchester products, cf Cam 172.)

### 34 Fishbourne 148.3 (Cunliffe 1971, fig 100, no 148.3)

- **Recorded examples:** 1, average diameter: 110 mm  
  - (cf P&W, 155-157.)

**Dr D F Williams writes:** The rim form of this type is distinctive and unusual and appears as a small bead-rim sitting on top of a larger one. Unfortunately, the complete shape of this particular amphorae form is as yet unknown, but a cylindrical body with oval-shaped handles seems to be indicated. The Colchester examples all occur in a hard, rough sandy fabric, lightish red in colour (Munsell 5YR 7/6 to 2.5YR 6/6). Thin sectioning by the writer of examples of this form from other British sites shows that the principal non-plastic inclusions are made up of frequent quartz grains, together with some flecks of mica, a little limestone and the occasional foraminifera. As yet the source of production and also the contents carried are both unknown. The original form-type occurs in Period I levels at Fishbourne and other examples seen by the writer from Dorchester, York, Wroxeter, Leicester and Lincoln mostly occur in early levels.  

- **LWC K507**
  - *Gp 9* .15e P  

### 35 Unidentified fabric

- **Recorded examples:** 2, average diameter: 155 mm
- **GBS A1520**
  - *Gp 4* .24e  
  - Thin orange-red fabric with sparse quartz and black inclusions.
- **1.81 G2592**
  - *Gp 16* .15e Q  

### 36 Fishbourne 148.3; see Type 34 above

- **Recorded examples:** 24, average diameter: 144 mm
- **GBS A647**
  - *Gp 1* .17e Q  
- **GBS A533**
  - *Gp 9* .13e Q  
- **BKC A20**
  - *Gp 20* .15e Q  
- **GBS A647**
  - *Gp 1* .10e Q  
- **LWC B314**
  - *Gp 1* .12e Q  
- **GBS A293**
  - *Gp 20* .16e Q  
- **1.81 M341**
  - *Gp 4* .15e Q  
- **GBS A2990**
  - *Gp 20* .06e Q  
- **GBS B217**
  - *Gp 13* .11e Q  
- **BUC C1667**
  - *Gp 20* .20e Q  
  - Fishbourne 148.3 variant?

### 47 P&W class 47, ‘Hollow-foot’

- **Recorded examples:** 27, average diameter: 72 mm
- **1.81 C65**
  - *Gp 20S*  
  - With thick cream slip.
- **1.81 D971**
  - *Gp 15*  
  - 1.00e S  
- **MID 1846**
  - *Gp 20*  
  - .22e S  
  - Smooth surface.
- **BKC T275**
  - *Gp 14*  
  - .18e S  
- **BKC H321**
  - *Gp 20*  
  - S  
  - Dark brown fabric.
- **BKC H297**
  - *Gp 18*  
  - S  
  - Dark brown fabric — ?burnt. Although the fabric and basic shape of this vessel seem consistent with its classification as a Type 47, its diameter is much larger than usual.

### 50 P&W class 50, Chalk 6

- **Recorded examples:** 9, average diameter: 140 mm
- **CPS 921**
  - *Gp 18*  
  - The fabric has a grey core.
- **BKC B44**
  - *Gp 20*  
  - U  
  - Dark brown fabric — ?burnt. Although the fabric and basic shape of this vessel seem consistent with its classification as a Type 47, its diameter is much larger than usual.

### 53 Unidentified fabric

- **Recorded examples:** 1
- **GBS A404**
  - *Gp 1* V  
  - Dr D F Williams writes: Hard sandy fabric with some visible limestone inclusions (but no grass or chalk voids), light reddish-yellow in colour (Munsell 5YR 7/6).

### 55 Cam 370

- **Recorded examples:** 1, average diameter: 118 mm
- **MRC93**
  - *Gp 1*  
  - 1.00e W  
  - Similar to Dufournier & Marlin 1987, fig 3, nos 10-11.

### 60 P&W class 60, East Anglian?

- **Recorded examples:** 4, average diameter: 148 mm
- **1.81 B1013**
  - *Gp 10* .15e P  
- **BKC J400**
  - *Gp 9* .100e P  

140
Chapter 3: Amphorae

77 Thickened, hooked rim (cf DJ Type 135)
recorded examples: 6, average diameter: 114 mm
All but one of these rims were found in or near the kiln at
Middleborough (CAR 3, 182-3; Symonds 1984). They are
reminiscent of the Gauloise 1 rims illustrated by Dangréaux
and Desbat (1988, fig 5, nos 2-5), although the match is not
really very close. However, it is doubtful whether they can be
regarded as evidence for the manufacture of amphorae at
Colchester.

Dating: The products of the Middleborough are all dated to
the Flavian-Trajanic period.
215 MID 3340 Gp 8 .20e Z
216 MID 3341 Gp 8 1.00e Z
217 BUC C1122 Gp 18 .31e Z
218 MID 3371 Gp 14 .46e Z

— Miscellaneous
219 CPS 698 Gp 18 .16e
Dr D F Williams writes: Two incomplete amphora
handles, each with a small part of a simple thickened
plain rim attached, both in a hard, sandy fabric with
small white inclusions of limestone, light red in colour
(2.5YR 6/6-6/8). It seems likely that both handles
come from the same vessel, but it is difficult to be
certain as one is in a quite pristine condition while the
other appears more worn. This may well be due to
differential burial conditions, for a close visual inspec­
tion shows that the treatment and proportions of both
handles are remarkably similar. Thin sectioning and
study under the petrological microscope shows the
fabric of the two handles to be identical, and to consist
of frequent subangular grains of quartz up to 0.60 mm
across and fairly well-rounded fragments of crypto-
crystalline limestone, together with a little chert, flecks
of mica, argillaceous material and the odd grain of
pyroxene, all set in an anisotropic matrix of baked clay.
It is difficult to identify with any confidence the
precise amphora form represented here. The handle
arrangement immediately below the plain rim is
reminiscent of the late Roman Bii amphora type,
normally found in Britain in post-Roman contexts in the
south-west of the country (P&W class 44; Thomas
1981). However, the match is not exact, for the Bii
form tends to have the handles more splayed than is
the case with these examples, while the latter lack the
inclusion of serpentine in the fabric commonly
associated with the clay used for the Bii vessels (ibid).
Nevertheless, it is entirely possible that there is a link
between the Colchester vessel and the Bii form,
particularly as we now know that the latter was
produced at many kiln sites along the coastline of
northern Syria and Cilicia, with some slight variations
of form (Empereur & Picon 1989). The date of the
initial production of the Bii amphora is now known to
be earlier than once thought, since many of these ves­
sels have been found in the destruction levels at the
city of Kourion in south-western Cyprus, destroyed by
a powerful earthquake in AD 365 (Williams 1987).

220 X 394 Gp 20 1.00e X
Painted inscription on ‘sanded’ surface (see Graffiti
no 49). The inscription reads bv/clp (or t). Cf Sealey &
Tyers 1989, 63.

59 P&W class 59, London 555, Haltern 70 similis
recorded examples: 237, average diameter: 148 mm
For further discussion of this type, see Sealey & Tyers 1989.

Fig 3.1 All amphorae, excluding Chessel 20 and Brockley Hill/Verulamium region amphorae — lids and ‘stoppers’ (AA): nos 14–35. 1:6.
[Pages 137–8]
All amphorae, excluding Dressel 20 and Brockley Hill/Verulamium region amphorae (AA)

Fig 3.2 All amphorae, excluding Dressel 20 and Brockley Hill/Verulamium region amphorae (AA): nos 36-45. 1:6. [Page 138]
Fig 3.3 All amphorae, excluding Dressel 20 and Brockley Hill/Verulamium region amphorae (AA): nos 46-55. 1:6. [Page 138]
Fig 3.4 All amphorae, excluding Dressel 20 and Brockley Hill/Verulamium region amphorae (AA): nos 56-87. 1:6. [Pages 138-9]
### Chapter 3: Amphorae

**Fig 3.5 All amphorae, excluding Dressel 20 and Brockley Hill/Verulamium region amphorae (AA): nos 88-102, 105-108. 1:4. [Pages 138-9]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Fabric Description</th>
<th>Gp</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>223</td>
<td>Buff/pink fabric with 'sanded' surface.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>.45e</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>224</td>
<td>GBS A927 Gp 13 With 'sanded' surface.</td>
<td>52e</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>225</td>
<td>GBS A177 Gp 20 Pink fabric with 'sanded' surface.</td>
<td>33e</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>226</td>
<td>GBS A325 Gp 13 Pink fabric with 'sanded' surface. One side of the rim appears to have been flattened or shaved off before firing.</td>
<td>70e</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>227</td>
<td>LWC J1264 Gp 4 Pink fabric with 'sanded' surface.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>.13e</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>228</td>
<td>GBS A1173 Gp 4 Pink fabric.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>.22e</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>229</td>
<td>BKCK531 Gp 4 Buff/pink fabric with 'sanded' surface.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>.06e</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>231</td>
<td>BKCG239 Gp 4 Pink fabric with 'sanded' surface.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>.06e</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>232</td>
<td>GBS A275 Gp 1 Pale buff fabric.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>233</td>
<td>1.81 B1162 Gp 8 Buff fabric.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>234</td>
<td>X 401 Gp 20 Pink fabric with 'sanded' surface.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>235</td>
<td>236,84 49 Gp 17 Pink fabric.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>236</td>
<td>BKCT247 Gp 5 Buff/pink fabric.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**45 P&W class 45, Biv recorded examples: 31, average diameter: 43 mm**

(If also Tomber & Williams 1996, 49-50 & fig 7, D & E.)

**Dating:** As there are two types of this form, the earlier of which 'appears in the late 1st century AD' (P&W, 189), and
All amphorae, excluding Dressel 20 and Brockley Hill/Verulamium region amphorae (AA)

Fig 3.6 All amphorae, excluding Dressel 20 and Brockley Hill/Verulamium region amphorae (AA): nos 109-123. 1:6. [Page 139]
Fig 3.7  All amphorae, excluding Dressel 20 and Brockley Hill/Venulamium region amphorae (AA): nos 124-140. 1:6. [Page 139]
Fig 3.8 All amphorae, excluding Dressel 20 and Brockley Hill/Verulamium region amphorae (AA): nos 141-160. 1:6. [Pages 139-40]
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Fig 3.9 All amphorae, excluding Dressel 20 and Brockley Hill/Verulamium region amphorae (AA): nos 170-184. 1:6. [Page 140]

the later of which continues until the later 6th century, sherds of one or the other type can be expected to occur more or less throughout the Roman period. However, we also seem to have a small number of body sherds in contexts dated to the pre-Flavian and Flavian periods. It is possible that the type now needs to be dated slightly earlier.

237 1.81 G306 Gp 20 1.00e R
Buff surface with top third covered with red/brown slip.
Dr D F Williams writes: An almost complete, one-handed (missing), amphora of the Biv form. It is in a hard, smoothish, fine-grained micaceous fabric, light buff (10YR 8/4) throughout, with a reddish tone to the inner surface and core, and with areas and streaks of reddish-brown paint on the outside surface. Thin sectioning and study under the petrological microscope shows numerous flecks of mica (both muscovite and biotite), and a few quartz grains and some fine-grained silica.

49 P&W class 49, Gaza
recorded examples: 12?, average diameter: 125 mm
(There is only one clearly identifiable example of this form, no 238, the other 16 examples being sherds in similar fabric.)

238 BKC T591 Gp 20 .93e
Thin red fabric with abundant quartz inclusions.
Dr D F Williams writes: The majority of the top section of a ‘Gaza’ amphora. It has a vertical rim rising directly from the shoulder, one (of two) small loop handles and a cylindrical body. It is in a hard, smoothish sandy fabric, light reddish-brown (between 2.5YR 6/6 and 5/4) throughout. Thin sectioning and study under the petrological microscope shows numerous well-sorted angular and subangular grains of quartz, some cryptocrystalline limestone and a few small grains of pyroxene, plagioclase felspar and tourmaline.

— Miscellaneous

239 BKC V46 Gp 1 .15e T
This is a very narrow-mouthed amphora rim, possibly a late version of Biv (Type 45). This interpretation does not sit well with the date of the context, however: if this were a two-handled Biv, it should not occur before the end of the 4th century, and its fabric is markedly different from that of the early Biv described by Dr Williams above (Type 45, no 237). It has a very coarse fabric, with prominent white inclusions. Not enough is present to determine the number of handles it may have had, although a flattening on one side suggests that it had at least one.

240 CPS 736 Gp 18 .15e
Thin brown fabric with abundant quartz inclusions. This may be the rim of a Dressel 43 (Type 70), but it has a reddish rather than buff fabric, it shows no sign of an external cream slip, and the underside of the rim is rather more pointed than that of our other examples.
All amphorae, excluding Dressel 20 and Brockley Hill/Verulamium region amphorae (AA)

Fig. 3.10 All amphorae, excluding Dressel 20 and Brockley Hill/Verulamium region amphorae (AA): nos 185-221. 1:6. [Pages 140-41]
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Fig 3.11 All amphorae, excluding Dressel 20 and Brockley Hill/Verulamium region amphorae (AA): nos 222-236. 1:6. [Pages 141 & 145]
All amphorae, excluding Dressel 20 and Brockley Hill/Verulamium region amphorae (AA)

Fig 3.12 All amphorae, excluding Dressel 20 and Brockley Hill/Verulamium region amphorae (AA): nos 237-245. 1:6. [Pages 149 & 153]
Dressel 20 amphorae (AJ)

[Figs 3.13-3.15, CD-ROM Tables 3.4-3.5; stamps Figs 3.16-3.17]

with comments on stamps by P P A Funari

These large, globular amphorae are the most numerous amphora type found in Colchester. By weight, they represent more than 66% of all amphorae recorded in the forms catalogue, although by number of recorded examples they represent only 44%, and by EVEs only 37% (see Table 3.1, p 137). There seems to be general agreement that they were made in the province of Baetica, at a series of production centres along the River Guadalquivir between Seville and Cordoba in southern Spain, and their principal content was olive oil. A detailed discussion of the economic importance of these amphorae can be found in Williams and Peacock 1983.

Dating/range of forms

Two aspects of Dressel 20 amphorae, the rim-forms and the stamps, seem susceptible to a chronological arrangement. Tables 3.4 and 3.5 (on CD-ROM) seem to show a remarkably good correlation between our material and the Martin-Kilcher chart found in Peacock & Williams 1986 (P&W).

P P A Funari writes: The presence of this stamp among surface finds at Malpica is remarkable, as well as the fact that there were two different stamps (the latter illegible) on the same handle (there was also a graffito 'V on the other handle). This is another example (see also Type 54, S1) of an early stamp in the north-eastern Guadalquivir (Corduba) region, clearly counter to Will's proposal of a west-to-east development of the olive groves along the Guadalquivir (Will 1983, 393), since we find early oil exporters installed in both the Conventus of Astigi and Corduba.

Chapter 3: Amphorae

Catalogue

NOTE: P&W, M-K numbers refer to the version of the Martin-Kilcher chart found in Peacock & Williams 1986 (P&W).

3 P&W, M-K no 3

recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 150 mm

1 BKC E1160 Gp 4 .25e

5 P&W, M-K no 5

recorded examples: 20, average diameter: 159 mm

2 BKC E1124 Gp 4 .65e

6 P&W, M-K no 6

recorded examples: 19, average diameter: 164 mm

S57. 1.81 E1124 Gp 21 .100e

S()C()L()C(). Reading; S()C()L()C().

Figgina: Malpica (64). Parallel: Rem86, 60; CIL 2752b (= Fossa Aggeris i pre- c AD 50); Call 15800; Po79, 123, 140.

P P A Funari writes: Early production is confirmed by the first of these two examples (S31), but the Testaccio stamp may suggest later production.

6 P&W, M-K no 6

recorded examples: 19, average diameter: 164 mm

8 BKC E836 Gp 4

S31. See also Type 54, S32.

PHILO. Reading: PHILO.

Figgina: El Tejarillo (5). Parallel: Rem86, 124; CIL 3090 (Testaccio); Call 1325; Po74, 145, 54 (-PHILITNFHILO); M-K87, 126, 90, c AD 170/c AD 50-110/c AD 50-70/c AD 50-110; Colls et al 1977, 32, no 7.

P P A Funari writes: Early production is confirmed by the first of these two examples (S31), but the Testaccio stamp may suggest later production.

9 1.81 E1224 Gp 4 .65e

10 BKC K588 Gp 5 .15e


7 P&W, M-K no 7

recorded examples: 13, average diameter: 159 mm

11 BKC A116 Gp 3 .15e

8 P&W, M-K no 8

recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 162 mm

12 GBS A172 Gp 1 .100e
Dressel 20 amphorae (AJ)

10 P&W, M-K no 10
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 148 mm

12 P&W, M-K no 12
recorded examples: 9, average diameter: 161 mm

17 P&W, M-K no 17
recorded examples: 25, average diameter: 166 mm

18 P&W, M-K no 18
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 180 mm

21 P&W, M-K no 21
recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 170 mm

27 P&W, M-K no 27
recorded examples: 12, average diameter: 178 mm

29 P&W, M-K no 29
recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 176 mm

30 P&W, M-K no 30
recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 179 mm

34 P&W, M-K no 34
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 180 mm

36 P&W, M-K no 36
recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 165 mm

37 P&W, M-K no 37
recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 170 mm

54 Indistinguishable handles
recorded examples: 229

58 P&W, M-K no 58
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 177 mm

P&W, M-K no 10
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 170 mm

P&W, M-K no 38
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 170 mm

P&W, M-K no 30
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 148 mm

Graffiti no 55.

P&W, M-K no 40
recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 140 mm

PSA Funari writes:
Chic Garcia reminds us that there was a L. Cornelius Agricola duumvir at Castulum. If Will's proposal of a west-to-east development of the olive oil industry along the Guadalquivir is correct (Will 1983, 393), we should expect this stamp to be of a later date as its production was located in the Cordoba region. If this is one of the exceptions admitted by Will, as seems likely, an early date could be proposed and perhaps, following Domergue's interpretation (Domergue 1972, 614, 622), there was a Cornelius in Castulum with activities related to the mines. Later in the 1st century AD, a Cornelius decided to put his money in farming, profiting from the new booming olive oil economy. Later still, this L. Cornelius gained his cognomen Agricola, referring to his family's activities. (As Agricola is a very common cognomen, this hypothesis may be too speculative. Cf Kajanto 1965, 185.)
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Fig 3.15  Dressel 20 amphorae (AJ): nos 32-44. 1:6. [Page 154]

P P A Funari writes: The amphora seems to be a small vessel, possibly a Dressel 23. It is possible that this is one of two or three different stamps: a late CIR associated to the EXOFARSS-IANUARIS formula, an early CIR (cf M-K87, 116, no 67), and a third one, PORCIR (Remesal 1982, no 34) of La Catria.

S4  BKC J28  Gp 20
Call 472b.
S5  BKC N380  Gp 20
C(Â)IR  Reading: C(i)(i)(R),
Figlina: El Temple (59).
Parallels: Rem82, 34 (PORCIR, La Catria); CIL 2938; Call 344; R-A77, 230
(C.I.R EXOFARR IANUARIS —
Trajanic); M-K87, 116, no 67 (c AD 50-
60/70).

S6  1.81 M298  Gp 10
Call 472b.
S7  1.81 M277  Gp 4
Call 472b.
S8  1.81 G437  Gp 20
Call 472b.
S9  1.81 E494  Gp 20
Call 472b.
S10 1.81 E756  Gp 10
C SEM...
S11 1.81 E750  Gp 10
C SEM PO

S12  BKC G443  Gp 8
C(A)SEM POL.
S13  1.81 E1117  Gp 4
C SEM O YC  Reading: C(i)(SEM(on)i) POLYCLI(8).
Parallels: Rem86, 242; CIL 3179; Call
[472b], 1363; Port-Vendres II (Claudian),
Geneve (Claudian-Domitian), Avenches
(AD 50-90), Augst (AD 20-70, London
(AD 50-60 and 81-96).

S14  1.81 E894  Gp 10
C(Ą)V(Ą)VA  Reading: C(i)(V)(VA).
Figlina: La Dehesilla (52).
Parallels: CIL 3223, CG85, 19.
S15  BKC D242  Gp 20
Call 531.
S16  BKC N211  Gp 12
Call 677.
S17  1.81 G3613  Gp 8
Call 742.
S18  BKC J186  Gp 12
L-C-F-PC or L-E-F-PC  Reading: L(C)(F)(P)(C).
Parallels: Rem86, 56 (LCPFCO —
Flavian-Trajanic); CIL 2746b (L.C.F.P.C);
Call 823; Wil 1983, no 20 (1st century);

P P A Funari writes: This stamp could refer to the tría nomina
L(C)(F) and the P(C) could refer, as does a stamp from
London (MOL 93-BUC-87 392), to Portus Carmomensis.
Dressel 20 amphorae (AJ) stamps

Dressel 20 amphorae (AJ) stamps

S20 1.81 A360 Gp 4
L.F.S.
Reading: L(F)(S)(0).
Figgina: La Delicias (19).
Parallels: Rem82, 31; CIL 2870; Call 857.

P P A Funari writes: The pre-Boudiccan evidence confirms the very early date of this stamp. An L.F.S stamp was also found at Sheepen (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 215 & fig 45, 8) and dated to Period VI, or immediately pre-c AD 65.

S21 MID 1649 Gp 20 (see AJ no 35)
S22 BKC V91 Gp 14
Call 922.
S23 MID 1835 Gp 20
Call 922.
S24 1.81 G3110 Gp 9
Call 972.
S25 BKC V1136 Gp 8
MAR
Reading: M(A)(R).
Figgina: Las Delicias (71) and/or La Catrria (19).
Parallels: Rem86, 20; CIL 3020; Bonser 1953, 64-6; Rem82, 5.

P P A Funari writes: This MAR stamp, along with another from Southwark (175 BHST-16-32-ASDA) represents a questio disputabilis expedireta. Remesal, followed by Chie Garcia, proposes to differentiate between two MAR stamps, one produced in Las Delicias and dated earlier and another produced in La Catrria dated later: die Stempel aus La Catrina, die mit dem Stempel PSAVITI vergeschlossen sind, sind ohne Zweifel vorflavisch as the Fosse Aggeris stamp proves (CIL 3020). Remesal continues, saying 'die in Las Delicias produzierten Stempel sind praezise von dejenigen aus La Catrina zu untersheideri'. It seems, however, that there is not enough data to be certain of this differentiation and, on the contrary, we could suppose that the brought M(A)(R) might possess a farmstead somewhere in the La Campana region exporting his olive oil from two different pottery kilns, Las Delicias and La Catrina. The fact that the stamps cannot be differentiated typographically strengthens this possibility. The two stamps suggest a life span of at least seventy years for the MAR series Fossa Aggeris (c AD 50-120), something difficult to explain unless we accept it could have developed as a brand name, for it is well attested from the early Flavian period to the

S26 1.81 E456 Gp 20
MIM Reading: M(I)(M).
Parallels: Rem86, 138; CIL 2933 (TestaccioB (?); Rem82, 33; Call 1114.

P P A Funari writes: This is another possible use of a brand name, for it is well attested from the early Flavian period to the mid 2nd century AD. It was possibly produced as early as c AD 50, since a similar MIM stamp was found at Sheepen (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 215, fig 45, 10). On the other hand, Dressel found many MIM stamps in mid 2nd-century Testaccio contexts (forma lettra B, 8 ex: C, 3 ex, etc). Once again it seems that the answer to this 'one hundred year stamp' (c AD 50-150) could be the practice of brand-naming. Most MIM stamps found in Britain to date came from Colchester and London, possibly indicating an all-civilian supply-line which would exclude the military settlements from its network of activities. Another oddity in such a long-lived stamp is that seven of the ten measurable stamps found in Britain follow the standard 1.6 x 0.6 (Roman inches) size.

S27 BKC D365 Gp 17
Call 1114.
S28 BKC J434 Gp 9
Call 1114.
S29 BKC H15 Gp 20
Call 1139.
S30 MID 1993 Gp 20
FPATERNI Reading: F(iglinae) PATERNI.

P P A Funari writes: This stamp confirms the late date for the FPATERNI stamp, well established since Dressel found one at H in Testaccio. (This was not noted by Manacorda when he proposed an 'abassamento della cronologia del bollo FPATERNI'; Manacorda 1977, 321.)

S31 BKC E836 Gp 4 (see AJ no 8)
S32 1.81 A439 Gp 9
PHILO
Parallels: Rem86, 242; CIL 3170; Call 1383.

S33 BKC N2 Gp 20
Call 1358.
S34 1.81 H342 Gp 20
Call 1358.
S35 BKC E881 Gp 5
POLY L.... Reading: C(SEMP(on)) POLYCL(iti).
Parallels: Rem86, 242; CIL 3170; Call 1383.

S36 X 206 Gp 1
Call 1363.
S37 BKC J115 Gp 17
POR L.F.S Reading: POR(tu) L(F)(S).j.
Parallels: Rem86, 115; CIL 2870 (Testaccio); Call 1370, 11; Schüpbach 1983, 358.

P P A Funari writes: Considering the Avenches evidence (Schüpbach 1983, 349-61), it is possible that this POR L.F.S. is later than L.F.S, with possibly the following relationship L.F.S — mid 1st century, POR L.F.S. — c AD 90-130 (at least). This could mean that the L.F.S brand was used for at least 70 years, possibly even as long as c AD 50-140. This fact must be put in relation to the other long-lifespan stamps mentioned elsewhere, indicating the possible use of brand names referring to farmsteads.

S38 LWC J999 Gp 14
Call 1370a.
S39 BKC K588 Gp 5 (see AJ no 10)
S40 CPS 605 Gp 18
PS AVIT Reading: P(S)AVIT.(
Figgina: Las Delicias (71).
Parallels: Rem86, 228; CIL 3143; Call 1356b; Bonser 1931, 64-8; M-KST7, 130, 97 (c AD 30-70/c AD 10-70/c AD 50-70/ c AD 40-70).

P P A Funari writes: This is a residual example of a stamp certainly in use between c AD 30-60 and perhaps between c AD 10-70 (there was a pre-Boudican example found at Sheepen — Hawkes & Hull 1947, 215 & fig 45, 11). This very early stamp (possibly produced from c AD 10-30) proves once again that olive oil export from the north-eastern Guadalquivir region (Corduba) was a very early phenomenon. The fact that the stamp is, at present, known in Britain only in the two early settlements of Colchester and London, seems to indicate the stamp was not imported much after c AD 70.

S41 1.81 G2344 Gp 10
Call 1428.
S42 BKC E519 Gp 5
QCR Reading: Q(C)(R).
Parallels: Rem86, 69; CIL 2763; Call 1441; M-KST7, 104, 30 (c AD 30-70/ c AD 50-130/c AD 10-70-190); Rodriguez-Almeida 1980, fig 1 (Trajanic).

P P A Funari writes: The context of this example confirms the date from Augst and Kaiseraugst c AD 70 M-KST7, 104, no 30, but its presence at Monte Testaccio and Rodriguez-Almeida's date (Trajanic; 1980, fig 1) show a span of roughly 50 years between the two dates. The early date would explain the absence of surface finds in Spain, and is confirmed by another, unpublished QCR stamp from London (Museum of London), which although undated, has a rim similar to M-KST7 no 51, suggesting a date of c AD 50-70.
Chapter 3: Amphorae

P P A Funari writes: The SLSAXIFERRI stamp has been found only at Colchester, Trion, Vindonissa, Geneva and Huertas de Bein, and the only dated SLT stamp is this one from Colchester. The filigina SAXOFERRI was thus already working in c AD 50 (compare this stamp and CIL 3167g, 10, ad Castra Praetoria) and it continued production until the late 140s (cf CIL 4171). Although Huertas de Bein is near Celti (Peratall), it is located to the north of the River Retortillo and thus it was in the Conventus Cordubensis as the titulus of CIL 4171 shows beyond dispute: R cord coll... arca illi sig saxo orifio et prisico (= AD 149) in ansa impressum est sigillum (CIL 3167 = SAXOFERREO). This is another example of a filigina in the Conventus Cordubensis in production in the middle of the 1st century AD, proving the production and exportation of olive oil was also an early feature in the north-eastern Guadalquivir region.

S56

SCIMNIANI. Reading: SCIMNIANI. Filigina: Las Delicias (71). Parallels: Rem66, 251; CIL 3168 (c AD 161); CIL 3169a (FSCIMNIANI — c AD 214-222); Bonsor 1931, 81-83; Call 1579 (c AD 160-210).

P P A Funari writes: Remesal, Will and Martin-Klicher propose an early date, from around AD 50 to Trajan, but CIL 2717 was found in Monte Testaccio and the Colchester stamp was found in a layer dated c AD 160-300. However, it could be old stock.

S57 1.81 E1124 Gp 21 (see AJ no 7)
S58 MID 3284 Gp 14
Call 1696.

T AASITICI. Reading: T) ATILI ASITATICI. Filigina: Adalia (8), Juan Barba (9), Tostoneras (12). Parallels: Rem66, 42; CIL 2717; Call 1969; Po74, 182, 183, 191, nos 122, 124, 136; Will 1983, 399, no 16; Schüpbach 1983, 359 (c 50-110).

P P A Funari writes: Remesal, Will and Martin-Klicher propose an early date, from around AD 50 to Trajan, but CIL 2717 was found in Monte Testaccio and the Colchester stamp was found in a layer dated c AD 160-300. However, it could be old stock.

S59 1.81 B1258 Gp 8
Call 1762.
S60 BKC A91 Gp 20
Call 1762.
S61 BKC V970 Gp 20
Call 1808b.
S62 1.81 M681 Gp 10
ANTHII. Reading: ANTHI(i) or ANT(i)HIL(i). Parallels: Unparalleled. P P A Funari writes: The absence of known parallels suggests an early date.

S63 1.81 G4104 Gp 10
I-AEMILI/ RVSSTII... Reading: L) AEMILI RVSTI(?). Parallels: Possibly related stamps: Rem66, 30 (MAEMRVS); Call 1003; CIL 2629; Po74, 162, 160 (= Arva-Castillejo).

P P A Funari writes: This stamp may be related to the M.Aemili Rustici stamp found In tectis cellamm Montis Testaccei (CIL 2629 = M.AEM RVS or M.AEM.RVS) and produced at Castillejo-Arva. (Ponsich 1974, 162, 160). Ponsich and Callender date this stamp c AD 90-130, although it was found in Monte Testaccio. This L() Aemilius Rusticus could have been active before the middle of the 2nd century, thus explaining his absence in the Testaccio. This stamp could be related to LAECPCL (Ponsich 1974, 194, 145:6 = Azanaque-Castillejo), since the latter could be read as L) AE(i) Q(unuit) P(ortu) COL(i) (Colodabria = Tejillo, Ponsich 1974, 145-6; or Collaria, or Condutor Olearius). If LAE is the same L() Aemilius Rusticus presented here, he could be a condutor olearius acting in the Portus Quintii at Azanaque-Castillejo (13) using, at the same time, a filigina in Arva, some
Fig 3.16  Dressel 20 amphorae (AJ) stamps: S1-40. 1:2. [Pages 154 & 157-8]
Chapter 3: Amphorae

Fig 3.17 Dressel 20 amphorae (AJ) stamps: S41-71. 1:2. [Pages 158-9 & 161]

three kilometres to the south-west on the other side of the Guadalquivir (assuming M AEM RVST is related to M AEM RVS). The following hypotheses are suggested: L() Aemilius Rusticus was active in the beginning of the 2nd century (the stamp is absent at Monte Testaccio), and he was perhaps associated with the public administration. Further M() Aemilius Rusticus, his relative, would act as mercator and as an estate owner, with a daughter, or other female relative, marrying the oil producer M() Annius Celtianus (cf Ponsich 1979, 102, 11) at Celti (Peñafiel).

P P A Funari writes: The early date of the context could explain the absence of this stamp from both the Testaccio and among surface finds in the Guadalquivir Valley.

S65 MID 3313 Gp 14
S66 1.81 J381 Gp 4
S67 BKC V938 Gp 14
S68 BKC V71 Gp 20
S69 GBS B256 Gp 20
S70 1.81 G4229 Gp 9
S71 BKC E896 Gp 21 (see AJ no 30)

Reading: L(A)(M).
Parallels: Unparalleled.
Castle (1978) has presented evidence for the local production of a group of some 25-30 amphorae found at Brockley Hill in 1975. A report by S A Mackenna on thin-sectioning (ibid, 389-90) confirmed a probable local origin for the amphora sample analysed, and a stamp found on the neck of one of the amphorae, which reads DARESFE, is reported by K F Hartley to be from the same die as that used on two mortaria already attributed to Verulamium region kilns (ibid, 388-9).

The amphorae in this section, excluding nos 18-22, resemble the Brockley Hill examples. Their fabric is granular and cream to grey in colour, and is unparalleled in imported amphorae. The forms are all Dressel 2-4, and are of relatively standard dimensions. Nearly all the handles (all pseudo-bifid) seem to have been strapped or bound up before firing, seemingly with cloth which was held in place by pins piercing the leather-hard handles. The holes made by these pins are clearly visible on all but one of our examples, and also on all but one of the examples from Brockley Hill illustrated by Castle (where the vertical part of the handle is present). We know of no parallels for this practice.

Another interesting detail is the occurrence of handles which are steeply arched and peaked at the elbow, as shown on Type 11, no 6, and on Castle 1978, figure 1, nos A10 and A12, and figure 2, nos A16 and A19, alongside others which are rather more rounded, such as Type 10, nos 4 and 5, and Castle 1978, figure 1, nos A1 and A2, figure 2, nos A13-A15 and A17-A18, and figure 3, no A22.

Some of the Colchester amphorae have what appears to be a grey coating on the inside. This may correspond with the resinous material noted on the Brockley Hill amphorae by R White and M J Hughes (Castle 1978, 390-91), and further discussed in some detail by Sealey (1965b, 129-30).

### Catalogue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Additional encoded details</th>
<th>L fabric variation; N (handle) with nail holes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 P&amp;W class 10, Dressel 2-4, Cam 182/183</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 LWC J1475 Gp 10</td>
<td>White FJ-fabric with yellowish slip; grey coating on interior — smoked purplish effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 LWC J818 Gp 10</td>
<td>Fabric as no 1 above. Grey coating on interior — smoked purplish effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 LWC J951 Gp 4</td>
<td>White FJ-fabric; pale grey interior, but no obvious coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 LWC J970 Gp 4</td>
<td>Fabric as no 4 above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 LWC J951 Gp 4</td>
<td>Fabric as no 4 above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 LWC J973 Gp 10</td>
<td>Fabric as no 4 above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 LWC J US Gp 20</td>
<td>Fabric as no 1 above.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Handles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L fabric variation; N (handle) with nail holes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 LWC J978 Gp 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 LWC J105 Gp 14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Dating

The amphorae found at Brockley Hill are dated by Castle as late 1st to early 2nd century. However, at Colchester the overwhelming majority of the possible Brockley Hill amphorae are from a single area of the site at Lion Walk; many of these pieces were from contexts dated c AD 44-49/55. Indeed, when measured by EVEs (Table 3.7, on CD-ROM), pieces from pre-Boudican contexts account for more than 55% of the possible Brockley Hill amphorae. Production of amphorae in Britain at such an early date is wholly unexpected. Further research, especially petrological analysis, is required to determine whether the Colchester sherds are Brockley Hill products.

### Unusual vessel forms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recorded examples: 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22 BKC V671 Gp 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig 3.18 Miscellaneous amphorae possibly from the Brockley Hill/Verulamium region (AU): nos 1-12. 1:4. [Page 162]
Miscellaneous amphorae, including examples possibly from the Brockley Hill/Verulamium region (AU)

Fig 3.19 Miscellaneous amphorae (AU): nos 13-17 (possibly from the Brockley Hill/Verulamium region) and nos 18-22. 1:4. [Page 162]
The order in which the mortaria are described in this chapter is as follows:

Colchester mortaria and mortaria imported from the Continent (TZ) — p 165
Verulamium region mortaria (TD) — p 188
Other British mortaria (not Colchester or Verulamium) (TY) — p 188
The stamped mortaria — p 195

Colchester mortaria and mortaria imported from the Continent (TZ)
[Fig 4.1-4.17, CD-ROM Tables 4.1-4.2]

The following type series, which runs from 1 to 196, is based on vessels illustrated in the following:

Cam: Camulodunum (Hawkes & Hull 1947)
RC: Roman Colchester (Hull 1958)
RPK: Roman Potters’ Kilns (Hull 1963)

Catalogue

11 Cam fig 53, 8 — early wall-sided (?local): Cam 191C
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 280 mm
1 BKC V521 Gp 14 .14e

15 Cam pl 73, 191A — early wall-sided: Cam 191A
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 240 mm
2 BKC B123 Gp 18 .13e
3 BKC B68 Gp 5 .10e
Fine fabric.

20 Cam fig 53, 15 — early wall-sided: Cam 191A
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 330 mm
4 BKC T352 Gp 14 .10e
Fine fabric — very granular.

32 Cam pl 73, 191C — early wall-sided: Cam 191C
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 260 mm
5 GBS A1348 Gp 13 .13e

33 Cam fig 53, 11 — early wall-sided: Cam 191C
recorded examples: 13, average diameter: 275 mm
6 GBS A2260 Gp 20 .21e
7 GBS A1397 Gp 13 .10e
Bunt.
8 GBS A1692 Gp 4 .90e
Very worn.
9 BKC E1293 Gp 20
10 BKC G391 Gp 9 .05e
11 GBS A1062 Gp 13 .22e
12 GBS A1286 Gp 4 .28e

36 Cam fig 53, 9 — early wall-sided: Cam 191C
recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 253 mm
13 GBS A891 Gp 13 .24e
Quite micaceous.
14 MRC 82 Gp 1 .15e
15 BKC T377 Gp 1 .15e

— Indistinguishable rim
16 BKC V782 Gp 4 .12e

38 Cam pl 73, 192A — almond-flange, high rims: Cam 192A
recorded examples: 16, average diameter: 338 mm
17 BKC E1036 Gp 4 .21e
18 1.81 M349 Gp 15
19 1.81 A654 Gp 4 .20e
20 BKC E1206 Gp 4 .24e
Very worn.
21 40.86 U/S Gp 20 .20e

39 Cam fig 53, 30 — almond-flange, high rims: Cam 192A
recorded examples: 8, average diameter: 290 mm
22 GBS A1713 Gp 4 .13e
23 GBS A2374 Gp 4 .15e
Worn.

40 Cam fig 53, 24 — almond-flange, high rims: Cam 192A
recorded examples: 19, average diameter: 325 mm
24 1.81 M129 Gp 10 .05e
25 1.81 E1466 Gp 8 .07e
Large grits.
26 1.81 C384 Gp 5 .15e
Very sparse grits — burnt externally.

41 Cam fig 53, 25 — almond-flange, high rims: Cam 192A
recorded examples: 12, average diameter: 363 mm
27 1.81 G2870 Gp 11 .08e
28 BKC T509 Gp 4 .07e
Bunt.
29 GBS A1813 Gp 4 .05e
Sparse grits — burnt.
30 1.81 E892 Gp 4 .49e

— Indistinguishable rims
recorded examples: 148, average diameter: 308 mm
31 1.81 E1624 Gp 3 .15e
32 LWC R21 Gp 20

43 Cam pl 73, 192B — almond-flange, high rims: Cam 192B
recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 348 mm
33 GBS A1261 Gp 13 .40e
34 GBS A2571 Gp 3 .18e
35 GBS A2571 Gp 3 .05e

44 Cam fig 53, 26 — almond-flange, high rims: Cam 192B
recorded examples: 14, average diameter: 305 mm
36 1.81 A1960 Gp 9 .39e
TZ S14.
37 BKC T429 Gp 3 .07e

46 Other — almond-flange, high rims: Cam 192B
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 400 mm
38 GBS A1858 Gp 4 .10e

44

39 236.84 65 Gp 20 .20e
40 GBS A2361 Gp 4 .15e

45 Cam fig 53, 27 — almond-flange, high rims: Cam 192B
recorded examples: 27, average diameter: 303 mm
41 BKC J437 Gp 17 .17e
Colchester mortaria and mortaria imported from the Continent

50 Cam fig 53, 29 — almond-flange, high rims: Cam 194
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 295 mm

42 BKCHJ283 Gp 9 .10e
43 LWC M77 Gp 9 .33e
44 1.81 K333 Gp 20 .18e
Almost worn through.
45 BKCHJ157 Gp 20 .17e

— Indistinguishable rims

46 1.81 E1178 Gp 21 .15e
Heavily burnt.
47 1.81 G2315 Gp 10 .05e
Heavily burnt.
48 BKC T570 Gp 3 .10e
49 1.81 A770 Gp 4
50 BKC E851 Gp 5 .04e
Fine buff fabric with large quartz, and clear/white
inclusions. Also some pink tile-like inclusions. Very
rough surface.

51 1.81 G2348 Gp 10 .21 e
TZ S73. Some large iron inclusions.

52 Cam fig 53, 33 — rounded flange, low rim: Cam 195B/C
recorded examples: 64, average diameter: 334 mm

53 RC fig 119, 195A — rounded flange, straight rim: Cam 195A
recorded examples: 41, average diameter: 347 mm

54 RC fig 119, 195B — rounded flange, low rim: Cam 195B
recorded examples: 41, average diameter: 347 mm
Chapter 4: Mortaria

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114 CPS 694 Gp 18
115 BKC J258 Gp 12
TZ S37.
116 BUC B1322 Gp 15
TZ S75.
117 1.81 G4066 Gp 16
TZ S90.
118 BKC A9 Gp 20
TZ S25.
119 1.81 G1311 Gp 16
TZ S47.
120 MID 3371 Gp 14
Very warped — ?waster.
121 MID 3341 Gp 8
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145 1.81 A85 Gp 17
TZ S50.
63 RPK fig 66, 6 — variation of Cam 497
recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 352 mm
146 BKC N18 Gp 20
TZ S121.
147 MID 3340 Gp 8
TZ S121.
148 BKC J125 Gp 17
149 BKC H308 Gp 12
TZ S141.
150 X 419 U/S
TZ S99.
151 MID 254 Gp 20
TZ S99.
152 BKC E130 Gp 17
TZ S40.
153 ODC 5 Gp 20
Rough red surface — burnt.
66 RPK fig 66, 9 — variation of Cam 497
recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 300 mm
154 LWC J195 Gp 20
TZ S129.
155 LWC K191 Gp 1
TZ S98.
156 RPK fig 66, 10 — variation of Cam 497
recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 315 mm
157 MID 3334 Gp 8
158 1.81 A115 Gp 20
TZ S154.
159 1.81 B596 Gp 15
TZ S92.
160 1.81 G4133 Gp 10
TZ S53.
161 1.81 E U/S Gp 20
162 MID 3372 Gp 8
TZ 8118. ?Waster.
163 MID 3372 Gp 8
TZ 8117.
164 RPK fig 66, 12 — variation of Cam 497
recorded examples: 7, average diameter: 297 mm
165 LWC J235 Gp 18
TZ S62.
166 LWC J107 Gp 20
167 LWC K302 Gp 20
Very worn.
168 1.81 B1088 Gp 21
169 LWC R91 Gp 13
170 BKC J176 Gp 12
TZ S124.
171 MID 3372 Gp 15
TZ 8124.
172 MID 3372 Gp 15
TZ S90.
173 BKC J258 Gp 12
TZ S37.
174 1.81 J235 Gp 16
TZ S87.
175 BKC V91 Gp 14
TZ S87.
176 BKC T163 Gp 12
TZ S95.
177 BKC J186 Gp 12
TZ S95.
178 MID 3372 Gp 8
TZ S118. ?Waster.
179 MID 3372 Gp 8
TZ 8117.
180 RPK fig 66, 6 — variation of Cam 497
recorded examples: 16, average diameter: 353 mm
181 1.81 J258 Gp 16
TZ S87.
182 BKC J186 Gp 12
TZ S87.
183 MID 3372 Gp 8
TZ S87.
184 LWC B1322 Gp 15
TZ S136.
185 BKC J193 Gp 17
TZ S70.
186 RPK fig 66, 5 — variation of Cam 497
recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 300
187 BKC V291 Gp 14
.06e
188 1.81 A85 Gp 17
TZ S50.
189 RPK fig 66, 6 — variation of Cam 497
recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 352 mm
190 BKC N18 Gp 20
TZ S121.
191 MID 3340 Gp 8
TZ S121.
192 BKC J125 Gp 17
193 BKC H308 Gp 12
TZ S141.
194 X 419 U/S
TZ S99.
195 MID 254 Gp 20
TZ S99.
196 BKC E130 Gp 17
TZ S40.
197 ODC 5 Gp 20
Rough red surface — burnt.
198 RPK fig 66, 9 — variation of Cam 497
recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 300 mm
199 LWC J195 Gp 20
TZ S129.
200 LWC K191 Gp 1
TZ S98.
201 RPK fig 66, 10 — variation of Cam 497
recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 315 mm
202 LWC Sx U/S Gp 20
TZ S53.
203 MID 3334 Gp 8
204 1.81 A115 Gp 20
TZ S154.
205 1.81 B596 Gp 15
TZ S92.
206 1.81 G4133 Gp 10
TZ S53.
207 1.81 E U/S Gp 20
208 MID 3372 Gp 8
TZ 8118. ?Waster.
209 MID 3372 Gp 8
TZ 8117.
210 RPK fig 66, 12 — variation of Cam 497
recorded examples: 7, average diameter: 297 mm
211 226.84 1 Gp 20
TZ S60.
212 X U/S Gp 20
213 BKC N18 Gp 12
TZ S59.
214 BKC V91 Gp 14
215 BKC H7 Gp 20
216 BKC H377 Gp 20
217 1.81 B1088 Gp 21
218 BKC A386 Gp 20
TZ S62.
219 BUC A386 Gp 20
220 BKC A386 Gp 20
TZ S56.
221 1.81 B1088 Gp 21
222 236.84 1 Gp 20
TZ S60.
223 X U/S Gp 20
224 BKC N18 Gp 12
TZ S59.
225 BKC V91 Gp 14
226 BKC H7 Gp 20
227 BKC H377 Gp 20
228 1.81 B1088 Gp 21
229 BKC A386 Gp 20
TZ S62.
230 BKC A386 Gp 20
TZ S56.
231 1.81 B1088 Gp 21
232 236.84 1 Gp 20
TZ S60.
233 X U/S Gp 20
234 BKC N18 Gp 12
TZ S59.
235 BKC V91 Gp 14
236 BKC H7 Gp 20
237 BKC H377 Gp 20
238 1.81 B1088 Gp 21
239 BKC A386 Gp 20
TZ S62.
240 BKC A386 Gp 20
TZ S56.
241 1.81 B1088 Gp 21
Colchester mortaria and mortaria imported from the Continent

173 BUC B826 Gp 18 .12e
Burnt.
174 ODC 3 Gp 10 .12e
175 LWC C184 Gp 9 .08e
176 BKC M23 Gp 17 .15e
TZ S155.
177 ODC 3 Gp 10 .15e
178 40.86 2374 Gp 20 .08e
TZ S65.

75 RPK fig 67, 3 — variation of Cam 497
recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 283 mm
179 BKC J31 Gp 20 .19e

78 RPK fig 66, 6 — variation of Cam 497
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 340 mm
180 BKC H24 Gp 17 .16e
TZ S150.

79 RPK fig 66, 5 — variation of Cam 497
recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 287 mm
181 BKC J214 Gp 17 .20e
182 BKC J195 Gp 12 .27e

80 RPK fig 67, 9 — variation of Cam 497
recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 347 mm
183 GBS A510 Gp 13 .15e
TZ S151.
184 BKC J168 Gp 12 .17e

81 RPK fig 67, 6 — variation of Cam 497
recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 300 mm
185 1.81 G337 Gp 11 .07e
186 IRA 5 Gp 1 .40e
187 1.81 G507 Gp 16 .55e
Overfired/burnt.

82 RPK fig 68, 8 — variation of Cam 497
recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 280 mm
188 1.81 D1237 Gp 15 .16e

83 RPK fig 68, 9 — variation of Cam 497
recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 322 mm
189 BKC J219 Gp 12 .32e
190 BKC V932 Gp 14 .27e
TZ S66.
191 MID 3348 Gp 8 .20e
Waster — burnt.

85 RPK fig 68, 7 — variation of Cam 497
recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 307 mm
192 BKC J214 Gp 17 .70e
TZ S140. Very burnt.
193 BUC C1142 Gp 15 .13e
TZ S158.
194 BKC V285 Gp 14 .04e

87 RPK fig 68, 14 — variation of Cam 497
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 290 mm
195 1.81 G337 Gp 11 .21e
196 1.81 B331 Gp 15 .27e

88 RPK fig 68, 10 — variation of Cam 497
recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 270 mm
197 BKC V403 Gp 14 .18e
TZ S44.

91 RPK fig 68, 15 — variation of Cam 497
recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 375 mm
198 BKC J188 Gp 12 .24e
199 BKC V958 Gp 14 .08e

96 RPK fig 65, 6 — variation of Cam 497
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 290 mm

200 LWC A348 Gp 3 .12e

98 RPK fig 65, 5 — variation of Cam 497
recorded examples: 1
201 BKC V550 Gp 8

101 RPK fig 68, 1 — variation of Cam 496
recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 417 mm
202 LWC K241 Gp 20 .06e
TZ S146.
204 BKC J219 Gp 12 .17e
205 1.81 K50 Gp 20 .20e
TZ S130.
206 BKC J31 Gp 20

102 RPK fig 68, 2 — variation of Cam 496
recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 268 mm
207 1.81 E135 Gp 15 .20e
208 BKC T227 Gp 12 .08e
209 BKC T371 Gp 14 .09e

103 RPK fig 68, 3 — variation of Cam 496
recorded examples: 11, average diameter: 311 mm
210 BKC J271 Gp 9 .14e
211 BKC J195 Gp 12 .12e
212 BKC J271 Gp 9 .11e

104 RPK fig 68, 4 — variation of Cam 496
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 300 mm
213 1.81 B1970 Gp 15 .15e

105 RPK fig 67, 7 — variation of Cam 496
recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 350 mm
214 BKC J195 Gp 12 .08e
215 BKC J100 Gp 12 .14e

106 RPK fig 67, 13 — variation of Cam 504/505
recorded examples: 6, average diameter: 324 mm
216 1.81 G500 Gp 20 .90e
217 BKC T452 Gp 3 .07e
Burnt/overfired.
218 BKC E221 Gp 17 .10e
Heavily burnt.
219 LWC E21 Gp 20 .14e
Burnt.
220 BKC M19 Gp 20

109 RPK fig 67, 14 — variation of Cam 504/505
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 265 mm
221 BKC H2 Gp 20 .11e

110 RPK fig 67, 15 — variation of Cam 504/505
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 340 mm
222 BUC D53 Gp 18 .22e

111 RPK fig 8, 8 — variation of Cam 504/505
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 260 mm
223 X 44 Gp 1 .53e

112 RPK fig 8, 11 — variation of Cam 504/505
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 350 mm
224 1.81 G U/S Gp 20 .17e
225 BKC G253 Gp 12 .21e

114 RPK fig 8, 9 — variation of Cam 504/505
recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 317 mm
226 BKC J9 Gp 20 .10e
227 BKC J32 Gp 20 .07e

117 RPK fig 89, 15 — variation of Cam 504/505
recorded examples: 7, average diameter: 311 mm
228 BKC H239 Gp 14 .17e
Chapter 4: Mortaria

| 229 | 1.81 C63      | Gp 17 | .08e |
| 230 | ODC 12        | Gp 10 | .13e |

122 RPK fig 68, 22 — variation of Cam 504/505
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 290 mm
231 1.81 K4      | Gp 20 | .10e |

125 RPK fig 65, 10 — variation of Cam 504/505
recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 257 mm
232 BKC H7      | Gp 20 | .10e |
233 BKC J158    | Gp 17 | .11e |
234 BKC V938    | Gp 14 | .11e |

— Indistinguishable rim
235 BKC E420    | Gp 20 | .09e |

— Flange
236 BKC A7      | Gp 20 | .07e |

130 RPK fig 89, 20 — broad, hooked flange, high rim
recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 460 mm
237 1.81 D1424   | Gp 18 | .07e |
Burnt.

131 RPK fig 89, 18 — broad, hooked flange, high rim
recorded examples: 7, average diameter: 454 mm
238 1.81 G54     | Gp 20 | .08e |
239 BKC V679    | Gp 20 | .10e |
240 LWC H130    | Gp 20 | .07e |
241 LWC G399    | Gp 21 | .10e |
242 GBS A273    | Gp 13 | .18e |
Pink surface — overfired.

132 RPK fig 89, 19 — broad, hooked flange, high rim
recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 410 mm
243 BUC E762    | Gp 20 | .12e |
244 BKC A91     | Gp 20 | .11e |
Overfired.

133 RPK fig 87, 11 — broad, hooked flange, high rim
recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 255 mm
245 1.81 E502    | Gp 8  | .05e |

134 RPK fig 89, 16 — broad, hooked flange, high rim
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 380 mm
246 BKC V658    | Gp 14 | .08e |

135 RPK fig 89, 17 — broad, hooked flange, high rim
recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 350 mm
247 LWC B117    | Gp 20 | .27e |
Very dense grits.
248 1.81 G826    | Gp 16 | .16e |
249 LWC R321    | Gp 20 | .16e |

137 RPK fig 84, 10 — broad, hooked flange, high rim
recorded examples: 7, average diameter: 345 mm
250 GBS A2111   | Gp 3  | .10e |
251 1.81 K257   | Gp 9  | .10e |
252 1.81 G177   | Gp 16 | .06e |
?Burnt/overfired. Most of grits missing.
253 1.81 G2499  | Gp 10 | .30e |

— Indistinguishable rim
254 LWC K367    | Gp 18 | .11e |

139 RPK fig 87, 1 — broad, fluting
recorded examples: 6, average diameter: 318 mm
255 BKC V71     | Gp 20 | .35e |
TZ S57.
256 MID 705     | Gp 20 | .08e |
TZ S152. Worn — burnt.
257 BKC H220    | Gp 20 | .07e |
TZ S61.
258 BKC K137    | Gp 17 | .11e |
TZ S28.

141 RPK fig 8, 2 — broad, fluting
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 300 mm
260 BKC H12     | Gp 20 | .14e |
TZ S29.

142 RPK fig 8, 4 — broad, fluting
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 390 mm
259 BKC B76     | Gp 3  | .12e |
TZ S30.

151 261 BKC H294 | Gp 14 | .20e |
DTZ S31.

144 RPK fig 8, 6 — broad, fluting
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 340 mm
262 BKC H111    | Gp 18 | .16e |
With cream surface wash and large quartz inclusions.

146 RPK fig 65, 7 — broad, fluting
recorded examples: 6, average diameter: 290 mm
263 BKC G375    | Gp 14 | .27e |
See also Graffiti no 85.
264 1.81 C153   | Gp 10 | .23e |
TZ S126.
265 1.81 J198   | Gp 14 | .14e |
266 BUC C946   | Gp 18 | .14e |
TZ S138.

147 RPK fig 67, 8 — broad, fluting
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 320 mm
267 BKC H116    | Gp 20 | .13e |
268 BKC J81     | Gp 17 | .11e |

149 RPK fig 67, 12 — broad, fluting
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 285 mm
269 BKC J151    | Gp 20 | .16e |

151 RPK fig 67, 1 — broad, fluting
recorded examples: 9, average diameter: 330 mm
270 MID 2012    | Gp 20 | .10e |
With dull brown surface and very micaceous fabric.
271 1.81 J26    | Gp 14 | .51e |
272 1.81 H155   | Gp 20 | .30e |
TZ S55.
273 1.81 J235   | Gp 18 | .35e |
TZ S32.

155 RPK fig 65, 8 — 2nd century (cross between 195 & 497)
recorded examples: 27, average diameter: 301 mm
274 1.81 G1493  | Gp 16 | .12e |
TZ S51.
275 BKC J12     | Gp 20 | .10e |
276 1.81 B966   | Gp 12 | .08e |
277 1.81 M188   | Gp 20 | .20e |
TZ S54. Fine buff fabric with large quartz, and clear/white inclusions. Also some pink tile-like inclusions. Very rough surface.
278 LWC J634    | Gp 14 | .23e |
Buff/pink fabric.
279 LWC B406    | Gp 4  | .06e |
TZ S135.
280 MID 3334   | Gp 8  | .12e |
?Waster — very burnt.

157 RPK fig 67, 13 — curved wall-sided, grooved rim
recorded examples: 14, average diameter: 292 mm
281 OD C3      | Gp 10 | .08e |
Buff/pink fabric.
282 BKC E191   | Gp 17 | .16e |
283 X U/S      | Gp 20 | .80e |
284 MID 1846   | Gp 20 | .60e |
TZ S125.
Colchester mortaria and mortaria imported from the Continent

158 **RPK** fig 64, 1 — curved wall-sided, grooved rim
recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 323 mm
285 MID 1269 Gp 20 .06e
TZ S16.

159 **RPK** fig 89, 12 — curved wall-sided, grooved rim
recorded examples: 25, average diameter: 334 mm
286 BKC J175 Gp 20 .07e
287 MID 1993 Gp 20 1.00e
288 BKC H298 Gp 17 .20e
289 BKC N92 Gp 17 .28e
290 BKC H263 Gp 14 .13e
291 BKC T254 Gp 14 .09e
292 LWC K40 Gp 20 .04e
With cream slip.
293 BKC J167 Gp 20 .07e

161 **RPK** fig 89, 13 — curved wall-sided, plain rim
recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 343 mm
294 BKC A91 Gp 20 .20e
295 BKC V801 Gp 14 .06e
Burnt.
296 1.81 A193 Gp 14 .22e
297 LWC J338 Gp 14 .15e

163 **RPK** fig 8, 13 — straight wall-sided: Cam 501A/501B
recorded examples: 10, average diameter: 220 mm
298 GBS A305 Gp 13 .17e
299 BKC J174 Gp 20 .20e
300 BKC J150 Gp 20 .10e
301 GBS A511 Gp 13 .10e
302 GBS B46 Gp 1 .14e
303 BKC K5 Gp 20 .13e

164 **RPK** fig 8, 14 — straight wall-sided: Cam 501A/501B
recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 263 mm
304 BKC V938 Gp 14
305 1.81 J29 Gp 20 .25e

165 **RPK** fig 8, 12 — straight wall-sided: Cam 501A/501B
recorded examples: 6, average diameter: 208 mm
306 BKC J161 Gp 12 .15e
307 1.81 K401 Gp 20 .17e
308 1.81 G690 Gp 16 .18e

167 **RPK** fig 64, 4 — straight wall-sided: Cam 501A/501B
recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 243 mm
309 BKC V22 Gp 14 .07e
310 BKC J166 Gp 12 .15e

168 **RPK** fig 65, 12 — straight wall-sided: Cam 501A/501B
recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 226 mm
311 1.81 A188 Gp 14 .28e
312 1.81 B754 Gp 12 .21e
313 BKC H345 Gp 12 .20e
314 ODC 5 Gp 20 .18e
315 ODC 3 Gp 10 .21b

169 **RPK** fig 65, 11 — straight wall-sided: Cam 501A/501B
recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 293 mm
316 BKC E1289 Gp 17 .12e
317 BKC J176 Gp 17 .22e
318 BKC J31 Gp 20 .44e
319 1.81 J250 Gp 18
TZ S148.

172 **RPK** fig 107, 501B — straight wall-sided: Cam501A/501B
recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 223 mm
320 BKC T116 Gp 14 .48e
— Indistinguishable rims
321 IRC 11 Gp 20 .16e

175 **RPK** fig 65, 9 — straight wall-sided: variation
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 325 mm
323 BKC T277 Gp 12 .06e
TZ S134.
324 BKC V941 Gp 14 .16e
Very fine fabric.

181 'Legionary' ware with flat, sloping flange
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 370 mm
325 GBS A2580 Gp 3 .35e

183 Broad-rimmed version of Type 53, with hooked-flange
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 470 mm
326 X 371 Gp 1 .10e

184 Round-rimmed version of Type 53, with round thick-flange
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 300 mm
327 LWC K214 Gp 18 .10e
Very fine fabric with grey wash.

186 High rim with thick, rounded upward-pointing flange
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 450 mm
328 BKC J97 Gp 12 .08e
329 BKC J100 Gp 12 .11e

187 Deep-fluted version of Type 53, with hooked flange
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 350 mm
330 COC 918 Gp 14 .17e

189 Deep-fluted version of Type 53, with thickened, rounded
flange recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 260 mm
332 BKC J224 Gp 12 .20e

190 Deep-fluted version of Type 53, with hooked flange
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 310 mm
333 BKC J176 Gp 17 .15e

191 recorded examples: 1
334 BKC V345 Gp 14
TZ S139.

192 Deep, broad fluted with flange as Type 82
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 310 mm
335 BKC E359 Gp 17 .14e

194 Deep, broad fluted with hooked flange
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 360 mm
336 BKC V733 Gp 20 .18e

196 Thick, early version of Type 164?
recorded examples: 1
337 BKC H93 Gp 17
— Indistinguishable rims
338 GBS A2302 Gp 20 .04e
339 BKC T1 Gp 20 .06e
Very burnt.
340 BKC T305 Gp 12 .17e
— Indistinguishable body sherd
341 1.81 E1683 Gp 3
— Indistinguishable bases
342 BKC H254 Gp 14
343 CPS 635 Gp 18
344 LWC J428 Gp 14
345 LWC J738 Gp 14
Fig 4.1 Colchester mortaria and mortaria imported from the Continent (TZ): nos 1-18. 1:4. [Page 165]
Colchester mortaria and mortaria imported from the Continent

Fig 4.2 Colchester mortaria and mortaria imported from the Continent (TZ): nos 19-32. 1:4. [Page 165]
Fig 4.3  Colchester mortaria and mortaria imported from the Continent (TZ): nos 33-51. 1:4. [Pages 165-6]
Colchester mortaria and mortaria imported from the Continent

Fig 4.4 Colchester mortaria and mortaria imported from the Continent (TZ): nos 52-70. 1:4. [Page 166]
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Fig 4.5 Colchester mortaria and mortaria imported from the Continent (TZ): nos 71-88. 1:4. [Page 166]
Colchester mortaria and mortaria imported from the Continent

Fig 4.6 Colchester mortaria and mortaria imported from the Continent (TZ): nos 89-99. 1:4. [Page 166]

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Fig 4.7 Colchester mortaria and mortaria imported from the Continent (TZ): nos 100-114. 1:4. [Pages 166-7]
Colchester mortaria and mortaria imported from the Continent

Fig 4.8 Colchester mortaria and mortaria imported from the Continent (TZ): nos 115-134. 1:4. [Page 167]
Fig 4.9 Colchester mortaria and mortaria imported from the Continent (TZ): nos 135-147. 1:4. [Page 167]
Fig 4.10 Colchester mortaria and mortaria imported from the Continent (TZ): nos 148-168. 1:4. [Page 167]
Fig 4.11 Colchester mortaria and mortaria imported from the Continent (TZ): nos 169-189. 1:4. [Pages 167-8]
Colchester mortaria and mortaria imported from the Continent

Fig 4.12 Colchester mortaria and mortaria imported from the Continent (TZ): nos 190-215. 1:4. [Page 168]

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Fig 4.13 Colchester mortaria and mortaria imported from the Continent (TZ): nos 216-242. 1:4. [Pages 168-9]
Colchester mortaria and mortaria imported from the Continent

Fig 4.14  Colchester mortaria and mortaria imported from the Continent (TZ): nos 243-271. 1:4. [Page 169]
Fig 4.15  Colchester mortaria and mortaria imported from the Continent (TZ): nos 272-288. 1:4. [Pages 169-70]
Fig 4.16 Colchester mortaria and mortaria imported from the Continent (TZ): nos 289-319. 1:4. [Page 170]
Fig 4.17 Colchester mortaria and mortaria imported from the Continent (TZ): nos 320-348. 1:4. [Pages 170 & 188]
Colchester mortaria and mortaria imported from the Continent

346 MID 2071 Gp 18
347 BKC T538 Gp 3
Burnt.
348 LWC B349 Gp 16
Used as lid on a GX pot.

Verulamium region mortaria (TD)
[Figs 4.18-4.19, CD-ROM Tables 4.3-4.4]
Further encoded details are included in the catalogue in the archive report. The following section does not include fabric descriptions or a discussion of dating evidence.

Bibliographical abbreviations as for previous section (p 165).

Catalogue
— Indistinguishable bases
1 BUC E429 Gp 20
Cream fabric — very worn interior.

— Indistinguishable flanges
2 GBS A1793 Gp 20 .10e
TD S2. Pink fabric.

52 Cam fig 53, 33 — rounded flange, low rim: Cam 195B/C
recorded examples: 22, average diameter: 315 mm
3 1.81 C217 Gp 8 .12e
4 1.81 K54 Gp 18 .15e
5 GBS B485 Gp 20 .14e
6 1.81 J232 Gp 7 .36e
Pink fabric with burnt margins.
7 GBS A5 Gp 20 .10e
8 BKC A122 Gp 20 .06e
Pink fabric.
9 BKC J334 Gp 9 .08e
Interior burnt.
10 1.81 M580 Gp 10 .11e
11 GBS A291 Gp 1 .20e
12 GBS A215 Gp 1 .08e
TD S3. Pink fabric with yellow colour wash.
13 LWC B612 Gp 16 .07e
14 GBS B46 Gp 1 .10e
15 1.81 B921 Gp 15 .22e

53 RC fig 119, 195A — rounded flange, straight rim: Cam 195A
recorded examples: 9, average diameter: 339 mm
16 1.81 B1752 Gp 8 .13e
17 1.81 B1083 Gp 8 .05e
18 1.81 W84 Gp 20 .30e
Cream fabric — very worn.
19 1.81 B783 Gp 15 .55e

54 RC fig 119, 195B — rounded flange, low rim: Cam 195B
recorded examples: 8, average diameter: 331 mm
20 1.81 C293 Gp 5 .22e
Buff fabric.
21 1.81 E756 Gp 10 .10e
Buff fabric — very worn.

56 RC fig 119, 195C — rounded flange, low rim: Cam 195C
recorded examples: 7, average diameter: 371 mm
23 1.81 E920 Gp 10 .11e
TD S1. Buff fabric with yellow colour wash.
24 1.81 J333 Gp 18 .10e
Buff fabric with yellow colour wash.
25 BKC J296 Gp 9 .25e
Pink fabric with slight yellow colour wash — heavily burnt.
26 1.81 G4371 Gp 20 .20e
Cream fabric — slightly burnt.

58 RPK fig 66, 1 — variation of Cam 497
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 300 mm
27 1.81 G2906 Gp 9 .10e
Pink fabric — burnt.

59 RPK fig 66, 2 — variation of Cam 497
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 240 mm
28 BKC G391 Gp 9 .27e
Buff fabric with purplish colour wash — very worn. Burnt.

66 RPK fig 66, 9 — variation of Cam 497
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 360 mm
30 BKC K263 Gp 17 .09e
Buff fabric.

Other British mortaria (not Colchester or Verulamium) (TY)
[Figs 4.20-4.23, CD-ROM Tables 4.5-4.6]
Catalogue
Additional encoded details
Fabrics: TA East Anglia, buff fabric with grits over rim
TE Nene Valley, white fabric and black grits, unslipped or with reddish wash
TF Nene Valley, white fabric with red/brown colour coat
TG Oxford, red/grey fabric with red colour coat and pink grits
TH unclassified red ware fabrics
TK Oxford, white/cream fabric, unslipped, with pink grits
TM Mancetter-Hartshill, pink fabric with grits over rim
TN Oxford, red/grey fabric with cream slip
TP Hadham, fine orange fabric
TU unclassified fine ware fabrics
TV unclassified grey ware fabrics
TX unclassified coarse ware fabrics
Spout: N No
Y Yes

10 Wall-sided, with plain rim
recorded examples: TG 35, TU 1
average diameter: TG 209 mm, TU 195 mm
1 BKC A90 Gp 20 .10e
TG
2 1.81 E1131 Gp 20 .07e
TG
3 BKC A8 Gp 20 .10e
TY
4 BKC D262 Gp 20 .10e
TG
5 1.81 G333 Gp 16 .20e
Worn.
Fig 4.18 Verulamium region mortaria (TD): nos 1-22. 1:4. [Page 188]
Other British mortaria (not Colchester or Verulamium)

11 Wall-sided, with beaded rim
recorded examples: TE 1, TF 4, TP 5
average diameter: TE 380 mm, TF 177 mm, TP 206 mm
8 1.81 B31 Gp 17 .06e TEN
9 GBS A507 Gp 17 .19e TFP
Red colour-coat.
10 LWC L134 Gp 20 .21e TPN
Red/brown colour-coat.
11 1.81 G49 Gp 20 .13e TPN
Burnt/overfired.
12 1.81 D48 Gp 20 .42e TPN
13 1.81 A32 Gp 20 .07e TPN
14 CPS 390 Gp 20 .13e TPN

19 Wall-sided, other
recorded examples: TH 2, average diameter: TH 210 mm
15 BKC A95 Gp 20 .06e TNN
16 1.81 D170 Gp 20 .09e TNN
Coarse TZ-like fabric with fine grits and red and white inclusions in fabric.

21 Hammer-head, with grooved rim
recorded examples: TE 8, average diameter: TE 268 mm
17 BKC A16 Gp 20 .08e TEN
18 BKC D363 Gp 17 .10e TEN
Large grits — burnt.
19 1.81 G885 Gp 15 .04e TEN
20 LWC X U/S Gp 20 .19e TEP

29 Hammer-head, other
recorded examples: TU 1, average diameter: TU 260 mm

21 BKC A11 Gp 20 .18e TUN
Fine white, Oxford-like fabric, with some mica — very worn.

40 Plain upright rim, with plain flange
recorded examples: TE 9, average diameter: TE 330 mm
22 BKC G21 Gp 1 .12e TEN
23 BK C H298 Gp 17 .28e TEP
24 CPS 596 Gp 18 .27e TEP

41 Plain upright rim, with short flange
recorded examples: TE 1, TP 5, TV 2
average diameter: TP 290 mm, TV 260 mm
25 1.81 D1699 Gp 15 .13e TPN
26 BKC A107 Gp 20 .17e TPN
27 CPS 480 Gp 20 .20e TVY
Very worn.
28 BUC E168 Gp 20 .08e TVN
29 BUC E268 Gp 20 .08e TVN

42 Plain upright rim, with plain flange with shallow grooves
recorded examples: TA 2, TE 2, TU 1
average diameter: TA 300 mm, TE 340 mm, TU 280 mm
30 BKC H175 Gp 21 .13e TEN
Appears to have a yellow colour-coat (or wash).
31 1.81 E777 Gp 10 .09e TUN
Colchester-like (or possibly Nene Valley) fabric with a trace of colour wash — very worn.
32 LWC G264 Gp 20 .06e TAN
33 BKC A129 Gp 20 .08e TAN

43 Plain upright rim, with grooved flange
recorded examples: TE 71, average diameter: TE 290 mm
34 BKC H63 Gp 17 .14e TEN
Hard orange fabric with black grits.
35 1.81 D921 Gp 20 .30e TEP

Fig 4.19 Verulamium region mortaria (TD): nos 23-30. 1:4. [Page 188]
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Fig 4.20 Other British mortaria (not Colchester or Verulamium) (TY): nos 1-34. 1:4. [Pages 188 & 190]
Other British mortaria (not Colchester or Verulamium)

Fig 4.21 Other British mortaria (not Colchester or Verulamium) (TY): nos 35-58. 1:4. [Pages 190 & 194]
Fig 4.22 Other British mortaria (not Colchester or Verulamium) (TY): nos 59-93. 1:4. ; ages 194-5]
Other British mortaria (not Colchester or Verulamium)

Fig 4.23 Other British mortaria (not Colchester or Verulamium) (TY): nos 94-100. 1:4. [Page 195]

44 Plain upright rim, with hooked flange
recorded examples: TH 1, TK 45, TN 22
average diameter: TH 370 mm, TK 297 mm, TN 251 mm
49 BKC H103 Gp 20 .06e TKN
50 1.81 D1450 Gp 20 .45e TKN
51 1.81 D941 Gp 20 .06e TKN
52 1.81 H286 Gp 20 .24e TKN
53 1.81 D596 Gp 15 .09e TKN
54 BKC H14 Gp 20 .11e TKN
55 BKC G1 Gp 20 .29e TKN
Burnt patchily.
56 BKC G170 Gp 14 .28e TKN
57 BKC A75 Gp 20 .11e TKN
58 BKC D212 Gp 20 .19e TKY
59 COC 691 Gp 20 TNY
60 BKC A11 Gp 20 .09e TNN
61 BKC A7 Gp 20 .14e TNY
62 BKC A23 Gp 20 .15e THN

45 Plain upright rim, with angular flange
recorded examples: TA 1, TG 15, TV 2
average diameter: TG 196 mm, TV 380 mm
63 1.81 E1 Gp 20 TGN
64 1.81 E105 Gp 20 .12e TGN
65 CPS 423 Gp 20 .46e TGN
66 BKC E360 Gp 20 .07e TGN
67 LWC C128 Gp 20 .08e TGN
68 MID 1691 Gp 20 .14e TVN
Heavily fired/burnt waster?
69 BKC U1 Gp 20 .08e TVN
Heavily fired/burnt waster?
70 1.81 E10 Gp 20 TAN

46 Plain upright rim, with angular flange, with rouletting
recorded examples: TG 2, average diameter: TG 220 mm
71 CPS 547 Gp 20 .06e TGN
Dark brown colour-coat — burnt/overfired?

47 Plain upright rim, other
recorded examples: TM 1, TU 1
average diameter: TM 220 mm, TU 300 mm
72 1.81 A240 Gp 14 .08e TUN
Buff fabric with mostly red, black and white grits — Colchester?
73 LWC U41 Gp 20 .14e TMN
Very dense grits and orange paint.

48 Sharply hooked upright rim, with shallow grooved flange
recorded examples: TE1, average diameter: TE 280 mm
74 COC 529 Gp 20 .13e TEN

49 Grooved upright rim, with hooked flange
recorded examples: TK 37, TN 34
average diameter: TK 264 mm, TN 273 mm
75 BKC K231 Gp 20 .10e TKN
76 LWC C22 Gp 20 .07e TKN
77 BKC D272 Gp 20 .12e TKN
78 CPS 424 Gp 20 .05e TKN
Burnt.
79 BKC A97 Gp 20 .14e TKY
80 BKC A U/S Gp 20 .27e TKY
81 CPS 419 Gp 20 .18e TKY
Appears to have a reddish colour wash — burnt?
82 1.81 B38 Gp 20 .08e TKY
Heavily burnt.
83 LWC H30 Gp 20 .19e TKY
Appears to have a reddish colour wash — burnt?
84 1.81 A58 Gp 20 .15e TNN
85 1.81 G1 Gp 20 .20e TNN
Heavily burnt on interior.
86 BKC N215 Gp 17 .12e TNN
87 BKC A U/S Gp 20 .06e TNN
Red painted decoration.
88 1.81 E314 Gp 20 .10e TNY

50 Double-grooved upright rim, with hooked flange
recorded examples: TK 2, average diameter: TK 250 mm
89 BKC G327 Gp 20 .14e TKN

51 Grooved upright rim, other
recorded examples: TA1, average diameter: TA280 mm
90 BUC E117 Gp 20 .11e TAY

52 Others with upright rim and plain flange
recorded examples: TH 1, average diameter: TH 300 mm
91 BKC G330 Gp 14 .05e TNN

53 Other forms
recorded examples: TA 1, TE 115, TF 7, TG 34, TK 128, TM 1, TN 53, TP 4, TX 5
average diameter: TA 260 mm, TE 271 mm, TF 150 mm,
The stamped mortaria

[Fig 4.24-4.27]

by K F Hartley

Notes

All stamps are impressed across the flange, at right angles to it, unless otherwise stated. In the entries for Colchester, '(1+2)', etc indicates 1 stamped mortarium from the excavations being published plus 2 stamped mortaria already recorded, in Colchester Museum or in other collections. For the purposes of this report, stamps in the museum whose exact provenances have not been established have been assumed to be from Colchester. (See also below, 'Stamped mortaria made at Colchester (TZ)' and 'Herringbone-type stamps'.)

Catalogue

The code following each PEG gives the type number and a letter indicating the following:

A rim
B body sherd
C base
D rim variant
E body sherd variant

The type series is as set out in the preceding mortaria catalogues, apart from the following:

1 indistinguishable rim
2 body sherd
3 * base
4 * flange
5 * spout

Note

Readings are not given for individual mortarium stamps except for some very fragmentary ones. The potters are arranged alphabetically within the regions of production; the full reading for each die-form is given under the site code for the first stamp listed for that die. On two occasions the same die-form appears in different parts of the catalogue, because the potters concerned worked at Verulamium and at Colchester; ie Albinus (TD S1-10 and TZ S15) and Sextus Valerius Ius(tus)? (TD S23 and TZ S79-S82).

Verulamium region stamps (TD)

Albinus (S11-10; also see S15 in the TZ stamp series)

S1 1.81 E290 Gp 10 56A .11e
ALBINVS-F See also TD 23.
S2 GBS A1793 Gp 20 4H .10e
See also TD 2.
S3 GBS A2155 Gp 1 52D .08e
See also TD 12.

S4 1.81 C217 Gp 8 52A .12e
See also TD 3.

Stamps 1-4 are from the same die as S15 in the TZ stamp series, which is on a mortarium clearly made at Colchester. These mortaria, which carry stamps from the same die or die-type, are just as clearly in fabric produced in the extensive potteries south of Verulamium.

S5 GBS B46 Gp 1 52D .10e
ALBINVS impressed diagonally. See also TD 14.
S6 GBS B465 Gp 20 52D .14e
AVGDTEC counterstamp normally used in conjunction with the above name-stamp. Impressed diagonally. See also TD 5. These two stamps could be from the same vessel.
S7 LWC B612 Gp 16 52D .07e
Counterstamp; die as above. See also TD 13.
S8 1.81 K54 Gp 18 52D .15e
Counterstamp; die as above. See also TD 4.
S9 1.81 B1752 Gp 8 53D .13e
Counterstamp; die as above; stamped diagonally. See also TD 18.
S10 1.81 K50 Gp 20 1H

NVS fragmentary stamp of Albinus, probably from the same die as Hartley 1972a, figure 145, no 5.

Stamps 1-10 represent stamps from nine mortaria of Albinus, all made in the Verulamium region. Kilns or groups of wasters have been discovered at Brickett Wood (Little Munden Farm), Brockley Hill, Radlett, and at Verulamium itself, but no wasters or kilns of Albinus have yet been found. Present evidence would suggest Brickett Wood on account of his counterstamps indicating the place-name Lug(ud)unum. A kiln there was used by Oastrius, who habitually used similar counterstamps (Saunders & Havercroft 1977, 139-40). AD 60-90. (See TZ S15.)

Devalus (S11)

S11 BKC J150 Gp 20 1H .12e
DIVALVS a fragmentary stamp from one of at least five dies used by Devalus; stamps from this die appear to have I for E; for a clearer though still incomplete impression, see Hartley 1972a, figure 145, no 18.

His mortaria are now recorded from Alcester, Warwicksheir; Alchester, Oxfordshire; Castlebykes; Castor; Colchester (1+2); Kelvedon, Essex; Leicester; Lincoln; London (5); Marsfield, Suffolk; Margidunum; Towcester; Verulamium (9). One stamp at Verulamium is from a pit dated AD 60-75 (Hartley 1972a, 375, no 18). His rim-profiles resemble those of Albinus, suggesting a similar date for his work, AD 60-90.

Doinus (S12)

S12 BKC V267 Gp 20 4H .20e
DOINVSIEE (for Doinus fecit, die as Hartley 1972b, 77, fig 5, Die A.) An almost complete stamp of Doinus who worked at Brockley Hill in the Verulamium region.

More than 100 of his mortaria have been recorded from sites throughout Britain, including three from Flavian sites in Scotland. The stamps from Loundon Hill and Newstead are from the same die and rims associated with this die are consistent with a Flavian date. Activity within the period AD 70-120 is certain and it appears likely that this was his earliest die, probably in use within the period AD 70-100 (Hartley 1972a, 375, no 19).

Matugenus (S13)

S13 1.81 B1083 Gp 8 53A .05e
FECIT counterstamp of Matugenus. See also TD 17.

This counterstamp and the associated namestamp are from a die probably from the same matrix as the die found at his kiln-site at Brockley Hill (Suggett 1956). His activity can be dated within the period AD 80-125. (See Frere 1984, 286, nos 83-7 for more details of his work; no 84 is the namestamp used with this counterstamp.)

Melus (S14)

S14 BKC J151 Gp 20 4A
MILLVS/FIICIT retrograde for Melus fecit (Suggett 1954, fig 6, no 8b for a stamp from the same die).
Melus I worked at Brockley Hill, where up to 28 of his mortaria have been found. Thirty-six of his stamps have been noted from sites in the south and Midlands. His range of profiles is closely similar to those of Castus and a similar date c AD 95-135 is likely.

Oastrius (S15)
S15 BKC K386 Gp 5 4A
JVS
fragmentary stamp of Oastrius.

This man worked at Bricket Wood (Little Munden Farm) c AD 55-75. See Saunders & Havercroft 1977 for details of his work.

Ramotus (S16)
S16 1.81 B921 Gp 15 52D
See also TD 15.
A broken stamp of a relatively uncommon potter whose stamps appear to read Ramotus (AM ligatured).

His mortaria have now been recorded from Brockley Hill; Camelon; Colchester; Leicester; London; and Silchester. His fabric and rim-profiles are consistent with activity in the Verulamium region c AD 60-90.

Secundus (S17-20)
S17 1.81 M580 Gp 10 52D .11e
SEGYNSV
See also TD 10.

S18 BKC V667 Gp 4 66A
See also TD 29.

S19 GBS A5 Gp 20 52D
See also TD 7.

S20 GBS A281 Gp 1 52D .20e
See also TD 11.

Four mortaria stamped by Secundus. One mortarium of his has been recorded in Scotland, from Camelon and 42 from sites in England, including five from Brockley Hill, where he probably worked. His forms are consistently early, pointing to a date c AD 60-90.

Sollus (S21)
S21 1.81 B873 Gp 15 53A .55e
SOLVNSV
See also TD 19.

A mortarium of Sollus, stamped only once.

More than 100 of his stamps are known from sites throughout Britain including four from Brockley Hill where he may have worked, and five from Loudon Hill (2), Newstead (2), and Strageath in Scotland. The Scottish evidence attests a Flavian date and his rim-profiles are consistently early, c AD 60-90.

Adabdic (S22)
S22 1.81 G1438 Gp 9 54A .12e
Name uncertain; stamps appear to read ADABDIC followed by B, retrograde. See also TD 22.

His mortaria are now recorded from Brockley Hill; Colchester; London; Southwark; Verulamium (2). His fabric and rim-profiles point to activity in the Verulamium region (Brockley Hill is obviously a likely source) within the period AD 80-120. (For a clearer example see Dennis 1978, 377, fig 171, M8, where it is read the opposite way up as AVDVRDIC.)

Sex. Valerius lus(tus?) (S23)
S23 BKC T289
(Not illustrated.) Fabric too heavily burnt for the source to be identified with certainty, but it could be from the Verulamium region. See TZ S79-82 for the potter.

Stamped mortaria imported from the Continent (TZ)
(See Hartley 1998 for further comment.)

Litugenus II (S1-3)
S1 1.81 B1390 Gp 8 53A .05e
LITVGENS/TVGIFECIT Burnt. See also TZ 82.

S2 1.81 E484 Gp 20 53D .40e
LITVGEN/TVGIFIL See also TZ 101.

S3 1.81 D280 Gp 20 53A
LITVGENS/TVGIFIL See also TZ 87.

Three mortaria with stamps from three of the five known die-types of Litugenus II, whose stamps record him as the son of Lugus.
Distribution of mortaria: in Britain at Bocholte; Caerleon; Camelon; Chichester; Cirencester (3); Colchester (3+1, 508.57); Doncaster; Fishbourne (2); Gloucester; London (4); Richborough (6); Silchester (2); and in France at Amiens (Somme) and Vendéacq (Oise). The two stamps from Fishbourne are in deposits dated c AD 75-80 and AD 80+ and the stamps from Bocholte and Camelon should belong to the period AD 83-87. Activity c AD 70-95 is indicated, but the industry in northern France (of which he part) is dated within the period AD 65-100. See below.

Q. Valerius Esunertus (S4)

Q. Valerius Esunertus. Fragmentary, two-line stamp reading [VNERT] in the lower line; traces of E survive above the T. This is from an unrecorded die attributable to Q. Valerius Esunertus.

Distribution of mortaria: in Britain at Alcester, Warwickshire; Camulodunum; Colchester (1-1); London (2); Silchester: three are known from sites in northern France. Q. Valerius Esunertus is one of a few potters whose rim-profiles include a wide range of types spanning Hartley Groups I and II. It is thought that these may be earlier than the potters who consistently produced Gillam 238, ie Hartley Group II (Gillam 1970; K F Hartley 1977; Hartley 1996). His work can be attributed to northern France, within the period AD 60-100. See below for general discussion.

Q. Valerius Veranius (ii. middle length version of stamp) (S5-7)

Q. Valerius Veranius (iii. shortest length version of stamp) (S8-9)

Stamps 5-9 all have DOGAERIA.FAC in small letters between two lines of large letters reading Q. VALERIVS and VERANIVS respectively. All are from the same basic die-type. Stamps from this die-type can be divided into three groups, i-iii, which are identical in most respects but each group differs slightly in length and the two shorter groups, i-ii, have marginally wider panels. Slight differences between individual impressions of the same die can be expected as a result of variations in clay, moisture content and firing conditions, as well as the depth of the impression and the curvature of the rim. ‘Sister’ dies may also have been made from the same matrix, or a die could be made by taking an impression from a truncated stamps of Q. Valerius Veranius have been recorded from pre-Flavian contexts at Usk and Exeter (Hartley 1993, 421, no 8; Hartley 1991, 212, nos 2-4). At Amiens four of his mortaria have been recorded from contexts dated respectively to c AD 80-90 and c AD 80-80 (three examples; Dubois forthcoming). Veranius’ mortaria in the vicinity of Bavai would certainly fit a pre-Flavian date and his later production at his second workshop could have begun within the period AD 80-90. All of the pottery like this group mark, who made mainly Gillam form 238 in generally similar fabric, can be assumed to be from roughly contemporary with the middle and later part of Veranius’ activity and to have worked in the general area where his second workshop was located. The few used by Q. Valerius Esunertus have more in common with what seem likely to be his early and middle periods of production.

Q. Valerius Se[ (S12-13)

Stamps 12-13 are abbreviated namestamps, from two of at least eleven dies used by Q. Valerius Se[ . His cognomen would be some name such as Secundus or Severus.

Distribution of up to 48 stamped mortaria in Britain: Broctowe; Camelon; Cirencester (1-2); Colchester (2+10); Corbridge; Dorchester, Dorset; Exeter; Godmanchester, Kettering; London (5-12); The Lunt, Baginton; Richborough (5); Silchester, Southwark; Springhead, Kent; Usk; Verulamium (3); York; one whole mortarium has been recovered from the sea (Whitstable Collection). On the Continent they have been recorded from Evreux (2), and from Rouen. All ten of the former Colchester stamps are in a group of 20 to 30, unworn mortaria, of identical type, found in a Boudican destruction level and presumably in store at the time; some of these were probably unstamped (Dunnett 1986, 46-8). His stamps have also been recorded from Neronian-Flavian levels at Richborough as well as from the forts at Broctowe and Baginton (The Lunt) and the fortress period at Usk (Hartley 1993, fabric 11, p 426); only one is known from Scotland. A date of AD 50-65 should cover his activity. He was the foremost of a number of potters who specialized in making mortaria of the Group I type (K F Hartley 1977, 8). He himself is exceptional in the group in that he produced a wide range of profiles, mostly of Hartley Group I type but sometimes Gillam of profiles, mostly of Hartley Group I type but sometimes Gillam...
The stamped mortaria

236, and sometimes a deep version of Group II (K F Hartley 1977). Gillam 236 were probably always stamped twice but his Group I and II mortaria were stamped only once and some were probably left unstamped (see above). His workshop is likely to have been in northern France (see Hartley 1998 for further details of Group I).

Lesbius (S14)

S14 1.81 AS20  Gp 9  441  0.03e LEBUSISF stamped along the flange, for Lesbius fecit. See also TZ 36.

Only one other stamp of Lesbius is known, from Nastallon. His work is, however, very distinctive in the combination of rim-profiles, fabric and the way in which the trituration grit is applied and it is possible to associate his stamped mortaria with several unstamped fragments found at Exeter (0.855; 1.5). An attempt has been made to assess the numbers of vessels from occupation sites instead of giving a number, which may be a mixture of stamps and vessels. Further refinement of those numbers for occupation sites will be possible in the future but it is not always possible or even necessary to do this for kiln sites. Totals either of stamps or vessels can be difficult to establish for the latter. At Colchester, where more than one total is available for mortaria found at or in the vicinity of the kilns, the higher one has been used; this is sometimes Hull's and sometimes mine. Because of the large numbers involved, the difficulty of some of the stamps and the shortage of time and space, no attempt has been made by either M R Hull or myself to assess the exact numbers of vessels recorded from the kiln area. Thus, small numbers for kilns normally represent individual vessels because they were easy to assess; the large numbers provide exaggerated maximums which it is not thought necessary to correct in this report though some limited correction is certainly possible. As they stand they do not record the total number of stamps, because where both stamps are known to be extant, those will have been registered as a single item but as a maximum number of vessels, they are, nevertheless, exaggerated because not all the stamps will be from different vessels. On occupation sites, however, the same rule does not apply. In towns such as London, which have large numbers of stamps by individual potters, experiment has suggested that where fairly high numbers of single stamps have been recorded, the total number of vessels represented by those stamps is likely to be in the region of three-quarters or more of the total number.

Albinus (S15)

S15 BKC 435  Gp 14  52D  0.34e ALBINVS F for Albinus fecit impressed across the flange. (Here with an unstamped fragment from the same or a similar mortarium from the same context.) See also TZ 77.

The fabric of these fragments is undoubtedly to be associated with manufacture at Colchester but this die and the many others used by Albinus were normally used on mortaria made in the Verulamium region (e.g. socketed Wood, Little Munden Farm, Brockley Hill, Radlett, etc), where there is no doubt that most of his working life was spent. His kilns have not been located. More than 400 of his mortaria have been noted from sites throughout Britain. All are in fabric typical of the Verulamium region except for these two sherds and one from Richmond (Roach Smith 1860, 54; ex Museum Collection, 7275M) which is likely to have been in northern France (see Hartley 1998 for further details of Group I).

The discovery of this mortarium in undoubted Colchester fabric suggests that he started potting at Colchester but moved very rapidly to the Verulamium region. There is no doubt that a number of potters did this (see below, G. Attius Marinus, TMH, the Sexti Valerii), but Albinus appears to have moved very early in his career and this represents an earlier link between these production centres than was previously suspected. The much greater importance of the potteries south of Verulamium in the 1st and early 2nd centuries, compared to those at Colchester, makes it only reasonable to suggest that the movement was in that direction. If this is accepted, then the die used on his Colchester products belongs to the early part of his career and may even be his earliest. It follows that the two Colchester sherds would belong to the very earliest years of his activity.

Albinus (S16-17)

S16 MID 1269  Gp 20  158A  0.06e AMMINVS retrograde. See also TZ 285.

S17 BKC V658  Gp 14  4A

Distribution:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Gp</th>
<th>Marking</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bradwell on Sea</td>
<td>1.81</td>
<td>D1892</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>53A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                  | APRILS | (lambda L) | See also TZ 90.
|                  | S20    | B1739| 6             | 53A   |
|                  | APRILS-LV | barred A; the letters after the stop appear to be LV but their meaning is not clear. | See also TZ 60.

The distribution and the rim-profiles used all point to activity at Colchester but at least one of his London mortaria is in Verulamium region fabric and the Bayham House vessel is in a third fabric that could fit with production at Colchester.

Albinus was, at best, no more than a regional potter working primarily at Colchester with a very small output from a workshop in the extensive potteries south of Verulamium. The general tendencies of the industry and the relative proportion of mortaria in Colchester and Verulamium fabrics would suggest a move from Colchester fairly late in his working life. His rim-profiles indicate activity within the period c AD 60-100.

The stamped mortaria made at Colchester (TZ)

Where potters had workshops both at Colchester and in the Verulamium region, 'v' is used to indicate the latter, e.g London (lc+2v) means one mortarium in Colchester fabric and two in Verulamium region fabric. If the source of the fabric is not known cv follows the appropriate number.

A number followed by 'k' within the brackets indicates the number of stamps/verres recorded from the kiln. An attempt has been made to assess the numbers of vessels from occupation sites instead of giving a number, which may be a mixture of stamps and vessels. Further refinement of those numbers for occupation sites will be possible in the future but it is not always possible or even necessary to do this for kiln sites. Totals either of stamps or vessels can be difficult to establish for the latter. At Colchester, where more than one total is available for mortaria found at or in the vicinity of the kilns, the higher one has been used; this is sometimes Hull's and sometimes mine. Because of the large numbers involved, the difficulty of some of the stamps and the shortage of time and space, no attempt has been made by either M R Hull or myself to assess the exact numbers of vessels recorded from the kiln area. Thus, small numbers for kilns normally represent individual vessels because they were easy to assess; the large numbers provide exaggerated maximums which it is not thought necessary to correct in this report though some limited correction is certainly possible. As they stand they do not record the total number of stamps, because where both stamps are known to be extant, those will have been registered as a single item but as a maximum number of vessels, they are, nevertheless, exaggerated because not all the stamps will be from different vessels. On occupation sites, however, the same rule does not apply. In towns such as London, which have large numbers of stamps by individual potters, experiment has suggested that where fairly high numbers of single stamps have been recorded, the total number of vessels represented by those stamps is likely to be in the region of three-quarters or more of the total number.

Albinus (S15)

S15 BKC 435  Gp 14  52D  0.34e ALBINVS-F for Albinus fecit impressed across the flange. (Here with an unstamped fragment from the same or a similar mortarium from the same context.) See also TZ 77.

The fabric of these fragments is undoubtedly to be associated with manufacture at Colchester but this die and the many others used by Albinus were normally used on mortaria made in the Verulamium region (e.g. socketed Wood, Little Munden Farm, Brockley Hill, Radlett, etc), where there is no doubt that most of his working life was spent. His kilns have not been located. More than 400 of
This stamp reads [RIC]VS retrograde with only parts of the letters surviving. Other mortaria stamped with the same letters (or a very similar die) are known from Caistor St Edmunds (Akinson 1936, 213, no 21 and R21 facing p 230, read as TRICM retrograde), and Colchester (1+2). A stamp from a second die has also been recorded from Colchester (May 1930, 241, text-fig 7, no 4 and p 239, read as ATRICM retrograde). The rim-profiles would all fit a date within the period AD 100-140.

G. Attius/Marinus (retrograde) fecit (S21-22).

This namestamp and a generally similar counterstamp always appear in conjunction, the name on one side and the counterstamp on the other side of the mortarium, but S21 and S22 are from different vessels.

Distribution of mortaria stamped with these dies: Caerleon (ocv); Colchester (2c+3c); Leicester (ocv); London (v); Monmouth (ocv); one without provenance in the NMS is probably from the Drummond Hay Collection, which contained a high proportion of finds from Colchester. Up to 80 mortaria stamped with his other dies are recorded from sites throughout England and Wales; none is from Colchester, nor were any of those mortaria made in Colchester.

All the mortaria from Colchester are in local fabric (Hartley & Richards 1965, 42, nos 219 & 221), but one London mortarium is in his Radlett fabric, which shows that this was the pair of dies he was using when he moved to Radlett. There is no site-dating evidence associated with the Colchester or Radlett products but the rim-profiles associated with the Colchester dies all fit a date in the Flavian period and the Radlett products clearly antedate the Midland ones. His initial production at Colchester must be within the period AD 60-100. G. Attius Marinus is a prime example of a potter who migrated, presumably pursuing larger markets. He used at least four, and possibly five, different fabrics, four of which are normally easy to distinguish. Wasters of his were found at the Radlett kilns (Page 1936, 206); only two fragments were found in excavations on the kiln-site at Hartshill, Warwickshire in 1960 but most of his products are in Mancetter-Hartshill fabric; he may also have had a workshop at Little Chester in Derbyshire.

The relative numbers of his mortaria in the different fabrics show that his activity at both Colchester and Radlett was brief and that the most of his products are in Mancetter-Hartshill fabric; he may also have had a workshop at Little Chester in Derbyshire.

Distribution of mortaria stamped with this die: Caerleon (ocv); Colchester (2c+3c); Leicester (ocv); London (v); Monmouth (ocv); one without provenance in the NMS is probably from the Drummond Hay Collection, which contained a high proportion of finds from Colchester. Up to 80 mortaria stamped with his other dies are recorded from sites throughout England and Wales; none is from Colchester, nor were any of those mortaria made in Colchester.

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The relative numbers of his mortaria in the different fabrics show that his activity at both Colchester and Radlett was brief and that the most of his products are in Mancetter-Hartshill fabric; he may also have had a workshop at Little Chester in Derbyshire.
The stamped mortaria

Dialus/Dialis (S37-38)
S37 BKC J258 Gp 12 54A .37e DIAL-F retrograde. See also TZ 115.
S38 1.81 B321 Gp 15 53D .11e See also TZ 102.
Mortaria of this potter, Dialus or Dialis, are recorded only from Colchester (2+3). He not only made deeply hooked rims like TZ 115 but also wide, flatter but drooping rims like TZ 102. His rim-profiles suggest activity within the period AD 60-100.

Dubitatus, who sometimes stamped Dubetans (S39-42)
S39 X 419 Gp 20 64D .12e DV-BI-TA-TVS A with dash; dots visible only in first-class impressions (Hull 1963, fig 60, no 4), See also TZ 150.
S40 BKC E130 Gp 17 65A DVBEATYS retrograde (no 3). See also TZ 152.
S41 X 396 Gp 20 52D .13e See also TZ 78.
S42 BKC N1 Gp 20 71D .07e See also TZ 169.
The B in S42 differs slightly from his norm and the stamp would probably be slightly shorter overall; it is from the same die as the Bishops Stortford example. The stamp is, nevertheless, very close to S40-41, and it is likely that the die was made from the same matrix. Dubetans appears to be an alternative or corrupt form of Dubitatus.

Distribution of mortaria: Colchester (lc+4v); West Wickham (Fox Hill), Kent (Iv). The dating suggests that he was active around the period AD 100-130; the evidence from Colchester (Richardson 1961, 21 and fig 6, no 7) and Verulamium (Hartley 1972a, no 39 & Frere 1984, no 79) suggests that he was active around the period AD 100-130; the rim-forms used fitted a date within AD 90-140. The proportion of Verulamium to Colchester products suggests that his more important period of production was in the Verulamium region, but some which are undoubtedly his later products are in Colchester fabric, so that a 2nd-century date is virtually certain. AD 100-130 is probably the optimum date for his work because he has little if anything in common with the well-known 2nd-century potters of Colchester (see S128 for a contemporary potter).

Macrinus (S44-52)
S45 BUC C1389 Gp 18 54A MACRINVNS
S46 LWC K298 Gp 18 52A See TZ 62 illustration for stamp.
1.81 B604 Gp 1 54A .08e Stamps from the same die are unusual because the die was cut when the clay was very soft. Three different mortaria.
S47 1.81 G1311 Gp 16 54D .18e MACRINI See also TZ 119.
S48 1.81 G1400 Gp 20 4H .08e
S49 MID 2907 Gp 8 4 MACRINF retrograde.
S50 1.81 A85 Gp 17 62D .30e See also TZ 145.
S51 1.81 G1493 Gp 16 155H .12e See also TZ 274.
S52 BKC K491 Gp 8 4A CPS 799 Gp 18 1A Fragmentary. From the same die.
Distribution of mortaria: Braintree, Essex; Chelmsford; Colchester (9/10+3); Lower Hacheston, Suffolk. Macrinus clearly worked at Colchester. There is no site-dating evidence for him; his rim-profiles are not the easiest to date but some are comparable to those of Viator (see S123-125), and activity around AD 80-110 is likely.

Marinus (S53)
S53 LWC Sx U/S Gp 20 67A MARTINVSF See also TZ 156. The ‘IN’ is clear on this example and the complete reading for the stamp is now certain (Hull 1963, fig 61, no 25).
Distribution: Colchester (1+1+1); his favoured rims generally similar to ibid, figure 66, no 4 and does not include Hull forms 498, 499 or 501. His fabric, stamps and rims support Hull’s claim that he was one of the ‘2nd-century’ potters of Colchester; he was probably contemporary with potters like Dubitatus.

Martinus II (S54-65)
S54 1.81 M188 Gp 20 155A .20e MARTINVS-FE new die. See also TZ 277.
S55 1.81 H155 Gp 20 151D .30e MARTIN[ new die; A may be blind. See also TZ 272.
S56 BUC A386 Gp 20 69A .56e MARTINVS F (the bar in the A is not always impressed); Hull 1963, fig 60, no 10. See also TZ 166.
S57 BKC V71 Gp 20 139A .33e MARTINVS F (the bar in the A is not always impressed); ibid, no 6. See also TZ 255.
S58 1.81 D727 Gp 15 4 JNVSF ibid, no 6.
S59 BKC N483 Gp 12 68A .27e MARTINVSF ibid, no 10. See also TZ 159.
S60 236.84 I Gp 20 69A .11e MARTINVSF ibid, no 6. See also TZ 163.
S61 BKC H220 Gp 20 139A .07e MARTINVSF ibid, no 6. See also TZ 257.
S62 ODC 1 Gp 10 69D .06e MARTINVSF ibid, no 6. See also TZ 165.
S63 ODC 5 Gp 20 73A [M-[] from a new die attributed to Martinus.
S64 ODC 8 Gp 10 74A MARTINVSF ibid, no 7. See also TZ 172.
S65 40.86 2374 Gp 20 74D .08e MARTINVS similar to ibid, no 6, but larger. See also TZ 178.
Seventeen dies can be attributed to Martinus but many are represented by only one stamp, and only one die-type is common, represented in Hull 1963, figure 60, by nos 6, 10 and 8 in descending order of size. At first sight they appear identical, but the smallest size, no 8, is about 10% smaller than the largest, no 6. The large number of stamps available fall readily into these three categories, and perhaps one more category, a still larger size, represented by S65. It may be that nos 10 and 8 are from surmoulage dies, or they may be from three dies made from the same matrix, which were for some reason placed in different parts of the kiln, and subjected to slightly differing conditions or temperatures; no 8 could be from a surmoulage die and no 10 from a sister die to that used for stamp no 6.

Distribution: Braintree, Cambridge (2); Canterbury (2-3); Capel St Mary; Colchester (14-17+68k); Corbridge (3-4); Dartford Museum; Gestingthorpe; Great Chesterford (3); North Ash, Kent; London (3); Ware; York. Two of his recorded mortaria are on Hull form 501 and he also used variants of Hull forms 498 and 499, all of which would probably be exceptional before AD 160. Martinus has the heaviest distribution outside Colchester of any 2nd-century Colchester potter, who used a namestamp. His absence from Scotland is probably significant, since his products were obviously reaching north-eastern England. The evidence as a whole suggests that he started working AD 150/60 and that the herringbone potters started earlier.

Messor (S66-69)

S66 BKC V992 Gp 14 83D .27e

Hull 1963, figure 60, no 18. See also TZ 190. MESSOR ibid, nos 19-20, regarded as from one die. See also TZ 139.

S68 LWC K191 Gp 1 66D .18e

See also TZ 155.

S69 1.81 J107 Gp 20 58A .10e

See also TZ 141. Salisbury Museum; Gestingthorpe; Great Chesterford (3); North Ash, Kent; London (3); Ware; York. Two of his recorded mortaria are on Hull form 501 and he also used variants of Hull forms 498 and 499, all of which would probably be exceptional before AD 160. Martinus has the heaviest distribution outside Colchester of any 2nd-century Colchester potter, who used a namestamp. His absence from Scotland is probably significant, since his products were obviously reaching north-eastern England. The evidence as a whole suggests that he started working AD 150/60 and that the herringbone potters started earlier.

Distribution: a. Scotland — Cadder; Camelon. b. England — Caistor St Edmunds; Canterbury; Cambridge; Chignall Roman villa; Colchester (4+6+15k); Hockwold-cum-Wilton; London. Messor's output as represented by recovered stamps does not indicate a potter of outstanding importance, but two factors single him out as one of the most interesting of the named Colchester potters. Stamps from his large die (ibid, fig 60, nos 19-20) were occasionally impressed alongside herringbone stamps from the same die as ibid, fig 60, no 27; Hull implies that four examples were found at kilns, I have seen only one. This links him directly with the herringbone potters, either as sharing a workshop with them or even as being one of them; his work was obviously at least partly contemporary with theirs.

The second factor is that he is the only one of the potters using namestamps whose stamps have been found in Scotland. Neither of the Scottish finds is published, but despite the stamps being in a poor state of preservation, there is no doubt that they are from a third, smaller die giving MESSORF. Moreover, the Camelon stamps are on a mortarium of unusual, wall-sided form. His other mortaria are all similar in type to S66-69. The link with the herringbone dies and with Scotland must surely be significant. A date c AD 140-70 would fit his work.

Regalis (S70)

S70 BKC J183 Gp 17 58A .34e

RECA[AS]F lambda l (ibid, fig 60, no 22). See also TZ 143. May 1930, 241, figure 7, no 19 (not seen), could be from the same die, but a stamp from Braintree differs slightly and is perhaps more likely to be a stamp from a sister die from the same matrix. Regalis had at least five more dies.

Distribution: Braintree, Huntland, Norfolk; Caistor St Edmunds (5); Great Chesterford, Essex; Colchester (1+3+8k); Ellingham, Norfolk (klin, many stamps from only two dies and predominately from one of those; none from the die in question); Fordham, Cambridgeshire; Grimstone End, Pakenham, Suffolk (1-2); Saham Toney, Norfolk; Scole, Norfolk (2); South Shields; 7Stebbing, Essex (Campen Collection). Only a few of his mortaria were found at the Colchester kilns but it is evident that Regalis worked at Colchester and we may reasonably assume that it was his initial centre.

The picture is, however, complicated by his undoubted workshop at Ellingham in Norfolk, which was either partly coeval with Colchester one or completely later in date (see Hartley & Gurney 1997 for further discussion). The fabrics produced at Colchester in the latter part of the 2nd century and those produced at Ellingham are not dissimilar and it is not certain that they would always be visually distinguishable. The two dies used at Ellingham were also used on mortaria attributable to Colchester. The fact that only two dies are represented in the waste pottery from Ellingham does not, of course, prove that he used no other dies there, but of his nine stamps from Norfolk all save two (from Caistor St Edmunds) are from the two dies known to have been used at Ellingham. The South Shields stamp is also from one of the dies used at Ellingham; the fabric and form perhaps suggest Colchester as the more likely source. So heavy a Norfolk distribution would be abnormal for a purely Colchester potter, but South Shields is in the normal distribution pattern for Colchester though it is, of course, in a potential marketing area for the Ellingham workshop. Many of Regalis' mortaria are of Hull types 499 and 501, which probably means that he did not begin working until after AD 160.

Severus (S71-72)

S71 GBS B217 Gp 13 52A SEAEVS retrograde. See also TZ 58. S72 1.81 B1068 Gp 8 4H .08e

Distribution of mortaria: Colchester (2-4); a stamp from a different die, which possibly belongs to the same potter, is recorded from Carlisle, from a context dated from the late 1st century to AD 105/15 (McCarthy 1990, fig 195, no 15 & 284, fig 202, no 7). Severus' fabric and rim-forms indicate that he worked at Colchester in the Flavian or Flavian-Trajanic period. He is not to be confused with a potter of similar name who worked at Exeter in the 1st century.

Soll (S73)

S73 1.81 G2348 Gp 10 1G .21e SOLL[IN] retrograde. Diagonally impressed. See also TZ 51.

One other stamp from the same die has been found in London. The fabric and the gritting technique used would fit manufacture at Colchester in the 1st century. There is no obvious reason to link this stamp with the Sollus who worked in the Verulamium region (Hartley 1972a, no 38 & Freere 1984, no 97).

Tuta or Avt (S74-75)

S74 BUC C1254 Gp 20 54A .08e TVTA See also TZ 113.

S75 BUC B1322 Gp 15 54D .07e The stamp can be read TVTA retrograde or AVT from left to right. See also TZ 116.

Tutus and Tuta are recorded peregrine names. There are a few potters whose stamps end in A, and when they are not abbreviated names they are generally assumed to be Celtic, and to be men's names; there is nothing to suggest that any could be women.

Distribution of mortaria: Castlecary; Cheilsford; Colchester (2-4); Inklingham, Suffolk; Long Melford, Suffolk (2). Tuta's work can be attributed to Colchester and his rim-forms support a date c AD 60-110. His unusual stamp border is similar to that on S36 (?Doaccas) and there could perhaps be some link between these potters, though the rim-profiles used do not suggest exact contemporaneity.

The Sexti Valerii (S75-113)

At least five or six potters worked at Colchester who are linked by having the same praenomen and nomen, Sextus Valerius. Since they are more or less contemporary this probably indicates that they were freedmen, who customarily took the praenomen and nomen of their former master, retaining their own name as cognomen. One of the Sexti Valerii, Sex. Valerius Eciectus, is not represented among the recent finds from Colchester.
The stamped mortaria

Distribution of mortaria with stamps of this reading: Colchester (+1); Fishbourne; Gorhambury; Great Chesterton; London (4); Richborough (3); ?Rocester; Southwark (2); Wall. The Fishbourne example is from the Period I occupation layer, earlier than AD 75 (Cunliffe 1971, 171, no l). Some of these mortaria, including one of those from Colchester, are in a pinkish-red fabric with cream slip, but this is probably a second fabric produced at Colchester. All the mortaria would fit a date within the Period AD 60-100. The stamps from this die-type have a wider distribution than those from all other dies of the Sexti Valerii except for Sextus Valerius lus(tus)?.

Stamps from the two-line die have been recorded only from Colchester (1+1; Hull 1958, 31, no 2). The die can be attributed to one of the Sexti Valerii and it could belong to the maker of S76, giving an expansion of his cognomen, which could have been Cangatus. The rim-forms used fit a date in the Flavian period.

Stamps S76-78 could be the products of the same potter, Cangatus, but this cannot be regarded as certain.

Sex. Valerius lus(tus)? (S79-82)

Distribution of mortaria: Colchester (4C, 1V7+5C); Ebchester (v); Stamps from this two-line die have been recorded only from Colchester (1+1; Hull 1958, 31, no 2). The die can be attributed to one of the Sexti Valerii and it could belong to the maker of S76, giving an expansion of his cognomen, which could have been Cangatus. The rim-forms used fit a date in the Flavian period.

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Stamps S76-78 could be the products of the same potter, Cangatus, but this cannot be regarded as certain.
Saturninus. No other stamps from the same die are known. See also TZ 108.

S105 1.81 E703 Gp 8 52A .16e
See also TZ 54.

S106 BUC C US I Gp 20 1H

S107 1.81 G4104 Gp 10 4A

S108 BKC H157 Gp 20 52A .05e
This stamp reads from left to right, beginning on the bottom line, SATVRNI/NVS.FECT; the last four letters are not clear, F may be reversed.

Mortaria stamped with the same die are now known from Caistor St Edmunds; Cambridge; Colchester (4); Fingringhoe. These were all made in Colchester; the rims fit a date within the period AD 60-90.

Sex. Valerius Saeatranus? (S109)

S109 BUC C1413 Gp 20 52A

VALENIUS LMA RETROGRADE or LV N? retrograde. The reading of the bottom line is in doubt.

Undoubtedly a stamp of the Sexti Valerii. The second line is quite clear and could be a corrupt form of SATVRNI(,), but may be a different name. Stamps from the same die have now been recorded from Chelmsford (Going 1987, fig 47, no 5); Colchester.

Sex. Valerius (S110-111)

S110 X 3 Gp 1 4H .14e

LWC H145 Gp 20 52A .20e
See also TZ 57.

Complete stamps can be read SEX.V retrograde or SEX-A, left to right with retrograde S and XVA ligatured; both would stand for Sextus Valerius. Stamps with only the praenomen and nomen either belong to one of the known Sexti Valerii, who are all mentioned in this report, or to another, who presumably did not have a cognomen. At the time when these potters were active it was becoming more and more uncommon not to have a cognomen. It would have been even more uncommon for anyone of low status to lack one but it is not beyond possibility so that the precise identification of this man is unlikely to be resolved. Mortaria stamped with the same die are known from Beauchamps, Wickford; Colchester (2-6); British Museum (Roach Smith Collection, unregistered; probably Colchester or London). The rims used fit a date within the period AD 60-90.

S111 GBS A2460 Gp 20 53A
SEX? probably retrograde or left to right.
See also TZ 85.

No other stamps from the same die are known. The mortarium was certainly made at Colchester by one of the Sexti Valerii. The rim-profile is wide and rather flat, perhaps an imitation of a Gillam 238; it fits a Flavian date.

Sextus Valerius Viroma(rus)? (S112-113)

S112 BKC J483 Gp 17 52D .18e
See also TZ 69.

S113 LWC J982 Gp 10 52D .15e
See also TZ 71.

Complete impressions read SEX.VA/VIROMA retrograde, first A with vertical bar, second perhaps blind. The name intended is clearly something like Sextus Valerius Viromarus. Mortaria with his stamps are now recorded from Colchester (1+1); London; Wanborough, Wiltshire. His rim-profiles fit a date within the period AD 60-90.

The Sexti Valerii

The amount of stratigraphic or site evidence for the Sexti Valerii is strictly limited:

i. Fishbourne (as S76, Sex. Valerius C-), in a context earlier than AD 75.

ii. Scotland: two stamps (as S79-82, Sex. Valerius lus(tus?) from Strageath and Elginbaugh and therefore dated to the eighties of the 1st century. Sex. Valerius lus(tus?) is the only one known to have had two workshops. The relative numbers of mortaria in Colchester and in Verulamium fabric suggest that he left Colchester early in his career, setting up a new workshop in the Verulamium region; there is no question of the workshops being in simultaneous production.


iv. Chelmsford (as S92-93, Sex. Valerius Saturninus), in a context containing much Neronian material but thought not to have been infiltrated before AD 65-70.

v. A stamp of Sextus Valerius Ecl(ectus?), who is not represented in these excavations, is recorded from a context dated AD 50-61 (Hull 1958, fig 41, no 11 & p 98).

vi. On the Shispen site, no stamps of any of the Sexti Valerii were found and only one unstamped sherd, which is at all likely to have been made by any of them, type 50 in fabric 17, found in the topsoil (Harley 1985a, microfiche 2: F3). This is negative evidence but mortaria of this type made by the Sexti Valerii and contemporary potters are common in Colchester. Nillett makes special note of the absence of material necessarily dated later than AD 65.

vii. Form Cam 195C (Hawksworth & Hull 1947, 256 and fig 53, no 33) is the only type published which approximates to their products. Hull records less than a dozen rims of this type, including this one with an 'illegible' stamp, which has yet to be located, but it is almost certainly a stamp of the Sexti Valerii. Hull comments that these rims may all be Flavian or later strays despite two recorded from periods III and IV: the one from period III is undoubtedly mis-recorded (ibid, 256, form 195C). It is interesting that he also thought the attribution to period IV, dated AD 49-61, likely to be an error. This was clearly the only one thought to be from period IV, and Hull's decision can only indicate that he was not accustomed to finding type 195C in pre-Boudican contexts. Interestingly, however, Sex. Valerius Eclectus (above) is from a context dated AD 50-61.

The conclusion must be that either one or more of the Sexti Valerii had just started making mortaria before the Boudican destruction and were able to continue production afterwards, or, which seems the more likely, that these two examples were intrusive in the contexts in question and should perhaps be attributed to the layers immediately above. It is of course a question of whether their workshop would have survived the Boudican attack or whether it would have been re-established after being destroyed. Whatever the truth of this, the virtual or complete absence of mortaria of the most common types made by the Sexti Valerii and contemporary potters must mean that there is no substantial evidence to date the beginning of their production earlier than AD 60. It is worth noting that apart from the two stamps mentioned above, no other stamped mortaria attributable to Colchester have ever been recorded in levels believed to pre-date the Boudican destruction.

The evidence from rim-profiles used by the Sexti Valerii cannot be regarded as precise but it does suggest that they were more or less contemporary. Sex. Valerius Viroma(rus?) is the only one known to have made Gillam type 236, which can be dated AD 50-85; the date range for these ends earlier than is likely to be the case for their other rim-forms but it would be difficult to claim on this basis that Viroma(rus?) was the earliest, unless one had a very much larger sample available for all of them. Typologically, the Ebchester mortarium of Sex. Valerius lus(tus?) seems to be the latest single item amongst all the available material. If one allows for the possibility that Viroma(rus?) and perhaps Ecl(ectus?) could have started a few years earlier than the rest and that lus(tus?) could have continued a few years later than the rest, a general date of AD 50-90 could cover the production period for all the Sexti Valerii working at Colchester. Sextus Valerius lus(tus?) had moved to the Verulamium region, so his later production is perhaps not relevant here.

The absence or near absence from period IV of both stamps and the types commonly made by most of the 1st-century potters who stamped their mortaria must mean that none of these potters are likely to have started production before AD 60. The probability is that they started after the Boudican destruction.
The stamped mortaria

S118 MID 3372 Gp 8 56D
See also TZ 137.

S119 BUC C1342 Gp 18 1H

S120 MID 3341 Gp 8 54D
(Not illustrated.) Stamp fragmentary. See also TZ 121.

S121 MID 3340 Gp 8 63D
See also TZ 147.

S122 MID 3372 Gp 8 51D
See also TZ 123.

The most straightforward reading of these stamps is VEBRV retrograde and it has been assumed that the potter's name was Vebrus. These Colchester stamps, on nine mortaria, are all from one die. It is no doubt significant that the eight mortaria from Middleborough were associated with a kiln. The kiln is described as of Flavian-Trajanic date (CAF 3, 1964, pp 182-3) and the rim-profiles would best fit a date within the period AD 80-110. Only one other mortarium of his is known, from Scole, Norfolk (unpublished). His limited distribution, even in Colchester, might reasonably indicate a short production period as far as mortaria are concerned.

Because some Colchester potters are known to have moved to the Verulamium region, it is worth noting that the stamp can be read AEBRI or AEBRS (A blind, R inverted) if it is reversed and read from left to right. This possibility is mentioned because a potter called Aebria seems active in the Verulamium region in the early 2nd century. There is not enough similarity in products or stamps to justify assuming that he and the Colchester potter are one and the same man. They should, therefore, be treated as different potters unless further finds decree otherwise.

Viator (S123-124)

S123 GBS B58 Gp 20 4A

S124 BKC TJ86 Gp 12 56D
See also TZ 136.

Mortaria stamped with the same die have now been noted from Brough-on-Humber; Caistor St Edmunds (Atkinson 1936, from Pit 10, filling dated by excavator to AD 70-110); Colchester (3-42); Corbridge; Rochester. There is no reason to doubt that the dies for this namestamp and counterstamp were used in a Colchester workshop but there are at least ten other dies, which give the name Viator. No stamp from any of them has been noted at Colchester and only one stamp from them is recorded anywhere in East Anglia (Caistor St Edmunds), and then it is the only stamp known from the die. We can reasonably assume that the dies represented at Colchester and Caistor St Edmunds belonged to one man and that most or all of those mortaria were made at Colchester, though the possibility of production at Caistor St Edmunds has to be kept in mind since the clays available there are similar to those at Colchester. The rim-profiles associated with the stamps from Colchester and Caistor St Edmunds are the earliest associated with the name Viator; they would, as a group, best fit the period AD 80-110. The only other Colchester potter whose work is comparable is Macrinus. The wide range of rim-profiles associated with the nine remaining dies are also associated with at least three different fabrics which were certainly not produced at Colchester or anywhere in East Anglia; their distributions also point to manufacture in quite different areas including the lower Nene Valley and the Templeborough/Castleford area. The mortaria could all fit within the period AD 110-140/150. It would not, therefore, be impossible for some of these dies to belong to the man who began making mortaria at Colchester, but it is better to treat them separately until more definitive evidence appears.

Uncertain stamps (S125-136)

S125 MID 1846 Gp 20 157
YRI 1.1 F See also TZ 284.

This stamp is perhaps not fully impressed; the name intended is probably Virili but no other examples are known. The profile, similar to Hull 1963, figure 87, no 1, should be later than AD 150 and could well be later than AD 160.

S126 1.81 C153 Gp 10 146D
See also TZ 294.

GBS BS8 Gp 20 4A

Stamps from the same die have been noted from Hacheston, Suffolk; Lenham, Kent; with a possible one from Southwark. The only clear letters are on the fragmentary stamp from Lenham, JSSO. The other stamps show that these letters are at or near the end of the name but none of them are clear enough to be interpreted with certainty.

It is worth noting that both the border and the rim-profiles used are unusual and both compare closely to those used by TMH. One may reasonably suppose that he was a contemporary and it is perhaps likely that they used the same workshop. Probably working in the early 2nd century.

S127 BKC V439 Gp 8 82A .09e
S128 BKC V439 Gp 8 82A .10e
S127 and S128 (S128 not illustrated) are on two joining sherds from the same mortarium, with faint, two-line stamps impressed to each side of the spout. Only one other example of this stamp is known, from Hacheston, Suffolk. The letters on all of the stamps are too faint for any final reading to be attempted but conflation of the stamps indicates that the lower line probably reads VEBRVS or VERRUS, and the Hacheston stamp shows C in the upper line above the second R. The potter probably worked at Colchester, perhaps in the early second century. There is no obvious reason to link this potter with the maker of S114-S122.

S129 LWC J195 Gp 20 66A .28e
See also TZ 154.

S130 1.81 K50 Gp 20 101D .20e
See also TZ 205.

The stamps of this potter are clearly impressed and probably retrograde. Some such name as Maurilius retrograde seems to be intended. All known examples of the stamp have been impressed in triplicate, and all are from Colchester (2+1). The type of stamp and the rim-profiles with which they are associated suggest a mid 2nd-century date, but they are not of the types entirely typical for those potters known to have worked in the second half of the century.

S131 see after S20

S132 MID 3371 Gp 1 44H .07e

Only one letter, B, is certain on this eroded stamp. The unusual upper and lower borders are also clear and although no other stamps from the same die are known, it should be identifiable when other examples are found. The fabric and the rim would fit with manufacture at Colchester in the Flavian period.

S133 1.81 G2881 Gp 9 4A

Stamped diagonally. Fragmentary stamp, otherwise unknown, probably beginning or ending in O. Probably 1st-century, the diagonal impression suggesting a date before AD 90.

S134 BKC T777 Gp 12 175H .06e
See also TZ 323.

Long, narrow trademark, always impressed several times close together. Mortaria with this stamp are known from Colchester (1+1) and Stanton Chair villa, Suffolk. Made in East Anglia, probably at Colchester. This stamp only appears on mortaria which are very late 2nd century or even early 3rd century, eg ibid, figure 65, no 9, and although its use might have started during the production period of the named potters of the second half of the 2nd century, it could well post-date them. Almost certainly it cannot have been in use before AD 170. AD 170-210 covers the possibilities, though there is no certain precedent for mortaria being stamped in Britain in the 3rd century.

Herringbone-type stamps (S135-160)

Where possible those have been equated with the examples published in Hull 1963 but some, especially those which are fragmentary, cannot be attributed to specific dies though they could be from the published die-types. There are also a few which are probably new.

Any reduction in totals given for herringbone stamps published from other sites, in Scotland or elsewhere, is due to more stringent attempts at identification of the die-type and to assessment of the number of vessels. No changes have been made in attribution to Colchester, which can usually be done on fabric and form even if the stamp is too fragmentary or degraded for the die to be identified.

S135 LWC B408 Gp 4 155D .06e
Chapter 4: Mortaria

See also TZ 279.

The stamp is from the same die-type as Hull 1963, figure 60, no 28, being either from the identical die or from a sister die made from the same matrix. This stamp may have been impressed late in the life of the die when one end of it was almost entirely blocked up with clay; no other example shows this. Stamps with a double channel down the centre and along the edges are very uncommon, and there is no indication that more than one such die-type was in use at Colchester.

**Distribution:** Colchester (1+5+25k); Corbridge (2, probably from one mortarium); Verulamium; Yorkshire Museum (probably from York).

S136 LWC B625 Gp 16 58A .22e Stamped four times close together. See also TZ 142.

S137 BKC H24 Gp 17 59A .15e

S138 BUC C946 Gp 18 146A See also TZ 296.

1.81 B2235 Gp 15 155A .06e

1.81 B607 Gp 12 69A .20e

DTC A1 Gp 20 1l .12e

GBS B32 Gp 13 4l .08e

These stamps are from the most commonly used of the herringbone dies, undoubtedly even more common than it appears to be since identification is largely dependent on one end of the stamp surviving (Hull 1963, fig 60, no 30).

**Distribution:** a. Scotland — Ardoch; Bar Hill; Bishopston; Bothwell-haugh; Cadder; Camelon (4-7); Castlecary; Inveresk (3-4); Mumrills (2-3); Newstead; Rough Castle (2-4); Strageath. b. England — Braintree; Braughing (2); Canterbury; Chelmford (2); Colchester (8+12+16k); Corbridge (2-3); Eccles, Kent; Enfield; Middlesex; Great Chesterford (3); Heybridge; Highsted, Canterbury; London; Lower Hacheston, Suffolk; Richborough (3); Rochester (3-5); South Shields (2); Springhead, Kent; Verulamium (2-4); West Mersea (Colchester Museum 4589.23); Witteringspool. See also S155, S156 and S159 for other stamps which are likely to be from the same die.

S139 BKC V345 Gp 14 191A Probably from the same die as Hull 1963, figure 60, no 32. See also TZ 334.

**Distribution:** Colchester (1+1+9k); Mumrills (Steer 1960-61, 112, no 5).

S140 BKC J214 Gp 17 85 Gp 1963, figure 60, no 37. See also TZ 192.

S141 BKC H308 Gp 12 53D .36e See also TZ 149.

1.81 B885 Gp 12 155A .12e

Stamps from the same die-type as Hull 1963, figure 60, no 37 show minor variations in length, possibly due to the use of different dies made from the same matrix. S160 and S153 are also of the same type, but S153 is unusually long, perhaps as a result of the die being impressed twice, the second impression overlapping the first.

**Distribution:** a. Scotland — Camelon; Croy Hill (2); Rough Castle: b. England — from Amport area, west of Andover; Birdoswald; Bishops Stortford; Colchester (8+14+16k); Dover Museum; Great Chesterford; Hacheston, Suffolk; Hambledon villa; London; Richborough; ROCesterc; Springhead, Kent.

S142 BKC J218 Gp 20 4H .08e Hull 1963, figure 60, no 29.

1.81 D985 Gp 15 155A .08e

**Distribution:** Camulodunum; Canterbury; Colchester (2+3k); Corbridge; Dover; Great Wakering, Essex; Heybridge; Richborough (2); South Shields.

S143 LWC J716 Gp 14 4 .15e

S144 LWC G274 Gp 20 4 .08e These are from the same die as Hull 1963, figure 7, no 33a. An error in Hull 1963, p 11, refers figure 7, no 33a to figure 61, no 47, which it manifestly cannot be; no 51 must have been intended.

**Distribution:** Cambridge; Chignall St James, Essex; Colchester (2+2+6k); Elton, near Wansford; South Shields.

S145 BUC C577 Gp 20 4l Hull 1963, figure 60, no 35.

S146 LWC K241 Gp 20 101A .06e See also TZ 203. Found only at Colchester (2+7k).

S147 BKC J160 Gp 12 72A Hull 1963, figure 60, no 38.

**Distribution:** a. Scotland — Ardoch; Balnuildy; Camelon (2-3); Old Kilpatrick; Mumrills; Rough Castle (2-3); Strageath (Ferre & Wilkes 1989, 242, no 22, Antonine I, demolition); b. England — Burgh, Suffolk; Colchester (1+2+6k); Corbridge.

S148 1.81 J250 Gp 18 169A Wall-sided. See also TZ 319.

S149 BKC V2 Gp 14 4l Hull 1963, figure 60, no 33.

**Distribution:** a. Scotland — Ardoch; Cadder; Camelon (3-4); Inveresk (1-2); Mumrills (2); Rough Castle (2); Strageath (Ferre & Wilkes 1989, 242, no 21, Antonine I, trodden into Flavian demolition layer); b. England — Burgh, Suffolk; Canterbury; Colchester (2+7+75k); Corbridge; Dover; Great Chesterford; London.

S150 BKC H24 Gp 17 78D .16e Hull 1963, figure 60, no 39. See also TZ 180.

**Distribution:** Colchester (1+13+15k).

S151 GBS A510 Gp 13 80D .15e Hartley & Gurney 1997, figure 4, no 5. See also TZ 183.

**Distribution:** Bayham House; Cambridge; Colchester (1+1); Ellingham kiln, Norfolk (many of these mortaria in Suffolk and Essex are probably from Colchester but the same die or die-type was used at Ellingham (see Regalis). This die is impressed on a mortarium of Regalis at the kiln at Ellingham, Norfolk and this link indicates a relatively late date for a herringbone die, AD 160-190.

S152 MID 705 Gp 20 139D .08e Not published. See also TZ 256.

**Distribution:** Colchester; Brampton, Norfolk; Caister St Edmunds. These stamps are almost certainly from one die or from dies made from the same matrix. The presence of one of them at Brampton suggests that the potter may have been working there at some point in his life, but this does not necessarily preclude activity at Colchester. The rim-profiles used point to a date after AD 170.

S153 BKC J36 Gp 12 73A .15e See also S140-S141 for comments.

S154 1.81 A115 Gp 20 67D .10e See also TZ 158. Another stamp perhaps from the same die has been recorded from South Shields.

S155 BKC M23 Gp 17 74D .08e Possibly the same die as S136-S138. See also TZ 176.

S156 BKC E33 Gp 20 4l Die possibly as S136-138.

S157 BKC J176 Gp 17 91A Not identified.

S158 BUC C1142 Gp 15 85A .13e Not identified. See also TZ 193.

S159 X U/S Gp 20 89D .22e From same die as S138. See also TZ 164.

S160 MID 254 Gp 20 63D Attributed to the same die-type as S140-141 and 153 (Hull 1963, fig 60, no 37b). See also TZ 151.

The herringbone stamps below have not been identified because they are too fragmentary, etc (they are included in the mortarium counts).

1.81 B682 Gp 12 69A

1.81 H43 Gp 20 91H

1.81 B815 Gp 10 155H .06e

BKC J150 Gp 20 155A

LWC G177 Gp 20 58A

Comments on the herringbone-type stamps

The very large quantity of these stamps from the Antonine occupation of Scotland shows that they were primarily Antonine. The list below was written to draw together recorded stratigraphic evidence which is of significance for the herringbone stamps; it was

205
Fig 4.25 Stamps on mortaria imported from the Continent, nos S1-14 and stamps on mortaria made at Colchester, nos S15-S52 (TZ). 1:2.

[Pages 196-200]
Fig 4.26 Stamps on mortaria made at Colchester (TZ): nos S53-S109. 1:2. [Pages 200-203]
The stamped mortaria

Fig 4.27 Stamps on mortaria made at Colchester, nos S110-134 and herringbone-type stamps, nos S135-S160 (TZ). 1:2.
[Pages 199, 203-5]
also to check how their import to Scotland related to the two
periods of occupation (Antonine I and Antonine II) which were then
believed to be involved. A recent reassessment of the Antonine
occupation of Scotland (Hodgson 1995) suggests that most of the
sites had only one occupation. The data below quotes the interpretation
placed on it by excavators, but the relative date of deposition is still clear whether the occupation was in two periods or one.

Strageath is one of the few forts which Hodgson believes had two
periods of Antonine occupation (ibid). Herringbone stamps are re-
corded there and there is no reason to consider that they were not
into the Flavian demolition layer) and in the latest periods (no 1 in the final destruction layer, though it was worn and riveted); unstamped fragments of Col-
chester mortaria are also recorded in the Antonine I demolition at
Strageath (no 3). A herringbone stamp is recorded at the very end
of the occupation at Bothwellhaugh (no 1). Unstamped fragments of
Colchester mortaria are recorded in the earliest deposits at
Inveresk (no 6) and in fact throughout the whole Antonine
occupation of the site. In short, they appear to relate to the whole
period of occupation of Scotland, not to part of it. Any study of the
distribution of Colchester mortaria in Scotland indicates that their
distribution was from the east, presumably delivered by coastal
traffic. That is, they reached sites in the east in large numbers, and
although they did reach sites in the west it was in much smaller
numbers. Delivery by coastal traffic served the east very well, and
as a result the production of mortaria was limited in this part of
Scotland; the reverse appears to be true in the west (Hartley forth-
coming).

Stamps from same die-type as:

1. S136-138 (Hull 1963, fig 60, no 30): Bothwellhaugh: Horizon 8, end of Antonine I (Keppe 1981, fig 28, no 98); Inveresk: phase 2, ie Antonine I (Thomas 1988, fiche 1: F6: 1, 4, 47); Strageath: an almost complete, worn and riveted mortarium; in the destruction layer of Antonine II (Frere & Wilkes 1989, 242, no 20); Chelsm:
ford: context dated AD 120/5-160/75 (Going 1987, 100, 47.8).
2. S140-141, 153 & 160 (Hull 1963, fig 60, no 37): Springhead, Kent: reported to be from an Antonine deposit.
5. Two herringbone-type stamps, including one possibly from the
same die as Hull 1963, figure 60, no 33, are recorded from
Chelsmford: context dated AD 120/5-160/75 (Going 1987, 100, 47.9 & 47.10). A third, fragmentary stamp, 47.11, is published
as from a layer dated AD 90-120/5, but C J Going informs me
that it was very much on the surface of this context and likely
to have trodden in later, and would so belong to the same
phase as 47.9 and 47.10. This would otherwise have been the
earliest published date for any Colchester herringbone stamp.
6. Other Colchester mortaria, most of which would have had
herringbone stamps, from stratified contexts at Inveresk:
RR phase 1, said to pre-date period Antonine I-3 mortaria, unfortunately not published (fiche 1:F8: 1, 336; 1, 338; 1, 358); RR phase 2, Antonine I — fiche 1:F6-F8: 1, 43; 1, 44; 1, 260; 1, 322; 1, 325; 1, 354; 1, 357; and 1, 359; RR phase 3/4, Antonine II — fiche 1:F8-10: 1, 34; 1, 35; 1, 40; 1, 42; 1, 45; 1, 49; 1, 54; 1, 261; 1, 263; and 1, 336 in. Thomas 1988. (1, 49 & 1, 354 are collared and were never stamped.)
7. The rim-profiles used by the Colchester herringbone potters
are mostly flanged (ie Hull 1963, fig 68, nos 1-17). Vertical-
sided or near well-sided ones (ie ibid, forms 501 & 498-9) are
exceptional and only five have been recorded:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hull stamp-type</th>
<th>28</th>
<th>30</th>
<th>31</th>
<th>37</th>
<th>33</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Their primary markets, in south-eastern England and in Scotland/ north-eastern England, are just as clearly defined now, with all the added data available, as they were in 1963 when a note on their
distribution was first published (Hull 1963, 114-16). The evidence
from Scotland indicates that these mortaria were in use throughout
the occupation. Their total production undoubtedly lay within the
period AD 130-70. As this production appears to be linked by what-
ever means with army consumption, it may be that production began
much nearer to AD 140 and may have ended well before AD 170.

Some contemporaneity with some of the named Colchester potters
is attested by the occurrence of a herringbone stamp (ibid, fig 60,
no 27) alongside a stamp of Messor on four mortaria (see Messor,
S68-86). This means that this herringbone stamp either belonged to
Messor or that he shared a workshop with the potter who used it.
There is a growing number of examples of two potters apparently
working together, so this may be the more likely explanation.
Significantly, Messor is the only named Colchester potter whose
mortaria have been recorded from Scotland (Cadder and Camelon,
unpublished). Hull also implies that a herringbone stamp
(ibid, fig 60, no 28) occurred with a stamp of Dubitatus; he would be
contemporary with the use of the herringbone stamps but it needs
verification as the example has not been seen and Hull's reference
is not as full as the parallel reference to Messor.

General discussion of the stamped mortaria

([See summary table on p 210])

[Table 4.7]

The 201 stamped mortaria recorded from the excavations of
1971-86 fall into three distinct groups: 14 are imports, 22 from the
potteries south of Verulamium and the rest (165) were, with one possible exception (TZ S152), made in Col-
chester. A few new potters and new dies have been added
to the total already known for the potters at Colchester; these additions have not changed the picture much but they have clarified it. They include almost all the previously
recorded Colchester potters who stamped their products.

The Colchester potters also fall into three fairly well-defined
groups, based on the dating evidence available and the
rim-forms used. These groupings are for purposes of
assessment only; any evidence for individual potters working
Together is indicated in the catalogue.

Group i — AD 60-90/100
With the possible exception of Sex. Valerius lus(tus?), it consists of potters who began production in the sixties; more evidence for the cessation of production is needed
but, with the same exception, all are likely to have ceased before AD 100, and AD 90 could well be a better terminal
date. It includes the highest number of named potters in any
of the groups and only three migrants, Albinus, Sex. Valerius lus(tus?) and perhaps Aprilis.

Group ii — AD 80-100-130
This group overlaps in date with Group i, but consists only of
potters who began work about or later than AD 80. It includes at least three migrants (G. Attius Marinus, TMH and Viator). The total number of mortaria for this grouping is
boosted by the nine mortaria of Vebrus, eight of which were
associated with his kiln.

Group iii — AD 130-180
There is some evidence of continuity of style between the
work of Groups i and ii, but the potters in Group iii worked in
a markedly different tradition, which may well have come from
somewhere else, probably on the Continent. This group can, itself, be divided into two:

iiia — four named potters (with at least one other, Titus, not
represented in this sample), plus those who used herring-
bone stamps; all were working within the period AD 130/
140-160/170; and

iiib — a group of five named potters (plus Acceptus, not in
this sample) who probably began work about AD 160, Martinus perhaps beginning earlier than the rest. Interestingly,
Cunopectus was one of the Colchester potters who made
colour-coated ware and samian. Mortaria were probably made
at Colchester from the conquest but they were first stamped either immediately before the Boudican
rebolt or more probably immediately after it. The practice
continued until some time near the end of the 2nd century.
The stamped mortaria

It is likely that most, if not all, mortaria made at Colchester were stamped during the periods AD 60-100 and AD 130-70 and probably in the intervening period. Once the practice began to be discontinued there could well have been an overlap in production of stamped and unstamped mortaria.

The two periods, AD 60-90 and AD 130-70, were the periods of most intensive production and of the most extensive sale outside East Anglia. Unless unstamped mortaria were also being produced, production c AD 90-130 was on a very small scale. The potters who can be dated within the period AD 90/100-130, even if old finds are included, can make up only a less well-defined, less productive and almost nebulous third group starting in the Flavian-Trajanic period and going on to c AD 130. It is no accident that they include the highest number of migrants: G. Attius Marinus, TMH and Viator, the only three potters in this intermediate group who had any market outside East Anglia. These three are all known mainly for mortaria made after leaving Colchester to work elsewhere, though it is interesting that they are also the only ones in this grouping who had any success outside East Anglia while they were still at Colchester. (This assumes that the Colchester Viator is to be equated with the Viator who worked in the lower Nene Valley; the Colchester Viator would otherwise be of minimal importance: see TZ S123-124.)

There are obvious factors, which could account for a decline in the importance of named potters AD 90-130: a) possible production of unstamped mortaria in this period, and b) competition from the Verulamium region, though this sample shows little.

If these factors have been correctly understood (see below), then an explanation of why the potters of AD 60-90/100 had any greater importance than those who succeeded them is perhaps called for. The 1st-century Colchester potters, who were stamping their mortaria, were fairly numerous and the large quantity of their mortaria found in the vicinity of Colchester (61 in this sample alone) amply demonstrates their importance locally in part of the period AD 60-90/100. A few of them sold some mortaria outside the Essex and Suffolk area, but they never became serious rivals of the potters in the Verulamium region. Mortaria, even stamped ones, cannot usually be dated closely enough to check such details but it is possible that c AD 60-70 the Colchester potters were selling as many mortaria outside Colchester as the potters in the Verulamium region were selling outside Verulamium.

That is to say, there may not have been much obvious difference in the importance of the two industries at this time. However, there was one difference in that Colchester, by its position on the coast, especially in the southerly area of Britain, was much more susceptible than Verulamium to imports from northern France (TZ S1-13). In this sample, the stamped imports from all pre-Flavian and Flavian sources amount to fourteen, thirteen of them from northern France and one from an unusual source, perhaps Baetica. In Frere’s excavations at Verulamium only two (2.98%) of the 67 stamped mortaria of similar date were from outside the Verulamium region; these were from overseas, one of them

Table 4.7 Summary of the potters represented by the stamps on the mortaria from the Colchester excavations of 1971-86. [Pages 209-211]

Note:
These groupings are for assessment purposes only; any evidence for potters working together is in the report on the stamps for individual potters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Potter</th>
<th>Date AD</th>
<th>no of mortaria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Continental imports —</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern France</td>
<td>G. Val. Se</td>
<td>50-85</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lucigenus II</td>
<td>65-100</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G. Val. Escuresius</td>
<td>60-90</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G. Val. Veranius</td>
<td>65-100</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?Spain</td>
<td>Lesbius</td>
<td>50-80</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British sources outside Colchester —</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verulamium region</td>
<td>Daetius</td>
<td>55-75</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(migrant)</td>
<td>Albinus</td>
<td>60-90</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Devatus</td>
<td>60-90</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Doidius</td>
<td>70-100</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Raimbous</td>
<td>60-90</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secundius</td>
<td>60-90</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solius</td>
<td>60-90</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Matugenius</td>
<td>80-125</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Melus</td>
<td>90-135</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adabdc?</td>
<td>80-120</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colchester —</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group i (migrant)</td>
<td>Albinus</td>
<td>60-70</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aprilis</td>
<td>60-100</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. Herme(s)</td>
<td>60-100</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cinio</td>
<td>60-100</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Doccas</td>
<td>60-100</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dial</td>
<td>60-100</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Severus</td>
<td>70-100</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>So(t)</td>
<td>80-100</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sex. Val. C etc</td>
<td>60-100</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sex. Val. ludius (?)</td>
<td>70-100</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sex. Val. Salumnus</td>
<td>60-90</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sex. Val. Saetr</td>
<td>60-100</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sex. Valerius</td>
<td>60-90</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sex?</td>
<td>60-100</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sex. Val. Virna (ns?)</td>
<td>60-90</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td>60-100</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group ii (migrant)</td>
<td>G. Attius marinus</td>
<td>60-100</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gne-</td>
<td>90-120?</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TMH</td>
<td>90-130</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marcinus</td>
<td>80-110</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tuta</td>
<td>80-110</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8 from kiln)</td>
<td>Vebrus?</td>
<td>80-110</td>
<td>8 from kiln + 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(migrant?)</td>
<td>Viator</td>
<td>80-110</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S28/S29</td>
<td>90-130?</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S127/S128</td>
<td>90-130?</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Atncus</td>
<td>100-140</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group iii</td>
<td>Dubitatus</td>
<td>130-160/170</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marinus</td>
<td>130-160/170</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Messor</td>
<td>130-160/170</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>?Maurilius</td>
<td>120-150?</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Harringbone pots</td>
<td>130-170</td>
<td>36*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group iib (528-533)</td>
<td>Amninus</td>
<td>160/170-180</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Curopeclus</td>
<td>150/160-180</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marinus</td>
<td>150/160-180</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regalis</td>
<td>160-180</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Virils</td>
<td>160-180</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trademarck</td>
<td>170-210</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of stamped mortaria Group ii</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of stamped mortaria made at Colchester, AD 60-180+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* S152 possibly made at Brampton rather than Colchester.
from an unusual source. None was from the Colchester potteries. In contrast, at Colchester the total of 95 stamped mortaria of AD 60-90/100 includes 33 (34.73%) not made at Colchester, 14 (14.73%) being imported and 19 (20%) made in the Verulamium region.

The Verulamium potters probably began to establish their lead over Colchester in the seventies but they were then, whatever means, able to take advantage of the new, mostly military markets opened up by the Agricolan advances. It must, therefore, have rapidly become clear in the eighties that the industry in the Verulamium region had taken off and become province-wide. That at Colchester remained a local, or at best, a regional industry of limited importance. At least one potter, Albinus, had moved to the Verulamium region before AD 65. Why he should have moved then is not clear, but the reasons for movement away from Colchester in the later years of the 1st century and the early years of the 2nd century are eminently clear. There are 22 stamped mortaria made in the Verulamium region in this sample, three of which could well be later than AD 90 and there are many which could be later than AD 80. In the large sample of stamped mortaria from Verulamium (published in Freer 1972 and 1984), there is only one, made in the period c AD 90-130, which is attributable to a Colchester workshop, and that, interestingly, is a stamp of the migrant TMH. All other stamped mortaria from both sites support these conclusions, but without refined dating it is not possible to say at what point the Verulamium potters began seriously to infiltrate the Colchester market.

Potters working at Colchester c AD 80-90 would be aware of the burgeoning developments in the pottery industry in the Verulamium region; the number of Verulamium region mortaria being sold in Colchester itself must have been increasing over the years and it would be impossible for the potters to be unaware of this competition or of the better opportunities for potters working in the Verulamium region. Anyone starting to produce mortaria c AD 90 or later was no doubt at a much greater disadvantage than those who began earlier. This sample has produced undeniably fewer mortaria made and stamped in Colchester in the period AD 90-130 than for earlier and later periods.

If these excavations produced as much coarse ware for this period as for others, then the most obvious possibility would be that unstamped mortaria were being made. A large sample of mortaria from the excavations of 1971-86 was briefly studied but only examination of all the unstamped mortaria could provide a conclusive answer. It can only be said that nothing has been observed which would suggest that unstamped mortaria were being produced on any greater scale than might have been so earlier or later. It seems much more probable that the competition from the Verulamium region was so great by about AD 80-90 that mortaria were now being produced at Colchester by potters who were working on a very small scale for a strictly local market; Verulamium region potters were supplying the rest. Macrinus, the star of this group, with ten mortaria from these excavations, is unknown outside Essex and Suffolk and only three mortaria of his had previously been recorded from Colchester.

Events in the period AD 130/140-170, when the third group of potters were active, provide an interesting contrast to those in the 1st and early 2nd centuries. Their tradition, in rim-forms, spouts, type of stamp etc, not only shows no link with that of their predecessors but appears to be alien, and since there is no link with any industry elsewhere in Britain, Continental origin might be suspected. The potters can be roughly divided into two sub-groups, the relatively earlier potters (iiia) who established this phase of the industry at Colchester, and those (iiib) who began working c AD 160.

Without examination of all unstamped sherds from the excavations, it is not possible to be certain that all the earliest mortaria produced in this industry were stamped but there is no evidence available to suggest that they were not, unless it is the relative shortage of stamps at Colchester for the period AD 90-130/140. Although I have given an initial date of AD 130 for Group iiia, there is no certain evidence that they were at work much before AD 140.

It is probably safe to say that they would have had only a regional pottery of no great distinction if the army had not advanced into Scotland and established the Antonine Wall. By far the most important mortaria in Group iiia are those stamped only with 'herringbone-type stamps'; the more important of these stamps undoubtedly belong to the earlier phase in the industry. They appear in Scotland throughout the occupation. A glance at excavation reports for Inveresk (Thomas 1988) and Rough Castle (Maclvor et al 1978-80) illustrates the high proportion of mortaria from this pottery which can be expected on sites in the eastern half of Scotland. They are also present at sites in north-eastern England; the numbers involved, and their distribution, demonstrate that they were being shipped up the coast in quantity and that the army was the main customer, however the trade was organised. There was also a local regional industry extending over south-east England. We do not know why 'herringbone-type stamps were used but they vastly outnumber the namestamps, and it is the distribution of these 'herringbone trademarks' which proves the importance of the industry, certainly not that of the name-stamps. Dubitatus and Messor are two of the named potters who belong to the early phase; neither is of great importance and perhaps the most interesting fact about these two is that a few instances have been recorded of their stamps being impressed alongside herringbone-type stamps. This suggests either that they had 'herringbone dies' or that they shared workshops with potters who had them. There are now a few examples elsewhere of two potters stamping the same mortarium.

Messor was the only 2nd-century Colchester potter using a namestamp to get any mortaria (two examples) into Scotland, and his mortarium at Camelon is a unique bi-faced type, which must belong to the latest part of his production. It may be that his activity began after the 'herringbone potters were already established. Although one may speculate, the names of the potters who owned 'herringbone dies cannot be determined.

The second wave of the Group iii potters came around AD 160. The 'herringbone potters may still have been working. The new potters have modest distributions; Martinus and Regalis managed to sell some mortaria in north-east England at Corbridge, South Shields and York but no mortaria of the Group iiib potters have been noted in Scotland. Although they continued working in the same tradition as Group iiia, they introduced some new, sometimes quite distinctive, forms. At least two of these potters, Acceptus (not represented in this sample) and Cunopectus, made both colour-coated and samian ware.

Martinus appears to have been the most important of these named potters and may perhaps have started marginally earlier than the others. Martinus and Regalis have the widest distributions, and Regalis is known to have opened a workshop at Ellingham in Norfolk (Hartley & Gurney 1997); most of his Norfolk distribution will be from there but his mortarium at South Shields could well be from Colchester. The potters who appear to be the latest in this group, Acceptus, Amminus, Virilius, and two trademark potters (not 'herringbone') have the most restricted distributions.
5: Fine wares

The order in which the fine wares are described in this chapter is as follows:

Terra nigra-type wares (UR) — p 212
Stamps on Gallo-Belgic and related wares — p 217
Lyon colour-coated ware (EB) — p 227
Other fine colour-coated wares, mostly white/buff (EZ) — p 228
Early Colchester colour-coated ware (EC) — p 233
Pompeian-red wares (CS) — p 238
Eggshell wares (CW) — p 242
Glazed ware (SM) — p 242
Mica-gilt wares (ON) — p 245
Marbled wares (EE) — p 251
Fine oxidised wares (DZ) — p 253
Four colour-coated fabrics separated by ICP spectrometry (CCW1-4) — p 262
Colchester red colour-coated, roughcast ware (CB) — p 264
Colchester and other red colour-coated wares, except CB (CR) — p 266
Central Gaulish and ‘Rhenish-type’ fine colour-coated wares (CL) — p 274
Nene Valley colour-coated ware (EA) — p 278
White-slipped fine wares and parchment wares (MQ) — p 287
Brown colour-coated ware, including Drag form 38 bowls (MR) — p 294
Oxidised Hadham wares (CH) — p 297
Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated wares (MP) — p 304

Terra nigra-type wares (UR)

[Fig 5.1-5.4, CD-ROM Tables 5.1-5.2]

Previous studies of terra nigra and imitations can be found in the reports on Gallo-Belgic wares at Sheepen (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 202-213, 226-7 & 237-41 & pis 45-50, 53 & 57-8, and Rigby 1985).

This category also includes imitations of terra nigra, and some vessels which are very doubtfully associated with the terra nigra tradition (eg Types 51 & 54). Imitations of terra nigra were made at Colchester in kilns 34 and 35 (Niblett 1985, 51), and, elsewhere in East Anglia, at Ardleigh (Swan 1984, 268), at Wherstead, near Ipswich (pers comm Judith Plouviez, 1990), at Grimstone End, Pakenham (klin 140 — Smedley & Owles 1964, 71 & fig 7, i), at West Stow (West 1952, 49-50 & fig 12, nos 6a-d; & 1990, 80 & figs 58-9, nos 225-34), and at Normangate Field (Perrin & Webster 1990, fig 9, nos 136-7 & fig 16, no 283).

Fabrics

The fabrics are described in some detail in the report on the stamps by V Rigby, and the encoded descriptions below are in accordance with her classification. Unfortunately quantifications are by types rather than by fabrics, so it is not at present possible to compare the amounts of imported TN with imitations.

Catalogue

Additional encoded details

1) Fabric:
   A pale buff or white fabric with polished black surface (stamps GBW)

2) Base (applies only to dishes/platters):
   F flat base
   H high basal kick
   L low or medium basal kick
   G glaft
   N internal scribed lines
   R internal rouletting
   S stamp (on inside)
   T external rouletting
   V stamp (on underside)
   Z other decoration

8 Type uncertain
   recorded examples: 2; average diameter: 190 mm
   1 BKC J184 Gp 20 .18e C
   2 1 BKC J184 Gp 20 .18e C

9 Type uncertain
   recorded examples: 2; average diameter: 135 mm
   1 1.81 G4302 Gp 16 .07e B
   2 LWC K501 Gp 9 .05e C

12 Cam 7
   recorded examples: 2; average diameter: 260 mm
   1 BKC V78 Gp 20 .07e F

14 Cam 8 or 24: with ridge at bottom inside of rim
   recorded examples: 57; average diameter: 174 mm
   6 SHPN U/S Gp 20 .23e A
   7 BKC D34 Gp 20 .05e C
   8 GBS A1613 Gp 3 .27e C
   9 1.81 B1596 Gp 5 .18e L
   10 1.81 EB99 Gp 4 .25e CLS
   Stamp LTC 2.
   11 GBS A2101 Gp 3 .19e CLS
   12 GBS A2566 Gp 4 .36e CLS
   Stamp LTC 23.
   13 BKC E1065 Gp 4 .17e C

15 Cam 8/24
   recorded examples: 18; average diameter: 179 mm
   14 BKC T342 Gp 5 .30e CF
   15 BKC T590 Gp 5 .54e CLS
   16 BKC T2 Gp 5 .10e CLS

17 Cam 8/24
   recorded examples: 4; average diameter: 215 mm
   17 LWC J951 Gp 4 .09e DF
   18 BKC V738 Gp 8 .12e B

18 Cam 8/24
   recorded examples: 1; average diameter: 190 mm
   19 BKC J435 Gp 14 .21e CLS
   Stamp LTC 41.
Chapter 5: fine wares

Fig 5.1 Terra nigra-type wares (UR): nos 1-40. 1:4. (Pages 212 & 215-16)
Terra nigra-type wares (UR)

Fig 5.2  Terra nigra-type wares (UR): nos 41-73. 1:4. [Pages 216-17]

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Chapter 5: fine wares

Fig 5.3 Terra nigra-type wares (UR): nos 74-101. 1:4. [Page 217]

20 Cam 12
recorded examples: 6; average diameter: 194 mm
20  BKC V63  Gp 14  .06e  CF
21  BKC K25  Gp 20  .05e  A
22  SHPN U/S  Gp 20  .04e  A

22 Cam 13
recorded examples: 2; average diameter: 160 mm
23  SHPN U/S  Gp 20  AF

24 Cam 14
recorded examples: 166; average diameter: 203 mm
24  MRC 59  Gp 20  .27e  CLS
25  BKC T131  Gp 5  .07e  C
26  BKC T333  Gp 20  .03e  C
27  1.81 E1670  Gp 4  .31e  CLR
28  GBS A554  Gp 9  .37e  CLS
    Stamp LTC 82.
29  1.81 C318  Gp 5  .41e  CHS
    Stamp LTC 48.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Gp</th>
<th>Diameter (mm)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Cam 28A, B or C: Cam 14, but with hooked rim, or with no ledge at bottom inside of rim</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Cam 13/27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Cam 13/27(?) , but with one external groove under rim</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Type uncertain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig 5.4 Terra nigra-type wares (UR): nos 102-116, 118-120, 122-124, 130. 1:4. [Page 217]
### Chapter 5: Fine Wares

#### Cam 58C: Medium/Large Size
- **Recorded Examples:** 4; **Average Diameter:** 97 mm
- **56 Cam 58C:**
  - 103 SHPN U/S Gp 20 .20e AFS
  - 104 BKC E1053 Gp 5 .15e A
  - 105 SHPN U/S Gp 20 .57e BS

#### Cam 58, Small Size
- **Recorded Examples:** 7; **Average Diameter:** 125 mm
- **57 Cam 58, Small Size:**
  - 102 SHPN U/S Gp 20 .25e B
  - 106 SHPN U/S Gp 20 .07e B
  - 107 1.81 E1122 Gp 4 .09e C

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**Stamps on Gallo-Belgic and Related Wares**

[Figs 5.5-5.6, Tables 5.3-5.5]

*by V Rigby*

Three separate lists of potters’ stamps have been prepared, comprising:

1. **Gallo-Belgic Imports (GBW)** — platters and cups in *terra nigra* (TN) and *terra rubra* (TR), as defined in Rigby 1973 and used in all subsequent publications.
2. **Likely Imports from Unknown Sources in Northern Gaul and Germany,** including:
   - a) *Eggshell terra nigra* (Y)
   - b) *Mica-Coated Wares* (M)
   - c) *Painted Wares* (P)
3. **Local and Traded Roman Coarse Wares (LTC).**

Where applicable the lists have been divided into subsections according to the type of die:

1. **Name Stamps** — recognisable names, arranged alphabetically
2. **Copies** — illiterate attempts to copy names, arranged by motif and style, simple to complex
3. **Marks** — a selection of letters used as motifs
4. **Pattern Stamps** — decorative motifs.

Standardised recording methods have been used throughout. The information in abbreviated form includes the reading and interpretation of the stamp, identification of the potter, vessel-form and fabric. Unless stated otherwise, a stamp is assumed to be a rectangular, positive impression, without border and reading from left to right. The initial
Stamps on Gallo-Belgic and related wares

recording of the vessel-form used the typology published in *Camulodunum* (Hawkes & Hull 1947); the new typology of the current volume has been added.

**Glossary**

retrograde a stamp or individual letter reads from right to left.

inverted a single-line or double-line stamp, part of which is always inverted however the stamp is held.

Potter’s die code

initial number specific spelling of the die name

central letter die-style/cut-out

final number die number in an individual potter’s sequence of dies.

Provenance and recording codes

*Camulodunum* plus number indicates a stamp published in *Camulodunum* (Hawkes & Hull 1947).

*Camulodunum* plus combination of letters and numbers refers to the unpublished stamp from the excavations 1930-39: CS — gives the year of excavation BS — gives the stamp number.

**Note:** the stamps are stored in Colchester Museum according to fabric and site. They have been given separate series of stamp numbers (identified in the catalogue by the prefix S) for each of the fabrics (ie UR, DZ and GX). The numbers which follow fabric codes in the stamps catalogue below are the vessel numbers in the fabric catalogues.

**Gallo-Belgic imports** (GBW)

The fabric definitions are the same as those published in the Sheepen report (Rigby 1985, microfiche 1: D12-13). In all, over 500 stamps have been recorded at Sheepen, and since the majority have been published in *Camulodunum* and the Sheepen report, this list is confined to stamps from excavations undertaken between 1971 and 1986.

Only six stamps were recovered, and three of these were made by dies already represented at Sheepen, GBW 1-2 and GBW 4. Four are on *terra nigra* and one on *terra rubra* which is reasonably typical of the Claudio-Neronian period, but three are on cups and only two on platters, when, typically, platters known to have been in use fn the pre-Claudian period.

**i) Name stamps**

GBW 1 YILLO — Julliis die 3G6.

SHPN U/S UR Type 56 UR 105/S8

Central; 1 burnished circle; TN; cup Cam 56 (Fig 5.5).

There are three examples from the closely related 3G5 and 3G6 dies at Sheepen, and one in the rich cremation burial at Snailwell, Cambridgeshire, all on cups Cam 56 (UR 56) in TN. The concentration of the G-style dies at Sheepen may indicate that high-quality TN vessels were manufactured here; however, if this premise is taken to its logical conclusion, production began in the late Augustan period with large-scale export to the Roman army stationed on the Rhine and in Germany (Rigby 1981, 48). Although no convincing dies of Julliis are represented in the Marne-Vesle potteries, this is still the most plausible production centre. The Snailwell burial dates to the period c AD 25-50 (Lethbridge 1953).

GBW 2 SOBRIN or SORRIN or SOVRIN — Sovrini die 1A1

SHPN U/S UR Type 14c UR S37

Central; 1 bordered rouletted wreath; TN; platter Cam 8 (Fig 5.5).

The reading is still uncertain on all examples of this die found at Sheepen (2) and Silchester (1). All are on small platters, one certainly, and two possibly Cam 8 in TN (UR 14). The source is unknown but could be the Marne-Vesle potteries. The production of the platters Cam 8 implies that the potter was working c AD 25-65.

**GBW 3**

...IO — potter and die not identified

GBS A804 UR Type 44c UR S21

Central; 1 burnished circle; TN; platter Cam 16 (Fig 5.5).

Imported; source unknown; manufactured c AD 25-65 if the platter is anything other than Cam 16 (UR 44). If the platter is Cam 16 (UR 44) then the platter was produced c AD 50-85.

**ii) Mark**

**GBW 4**

IV — bordered

SHPN U/S UR Type 56 UR 103/S7

Central; no centring decoration; TN; cup Cam 56(s) (Fig 5.5).

A common mark at Sheepen where five examples on TN and one on TR have been recorded, all on cups. The source is unknown, but could be the Marne-Vesle potteries. Manufactured c AD 40-65.

**GBW 5**

square pattern motif

GBS A U/S DZ Type 21 DZ 24/S1

Central; no centring decoration; TR1(i); cup Cam 56(s) (Fig 5.5).

No other stamps from this particular die have been recorded although there is a similar motif on a TN cup Cam 56 at Sheepen (Hawkes & Hull 1947, pl 48, 222). Source unknown, but could be the Marne-Vesle potteries. Manufactured c AD 40-65.

**GBW 6**

BELI/V — Bellius

BKC T339 UR S11 (not illustrated)

(To be reported on by V Rigby at a later date.)

**Likely imports from unknown sources in Northern Gaul and Germany**

a) *Eggshell TN* (*Y*)

Eggshell vessels are generally no more than 2 mm thick, except at offsets, carinations, or at the base. The fabrics are fine-grained and even-textured with no inclusions visible in the hard specimens. The core and surfaces can be the same, or different, and vary from burned black to partially oxidised red-brown. The inner surface is unfinished, the outer has a more or less even glossy finish.

i) **Name stamps**

Y1 JINGERV — ? INGENV, Ingenus die 2B1

GBS B622 unusual base UR 515

Underside of base, parallel to diameter; black ware with highly burnished finish; closed form with footing (Fig 5.5).

This is the first occasion on which the name Ingenus has occurred on Eggshell TN; previously recorded instances, at Colchester (Camulodunum 89) and Bingen, were on platters in TN and TR respectively. Although the name is the same, the spelling and die-style of these two dies are different, which may indicate that two different potters of the same name were working in different areas of northern Gaul. This is only the third time that the same name has been identified on both G-B wares and Eggshell TN; in all three cases, the spellings and die-styles are mutually exclusive. Imported c AD 60-90.

Y2 RICICIOS or RICICDOS — Riciccios die 1A1

1.81 E890 UR Type 85c UR S10

Central; 1 incised circle; slightly micaeous black ware; open form, cup or bowl, with footing (Fig 5.5).

Possibly a local product rather than an import, but presumably manufactured in the Flavian period.
Chapter 5: fine wares

Y3 VIIRICO or VIIRICVS — uncertain reading, ?Verecos die 1A1
Colchester Museum 890.13; Rigby Y1

Underside of base, radial; orange core with dark grey surfaces; pear-shaped peaked beaker (not illustrated). Similar to a stamp found at Canterbury, also on Eggshell TN.

ii) Pattern stamps

Y4 bordered pattern
1.81 M422 GX Type 11 GX 23/51
Underside of base, radial; dark grey ware, burnished finish; carinated beaker, Cam 120 (in Chapter 6; see Fig 6.52, no 23).

Y5 bordered pattern — from the same die as Y4
X 206 GX Type 125 GX 425/S2
Underside of base, radial; dark grey-black ware, burnished finish; pear-shaped necked beaker, cf Y3 (in Chapter 6; see Fig 6.67, no 425).

Although two forms are represented, all three vessels (of Y3, Y4 and Y5) are clearly from the same source. They could well be local products, for the positioning of the stamp radially on the underside of the base has not been recorded elsewhere in Britain or on the Continent. Stamps on Eggshell TN have been found at the potteries of Bavai (Nord) and Vaucrall (Aisne). Other production centres were perhaps located elsewhere in northern Gaul and the lower Rhine-land. No stamps have been recovered from the known Gallo-Belgic potteries in the Marne-Vesle or Moselle valleys, eg Thuisy, Courmelois, and Trier, while detailed study of the potters' stamps has found no overlap between Gallo-Belgic wares and Eggshell TN.

Finds of the imported versions of the carinated and necked beaker forms are concentrated at Neronian military sites like Exeter, Usk, Cirencester, Ilkley and York, while none has been found in a pre-Claudian context, so that they were current in Britain in the period AD 55-90. The vessels from Sheepen are sufficiently thinly-walled and well made to qualify as Eggshell products, so there seems to be no reason to presume that they would be later. The carinated form was widely copied in the south-east by potters producing sand-tempered coarse wares, so that the form continued to be made in this type of fabric. The necked form was also copied in the south-east by potters producing sandy fabric vessels, but not to the same extent. The group as a whole seems to be no reason to presume that they would be later. The carinated form was widely copied in the south-east by potters producing sand-tempered coarse wares, so that the form continued to be made in this type of fabric. The necked form was also copied in the south-east by potters producing sandy fabric vessels, but not to the same extent. The group as a whole seems to be no reason to presume that they would be later.

P1 ESS 38 ON Type 3h
Central; - ; fine micaceous ware oxidised to orange with burnished finish. Decorated with circles of matt red paint; dish or bowl. Possibly local, Flavian or Flavian-Trajanic (not illustrated).

The fabric is very similar to that used for the mica-coated ware, M1.

ii) Illegible stamp

P2 uncertain impression, possibly from the same ‘Copy’ die as LTC 27-30
This was a chance find submitted by a local inhabitant of Colchester.

Local and traded Roman coarse wares (LTC)
[Tables 5.3-5.5]

A total of 82 stamps has been recorded; 43 of these are from excavations undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust between 1971 and 1986. Two in the British Museum, and the remainder in Colchester Museum, were accessed by the museums prior to 1971. The majority of the last group were found during the excavations of the 1930s and so some have already been published in Camulodunum. A small but significant number are in the Taylor and Joslin collections, and were found in fairly rich cremation burials which provide some useful dating evidence.

The fabrics have been roughly grouped according to tempering agent and texture on the assumption that similar appearance is due to the use of similar materials and processes, so that fabric groups may therefore derive from geographically and chronologically related production centres. Study of the dies has shown that this approach is too simplistic, for the same die can be represented on fabrics in two or more groupings. Of the 82 recorded stamped vessels, seven had been oxidised, over 50 reduced, and ten had been deliberately ‘turned’ in a smoky reducing atmosphere to produce a glossy black finish. Most appear to have been kiln-fired.

The fabric groupings are:

Smooth ware — this is very fine-grained and dense, smooth in the fracture, and with a soapy smooth surface finish. Only minor mica inclusions are visible in the hard specimen. Products of the West Stow pottery, Suffolk fall into this group, and while only one example (LTC 52) can definitely be attributed to this source, nine others are likely products of the West Stow pottery (LTC 53-55, 57, 59 & 60-63) (Rigby 1990).

Fine sandy ware — this has a fine matrix with even-textured fine quartz sand temper. In the hard specimen it varies from non-micaceous to micaceous, although with the exception of a single vessel, LTC 7 (which is highly micaceous and has therefore been separated out of the group), mica is not particularly prominent. The group has been subdivided, sub-group A being fairly homogeneous in both fabric and form. It includes the more micaceous versions, and is notable for the particularly close copies of imported Gallo-Belgic platter forms, Cam 8 (UR Type 14) and Cam 16 (UR Type 44).

Fine sandy ware A — this resembles Baldoeck fabric 7, which is equally common at Skeleton Green/Braughing, and hence is considered to have been produced on a large scale by a pottery, or related potteries, local to these Roman settlements, with the Hadham area as a likely location (Rigby 1986, 262).
Local and traded Roman coarse wares

Micaceous ware — this is a single example; basically a fine sandy ware, but with a very high mica content.

White-slippered ware — the basic fabric falls within the description of fine sandy ware, but a thin, matt, white slip had been applied to the outer surface of one example, LTC 74. At Baldock and Skeleton Green/Braughing, white and also grey-black slipped versions of fabric 7 were fairly common. Such finishes are also characteristic of products of the Highgate and Verulamium region potteries, in the late 1st and 2nd centuries AD.

Sandy ware — this includes coarser textured fabrics than fine sandy ware, with visible white quartz inclusions in the hard specimens.

White grog-tempered ware — the basic fabric appears to fall within the definition of fine sandy ware, but a considerable quantity of pure clay inclusions had been added. In a reducing atmosphere they had fired white, and resulted in a grey and white streaked burnished finish.

Black grog-tempered ware — the fabrics have a dense stipple of black argillaceous inclusions, typically less than 2 mm in length. They may be grog, added as a temper, or glauconite, a natural component of Lower Lias clay which outcrops in Essex.

‘Pimply’ ware — this has a fine-grained, dense, smooth matrix, with added quartz sand which produces ‘pimply’ surfaces. Similar to Baldock fabric 17 (Rigby 1986, 265).

The stamp list includes both settlement and cemetery finds, and is by far the longest and most varied in Britain. For example, it is more than twice the length of the combined Londonium and Southwark list, and over five times the length of the lists from civitas capitals like Chichester and Verulamium. In all there are 21 Names, 10 Copies, 32 Marks, 4 Pattern stamps and 15 illegible impressions.

Perhaps the most unexpected aspect is the number of well-cut Name stamps which indicate a high degree of literacy and die-cutting skills. The style and quality of many of these dies is equal to that on imported samian. Since none can be attributed to specific sources, it is not certain whether they are the products of immigrant potteries or are actual imports. Catulusius, Roma, and the abbreviation Ae... are particularly strong candidates here. No other comparable stamp list in Britain can number more than the occasional, usually equivocal Name.

There are 57 more or less legible and recognisable stamps, and 55 dies are represented; four dies occur twice, three dies thrice and one die four times. In fact, four of the repeated dies are Names, two are copies, one is a Mark and one is a Pattern stamp, the latter also impressed alongside a Name. Elsewhere repeated impressions have proved extremely rare.

On no more than five occasions have stamp lists provided evidence for trade in coarse wares. The same dies are represented at Kelvedon and Colchester, Kelvedon and Canterbury, Londinium and Chichester, and West Stow, Brandon and Doncaster respectively. In addition, together the Names Saco..., Cen... and Reditas provide a complex connection around the Humber estuary of Doncaster with Castleford, Templeborough, Old Winteringham, Dragonby and Lincoln. The only vessel which can definitely be attributed to a specific source, LTC 52, proved to have been traded from the West Stow potteries in Suffolk. Nine other stamps may also be from the same source because of their die-style/fabric association (p 221). With the addition of Sheepen, the distribution area of West Stow products within eastern England, north of the Thames is considerably extended. Moreover, Sheepen was an important market.

It is noticeable that the proportions of Names and Marks in the different fabric groupings vary; more names occur on fine sandy wares than on smooth and sandy wares. Table 5.4 demonstrates that all the Marks on smooth wares are bordered, and about two-thirds include spots intermixed with a very limited range of simple motifs — I, V, L and X. The same style characteristics are shared by just over half of the Marks on fine sandy, sandy, and black grog-tempered wares, and they appear to isolate a regional die-style with a distribution extending throughout East Anglia, and including sites as far west as Baldock, Hertfordshire. Given the prevalence of this die-style in eastern Britain, the absence of the spotted and bordered stamps from Londinium and its environs implies that production centres supplying Sheepen held little or no market share in Londinium in the late 1st and 2nd centuries AD.

Only one stamp is definitely on a cup (Table 5.5); the remainder occur on vessels of greater diameter, ie platters, bowls and dishes. There are two main platter forms, both close copies of Gallo-Belgic imports: Cam 8, with complex internal moulding, and Cam 16, a simple convex shape. The prototypes have rather different date ranges, the former was standardised c AD 25 and imported continued until c AD 65, while the latter was not introduced until c AD 50 and continued to be used until c AD 85. One die occurs on both vessel-forms (LTC 27-28), demonstrating that they could be contemporary and made in the same workshops.

Together the two main vessel forms comprise almost one-quarter of the overall total, and over three-quarters of the classifiable vessels, which perhaps indicates that they were manufactured in considerable quantities over a fairly limited period of time. Because they are accurate copies their dates of manufacture should not differ greatly from those of the prototypes, with a range c AD 60-100. There is some conflicting evidence, for a Cam form 9 copy was found in Justinian grave 44 with a jar which cannot pre-date the Antonine period (May 1930, pl 81, 44).

The identification of only one copy of Cam form 14 amongst the classifiable vessels is unexpected. Versions with or without a footing are common in late 1st- and 2nd-century contexts on sites in eastern Britain, and are already common at Sheepen (Hawkes & Hull 1947, forms 24C-27).

Tables 5.3 and 5.4 (p 221) attempt to analyse the die-style of Names and Marks, and associate specific characteristics with the major fabric groupings. All the versions of fine sandy ware have been consolidated into one group. In all but three cases, related stamps fall within the same fabric groupings. The exceptions are not without significance because they may indicate migratory potters, or relocated workshops: ie it may be relevant that some Colchester mortarium potters are considered to have worked elsewhere (K F Hartley; see pp 198 & 210).

### Name stamps

LTC 1 3VAE — Ae., die 1A; an abbreviation, potter’s name unknown

GBS B481 UR unidentified base UR S12

Central; - - ; fine sandy ware A, highly burnished finish. Burnt platter or dish (Fig 5.5).

LTC 2 [ 3V — AE, die 1A

1.81 E899 UR Type 14 UR 10/51

Central; 1 burnished circle; fine sandy reduced ware A, burnished finish, platter Cam 8 copy (not illustrated).

Ae... die 1A. A sophisticated die-style which reads the same when inverted. It suggests the hand of a particularly skilled and literate die-cutter so that a Continental source is perhaps more likely. However, the fabric suggests manufacture in the south-east if not local to Sheepen, and after AD 60.
### Table 5.3 The association of the die-styles of Names with the main groupings in LTC (catalogue numbers are in italics). [Page 220]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Smooth wares</th>
<th>Fine sandy wares</th>
<th>Sandy wares</th>
<th>Black grog-tempered wares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Single-line Names</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no border</td>
<td>15*</td>
<td>16&quot;, 19, 20</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inverted</td>
<td>1&quot;, 2&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retro, and border</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>large letters</td>
<td>10, 21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ligatured</td>
<td>12&quot;, 13&quot;, 14&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uneven-sized letters</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Double-line Names** | | | |
| no border | | 4', 5', 7', 9' | 6 |
| inverted | 3 | | |
| **Total** | 1 | 4 | 1 | |

* with consecutive number indicates same die

### Table 5.4 The association of the die-styles of Marks with the main groupings in LTC (catalogue numbers are in italics). [Page 220]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Smooth wares</th>
<th>Fine sandy wares</th>
<th>Sandy wares</th>
<th>Black grog-tempered wares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Die-style</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-motifs</td>
<td>33-34</td>
<td>32, 35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V-motifs</td>
<td>36-37</td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V-bordered</td>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
<td>46-47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V with spots, bordered</td>
<td></td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mixed motifs</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>40-41</td>
<td>39, 42, 44, 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mixed, bordered</td>
<td>52‡</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mixed, with spots</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mixed, with spots, bordered</td>
<td>55&quot;, 56&quot;, 59</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‡ West Stow product
* with consecutive number indicates same die

### Table 5.5 Incidence of vessel-forms in the main fabric groupings in LTC (catalogue numbers are in italics). [Page 220]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Smooth wares</th>
<th>Fine sandy wares</th>
<th>Sandy wares</th>
<th>Black grog-tempered wares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Platters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cam 8 (UR 14) copies</td>
<td>2, 5, 12, 23, 24, 27, 28, 33, 41, 65, 67, 75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cam 16 (UR 44) copies</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>10, 19, 21, 22, 25, 34, 58, 63, 68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cam 14 (UR 24) copies</td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
<td>42, 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cam 20/28 bowl</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unknown types with footring</td>
<td>3, 15, 52‡-54, 60, 62</td>
<td>1, 4, 7, 13, 14, 26, 30, 31, 66, 69, 71, 73, 74, 79</td>
<td>6, 36, 45, 47, 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unknown types</td>
<td>55, 59</td>
<td>8, 9, 16, 20, 37, 40, 50, 56, 61, 64, 70, 76, 77</td>
<td>32, 35, 38, 39, 44, 45, 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Cups | | | |
| Cam 56 (UR 56) | | | 18 |

| Overall total | 10 | 50 | 16 | 2 |

‡ West Stow product
* with consecutive number indicates same die
Local and traded Roman coarse wares

LTC 3

YA/TIT — Att. die 1A1
GBS A1886 UR Type 60c UR S9
Central; - - ; smooth ware, soapy smooth grey surface finish; cup or oval bowl with footing (Fig 5.5).
Att. — die 1A1. An unusual, square double-line die. The name Attius has been recorded on G-B products, so this could be an abbreviation for such a name, however die-style, fabric, etc are quite different. The smooth, fine-grained fabric suggests the West Stow potteries as a possible source, although the die is not represented there (Rigby 1990).

LTC 4

CIV/LLVSSI — Catullusius or Catullusius die 1A1
1B1 E1489 UR unidentifiable base UR S14
Central; 1 burnished circle; fine sandy reduced ware A; platter or bowl with footing (Fig 5.5).

LTC 5

CIV/LLVSSI — Catullusius or Catullusius die 1A1
BM: 1870, 4-2, 598, Pollexfen Collection
Central; 1 incised circle; fine sandy ware A with yellow-brown burnished finish; platter Cam 8 copy (not illustrated).
No information recorded, but probably from a burial, since a complete vessel.

LTC 6

CIV/LLVSSI — Catullusius or Catullusius die 1A1
Camulodunum CS31 BS70; Rigby X24
Central; - - ; sandy ware, dark grey-black, abraded surfaces; platter (not illustrated).

LTC 7

CIV/LLVSSI — Catullusius or Catullusius die 1A2
Camulodunum 69; Camulodunum CS38 BS5
Originally classified as a G-B import in TR, but actually on a sand-tempered coarse ware.
Central; 1; fine sandy oxidised ware, abraded surfaces; platter (not illustrated).
Catullusius dies 1A1 and 1A2. Four examples are recorded at Sheepen suggesting that the potter may have worked there, or that his products were imported via this settlement. The fabrics show considerable variety in texture and finish despite the close relationship of the dies. The double-line Copies, LTC 22-25, may represent his products were imported via this settlement. The fabrics show considerable variety in texture and finish despite the close relationship of the dies. The double-line Copies, LTC 22-25, may represent attempts to copy the dies of Catullusius.

LTC 8

CV/ — inverted, bordered; potter unknown, Ca... die 1A1
LWC B335 UR unidentifiable base UR S32
Central; 1 burnished circle; fine sandy reduced ware, burnished; platter or dish (Fig 5.5).

LTC 9

FV[...]O[...] — potter unknown, Fu...o... die 1A1
GPS BS64 UR unidentifiable base UR S20
Central; partly overstamped with a rosette pattern stamp from the same die as LTC 67; fine sandy reduced ware A, burnished finish; platter or dish (Fig 5.5).
Fu...o... die 1A1 — the use of a decorative pattern stamp with a potter's name is unique. The fact that the rosette stamp is already represented at Sheepen (LTC 67) may indicate a local source. The fabric-type supports this hypothesis.

LTC 10

LOT — Lot... die 1A1
BKC J449 DZ Type 27 DZ 30
Central; 1 burnished circle; fine sandy oxidised or reduced ware A, burnished inner, matt outer surface, burnt and discoloured; platter Cam 16 copy (not illustrated).
Lot... die 1A1 — uncertain reading, the final letter may be an inverted L, so producing a type of palindrome. The die-style is similar to the much longer stamp LTC 21.

LTC 11

XO/ — retrograde, Nox... 1A1
BKC T456 UR unidentifiable base UR S22
Central; double-bordered notched wreath; black grog-tempered ware; platter (Fig 5.5).
Nox... die 1A1 — the heavily tempered fabric suggests that this is a local pre-Flavian piece.

LTC 12

ROMAE or ROMAE/CFIT — Roma... die 1A1
Camulodunum 126; Camulodunum L172 BS40
Central; 1 incised circle; fine sandy reduced ware A, worn surfaces; platter Cam 8 copy (not illustrated).

LTC 13

ROMAE or ROMAE/CFIT — Roma... die 1A1
Camulodunum 257; Camulodunum CS31 BS27
Central; 2 burnished circles; fine sandy reduced ware A, worn surfaces; platter (not illustrated).

LTC 14

ROMAE or ROMAE/CFIT — Roma... die 1A1
GBS A1973 UR unidentifiable base UR S16
Central; - - ; fine sandy reduced ware; platter or dish (Fig 5.5).
Roma die 1A1 — while the presence of three examples from the same die at Sheepen suggests that production took place here, the name is also recorded in Gaul, at Evreux, Eure, although it is not possible to identify the die from the illustration (David & Blaszkiewicz 1987). The stamp at Evreux may indicate the export of products from Sheepen; Romano-British pottery is not unknown in western Gaul.

LTC 15

SALLICAIF/CFIT or SALLICAIF or SALILLAIF or SALICCAIF — Saliccas die 1A1
IRA 16 UR unidentifiable base UR S23
Central; 1 incised circle; smooth ware, soapy finish, burnt; platter or bowl, very domed (Fig 5.5).
The West Stow potteries could be the source of this piece although no Names stamps have been recorded there (see below LTC 52 etc).

LTC 16

SALLICAIF — Salicca die 1A1
GBS A130 UR unidentifiable base UR S18
Central; - - ; fine sandy reduced ware A; platter or dish (not illustrated).

LTC 17

SALLICAIF — Salicca die 1A1
Colchester Museum: Joslin S57
Central; 1 incised circle; fine sandy reduced ware A; platter Cam 16 copy (not illustrated).
Sallica die 1A1 — although the same die was used for all three stamps, two fabrics are represented; LTC 15 could be a product of the West Stow potteries, but LTC 16-17 appear to come from another source, possibly local to Sheepen.

LTC 18

VITILVS — Vitlus die 1C1
Central; combed circle; fine Sandy oxidised ware, faceted burnished finish; bowl with grooved rim, cf West Stow 229 (not illustrated).
Vitlus die 1C1 — the uneven size and haphazard arrangement of the letters is unusual. The name occurs on G-B platters at Trier and Cologne. The form and fabric of the Trier finds suggest local manufacture in the Claudio-Neronian period. The spelling is the same but the die-styles are different, which may indicate that two different potters of the same name involved.

LTC 19

VO/ — potter and die unknown
Camulodunum CS30 BS8; Rigby X10
Central; - - ; fine sandy reduced ware, worn; platter Cam 16 copy (not illustrated).

LTC 20

[ ] XOT — potter and die unknown
GBS A2337 UR unidentifiable base UR S19
Central; - - ; fine sandy reduced ware; platter or dish (Fig 5.5).

LTC 21

[ ] OT — poor impression, but apparently from the same die as LTC 20
Colchester Museum: Taylor Collection 815, Cremation Burial 4 (see also LTC 27 & 70-71)
Central; 2 incised circles; fine sandy reduced ware, burnished surfaces; platter Cam 16 copy (not illustrated).
The size and shape of the legible letters suggest a connection with LTC 10. All four platters in this burial group, Taylor Burial 4, are very similar, close copies of the imported prototype Cam form 16 in fine sandy reduced wares (LTC 21, 27 & 70-71). Only three dies are represented so that two platters were produced in the same workshop; the remaining two were probably made at the same production centre if not the same workshop. The burial has been dated c AD 40-80, but the initial date is too early, and a date between AD 70 and 90 is more likely (May 1930, 290-91). However, the possibility exists that the burial was considerably later, for one die is also represented in Joslin Grave 44 which dates to the second half of the 2nd century AD.
ii) Copies

LTC 22 CVAIVTO/CIAIVS — reading uncertain, possibly a Name stamp
Camulodunum CS38 BS25; Rigby X17
Central; - ; dark grey, fine sandy reduced ware; platter
?Cam 16 copy (not illustrated).

LTC 23 VIVIII — clear impression but not a recognisable name
GBS A2566 UR Type 14 UR 12/52
Central; 1 burnished circle; fine sandy reduced ware A; platter
Cam 8 copy (Fig 5.5).

LTC 24 VIVIII/VIVII — clear impression, same die as LTC 23
BKC T522 UR unidentifiable base UR S29
Central; - ; fine sandy reduced ware A; platter or dish
(not illustrated).

LTC 25 IAI[ ?IV] — clear impression, very similar to LTC 23/24
Camulodunum 28; Camulodunum CS32 BS11
Central; 1 incised circle; fine sandy reduced ware, burnished finish; platter
?Cam 16 copy (not illustrated).

The dies used for stamps LTC 22-25 may have been attempts to copy the double-line dies of Catullusius, LTC 4-7.

LTC 26 V .V... ,— bordered, clear but fragmentary impression
CPS 776 DZ Type 35c DZ 54
Central; double rouletted wreath; fine sandy oxidised ware, burnished inner and unfinished outer surfaces; platter (not illustrated).

LTC 27 legible impression but indecipherable
Colchester Museum: Taylor Collection 818, Cremation
Burial 4 (see also LTC 21 & 70-71)
Central; 1 incised circle; fine sandy reduced ware A, burnished inner, matt outer surfaces; platter Cam 16 copy (not illustrated).

LTC 28 fragmented impression from the same die as LTC 27
Colchester Museum: Joslin Collection 153, Grave 44,
mid 2nd century (May 1900, pl 81); Rigby X39
Central; 1 incised circle; burnished inner, matt outer surfaces; platter Cam 8 copy (not illustrated).

LTC 29 complete impression from the same die as LTC 27
1.81 G2500 UR Type 44c
Central; 1 incised circle; smooth ware, reduced greyish soapy smooth surfaces; platter Cam 16 copy (not illustrated).

LTC 30 fragmentary impression from the same die as LTC 27
Camulodunum CS34 BS1; Rigby X23
Central; 1 incised circle; smooth ware; platter (not illustrated).

This die is represented at Kelvedon and Chelmsford, Essex on platters in fine-grained, reduced coarse wares, so that a production centre could have been located at or near Sheepeen. Assuming that the group has been correctly recorded, Joslin Grave 44 provides an unexpectedly late date of mid to late 2nd century for a group of products which are such close copies of their imported G-B prototypes. The prototype of the platter in Grave 44 was introduced c AD 25 and continued to be imported until c AD 65, while Cam 16 platters cover a rather later period, c AD 50-85. The large-scale production of sand-tempered, kiln-fired Roman pottery did not develop in Britain until after c AD 60, so at the earliest, the group of vessels represented by LTC 27-30 should have been manufactured in the Flavian period, when knowledge of the detail of the prototypes was still comparatively fresh, and examples extant. However, Joslin Grave 44 includes a lattice jar which can scarcely pre-date the early Antonine period, along with a samian bowl Drag 35/36 of Central Gaulish origin, implying that close copies of G-B imports of 1st-century date were still being made in the mid 2nd century.

LTC 31 fragmented impression
Camulodunum CS36 BS9; Rigby X19
Central; 1 incised circle; Smooth ware, dark grey, worn surfaces; platter or dish (not illustrated).

iii) Marks

LTC 32 IIIIII
Camulodunum 252; Camulodunum CS34 BS2
Central; black grog-tempered ware; grey core and brown burnished surfaces; platter or dish, with footing (not illustrated).

LTC 33 III
Central; - - ; white grog-tempered ware, reduced fabric, heavily tempered with white grits, matt outer and burnished inner surfaces (not illustrated).

LTC 34 III
1.81 B1177 UR Type 44c UR S38
Central; double incised circle; fine sandy reduced ware, faceted burnished finish; platter ?Cam 16 (not illustrated).

LTC 35 III
Camulodunum CS38 BS4; Rigby X7
At least two impressions, centrally placed, at right angles; black grog-tempered ware; grey core with grey-brown burnished surfaces; platter or dish (not illustrated). It is unusual for stamps to be placed cruciform at the centre of the upper surface. There is one example on coarse ware at Needham, Norfolk and one on a TR platter at Colchester (Camulodunum 169).

LTC 36 VVV
1.81 K124 UR unidentifiable base UR 100
Central; 2 burnished circles; sandy reduced ware, burnished upper surface; platter with double incised circles forming footing (not illustrated).

LTC 37 VVV
Camulodunum BS10; Rigby X4
Central; ? ; fine sandy reduced ware A; burnt; platter or dish (not illustrated).

LTC 38 VVV
Colchester Museum 899.31; Rigby X12
Central; 1 incised circle; fine sandy reduced ware A; platter or dish. Probably the same die as LTC 37 (not illustrated).

LTC 39 VVVVV
Camulodunum 253; Colchester Museum 4267.22
Central; ? ; sandy ware, burnt and worn; platter or dish (not illustrated).

LTC 40 IVI
1.81 C232 UR unidentifiable base UR S25
Central; - - ; fine sandy reduced ware A; platter or dish (Fig 5.5).

LTC 41 IV...V — broken and abraded impression
BKC J435 UR Type 18 UR 19
Central; 1 incised circle; fine sandy reduced ware A; platter Cam 8 copy (not illustrated).

LTC 42 IVVV
Camulodunum (no other information); Rigby X22
Central; 1 incised circle; fine sandy reduced ware A, with burnished finish; platter Cam 14 copy (not illustrated).

LTC 43 UIA1
Camulodunum 251; Colchester Museum 367.31
Central; ? ; black grog-tempered ware; grey core with worn brown surfaces; platter Cam 20 (not illustrated).

LTC 44 IVIV
Camulodunum 258; Camulodunum CS35 BS13
Central; 1 incised circle; sandy reduced ware; platter or dish (not illustrated).

LTC 45 XXXXXXXXXX
Colchester Museum 3174.14; Rigby X1
Central; - - ; fine sandy reduced ware; cup or bowl (not illustrated).

LTC 46 VVV — bordered
Camulodunum 255; Colchester Museum 2007.31
Radial and on the exterior; shoulder of jar; black grog-tempered ware; grey core with red-brown burnished surfaces; platter or dish (not illustrated).

LTC 47 VVVVV — bordered, abraded impression
Colchester Museum 5096.25; Rigby X13
Central; 1 rouletted wreath; fine sandy reduced ware A, matt outer, burnished inner surfaces; platter (not illustrated).

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Local and traded Roman coarse wares

The die-style appears to belong to the West Stow style group Ca suggesting that the vessel was made there, or at another related pottery which produced smooth wares (Rigby 1990, 88).

LTC 49 IVIV — bordered
BKC N265 UR unidentifiable base UR S24
Central; - -; sandy reduced ware, dark grey, very abraded surface; platter or dish (Fig 5.5).

LTC 50 XVIV — bordered
BKC V23 UR unidentifiable base UR S31
Central; 2 burnished circles; fine sandy reduced ware A, burnished finish; platter or dish (Fig 5.5).

LTC 51 XI — bordered
1.81 K100 UR unidentifiable base UR S27
Central; 1 double, 1 single and 1 double incised circle, with comb-impressed sunburst around the stamp; black grog-tempered ware, with soapy black finish; platter with moulded footring (Fig 5.5).

LTC 52 M—W—M — bordered
BKC J176 UR unidentifiable base UR S17
Central; - - ; smooth ware, light brown with soapy burnished finish; platter or bowl with moulded footing (Fig 5.5).

A product of the West Stow potteries. West Stow die 16, style group G (Rigby 1990, 89).

LTC 53 VVV — bordered
COC 497 UR unidentifiable base UR S30
Central; - - ; smooth ware, burnt, discoloured and abraded; platter or bowl with moulded footing (Fig 5.5).

This stamp is closely related to West Stow die 19, style group B, and since the original impression is incomplete, it may even be from the same die (Rigby 1990, 88).

LTC 54 \[ — bordered
LWC E127 UR unidentifiable base UR S34
Central; 1 double incised circle; smooth ware, with black grog inclusions, black soapy smooth finish; platter with moulded footing (Fig 5.6).

Similar bordered dies, with double strokes in the zig-zag motif, are represented at Longthorpe, Cambridgeshire and Baldock, Hertfordshire on vessels in dark, smooth wares, which were considered to be products of a pottery in the Nene Valley (Rigby 1987, fig 36, 1).

LTC 55 MM — bordered
GBS B639 UR unidentifiable base UR S15
Central; ? ; smooth ware, burnished finish; platter or dish (Fig 5.6).

Possibly from the West Stow potteries, very similar to West Stow die 6, style group A. At present this is the most widely distributed of the known West Stow products, with examples at Doncaster, South Yorkshire and Brandon, Suffolk. However, see LTC 56 below.

LTC 56 MM — bordered
Central; 1 incised circle; fine sandy grey ware A; platter or dish (not illustrated).

The stamp is from the same die as LTC 55 although the fabric is different. The implications are interesting, for if LTC 56 is a West Stow product, but LTC 56 is local to Sheenep, as has been supposed elsewhere, then at the very least a migratory potter was involved, who moved between the two settlements either periodically or permanently.

LTC 57 III+Xx — bordered
Camulodunum 254; Colchester Museum 6545.27
Central; - - ; smooth black ware, worn; cup (not illustrated).

LTC 58 VVIVV — bordered
Camulodunum 229 (found in rampart of colonia with a coin of Cunobelin); Colchester Museum C35 BS3
Central; combed wreaht; micaceous dark grey ware; platter (not illustrated). West Stow 234.

LTC 59 VAVAV — bordered
BKC J188 UR unidentifiable base UR S35
Central; ? ; smooth ware, dark grey-black with soapy smooth upper surface; platter, dish or bowl (Fig 5.6).

The die-style appears to belong to the West Stow style group Ca suggesting that the vessel was made there, or at another related pottery which produced smooth wares (Rigby 1990, 88).

LTC 60 IA — bordered and spotted
Camulodunum (no further information); Rigby X33
Central; 1 incised circle; dark brown-black ware; platter (not illustrated).

LTC 61 VVVV — bordered
Colchester Museum: Joslin 685
Central; 2 deeply incised circles; fine sandy reduced ware A, with burnished surface; bowl (not illustrated).

West Stow type 229. Very similar die to LTC 53 which has been identified as a West Stow product, belonging to style group B; however, the fabric is different, suggesting another possibly local source. For a similar problem see LTC 15-17, where the same die occurs on two different fabrics.

LTC 62 YY — double strokes, bordered
Colchester Museum: Joslin 684
Central; 1 incised circle; smooth ware, grey-black with abraded surfaces; bowl (not illustrated).

West Stow type 234. No bordered die with double strokes was identified at West Stow; however, the combination of form and fabric suggests that this vessel was made at a closely-related workshop in the vicinity of West Stow (Rigby 1990, fig 59).

LTC 63 JVVI
Colchester Museum 431.26
Central; 1 incised circle; smooth ware, dark grey-black with abraded surface; bowl (not illustrated).

West Stow type 229. The stamp is very similar, although not identical, to an example from Pakenham, Suffolk (excavated by Suffolk Archaeological Unit). Both vessels are in dark grey smooth ware, and since this particular bowl is typical of West Stow, a source in the West Stow-Pakenham area is likely (Rigby 1990, fig 58).

iv) Pattern stamps

LTC 64 femleaf motif
BKC E402 UR unidentifiable base UR S33
Central; ? ; fine sandy reduced ware, very abraded; platter or dish (Fig 5.6).

It is unusual for a motif with a correct vertical ‘rending’ to be used as a potter’s mark at the centre of the base of a vessel; they were typically used vertically, as decorative motifs on the outer surface of a vessel.

LTC 65 two opposed femleaf motifs
BKC G195 UR unidentifiable base UR S39
Central; 2 single and 1 double incised circles; smooth ware, reduced, possibly from the same source as XCL 22; platter, markedly domed, with slight moulded footring (Fig 5.6).

A very similar die is represented twice on flat-based dishes, in Cemetery WW at Nijmegen, which has been dated to the 2nd and early 3rd centuries (Hull 1945, 172). The fabric of this piece suggests that the source could have been the West Stow potteries, but of course, identical fine-grained smooth reduced wares were also produced in Gaul, hence it could have been imported.

LTC 66 curvilinear pattern
Camulodunum 227; Camulodunum CS32 BS63
Central; - - ; fine sandy reduced ware, matt outer, burnished inner surfaces; platter, probably Cam 8 copy (not illustrated).

LTC 67 Rosette stamp
Colchester Museum 400.40; Rigby X20
Central; - - ; fine sandy reduced ware, abraded inner, burnished outer surfaces; platter or dish (not illustrated).

This impression was made with the same die as that used decoratively with the Name stamp CW9, so that presumably both pieces were made at the same pottery, more or less contemporaneously. It is unusual for such a decorative motif to be used as a potter’s Mark, and it may have been central to a number arranged in a pattern on the upper surface of the base.
Fig 5.5 Stamps on Gallo-Belgic type wares (UR): nos GBW 1-GBW 5, Y1-Y2, and LTC 1-51. 1:2. [Pages 218, 220 & 222-4]
iv) Illegible impressions

LTC 68 possibly the same die as LTC 21
XCL 39  UR Type 15
Central; 1 incised circle; fine sandy reduced ware A, abraded surfaces; platter Cam 8 copy (not illustrated).

LTC 69 possibly the same die as LTC 68 and LTC 21
XCL 35  UR unidentifiable base
Central; 1 incised circle; fine sandy reduced ware A; platter with domed base (not illustrated).

LTC 70
Colchester Museum: Taylor Collection 816, Cremation Burial 4 (see also LTC 21, 27, 71)
Central; 1 incised circle; fine sandy reduced ware A, matt outer, burnished inner surfaces; platter Cam 16 copy (not illustrated).

LTC 71 possibly from the same die as LTC 70
Colchester Museum: Taylor Collection 816, Cremation Burial 4 (see also LTC 21, 27, 70)
Central; 1 incised circle; fine sandy reduced ware A, matt outer, burnished inner surfaces; platter Cam 16 copy (not illustrated).

LTC 72 possibly from the same die as LTC 70
Camulodunum D16; Rigby X8
Central; 1 rouletted wreath; fine sandy reduced ware, matt outer, burnished inner surfaces; platter (not illustrated).

LTC 73 possibly from the same die as LTC 70
BKC T433  UR unidentifiable base UR S28
Central; ?; fine sandy reduced ware, with black burnished finish; platter or dish (Fig 5.5).

LTC 74 1.81 M382  UR unidentifiable base UR S36
Central; ?; fine sandy reduced ware A, with white matt slip on the underside; platter with moulded footing (Fig 5.6).

LTC 75 Camulodunum; BM: 1970, 4-2, 599; Rigby X51
Central; 1 incised circle; sandy ware, with brown abraded surfaces; platter Cam 14 copy (not illustrated).

LTC 76 BKC T30  UR unidentifiable base
Central; ?; fine sandy reduced ware A; platter with functional footing (not illustrated).

LTC 77 1.81 E863  UR unidentifiable base
Central; ?; fine sandy reduced ware; platter with moulded footing (not illustrated).

LTC 78 X 10  UR unidentifiable base
Central; ?; 'Pimply' ware, grey-buff with abraded roughened surfaces; platter Cam 16 copy (not illustrated).

LTC 79 small bordered stamp
Camulodunum Y22; Rigby X14
Central; 1 incised circle; fine sandy reduced ware, abraded; platter or dish (not illustrated).

LTC 80 Camulodunum CS34 BS3, Rigby X9
Central; -; fine sandy reduced ware, abraded; platter or dish (not illustrated).

LTC 81 1.81 J244  UR unidentifiable base UR S25
Central; 1 burnished circle; fine sandy reduced ware; platter (Fig 5.6).

LTC 82 fragment of bordered stamp
GBS A554  UR Type 24  UR 28/S4
Central; 2 incised circles; fine sandy reduced ware A; platter with footing, copy of Cam 14 (not illustrated).
Chapter 5: fine wares

Lyon colour-coated ware (EB)
[Fig 5.7, Tables 5.6-5.7 and 5.12, CD-ROM Tables 5.8-5.9]

This distinctive ware has been described in detail by Grateloup (1988) and Greene (1979).

**Dating**

The ware is well represented in the fortress (PEG 3, up to AD 49/55) but does not show a marked decline until PEG 8 (up to AD 125). Evidence from elsewhere (Greene 1979, 17-18) indicates that occurrences in Flavian and later deposits are residual.

**Catalogue**

10 Cam 94A, Greene form 20
recorded examples: 128; average diameter: 108 mm
14 LWC J1242  Gp 3  1.00e
   No grits on interior.
15 BKC E241  Gp 17 .11e
16 BKC E1180  Gp 4 .15e
   No grits on interior.
17 BKC H158  Gp 20 .10e
   More buff fabric (EC-like); worn colour-wash; no grits on interior.
18 BKC V153  Gp 14
   Fabric as no 17 above.
19 1.81 E1656  Gp 4 .14e
20 1.81 B1718  Gp 5 .12e
21 1.81 C367  Gp 5 .10e
   Purlish colour-coating.
22 1.81 C344  Gp 5 .11e
   Purlish colour-coating. Semi-circular socket which probably originally contained an applied ‘raspberry’ as on Type 50, nos 41-44.
23 1.81 C344  Gp 5 .25e
   Fabric and decoration as no 22 above.
24 Cam 94A, Greene forms 21-26
recorded examples: 29; average diameter: 100 mm
25 BKC J408  Gp 9 .20e
   Buff fabric with brown colour-coating. Vertical barbotine strips.
26 BKC E793  Gp 4
   Barbotine scale decoration.

**Table 5.6** Quantitative comparison of early colour-coated Lyon (EB) and Colchester (EC) wares, in type groupings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>recorded examples</th>
<th>weight (g)</th>
<th>EVEs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>beakers/jars</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EB Types 10-20</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>25.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC Types 10-50</td>
<td>449</td>
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<tr>
<td>hemispherical bowls</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EB Types 30-65</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>EC Types 60-64</td>
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<tr>
<td>other forms</td>
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<tr>
<td>EB Type 70</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>EC Types 55 &amp; 70-80</td>
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<td>95.4</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>all types</td>
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<td>EB</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>24.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>75.2</td>
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</table>

**Table 5.7** Quantitative comparison of types in (pre-Flavian) hemispherical bowls of early Colchester (EC), Lyon (EB), Eggshell (CW), other fine colour-coated (EZ), and glazed (SM) wares.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>recorded examples</th>
<th>weight (g)</th>
<th>EVEs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hemispherical bowls</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>EC Types 60-64</td>
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<td>EB Types 30-65</td>
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<td>22.5</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CW all types</td>
<td>37</td>
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<tr>
<td>EZ Types 51-53</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SM nos 22 &amp; 27-29</td>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

227
Lyon colour-coated ware (EB)

recorded examples: 8; average diameter: 110 mm

Barbotine lattice decoration.

recorded examples: 3; average diameter: 35 mm

Other fine colour-coated wares, mostly white/buff (EZ)

This is a general category including wares from a number of sources, all of which have white or pale buff fabrics and (usually) dark colour-coatings. Among the specific fabrics present are Cologne (or Lower Rhineland) ware, Spanish colour-coated ware, and early Central Gaulish colour-coated ware. All of these fabrics can vary from buff to white, there
are few visible inclusions, and the colour-coatings can vary from black (Cologne ware only) to dark red or brown or green to dark buff. However, definite identifications of the sources of certain beaker types can be virtually impossible without benefit of elemental analyses. In addition, there are some vessels which are probably Colchester products.

Fabric description

Cologne (Lower Rhineland) ware: About 65% of the identifiable forms recorded as Cologne ware are in a standard fabric, as described in Greene 1979, 66-9. Possible examples are EZ Type 51, nos 45-49; Type 59, nos 54-57; Type 62, nos 58-61; Types 63-65, nos 63-70; and Type 99, no 89. (No 62 is an unusual vessel: the form is that of Blaszakiewicz & Dufournier 1987, fig 3, no 12, which is from Jaulges-Villiers-Vineux, but its ‘hairpin’ barbotine decoration is not a known Jaulges style.) Unfortunately we can find Central Gaulish parallels for only a few of these pieces, and the fabrics vary considerably, as do the styles of decoration. For example, hemispherical bowls are not an uncommon Central Gaulish form, but the shapes and rims in EZ Type 51 are not present in the series illustrated by Greene (1979, figs 17-19) or Vertet (1986, figs 1-4). All of the shapes in Type 59 are unparalleled. In Type 62, nos 58, 59 and 61 are all similar to probably Flavian forms from various Central Gaulish production centres (Symonds 1992, fig 1), and Type 63, nos 63-67 are all paralleled at Les Martres-de-Veyre in particular, as well as elsewhere in Central Gaul (Symonds 1992, nos 23-7 & 33-4).

Dating

The most significant aspect is the date at which Cologne-type ware begins to appear. Tables 5.10 and 5.11 (on CD-ROM) clearly demonstrate that these wares begin to appear before AD 125 (ie in PEG 8), although perhaps not before AD 110. This coincides with the beginning of Colchester’s local production of bag-shaped, cornice-rimmed, roughcast beakers. It suggests that the Cologne vessels may have served as prototypes for the Colchester-made beakers, although similar vessels from other sources, such as the Argonne, may also have served this role.

Catalogue

Cologne-type white fabric

12 Cam 391: cornice-rimmed beakers with rouletting — recorded examples: 3; average diameter: 95 mm
1  COC 202 Gp 14 .10e

13 Cam 391: cornice-rimmed beakers, with underslip barbotine — recorded examples: 13; average diameter: 102 mm
2  BKC N314 Gp 12 .10e
3  LWC J78 Gp 14 .09e
4  MID 3079 Gp 8 .06e
5  BKC V11 Gp 14 .25e
6  1.81 M306 Gp 20 .09e
7  1.81 C2 Gp 20 .08e

— Other Cologne-type beakers with white fabric
8  BUC A45 Gp 20 .20e
   Slightly yellowish fabric; brown colour-coating. Other Cologne ware is much darker.
9  LWC J720 Gp 14 .20e
   Cam 391. Very worn colour-coating.

14 Cam 391 (except no 11): miscellaneous beakers, roughcast — recorded examples: 72; average diameter: 95 mm
11  1.81 G2014 Gp 11 .06e
   White fabric similar to Cologne, but much finer — almost Spanish-like.
12  1.81 B84 Gp 8 .21e
   Fabric as no 11 above.
13  1.81 E209 Gp 18 .17e
   Very fine, slightly grey fabric (?overfired); dull brown colour-coating.
14  BKC J238 Gp 12 .15e
15  BKC V91 Gp 14 .10e
16  BUC C1413 Gp 20 .11e
17  MID 1847 Gp 14 .10e
18  BKC J188 Gp 12 .10e
   Slightly yellowish fabric (similar to no 28); pale brownish colour-coating.
19  BKC T209 Gp 12 .33e
   Very glossy colour-coating.
20  1.81 G4299 Gp 9 .11e

15 Cornice-rimmed beakers, folded — recorded examples: 2; average diameter: 130 mm
21  BKC J188 Gp 12 .10e
   Slightly yellowish fabric.

22 Cam 392, with rouletting — recorded examples: 3; average diameter: 90 mm
23  1.81 D85 Gp 15 .11e

23 Cam 392, with underslip barbotine — recorded examples: 1; average diameter: 110 mm
24  CPS 101 Gp 20 .10e

32 Spanish? rouletting bowl — recorded examples: 1; average diameter: 120 mm
25  1.81 G4294 Gp 16 .10e
   Yellowish fabric; pale brown colour-coating.

32 Cologne-type white fabric — Cam 396, Gose type 196 — recorded examples: 4; average diameter: 119 mm
26  BKC V1058 Gp 14 .28e
27  BUC A629 Gp 15 .15e
28  BUC A582 Gp 15 .05e
   Yellowish/cream fabric; brown colour-coating. Very large with distinct firing line.

— Cologne-type white fabric
29  MID 3350 Gp 8
30  MID 3379 Gp 8
31  1.81 M729 Gp 10
   Buff fabric; dull colour-coating. Tiny barbotine dots possibly forming a motto beneath the shoulder.
32  LWC J119 Gp 14 .10e
   Very sparse grits. Fingerprints.
33  MID 1625 Gp 20
34  BKC D46 Gp 20
35  1.81 E494 Gp 20
   Graffiti no 28.
36  BKC V227 Gp 14
   Buff CZ-like fabric.
37  BKC J81 Gp 17
38  BUC C1622 Gp 15
   Slightly yellowish fabric; paler colour-coating.
39  1.81 G4285 Gp 9
   Firing line.

40 Carinated beakers, roughcast — recorded examples: 1
Other fine colour-coated wares, mostly white/buff (EZ)

40 BKC T76 Gp 14
Yellowish fabric; blotchy red/brown colour-coating.

41 Cam 404
recorded examples: 7; average diameter: 88 mm
Very fine yellowish fabric; dark colour-coating.

42 LWC K212 Gp 9
As no 41 above.

43 BKC V286 Gp 14
As no 41 above.

45 Other forms
recorded examples: 3; average diameter: 100 mm

44 LWC E100 Gp 20

51 Possibly early Central Gaulish colour-coated ware —
hemispherical cup/bowl, including Cam 62
recorded examples: 11; average diameter: 92 mm

50 1.81 E786 Gp 10
Fine cream fabric; honey colour-coating.

51 GBS B393 Gp 13
As no 50 above.

53 Cam 63: Spanish colour-coated hemispherical cups/bowls,
tripod
recorded examples: 1; average diameter: 100 mm

52 Spanish colour-coated hemispherical cups/bowls
recorded examples: 8; average diameter: 120 mm

50 1.81 E786 Gp 10
Fine cream fabric; honey colour-coating.

51 GBS B393 Gp 13
As no 50 above.

54 Spanish colour-coated beakers/jars
recorded examples: 1; average diameter: 80 mm

53 1.81 M288 Gp 20
As no 50 above.

Possibly early Central Gaulish colour-coated ware
59 Probably pre-Flavian
recorded examples: 10; average diameter: 148 mm

54 BKC T940 Gp 40
Fabric as no 48 above; worn dull dark brown colour-coating.

55 1.81 D257 Gp 20
Buff fabric; dull orange colour-coating.

56 LWC K533 Gp 4
Coarse buff fabric; uneven slip.

57 1.81 E1224 Gp 4
Buff micaceous fabric (like early Lezoux); orange-red colour coat.

62 Probably 1st- to 2nd-century beakers/jars
recorded examples: 20; average diameter: 88 mm

58 LWC A256 Gp 13
Buff fabric; blotchy brown colour-coating. Fingerprints.

59 1.81 G2254 Gp 9
Buff Colchester-like fabric; dark worn colour-coating.

60 1.81 G4301 Gp 18
Buff fabric; dark brown/black colour-coating (patchy where fired). Dark colour-coating inside.

61 LWC K502 Gp 20
Buff, overfired fabric; dark brown colour-coating.

63 Probably 1st- to 2nd-century beakers/jars with 'hairpin'
decoration
recorded examples: 23; average diameter: 100 mm

62 BKC N211 Gp 12
Hard grey fabric with white inclusions; very dark dull metallic colour-coating. Overfired.

64 BKC J334 Gp 9
Coarse buff fabric; red hand-painted (smearred) colour-coating — also on interior.

65 GBS B190 Gp 13
Fine, very white fabric, possibly Spanish or other import; red/brown colour-coating.

66 1.81 B1375 Gp 15
As no 65 above.

67 1.81 B1083 Gp 8
As no 62 above.

64 Probably 1st- to 2nd-century bowls with 'hairpin'-like
decoration
recorded examples: 2

68 BKC K674 Gp 4
Red/buff fabric; worn dull brown colour-coating.

65 Probably 1st- to 2nd-century beakers/jars with lattice barbotine
decoration
recorded examples: 4

69 BUC H278 Gp 20
Dull red fabric; dull brown colour-coating. Overfired.

70 LWC K211 Gp 18
Fine CZ/CB-like fabric; dark colour-coating.

71 Possibly 1st- to 2nd-century beakers/jars with other decoration
recorded examples: 4

71 BKC H175 Gp 14
Red fabric; glossy red/brown colour-coating.

72 BKC J27 Gp 20
As no 71 above.

Miscellaneous
69 Other probable 1st- to 2nd-century forms
recorded examples: 4; average diameter: 130 mm

73 BUC B739 Gp 18
Fairly coarse buff fabric with few white inclusions; worn dark red colour-coating.

74 GBS B8 Gp 20
Early Colchester buff fabric; dull brown colour-coating.

75 1.81 E243 Gp 20
As no 74 above.

71 Probably 2nd- to 3rd-century beakers
recorded examples: 25; average diameter: 71 mm

76 LWC B167 Gp 16
Cream fabric with a large red inclusion; dull brown-orange colour-coating.

77 BUC E424 Gp 20
Cam 392. White fabric with dark glossy colour-coating.

78 BKC A65 Gp 20
Red/buff fabric; thick brown polished colour-coating.

79 BKC A11 Gp 20
Buff fabric with white inclusions; very thick glossy brown/red colour-coating.

80 BKC H298 Gp 17
Cam 392. Self-coloured orange/buff fabric with white paint.

81 BKC T310 Gp 14
Cam 392. Cream buff fabric; dark dull colour-coating.

82 1.81 B139 Gp 17
Cream buff fabric; dark dull colour-coating.

81 Probably 3rd- to 4th-century beakers
recorded examples: 4; average diameter: 60 mm

83 1.81 B699 Gp 15
Hard grey fabric with white inclusions; very dark dull metallic colour-coating. Overfired.
Chapter 5: fine wares

Fig 5.8 Other fine colour-coated wares, mostly white/buff (EZ): nos 1-39. 1:4. [Page 229]
Other fine colour-coated wares, mostly white/buff (EZ)

Fig 5.9 Other fine colour-coated wares, mostly white/buff (EZ): nos 40-89. 1:4. [Pages 230 & 233]
Chapter 5: fine wares

84 X 236 Gp 1
Buff fabric; dull orange colour-coating.

91 Vessels with unusual decoration
recorded examples: 6; average diameter: 160 mm
85 1.81 DI078 Gp 15 .05e
White fabric similar to burnt Cologne; dark colour-coating.

89 Other probable 3rd- to 4th-century forms
recorded examples: 5; average diameter: 60 mm
86 BKC V209 Gp 14 .10e
EC-like fabric; dark, uneven colour-coating.
87 1.81 B814 Gp 10
88 1.81 E523 Gp 8
DZ-like fine buff fabric with MQ-like brown stripes.
Unique?

Possibly early Central Gaulish colour-coated ware
99 Other forms (not datable)
recorded examples: 6; average diameter: 190 mm
89 GBS B190 Gp 13 .16e
Buff red fabric with some mica; red/brown colour-coating on exterior only.

Early Colchester colour-coated ware (EC)
[Figgs 5.10-5.12, Tables 5.6-5.7 and 5.12, CD-ROM Tables 5.13-5.14]

Fabric description
This fabric has a buff or pink core, with a buff-brown, usually somewhat darker colour-coating, sometimes with pink or reddish patches. The surface is normally matt, and the fabric can vary from soft to fairly hard. The inclusions are sparse very fine black or red iron ore(?) particles; sparse clear quartz; and moderate white mica. Under the microscope this fabric is not obviously distinguishable from lighter-coloured, early examples of coarse oxidised wares (DJ). A distinctive feature of EC is the variability of the application of the colour-coating, and the consequent mottled effect on some vessels, as well as variations in overall surface colours. Only a few vessels classified in this fabric have a consistent coating over the whole vessel, and these tend to be darker than average — sometimes rather greyish — in colour.

Typically EC vessels are decorated either with sand-particle roughcasting or rouletting. The former, as with Lyon ware (EB), can vary from fine to quite coarse, and frequently drops off, leaving surface voids, but unlike Lyon ware never appears on the interior of either beakers/jars or bowls. Rouletting is much more common on EC than on EB, although it is somewhat less common on beakers than is roughcasting, whereas roughcasting is wholly absent on the forms which are not copied from EB forms.

Roughcast beakers with a thin red colour-coat were produced in the Neronian kiln 23 (Hawkes & Hull 1947, fig 58, 10-11). The fabric is also very similar to that of some pre-Flavian lamps, in particular those associated with the so-called 'lamp factory' found at the Telephone Exchange site in 1964 (Dunnett 1971, 33-5 & figs 14-15).

Like EB, EC is dominated by beakers/jars with short everted rims, and by hemispherical bowls/cups: for a statistical comparison of the two wares, see Tables 5.6 and 5.7 (p 227) in the Lyon ware (EB) section. These show that local production dominated the supply of these types of vessels. Table 5.12 below compares the proportions of different sorts of vessels in EB and local wares. This shows that the overall proportions of beakers in EB and EC are very similar. EB has a somewhat higher proportion of hemispherical bowls. EC includes other forms which are not copies of EB, for example lids similar to those in the local oxidised coarse wares and straight-sided bowls.

Dating
The ware is well represented in levels of PEG 3 (up to AD 49/55). It is impossible to be certain when production ceased. The main types were inspired by pre-Flavian imports but they may have remained popular after their prototypes disappeared from the markets.

Catalogue
10 Plain jars
recorded examples: 228; average diameter: 90 mm
15 1.81 B1939 Gp 4 .21e
Very thin, buff/grey fabric; brown colour-coating.
16 BKC V192 Gp 8 .66e
17 BKC J238 Gp 12 .24e
18 GBS A1962 Gp 4 .26e
19 BKC V406 Gp 8 .15e
20 1.81 G4278 Gp 9 .18e
21 1.81 B1047 Gp 10 .20e
22 LWC C320 Gp 17 .05e

20 Cam 94B
recorded examples: 61; average diameter: 90 mm
28 LWC J1700 Gp 3 .27e
Red fabric; red colour-coating.
29 1.81 M720 Gp 10 .65e
30 1.81 M407 Gp 4 .56e
Buff fabric; very patchy purple/brown colour-coating.
31 1.81 EB81 Gp 4 .20e
32 BKC T216 Gp 21 .15e
33 1.81 C273 Gp 8 .40e
Grits right up to rim.
34 1.81 C367 Gp 5 .10e
35 1.81 K401 Gp 20 .26e
Burnt.

Table 5.12 Quantitative comparison of early colour-coated Lyon (EB) and Colchester (EC) wares, in proportions of type groupings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type Grouping</th>
<th>EB Types 10-20</th>
<th>EB Types 30-65</th>
<th>EB Type 70</th>
<th>All Identifiable Types EB</th>
<th>Recorded Examples %</th>
<th>Weight (g) %</th>
<th>EVEs %</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beakers/Jars</td>
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<td>157 77.0</td>
<td>822 74.5</td>
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<td>Hemispherical Bowls</td>
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<td>43 21.1</td>
<td>265 24.0</td>
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<table>
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<th>Type Grouping</th>
<th>EC Types 10-50</th>
<th>EC Types 60-64</th>
<th>EC Types 55 &amp; 70-80</th>
<th>All Identifiable Types EC</th>
<th>Recorded Examples %</th>
<th>Weight (g) %</th>
<th>EVEs %</th>
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<td>Beakers/Jars</td>
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<td>449 72.4</td>
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<td>Hemispherical Bowls</td>
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<td>84 13.6</td>
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<td>All Identifiable Types</td>
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Early Colchester colour-coated ware (EC)

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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Fabric/Coating</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
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<td>36</td>
<td>1.81 C271 Gp10</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>BK C1278 Gp20</td>
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<td>BK C54 Gp20</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>GBS B15 Gp1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Red fabric;</td>
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<tr>
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<td>dark glossy</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>colour-coating.</td>
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<td>54</td>
<td>BKC G109 Gp5</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very coarse</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fabric; buff/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>red slip.</td>
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<td>55</td>
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<td>56</td>
<td>GBS A2136 Gp4</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Buff/red very</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>coarse fabric;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>no colour-coating.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>57</td>
<td>1.81 E1656 Gp4</td>
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<td>BKC E1316 Gp4</td>
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<td>1.81 E786 Gp10</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>red colour-coating.</td>
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<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>LWC B42 Gp20</td>
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<td>62</td>
<td>GBS A2496 Gp20</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rouletted jars.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>recorded examples: 8; average diameter: 76 mm</td>
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<td>63</td>
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<td>64</td>
<td>BKC D403 Gp5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>1.81 M729 Gp10</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very burnt.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>LWC B426 Gp16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roughcast jars, folded, with a groove at shoulder.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>recorded examples: 3; average diameter: 90 mm</td>
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<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>1.81 E549 Gp10</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>68</td>
<td>BKC E278 Gp14</td>
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<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>BKC K322 Gp8</td>
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<td>70</td>
<td>BKC E949 Gp20</td>
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<td>71</td>
<td>BKC V828 Gp4</td>
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<td>72</td>
<td>GBS A2331 Gp5</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>red colour-coating.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>GBS B408 Gp20</td>
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<td>74</td>
<td>BKC V204 Gp14</td>
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<td>75</td>
<td>BKC G6 Gp14</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Buff fabric;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>red colour-coating or colour-wash. Tear-drop decoration.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>BKC G361 Gp5</td>
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<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>GBS B659 Gp20</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

50 Rusticated jars
recorded examples: 2
78 1.81 B1870 Gp4
Red fabric; red colour-coating.

55 Bowls
recorded examples: 16; average diameter: 109 mm
79 1.81 E525 Gp20
80 1.81 B1225 Gp8
81 BKC V523 Gp8
82 GBS A18 Gp20
83 1.81 C318 Gp5
Buff fabric; red colour-coating.

Miscellaneous cups
84 1.81 E1269 Gp3
Cam 62. Burnt/warped; contains plaster fragments.
85 1.81 E1324 Gp3
Cam 62. Burnt/warped; contains plaster fragments.
86 1.81 G2772 Gp10
Cam 62.
87 LWC G437 Gp20
Cam 62. Coarse red fabric; red colour-coating.
88 BKC K593 Gp5
Very red fabric; no colour-coating. Burnt.
89 BKC T457 Gp4
Cam 66.
90 GBS A1607 Gp4
91 GBS B625 Gp4
92 BKC T25 Gp12

63 Cam 62, rouletted
recorded examples: 5; average diameter: 83 mm
98 BKC D404 Gp5
99 LWC K261 Gp20

Miscellaneous cups
100 1.81 A319 Gp4
Cam 63.
101 1.81 B1995 Gp3
102 1.81 A379 Gp3
As no 100 above.
103 1.81 C357 Gp5
104 GBS A1314 Gp4
105 1.81 C306 Gp5
Buff/grey micaceous fabric; buff/brown colour-wash.
106 GBS A15 Gp20

70 Lids
recorded examples: 43; average diameter: 128 mm
107 1.81 C403 Gp4
108 GBS A2263 Gp20
109 1.81 B2528 Gp4
110 GBS A1504 Gp4
Coarse buff fabric with sparse white inclusions; brown colour coating.
111 GBS A2347 Gp4
112 GBS A1764 Gp4
113 1.81 B2478 Gp12
114 LWC J1105 Gp14
115 1.81 M230 Gp20
Micaceous buff fabric; orange colour-coating.
Chapter 5: fine wares

Fig 5.10 Early Colchester colour-coated ware (EC): nos 15-22, 28-42. 1:4. [Pages 233-4]

116 1.81 J223 Gp 4
117 1.81 E757 Gp 8
118 GBS A1365 Gp 13
Red fabric; red colour-coating.

--- Miscellaneous
119 1.81 D728 Gp 15 .09e
Coarse buff/red fabric; brown colour-coating. Heavily burnt.
120 BKC N159 Gp 17 .05e
Cam 66?
121 BKC K4 Gp 20 .15e
122 COC 1011 Gp 7 .20e
123 GBS A1748 Gp 4 .11e
124 1.81 G449 Gp 20 .15e
125 1.81 M729 Gp 10 .07e
126 BKC J84 Gp 9 .06e
127 BKC G430 Gp 14
Red fabric; red/brown colour-coating.
128 BKC E949 Gp 20
Pale yellow/buff fabric with occasional large red inclusions; patchy brown colour-coating — EB-like.
129 GBS A2217 Gp 20
Hard red/grey core fabric; brown colour-coating. Burnt or overfired.
130 LWC K434 Gp 18
Burnt.
131 LWC J647 Gp 10
Coarse buff/pink fabric with large white inclusions.
132 LWC J951 Gp 4
Buff fabric; no obvious colour-coating.
Fig 5.11 Early Colchester colour-coated ware (EC): nos 43-83. 1:4. [Page 234]
Chapter 5: fine wares

Fig 5.12 Early Colchester colour-coated ware (EC): nos 84-132. 1:4. [Pages 234-5]
Pompeian-red wares (CS)

This ware has been subdivided into a series of fabrics by Peacock (1977b), one of which (fabric 5) has only been found at Colchester and is therefore of local manufacture. Peacock estimated on the basis of a sherd count that 40% of the Pompeian-red wares were of his fabric 5. According to the more elaborate classification of fabrics given below, 72.5% of the ware by weight and 74% by EVEs was certainly or probably locally produced. The forms in this ware are all dishes and lids (Cam 17).

Dating
The various fabrics, both local and imported, are well represented in deposits of PEGs 3 (up to AD 49) and 4 (up to AD 60/1). There is a sharp decline in PEG 5 (up to AD 90). This accords well with the general evidence for the dating of Pompeian-red ware (Peacock 1977b, 158-9).

Note
The catalogue for Pompeian-red wares has been revised and is not in strict numerical order. The figures are in numerical order.

Catalogue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fabrics</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OA</td>
<td>Peacock fabric 1: hard, warm reddish brown, with black sand, occasional white particles and rare mica; thick, red 'typical Pompeian Red' slip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OB</td>
<td>Peacock fabric 2, as OA, but paler in colour and highly micaceous with large prominent flecks visible on outer surface, quartz in fracture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OC</td>
<td>as OA, but without black sand and with some mica as OB, but rather less micaceous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OD</td>
<td>Peacock fabric 3, soft pale beige with few inclusions, though with golden mica near surface; smooth, glossy coating thinner and redder than on OA &amp; OB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OE</td>
<td>Peacock fabric 4, soft light grey/brown with reddish slip, with fragments of grey grog in fracture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OF</td>
<td>Peacock fabric 5(a) (probably Colchester but possibly imported), soft and powdery orange-red, with medium quartz sand and occasional mica; fine version with bright orange-red surface coating. This fabric seems to include some vessels which are larger and thicker than the rest, apart from some in OH &amp; OL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OG</td>
<td>Peacock fabric 5(b) (Colchester), soft and powdery orange-red, with medium quartz sand and occasional mica; fine version with thin brownish surface coating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OH</td>
<td>Peacock fabric 5(c) (Colchester), soft and powdery orange-red, with medium quartz sand and occasional mica; fine version with thin brownish surface coating, and white/cream slip on the outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OI</td>
<td>Peacock fabric 5(d) (Colchester), soft and powdery orange-red, with medium quartz sand and occasional mica; fine version with burnished orange inside surface coating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OJ</td>
<td>Peacock fabric 5(e) (Colchester), soft and powdery orange-red, with medium quartz sand and occasional mica; coarse version without surface coating or burnishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OK</td>
<td>other probably Colchester-made fabrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OL</td>
<td>orange-red ware with streaky orange-red slip over cream under-slip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OM</td>
<td>orange-buff ware with brown-grey slip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OW</td>
<td>other fabrics, with slip, highly micaceous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OY</td>
<td>other fabrics, with slip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OZ</td>
<td>other fabrics, unslipped</td>
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Dishes with plain rim, curved wall, and flat base recorded examples:

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<th>sub-fabric</th>
<th>recorded examples</th>
<th>average diameter (mm)</th>
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<td>OC</td>
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<td>OH</td>
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<tr>
<td>OK</td>
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<td>OM</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OW</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>OY</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OZ</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1  BKC E1077 Gp 3   .17e OA
   Heavily burnt exterior; fairly thick red colour-coating — not on interior.
2  1.81 D1174 Gp 15  .05e OA
   Heavily burnt exterior; thicker than CS 1.
3  LWC J1013 Gp 9    OA
   Graffiti no. 23. Very micaceous fabric with numerous black inclusions; burnt interior.
4  LWC 1890 Gp 4     .06e OB
   Heavily burnt.
5  LWC J951 Gp 4     .20e OB
   Heavily burnt exterior; less so on interior.
6  1.81 B1592 Gp 5    .06e OC
   Very heavily burnt; red colour-coating still intact.
7  LWC J1044 Gp 9    .07e OC
   Very heavily burnt.
8  LWC K317 Gp 20    .03e OC
   Very heavily burnt.
9  1.81 ES25 Gp 20    .23e OD
   Burnt exterior.
10 1.81 M349 Gp 15    .20e OD
11  CAM 11 Gp 1       .03e OD
12  BKC V1092 Gp 14   .06e OE
   Burnt exterior.
13  1.81 E1411 Gp 4   .23e OF
   Burnt exterior.
14  1.81 K379 Gp 18   .25e OF
   Burnt exterior.
15  BKC J109 Gp 12    .20e OF
   Burnt exterior.
16  LWC B480 Gp 3     .03e OF
   Burnt exterior.
17  1.81 B2527 Gp 4   .25e OF
18  CPS 1854 Gp 21    .10e OG
   Self-coloured, burnished interior.
19  1.81 A376 Gp 4    .07e OG
   Self-coloured, burnished interior.
20  LWC J951 Gp 4     .03e OH
   Buff fabric.
21  1.81 H1252 Gp 20  .03e OH
   Buff fabric.
22  BKC D417 Gp 3     .03e OH
   Pale orange fabric; self-coloured burnishing.
23  GBS A1080 Gp 3    .09e OI
24  GBS A1489 Gp 4    .09e OI
25  BKC T297 Gp 5     .07e OI
26  Burnt; no colour-coating or burnishing.
27  GBS A1850 Gp 13   .08e OI
   Buff fabric; no colour-coating or burnishing.
Fig 5.13 Pompeian-red wares (CS); nos 1-21. [Pages 238 & 242]
Fig 5.14 Pompeian-red wares (CS): nos 22-45. 1:4. [Pages 238 & 241]
Chapter 5: Fine wares

Fig 5.15 Pompeian-red wares (CS): nos 46-58. 1:4. [Pages 241 & 242]

31 1.81 M204 Gp 20 .10e Ol Pale orange CH-like interior burnishing.
32 1.81 A654 Gp 4 .42e Ol Pale orange fabric; no burnishing or colour-coating.
33 1.81 K131 Gp 18 .09e Ol Orange burnished interior; burnt rim and exterior.
34 LWC B656 Gp 3 .25e Ol Buff fabric? Burnt; no colour-coating or burnishing.
35 LWC K167 Gp 20 .20e Ol Coarse red brick-like fabric (post-Roman?); no burnishing or colour-coating.
36 1.81 E853 Gp 4 .45e OJ Not burnished.
37 BKCV932 Gp 14 .08e OJ Not burnished.
44 1.81 B2569 Gp 5 .09e OK Dull buff micaceous fabric with self-coloured burnished interior; ?burnt/overfired.
45 MID 3348 Gp 8 .07e OK As no 44 above.
47 LWC M172 Gp 9 OL As no 46 above.
48 1.81 D2076 Gp 4 .05e OM Buff fabric; grey colour-wash inside.
49 1.81 M385 Gp 4 .06e OM As no 48 above.
50 1.81 K257 Gp 9 .10e OY Coarse orange fabric; thick red colour-coating on interior (exterior worn).

51 CPS 675 Gp 18 .05e OY Orange/red inner coat with some large inclusions.
52 LWC J116 Gp 20 .09e OY Orange buff fabric; burnished interior (?paint worn off).
54 GBS B207 Gp 17 .10e OY As no 53 above.
55 BKC E1287 Gp 20 .05e OY Coarse buff/pink fabric with large red inclusions; thick dark red hand-painted colour-coating.

16 Variant dishes
recorded examples: OD 1, OL 3, OJ 1, OW 1, OY 1
average diameter: OL 290 mm, OY 220 mm
55 1.81 H262 Gp 20 .10e OY Very micaceous soft white/buff fabric; worn red interior.

21 Lids, slightly domed
recorded examples: OF 2, OL 1, OJ 17, OY 1
average diameter: OF 160 mm, OJ 196 mm, OY 280 mm
38 GBS A1956 Gp 13 .35e OJ
39 LWC J951 Gp 4 .95e OJ
40 GBS A1656 Gp 4 OJ
41 1.81 E669 Gp 10 .24e OJ
42 1.81 B2510 Gp 4 .30e OJ
43 BKC K544 Gp 4 .09e OJ

241
Pompeian-red wares (CS)

57  GBS A613  Gp 13 .07e  OY
Coarse red fabric; worn dark red colour-wash.

26  Variant lids
recorded examples: OD 5, OJ 3, OW 2
average diameter: OD 310 mm, OW 110 mm
12  LWC J980  Gp 14  OD
Smoke-blackened upper surface.

13  GBS A1165  Gp 9 .12e  OD
Very micaceous; smoke-blackened rim. No colour-coating.

14  1.81 B1592  Gp 5 .09e  OD
Black micaceous fabric; burnt smoke-charred edge and centre.

15  GBS B202  Gp 13 .15e  OD
Pale, very micaceous fabric; not burnt. Very worn, thin pale orange colour-coating.

Catalogue
Additional encoded details:
B burnt
S potter’s stamp

10  Cam 64, with two fine cordons at mid-body
recorded examples: NN 18, NP 9
average diameter: NN 111 mm, NP 138 mm
1  1.81 E1115  Gp 3 .25e  NN
2  1.81 E1324  Gp 3 .40e  NN
Very thin; slight grey coating deposit on interior.

3  1.81 E1324  Gp 3 .75e  NN

4  LWC J1431  Gp 10 .05e  NP
White-buff fabric with cream slip.

5  1.81 E1334  Gp 3 .06e  NP
Grey fabric with red margins and streaky cream-brown slip.

19  Cam 64
recorded examples: NN 6, NP 4
average diameter: NN 120 mm
6  LWC B497  Gp 5
Pale grey fabric with dark cream slip.

7  BKC E339  Gp 8
Pale grey fabric with streaky red-cream slip.

Not illustrated: sherd with rouletting (cf. Greene 1979, fig 33, no 2 and fig 34, no 6).

Eggshell wares (CW)
[Fig 5.16, Table 5.7, CD-ROM Tables 5.17-5.18]

This category consists of eggshell ware cups in two different fabrics from Italian sources (cf Greene 1979, 74-85).

Fabric
NN (Italian grey fabric): fine grey fabric with dark red core, with no visible inclusions and no slip or colour-coating. Most examples of this ware were found in a large timber-lined latrine pit in one of the tribune’s houses at the Culver Street Site E (CAR 6, 50; Building 83, Room 7, EF900). About a dozen vessels were represented, to judge by the number of base pieces present.

Colchester is rich in these vessels. Hawkes and Hull (1947, 228-9) refer to 119 examples, and these were re-examined by Robin Symonds at Colchester Museum in 1982.

NP (Italian grey fabric with cream slip): fine grey fabric with red or pink core and no visible inclusions, similar to NN, although all our sherds (a total of nine recorded examples) are notably thicker than the NN vessels. The cream-coloured slip seems similar to the salt wash found on some amphorae. This ware is not mentioned by Greene (1979).

Dating
Tables 5.17 and 5.18 (on CD-ROM) show that most of the vessels classified as NN and NP are from contexts dated to the military period.

Glazed ware (SM)
[Fig 5.17, Table 5.7]

Lead-glazed vessels comprise only 700 g of the pottery described in this section, and three of the 37 examples represented account for 570 g: the rest are small sherds, seven impossible to illustrate. Two vessels (nos 1 and 21) are probably unique in north-western Europe.

Fabric
All illustrated pieces are described individually; in general they conform to the description given by Greene (1979, 90), which makes clear the variations which may be expected in both fabric and glaze. All of our examples have a fabric which varies from buff to white in colour, and a glaze which varies from pale brown to dark green. No sherds have visible inclusions. All of the illustrated pieces were subjected to analysis by AAS, and it was found that all but a handful were likely to have been made in Central Gaul (the results are summarised in Symonds & Hatcher 1989).
Two vessels require discussion in some detail.

Figure 5.17, no 1: This consists of about one-third of the mid-body of a large globular vessel. There are three applied-moulded figures, all facing to the right above a broad band of rouletting: a winged cherub/angel, or possibly a gladiator holding a net; an unidentified male figure with raised left foot holding an unidentified instrument; and a gladiator holding a shield and a dagger. The fabric is fine and pale buff-coloured, with a crisply light-brown, finely granular glaze, eroded in places — the fabric is thus darker, and the glaze lighter, than is normally found on Central Gaulish vessels.

This is the first recorded example of a large glazed-ware vessel with applied-moulded decoration. The only parallel known to us is a sherd from a vessel made in a mould showing the combat of a warrior and an Amazon, probably Theseus and Hippolyta, which was found at Roanne (Déchelette 1901, 384-5 & fig 33). The sherd (examined at the Musée Déchelette, Roanne in 1989) has a glaze not as light-brown and granular as our vessel, and its shape is probably that of the rare Déchelette form 73, which is an open bowl (the drawing in Déchelette 1901 is a face-on view which does not indicate that the rim is present).

The sherds of the Colchester vessel were found in Culver Street, Area J, associated with the military barrack blocks.

Figure 5.17, no 21: This is the base and lower body of a flagon, with a fine buff fabric and a dark green glaze, in places mottled with yellowish patches. It has a short, sharply restricted pedestal base, and a body constructed with deep vertical, triangular-shaped sharply-defined ribs. The wall is very thin, about 1 mm thick at the inside of each rib, but it becomes as much as 6 mm thick at the outside of each rib. At mid-body there is a handle-stump incorporated into an applied-moulded mask. The view from underneath reveals three small flat points just above the footing on which the vessel would have been supported during firing; these are often present on hemispherical bowls and scyphi made in Asia Minor.

Initially the AAS analyses suggested that the vessel might indeed have been made in Asia Minor, probably at Tarsus. However, subsequent comparison of our results with earlier analyses of Campanian and other Italian wares (cf Hatcher et al 1980), and also later comparison with more recent analyses of Italian glazed wares (Picon & Desbat 1986; Desbat 1985) as well as with an earlier analysis of this same vessel (Arthur 1979), has led us to conclude that the vessel is much more likely to be of Italian origin (cf Symonds & Hatcher 1989).

Our research, however, has so far failed to find any particularly close parallel for this vessel either in Italy or elsewhere.

**The other vessels**

Apart from Figure 5.17, no 21, discussed above, three other sherds were found to have exceptional elemental compositions, suggesting that they may not have been made in Central Gaul. One of these (no 10) was found to contain virtually no lead: we have no explanation for this, although Dr M Picon has suggested that such an ‘alcaline’ glazed effect can be achieved unintentionally by ash falling on a vessel in a high-temperature firing (Symonds & Hatcher 1989, 92). The sherd in question is so small that it is not really possible to pursue the problem either by examining other parts of the vessel or by typological comparison. The other two sherds, nos 5 and 7, may possibly be of Roman-British origin, although neither is similar to any of the many types published by Arthur (1978).

**Catalogue**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Sherd</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.81 J349 Gp 3</td>
<td>RG60 Sherd comprising about one-third of the mid-body of a large globular vessel, probably of the Déchelette (saman) form 72 (1904). The fabric is fine and pale buff-coloured, with a crisply light-brown, finely granular glaze, eroded in places. See Table of recorded sherds above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.81 B1613 Gp 8</td>
<td>RG62 Body sherd of beaker/flagon with white barbotine (large dots) decoration under glaze. Buff/white fabric with pale green glaze.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>BKC T131 Gp 5</td>
<td>RG70 Base of thin-walled beaker/flagon. Buff/white fabric with olive-brown glaze.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>BKC J295 Gp 9</td>
<td>RG73 Body sherd of mould-decorated thin-walled bowl/flagon, including two connected arches surrounding a rosette. Pale buff fabric with olive-green glaze. The mould decoration of this sherd is notably finer than that of any others in this group, being comparable to that found on mould-decorated samian ware made at La Graufesenque, for example. There are no close parallels to it, either in glazed ware or in samian. (Illustrated in Greene 1978, fig 3.4, no 3.3.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>1.81 B318 Gp 17</td>
<td>.08e RG74 Flat rim of thin-walled beaker. Buff/light green fabric with dark/olive-green glaze.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>1.81 K100 Gp 20</td>
<td>.35e RG79 Flat, flaring rim of narrow-mouthed flagon. Bufflight grey fabric with pale olive-green glaze.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig 5.17  Glazed ware (SM): nos 1-30. 1:4. [Pages 243 & 245]
Chapter 5: fine wares

Mica-gilt wares (ON)
[Figs 5.18-5.22, CD-ROM Tables 5.19-5.20]

Mica-gilt wares are well represented amongst the products of the 1933 and 1959 kilns at Colchester (Hull 1963, 101). These wares were also produced at London (Marsh 1978, 195-9), and perhaps in the Verulamium region (Davies 1984, 24).

Fabric
The wares have been classified only by colour, and thus no attempt has been made to distinguish local products from vessels from elsewhere.

Catalogue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Colour</th>
<th>Inside Surface</th>
<th>Outside Surface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>LWC M153</td>
<td>AAA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>1.81 J235</td>
<td>BAA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>1.81 H627</td>
<td>BBB</td>
<td>Smoke-blackened foot.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>CPS 917</td>
<td>BSB</td>
<td>Smoke-blackened foot.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>CPS 641</td>
<td>CBA</td>
<td>Smoke-blackened interior.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>BKC J183</td>
<td>DBB</td>
<td></td>
<td>Stamp M1.</td>
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</table>

Beaker base

<table>
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<th>Outside Surface</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>X 266</td>
<td>.06e</td>
<td>DAB</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>1.81 G171</td>
<td>.25e</td>
<td>DBB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>1.81 B2335</td>
<td>.15e</td>
<td>DBB</td>
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Miscellaneous beakers

<table>
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<th>Inside Surface</th>
<th>Outside Surface</th>
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<tr>
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<td>BBB</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>1.81 G1175</td>
<td>.16e</td>
<td>DBB</td>
<td></td>
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Cam 95, with embossed lines

<table>
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<th>Outside Surface</th>
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<td>34</td>
<td>BKC V71</td>
<td>.16e</td>
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<td></td>
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</table>

Cam 95, with large bosses

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<th>Inside Surface</th>
<th>Outside Surface</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>1.81 G1175</td>
<td>BBB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>1.81 C184</td>
<td>.31e</td>
<td>BAB</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Smoke-blackened exterior.

16 Cam 401
recorded examples: 5; average diameter: 68 mm

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>LWC J1025</td>
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<td>ABB</td>
<td></td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>BKC J243</td>
<td>.20e</td>
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Mica-gilt wares (ON)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Code</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>BUC A495</td>
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<td>0.07</td>
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<td>43</td>
<td>GBS A1784</td>
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<td>DBB</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>BK C H254</td>
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<td>BBB</td>
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Smoke-blackened exterior.

- Type uncertain

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>BK C H7</td>
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<td>46</td>
<td>BK C H115</td>
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<td>0.13</td>
<td>CBB</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Smoke-blackened exterior.

22 Cam 391, plain
recorded examples: 4; average diameter: 110 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>BK C H7</td>
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<td>48</td>
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<td>49</td>
<td>BK C A36</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>BBB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23 Cam 391, with barbotine scale decoration
recorded examples: 2; average diameter: 70 mm

<table>
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<th>Group</th>
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<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>BK C H319</td>
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<td>0.09</td>
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24 Cam 392
recorded examples: 2; average diameter: 110 mm

<table>
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<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>LWC L326</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>ABB</td>
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</table>

Smoke-blackened exterior.

- Miscellaneous beakers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Group</th>
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<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>1.81 B1925</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>DAB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>1.81 C99</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>DBB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>1.81 C171</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>ABB</td>
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Cam 364

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
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<td>BK C T305</td>
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<td>0.70</td>
<td>ABB</td>
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</table>

Cam 356/362/381/383-384
recorded examples: 6; average diameter: 88 mm

<table>
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<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>BK C V240</td>
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<td>0.20</td>
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<td>57</td>
<td>LWC J1201</td>
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<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>MID 3350</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>BAA</td>
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Overfired.

<table>
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<td>59</td>
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<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>1.81 K333</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>DBB</td>
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</table>

Smoke-blackened exterior.

- Miscellaneous

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>LWC B287</td>
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<td>0.55</td>
<td>AAA</td>
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<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>LWC B100</td>
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<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>BK C J283</td>
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<td>0.05</td>
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Cam 157-159, 366
recorded examples: 11

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Code</th>
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<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>GBS A958</td>
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<td>1.00</td>
<td>DBB</td>
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<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>1.81 M495</td>
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<td>0.70</td>
<td>CAA</td>
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Overfired.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Code</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>LWC E127</td>
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<td>1.00</td>
<td>BAA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>BK C H14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>DAA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>CPS 273</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>ABA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>1.81 B2326</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>BAB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overtired.

Note: The table above lists the codes and descriptions of the mica-gilt wares found in the ON region, along with their group numbers and diameters. The figures (Fig 5.18) correspond to the illustrations of these wares.
Fig 5.19  Mica-gilt wares (ON): nos 40-73. 1:4. [Pages 245-6 & 250]
Mica-gilt wares (ON)

Fig 5.20 Mica-gilt wares (ON): nos 74-100. 1:4. [Page 250]
Fig 5.21 Mica-gilt wares (ON): nos 101-132. 1:4. [Pages 250-51]
Mica-gilt wares (ON)

Fig 5.22 Mica-gilt wares (ON): nos 133-150. 1:4. [Page 251]

36 Cam 361
recorded examples: 3 average diameter: 45 mm
70 BKC G335 Gp 20 .100e AAA Smoke-blackened exterior.
— Miscellaneous flagons
71 1.81 B1040 Gp 15 .35e BBB
72 1.81 B1360 Gp 10 .38e CAA
73 1.81 G2007 Gp 16 .07e DAA Cantharus?

41 Drag form 33 imitation
recorded examples: 4; average diameter: 165 mm
74 1.81 G1499 Gp 16 .33e DBB Buff fabric; very high gloss mica-gilding (Smedley & Owles 1961b, 220 & fig 41, i).

42 Cam 17
recorded examples: 155; average diameter: 230 mm
75 1.81 B2517 Gp 4 .18e BBB Smoke-blackened exterior.
76 1.81 M330 Gp 10 .20e CAA
77 LWC M125 Gp 9 .20e BAA Smoke-blackened exterior.

86 1.81 G3645 Gp 16 .06e BBB
— Miscellaneous dishes
87 LWC B41 Gp 20 .35e BBB
88 BKC J138 Gp 20 .09e AAB Smoke-blackened exterior.

89 BKC N263 Gp 12 .36e ABB
90 1.81 M343 Gp 20 .15e BAB
91 BKC G69 Gp 14 .07e CBB

45 Cam 243-244/246
recorded examples: 14; average diameter: 135 mm
92 1.81 G2570 Gp 10 .15e BBB Very burnt; lamp-like interior.
93 BUC B350 Gp 20 .12e BBB
94 1.81 B1232 Gp 8 .37e CBB
95 BKC V268 Gp 20 .08e DDB
96 1.81 G1594 Gp 11 .15e BBB
97 BKC H220 Gp 20 .04e BAA
98 LWC M153 Gp 9 .30e AAA

46 Cam 243-244/246
recorded examples: 9; average diameter: 181 mm
99 1.81 G2988 Gp 11 .25e BBB
100 BKC T286 Gp 5 .20e BAA

— Cam 243-244/246
101 1.81 B1249 Gp 15 .13e DBB
102 1.81 E494 Gp 20 .19e CBB
103 CPS 781 Gp 18 .09e AAA

Smoke blackened. Two depressions in wall.
Chapter 5: fine wares

51 Tazzaz
recorded examples: 5; average diameter: 230 mm

142 BKC A U/S Gp 20 .04e ABA

143 BUC CE84 Gp 18 .06e ABB

— Miscellaneous

144 1.81 E494 Gp 20 .15e BAA

Paterna handle.

145 COC U/S Gp 20 .08e BBB

Cam 312. Similar to Wilson 1972, 266 & fig 108, no 314 (?Verulamium region mica-gilt ware).

146 BKC J10 Gp 20 BBB

147 1.81 G2810 Gp 11 DAA

148 1.81 G2911 Gp 11 DAA

149 MID 1899 Gp 14 DAB

150 LWC B96 Gp 20 BBB

Band of red paint at point of maximum girth.

Marbled wares (EE)
[Fig 5.23, CD-ROM Tables 5.21-5.22]

Five fabrics can be distinguished amongst the marbled wares, and there are some vessels of uncertain origin (SL, the majority of which might be further examples of Rhineland marmorierte ware, the commonest fabric at Colchester).

Catalogue

Additional encoded details

Fabrics:

SH London-type marbled ware (DUA code: 1074 — LOMA). It is indistinguishable from ‘Local’ Eggshell ware (LOEG), but sometimes has slightly more abundant inclusions and is always more or less almost pure white (Davies 1984, 12, referring to forms illustrated in Marsh 1978).


SJ Rhineland marmorierte ware. Our examples all conform to the description by Bird and Williams (1983, 247).

SK Aquitanian ‘ceramique à l'éponge’. This fabric was first isolated and presented in a type series by Raimbault (1973), and has been further discussed by Fulford (1977, 45-6), by Galliou et al (1980), and by Richardson (1986, 130).

SL other fabric variants.

— marbled South Gaulish samian ware. Only a few sherds of plain ware were recorded, although Figure 5.23, no 18 is a possible example (further discussion can be found in Rogers 1991).

1 BKCJ115 Gp 17 .07e SH

Very fine, burnished fabric.

2 BKC G35 Gp 18 SH

Fabric as no 1 above.

3 1.81 G4300 Gp 16 .10e SI

Coarser fabric; not burnished.

4 BKC V80 Gp 14 SI

Fabric as no 3 above.

5 BKC J176 Gp 17 SI

Burnishing worn off.

6 CPS 569 Gp 20 SJ

Pale orange/apricot motting.

7 1.81 B670 Gp 15 SJ

Colour-coating as no 6 above.

8 BKC J176 Gp 17 SJ

Brown/red burnishing.

9 CPS 617 Gp 20 SJ

Burnishing as no 8 above. Very worn. Burnt?

10 1.81 G1 Gp 20 1.00e SJ

Very worn around rim.
Fig 5.23 Marbled wares (EE): nos 1-23. 1:4. [Pages 251 & 253]
Chapter 5: Fine Wares

Fine oxidised wares (DZ)

[Figs 5.24-5.29, Table 5.23, CD-ROM Tables 5.24-5.25]

This category consists of types which are probably imported, together with particularly fine or decorated local types. There is, therefore, no universal fabric description, other than that examples are in fine, generally unslipped oxidised wares. All oxidised butt-beakers are included, as well as some sherd of 'poppy-head' type and other beakers with coloured or painted barbotine decoration. This category possibly includes terracotta and copies.

Catalogue

Additional encoded details

It is possible that some DZ forms are unintentionally red versions of grey ware forms, either owing to re-heating in the Boudican fire, or to accidental oxidation in the kiln. Therefore any evidence of burning is noted in the comments for each vessel.

Decoration codes:

- K fine rouletting
- L coarse rouletting
- M scribed lattice decoration
- N wavy/other scribed line decoration
- O incised, wavy-line decoration
- P other incised decoration
- Q excised decoration
- R moulded decoration
- S applied-moulded decoration
- T rustication
- U other barbotine dots
- V other barbotine decoration
- W potter's stamp
- X other stamped decoration
- Z other (specified in comments)

Table 5.23 Proportions of vessel classes in DZ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vessel classes</th>
<th>recorded examples</th>
<th>weight %</th>
<th>EVEs %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>indistinguishable rims, body sherds and bases</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>butt-beakers</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td>20.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terra rubra cup and dishes</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bowls</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carinated bowls/jars</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jars/beakers</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'poppy-head' beakers</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other beakers</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jars</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flagons</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lids</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other forms</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11 Cam 113/119 recorded examples: 3; average diameter: 105 mm

- 1 GBS A1794 Gp 20 .21e
  Dark buff fabric with some white inclusions, and a little surface mica. Outer surface smoked.
- 3 BKC E1120 Gp 3 .23e
  Soft brown/red fabric with white inclusions.
- 4 1.81 G2406 Gp 10 1.00e K
  Fine red/brown fabric with grey core and no obvious inclusions; cream slip below firing line — burnt lower half.

— Cam 119

- 5 1.81 G3324 Gp 10 .73e L

— Cam 113/119

- 6 SHPN 1 Gp 1 .27e
  Fabric as no 1 above.
- 7 BKC D230 Gp 20 .75e K
  Fabric as no 1 above.

13 Cam 113/119 recorded examples: 4; average diameter: 105 mm

- 8 BKC E1332 Gp 3 1.00e L
  Fabric as no 7 above.

14 Cam 113/119, shoulder not preserved

recorded examples: 10; average diameter: 104 mm

- 10 BKC K527 Gp 4 .17e
  Hard, very fine white fabric with no obvious inclusions; burnished surface.
- 11 GBS A2564 Gp 21 .21e
  Fabric as no 4 above.

— Miscellaneous

- 12 GBS A2145 Gp 4 .10e
  Fabric as no 4 above.
- 13 1.81 B16 Gp 20 .15e
  Fabric as no 1 above.
- 14 BKC V238 Gp 14 .15e
  Fabric as no 7 above.
Fine oxidised wares (DZ)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Gp</th>
<th>1984, fig 1, no.</th>
<th>Fabric description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Cam 395</td>
<td>GBS A541</td>
<td>Gp 13</td>
<td>Fabric as no 7 above. Cf Richardson &amp; Tyers 1984, fig 1, no 12.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Miscellaneous**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Mark</th>
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<th>Fabric description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>1.81 G2946</td>
<td>Gp 9</td>
<td>Moderately coarse buff fabric with a few white and black inclusions and a little mica. Slightly rough surface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>LWC B420</td>
<td>Gp 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>BKCT76</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>Fairly fine buff/red fabric; thick cream slip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Cam 56, terra rubra</td>
<td></td>
<td>recorded examples: 1; average diameter: 80 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Cam 8, terra rubra</td>
<td>recorded examples: 2; average diameter: 195 mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Cam 8; cf Hawkes and Hull 1947, fig 47, 18, terra rubra</td>
<td>recorded examples: 3; average diameter: 230 mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>1.81 E805</td>
<td>Gp 4</td>
<td>.07e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Cam 30</td>
<td>recorded examples: 28; average diameter: 171 mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>BKCT J499</td>
<td>Gp 4</td>
<td>.15e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>CPS 782</td>
<td>Gp 18</td>
<td>.25e</td>
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<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>GBS B34</td>
<td>Gp 1</td>
<td>.16e</td>
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</table>

**Type uncertain**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>BKCT J296</td>
<td>Gp 9</td>
<td>.11e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>1.81 G1807</td>
<td>Gp 10</td>
<td>.19e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>BKCT T619</td>
<td>Gp 4</td>
<td>.05e</td>
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<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>LWC K390</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>.10e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>BKC J196</td>
<td>Gp 17</td>
<td>.65e W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>BKC V358</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>.07e</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Miscellaneous**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Mark</th>
<th>Gp</th>
<th>Fabric description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>GBS A443</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>Fabric as no 10 above.</td>
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</table>

**Cam 330**

<table>
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<th>No.</th>
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<th>Fabric description</th>
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<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>BKC G350</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>21e R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>BKC E1221</td>
<td>Gp 17</td>
<td>.06e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>BKC N376</td>
<td>Gp 12</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>BKC J7</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>.08e K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>1.81 G1105</td>
<td>Gp 16</td>
<td>.05e LO</td>
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**Cam 30**

<table>
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<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>BKC H38</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>.10e P</td>
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<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>BKC A4</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>.11e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>COC C219</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>.74e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>CAM 2</td>
<td>Gp 1</td>
<td>.10e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>1.81 B1225</td>
<td>Gp 8</td>
<td>.20e X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>BKC V553</td>
<td>Gp 4</td>
<td>.34e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>GBS A957</td>
<td>Gp 9</td>
<td>.10e</td>
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</table>

**Cam 68/329**

<table>
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<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>BKC V1151</td>
<td>Gp 8</td>
<td>.11e D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>BKC J115</td>
<td>Gp 17</td>
<td>.45e P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>BKC V937</td>
<td>Gp 8</td>
<td>.05e P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>LWC K111</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>.10e P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Miscellaneous**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Gp</th>
<th>Fabric description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>1.81 C359</td>
<td>Gp 5</td>
<td>.16e M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>1.81 B2483</td>
<td>Gp 5</td>
<td>.21e N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>1.81 E1076</td>
<td>Gp 21</td>
<td>.10e M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>1.81 G507</td>
<td>Gp 16</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 5: Fine Wares

48 recorded examples: 1; average diameter: 220 mm
64 LWC K568 Gp 20 .24e Fairly coarse red fabric with finely burnished brown/red micaceous surface — heavily worn.

49 Cam 312 recorded examples: 6; average diameter: 147 mm
65 BUC C1128 Gp 18 .04e Fine, pale buff fabric with no obvious inclusions. Slightly micaceous with some burnishing.

50 Cam 305B recorded examples: 1; average diameter: 190 mm

— Miscellaneous
70 1.81 G308 Gp 11 .21e Fabric as no 70 above. Heavily burnt.
74 BKC J196 Gp 17 Fabric as no 74 above. Fabric as no 94 above.
75 BKC V1102 Gp 8 P Brown/grey fabric with red/white and black inclusions. Very micaceous, burnished surface — very worn.

57 Cam 218B recorded examples: 2; average diameter: 125 mm
78 GBS A118 Gp 20 .15e Fabric as no 60 above. Heavily burnt.
79 LWC K334 Gp 4 .64e Fabric as no 60 above. Heavily burnt.

— Miscellaneous
80 238.84 44 Gp 17 .10e V Fabric as no 60 above. Heavily burnt.
82 IRB 88 Gp 20 .45e Fabric as no 60 above. Heavily burnt. Fabric as no 97 above. Darker brown/orange barbotine on orange surface, similar to no 102. Fine micaceous buff fabric; brown/red/purplish barbotine.
83 GBS B334 Gp 1 .15e Fabric as no 60 above. Heavily burnt.
84 1.81 C153 Gp 10 Fine orange fabric with micaceous, highly polished surface; cream slip decoration on upper cordon, streaky cream slip covering lower body. Very fine burnished orange/red fabric with coarse red & white inclusions; cream slip.

66 Cam 109 recorded examples: 2; average diameter: 100 mm

88 BKCE1244 Gp 20 .24e Fabric as no 87 above. Burnt.
67 Cam 109, with coarse rouletting in place of stab-marks recorded examples: 1; average diameter: 99 mm
89 1.81 B2203 Gp 4 .21e Fine fabric as no 60 above. Heavily burnt.
90 1.81 C387 Gp 15 .10e Fabric as no 60 above. Heavily burnt.

— Miscellaneous
91 1.81 B1769 Gp 5 .26e Fabric as no 60 above. Heavily burnt.
92 1.81 C346 Gp 5 .15e Cam 109. Fabric as no 86 above.
93 LWCE346 Gp 20 .10e Slightly micaceous orange fabric.
94 BKC E759 Gp 4 .90 mm .55e Fabric as no 94 above. Fabric as no 97 above. Slightly darker barbotine dots on the orange surface: of Hughes 1904, pl 21, no 19. Very fine burnished orange/red fabric with some mica. Burnt?
95 BKC J373 Gp 21 .100 mm .20e Fine brown/buff fabric, slightly micaceous.
97 MRC 108 Gp 1 . Fabric as no 97 above.

76 Cam 100 recorded examples: 48; average diameter: 118 mm
96 GBS A245 Gp 1 .90e Fabric as no 94 above.
97 BKC V29 Gp 14 .10e Slightly micaceous orange fabric.
99 BKC J373 Gp 21 .100 mm .20e Fine brown/buff fabric, slightly micaceous.
101 MRC 108 Gp 1 . Fabric as no 97 above.

77 Type 76, but with barbotine dots in diamond patterns recorded examples: 1; average diameter: 70 mm
103 GBS B25 Gp 1 .120 mm .20e Very fine burnished fabric with grey core and white inclusions. Burnished, streaky brown surface. Burnt?

79 Cam 100 recorded examples: 20; average diameter: 117 mm
105 BKC G434 Gp 8 .120 mm .11e Fabric as no 97 above. Darker brown/orange barbotine on orange surface, similar to no 102. Very fine micaceous buff fabric; brown/red/purplish barbotine.
106 BUC B626 Gp 19 Fine, very micaceous buff fabric; brown/red/purplish barbotine.

80 Type 76, with red dots on a pink/cream slip recorded examples: 6
Fine oxidised wares (DZ)

81 Type 76, with cream dots on a red/pink slip recorded examples: 2
109 BUC C1291 Gp 20
Fabric as no 97 above.

87 Small beakers, plain recorded examples: 19; average diameter: 74 mm
110 1.81 C97 Gp 1 50 mm .25e
Fine buff micaceous fabric.
111 1.81 B1769 Gp 5 80 mm .50e
Fabric as no 103 above. Burnt?
112 BKC V72 Gp 8 40 mm .20e
Fabric as no 97 above.

— Miscellaneous
113 BKC T294 Gp 12 80 mm .55e
Fine buff fabric, slightly micaceous.
114 1.81 E110 Gp 20 90 mm .11e
Fabric as no 99 above.

115 BKC V492 Gp 5 120 mm .10e
Fabric as no 97 above.
116 BKC T555 Gp 5 100 mm .20e
117 X 47 Gp 1 110 mm .25e
Fabric as no 94 above.
118 1.81 B22 Gp 20 100 mm .10e
Fabric as no 116 above. Burnt.
119 GBS A15 Gp 20 60 mm .10e
Fabric as no 116 above. Burnt.
120 LWC M116 Gp 9 120 mm .12e
Fabric as no 97 above.
121 BKC G350 Gp 3 R
Coarse orange/brown fabric with grey core, rough surface.
122 LWC B169 Gp 20 Z
Buff/pink DJ-like fabric with some mica. Thick red barbotine.
Chapter 5: fine wares

Fig 5.25 Fine oxidised wares (DZ): nos 24-53. 1:4. [Page 254]
Fig 5.26 Fine oxidised wares (DZ): nos 54-85. 1:4. [Pages 254-5]
Fig 5.27 Fine oxidised wares (DZ): nos 86-118. 1:4. [Pages 255-6]
Fine oxidised wares (DZ)

Fig 5.28 Fine oxidised wares (DZ): nos 119-156. 1:4. [Pages 256 & 261-2]

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Chapter 5: Fine Wares

Fig 5.29 Fine oxidised wares (DZ): nos 157-171. 1:4. [Page 262]

123 LWC R15 Gp 20 R
Fine orange fabric; purple/brown colour-coating and stamped decoration.

124 1.81 B396 Gp 17 O
Fabric as no 124 above.

125 LWC J574 Gp 20 P
Fabric as no 124 above.

126 BUC H U/S Gp 20 Q
Fine buff fabric.

127 GBS A647 Gp 1 R
Fine buff fabric.

128 1.81 K50 Gp 20 OP
Fabric as no 124 above. With a broad incised wavy line encircling the join of neck to shoulder.

129 BKC V932 Gp 14 Z
Fabric as no 122 above. Vertical stripes of red barbotine.

130 BKC V71 Gp 20 L
Coarse red fabric with some mica; brown/red slightly burnished surface.

131 LWC K402 Gp 20
Buff fabric with white inclusions and some mica; slightly burnished surface.

132 1.81 B212 Gp 17
Fabric as no 131 above.

133 1.81 J319 Gp 4
Fabric as no 60 above. Heavily burnt.

134 GBS A1038 Gp 13 P

135 BKC V970 Gp 20
Very fine buff fabric with burnished cream surface.

136 LWC K474 Gp 21
Fairly fine red fabric with some mica on burnished surface, heavily burnt. Stamp Y6. Probably Cam 120.

137 1.81 B1649 Gp 8 .10e
Coarse red fabric with some mica; brown/red slightly burnished surface.

138 GBS A1071 Gp 9 .14e
Fabric as no 137 above.

139 COC 994 Gp 5 .09e
Fabric as no 118 above. Burnt.

140 1.81 C473 Gp 3 .11e P
Fabric as no 137 above. Burnt.

141 GBS A2571 Gp 3 .11e V
Buff fabric, decorated in self-coloured barbotine with small circular impressions.

95 Cam 140
recorded examples: 2; average diameter: 70 mm
142 GBS B68 Gp 4 .41e
Buff fabric.

143 1.81 M298 Gp 10
Fabric as no 10 above.

97 Cam 155
recorded examples: 3; average diameter: 50 mm
144 GBS B641 Gp 1 .35e
Fabric as no 10 above.

145 1.81 G2468 Gp 10 1.00e
Fabric as no 10 above.

98 Cam 156
recorded examples: 2; average diameter: 60 mm
146 236.84 44 Gp 17 1.00e D
Medium buff fabric with patchy orange wash.

147 1.81 G2257 Gp 11 1.00e
Fabric as no 146 above.

99 Cam 156
recorded examples: 1; average diameter: 50 mm
148 CPS 533 Gp 20 1.00e
Slightly burnished fine orange fabric.

100 Cam 149
recorded examples: 2; average diameter: 60 mm
149 GBS A2111 Gp 3 .40e
Fabric as no 10 above.

— Miscellaneous
150 GBS A1348 Gp 13 .11e
Fine buff fabric with some mica.

151 GBS A838 Gp 13 .20e
Buff fabric.

152 1.81 G2257 Gp 11 1.00e
Fabric as no 146 above.

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the CCW1 group, including sherds from the Oaks Drive kiln. The majority of the sherds which were analysed belong to four groups of colour-coated wares defined as CCW1, decorated with applied-moulded motifs (CZ nos 12-13) were Colchester (Hart et al. 1987, 591). Two sherds of vessels dumped (ODC). This suggests that this group was made in CCW2, CCW3 and CCW4. 

11.1 Lids recorded examples: 3; average diameter: 165 mm


116 Cam 199 recorded examples: 2; average diameter: 140 mm

156 GBS A437 Gp 13 Medium orange fabric with very burnished surface.


159 GBS A437 Gp 13 Medium orange fabric with very burnished surface.

160 1.81 E786 Gp 10 Fabric as no 10 above.

— Miscellaneous

166 LWC M172 Gp 9 .90e Buff fabric with some surface mica; pale orange burnished slip.

167 GBS A365 Gp 13 As no 166 above.

168 GBS A360 Gp 1 .03e L Fabric as no 146 above.

169 1.81 E10 Gp 20 .16e Rough orange fabric.

— Eggshell fabric

170 BKC J23 Gp 20

171 1.81 G2147 Gp 11

Four colour-coated fabrics separated by ICP spectrometry (CCW1-4) [Fig 5.30]

Samian and colour-coated wares from Colchester (CCW) have been the subject of analysis by ICP (inductively coupled plasma) spectrometry to see if different sources for the fabrics could be distinguished (Hart et al. 1987; Storey et al. 1989; Symonds 1990). The result was the identification of four groups of colour-coated wares defined as CCW1, CCW2, CCW3 and CCW4. 

CCW1 (CB and CZ)
The majority of the sherds which were analysed belong to the CCW1 group, including sherds from the Oaks Drive kiln dump (ODC). This suggests that this group was made in Colchester (Hart et al. 1987, 591). Two sherds of vessels decorated with applied-moulded motifs (CZ nos 12-13) were analysed as belonging to CCW1 group, although they were visually very close to similar vessels from Continental sources.

CCW2 (CV)
This group is very similar to CCW1 (but with less calcium content) and therefore was possibly also made at Colchester (Hart et al. 1987, 591). Most examples are folded beakers (CV nos 1-7, 14-15) found from PEG 12 onwards and are probably later than the bag-shaped beakers in CCW1 fabric. Similar vessels were also apparently made at Grimstone End, Pakenham in Suffolk, but since no Pakenham examples were analysed, it is difficult to say whether any Pakenham vessels reached Colchester. The fabric CV could only be distinguished from CZ by ICP spectrometry analysis.

CCW3 (CX)
This group of fine wares clustered with the Sinzig samian when analysed (Hart et al. 1987, 591). Samian kilns generally also produced colour-coated ware, but there is no evidence that colour-coated ware was ever produced at Sinzig. However, Sinzig was excavated in 1912-13, and the finds have been inaccessible since the Second World War, so further research might provide more information on this point (Symonds 1990, 8). CCW3 roughcast cornice-rim beakers are macroscopically indistinguishable from those in CCW1 fabric (CB); for the first time, it has been shown clearly that stylistically similar vessels can come from very different sources. CCW3 only has a small type range, and could possibly have the same dating as the Sinzig samian that seems to have been imported for only as long as samian was made at Colchester itself (Symonds 1990, 8). The other form of CCW3 vessels are ribbed, barrel-shaped tumblers (CZ nos 8-10), a form that has been found in samian (from either Colchester or Sinzig: Hull 1958, 184-5, fig 93, no 9; Hull 1963, 82-3, fig 47, nos 11-16). It is also found as a colour-coated ware in East Gaul, which could support the suggestion that CCW3 came from Sinzig (Symonds 1990, 8).

CCW4 (CY)
This group cannot be attributed to any specific source (Symonds 1990, 10).

Catalogue

CCW1
See entries under fabrics CB (Colchester red colour-coated, rough ware) and CZ (Colchester and other red colour-coated wares, except CB) marked CCW1.

CCW2 (CV)
This group is very similar to CCW1 (but with less calcium content) and therefore was possibly also made at Colchester (Hart et al. 1987, 591). Most examples are folded beakers (CV nos 1-7, 14-15) found from PEG 12 onwards and are probably later than the bag-shaped beakers in CCW1 fabric. Similar vessels were also apparently made at Grimstone End, Pakenham in Suffolk, but since no Pakenham examples were analysed, it is difficult to say whether any Pakenham vessels reached Colchester. The fabric CV could only be distinguished from CZ by ICP spectrometry analysis.

CCW3 (CX)
This group of fine wares clustered with the Sinzig samian when analysed (Hart et al. 1987, 591). Samian kilns generally also produced colour-coated ware, but there is no evidence that colour-coated ware was ever produced at Sinzig. However, Sinzig was excavated in 1912-13, and the finds have been inaccessible since the Second World War, so further research might provide more information on this point (Symonds 1990, 8). CCW3 roughcast cornice-rim beakers are macroscopically indistinguishable from those in CCW1 fabric (CB); for the first time, it has been shown clearly that stylistically similar vessels can come from very different sources. CCW3 only has a small type range, and could possibly have the same dating as the Sinzig samian that seems to have been imported for only as long as samian was made at Colchester itself (Symonds 1990, 8). The other form of CCW3 vessels are ribbed, barrel-shaped tumblers (CZ nos 8-10), a form that has been found in samian (from either Colchester or Sinzig: Hull 1958, 184-5, fig 93, no 9; Hull 1963, 82-3, fig 47, nos 11-16). It is also found as a colour-coated ware in East Gaul, which could support the suggestion that CCW3 came from Sinzig (Symonds 1990, 8).

CCW4 (CY)
This group cannot be attributed to any specific source (Symonds 1990, 10).
Chapter 5: Fine Wares

Fig 5.30 Three colour-coated fabrics separated by ICP spectrometry (CV/CX/CY): CV 1-15, CX 1-10, CY 1-9. 1:4. [Pages 262 & 264]
### Four colour-coated fabrics separated by ICP spectrometry (CCW1-4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Sample Code</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>BKC N119</td>
<td>Gp 12</td>
<td>Pale grey fabric; dark brown colour-coating, with orange patches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>BKC N435</td>
<td>Gp 12</td>
<td>Grey fabric with orange-brown margins; orange-brown colour-coating, darker above rouletting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>BKC G100</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>Dark grey fabric; orange-brown colour-coating, patchy above the firing line, which runs across the bottom of the rouletting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.81 B323</td>
<td>Gp 17</td>
<td>Dark grey fabric; dull black colour-coating (dull brown below firing line).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.81 C51</td>
<td>Gp 15</td>
<td>Grey fabric; orange-brown colour-coating (dark brown below firing line); cream slipped interior with large drip of brown colour-coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>1.81 B231</td>
<td>Gp 15</td>
<td>Grey fabric; dull black colour-coating (orange below firing line); orange interior.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>1.81 B1614</td>
<td>Gp 12</td>
<td>Red fabric with grey core; dull black colour-coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>BKC G375</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>Red fabric with grey core; dark brown colour-coating with pale brown undercoating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>MID 2334</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>Grey fabric with orange margins; dark brown-grey colour-coating with cream underslip.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CCW3 (CX)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Sample Code</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>BKC J238</td>
<td>Gp 12</td>
<td>Pale buff fabric; dull reddish-black colour-coating; reddish interior.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>BKC N565</td>
<td>Gp 9</td>
<td>Red fabric; dark purple metallic colour-coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>BKC N595</td>
<td>Gp 9</td>
<td>Buff fabric; dull black colour-coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>BKC N595</td>
<td>Gp 9</td>
<td>Buff-red fabric; dark purple metallic colour-coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>LWC K270</td>
<td>Gp 18</td>
<td>Pale buff fabric; dull black colour-coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>BKC N618</td>
<td>Gp 12</td>
<td>Reddish fabric with grey core; red-black metallic colour-coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>BKC N595</td>
<td>Gp 9</td>
<td>Fabric as no 2 above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>BKC J81</td>
<td>Gp 17</td>
<td>Cam 404. Orange fabric; red-black metallic colour-coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.81 B783</td>
<td>Gp 12</td>
<td>Cam 404. Fabric as no 9 above.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CCW4 (CY)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Sample Code</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>BUC H687</td>
<td>Gp 15</td>
<td>Orange-red fabric; highly metallic black colour-coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>BKC D244</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>Buff-orange fabric; polished brownish-red colour-coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>BKC G207</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>Buff fabric; dark green highly metallic colour-coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>LWC B165</td>
<td>Gp 1</td>
<td>Buff-grey fabric; uneven brown metallic colour-coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>BKC G111</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>Grey fabric; brownish-grey highly metallic colour-coating.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Colchester red colour-coated, roughcast ware (CB)**

[Figs 5.31-5.32, CD-ROM Tables 5.26-5.27]

This category consists of roughcast beakers, predominantly with cornice rims, almost all of which are Colchester products.

**Fabric description**

The fabric has a red core, with dark red or brown colour-coating — usually matt but sometimes slightly metallic — fired hard or very hard, with clay-particle roughcasting. The moderate inclinations are very fine red and white specks and voids, and fine mica. When the fabric is occasionally less hard-fired, the core can be pale red or pink/orange/buff. The roughcasting can vary from densely-packed fine clay particles (0.25 mm or less in diameter) to thinly-spread large clay particles (1.5 mm or more in diameter). The white inclusions can occasionally be very abundant, giving a 'snow-flurry' effect under the microscope. Although our analyses have shown that Colchester wares tend to have a high calcium content, which may have been deliberately added, the visible white inclusions may not actually represent such tempering: 'Perhaps surprisingly, element mapping by scanning electron microprobe showed that the calcium was not present in discrete aggregations, but was evenly distributed through the fabric' (Hart et al 1987, 593). It seems likely that part of the reason why there is such a range of variability in this fabric is that it was a local product, and it is possible that sub-standard vessels were sold cheaply to the local market. Other possible explanations are that some experimentation took place in order to try to achieve vessels which more closely matched the comparable vessels imported from elsewhere, notably from Sinzig and the Argonne (see CX and CY); or also Hart et al 1987, Storey et al 1989, Symonds 1987 and Symonds 1992). or that in fact some of the vessels, more probably those with paler, less hard-fired fabrics, are actually imported vessels, which have not been analysed and are therefore not distinguishable with certainty. Of the illustrated vessels, nos 13, 41, 43, and 63 all have pale buff fabrics, but our analyses have shown these to be Colchester products; nos 16, 17, 40 and 51 all have similar fabrics, but were not analysed. Nos 12 and 24 are products of the kilns at Oaks Drive.

Differences between CB and the earlier vessels in EC (early Colchester colour-coated wares) are in the fabric, which tends to be much harder and crisper in CB, in the colour and application of the colour-coating, which is darker and more even in CB, and in the roughcasting, which is made up of clay particles in CB and sand in EC.

**Dating**

Tables 5.26 and 5.27 (on CD-ROM) show that these types begin to appear in PEG 8 (up to AD 125).

**Catalogue**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Sample Code</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Cam 391AB</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>Fabric as no 7 above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>BKC K72</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>Orange-brown fabric; dull black colour-coating (brown below firing line); brown interior.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overfired: grey metallic colour-coating.
Chapter 5: fine wares

Fig 5.31 Colchester red colour-coated, roughcast ware (CB): nos 18-46. 1:4. [Pages 264-6]
Colchester red colour-coated, roughcast ware (CB)

Fig 5.32 Colchester red colour-coated, roughcast ware (CB): nos 47-63. 1:4.

12 Cam 391A/B, with fine grits
recorded examples: 188; average diameter: 78 mm
37 BKC H15 Gp 20 .35e CCW1
38 BKC J214 Gp 17 .53e CCW1
39 BKC J401 Gp 9 .25e CCW1
Very fine grits.
40 BKC J109 Gp 12 .30e
Pale buff fabric.
41 BKC V127 Gp 17 .15e CCW1
Pale buff fabric.
42 BKC J34 Gp 12 .24e CCW1
Pale buff fabric.
43 BKC T235 Gp 14 .15e CCW1
Pale buff fabric.
44 BKC V71 Gp 2c .15e CCW1
45 LWC J593 Gp 14 .17e CCW1
46 BKC J164 Gp 17 .09e CCW1
47 BKC V315 Gp 14 .20e CCW1
48 1.81 A182 Gp 17 .20e
49 BKC V1052 Gp 14 .15e
Graffiti no 20.

13 Cam 391A/B, with fine grits, variants
recorded examples: 7; average diameter: 73 mm
50 LWC M100 Gp 21 .27e
Overfired.
51 1.81 A208 Gp 14 .10e
Overfired; pale orange formerly metallic colour-coating.

20 Cam 391A/B, folded
recorded examples: 43; average diameter: 85 mm
52 1.81 D71 Gp 15 .10e
53 GBS A77 Gp 20 .20e
54 BKC N595 Gp 9 .20e
55 1.81 C105 Gp 15 .15e CCW1
Overfired; very worn colour-coating.
56 BKC N371 Gp 17 .15e CCW1

57 BKC V1 Gp 20 .15e CCW1
— Miscellaneous
58 BKC G275 Gp 14 .14e
Cam 396.
59 BKC H294 Gp 14 .20e CCW1
Cam 392.

35 Cam 396, folded
recorded examples: 9; average diameter: 91 mm
60 BKC H317 Gp 12 .14e CCW1
61 BKC N117 Gp 12 .25e CCW1
62 BKC G220 Gp 20 .25e CCW1
— Miscellaneous
63 MID 3348 Gp 8 .15e CCW1
Pale buff fabric; grits and much of colour-coating heavily worn. The fabric is somewhat paler and softer than most CB vessels, but the elemental analyses have joined it happily with the Colchester group CCW1.

Colchester and other red colour-coated wares, except CB (CZ)

[Figs 5.33-5.36, Table 5.28, CD-ROM Tables 5.29-5.30]
with contributions by Graham Webster

Among the types represented in CZ are the most common colour-coated wares made at Colchester, excluding roughcast vessels, as well as some of the most elaborate of all the Colchester vessel-types. CZ is, however, a general category which includes otherwise unclassifiable colour-coated or slipped red wares. Colchester roughcast ware has been classified separately.
Fabric description

For fabric description, see CB above (p 264). A substantial number of CZ vessels were included in the programme of elemental analysis by ICP spectrometry on colour-coated wares: some 61 of the illustrated type series were analysed, and this is indicated in the catalogue by CCW1 or CCW2 in the column for additional encoded details.

A further seven examples, weighing 119 g and measuring 1.01e, were recorded in ?Sinzig ware (CX); they were probably made at Sinzig (see discussion on p 262).

Dating

Vessels in variant fabrics (CZ Type 90) and unidentifiable body sherds and bases account for the items in CZ recorded in contexts dated earlier than PEG 8 (up to AD 125). The production of colour-coated ware at Colchester was undoubtedly most successful from about the middle of the 2nd century until the middle of the 3rd. At its peak (PEG 12, up to AD 250; including CB and measured in EVEs) it reached a total of nearly one-eighth of all the pottery in use.

Note

The catalogue has been revised and is not in strict numerical order. The figures are in numerical order.

Catalogue

— Body sherds with applied-moulded or barbotine decoration

1 1.81 G3000 Gp 20 Dark, dull colour-coating.

2 BKCH16 Gp 20 CCW1 Orange self-coloured colour-coating.

3 MID 2164 Gp 20 Orange exterior colour-coating; dark interior colour-coating.

4 LWC B166 Gp 16 Pale buff fabric; dark interior/exterior colour-coating.

5 1.81 G1022 Gp 20 Dark metallic interior/exterior colour-coating.

Graham Webster writes: A sherd with four horses and a chariot racing towards the left, which is rather unusual, as in most of the circus scenes it is towards the right.

6 BKCH429 Gp 14 Grey overfired fabric with red margins; dark metallic interior/exterior colour-coating.

7 LWC H159 Gp 20 Pink/red fabric; dark metallic interior/exterior colour-coating.

Graham Webster writes: A sherd with a phallus, the symbol of the life-force and of fertility. This is a common feature on these vessels and a number have been published from Colchester (Hull 1963, fig 51 no 7, fig 53 no 1, fig 54 nos 2 & 6-16).

8 BKCH N601 Gp 20 Fabric as no 7 above.

9 BKCH H130 Gp 20 Fabric as no 7 above.

Graham Webster writes: The head of the Lemnaean Hydra with an array of tentacles round the head giving the effect of a radiate crown. This scene is the second labour of Hercules, who was a salvation hero popular in Britain. The only other known example of this labour is from Welney Fen, Norfolk (Phillips 1936, 95 & pl 3; Perring 1977, fig 10.7a).

10 BKCH J183 Gp 17 Fabric as no 7 above.

Graham Webster writes: An auriger leaning forward on his chariot. He has cross-bracing on his chest, more commonly worn by bestiarii. There is, however, another auriger similar to this on a sherd in the British Museum (Walters 1908, M2485).

11 GBS A125 Gp 20 Fabric as no 7 above.

Graham Webster writes: Part of a large figure of a secutor with an armoured left leg.

12 MID 42 Gp 20 CCW1 Fabric as no 7 above.

Graham Webster writes: A figure with bare torso and an apron or skirt. The right hand appears to be holding a small shield which is unusual, since this is normally carried in the left hand; and in this case it is the left arm and shoulder which is armoured, as with the secutor and retarius on the Colchester vass. The terminal feature of the left arm remains indeterminate.

13 MID 1877 Gp 20 CCW1 Pink/red fabric; dark metallic interior/exterior colour-coating.

Graham Webster writes: A helmeted auriger leaning forward on his chariot with the usual heavy leg strapping (cf the complete circus scene in the British Museum — Walters 1908, M2479, pl 16; Humphrey 1986, 437 & fig 204).

— Body sherds with ‘hairpin’ barbotine decoration (various fabrics)


— Body sherds with ‘roller-stamped’ decoration

15 1.81 B776 Gp 10 CCW1 Very red fabric; hard, glossy dark metallic colour-coating.

— Unusual body sherds

16 BKCV679 Gp 20 Red fabric; dark colour-coating. This tiny sherd, showing just the head of a deity or human figure, appears to be part of a mould-decorated vessel in Colchester colour-coated ware, and as such is the only example known to us. It looks to be part of a small beaker or cup, such as the samian forms Déchelette 64, 66 or 67.

10 Cam 391A/B, plain recorded examples: 496; average diameter: 88 mm

62 MID 1967 Gp 20 Fabric as no 46 above.

63 1.81 B456 Gp 15 .27e CCW1 Buff fabric; pale brown colour-coating.

64 1.81 J213 Gp 20 .23e Fabric as no 33 above. Worn.

65 1.81 A70 Gp 20 .10e Very red fabric; very dark metallic colour-coating.

Table 5.28 Quantitative comparison of bag-shaped beakers from Colchester (CB & CZ), the Nene Valley (EA), and Cologne (EZ). [Pages 266-7]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Fabric Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>ODC 5</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>.13e</td>
<td>Fabric as no 33 above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>CPS U/S</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>.80e</td>
<td>Buff/light pink fabric; fairly dull, patchy dark metallic colour-coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>BUC H15</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>.26e</td>
<td>Buffflight pink fabric; fairly dull, dark metallic colour-coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>BKC H16</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>.08e</td>
<td>Fabric as no 33 above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>BKC N119</td>
<td>Gp 12</td>
<td>.14e</td>
<td>Fabric as no 33 above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>BKC N314</td>
<td>Gp 12</td>
<td>.16e</td>
<td>Orange-buff fabric; pale brown colour-coating (metallic inside).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>BKC V87</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>.11e</td>
<td>Grey fabric; bronze colour-coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>ODC 4</td>
<td>Gp 10</td>
<td>.15e</td>
<td>Red fabric with dull red exterior surface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>ODC 1</td>
<td>Gp 10</td>
<td>.30e</td>
<td>Buffflight pink fabric; very worn dark metallic colour-coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>ODC 1</td>
<td>Gp 10</td>
<td>.20e</td>
<td>Fabric as no 33 above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>LWC J1661</td>
<td>Gp 21</td>
<td>.15e</td>
<td>Very red, fabric harder than usual; dark, very metallic colour-coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>MID 2220</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>.05e</td>
<td>Pink/red fabric; patchy, dark metallic interior/exterior colour-coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>LWC J595</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>.15e</td>
<td>Fabric as no 33 above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>ODC 1</td>
<td>Gp 10</td>
<td>.15e</td>
<td>Buff fabric; bronze metallic colour-coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>1.81 B752</td>
<td>Gp 15</td>
<td>.09e</td>
<td>Red fabric with dull red exterior surface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>BKC V134</td>
<td>Gp 1</td>
<td>.18e</td>
<td>Buffflight pink fabric; fairly dull dark metallic colour-coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>COC 202</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>.18e</td>
<td>Buff fabric; glossy metallic bronze colour-coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>BKC G146</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>.24e</td>
<td>Fabric as no 73 above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>BKC T116</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>.18e</td>
<td>Fabric as no 73 above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>ODC 2</td>
<td>Gp 10</td>
<td>.10e</td>
<td>Buff fabric; dull brown colour-coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>LWC B290</td>
<td>Gp 16</td>
<td>.80e</td>
<td>Red fabric with grey core; dark metallic colour-coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>BKC J43</td>
<td>Gp 12</td>
<td>.21e</td>
<td>Very red, harder than usual fabric; dark, very metallic colour-coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>MID 1811</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>.10e</td>
<td>Fabric as no 73 above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>LWC B373</td>
<td>Gp 16</td>
<td>.10e</td>
<td>Fabric as no 33 above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>BKC G35</td>
<td>Gp 18</td>
<td>.06e</td>
<td>Fabric as no 33 above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>ODC 6</td>
<td>Gp 10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Black burnt kiln waster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>ODC 1</td>
<td>Gp 10</td>
<td>.15e</td>
<td>Fabric as no 33 above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>1.81 B309</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fabric as no 33 above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>BKC V894</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>.16e</td>
<td>Fabric as no 33 above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>MID 1792</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>.15e</td>
<td>Fabric as no 33 above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>BKC G385</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>.16e</td>
<td>Fabric as no 33 above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>BUC J5</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>.10e</td>
<td>Fabric as no 33 above.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11 Cam 391A/B, with rouletting
recorded examples: 116; average diameter: 95 mm

12 Cam 391A/B, with barbotine scales
recorded examples: 3; average diameter: 123 mm

13 Cam 391A/B, with motifs in barbotine.
recorded examples: 27; average diameter: 86 mm

20 Cam 392, plain
recorded examples: 495; average diameter: 77 mm

21 Cam 392, with rouletting
recorded examples: 159; average diameter: 87 mm

22 Cam 392, with barbotine scales
recorded examples: 14; average diameter: 77 mm
## Chapter 5: Fine Wares

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>125</th>
<th>CPS 744</th>
<th>Gp 18</th>
<th>.25e</th>
<th>CCW1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orange fabric; dull sandy/orange colour-coating on interior, dark metallic colour-coating on exterior.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>126</th>
<th>1.81 G47</th>
<th>Gp 20</th>
<th>.07e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red fabric; dark bronze colour-coating.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>127</th>
<th>MID 2382</th>
<th>Gp 20</th>
<th>.25e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fabric as no 73 above.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>128</th>
<th>BKC G6246</th>
<th>Gp 12</th>
<th>.06e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fabric as no 33 above.</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
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23 Cam 392, with motifs in barbotine recorded examples: 11; average diameter: 69 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>129</th>
<th>BKC G6246</th>
<th>Gp 12</th>
<th>.46e</th>
<th>CCW1</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red fabric; patchy dark bronze metallic colour-coating, black below firing line.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>130</th>
<th>LWCJ51</th>
<th>Gp 20</th>
<th>.10e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buff fabric; dark brown colour-coating.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>131</th>
<th>GBS A2492</th>
<th>Gp 17</th>
<th>.10e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fabric as no 33 above.</td>
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</table>

30 Cam 406, plain recorded examples: 48; average diameter: 85 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>132</th>
<th>GBS A541</th>
<th>Gp 13</th>
<th>.95e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fabric as no 46 above.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>133</th>
<th>1.81 C78</th>
<th>Gp 15</th>
<th>.15e</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fabric as no 46 above.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>134</th>
<th>BKC G6188</th>
<th>Gp 14</th>
<th>.10e</th>
<th>CCW1</th>
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<tbody>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>135</th>
<th>ODC 1</th>
<th>Gp 10</th>
<th>.30e</th>
<th>CCW1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buff fabric; dark brown colour-coating.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>136</th>
<th>1.81 B2227</th>
<th>Gp 15</th>
<th>.40e</th>
<th>CCW1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fabric as no 33 above.</td>
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</table>

31 Cam 406, with rouletting recorded examples: 44; average diameter: 86 mm

<table>
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<tr>
<th>137</th>
<th>LWC K423</th>
<th>Gp 20</th>
<th>.15e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fabric as no 73 above.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>138</th>
<th>MID 1590</th>
<th>Gp 20</th>
<th>.15e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dark red fabric; dark metallic colour-coating.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>139</th>
<th>BKC V938</th>
<th>Gp 20</th>
<th>.10e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red fabric with grey core; dark metallic colour-coating.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>140</th>
<th>BKC G1</th>
<th>Gp 20</th>
<th>.20e</th>
<th>CCW1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fabric as no 73 above.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>141</th>
<th>MID 1580</th>
<th>Gp 20</th>
<th>.05e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dark buff fabric; pale bronze colour-coating — over-fired.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>142</th>
<th>1.81 D551</th>
<th>Gp 18</th>
<th>.10e</th>
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<tbody>
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32 Cam 397/398, plain recorded examples: 51; average diameter: 93 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>143</th>
<th>BUC H955</th>
<th>Gp 18</th>
<th>.45e</th>
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<tbody>
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33 Cam 397/398, rouletted recorded examples: 24; average diameter: 88 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>144</th>
<th>BKC G99</th>
<th>Gp 12</th>
<th>.15e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very red fabric; dark, very metallic colour-coating.</td>
<td></td>
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34 Cam 406, with barbotine scales recorded examples: 4; average diameter: 85 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>145</th>
<th>1.81 G2257</th>
<th>Gp 11</th>
<th>.30e</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fabric as no 73 above.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>146</th>
<th>ODC 1</th>
<th>Gp 10</th>
<th>.20e</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fabric as no 33 above.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>147</th>
<th>CPS 602</th>
<th>Gp 20</th>
<th>.10e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fabric as no 143 above.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>148</th>
<th>1.81 B2227</th>
<th>Gp 15</th>
<th>.05e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fabric as no 33 above. Overfired and slightly worn.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>149</th>
<th>1.81 B603</th>
<th>Gp 17</th>
<th>.26e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red/grey fabric; brown/red colour-coating.</td>
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40 Cam 407, plain recorded examples: 91; average diameter: 81 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>150</th>
<th>1.81 C63</th>
<th>Gp 17</th>
<th>.10e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fabric as no 33 above.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>151</th>
<th>BKC N198</th>
<th>Gp 17</th>
<th>.22e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fabric as no 73 above.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>152</th>
<th>BKC E1289</th>
<th>Gp 17</th>
<th>.30e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red fabric; dull metallic colour-coating — very worn in places.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>153</th>
<th>MID 2983</th>
<th>Gp 14</th>
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<th>CCW1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fabric as no 33 above.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>154</th>
<th>BKC B506</th>
<th>Gp 15</th>
<th>.35e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fabric as no 152 above. Very worn in places.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>155</th>
<th>BKC N437</th>
<th>Gp 12</th>
<th>.50e</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red fabric; dark metallic colour-coating.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>156</th>
<th>BKC N198</th>
<th>Gp 17</th>
<th>.15e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red margins with grey core; dull cream/brown colour-coating over-fired.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>157</th>
<th>BKC M6</th>
<th>Gp 20</th>
<th>.24e</th>
<th>CCW1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cam 411. Fabric as no 73 above.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>158</th>
<th>BKC H263</th>
<th>Gp 14</th>
<th>.10e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fabric as no 33 above.</td>
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<td></td>
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41 Cam 407, with rouletting recorded examples: 17; average diameter: 82 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>159</th>
<th>BKC G238</th>
<th>Gp 12</th>
<th>.27e</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fabric as no 33 above.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>160</th>
<th>BUC B839</th>
<th>Gp 20</th>
<th>.12e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grey, overfired fabric; metallic colour-coating.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>161</th>
<th>BKC N203</th>
<th>Gp 12</th>
<th>.12e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very overfired red fabric; metallic colour-coating — worn and very warped.</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>162</th>
<th>1.81 B803</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fabric as no 73 above.</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>163</th>
<th>BKC N211</th>
<th>Gp 12</th>
<th>.06e</th>
</tr>
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<td>Fabric as no 33 above.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>164</th>
<th>BKC G92</th>
<th>Gp 14</th>
<th>.15e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dull orange/red colour-coating.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>165</th>
<th>BKC N16</th>
<th>Gp 20</th>
<th>.15e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orange/red fabric; dull orange/red slip with white paint.</td>
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50 Cam 404 recorded examples: 16; average diameter: 84 mm

<table>
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<tr>
<th>166</th>
<th>1.81 B285</th>
<th>Gp 15</th>
<th>.06e</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red fabric; bronze colour-coating.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>167</th>
<th>1.81 G197</th>
<th>Gp 20</th>
<th>.07e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red fabric; bronze metallic colour-coating.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>168</th>
<th>1.81 G290</th>
<th>Gp 11</th>
<th>.18e</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>169</th>
<th>BKC J141</th>
<th>Gp 12</th>
<th>.10e</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>170</th>
<th>CPS 430</th>
<th>Gp 20</th>
<th>.15e</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fabric as no 33 above.</td>
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</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>171</th>
<th>1.81 M122</th>
<th>Gp 20</th>
<th>.15e</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fabric as no 33 above.</td>
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</table>

52 Cam 408-410 recorded examples: 80; average diameter: 73 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>172</th>
<th>1.81 B534</th>
<th>Gp 14</th>
<th>.23e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coarse red/grey fabric; rough orange colour-coating.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>173</th>
<th>1.81 G221</th>
<th>Gp 16</th>
<th>.08e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orange fabric with orange (non-burnished) surface.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>174</th>
<th>1.81 C494</th>
<th>Gp 15</th>
<th>.21e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orange/red fabric; brown colour-coating.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>175</th>
<th>BKC E358</th>
<th>Gp 20</th>
<th>.30e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fabric as no 33 above.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>176</th>
<th>1.81 C130</th>
<th>Gp 15</th>
<th>.05e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buff/grey overfired fabric; dark metallic colour-coating — worn.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Colchester and other red colour-coated wares, except CB (CZ)

Fig 5.33 Colchester and other red colour-coated wares, except CB (CZ): nos 1-16, 62-89. 1:4. [Pages 267-8]
Chapter 5: fine wares

Fig 5.34  Colchester and other red colour-coated wares, except CB (CZ): nos 90-131. 1:4. [Pages 268-9]
Colchester and other red colour-coated wares, except CB (CZ)

Fig 5.35 Colchester and other red colour-coated wares, except CB (CZ): nos 132-176. 1:4. [Page 269]
Fig 5.36  Colchester and other red colour-coated wares, except CB (CZ): nos 177-216. 1:4. [Page 274]
Colchester and other red colour-coated wares, except CB (CZ)

54 Flat, triangular-rimmed beakers
recorded examples: 24; average diameter: 71 mm
177 BKC E319 Gp 17 .16e Brown/red fabric; thick brown polished colour-coating.

56 Cam 395
recorded examples: 51; average diameter: 64 mm
178 IRB 130 Gp 17 .10e Buff/pink fabric; very dark glossy colour-coating.
179 BKC H191 Gp 14 .85e Fabric as no 33 above.
180 BKC N211 Gp 12 .42e Overfired grey fabric; brown colour-coating.
181 IRB 138 Gp 17 .10e Red fabric with red matt exterior surface.
182 LWC B335 Gp 16 .35e Fabric as no 46 above.
183 BKC N63 Gp 17 . Fabric as no 73 above.

58 Cam 391C, with barbotine decoration
recorded examples: 2; average diameter: 90 mm
188 BKC G54 Gp 14 .80e Buff fabric; dark, matt colour-coating.

59 Other beaker forms
recorded examples: 46; average diameter: 74 mm
186 BKC N234 Gp 17 .10e Very red, rather coarse fabric; dull orange/red slip/wash.
187 BKC N239 Gp 17 .15e Red fabric; dull orange/brown colour-coating.
189 BKC V68 Gp 14 .06e Very red fabric; dark, very metallic colour-coating.
190 BKC G370 Gp 1 .20e Coarse red/grey fabric; rough orange colour-coating.
191 BKC N197 Gp 17 .25e Coarse red/grey fabric with cream margins; rough orange colour-coating.

50 Lids
recorded examples: 15; average diameter: 147 mm
192 LWC J371 Gp 20 .07e Cam 308. Fabric as no 33 above.
193 1.81 K50 Gp 20 .20e Red fabric; dull brown colour-coating.
194 1.81 C108 Gp 15 .23e Cam 308. Red fabric with red matt exterior surface; slightly brownish (?smoked) edges.
195 ODC 10 Gp 10 .20e Cam 308. Fabric as no 194 above.
196 LWC J558 Gp 1 .06e Red fabric with grey margins; overfired red colour-coating.
197 BKC H175 Gp 14 .26e CCW1 Cam 308.

65 Cam 306
recorded examples: 5; average diameter: 128 mm
198 LWC J475 Gp 17 .30e CCW1 Fabric as no 194 above.
199 1.81 G1 Gp 20 .11e Fabric as no 194 above.

69 Cam 316
recorded examples: 7; average diameter: 122 mm
200 BKC E361 Gp 20 .10e Red fabric; glossy red colour-coating.

70 Flagons
recorded examples: 8; average diameter: 30 mm
201 X 117 Gp 1 .10e Brown/red fabric; red colour-coating.

— Miscellaneous
205 BKC G50 Gp 14 . Fabric as no 33 above.
206 BUC E518 Gp 20 .50e CCW1 Cam 420. Fabric as no 33 above.

— Vessels in variant fabrics
208 X U/S Gp 20 . CCW2? Orange fabric with very glossy orange surface — possibly not a local product.
209 BUC E38 Gp 20 . Very red fabric; dark, very glossy metallic colour-coating — probably not a local product.
210 BUC E398 Gp 20 .69e Orange fabric with very glossy orange surface — possibly not a local product.
211 1.81 B1187 Gp 8 . Buff fabric; curious red colour wash.
213 1.81 B1760 Gp 8 .02e Hard red fabric with grey margins; worn dark colour-coating.
216 LWC C44 Gp 20 . Orange fabric with very glossy orange surface — probably not a local product.

Central Gaulish and ‘Rhenish-type’ fine colour-coated wares (CL)
[Figs 5.37-5.38, CD-ROM Tables 5.31-5.32]

These dark-coloured vessels, mostly beakers, are known in France as vases métallisants, in Germany as Mosel-keramik or Spruchbechers, and in Britain as ‘Rhenish-type’ wares. From the 2nd century onwards they were made exclusively at samian-ware production centres in Gaul and Germany, and aside from the dark-colouring their fabric is normally indistinguishable from contemporary samian of the same source (Pollard et al 1981 & 1983; Symonds 1992).

The development of dark-coloured beakers accompanying red-coloured open forms seems to have first become fashionable during the Flavian period, being first manifested in everted-rimmed beakers with rouletting and ‘hairpin’ barbotine decoration, as shown further on here in EZ (fine colour-coated wares) Type 63, nos 63-67 (no 62 is probably not an early form). Simultaneously, or perhaps slightly later, a series of tall, closed forms were developed in samian ware at Les Matrices-de-Veyre and at Lezoux, including the Décéhlette forms 66, 67, 68 and 72. The surface colour of these forms could vary from the normal red of samian ware through dark red or brown or black to a fairly vivid metallic green, and thus it seems that it was at the confluence of
these two general developments that the Central Gaulish versions of 'Rhenish-type' wares were born. This seems to have been an evolution which took place at a number of production centres in Central Gaul, probably in the first half of the 2nd century: small amounts of material from centres other than Lezoux reached Britain and Colchester (sub-fabric NH, below), but Lezoux seems to have been the source of by far the largest quantity of Central Gaulish wares (see Chapter 2).

The most common Central Gaulish form is the shoulderless beaker with bead rim and pedestal base (Greene 1978, fig 2.3, no 9), usually with barbotine decoration beneath the colour-coating, represented here only by Type 33, nos 6-10. This style of beaker appears to have been made only in Central Gaul. The other common Central Gaulish form is the hemispherical bowl, Drag form 40, represented here by Type 10, nos 1 and 2. Unlike shoulderless beakers, these seem to have been made at almost every production centre which made a version of 'Rhenish-type' wares, but they seem to have been exported as far as Britain only from Central Gaul. Other Central Gaulish forms, including plain shouldered beakers (Type 30, no 5), folded beakers (Type 24, no 3) and folded beakers with prominent shoulder (Type 25, no 4), are rare in Britain, and although the last of these is also not common in Continental collections of Central Gaulish wares, at least three substantial examples of the form were included in the unusual collection of unused vessels found at the St Magnus House/New Fresh Wharf site at London (Richardson 1986, 117, nos 1.107-9).

By the end of the 2nd century, plain shouldered beakers and Drag form 40 hemispherical bowls were being made at a number of samian potteries to the north-east of Central Gaul, but the only centre of importance for export to Britain was Trier, which was the source of more than three times as many vessels found at Colchester as had come from all of Central Gaul. The predominant form made at Trier was the plain shouldered beaker (Type 30), but this was frequently modified with various types of folding (Types 22 & 23, nos 28-32), and with white clay barbotine applied after the colour-coating, and sometimes including a white-painted inscription, or motto (see Type 21, nos 18-22). Trier wares continued to dominate the Continental market for fine dark-coloured beakers through at least the third quarter of the 3rd century, after which there was an abrupt change in their quality: their fabric became coarser, their walls thicker, and the white clay barbotine was replaced by a similar but wholly painted decoration (sub-fabric NJ, below; cf Symonds 1992).

Relationships with other fabrics

Our inclusion of the sub-fabric NJ draws attention to the difficulty of distinguishing some imported CL vessels from Romano-British versions. All of the vessels classified as NJ have a colour-coating with a higher gloss than would normally appear on Colchester wares, but their fabric is also somewhat coarser and softer than would normally be found on Lezoux or Trier products. All but two of our illustrated vessels classified as NJ are plain-rimmed shoulderless beakers (CL Type 31); in shapes other than CL Type 31 there is seldom much difficulty in distinguishing CL fabrics from those of Colchester and the Nene Valley.

Dating

In spite of the remarks above associating Central Gaulish vessels with the 2nd century, and Trier vessels with the end of the 2nd century to the third quarter of the 3rd, Tables 5.31 and 5.32 (on CD-ROM) show clearly that no vessel so far found at Colchester from either of those two sources has come from a context dated earlier than the 3rd century.
Central Gaulish and 'Rhenish-type' fine colour-coated wares (CL)

Fig 5.37  Central Gaulish and 'Rhenish-type' fine colour-coated wares (CL): nos 1-34. 1:4. [Pages 275 & 278]
Chapter 5: fine wares

Fig 5.38 Central Gaulish and 'Rhenish-type' fine colour-coated wares (CL): nos 35-69. 1:4. [Page 278]
Central Gaulish and ‘Rhenish-type’ fine colour-coated wares (CL)

53  BUC E795  Gp 20  .37e NG E

54  LWC E21  Gp 20  NG E
Hard red fabric; black colour-coating.

55  LWC G474  Gp 20  NG E
Fabric as no 54 above.

Nene Valley ware is the most common fine ware to have been imported into Colchester in the later Roman period. When measured in EVEs, its total quantity is exceeded, among the fine wares, only by samian ware and by Colchester colour-coated ware; however, when measured by weight, Nene Valley ware exceeds Colchester colour-coated ware. This disparity is because Colchester beakers are smaller and lighter than those in Nene Valley ware and because there are many more bowls and lids, which are heavier than beakers, in Nene Valley ware.

22 Shouldered beakers, plain, with long narrow indentations
recorded examples: NF 14, average diameter: NF 60 mm
28  BKC H535  Gp 14  .85e NF
29  BKC G316  Gp 14  NF
30  1.81 C56  Gp 20  NF C
31  LWC B162  Gp 1  NF

23 Shouldered beakers, plain, with round indentations (may be combined with long narrow indentations)
recorded examples: NF 1, average diameter: NF 40 mm
32  BUC E328  Gp 20  .36e NF

24 Shouldered beakers, plain, with long oval indentations
recorded examples: NE 1, NF 25 average diameter: NE 80 mm, NF 70 mm
3  BKC K441  Gp 17  .40e NE
33  BKC J193  Gp 12  .11e NF
34  BKC J193  Gp 12  NF

25 Shouldered beakers, plain, with long oval indentations and prominent shoulder (similar to Type 47)
recorded examples: NE 1
4  1.81 B1250  Gp 20  NE

30 Other or indistinguishable shouldered beakers
recorded examples: NE 3, NF 64, NJ 2
average diameter: NE 70 mm, NF 78 mm, NJ 50 mm
5  1.81 C91  Gp 15  .27e NE
Slightly paler, more buff fabric.
35  BKC N234  Gp 17  .11e NF
36  1.81 B U/S  Gp 20  .10e NF
37  BKC G316  Gp 14  .22e NF
Overfired fabric.
38  BKC H12  Gp 20  .20e NF
39  BUC E692  Gp 20  .15e NF
61  BKC H38  Gp 20  .30e NJ
Red fabric; dark brown metallic colour-coating.

31 Cam 393: shoulderless beakers, with small footing (Symonds 1992, CG beaker form 3, TR form 3)
recorded examples: NE 2, NF 15, NJ 18
average diameter: NF 80 mm, NJ 73 mm
40  MID 537  Gp 20  .08e NF
62  BKC N197  Gp 17  .01e NJ
63  BKC V71  Gp 20  .10e NJ
Fabric as no 61 above.
64  MID 3008  Gp 14  .85e NJ
Fabric as no 62 above.
65  CPS 698  Gp 18  .35e NJ
Fabric as no 61 above.
66  BKC J253  Gp 9  .35e NJ
Fabric as no 61 above.
67  1.81 C91  Gp 20  .15e NJ
Very hard red fabric; very black colour coating.
68  1.81 E283  Gp 20  .30e NJ
Fabric as no 61 above.

33 Shoulderless beakers, with pedestal base (Symonds 1992, CG beaker form 2)
recorded examples: NE 24, NF 2, NJ 1
6  LWC 60  Gp 20  NEA
7  BKC H287  Gp 21  NEA
8  CPS 687  Gp 18  NE

9  MID 16  Gp 20  NE
10  CPS 635  Gp 18  NE

40 High-shouldered bulbous beakers (Symonds 1992, CG form 4)
recorded examples: NH 2, average diameter: NH 80 mm
56  LWC A141  Gp 20  .25e NH B
Soft buff fabric; very glossy metallic green colour-coating.
57  1.81 E561  Gp 20  .14e NH B
Red fabric; very metallic brown colour-coating.

47 Prominent-shouldered beakers (Symonds 1992, Trier form 5)
recorded examples: NF 1
41  GBS A268  Gp 13  NF
Wonderful black gloss.

53 Carafes/flagons
recorded examples: NF 1
42  BKC T274  Gp 14  NF

55 Flaring-mouthed beakers/jars
recorded examples: NF 7, average diameter: NF 101 mm
43  BKC T44  Gp 14  .20e NF
44  BUC E408  Gp 20  .11e NF
45  BKC N203  Gp 12  .14e NF
46  BKC J61  Gp 20  .05e NF

60 Other or indistinguishable beakers, with small footing
recorded examples: NE 20, NF 298, NH 3, NJ 17
average diameter: NE 83 mm, NF 74 mm
11  1.81 E90  Gp 20  .15e NE
12  1.81 E422  Gp 20  NE
47  1.81 B26  Gp 20  NF
Slight firing line (not common).
48  LWC B45  Gp 16  NF
49  BUC E818  Gp 20  NF
50  BKC N323  Gp 12  NF
51  BKC H111  Gp 18  NF
58  BKC V608  Gp 20  NH
Fabric; black metallic colour-coating.
59  1.81 H345  Gp 20  NH
Fabric as no 58 above.
60  BKC H14  Gp 20  NH
Brown fabric; dull red colour-coating (unlike the other sherds).
69  1.81 B803  Gp 17  NJ
Fabric as no 61 above.

65 Other or indistinguishable, or unusual forms
recorded examples: NF 1
52  LWC G272  Gp 20  NF

— Unidentifiable body sherds
recorded examples: NE 8, NF 179, NJ 3

Nene Valley colour-coated ware (EA)
[Figs 5.39-5.44, CD-ROM Tables 5.33-5.34]

Nene Valley ware is the most common fine ware to have been imported into Colchester in the later Roman period. When measured in EVEs, its total quantity is exceeded, among the fine wares, only by samian ware and by Colchester colour-coated ware; however, when measured by weight, Nene Valley ware exceeds Colchester colour-coated ware. This disparity is because Colchester beakers are smaller and lighter than those in Nene Valley ware and because there are many more bowls and lids, which are heavier than beakers, in Nene Valley ware.

Fabric
On the basis of colour, there appear to be two Nene Valley
colour-coated ware fabrics, one of which is white or buff, while the other is orange or orange with grey core, both having occasional red inclusions. Some vessels in the latter fabric (eg Type 11) seem remarkably similar in form, fabric and finish to Rhenish wares (cf CL Type 24), and are possibly mis-classified.

**Dating**

Few of the early Nene Valley colour-coated types (such as the comical-rimmed beakers, as Howe et al 1980, nos 26-33) are present at Colchester. Tables 5.33 and 5.34 (on CD-ROM) seem to show that the ware began to arrive at Colchester no earlier than the second quarter of the 3rd century; it is absent from all groups up to and including PEG 11 (up to AD 225). The largest quantities of the ware are recorded in PEG 14 (up to AD 300) and later. There is no clear evidence of a decline in the importance of the ware before the end of the Roman period.

Where possible, parallels are cited from Howe, Perrin and Mackreth 1980 (HPM).

**Note**

This catalogue has been revised and is not in strict numerical order. The figures are in numerical order.

**Catalogue**

- Miscellaneous beaker
  - 48 IRB110 Gp 17 .96e
    - White fabric; red/brown, slightly metallic, colour-coating with white paint.
  - 11 Folded beakers with large bead rim and tall, narrow body recorded examples: 6; average diameter: 80 mm
    - 50 1.81 C121 Gp 15 .50e
      - Buff fabric; dark dull metallic colour-coating, reddish-brown below firing line.
    - 51 BKC N211 Gp 12 .20e
      - Orange fabric; bronze metallic colour-coating.
    - 52 BKC G72 Gp 1 .23e
      - Buff/pale orange fabric; dark, very metallic, colour-coating.
    - 53 BKC G69 Gp 14 .18e
      - Orange/buff fabric; dark metallic colour-coating.
    - 54 BKC N84 Gp 17 .96e
      - Buff/white fabric; dark metallic colour-coating.
  - 12 Shoulderless beakers with large bead rim recorded examples: 3; average diameter: 60 mm
    - 55 ESS 52 Gp 20 .20e
      - Orange/buff fabric; dark bronze colour-coating with white paint.
    - 56 BKC G111 Gp 14 .30e
      - Orange/buff fabric with grey core; dark metallic colour-coating.
  - 14 Shoulderless beaker with large bead rim and underslip barbotine decoration
    - 92 1.81 B2384 Gp 17 .100e
      - Orange/buff fabric; greenish metallic colour-coating.
  - 15 Beakers with long, narrow indentations recorded examples: 5
    - 120 BKC N211 Gp 12
      - White fabric; black metallic colour-coating, matt below firing line.
  - 16 Flat-rimmed bowls recorded examples: 15; average diameter: 171 mm
    - 179 1.81 G886 Gp 16 .10e
      - White fabric; dark brown colour-coating.
    - 180 BUC H147 Gp 18 .38e
      - Buff fabric; orange colour-coating.
  - 181 LWC D281 Gp 20 .11e
      - White fabric; black colour-coating.
  - 17 Bowls with a small flange recorded examples: 6; average diameter: 178 mm
    - 182 BKC N368 Gp 17 .17e
      - White fabric; black colour-coating.
  - 19 Segging-based bowls (?) or lids of Castor boxes recorded examples: 14
    - 57 LWC B316 Gp 1 Orange fabric; patchy orange slip.
    - 58 LWC B316 Gp 1 Orange fabric; patchy orange slip — very worn.
  - 21 Miscellaneous flagons recorded examples: 35; average diameter: 68 mm
    - 155 CPS 594 Gp 20 .22e
      - White fabric; black colour-coating.
    - 156 LWC B162 Gp 1 1.00e
      - Cam 380/385. Orange fabric; bronze colour-coating.
    - 157 LWC X U/S Gp 20 .27e
      - White fabric; bronze colour-coating.
    - 158 CPS 399 Gp 20 .35e
      - Cam 171/358. Orange fabric; bronze colour-coating—overfired.
    - 159 BKC E367 Gp 20 1.00e
      - Cam 171/358. White fabric; dark colour-coating.
  - 22 Cam 403 recorded examples: 2; average diameter: 66 mm
    - 60 1.81 D50 Gp 20 .17e
      - Orange fabric; dark metallic colour-coating.
    - 61 SBC 2 Gp 20 .88e
      - Orange fabric; bronze colour-coating, brightly metallic below firing line. The shape of the neck has apparently been distorted in firing.
  - 24 Face masks recorded examples: 3
    - 62 1.81 H205 Gp 20
      - White fabric; dark metallic colour-coating.
  - 27 Cam 394: HPM no 27 recorded examples: 19; average diameter: 60 mm
    - 64 BKC G70 Gp 14 .15e
      - Coarse orange fabric with grey core; dark metallic colour-coating, reddish-brown below firing line, with red interior.
    - 65 LWC H156 Gp 20 .18e
      - Buff/orange fabric; bronze colour-coating.
    - 66 BKC G73 Gp 14 Orange fabric; dark metallic colour-coating.
    - 67 LWC J175 Gp 20 Coarse orange fabric with grey core; dark metallic colour-coating with red interior.
  - 30 Cam 391, HPM nos 29 and 30 recorded examples: 5; average diameter: 83 mm
    - 68 1.81 B631 Gp 14 .19e
      - Buff/pale orange fabric; dark metallic colour-coating.
    - 69 BKC V63 Gp 14 .12e
      - Buff/pale orange fabric; dark metallic colour-coating.
    - 70 1.81 C121 Gp 15 .35e
      - Fine white fabric; Cologne-like dark metallic colour-coating.
  - 31 HPM no 31 recorded examples: 6; average diameter: 75 mm
    - 71 1.81 C65 Gp 20 .30e
      - Buff fabric; dark metallic colour-coating.
### Nene Valley colour-coated ware (EA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record No</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Average Diameter</th>
<th>Colour Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>1.81 B688</td>
<td>Gp 15</td>
<td>Buff/white fabric; patchy dull bronze colour-coating/slip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>BKC H263</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>Coarse orange fabric with grey core; dark metallic colour-coating with red interior.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38 Cam 407, HPM nos 38 &amp; 39</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Recorded examples: 107; average diameter: 85 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>BKC G368</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>Buff fabric; dark metallic colour-coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>BKC G370</td>
<td>Gp 1</td>
<td>Buff/grey fabric; dark metallic colour-coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>BKC G101</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>Hard orange fabric with grey core; purplish metallic colour-coating — very overfired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>1.81 E320</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>Buff fabric; dark metallic colour-coating — burnt or overfired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>BKC G92</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>Hard orange fabric with grey core; purplish metallic colour-coating, above and below firing line — very overfired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42 Cam 407, HPM no 42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Recorded examples: 7; average diameter: 75 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>BKC G92</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>Dirty buff fabric; dull, dark metallic colour-coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>BKC G199</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>Buff fabric; dull brown colour-coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43 Cam 407, HPM no 43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Recorded examples: 13; average diameter: 79 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>1.81 B196</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>Buff fabric; dull brown colour-coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>BKC G375</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>Orange fabric; brown colour-coating with orange interior.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>1.81 H276</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>Orange fabric; hard, dark metallic colour-coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>BKC G69</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>Orange fabric with grey core; dull, dark metallic colour-coating — worn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>BKC T273</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>Buff fabric; dark metallic colour-coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Miscellaneous bases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>LWC B174</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>Orange fabric; orange/brown slip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>BKC N263</td>
<td>Gp 12</td>
<td>Buff fabric; patchy dull brown colour-coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 Cam 392, HPM no 45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Recorded examples: 9; average diameter: 60 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>1.81 H383</td>
<td>Gp 16</td>
<td>Orange fabric with grey core; dull, dark metallic colour-coating — worn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Base</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>BUC E489</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>Buff fabric; dark metallic colour-coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Miscellaneous beakers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>BKC G49</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>Buff fabric; dark metallic colour-coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>BKC N84</td>
<td>Gp 17</td>
<td>Orange/grey fabric; dark metallic colour-coating with white barbotine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>BKC T245</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>Orange fabric; greenish metallic colour-coating with white barbotine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>BKC G402</td>
<td>Gp 21</td>
<td>Orange fabric; hard, very dark, even metallic colour-coating with white barbotine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>LWC B173</td>
<td>Gp 1</td>
<td>Buff/orange fabric; dark metallic colour-coating with white barbotine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>BKC G369</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>Buff/orange fabric; dark metallic colour-coating with white barbotine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>LWC B321</td>
<td>Gp 1</td>
<td>Buff/grey fabric; dark metallic colour-coating with white barbotine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>LWC B173</td>
<td>Gp 1</td>
<td>Orange fabric; dark metallic colour-coating with white barbotine and orange interior.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>1.81 B126</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>Orange fabric; dark metallic colour-coating with white barbotine and orange interior.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 Cam 408-410: HPM no 50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Recorded examples: 24; average diameter: 66 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>MID 492</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>Overfired New Forest-like brittle fabric with red/grey core; metallic colour-coating with thick white paint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>BKC E360</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>White fabric; red colour-coating with white paint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>BKC T277</td>
<td>Gp 12</td>
<td>Buff/orange fabric; red/brown colour-coating with white paint unevenly fired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>1.81 G1024</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>Orange fabric; dark colour-coating with white paint and orange colour-coating interior.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>LWC J642</td>
<td>Gp 18</td>
<td>Orange/buff fabric; bronze colour-coating with white paint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>1.81 C119</td>
<td>Gp 15</td>
<td>Buff/orange fabric; dark metallic colour-coating with white paint — burnt or overfired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>IRB 120</td>
<td>Gp 17</td>
<td>White fabric; orange colour-coating with white paint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>BUC J775</td>
<td>Gp 18</td>
<td>Buff fabric; dark metallic colour-coating with white paint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>BUC E462</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>Red fabric; dark metallic colour-coating with white paint and red colour-coated interior.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 Cam 408-410: HPM nos 51 and 53</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Recorded examples: 25; average diameter: 73 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>BKC G375</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>Buff fabric; dark metallic colour-coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>1.81 D596</td>
<td>Gp 15</td>
<td>Orange fabric; grey core; dark metallic colour-coating burnt or overfired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>BUC B385</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>Buff fabric; dark brown colour-coating, above and below firing line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52 Cam 408-410: HPM no 52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Recorded examples: 27; average diameter: 63 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>BKC H185</td>
<td>Gp 21</td>
<td>Buff fabric; dark metallic colour-coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>BKC G364</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>Orange fabric with grey core; dark metallic colour-coating — burnt or overfired.</td>
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<td>116</td>
<td>BKC T273</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>Orange fabric with grey core; dark greenish-brown metallic colour-coating, lighter green below firing line — burnt or overfired.</td>
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<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>LWC B173</td>
<td>Gp 1</td>
<td>Buff fabric; brown matt colour-coating, metallic below firing line.</td>
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<td>Buff fabric; dark metallic colour-coating.</td>
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<td>119</td>
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<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>Orange fabric; bronze colour-coating — dark firing line.</td>
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</table>
Chapter 5: fine wares

56 Cam 395, HPM nos 55, 56 and 57
recorded examples: 139; average diameter: 71 mm
123 BUC H1049 Gp 15 1.00e
Orange/buff fabric; orange colour-coating.
124 1.81 G306 Gp 20 .95e
Buff/white fabric; bronze colour-coating — very worn.
125 1.81 B393 Gp 17 .42e
Hard rough orange fabric with grey core; black metallic colour-coating — fingerprinted.
126 1.81 K49 Gp 20 .63e
Orange/buff fabric; dark metallic colour-coating.
127 1.81 G411 Gp 16 .25e
Hard rough orange fabric with grey core; black metallic colour-coating — fingerprinted.
128 BKC N84 Gp 17 .50e
Buff/white fabric; bronze colour-coating — very worn.
129 1.81 W93 Gp 20 .10e
Orange/buff fabric; dark metallic colour-coating.
130 BKC G328 Gp 14 .14e
Orange/buff fabric; dark metallic colour-coating.
131 BKC V71 Gp 20 .20e
Orange/buff fabric; bronze colour-coating — over-fired.
132 MRC 33 Gp 1 .70e
133 1.81 C100 Gp 15 .14e
Buff fabric; dark metallic colour-coating.
134 1.81 B2200 Gp 20 .18e
Hard orange fabric with grey core; dark metallic colour-coating over-fired.
135 LWC B165 Gp 1 .35e
White fabric; bronze colour-coating — over-fired.
136 1.81 C119 Gp 15 .44e
Buff fabric; bronze colour-coating which does not reach interior.
137 BKC N387 Gp 17 .10e
Orange/buff fabric; dark metallic colour-coating with orange interior.
138 BKC G69 Gp 14
Orange/buff fabric; black metallic colour-coating with orange interior.
139 BUC E813 Gp 20
Very orange fabric; dull brown colour-coating which does not reach interior.
140 BKC G375 Gp 14
Orange/buff fabric; dark metallic colour-coating, chocolate brown below firing line, with orange interior.
141 BKC N178 Gp 17
Vivid orange fabric; black colour-coating with orange colour-coating on interior.
142 BKC H297 Gp 18
Very coarse, hard orange fabric with dark greenish metallic colour-coating.

63 HPM no 63
recorded examples: 3
143 CPS 576 Gp 18
Rather coarse orange fabric; dark metallic colour-coating.

64 Cam 375; HPM nos 64 and 65
recorded examples: 58
144 BKC N197 Gp 17
Orange/buff fabric; black colour-coating.
145 BUC E462 Gp 20
Orange fabric with grey core; brown colour-coating.
146 BUC E835 Gp 20
Buff/orange fabric; bronze colour-coating which does not extend beyond the rim on the interior of the vessel.
147 LWC B45 Gp 16
White fabric; black colour-coating.
148 IRA 3 Gp 1
White fabric; patchy brown colour-coating with brown slip dribbles on interior.
149 BKC G316 Gp 14
White fabric; black colour-coating with black slip dribbles on interior.
150 MID 3055 Gp 20
Orange/buff fabric; bronze colour-coating.

67 Cam 360/368
recorded examples: 8; average diameter: 35 mm
151 BKC A182 Gp 20 .25e
Orange/buff fabric; dull black colour-coating — worn.
152 X 151 Gp 20 1.00e
Orange fabric; pale bronze colour-coating.
153 LWC E80 Gp 20
Over-fired grey/orange fabric; dark bronze colour-coating.

68 HPM no 68
recorded examples: 2; average diameter: 50 mm
154 LWC U46 Gp 20 .26e
Orange fabric; pale bronze colour-coating.

73 Cam 308: HPM nos 73 and 89 (lid only)
recorded examples: 140; average diameter: 159 mm
205 BKC A U/S Gp 20
Cream/buff fabric; bronze colour-coating.
206 BKC D302 Gp 20
White fabric; brown colour-coating.
207 BKC N3 Gp 20
Cream fabric; brown colour-coating.
208 BKC A7 Gp 20
White fabric; red/orange colour-coating.
209 BKC E286 Gp 17 .18e
Grey/buff fabric; black colour-coating — burnt rim.
210 BKC E44 Gp 20 .05e
Pink/orange fabric; bronze colour-coating — burnt rim.
211 BKC D301 Gp 20 .41e
212 1.81 B468 Gp 17 .43e
Cream fabric; bronze exterior colour-coating with orange interior colour-coating.
213 BKC K98 Gp 20
White fabric; red/brown colour-coating — finger-printed.
214 BKC A181 Gp 20
Cream fabric; bronze colour-coating.
215 1.81 C69 Gp 1 .26e
White fabric; bronze colour-coating.
216 1.81 B2 Gp 20 .07e
White fabric; black colour-coating.
217 BKC A16 Gp 20 .10e
White fabric; black colour-coating — worn.
218 1.81 B2385 Gp 20 .08e
White fabric; bronze colour-coating.
219 BKC N11 Gp 20 .08e
Orange fabric; orange colour-coating.
220 BKC E380 Gp 20 .15e
White fabric; bronze colour-coating.
221 BKC A55 Gp 20 .06e
White fabric; orange colour-coating.
222 CPS 473 Gp 20
White fabric; bronze exterior colour-coating with orange interior colour-coating — burnt rim.
223 1.81 B469 Gp 17 .38e
Orange/buff fabric; bronze exterior colour-coating with orange interior colour-coating — burnt rim.

281
Nene Valley colour-coated ware (EA)

224 LWC B157 Gp 20 .25e
Buff fabric; bronze colour-coating.

225 BKC N444 Gp 12 .10e
White fabric; orange colour-coating with bronze interior — burnt rim.

226 LWC N413 Gp 18 .20e
White fabric; bronze colour-coating — burnt rim.

76 HPM nos 75, 76 & 77
recorded examples: 44; average diameter: 160 mm

160 LWC G334 Gp 20 .32e
Cream fabric; orange colour-coating.

161 BKC D314 Gp 20 .02e
Buff/pink fabric; bronze colour-coating.

162 CPS 569 Gp 20 .18e
Brown (burnt?) fabric; bronze colour-coating.

163 BKC D165 Gp 20 .10e
White fabric; red colour-coating.

164 LWG A53 Gp 20 .07e
White fabric; red colour-coating with white paint.

165 1.81 G334 Gp 20 .20e
White fabric; bronze colour-coating.

79 Cam 305B, HPM no 79
recorded examples: 121; average diameter: 189 mm

169 BKC K130 Gp 17 .26e
White fabric; black colour-coating.

170 CPS 472 Gp 20 .21e
Orange fabric with grey core; bronze colour-coating.

171 GBS B342 Gp 1 .16e
Cream fabric; brown colour-coating.

172 BKC N236 Gp 20 .16e
White fabric; black colour-coating.

173 LWG H138 Gp 20 .16e
Buff fabric; bronze colour-coating.

174 GBS B97 Gp 17 .17e
White fabric; black colour-coating.

175 BKC V71 Gp 20 .12e
Orange fabric; bronze colour-coating.

176 LWG J174 Gp 20 .09e
White fabric; dark colour-coating.

177 BUC B1034 Gp 20 .22e
Cream fabric; orange/brown colour-coating.

178 LWG L150 Gp 20 .06e
Whitish fabric; black colour-coating — burnt or over-fired.

85 HPM nos 85 and 86
recorded examples: 26; average diameter: 152 mm

190 BKC A/U S Gp 20 .08e
White fabric; black colour-coating with white paint.

191 BKC D71 Gp 20 .06e
Orange fabric; hard, high-quality glossy pale orange/brown colour-coating with white paint.

192 LWG J696 Gp 14 .50e
White fabric; brown/orange colour-coating with white paint.

193 BKC D387 Gp 20 .06e
White fabric; brown/orange colour-coating with white paint or worn slip.

87 HPM no 87
recorded examples: 167; average diameter: 153 mm

197 BKC D313 Gp 20 .22e
Orange fabric; bronze colour-coating.

198 LWG J696 Gp 14 .70e
White fabric; purple/orange colour-coating.

199 BKC D360 Gp 21 .24e
Cream fabric; orange/brown colour-coating.

200 CPS 546 Gp 20 .15e
White fabric; black colour-coating — worn.

201 BKC N57 Gp 17 .20e
Orange fabric; bronze colour-coating.

202 BKC A31 Gp 20 .35e
White fabric; brown colour-coating — hardly any wear.

203 1.81 B200 Gp 20 .05e
Very white fabric; black colour-coating.

204 BKC H14 Gp 20 .04e
Cream/buff fabric; streaky bronze colour-coating.

89 Cam 308, HPM no 89
recorded examples: 88; average diameter: 145 mm

227 CPS 560 Gp 20 .16e
White fabric; dark bronze colour-coating — worn.

228 BKC N261 Gp 17 .05e
White fabric; orange colour-coating.

229 1.81 D1758 Gp 20 .06e
Orange/buff fabric; black exterior colour-coating with orange interior colour-coating.

230 BKC A31 Gp 20 .11e
White fabric; black colour-coating.

231 BKC D279 Gp 20 .20e
White fabric; purple/orange colour-coating.

232 BKC E360 Gp 20 .12e
Orange/buff fabric; bronze colour-coating.

233 LWG K249 Gp 18 .08e
White fabric; orange colour-coating — extremely worn.

234 MID 1567 Gp 20 .10e
Cream fabric; orange colour-coating.

235 BKC N40 Gp 20 .04e
White fabric; black/brown colour-coating.

236 BKC N424 Gp 20 .15e
Orange/buff fabric; orange/Bronze colour-coating.

237 BKC K98 Gp 20 .08e
Orange/buff fabric; black colour-coating.
Fig 5.39  Nene Valley colour-coated ware (EA): nos 49-79. 1:4. [Pages 279-80]
Fig 5.40  Nene Valley colour-coated ware (EA): nos 80-110. 1:4. [Pages 279 & 280]
Chapter 5: fine wares

Fig 5.41  Nene Valley colour-coated ware (EA): nos 111-142. 1:4. [Pages 279 & 280-81]
Fig 5.42  Nene Valley colour-coated ware (EA): nos 143-178. 1:4. [Pages 279 & 281-2]
Chapter 5: fine wares

Fig 5.43 Nene Valley colour-coated ware (EA): nos 179-204. 1:4. [Pages 279 & 281-2]

238 LWC H37 Gp 20 .55e
White fabric; brown/orange exterior colour-coating with bronze interior colour-coating.

239 LWC J565 Gp 14 .20e
White fabric; brown/orange exterior colour-coating with bronze interior colour-coating.

240 LWC H71 Gp 20
White fabric; black exterior colour-coating with orange interior colour-coating.

241 LWC J257 Gp 20 .10e
Orange fabric; bronze exterior colour-coating with orange interior colour-coating.

White-slipped fine wares and parchment wares (MQ)
[Figs 5.45-5.49, CD-ROM Tables 5.35-5.36]

This is a general category for all fine wares in buff, red, brown or grey fabrics with smoothed surfaces or white or cream slips; decoration includes horizontal bands or more elaborate schemes in red or brown paint. The category includes Oxfordshire parchment ware and Nene Valley painted ware, but many of the vessels are Colchester products. Evidence for local production of these wares comes from the 1933 and 1959 kilns (Hull 1963, 128-31) and from the Middleborough kiln (pp 493-4).

Fabric description
Most of the vessels classified as MQ have a dark red or
Fig 5.44 Nene Valley colour-coated ware (EA): nos 205-241. 1:4. [Pages 281-2 & 287]
grey fabric, and their surfaces are slipped. The Oxfordshire parchment ware and Nene Valley painted ware have paler fabrics and no obvious form of colour-coating or slip.

### Chapter 5: fine wares

**Dating**

This category spans the whole Roman period. Nene Valley painted ware first appears in a context of PEG 14 (up to AD 300; Fig 5.45, no 44); Oxfordshire parchment ware is not known before PEG Group 17 (up to AD 400).

**Catalogue**

**Additional encoded details**

1) **Fabric:**
   - A Colchester buff
   - B Colchester red
   - C Colchester red/grey
   - D Oxfordshire parchment
   - E Nene Valley
   - F other early ware (noted if imported)
   - G other unknown

2) **Coarseness:**
   - A fine
   - B finely coarse
   - C coarse

3) **Slip:**
   - A cream
   - B streaky cream
   - C self-coloured
   - D red

4) **Decoration:**
   - A plain
   - B red/brown rings
   - C red/brown rings, and/or other painted decoration
   - D rouletting
   - E scribed wavy lines

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The face of this vessel was stolen shortly after its excavation; there is, however, a photograph of it in the Roman pottery archive.

Very white fabric.

The face of this vessel was stolen shortly after its excavation; there is, however, a photograph of it in the Roman pottery archive.

See no 55.
### White-slipped fine wares and parchment wares (MQ)

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41 Bowls, wall sided (Young 1977, 24)
- Recorded examples: 8; average diameter: 227 mm
- Very hard fabric with red margins, cream slip, orange paint and white flecks.

47 Cam 311
- Recorded examples: 17; average diameter: 170 mm
- Very fine buff fabric; highly burnished surface which is very micaceous (golden).

### Miscellaneous

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Fig 5.45 White-slipped fine wares and parchment wares (MQ): nos 20-44. 1:4. [Page 289]
Fig 5.46 White-slipped fine wares and parchment wares (MQ): nos 45-72. 1:4. [Page 289]
Fig 5.47 White-slipped fine wares and parchment wares (MO): nos 73-101. 1:4. [Page 290]

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Fig 5.48  White-slipped fine wares and parchment wares (MQ): nos 102-140. 1:4. [Pages 290 & 294]
White-slipped fine wares and parchment wares (MQ)

Fig 5.49 White-slipped fine wares and parchment wares (MQ): nos 141-149. 1:4. [Page 294]

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52 Cam 302 recorded examples: 3; average diameter: 150 mm
- 108 1.81 G798 Gp 16 Very worn slip.
- 109 BKC N77 Gp 17
- 110 X 236 Gp 1

--- Miscellaneous
- 112 1.81 B455 Gp 17
- 113 BUC B60 Gp 18 Grave pot.
- 114 BUC B59 Gp 18
- 115 1.81 B803 Gp 17
- 118 GBS A1436 Gp 4
- 119 CPS 453 Gp 20

61 Lids recorded examples: 12; average diameter: 127 mm
- 120 GBS B272 Gp 1 Overfired.
- 121 1.81 E502 Gp 8
- 122 LWC A264 Gp 4

71 Cam 198, thumbed decoration recorded examples: 6; average diameter: 138 mm
- 123 BKC E204 Gp 14
- 124 X 377 Gp 1

72 Cam 198, rilled decoration recorded examples: 2; average diameter: 140 mm
- 125 BKC H111 Gp 18

73 Cam 198, notched decoration recorded examples: 9; average diameter: 113 mm
- 126 1.81 C46 Gp 20
- 127 BKC G188 Gp 14
- 128 BKC V927 Gp 14
- 129 CPS 600 Gp 20
- 130 LWC G503 Gp 20

74 Cam 198, knife-cut decoration recorded examples: 2
- 131 MID 873 Gp 20

75 Cam 198, herringbone decoration recorded examples: 4; average diameter: 130 mm
- 132 BUC E256 Gp 20 Roller-stamped.
- 133 BUC C133 Gp 18 Roller-stamped.
- 134 BUC E579 Gp 20 Roller-stamped.

76 Cam 198, miscellaneous recorded examples: 5; average diameter: 170 mm
- 135 BKC J9 Gp 20

81 Cam 389 recorded examples: 23; average diameter: 50 mm
- 136 1.81 B836 Gp 12
- 137 CGC 2 Gp 20
- 138 BKC G47 Gp 14
- 139 BKC N535 Gp 12

--- Triple vase
- 140 BKC T229 Gp 14

--- Miscellaneous
- 141 1.81 B43 Gp 20
- 142 1.81 D1173 Gp 15
- 143 1.81 B1799 Gp 5
- 144 BKC N197 Gp 17
- 145 BKC E1244 Gp 20
- 146 BUC C1226 Gp 18
- 147 1.81 G1 Gp 20
- 148 MID 3372 Gp 8
- 149 1.81 C361 Gp 5

Brown colour-coated ware, including Drag form 38 bowls (MR)

This category consists of vessels from at least two sources: all have a brown colour-coating and some in addition have painted decoration in the form of vertical stripes. Most numerous are Drag form 38 bowls. They have been
examined by C J Going, who considered that they are unlikely to be Hadham products, and that a source much closer to Colchester, if not at Colchester itself, seems possible (pers comm C J Going, 1990). In fact, bowls of this type are known from kiln 25 in ‘polished red ware’ and from kilns 27-28, misshapen, ‘with a chocolate red coating’ (Hull 1963, fig 89, 6 & fig 93, 13, the latter found in the mouth of the Neronian kiln 26, but thought to be a stray from the adjacent later kilns).

Fabric description

The fabric of these wares is generally relatively soft and sandy, sometimes with medium-sized reddish inclusions, and with a dull brownish surface/coating.

Five illustrated pieces among the non-Drag 38 forms have been identified by C J Going as probable Hadham products: Type 46, no 26; no 27; Type 51, nos 35 & 36; and Type 91, no 48.

Dating

The Drag form 38 bowl first appears in deposits of PEG 14 (up to AD 300), where it is represented in quantity. The remaining types cover a wide range of dates.

Catalogue

11 Cam 316, with footring less than 10 mm tall with plain rim recorded examples: 5; average diameter: 134 mm
   1 BKC G70 Gp 14 .23e
      ‘Tiger’ stripes.
   2 LWC X U/S Gp 20 .90e
      Burnt and worn.
   3 BKC G368 Gp 14 1.00e
      Very worn interior.

— Bases

   4 BKC E1284 Gp 17 .90e
      Worn right through?
   5 BKC V607 Gp 17 Cam 316. ‘Tiger’ stripes; burnt.
   6 LWC H155 Gp 20 .90e
      ‘Tiger’ stripes.
   7 1.81 E1 Gp 20 .90e
      Very hard fabric; dark red/brown colour-coating — burnt.

— Bowl

   8 BKC T310 Gp 14 .50e

— Cam 316, miscellaneous

   9 BKC G316 Gp 14 .33e
      Soft, pale orange fabric.
   10 BKC G50 Gp 14 .15e
      ‘Tiger’ stripes.
   11 1.81 B228 Gp 17 .60e

41 Cam 316, without a measurable footing, with plain rim recorded examples: 26; average diameter: 156 mm
   12 1.81 G2000 Gp 20 .78e
      Burnt.
   13 BKC H14 Gp 20 .08e
      Burnt.
   14 1.81 B224 Gp 15 .18e
      Burnt.
   15 1.81 G949 Gp 16 .13e
      ‘Tiger’ stripes.
   16 1.81 B3 Gp 20 .08e
      Very burnt.

42 Cam 316, without a measurable footing with bead rim recorded examples: 10; average diameter: 141 mm
   17 1.81 G2259 Gp 16 .07e
      Pale fabric with burnt exterior; very worn interior.
   18 BKC G50 Gp 14 .60e
      Interior and rim very burnt.
   19 MID 147 Gp 20 .15e
      Pale fabric; burnt.
   20 BKC V658 Gp 14 .15e

— Miscellaneous bowls

21 LWC L427 Gp 5 .11e
   Dark buff/grey fabric; burnt ‘tiger’-stripe exterior.
22 BKC H263 Gp 14.05e
   Very hard gloss coat, not a colour-coating. Burnished red/brown fabric like burnt GB (BB2).
23 BKC E1244 Gp 20 Pale buff fabric; hard pale brown colour-coating.
24 BKC V603 Gp 14 .17e
   Cam 312. Quite fine buff fabric; burnt ‘tiger’-stripe exterior.
25 1.81 C26 Gp 20 .07e
   Cam 305B. Burnt ‘tiger’-stripe exterior.
26 BUC J137 Gp 20 .12e

— Miscellaneous beaker

27 LWC J1675 Gp 1 .25e

— Miscellaneous jars

28 LWC R4 Gp 2 .01e
   Red fabric; ‘tiger’-stripe exterior.
29 BKC E249 Gp 14 .07e
   Coarse grey fabric; ‘tiger’-stripe exterior.
30 COC 616 Gp 7 .10e
31 1.81 C270 Gp 10 .09e
   Red fabric with black pattern; burnt.
32 1.81 B23 Gp 20 .11e
33 LWC J1050 Gp 9 .11e
   Coarse grey fabric; ‘tiger’-stripe exterior.
34 LWC C116 Gp 20 .10e
   Red fabric; brown colour-coating.
35 LWC J459 Gp 20 .20e
36 1.81 G231 Gp 16 .06e
37 LWC J950 Gp 14 .07e
   Very coarse fabric.
38 BKC J35 Gp 12 .10e
   ?Burnt rim.
39 BKC N1 Gp 20 .10e
   Very red fabric with partial grey core; ‘tiger’-stripe exterior.
40 BKC V134 Gp 1 Burnt both inside and out.
41 1.81 G531 Gp 16 .08e
   Grey/red fabric with black stripe.
42 BKC M14 Gp 20 .10e
   Grey burnt fabric; burnt dark red/grey colour-coating.
43 1.81 G170 Gp 16 burnt and worn.
44 LWC B199 Gp 20 .10e
   Orange fabric with orange colour-coating; burnt.
45 LWC H243 Gp 20 .05e
   Burnt grey fabric; ?burnished.

Chapter 5: fine wares
Brown colour-coated ware, including Drag form 38 bowls (MR)

Fig 5.50 Brown colour-coated ware, including Drag form 38 bowls (MR): nos 1-38. 1:4. [Page 295]
The industry appears to have commenced a rather more widespread distribution in the latter part of the 3rd century, but its main *floruit* was in the 4th century, especially the second half of the century, when the potteries began production of a wide range of forms in a consistently well-fired oxidised and reduced fabric which appears throughout Essex, East Anglia and the East Midlands, and is occasionally found further afield, reaching the north and west of England and (rarely) sites in the coastal region of Gallia Belgica. What might be termed their 'export' range of later wares comprises a variety of small-necked bowls, bowls, pedestal jars, and especially flagons. Almost all of this material classed as CH, almost by definition appears to date to this period.

**Oxidised Hadham wares (CH)**

[Figs 5.52-5.56, CD-ROM Tables 5.39-5.40]

by C J Going

The oxidised fine wares include a substantial assemblage of material (81.19 EVEs, 50.974 kg), classified as CH, which can be assigned on both stylistic and fabric grounds to the extensive but little-known pottery production site at Much and Little Hadham, Hertfordshire (Rodwell 1982; Going in prep). This is not a consideration of the supply of Hadham wares to Colchester in toto but only of the material classed as CH; other fabric groups (eg brown colour-coated ware (MR), Romano-Saxon-type wares (UX)) contain a few Hadham products.

The Hadham potteries were in production throughout the Roman period, for much of this time as an essentially local producer, supplying the east Hertfordshire and west Essex region with its staple products (dishes, beakers and jars in medium and coarse reduced wares). But they also produced a range of finer wares, usually in oxidised fabrics, which had a wider market. In the Flavian period to the early 2nd century they manufactured, like a number of other fine-ware industries in the south-east, a variety of stamped wares, mainly bowls imitating samian forms 29, 30 and 37 (for their distribution, see Rodwell 1978, fig 7.1). In addition they also marketed a range of white slipped forms, mainly undecorated bowls, mortaria, jars and ring-necked flagons (see Going & Ford 1988, 73, fig 55.21-25). These products were perhaps intended to compete with the pottery from the Verulamium-Brockley Hill region. They have a comparatively local distribution, and have not been identified at Colchester. There is little evidence suggesting that their manufacture outlasted the Antonine period.

**Dating**

The dating evidence adduced by Hull for what are now seen to be Hadham types was mainly 4th century, which is broadly in accordance with the contexts of the present material. Much of it (30.081 kg; 59%) occurred residually in post-Roman contexts (PEGs 1, 20 & 21). Of the stratified material, 1.165 kg (5.58%) came from contexts assigned to PEG 13 or earlier (up to AD 275), 4.403 kg (21.09%) from PEGs 14-15 (up to AD 300 and 325), and 15.315 kg (73.37%) from PEGs 16-18 (up to AD 350, 400 and 425+).

**Fabrics**

Colchester appears to have a variety of Hadham products. The bulk were the later bright oxidised (CH) products, but there were also examples of early ('London-Essex') stamped wares, which have a probable Hadham provenance (Rodwell 1978; Going in prep). Later fine reduced wares are fairly common. They include most of the reduced 'Romano-Saxon' decorated vessels (UX; see Chapter 6), and possibly some other forms. Their date range is likely to be the same as CH, and they are for the most part in the same fabric, fired under reducing conditions.

**Catalogue**

Additional encoded details

Decoration:

A bosses
B dimples
C diagonal grooves
D rouletting (may be coarse)
E stamped decoration
F painted decoration
### Oxidised Hadham wares (CH)

---

**Body sherds**
- **recorded examples:** 1590

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<td>4</td>
<td>GBS A814</td>
<td>20</td>
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- Slightly darker fabric; worn.
- Harder, more MR-like fabric with grey core and white paint; not typical CH.
- Smoke-blackened surface; harder fabric than normal CH, but has the burnishing. Scribed wavy-line decoration.
- Scribed lattice decoration.
- Slightly paler fabric; burnishing inside and out.
- Burnt.
- Fabric has a grey core; burnishing has a greenish colour.
- Very hard pale buff fabric with grey core; burnishing almost worn away.
- MP/MR-like fabric; burnishing burnt and worn.
- Pale and worn.

**Beakers, plain**
- **recorded examples:** 2; average diameter: 130 mm

- The type is a rather slack-profiled, pentice-moulded beaker, but without rouletted decoration.
- Examples from 1964 Kiln dump 1, Wickham Spring field, and also Stebbing (Stebbing Green, unstratified), and Colchester (the 'Mithraeum'; Hull 1958, fig 61, no 22 & fig 62, no 40). Probably mid to later 4th century.

**Cam 124**
- **recorded examples:** 7; average diameter: 103 mm
- Types 33, 34 and 35 form a miscellaneous group of small jugs and flagons. No 67 has a trefoil neck and is based on a metal prototype. A rim sherd from a larger, decorated parallel to no 67 is known from Great Dunmow (Going & Ford 1988, fig 55.17).

**Cam 360/368**
- **recorded examples:** 23; average diameter: 35 mm

**Flagons, cupped-mouthed**
- **recorded examples:** 7; average diameter: 74 mm

The rims of these vessels are loosely based on the cupped rimmed class which became common, but never ubiquitous, during the latter half of the 4th century AD. A parallel came from a late ditch on Chelmsford site S, datable to the Theodosian period (Going 1987, fig 33, no 424) and there is an example from Burgh Castle (Johnson 1983, fig 39.52). For others from Colchester, see Hull 1926 (pi XVI, COLEM 6735.27), and Hull 1931 (St Martin's House; pl VI, 5, COLEM 967.31)

**Flagons, flaring-mouthed**
- **recorded examples:** 4; average diameter: 103 mm

**Flagons, flaring-mouthed**
- **recorded examples:** 4; average diameter: 40 mm

**Cam 365**
- **recorded examples:** 5; average diameter: 36 mm

**Flagons, flared-mouthed**
- **recorded examples:** 3; average diameter: 90 mm

**Cam 338, with bosses, dimples, etc**

**Flat-topped wide-mouthed flagons**
- **recorded examples:** 11; average diameter: 131 mm

**C J Going writes:** Large, squat two-handled forms. An unusual form. The sole example claimed from the Oxfordshire kilns (Young 1977, type C15, fig 54), is probably a Hadham product. There are parallels for these at Little Waltham (Drury 1978, fig 58.399), Kelvedon (K Rodwell 1988, fig 97.410), Harlow and east London. They are known to have been made on Bromley Hall farm. Dating evidence suggests most are 4th century, but the Little Waltham example is in a fabric which seems earlier, possibly 3rd century.

**Cam 338, with bosses, dimples, etc**

**Flagons, flared-mouthed**
- **recorded examples:** 3; average diameter: 106 mm

**C J Going writes:** Examples from 1964 Kiln dump 1, Wickham Spring field, and also Stebbing (Stebbing Green, unstratified),
Chapter 5: fine wares

Fig 5.52 Oxidised Hadham wares (CH): nos 1-8, 37-41. 1:4. (Page 298)

52 Cam 338, with diagonal grooves
recorded examples: 5; average diameter: 112 mm
78 BKC D258 Gp 20 .15e
79 BKC H115 Gp 20 .03e C
80 CPS 576 Gp 18 .35e

55 Drag 24/25
recorded examples: 1; average diameter: 160 mm
81 GBS A1614 Gp 1 .09e

56 Cam 330
recorded examples: 14; average diameter: 166 mm
82 BKC V801 Gp 14 .07e
83 1.81 E384 Gp 20 .06e
84 1.81 E241 Gp 20 .13e

57 Cam 316
recorded examples: 54; average diameter: 145 mm
85 BUC J560 Gp 18 1.00e
Pale burnish; rather worn.
86 1.81 E167 Gp 20 .15e
87 CPS 576 Gp 18 .26e
88 CPS 576 Gp 18
89 BKC A12 Gp 20

58 Other bowls, plain-rimmed
recorded examples: 16; average diameter: 185 mm
C J Going writes: A not uncommon type at the potteries. No 92 has the characteristic grooved plain rim.
Date range: probably 3rd-4th centuries.
90 X 306 Gp 20 .05e
91 BKC A7 Gp 20 .08e

59 Other bowls, bead-rimmed
recorded examples: 12; average diameter: 162 mm
C J Going writes: Grooved plain-rimmed dishes. A not uncommon 4th-century type, although no 93 is very large.
92 1.81 E417 Gp 20 .10e
93 MID 1748 Gp 20 .07e

60 Miscellaneous bowls
recorded examples: 8; average diameter: 213 mm
C J Going writes: nos 94 and 95 are simply bead-rimmed dishes, the typological precursors of the flange-rimmed type (nos 97-98).

Date range: probably mid-late Antonine to the mid 3rd century AD. Present in contexts of PEG 14 and later. No 96, however, is an unusual handled bowl with stamped decoration. For a parallel from a later 4th-century ditch at Sewardstone, Essex, see Huggins 1978, fig 5.52.
94 COC 738 Gp 17 .07e
95 LWC H97 Gp 20 .06e
96 1.81 C63 Gp 17 .15e

61 Cam 305B
recorded examples: 9; average diameter: 168 mm
97 LWC A188 Gp 20 .07e
98 CPS 375 Gp 20 .15e

— Miscellaneous
99 LWC L181 Gp 20 .08e
Cam 330.
100 1.81 B6 Gp 20 .08e
Cam 330.
101 LWC G471 Gp 20 .06e
Cam 330.
102 CPS 593 Gp 20 .15e
Cam 330.
103 BKC T274 Gp 14 .25e
104 1.81 B598 Gp 14 .17e
105 1.81 B65 Gp 20 .16e
106 CPS 554 Gp 18 .24e
107 1.81 E127 Gp 20 .14e
108 BKC N90 Gp 17 .15e
109 BKC T412 Gp 14 .15e
Cf Johnson 1983, fig 40, 80.
110 BUC E447 Gp 20 .22e

66 Cam 317 and Cam 299
recorded examples: 27; average diameter: 234 mm
111 BKC G70 Gp 14 .27e
Slightly darker fabric — burnt?
112 BKC D331 Gp 20 .06e
Fabric as no 111 above — burnt?
113 BKC A11 Gp 20 .04e
114 GBS B145 Gp 13 .10e
115 BKC A92 Gp 20 .10e
Fabric as no 111 above — burnt?
116 CPS 576 Gp 18 .35e
Cam 299.

Fig 5.52 Oxidised Hadham wares (CH): nos 1-8, 37-41. 1:4. (Page 298)
Fig 5.53 Oxidised Hadham wares (CH): nos 42-75. 1:4. [Page 298]
Chapter 5: fine wares

Fig 5.54 Hadham red wares (CH): nos 76-106. 1:4. [Pages 298-9]
Fig 5.55 Oxidised Hadham wares (CH) nos 107-137. 1:4. [Pages 299 & 304]
Oxidised Hadham wares (CH)

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<td>.27e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>CPS 420</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td></td>
<td>.14e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>TSC 106</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td></td>
<td>.14e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>BKC A54</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td></td>
<td>.16e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>CPS 625</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td></td>
<td>.13e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>BKC E360</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td></td>
<td>.15e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>BKC T601</td>
<td>Gp 1</td>
<td>.10e</td>
<td>MR-like streaks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>LWC H16</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td></td>
<td>.20e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>BKC E319</td>
<td>Gp 17</td>
<td></td>
<td>.17e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>LWC B3</td>
<td>Gp 1</td>
<td>.15e</td>
<td>Burnt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

73 Beakers
recorded examples: 10; average diameter: 109 mm
This is a general class. No 131 is sometimes found in a line, highly-polished, reduced ware, decorated with circular folds which resemble facets (eg Great Dunmow, Going & Ford 1988, fig 55.35). No 132 is a typologically rather earlier folded beaker, with painted decoration, an unusual feature of the Hadham kilns. Folded beakers decorated with rouletting were found in 1964 Kiln dump 1 at Wickham Spring field.

76 Lid-seated jars
recorded examples: 4; average diameter: 215 mm

81 Cam 288/290
recorded examples: 41; average diameter: 133 mm
No 154 is an unusual variant (really a bowl) with a moulded face and ring stamps below, a debased skeuomorph of riveting. It has vague parallels in a Nene Valley type from the late deposit from the Temple of Claudius Insula (Going 1984, fig 15.4-5); this form is also present in the late 4th-century deposit from Great Casterton, Rutland (Perrin 1981, fig 27.2 no 23).

Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated wares (MP)
[Figs 5.57-5.59, CD-ROM Tables 5.41-5.42]

Fabric description
This is a hard, frequently very micaceous ware; red fabric often with a thick grey core. The colour-coat varies in colour from reddish-orange to brown (for further details, see Young 1977, 123).

Dating
A few sherds of the ware are recorded from deposits of PEG 12 and 13 (up to AD 250 and 275), but have perhaps been mis-classified. There are small quantities from subsequent deposits up to PEG 17 (up to AD 400); 75% of the ware occurred residually in post-Roman contexts.

Catalogue
— Bases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<th>Grp</th>
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<th>Condition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.81 B267</td>
<td>Gp 17</td>
<td></td>
<td>Burnt; very worn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.81 G159</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.81 B230</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td></td>
<td>Buff fabric with dark colour-coating; no interior colour-coating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.81 G1250</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td></td>
<td>Soft buff fabric; very micaceous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>GBS B142</td>
<td>Gp 13</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dull purple colour-coating with micaceous fabric; Hole in bottom (before firing).</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Oxidised Hadham wares (CH)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>LWC L416 Gp 9</td>
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<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>LWC A117 Gp 20</td>
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<td>119</td>
<td>CPS 420 Gp 20</td>
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<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>CPS 576 Gp 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>CPS 420 Gp 20</td>
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<td>123</td>
<td>BKC A12 Gp 20</td>
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<td>124</td>
<td>CPS 557 Gp 20</td>
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<td>BUC E759 Gp 20</td>
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<td>126</td>
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<td>BKC A5 Gp 20</td>
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<td>128</td>
<td>CPS B25 Gp 20</td>
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<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>BKC E350 Gp 20</td>
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</table>

Beakers

recorded examples: 10; average diameter: 109 mm
This is a general class. No 131 is sometimes found in a line, highly-polished, reduced ware, decorated with circular folds which resemble facets (eg Great Dunmow, Going & Ford 1988, fig 55.34). No 132 is a typologically rather earlier folded beaker, with painted decoration, an unusual feature of the Hadham kilns. Folded beakers decorated with rouletting were found in 1964 Kiln dump 1 at Wickham Spring field.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>BKC T601 Gp 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>LWC H16 Gp 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>BKC E319 Gp 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>LWC B3 Gp 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lid-seated jars

recorded examples: 4; average diameter: 215 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>1.81 G167 Gp 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>1.81 G3112 Gp 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>LWC J197 Gp 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137</td>
<td>1.81 M116 Gp 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Miscellaneous jars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>1.81 D184 Gp 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>BUC E759 Gp 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>BUC J33 Gp 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>BKC A55 Gp 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td>BKC E302 Gp 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143</td>
<td>1.81 C232 Gp 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144</td>
<td>CPS 199 Gp 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td>CPS 554 Gp 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146</td>
<td>BKC D298 Gp 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

81 Cam 288/290
recorded examples: 41; average diameter: 133 mm
No 154 is an unusual variant (really a bowl) with a moulded face and ring stamps below, a debased skeuomorph of riveting. It has vague parallels in a Nene Valley type from the late deposit from the Temple of Claudius insula (Going 1984, fig 15.4-5); this form is also present in the late 4th-century deposit from Great Casterton, Rutland (Perrin 1981, fig 27.2 no 23).

<table>
<thead>
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<th>No</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>147</td>
<td>CPS 567 Gp 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148</td>
<td>BKC A12 Gp 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149</td>
<td>CPS 576 Gp 18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated wares (MP)

Fabric description
This is a hard, frequently very micaceous ware; red fabric often with a thick grey core. The colour-coat varies in colour from reddish-orange to brown (for further details, see Young 1997, 123).

Dating
A few sherds of the ware are recorded from deposits of PEG 12 and 13 (up to AD 250 and 275), but these may be of debased form, possibly confused with the earlier 2nd-century deposits. The high number of nos 4 and 5 (up to AD 400) suggests that this form may have been produced by another mill. A very micaceous example from Alcester, Warwickshire (Perrin 1981, fig 29a no 96) may be a debased form.

Catalogue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>BKC H298 Gp 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151</td>
<td>BKC G188 Gp 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152</td>
<td>BKC D24 Gp 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153</td>
<td>LWC J378 Gp 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154</td>
<td>BUC E142 Gp 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hooked lids
recorded examples: 101; average diameter: 174 mm
The rarity of this form from other sites suggests that there may be another, local production site producing these lids. For the moment, however, little can be said about them. Not a common form as recorded from the production site evidence, but clearly a staple product.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>155</td>
<td>1.81 B267 Gp 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156</td>
<td>BKC E319 Gp 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>157</td>
<td>MID 1323 Gp 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>BKC A25 Gp 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159</td>
<td>1.81 G254 Gp 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>LWC B72 Gp 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161</td>
<td>1.81 E22 Gp 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other lids
recorded examples: 2; average diameter: 210 mm
Plain lid, with a steep, plain profile. Unrecorded elsewhere.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>162</td>
<td>40.86 1625 Gp 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163</td>
<td>MID 3058 Gp 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>164</td>
<td>IRB 116 Gp 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165</td>
<td>X 61 Gp 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>166</td>
<td>BKC H78 Gp 17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Beakers

recorded examples: 10; average diameter: 109 mm
This is a general class. No 131 is sometimes found in a line, highly-polished, reduced ware, decorated with circular folds which resemble facets (eg Great Dunmow, Going & Ford 1988, fig 55.34). No 132 is a typologically rather earlier folded beaker, with painted decoration, an unusual feature of the Hadham kilns. Folded beakers decorated with rouletting were found in 1964 Kiln dump 1 at Wickham Spring field.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>167</td>
<td>1.81 G159 Gp 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165</td>
<td>BKC E319 Gp 17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lid-seated jars

recorded examples: 4; average diameter: 215 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>170</td>
<td>1.81 G3112 Gp 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>171</td>
<td>LWC J197 Gp 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172</td>
<td>1.81 M116 Gp 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Miscellaneous jars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>173</td>
<td>1.81 D184 Gp 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>174</td>
<td>BUC E759 Gp 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>175</td>
<td>BUC J33 Gp 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>176</td>
<td>BKC A55 Gp 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>177</td>
<td>BKC E302 Gp 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>178</td>
<td>1.81 C232 Gp 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>179</td>
<td>CPS 199 Gp 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>CPS 554 Gp 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181</td>
<td>BKC D298 Gp 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 5: fine wares

Miscellaneous

6  BKC E280  Gp 17  .06e
7  BKC E263  Gp 17
8  BUC E798  Gp 20

Very worn colour-coating.

12  Cam 334: straight-necked beakers (Young forms 36 or 37) recorded examples: 2; average diameter: 115 mm
9  1.81 G1630  Gp 17  .30e
Red fabric; dark brown colour-coating with white paint.

13  Pedestal-based cylindrical beaker (Young form 38) recorded examples: 4
10  LWC C164  Gp 20
‘Flowerpot’ fabric; dull red colour-coating.

21  Dishes (Young form 40) recorded examples: 4; average diameter: 217 mm
11  BKC A9  Gp 20  .10e
Hard orange/red fabric; glossy red colour-coating — samian-like.

22  Dishes (Young forms 45 or 46) recorded examples: 43; average diameter: 204 mm
13  LWJC36  Gp 20  .06e

19  BKC A31  Gp 20

25  Cam 317: broad-rimmed shallow bowls/plates (Young forms 49 or 50) recorded examples: 19; average diameter: 246 mm
24  1.81 G1  Gp 20  .10e

26  LWC J16  Gp 20  .10e

27  GBS A2314  Gp 20  .12e
Dark buff fabric; dull brown colour-coating.

35  Cam 330: Drag 37, plain or rouletted (Young forms 55-61) recorded examples: 14; average diameter: 162 mm
28  BKC A U/S  Gp 20  .07e

29  BKC A8  Gp 20  .06e
Pale orange colour-coating.

30  LWC J214  Gp 20  .11e

36  Cam 330: Drag 37, with white paint (Young forms 55-61) recorded examples: 4; average diameter: 175 mm
31  BKC E1221  Gp 17  .07e
Cream/yellowish paint.

32  LWC J224  Gp 20  .06e

33  1.81 M26  Gp 20  .10e

38  Cam 316: Drag 38, plain (Young forms 51 or 109) recorded examples: 161; average diameter: 166 mm
34  BKC A10  Gp 20
Worn centre.

35  CPS 505  Gp 20  .15e

36  BKC A108  Gp 20  .15e
Dull brown colour-coating; burnt. MR-like, without the ‘tiger’-stripe effect.

37  BKC T310  Gp 14  .15e
Dull brown colour-coating; burnt. MR-like, without the ‘tiger’-stripe effect.

38  CPS 315  Gp 21  .07e

39  BUC E732  Gp 20  .15e

40  1.81 G310  Gp 16  .08e

41  1.81 G1048  Gp 20
Brownish streaky colour-coating.

42  1.81 B7  Gp 17
Burnt; extremely worn.

43  1.81 B200  Gp 20

44  BKC N213  Gp 20
Burnt.

49  LWC C148  Gp 20  .04e

50  1.81 K2  Gp 20  .08e

51  LWC J303  Gp 20  .05e

52  CPS 375  Gp 20  .24e

53  BUC E759  Gp 20  .28e
Colour-coating totally worn away.

54  GBS B1  Gp 20  .10e

55  BUC A U/S  Gp 20  .07e
Very worn colour-coating.

43  Bowls with stamped decoration recorded examples: 6; average diameter: 197 mm
56  1.81 B66  Gp 17  .15e
Worn colour-coating.

45  (may be rouletted) with white paint recorded examples: 16; average diameter: 172 mm
61  LWC A50  Gp 20  .03e

62  BKC A31  Gp 20  .06e

63  BKC N288  Gp 20  .05e

66  CPS 354  Gp 20  .15e

69  BKC V813  Gp 14  .12e
Brownish colour-coating.

70  BKC G335  Gp 20  .15e
Colour-coating totally worn away.

71  1.81 E1  Gp 20  .10e

72  BKC N127  Gp 20  .10e

48  Bowls (may be rouletted) with white paint recorded examples: 9; average diameter: 135 mm
73  BUC E1898  Gp 20  .15e

74  LWC H251  Gp 20  .07e
Very worn colour-coating.

78  LWC H102  Gp 20  .04e

47  Bowls (may be rouletted) recorded examples: 10; average diameter: 174 mm
69  BKC A108  Gp 20  .15e

70  BKC A108  Gp 20  .15e

71  1.81 E1  Gp 20  .10e

72  BKC N127  Gp 20  .10e

73  BUC E1898  Gp 20  .15e

74  LWC H251  Gp 20  .07e
Burnt.

305
Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated wares (MP)

Fig 5.57 Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated wares (MP): nos 1-33. 1:4. [Pages 304-5]
Chapter 5: fine wares

Fig 5.58 Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated wares (MP): nos 34-60. 1:4. [Page 305]
Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated wares (MP)

Fig 5.59  Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated wares (MP): nos 61-93. 1:4. [Pages 305 & 308]
### Chapter 5: Fine Wares

<table>
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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>1.81 D1</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>.11 e</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>1.81 A112</td>
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<td>BKC N11</td>
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<td>.10 e</td>
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<td>BKC A11</td>
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<td>CPS 347</td>
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<td>CPS 375</td>
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<td>91</td>
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<td>93</td>
<td>1.81 E1</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Bowls (may be rouletted) with stamped decoration**

- Recorded examples: 4; average diameter: 180 mm

**Brown colour-coating — ?burnt.**

- **Miscellaneous**
  - Very thin, fine fabric with very worn colour-coating; more delicate than usual MP.
  - Dark brown fabric; burnt colour-coating.

- Burnt exterior.
6: Coarse wares

The order in which the coarse wares are described in this chapter is as follows:

- Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ) — p 310
- Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware (FJ) — p 347
- BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1 (GA) — p 352
- BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2 (GB) — p 362
- Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware (KX) — p 372
- Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX) — p 378
- Silvery micaceous grey wares (WA) — p 418
- Grey slipped wares (WB) — p 427
- Miscellaneous grey and pale grey wares (WC) — p 430
- Fine grey wares (Colchester, London-type and north Kent wares) (GP) — p 434
- East Anglian stamp-decorated and similar 'London-type' wares (GQ) — p 431
- Fine grey wares imitating samian and terra nigra forms (GR) — p 441
- Romano-Saxon grey ware and types in similar fabric (UX) — p 444
- Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares (HZ) — p 447
- Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares (HD) — p 458
- Eifelkeramik/Mayen ware (HG) — p 463

Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ)
[Figs 6.1-6.28, Table 6.1, CD-ROM Tables 6.2-6.3]

This category consists mainly of local oxidised products, but includes some related types in reduced wares as well as some probable imports. The distinction made between fine (DZ) and coarse (DJ) oxidised wares depends not only on the fabrics but on typology, and is therefore rather arbitrary. Oxidised wares from Verulamium (FJ) and Colchester can apparently be distinguished, even though the range of forms is similar.

Within this general category the colours and finishes vary considerably; the variations are indicated by the additional encoded details in the catalogue.

Catalogue

Additional encoded details

1) Colour:
   - A red = probably 'Legionary' ware
   - B red = probably not 'Legionary' ware
   - C red/buff/pink
   - D buff/whitish-buff
   - E grey (particularly the kiln products of BPC, MID or ODC)
   - F grey (particularly the kiln products of BPC, MID or ODC)
   - G grey (particularly the kiln products of BPC, MID or ODC)
   - H pale green or buff-green
   - I red/white slip
   - J red/grey slip/colour-coating

2) Handles:
   - A plain (no handles visible — omitted here)
   - B 1 x 1-lobed handle
   - C 1 x 2-lobed handle
   - D 1 x 3-lobed handle
   - E 1 x 4-lobed handle
   - F 1 x 5-lobed handle
   - G 2 x 1-lobed handle
   - H 2 x 2-lobed handle
   - I 2 x 3-lobed handle
   - J 2 x 4-lobed handle
   - K handle stumps
   - L unusual handles

- Miscellaneous beakers with everted rims
  - 6 1.81 B1936 Gp 3 1.00e D
    Cf nos 755-757.
  - 7 1.81 B974 Gp 15 .25e C
  - 8 BKJ C186 Gp 12 .15e C
  - 9 BKJ V62 Gp 8 .20e C
    Cf early Colchester colour-coated ware (EC), Fig 5.10, nos 19-21.
  - 10 BUC C U/S Gp 20 1.45e C
    As no 9 above.
  - 11 BKJ T76 Gp 14 .40e D
  - 12 BUC C126 Gp 20 .20e B
    Cf early Colchester colour-coated ware (EC), Fig 5.10, nos 16-18, 21-22.

- Straight-walled beakers
  - recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 87 mm
  - 17 GBS A2170 Gp 4 .10e D
    Pale fabric with red margins and a grey core, similar to Hadham ware. Slightly burnished pale surface.
  - 18 BKJ V781 Gp 4 .16e D
  - 19 ESS C13 Gp 20 .11e B
    Cf a similar vessel from Verulamium (Wilson 1972, fig 105, 208).

- Miscellaneous bowls and dishes
  - 25 1.81 H529 Gp 20 .30e D
    Similar to MQ Type 45, but undecorated.

---

Table 6.1 Proportions of vessel classes in DJ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vessel classes</th>
<th>weight (g)</th>
<th>EVEs %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>indistinguishable rims, body sherds and bases</td>
<td>61.4</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beakers</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dishes and bowls</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jars</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flagons and jugs</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>68.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chapter 6: coarse wares

26 GBS 8596 Gp 21 A
Fabric as no 12 above.

27 COC 827 Gp 7 .17e D
Cam 76.

28 BUC E701 Gp 20 .11e D

29 BKC G1 Gp 20 .20e D

30 BKC J151 Gp 20 .12e D

31 LWC C634 Gp 17 .10e B
Fabric as no 12 above.

32 BKC H96 Gp 12 .17e C
Cam 76.

33 BKC J115 Gp 17 .07e A
Coarse orange/red fabric with numerous white inclusions.

34 BKC T448 Gp 20 .08e A

35 BKC E251 Gp 21 .06e J

36 BKCG1 Gp 20 .20e D

37 GBS B145 Gp 13 .15e J
Cam 47B. Very coarse, grey granular fabric with red margins.

38 BKCT448 Gp 20 .08e A
Fabric as no 33 above.

39 BKCT289 Gp 12 .17e D

40 BKCV45 Gp 14 .11e J
Cam 47B. Fabric as no 49 above.

41 BKCV1058 Gp 14 .16e J
Granular buff-red fabric with large white inclusions — burnt exterior.

42 BKCV938 Gp 14 .11e B

43 BKC E787 Gp 8 .07e J

44 BKC F2 Gp 20 .18e C

45 BKC J186 Gp 12 .57e D

46 BKCT294 Gp 12 .17e D

47 BKC N639 Gp 20 .18e C
Red/buff fabric with granular texture.

48 GBS A2541 Gp 4 .11e A
Granular red fabric with small white inclusions.

49 X262 Gp 1 1.00e B
Moderately coarse red granular fabric with white inclusions.

50 1.81 C47 Gp 5 .08e D
Cam 241/242.

51 BKC V87 Gp 14 .07e B

52 BKC V932 Gp 14 .08e B

53 BKCV134 Gp 1 .16e D

54 BKCV1058 Gp 14 .16e J

55 GBS A118 Gp 20 .21e A
Fabric as no 41 above.

18 Dishes with straight, slightly everted walls
recorded examples: 17, average diameter: 170 mm

46 BKC J234 Gp 20 .15e C
Granular buff-red fabric with large white inclusions — burnt exterior.

47 BKC J439 Gp 9 .26e C

48 BKC V87 Gp 14 .07e B

49 LWC K238 Gp 20 .15e B
Medium coarse red fabric with red inclusions.

50 LWC K238 Gp 20 .15e B
Bufl matrix with red and white inclusions.

51 BKC G2 Gp 20 .11e J
Fine grey fabric with buff/red margins.

52 1.81 K125 Gp 9 .15e J
Coarse, purple/red fabric — burnt in centre on both interior and exterior.

53 BKC D94 Gp 20 .04e B
Very coarse, red tile-like fabric with large white and red inclusions.

19 Dishes with groove below rim
recorded examples: 6, average diameter: 184 mm

54 BKC H317 Gp 12 .11e B
Coarse, purple/red fabric — burnt in centre on both interior and exterior.

55 1.81 G2856 Gp 16 .05e A
Coarse red fabric with mica and some white inclusions.

20 Bowl with flat, thickened rim
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 220 mm

56 1.81 E1143 Gp 20 .09e A
Red granular fabric.

— Miscellaneous bowls and dishes

57 BKC J38 Gp 12 .13e D

58 BKC D66 Gp 20 .10e C

59 1.81 B1593 Gp 21 .08e C
Similar to MQ Type 91, no 143.

60 1.81 B2172 Gp 4 .08e B
See no 59.

61 BKC V45 Gp 14 .11e J
Cam 47B. Fabric as no 49 above.

62 BKC V932 Gp 14 .08e J

63 GBS B145 Gp 13 .15e J
Cam 47B. Very coarse, grey granular fabric with red margins.

64 BKC V1058 Gp 14 .16e J

65 1.81 E507 Gp 20 .06e D
Cam 315. Fabric as no 66 above.

66 BKC V938 Gp 14 .11e B

67 BKC V134 Gp 1 .16e D

68 1.81 C357 Gp 5 .04e A
Fabric as no 41 above.

69 BKC E787 Gp 8 .07e J

70 GBS A118 Gp 20 .21e A

19 Dishes with groove below rim
recorded examples: 6, average diameter: 184 mm

54 BKC H317 Gp 12 .11e B
Coarse, purple/red fabric — burnt in centre on both interior and exterior.

55 1.81 G2856 Gp 16 .05e A
Coarse red fabric with mica and some white inclusions.

20 Bowl with flat, thickened rim
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 220 mm

56 1.81 E1143 Gp 20 .09e A
Red granular fabric.

— Miscellaneous bowls and dishes

57 BKC J38 Gp 12 .13e D

58 BKC D66 Gp 20 .10e C

59 1.81 B1593 Gp 21 .08e C
Similar to MQ Type 91, no 143.

60 1.81 B2172 Gp 4 .08e B
See no 59.

61 BKC V45 Gp 14 .11e J
Cam 47B. Fabric as no 49 above.

62 BKC V932 Gp 14 .08e J

63 GBS B145 Gp 13 .15e J
Cam 47B. Very coarse, grey granular fabric with red margins.

64 BKC V1058 Gp 14 .16e J

65 1.81 E507 Gp 20 .06e D
Cam 315. Fabric as no 66 above.

66 BKC V938 Gp 14 .11e B

67 BKC V134 Gp 1 .16e D

68 1.81 C357 Gp 5 .04e A
Fabric as no 41 above.

69 BKC E787 Gp 8 .07e J

70 GBS A118 Gp 20 .21e A

19 Dishes with groove below rim
recorded examples: 6, average diameter: 184 mm

54 BKC H317 Gp 12 .11e B
Coarse, purple/red fabric — burnt in centre on both interior and exterior.

55 1.81 G2856 Gp 16 .05e A
Coarse red fabric with mica and some white inclusions.

20 Bowl with flat, thickened rim
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 220 mm

56 1.81 E1143 Gp 20 .09e A
Red granular fabric.
Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ)

87  ODC 3  Gp 10 .16e DC  
Cam 302.

88  LWC A372  Gp 20 .25e A  
Fabric as no 50 above. Burnt in centre on both interior and exterior.

89  LWC A118  Gp 20 .20e A  
Coarse buff fabric with purple/red surface and white inclusions.

90  BKC T394  Gp 4 .06e A  
Cam 302. Fabric as no 83 above.

91  1.81 E791  Gp 10 .05e A  

92  1.81 K252  Gp 9 .11e D  
Cam 243. Fabric as no 82 above.

93  1.81 M230  Gp 20 .16e A  
Fabric as no 82 above.

94  1.81 E990  Gp 10 .84e A  
Cam 243. Fabric as no 41 above.

95  BKC B1307  Gp 18 .11e A  
Fabric as no 82 above.

96  BKC V932  Gp 14 .07e A  
Fabric as no 82 above.

97  1.81 E1445  Gp 3 .31e D  

98  BKC T306  Gp 12 .15e A  
Fabric as no 82 above.

99  1.81 B1021  Gp 10 .36e A  
Cam 243. Fabric as no 82 above.

100  BKC E1160  Gp 4 .12e D  
Fabric as no 82 above.

101  GBS A2028  Gp 3 .52e A  
Fabric as no 82 above.

102  BKC A110  Gp 17 .16e A  
Fabric as no 82 above.

103  LWC B420  Gp 3 .49e A  
Fabric as no 82 above.

104  MID 3371  Gp 14 .08e A  
Fabric as no 81 above.

105  LWC L405  Gp 20 .15e C  

106  1.81 E999  Gp 4 .21e A  
Fabric as no 82 above. Lid?

107  BKC T305  Gp 12 .16e A  
Fabric as no 83 above.

108  1.81 D551  Gp 18 .17e A  
Fabric as no 82 above. Heavily burnt in centre on both interior and exterior.

109  GBS A1781  Gp 13 .19e A  
Fabric as no 82 above.

110  MRC 65  Gp 20 .19e J  
Cam 248. Fabric as no 82 above.

111  1.81 M203  Gp 15 .17e A  
Fabric as no 82 above.

112  1.81 G2902  Gp 11 .08e B  
Fabric as no 82 above.

113  1.81 W47  Gp 20 .14e D  

114  1.81 E525  Gp 20 .39e A  
Fabric as no 82 above.

115  MID 3375  Gp 8 .17e B  
Waster — very worn.

116  1.81 G2914  Gp 9 .06e A  
Fabric as no 63 above.

117  BKC N614  Gp 20 .06e A  

118  1.81 G2519  Gp 10 .07e A  
Fabric as no 41 above.

119  MID 3372  Gp 8 .17e D  

37 Cam 306  
recorded examples: 45, average diameter: 185 mm

122  BUC C345  Gp 18 .09e A  
Fabric as no 82 above.

123  BKC M10  Gp 20 .28e A  
Fabric as no 82 above.

124  1.81 G2007  Gp 16 .25e A  
Fabric as no 82 above.

125  BKC G22  Gp 14 .09e A  
Fabric as no 82 above.

126  BKC T510  Gp 4 .21e A  
Fabric as no 82 above.

127  GBS A2035  Gp 3 .58e A  
Fabric as no 82 above.

128  1.81 K412  Gp 9 .23e B  
Buff/pink fabric with white inclusions. Form of rim not typical of Cam 306 and context early: possibly misclassified.

129  BKC K438  Gp 17 .08e B  
Very granular fabric with grey core and red margins.

130  LWC B105  Gp 20 .07e B  
Buff/pink fabric with white inclusions and some mica.

131  BKC V28  Gp 14 .12e B  
Fine red fabric with some mica.

132  BUC C1017  Gp 18 .08e A  
Fabric as no 130 above.

133  BKC H283  Gp 18 .07e B  
Fabric as no 129 above.

134  1.81 W63  Gp 15 .07e B  
Fabric as no 130 above.

135  BUC C942  Gp 20 .08e B  
Fabric as no 130 above.

136  BUC H976  Gp 15 .12e B  
Fabric as no 82 above.

38 Miscellaneous bowls  
recorded examples: 29, average diameter: 187 mm

137  CPS 1003  Gp 4 .68e A  
Fabric as no 82 above.

138  BKC V71  Gp 20 .11e B  
Fabric as no 131 above.

139  LWC B322  Gp 16 .15e A  
Fabric as no 82 above.

140  1.81 B533  Gp 14 1.00e A  
Fabric as no 82 above.

141  GBS A2036  Gp 4 .15e D  
Cam 517

142  GBS A1387  Gp 3 .12e A  
Fabric as no 82 above.

143  BKC A1781  Gp 13 .19e A  
Fabric as no 82 above.

144  BPC 16  Gp 5 .11e B  
Fabric as no 130 above — burnt.

39 Cam 110, flat-rimmed (p 472)  
recorded examples: 38, average diameter: 224 mm

145  1.81 G4300  Gp 16 .84e A  
Fabric as no 82 above.

146  BKC T70  Gp 21 .13e A  
Fabric as no 82 above.

147  BKC J414  Gp 12 .16e D  

40 Cam 110, reeded rim (p 472)  
recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 247 mm

148  BKC V149  Gp 17 .06e A  
Fabric as no 42 above.

42 Cam 110, reeded rim (p 472)  
recorded examples: 10, average diameter: 245 mm

149  1.81 J223  Gp 4 .07e A  
Mis-classified. Fabric as no 129 above.
Chapter 6: coarse wares

150  LWC B602  Gp 3 .34e  A  Fabric as no 82 above.
151  BKC J188  Gp 12 .13e  A  Fabric as no 82.
152 1.81 G4243  Gp 9  A  Cam 243-244/246. Fabric as no 82 above.

43  Miscellaneous bowls, including Cam 243-244/246 recorded examples: 20, average diameter: 229 mm
153  BKC T76  Gp 14  .34e  A  Fabric as no 82 above.
154 1.81 G2259  Gp 16  .10e  D  Fabric as no 82.
155  BKC V289  Gp 14  .07e  A  Fabric as no 82 above.
156  X 237  Gp 1  .12e  A  Fabric as no 82 above.
157  MID 3371  Gp 14  .06e  D  Waster.

— Bowls, reeded rim
158  BUC C116  Gp 18  .13e  A  Fabric as no 82 above.
159 1.81 C150  Gp 10  .10e  A  Fabric as no 82 above.
160  BKC K9  Gp 20  .14e  A  Fabric as no 82 above.
161  LWC K210  Gp 18  .08e  A  Fabric as no 82 above.
162 1.81 G2627  Gp 10  A  Fabric as no 82 above.

49  Cam 326/331 recorded examples: 6, average diameter: 130 mm
163  BKC J342  Gp 1  .07e  DC  Fabric as no 82 above.
164  LWC B561  Gp 7  .17e  DC  Fabric as no 82 above.
165  BKC B68  Gp 5  .15e  D  Fabric as no 82 above.

50  Cam 326/331 recorded examples: 26, average diameter: 163 mm
166  BUC C1413  Gp 20  .05e  DC  Fabric as no 82 above.
167  BKC J531  Gp 4  .06e  DC  Fabric as no 82 above.
168  GBS A110  Gp 20  .15e  D  Fabric as no 82 above.
169  BKC E1317  Gp 5  .16e  D  Fabric as no 82 above.
170  X 101  Gp 1  .50e  DI  Fabric as no 82 above.
171  BPC 17  Gp 5  .09e  DK  Waster — burnt.
172 1.81 C474  Gp 20  .07e  DC  Fabric as no 82 above.

51  Cam 326/331 recorded examples: 8, average diameter: 174 mm
173  LWC B337  Gp 16  .04e  D  Fabric as no 82 above.
174  LWC C400  Gp 9  .18e  D  Fabric as no 82 above.
175  BKC V595  Gp 8  .04e  B  Fabric as no 82 above.
176  GBS A2217  Gp 20  .06e  D  Fabric as no 82 above.
177  GBS B361  Gp 1  .13e  D  Fabric as no 82 above.
178  BKC J253  Gp 9  .11e  DK  Fabric as no 82 above.

52  Cam 326/331 recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 160 mm
179  LWC D281  Gp 20  .12a  D  Smoke-blackened exterior.
180  BKC K68  Gp 20  .07e  D  Fabric as no 204 above.
181  MID 2821  Gp 20  .06e  D  Fabric as no 204 above.

53  Cam 326/331 recorded examples: 8, average diameter: 178 mm
182  BKC T65  Gp 21  .27e  D  Fabric as no 204 above.
183  BKC E1072  Gp 17  .23e  D  Fabric as no 204 above.
184 1.81 E632  Gp 10  .06e  D  Fabric as no 204 above.
185 1.81 C474  Gp 20  .15e  DK  Fabric as no 204 above.

54  Miscellaneous bowls recorded examples: 50, average diameter: 163 mm
186 1.81 M461  Gp 4  .75e  B  Cam 327 (see p. 433).
187  BKC K333  Gp 20  .15e  D  Fabric as no 204 above.
188  BKC V130  Gp 14  .20e  D  Fabric as no 204/331.

55  Miscellaneous bowls recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 173 mm
189  LWC J90  Gp 20  .15e  D  Cam 329.
190 1.81 C494  Gp 15  .14e  D  Cam 329.
192  CPS 996  Gp 4  .13e  D  Fabric as no 204 above.
193  GBS B68  Gp 4  .31e  D  Fabric as no 204/331.
194  BKC V1162  Gp 14  .15e  D  Fabric as no 204 above.
195  BKC V1262  Gp 17  .10e  D  Fabric as no 204 above.

56  Cam 302 recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 173 mm
196  BKC G246  Gp 12  .48e  DB  Fabric as no 204 above.
197  ODC 9  Gp 10  .09e  D  Cam 302.
198  BKC N16  Gp 20  .17e  DL  Burnt.
199  BUC E690  Gp 20  .10e  D  Fabric as no 204 above.

— Miscellaneous
201 1.81 B2080  Gp 3  .10e  DB  Fine orange-red fabric with some mica and slightly burnished surface.
202  MID 1811  Gp 14  .09e  D  Fabric as no 204 above.
203  MID 3378  Gp 14  .09e  D  Fabric as no 204 above.

59  Miscellaneous jars recorded examples: 76, average diameter: 140 mm
204  GBS B495  Gp 4  .27e  A  Fine red fabric with small white inclusions and rough surface. Smoke-blackened exterior.
205 1.81 K401  Gp 20  .16e  A  Fabric as no 204 above.
206  GBS B490  Gp 4  .30e  A  Fabric as no 204 above.
208 1.81 E1132  Gp 4  .24e  A  Fabric as no 204 above. Smoke-blackened exterior.
209 1.81 G2151  Gp 4  .06e  J  Red fabric with grey core and black inclusions. Slightly burnished surface with soapy feel.
210 1.81 B2510  Gp 4  .14e  A  Fabric as no 204 above.

60  Miscellaneous jars recorded examples: 27, average diameter: 175 mm
211  BKC T70  Gp 21  .35e  A  Fabric as no 204 above.
212 1.81 E1694  Gp 3  .20e  A  Fabric as no 204 above. Smoke-blackened exterior.
213 1.81 M358  Gp 10  .15e  A  Fabric as no 204 above. Smoke-blackened exterior.
214  BKC K486  Gp 8  .13e  A  Fabric as no 204 above.
215 1.81 M382  Gp 4  .25e  A  Fabric as no 204 above. Smoke-blackened exterior.
### Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Catalogue No.</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Subgroup</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>Fabric/Exterior</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>216</td>
<td>GBS A2120</td>
<td>Gp 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.10e A</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cam 267A. Fabric as no 204 above. Smoke-blackened exterior.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>217</td>
<td>1.81 M200</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.40e A</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cam 267A. Fine red fabric with small white and black inclusions and rough surface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Miscellaneous jars or beakers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Catalogue No.</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Subgroup</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>Fabric/Exterior</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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<tr>
<td>218</td>
<td>BKC J48</td>
<td>Gp 12</td>
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<td>219</td>
<td>BKC T232</td>
<td>Gp 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>220</td>
<td>BKC T70</td>
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<td></td>
<td>.12e A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cam 110 (see Types 39, 40, 42).</td>
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<tr>
<td>221</td>
<td>1.81 K159</td>
<td>Gp 18</td>
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<td>.14e D</td>
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<tr>
<td>222</td>
<td>BKC J167</td>
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<td>.16e A</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>223</td>
<td>BKC M9</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td></td>
<td>.30e D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cam 110 (see Types 39, 40, 42).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>224</td>
<td>1.81 C402</td>
<td>Gp 4</td>
<td></td>
<td>.25e A</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Cam 267C. Fabric as no 204 above. Smoke-blackened exterior.</td>
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<tr>
<td>225</td>
<td>BKC K184</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td></td>
<td>.21e D</td>
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<td>Cam 177.</td>
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<tr>
<td>226</td>
<td>BKC T94</td>
<td>Gp 5</td>
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<td>.11e A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cam 267C. Fabric as no 204 above. Smoke-blackened exterior.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Miscellaneous jars

<table>
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Catalogue No.</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Subgroup</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>Fabric/Exterior</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>1.81 J250</td>
<td>Gp 18</td>
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<td>.47e DK</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Cam 175.</td>
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<tr>
<td>228</td>
<td>BKC H319</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
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<td>.30e D</td>
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<td>Cam 267C. Fabric as no 204 above. Smoke-blackened exterior.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>229</td>
<td>MID 3343</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td></td>
<td>.44e D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cam 267C. Fabric as no 204 above. Smoke-blackened exterior.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230</td>
<td>GBS A1888</td>
<td>Gp 13</td>
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<td>.38e D</td>
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#### Cam 175B

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#### Cam 175B

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#### Cam 175B

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**Notes:**
- Diameter values are given in millimeters (mm).
- Types and fabrics are described in detail for each example.
- Cameral types are indicated (Cam 175, Cam 267C, etc.).
- Fabric descriptions include color, presence of inclusions, and exterior conditions.
Chapter 6: coarse wares

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84 Cam 140, shallow groove on exterior of lip. recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 73 mm

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85 Cam 144

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— Miscellaneous flagons

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88 Cam 143 recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 94 mm

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— Miscellaneous flagons

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91 Cam 154/155, with 4 rings recorded examples: 17, average diameter: 69 mm

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92 Cam 154/155, with 5 rings recorded examples: 42, average diameter: 82 mm

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93 Cam 154/155, with 6 rings recorded examples: 22, average diameter: 82 mm

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96 Cam 154/155, with 3 rings recorded examples: 19, average diameter: 58 mm

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97 Cam 155, with 4 rings recorded examples: 65, average diameter: 72 mm

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<tr>
<td>379</td>
<td>BKC T289</td>
<td>Gp 12</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>380</td>
<td>LWC K225</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>381</td>
<td>Cam 154 with 5 rings</td>
<td>recorded examples: 27, average diameter: 80 mm</td>
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<tr>
<td>382</td>
<td>BKC V71</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
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<td>383</td>
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<td>Gp 14</td>
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<td>1.00e</td>
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<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Cupped-mouth flagons, with no rings</td>
<td>recorded examples: 7, average diameter: 50 mm</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.00e</td>
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<tr>
<td>384</td>
<td>BKC J188</td>
<td>Gp 12</td>
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<tr>
<td>385</td>
<td>1.81 D527</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td></td>
<td>.75e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>386</td>
<td>LWC M114</td>
<td>Gp 9</td>
<td></td>
<td>.75e</td>
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<td>387</td>
<td>BKC G1</td>
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<td>388</td>
<td>LWC M86</td>
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<td></td>
<td>.10e</td>
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<td>101</td>
<td>Cupped-mouth flagons, with 1 or 2 rings</td>
<td>recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 46 mm</td>
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<td>1.00e</td>
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<td>BKC G429</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
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<td>390</td>
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<td>.70e</td>
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<td>102</td>
<td>Cupped-mouth flagons, with plain rim</td>
<td>recorded examples: 7, average diameter: 65 mm</td>
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<td>392</td>
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<td>397</td>
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<td>103</td>
<td>Cam 155, with 3 rings</td>
<td>recorded examples: 18, average diameter: 53 mm</td>
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<td>402</td>
<td>BKC G321</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
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<td>BKC V71</td>
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<td>408</td>
<td>X U/S</td>
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<td>412</td>
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<td>.10e</td>
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<td>418</td>
<td>LWC J1937</td>
<td>Gp 10</td>
<td>Granular red fabric with grey core and pink wash.</td>
<td>1.00e</td>
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<td>106</td>
<td>Cam 156, with 4 rings</td>
<td>recorded examples: 14, average diameter: 64 mm</td>
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<td>419</td>
<td>BKC J384</td>
<td>Gp 9</td>
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<td>1.00e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
— Miscellaneous flagons

457 BKC K200 Gp 17 .14e B Cam 365.
458 MID 3371 Gp 14 .10e DH

125 Cam 370
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 98 mm

459 BKC V346 Gp 14 .55e CK
460 BKC M25 Gp 1 .58e DJ

126 Cam 157-9/366, with plain rim
recorded examples: 9

461 BKC V1069 Gp 20 1.00e DD

127 Cam 157-9/366, with grooved rim
recorded examples: 5

463 BKC V48 Gp 14 1.00e BK
464 BKC V17 Gp 14 .60e CK
465 1.81 E494 Gp 20 .75e BB
Red fabric with grey core. Surface appears burnished where handled — partly burnt rim.
466 1.81 E1269 Gp 3 1.00e BC
Moderately coarse, brown granular fabric with sparse white inclusions and some mica.

128 Cam 151 (see p 474)
recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 68 mm

467 GBS A1887 Gp 13 .80e BL
468 1.81 E1269 Gp 3 1.00e DE
469 1.81 A376 Gp 4 1.00e CE

129 Cam 379, with plain, flat rim
recorded examples: 7, average diameter: 124 mm

470 BKC H16 Gp 20 .50e DK
471 1.81 E505 Gp 2 .90e DC
472 GBS A511 Gp 13 .84e B
473 MID 3386 Gp 20 .34e B
474 BKC V67 Gp 14 .09e D
475 1.81 B304 Gp 15 .23e B

130 Cam 379, flaring-mouthed, with grooved rim
recorded examples: 11, average diameter: 120 mm

476 BKC J214 Gp 17 .18e D
477 BKC V240 Gp 14 .15e C
478 BKC N526 Gp 12 .14e D
Very micaceous fabric.

131 Cam 356/362/381/383-384
recorded examples: 13, average diameter: 110 mm

479 1.81 M204 Gp 20 BK
Gritty brown fabric with grey core and some mica on the surface.
480 BKC G429 Gp 14 .85e DC
481 BKC J198 Gp 12 .50e DE
482 BKC V71 Gp 20 .40e BK
483 BKC J183 Gp 17 1.00e CC
484 BKC V932 Gp 14 .82e BE

— Miscellaneous flagons

485 BKC T328 Gp 5 .100e D Cam 150.
486 COC 1012 Gp 5 1.00e CK Cam 148.
487 GBS A1635 Gp 9 .40e CK Cam 380/385.
488 X U/S Cam 149A.
489 BKC U/S Gp 14 .35e DK Cam 149A.
490 BKC K206 Gp 17 .36e B Cam 149A.
491 BKC J63 Gp 9 1.00e DK Cam 149A.
492 BKC V116 Gp 14 .31e BK Cam 149A.
493 MID 3375 Gp 8 1.00e GK Cam 330/385.
494 MID 3375 Gp 8 .80e GC
495 MID 3334 Gp 8 1.00e DC
496 MID 3334 Gp 8 1.00e DK
497 BKC G402 Gp 21 1.00e DC
498 BKC V698 Gp 8 1.00e BK
499 1.81 D1810 Gp 15 .60e DC
500 LWC B215 Gp 21 1.00e DC Cam 380.
501 1.81 B752 Gp 15 1.00e DC Cam 380.

135 Rounded-rim flagon (cf AA Type 77)
recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 52 mm

502 MID 3343 Gp 14 1.00e DG

— Miscellaneous flagons

503 1.81 E494 Gp 20 1.00e BK
504 1.81 G2007 Gp 16 1.00e DK
Although found on an occupation site, this seems to be a 'second', since it was damaged before firing, probably by making contact with another vessel before drying solid.

505 1.81 E756 Gp 10 .90e D
506 LWC B297 Gp 16 .90e B
507 BKC V71 Gp 20 .29e B
508 GBS A1479 Gp 13 1.00e D
509 1.81 B2565 Gp 5 .20e C
510 BKC T84 Gp 5 1.00e CK
511 LWC K429 Gp 21 1.00e DC
512 X U/S Gp 20 1.00e DE Cam 146.
513 GBS A1454 Gp 4 1.00e DC
514 BKC U U/S Gp 20 1.00e DE
515 BKC G412 Gp 12 .34e DC
516 BKC V457 Gp 9 .65e DK
517 1.81 B2326 Gp 15 .20e C
518 BKC V26 Gp 14 .32e D Cam 146.
519 GBS A2361 Gp 4 1.00e C
520 BKC V746 Gp 21 .06e CK
521 HEC U/S Gp 20 1.00e C

148 Cam 207/296
recorded examples: 14, average diameter: 130 mm

522 BKC G328 Gp 14 .12e D
523 BKC V71 Gp 20 .27e D

149 Cam 201-205, with grooves or cordons around the neck
recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 93 mm

524 LWC J1486 Gp 3 .29e D

151 Cam 207/296, reeded rim
recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 110 mm

525 MID 2645 Gp 20 .19e B
526 BKC V61 Gp 14 .11e D

152 Cam 207/296, reeded rim
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 225 mm

531 BKC V91 Gp 14 .12e D

153 Cam 207/296, reeded rim
recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 171 mm

527 BUC A496 Gp 20 1.00e D
Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ)

Fig 6.1 Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ): nos 6-20, 25-43. 1:4. [Pages 310-11]

154 Cam 207/296, reeded rim
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 140 mm

528 BKC J40 Gp 20 .35e D

155 Cam 207/296, pedestals
recorded examples: 3

529 1.81 B662 Gp 12 C
530 LWC B287 Gp 16 D
532 X 119 Gp 20 D

156 Cam 207/296, pedestal with rouletting
recorded examples: 1

533 MID 3334 Gp 8 D

157 Cam 207/296, pedestals with frilling
recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 180 mm

534 MID 3026 Gp 20 .32e D
535 1.81 H459 Gp 16 D
536 1.81 D1201 Gp 15 H

318
Fig 6.2 Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ): nos 44-70. 1:4. [Page 311]
Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ)

Fig 6.3 Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ): nos 71-95. 1:4. [Pages 311-12]

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Fig. 6.4 Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ): nos 96-114. 1:4. [Page 312]
Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ)

Fig 6.5 Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ): nos 115-134. 1:4. [Page 312]

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Fig 6.6 Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ): nos 135-160. 1:4. [Pages 312-13]
Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ)

Fig 6.7 Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ): nos 161-185. 1:4. [Page 313]
Chapter 6: coarse wares

Fig 6.8 Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ): nos 186-203. 1:4. [Page 313]

— Miscellaneous flagons

537 GBS A2300 Gp 21 .30e D
This may be the top of a mini-amphora, but not of a type we recognise.

538 GBS A305 Gp 13 DK
Cam 386 (see p 485). See DJ Type 80; and CH Types 22-23 (although this is not as late as the Hadham ware flagons generally are, it is comparably narrow).

539 GBS A940 Gp 13 IE
Gritty red fabric with thin white wash.

160 Lids, flat or slightly domed, with plain, rounded rim
recorded examples: 105, average diameter: 196 mm

597 1.81 A694 Gp 3 .24e A

598 LWC B108 Gp 21 .21e A
Burnt.

599 GBS B217 Gp 13 .22e D

600 1.81 C323 Gp 5 .30e C

161 Lids, flat or slightly domed, with pointed rim
recorded examples: 38, average diameter: 200 mm

601 GBS A1539 Gp 4 .42e B

602 GBS A2498 Gp 13 .20e D
With some white inclusions.

603 BKC J410 Gp 9 .26e D
With some large white inclusions.

604 BKC V177 Gp 14 .07e C

605 1.81 M720 Gp 10 .22e A

606 GBS A1480 Gp 13 .13e A

607 X 401 Gp 20 .32e B

608 1.81 E1339 Gp 4 .24e A

609 1.81 M362 Gp 4 .09e A
Burnt.

610 LWC B427 Gp 16 .34e A
Burnt.

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Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ)

Fig 6.9 Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ): nos 204-227. 1:4. [Pages 313-14]

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Chapter 6: coarse wares

Fig 6.10 Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ): nos 228-257. 1:4. [Page 314]
Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ)

Fig 6.11 Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ): nos 258-285. 1:4. [Page 314]
Fig 6.12 Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ): nos 286-312. 1:4. [Pages 314-15]
Fig 6.13 Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ): nos 313-333. 1:4. [Page 315]
Chapter 6: coarse wares

Fig 6.14 Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ): nos 334-362. 1:4. [Page 315]
Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ)

Fig 6.15  Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ): nos 363-383. 1:4. [Pages 315-16]
Fig 6.16  Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ): nos 384-422. 1:4. [Page 316]
Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ)

Fig 6.17 Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ): nos 423-450. 1:4. [Page 316]
Fig 6.18 Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ): nos 451-469. 1:4. [Pages 316-17]
Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ)

Fig 6.19 Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ): nos 470-502. 1:4. [Page 317]
Chapter 6: coarse wares

Fig 6.20 Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ): nos 503-536. 1:4. [Pages 317-18]
### Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ)

**Fig 6.21** Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ): nos 537-539, 597-618. 1:4. [Pages 325 & 338]

| No. |  |  |  |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------|
| 162 | Lids, flat or slightly domed, with square-cut rim |
|     | recorded examples: 73, average diameter: 198 mm |
| 611 | 1.81 M720 | Gp 10 | .23e | A |
| 612 | BKCV154 | Gp 14 | .07e | A |
| 613 | LWC B620 | Gp 3 | .21e | D |
|     | Burnt. |
| 163 | Lids, flat or slightly domed, with upward-hooked rim |
|     | recorded examples: 76, average diameter: 222 mm |
| 614 | BKCA124 | Gp 20 | .19e | A |
| 615 | LWC C373 | Gp 17 | .16e | B |
| 616 | 1.81 G4270 | Gp 9 | .06e | A |
| 617 | 1.81 G2009 | Gp 16 | .13e | H |
| 618 | BKCV533 | Gp 8 | .07e | B |
| 619 | GBSA A804 | Gp 13 | .19e | A |
|     | Tile-like fabric with grey core and white inclusions. |

**164** Lids, flat or slightly domed, very thick with plain, rounded rim
recorded examples: 17, average diameter: 327 mm

| No. |  |  |  |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------|
| 620 | MID 3343 | Gp 14 | .20e | D |
|     | Soft buff fabric. |
| 621 | LWC B420 | Gp 3 | .22e | A |
|     | Tile-like fabric with grey core and large black and white inclusions. |

**165** Lids, domed, with plain, rounded rim
recorded examples: 14, average diameter: 155 mm

| No. |  |  |  |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------|
| 622 | GBSA2302 | Gp 20 | .15e | A |
|     | Red, tile-like granular fabric with large white inclusions and some mica. |
| 623 | 1.81 C475 | Gp 3 | .05e | A |
|     | Fine, granular tile-like fabric with some small white and red inclusions. |

**166** Lids, (?) domed, with in-curving rim and groove around the outside
recorded examples: 6, average diameter: 168 mm

<p>| No. |  |  |  |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------|
| 628 | BKC D225 | Gp 20 | .19e | D |
|     | Cam 251. |
| 629 | X U/S | Gp 20 | .55e | B |
|     | Cam 251. Fine buff fabric with grey core and smooth, micaceous surface. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<th>GP</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>630</td>
<td>1.81 G4320</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Gp 9</td>
<td>Granular fabric with grey core and red surface and small white inclusions — burnt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>631</td>
<td>SHP N3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gp 1</td>
<td>Very soft fabric with some mica — heavily burnt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>632</td>
<td>1.81 M410</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Gp 17</td>
<td>Fine fabric with no obvious inclusions and micaceous surface heavily burnt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>633</td>
<td>1.81 B802</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Gp 17</td>
<td>Fine fabric with no obvious inclusions and micaceous surface heavily burnt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>644</td>
<td>LWC B623</td>
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<td>Gp 21</td>
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<td>645</td>
<td>LWC K159</td>
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<td>Gp 20</td>
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<td>646</td>
<td>BKC T361</td>
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<td>Gp 5</td>
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<td>647</td>
<td>BKC V938</td>
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<td>Gp 14</td>
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<td>1.81 B392</td>
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<td>Gp 15</td>
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**Fig 6.22 Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ): nos 619-632, 643. 1:4. [Pages 338-39]**

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<td>650</td>
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<td>.06e</td>
<td>C</td>
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<td>MID 1974</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>.30e</td>
<td>DD</td>
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<td>652</td>
<td>1.81 B177</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>.20e</td>
<td>CD</td>
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**171 Cam 288, with face**
- recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 125 mm

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<td>655</td>
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<td>656</td>
<td>GBS B193</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>659</td>
<td>GBS A2277</td>
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**172 Cam 288, without face**
- recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 160 mm

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<td>660</td>
<td>SHP N3</td>
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<td>Gp 1</td>
<td>Very soft fabric with some mica — heavily burnt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>661</td>
<td>1.81 M410</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Gp 17</td>
<td>Fine fabric with no obvious inclusions and micaceous surface heavily burnt.</td>
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**Miscellaneous face pots, Cam 287-292**

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<td>14</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>Cam 292. Possibly part of a head pot; cf Braithwaite 1984, fig 12, nos 2-3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>663</td>
<td>GBS A550</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Gp 17</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>664</td>
<td>GBS A2277</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gp 4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Fig 6.23  Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ): nos 644-660. 1:4. [Pages 339 & 343]
Chapter 6: coarse wares

Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ): nos 661-690. 1:4. [Page 343]
Fig 6.25 Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ): nos 691-724. 1:4. [Pages 343 & 346]
Fig 6.26  Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ): nos 751-765. 1:4. 

Chapter 6: coarse wares

660  BUC C1240  Gp 18  C
178 Cam 198, with plain rim
recorded examples: 9, average diameter: 149 mm
661  BPC 16  Gp 5  1.00e G
662  BKC B68  Gp 5  .22e C
663  BKC K571  Gp 5  .10e D
664  1.81 E786  Gp 10  B
665  LWC B263  Gp 16  .30e J
Very rough fabric with large white, and some black, inclusions.
666  BKC H157  Gp 20  .12e C
667  BKC D14  Gp 20  .12e C
668  BKC V48  Gp 14  .44e J
With small white inclusions — burnt interior.

179 Cam 198, with pointed rim
recorded examples: 23, average diameter: 139 mm
669  BKC D142  Gp 20  .15e B
670  1.81 A U/S  Gp 20  .13e C
671  1.81 J369  Gp 4  .10e G
672  GBS A899  Gp 13  .20e A
673  GBS A934  Gp 9  .10e B
674  GBS A1866  Gp 13  .32e D

180 Cam 198, with flat, turned-down rim
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 160 mm
675  BKC V932  Gp 14  .08e A

181 Cam 198, with frilled rim
recorded examples: 9, average diameter: 174 mm
676  LWC B545  Gp 7  .16e B
677  1.81 H569  Gp 11  D
678  BKC H363  Gp 12  .05e B
679  GBS A730  Gp 17  .15e D

182 Cam 198, with grooved rim
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 165 mm
680  BKC J159  Gp 20  .16e J
681  LWC K31  Gp 20  .06e D

— Cam 198, miscellaneous
682  BKC K646  Gp 17  .07e D
683  BKC J142  Gp 12  .17e D
684  LWC K114  Gp 20  D
685  LWC M141  Gp 9  .25e C
686  LWC K384  Gp 18  .11e D

687  GBS A1908  Gp 13  .07e D
688  LWC C235  Gp 17  .15e D
689  1.81 G2198  Gp 10  .30e D
690  1.81 B1158  Gp 10  .10e D
691  BKC N472  Gp 17  .20e D
692  BKC H10  Gp 20  .14e D
693  1.81 G347  Gp 11  .11e D
694  LWC K384  Gp 18  .13e D
695  BKC J88  Gp 12  .16e B
696  BKC T370  Gp 14  .35e D

697  BKC G405  Gp 12  .24e B
Very coarse fabric with white inclusions — burnt interior.
698  BKC T138  Gp 5  .07e B
699  BKC E1179  Gp 4  D
700  LWC K292  Gp 18  D
701  BKC V149  Gp 17  C
Micaeous surface — burnt interior.
702  LWC H105  Gp 20  C
703  1.81 B833  Gp 10  B
704  1.81 B1060  Gp 10  D
705  BKC J61  Gp 17  .13e B
706  BKC J218  Gp 20  .18e I
Very rough, pimply fabric with small white inclusions.
707  BKC M28  Gp 17  .06e J
Rough fabric with small white inclusions.
708  LWC K210  Gp 18  B
709  MID 2372  Gp 20  C
710  BKC V71  Gp 20  C

191 Cam 198, with large rouletted rim
recorded examples: 12, average diameter: 143 mm
711  BKC H15  Gp 20  .07e C
712  BKC V1058  Gp 14  .10e C
713  BKC A160  Gp 20  .12e D
714  1.81 B814  Gp 10  .06e D
715  LWC B233  Gp 1  .14e B
716  BUC A79  Gp 18  .06e D
717  BKC V938  Gp 14  .14e D
718  MID 215  Gp 20  .07e B

— Cam 198, miscellaneous
719  LWC K249  Gp 18  .10e D
720  1.81 B611  Gp 12  .06e C
Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ)

Fig 6.27 Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ): nos 779-809. 1:4. [Page 346]
Fig 6.28 Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ): nos 810-838. 1:4. [Page 346]
Coarse oxidised and related wares (DJ)

<table>
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<td>721</td>
<td>LWC J225</td>
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<td>.14e</td>
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<td>722</td>
<td>BKC V124</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>.38e</td>
<td>D</td>
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<tr>
<td>723</td>
<td>BKC V379</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>.22e</td>
<td>J</td>
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<tr>
<td>724</td>
<td>BUC E479</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>.52e</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Very coarse fabric with white inclusions — heavily burnt interior.

217 Cam 199, with square holes
recorded examples: 8, average diameter: 193 mm

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Notes</th>
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<td>798</td>
<td>GBS B222</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>.11e</td>
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<tr>
<td>799</td>
<td>IRA 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>800</td>
<td>MID 3372</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>801</td>
<td>1.81 M90</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>.90e</td>
<td>G</td>
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<td>802</td>
<td>MID 3371</td>
<td>14</td>
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— Miscellaneous

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<td>811</td>
<td>1.81 C153</td>
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<td>812</td>
<td>GBS B219</td>
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<td>813</td>
<td>LWC B627</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>814</td>
<td>1.81 E793</td>
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<td>.35e</td>
<td>B</td>
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<td>815</td>
<td>BKC V565</td>
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<td>817</td>
<td>1.81 C78</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>818</td>
<td>1.81 C U/S</td>
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<td>819</td>
<td>1.81 C6</td>
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<td>820</td>
<td>LWC J10</td>
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<td>821</td>
<td>X U/S</td>
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218 Cam 199, no holes preserved
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 180 mm

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<td>809</td>
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<td>827</td>
<td>BKC J1</td>
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<td>828</td>
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<td>829</td>
<td>LWC E108</td>
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<td>830</td>
<td>BKC V71</td>
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<td>831</td>
<td>BKC H7</td>
<td>20</td>
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</table>

A square base, possibly for a ceramic object in the shape of a crouching or springing animal: two corners are fashioned into the shape of claws.

216 Cam 199, with round holes
recorded examples: 10, average diameter: 137 mm

<table>
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<td>797</td>
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<td>832</td>
<td>1.81 A580</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>833</td>
<td>BKC T297</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>----</td>
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<tr>
<td>834</td>
<td>X 182</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>----</td>
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<tr>
<td>836</td>
<td>BUC C U/S</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
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<td>837</td>
<td>1.81 K200</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>838</td>
<td>BKC D190</td>
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Chapter 6: coarse wares

Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware (FJ)

[Figs 6.29-6.32, Table 6.4, CD-ROM Tables 6.5-6.6]

A limited range of unslipped oxidised wares found its way to Colchester during the Roman period. Verulamium region oxidised ware is the only ware of this kind to have been imported in significant quantities in the 1st and 2nd centuries. This industry was the main supplier of oxidised wares to London at the same period, providing at times up to 90% of such wares (pers comm Barbara Davies, 1990). Colchester-made oxidised wares are quite rare in London. The two industries produced a broadly similar range of forms.

Fabric

'The typical FJ fabric is white or off-white (but occasionally pink, cream or orange in whole or part), somewhat friable and rough to the touch and tends to be rather laminar in fracture' (Tyers 1983, 2). Work on more recent material from London has suggested that fabric and surface variations may have chronological significance. For example, it has been observed that bowls with a greyish slip or surface colour tend to belong to the earliest period of production, while later vessels become more buff or cream-coloured. The fabric encoded at London as 'VRWF' (Verulamium region fine white ware, with sparser, finer quartz inclusions) is also similarly early. Towards the middle of the 2nd century, at the end of the industry's main floruit, the vessels seem to become more orange in colour, rather than buff or white, and as a result they become increasingly difficult to distinguish from the fabric known as 'LOXI' (local oxidised ware).

Dating

Some examples are found as early as the military period. The important period of importation was during the Flavian and Trajanic periods.

Catalogue

Additional encoded details

1) Fabric description:
   A  medium-coarse white/buff with no slip or wash
   B  fine pink/white with red inclusions, with yellow wash
   C  medium-coarse pink/white with red inclusions, with yellow wash
   D  coarse pink/white with red inclusions, with yellow wash
   E  buff/pink with red inclusions
   F  red/pink
   G  red/pink with cream slip
   H  coarse grey
   Z  other or unusual

2) Handles:
   A  no handle
   B  1 x 1-lobed handle
   C  1 x 2-lobed handle
   D  1 x 3-lobed handle
   E  1 x 4-lobed handle
   F  1 x 5-lobed handle
   G  2 x 1-lobed handle
   H  2 x 2-lobed handle
   I  2 x 3-lobed handle
   J  2 x 4-lobed handle
   K  handle stumps (note if two)
   L  unusual handles

Table 6.4 Proportions of vessel types in Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware (FJ).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vessel classes</th>
<th>FJ types</th>
<th>recorded examples</th>
<th>weight %</th>
<th>(excluding Types 1-3) weight %</th>
<th>EVEs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>indistinguishable rims, body sherds and bases</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>822</td>
<td>62.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>beakers</td>
<td>9-15</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dishes and bowls</td>
<td>16-57</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>19.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>jars</td>
<td>59-78</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>10.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>flagons and jugs</td>
<td>83-158</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>54.6</td>
<td>54.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lids</td>
<td>160-167</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other forms</td>
<td>178-235</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

347
38  1.81 B1248  Gp 10  .05e  A  
39  CPS 691  Gp 18  .05e  C  
40  1.81 B250  Gp 12  .05e  Z  
   Very coarse buff fabric with large 1-2 mm red or red/white inclusions; heavily sooted exterior, partially sooted interior. Rather like Eifelkeramik (see HG).

17 Bowls with flaring rims 
41  BKC D245  Gp 20  .05e  E  
Smoke-blackened exterior.

18 Flat-based shallow bowls, with plain rim recorded examples: 11, average diameter: 151 mm 
42  LWC M114  Gp 9  .15e  A  
43  BKC V360  Gp 14  .26e  E  
44  BKC J439  Gp 9  .28e  E  
45  BKC V359  Gp 14  
   Z  
   Very coarse, granular pink-orange fabric with buff surface (slip).

21 Bowls, flat-rimmed 
46  BKC J36  Gp 12  .12e  Z  
   Fabric as no 37.

25 Flanged bowls (mortaria?) 
47  BUC A554  Gp 18  .06e  Z  
   Very coarse orange-grey fabric with pale grey core and darker grey underside streaked with orange. With large 1-2 mm red or red/white inclusions; possibly burnt.

26 Flat-rimmed bowl 
48  1.81 G2152  Gp 91  .25e  A  

28 Flat-rimmed deep bowls recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 130 mm 
49  BUC C1031  Gp 18  .14e  C  

31 Cam 243-244/246: deep bowls, flat-rimmed, with two narrow/fine grooves recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 243 mm 
50  BKC J176  Gp 17  .30e  E  
Smoke-blackened exterior. 
51  MID 2616  Gp 20  .05e  Z  
   Very coarse pinkish-grey fabric with large 1-2 mm red or red/white inclusions; sooted.

32 Cam 243-244/246: deep bowls, flat-rimmed, with two broad/rounded grooves recorded examples: 10, average diameter: 220 mm 
52  1.81 G2475  Gp 1  
   Smoke-blackened exterior. 
53  LWC J1003  Gp 14  .11e  E  
Smoke-blackened exterior. 
54  BKC T352  Gp 14  
   Z  
   Smoke-blackened exterior. 

57 Other or indistinguishable bowls recorded examples: 4 
55  1.81 B1360  Gp 10  

59 Jars with neck and shoulder, with plain, everted rim average diameter: 128 mm 
56  GBS A1618  Gp 4  .01e  E  
Smoke-blackened exterior. 

60 Jars with neck and shoulder, with thickened, plain everted rim recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 150 mm 
57  1.81 D184  Gp 20  .12e  E  
Smoke-blackened exterior. 
58  1.81 G1  Gp 20  .16e  G  
59  BKC A40  Gp 20  .08e  C  

61  1.81 G3447  Gp 9  .01e  E  
Smoke-blackened exterior. 

61 Jars with neck and shoulder, with thickened, hooked or semi-hooked rim recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 190 mm 
60  1.81 C74  Gp 17  .20e  Z  
   Very coarse orange-buff fabric with large 1-2 mm red or red/white inclusions. Smoke-blackened exterior and interior. 
62  1.81 D396  Gp 15  .22e  E  
Smoke-blackened exterior. 

62 Jars with neck and shoulder, with sharply hooked, lid-seated/grooved rim recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 260 mm 
63  1.81 B821  Gp 15  .14e  E  
Smoke-blackened exterior. 
64  LWC C194  Gp 9  .05e  E  
Smoke-blackened exterior. 

63 Jars with neck and shoulder, with squared-off rim, with fine groove outside recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 140 mm 
65  BKC E319  Gp 17  .23e  E  
Smoke-blackened exterior. 

64 Jars with neck and shoulder, with everted rim, pointed at the outside recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 210 mm 
66  1.81 K50  Gp 20  .07e  Z  
   Coarse red fabric. 

65 Jars with neck and shoulder, other or indistinguishable recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 105 mm 
67  1.81 B2204  Gp 4  

68 Jars, straight-shouldered, with thickened, triangular rim recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 140 mm 
68  LWC J421  Gp 1  .11e  C  

70 Cam 110 (see p 472) recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 150 mm 
69  X 92  Gp 1  .23e  E  
Smoke-blackened exterior. 

78 Other or indistinguishable jars recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 120 mm 
70  LWC B627  Gp 16  .18e  E  
Smoke-blackened exterior. 

83 Hofheime-type flagons, with simple rim, straight outside recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 60 mm 
71  1.81 E353  Gp 20  .30e  E  
   Cam 140C. Smoke-blackened exterior. 
72  BKC V492  Gp 5  .20e  E  
Cam 140B. Smoke-blackened exterior. 

92 Cam 155, ring-necked flagons, straight-necked, with five rings recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 70 mm 
73  BKC K425  Gp 5  1.00e  AE  

93 Cam 155, ring-necked flagons, straight-necked, with six rings recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 80 mm 
74  LWC X U/S  Gp 20  1.00e  CE  

97 Cam 155, ring-necked flagons, flaring-necked/rounded-rimmed, with 4 rings recorded examples: 7, average diameter: 66 mm 
75  BKC J400  Gp 9  1.00e  AC  

98 Cam 155, ring-necked flagons, flaring-necked/rounded-rimmed, with 5 rings recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 110 mm 
76  1.81 B1348  Gp 15  .50e  C  

348
101 Cam 156, with 3 rings
recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 65 mm
77 BKC V362 Gp 14 ZD
Fairly coarse orange-buff fabric with grey core and red margins; cream wash.
78 BKC H14 Gp 20 1.00e AK
79 LWC B671 Gp 161 .01e ZC
Overfired yellow-buff fabric with grey core and red margins; cream wash. Smoked.

105 Ring-necked flagons
recorded examples: 14, average diameter: 66 mm
84 1.81 C121 Gp 15 .10e AK
85 BKC V130 Gp 14 .13e D
86 BKC V88 Gp 1 .21e G
87 1.81 E386 Gp 20 .16e F

115 Cam 171/358
80 LWC C369 Gp 17 .18e CK

127 Cam 157-159 & 366: pinched-mouthed flagons, with grooved rim
recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 60 mm
81 BKC J183 Gp 17

131 Other or indistinguishable narrow-mouthed flagons
recorded examples: 4
82 MID 3383 Gp 20 .10e Z
Overfired, orange-buff fabric with grey core and red margins; cream wash. Slightly sooted.

133 Cam 151 (see p 474)
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 42 mm
83 1.81 E777 Gp 10 1.00e GC

138 Cam 143
88 LWC E98 Gp 1 .05e C

140 Plain, rounded/pointed-rimmed flagons/carafes
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 55 mm
89 1.81 D234 Gp 20 .60e C

141 Plain, rounded/pointed-rimmed flagons/carafes, with grooved rim (one groove)
recorded examples: 1
90 BKC K32 Gp 20 .11e C

144 Cupped-mouthed flagons, with plain, upturned rim
91 BKC A109 Gp 20 .11e C

148 Large wide-mouthed flagons, with small, flat rim & one handle
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 105 mm
92 1.81 B1205 Gp 8 .71e ZC
Grey/pink fabric with some red inclusion and purplish wash. Some sooting.
93 LWC H138 Gp 20 .21e G

150 Large wide-mouthed flagons, with broad, flat rim & two handles
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 135 mm
94 BKC H185 Gp 21 .78e CH
Not paralleled in DJ.
95 BKC H192 Gp 14 1.00e BH
Not paralleled in DJ.

151 Large wide-mouthed flagons or jars, with everted, thickened, squared-off rim
recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 130 mm
96 BKC V1058 Gp 14 .12e E
Smoke-blackened exterior.
97 LWC M139 Gp 9 .30e E
Smoke-blackened exterior.

152 Large wide-mouthed flagons, with deeply cupped rim, with two broad grooves at the outside and faza-type frilling underneath
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 110 mm
98 BKC G409 Gp 14 .10e BK
Although a Verulamium region product, paralleled by Wilson 1972, 308 & fig 117, no 642 (from a context dated AD 140-50), the form has a close antecedent from Hofheim (Ritterling 1913, 289 & Abb 67).

158 Other or indistinguishable flagons
recorded examples: 23
99 GBS B11 Gp 20 C

160 Lids, flat/slightly domed, with plain, rounded rim
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 110 mm
100 LWC J1493 Gp 9 .11e A

162 101 LWC J893 Gp 20 .14e E
Smoke-blackened exterior.

163 Lids, flat/slightly domed, with hooked, upward-pointed rim
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 120 mm
102 236.84 26 Gp 17 .10e A

164 Lids, flat/slightly domed, with hooked rim, grooved at the outside
recorded examples: 1
103 1.81 G2197 Gp 16 .11e C

Fig 6.29 Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware (FJ): nos 21-36. 1:4. [Page 347]
Fig 6.30 Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware (FJ): nos 37-70. 1:4. [Pages 347-8]
Fig 6.31  Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware (FJ): nos 71-109. 1:4. [Pages 348-9 & 352]
Fig 6.32 Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware (FJ): nos 110-117. 1:4.

167 Other or indistinguishable flat/slightly domed lids
recorded examples: 6
104 1.81 G4246 Gp 9 G
Very coarse.
105 BKC V438 Gp 14 E
Smoke-blackened exterior.

202 Other or indistinguishable tazza-type pedestals
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 100 mm
106 BKC A344 Gp 20 .17e GC
Very coarse.

208 Unguentaria/beaker-type flat-bottomed bases, restricted
recorded examples: 1
107 BKC V1225 Gp 1 C

209 Other or indistinguishable unguentaria
recorded examples: 3
108 1.81 G2840 Gp 11 H
?Burnt/overfired.

216 Cam 199: cheese presses, with round holes
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 265 mm
109 BKC E1142 Gp 4 .11e H
?Burnt/overfired.

220 Various unusual forms
average diameter: 67 mm
110 BKC K653 Gp 14 .01e H
?Burnt/overfired.
111 1.81 G49 Gp 20 .15e H
112 GBS A1584 Gp 1 Z
Granular, yellow/green fabric with some mica. Possibly the base of a flat-based amphora-like vessel, but this is unlikely in Verulamium region ware.

113 1.81 C384 Gp 5 G
Burnt. This piece and no 114 both have the same small circular impressions which appear on DZ Type 93, no 141, as well as on Hull 1953, fig 7, A & B, fig 50, no 4 and fig 70, no 1. Like the jar in DZ, these pieces are also rather earlier than the examples in the Cam series, but they clearly differ in fabric.

114 1.81 C384 Gp 5 G
See no 113 above.

115 BKC V54 Gp 14 G
Possibly a similar vessel to Wilson 1984, 247 & fig 104, no 2497, from a context dated AD 150-80.

116 LWC A30 Gp 20 D
May be a larger version of no 117 below.

117 BUC C1467 Gp 18 .80e Z
Cf Fulford and Bird 1975, fig 1, no 12, probably a late import from the Rhineland.

BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1 (GA)
[Figs 6.33-6.39, CD-ROM Tables 6.7-6.8]
Black-burnished ware, category 1 (BB1) was the most widely traded coarse ware in Roman Britain. Its principal source in south-east Dorset supplied the Roman army in south-west England and in south Wales from the Neronian period onwards; during the Hadrianic period BB1 began to reach the northern frontier and was widely distributed in civilian areas, including Colchester. Its share of the market increased throughout the 2nd and 3rd centuries but at some stage in the 4th century began to dwindle rapidly.

Fabric description
BB1 has a very granular texture, with abundant medium-to-large quartz inclusions and scattered red or black inclusions. It is fairly hard and irregular in fracture. The ware is hand-made.

Dating
Examples of Types 40, 111, 121 (but see comments on Cam 279C) and 137 are known from contexts of PEG 8, showing that small quantities of BB1 were reaching Colchester by AD 125. The ware was never very common at Colchester, comprising about 2% of all the pottery by weight and EVEs.

None of the dated contexts of the BB1 helps to define the production period of particular types.

Some types which are rarely found outside the home markets of the BB1 industries in south-east Dorset occur at Colchester; for example, a skillet handle (Type 162) and a flanged dish (Fig 6.37, no 90), possibly of 2nd-century date (Holbrook & Bidwell 1991, fig 32, type 54.1).

Catalogue
— Handle
1 LWC H101 Gp 20

10 Cam 39A, plain-rimmed dish, plain
recorded examples: 58, average diameter: 202 mm
2 BKC A31 Gp 20 .05e
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11 Cam 39A, with curving scribed lines
recorded examples: 142, average diameter: 220 mm
  3 BKC G348 Gp 14 .15e
  4 BKC N211 Gp 12 .25e
  5 BKC N218 Gp 12 .88e
  6 BKC N141 Gp 17 .18e
  7 BKC H158 Gp 18 .37e
  8 BKC V679 Gp 20 .05e
  9 BKC H244 Gp 20 .04e
  10 BKC G70 Gp 14 .09e
Overfired/burnt.

12 Cam 39A, with curving lattice decoration
recorded examples: 9, average diameter: 206 mm
  11 BKCJ234 Gp20 .07e
  12 BKCJ43 Gp 12 .15e
  12 BKCV679 Gp 20 .05e
  13 BKC H244 Gp 20 .04e
    Finer fabric.

13 Cam 39A, with other decoration
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 120 mm
  13 1.81 M138 Gp 20 .06e
    Rather rough finish — very abraded.

14 Cam 39A, with one or more handle
recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 143 mm
  14 1.81 G3002 Gp 20 .16e
  15 BKC N424 Gp 20 .15e
      Pale and worn.
  16 BKC D46 Gp 20 .08e
  17 BKC A10 Gp 20 .09e
Possibly a lid
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 180 mm
  18 BKC H318 Gp 20 .05e

23 Miscellaneous, including probable examples of Type 35
(nos 20, 23 and 25)
  19 BKC A25 Gp 20 .07e
  20 BKC V1163 Gp 21 .05e
  21 BKC N121 Gp 17 .03e
  22 BKC A32 Gp 20 .09e
  23 BKC V938 Gp 14 .07e
    Graffito no 89.
  24 LWC M78 Gp 9 .27e
  25 BKC V932 Gp 14 .06e
  26 LWC C356 Gp 17 .11e
  27 LWC M115 Gp 9 .28e
Dish with double-bead (no other examples of this type are
known elsewhere in BB1)
recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 227 mm
  28 1.81 B111 Gp 20 .08e
  29 BKC A73 Gp 20 .11e
  30 1.81 D400 Gp 20 .02e

35 Bead-rimmed bowl with chamfer (not a product of BB1
potteries in south-east Dorset, see Introduction)
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 190 mm
  31 1.81 G2344 Gp 10 .69e

38 Cam 303, with scribed line/lattice decoration
recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 190 mm
  32 1.81 G308 Gp 11 .15e
    Graffito no 90.
  33 BKC V679 Gp 20 .13e

40 Cam 303, plain
recorded examples: 24, average diameter: 206 mm
  34 BKC J156 Gp 20 .12e
  35 LWC K501 Gp 9 .17e

41 Cam 303, with curving scribed line decoration
recorded examples: 8, average diameter: 217 mm
  36 BKC V17 Gp 14 .12e
  37 BKC N298 Gp 17 .13e

42 Cam 303, with widely-spaced scribed lattice decoration
(Gillam form 218)
recorded examples: 11, average diameter: 186 mm
  38 BKC E245 Gp 17 .07e
    Rather warped — burnt.
  39 BKC J297 Gp 9 .08e
  40 1.81 G2481 Gp 16 .08e
  41 1.81 G2147 Gp 11 .10e

43 Cam 303, with closely overlapping scribed lattice
decoration
recorded examples: 40, average diameter: 207 mm
  42 BKC J234 Gp 20 .18e
  43 BKC V932 Gp 14 .14e
  44 BKC G12 Gp 14 .10e
    Completely burnt — very orange.
  45 236.84 15 Gp 17 .06e
  46 BKC V335 Gp 14 .07e
  47 BKC G429 Gp 14 .12e
  48 BKC V932 Gp 14 .06e
  49 BKC V325 Gp 14 .06e
  50 1.81 G380 Gp 20 .08e
    Pale fabric — probably overfired/burnt.
  51 GBS A119 Gp 20 .27e

44 Cam 303, with miscellaneous types of lattice decoration
recorded examples: 15, average diameter: 214 mm
  52 BKC N96 Gp 20 .15e
  53 LWC M151 Gp 9 .37e
  59 BKC K158 Gp 20 .03e

47 Cam 303, with curved wall/chamfer and scribed lattice
decoration
recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 227 mm
  60 BKC J115 Gp 17 .53e

53 Cam 303, variations
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 220 mm
  61 LWC B619 Gp 16 .06e
    With spout.

55 Cam 304, with curving scribed line decoration
recorded examples: 16, average diameter: 215 mm
  62 BKC H263 Gp 14 .13e
  63 BKC G417 Gp 21 .16e
  64 LWC J185 Gp 20 .12e
  65 BKC N323 Gp 12 .20e
  66 BKC H162 Gp 20 .09e
  67 BKC V67 Gp 14 .07e
  68 BKC V685 Gp 14 .59e
  69 MID 3036 Gp 14 .10e
  70 BKC T254 Gp 14 .08e
  71 BKC H12 Gp 20 .05e

61 Cam 305A, plain
recorded examples: 40, average diameter: 198 mm
  72 BKC G70 Gp 14 .81e
  73 BKC A34 Gp 20 .13e

62 Cam 305A, with curving scribed line decoration
recorded examples: 128, average diameter: 243 mm
  74 BKC G70 Gp 14 .55e
BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1 (GA)

Fig 6.33 BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1 (GA); nos 1-27. 1:4. [Pages 352-3]
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Fig 6.34  BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1 (GA): nos 28-54. 1:4. [Page 353]
Fig 6.35 BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1 (GA): nos 55-73. 1:4.
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Fig 6.36  BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1 (GA): nos 74-89. 1:4. [Pages 353 & 361]
BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1 (GA)

Fig 6.37  BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1 (GA): nos 90-111. 1:4. [Page 361]
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Fig 6.38 BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1 (GA): nos 112-126. 1:4. [Page 361]
BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1 (GA)

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75 1.81 B803 Gp 17 .55e
76 1.81 C97 Gp 15 .75e
77 BKC A U/S Gp 20 .13e
78 BKC V865 Gp 14 1.00e
79 BKC E85 Gp 20 .23e
80 BKC G92 Gp 14 .13e
81 1.81 D546 Gp 20 .05e
82 BKC H158 Gp 18 .14e
83 BKC N424 Gp 20 .23e
84 BKC G92 Gp 14 .28e
85 LWCB157 Gp 20 .13e
86 BKC T273 Gp 14 .38e
87 LWC B173 Gp 1 .38e
88 LWCB165 Gp 1 .19e
89 BKC N79 Gp 20 .04e

Cam 305A, flanged bowl or dish with rim variations recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 217 mm
90 236.84 44 Gp 17 .22e
91 MID 919 Gp 21 .09e
92 LWG J897 Gp 20 .06e

Cam 124, plain, with single-lobed handle recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 100 mm
93 BKC V932 Gp 14 .10e

Cam 124, with double-lobed handle recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 80 mm
94 SBC 2 Gp 20 1.00e
95 BUC C463 Gp 18 .14e
96 BKC J150 Gp 20 .17e

Cam 124, with no handle surviving recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 93 mm
97 BKC A31 Gp 20 .17e
98 BKC J142 Gp 12 .12e

Small beakers or jars recorded examples: 8, average diameter: 99 mm
99 BKC V121 Gp 17 .28e
100 BKC N418 Gp 12 .30e
101 1.81 G1780 Gp 16 .12e
102 BKC N160 Gp 17 .20e

Cam 279A/B, with acute-angled scribed lattice recorded examples: 78, average diameter: 148 mm
103 X U/S Gp 20 .28e
104 1.81 B507 Gp 15 .05e
105 BKC V932 Gp 14 .12e
106 BKC J401 Gp 9 .18e

Kettle scale on interior.
107 BKC N384 Gp 17 .47e
108 BKC N388 Gp 17 .24e
109 1.81 G1057 Gp 18 .26e
110 BKC J183 Gp 17 1.00e

Smooth finish. Kettle-scale on interior.
111 1.81 G1831 Gp 10 1.00e
112 BKC T370 Gp 14 .27e

Kettle-scale on interior.
113 1.81 G2344 Gp 10 .17e

Cam 279A/B, with wavy scribed line on underside of rim recorded examples: 41, average diameter: 155 mm
114 BKC V1 Gp 20 .23e
115 BKC V301 Gp 14 .12e
116 1.81 B917 Gp 10 .23e
Kettle-scale on interior.
117 1.81 G2344 Gp 10 .15e

Graffiti no 88.
118 BKC D241 Gp 20 .15e

Cam 279C, with obtuse-angled scribed lattice recorded examples: 140, average diameter: 166 mm
119 BUC H974 Gp 15 .96e
Kettle-scale on interior.
120 BKC H103 Gp 20 .40e
Kettle-scale on interior.
121 BKC T346 Gp 14 .21e
Kettle-scale on interior.
122 BUC B1611 Gp 18 .50e
123 BKC N218 Gp 12 .40e
124 BKC H258 Gp 17 .80e
125 BKC G101 Gp 14 .27e
126 BKC G111 Gp 14 .18e
127 BKC J214 Gp 17 .08e
128 BKC K104 Gp 20 .04e

Kettle-scale on interior.
131 Bead-rimmed jars recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 123 mm
129 BKC J403 Gp 20 .18e
130 BKC J48 Gp 12 .11e
Kettle-scale on interior.
133 Cam 124, no handles preserved recorded examples: 8, average diameter: 109 mm
132 BKC A81 Gp 20 .05e
133 BKC N404 Gp 17 .14e
134 BKC J186 Gp 12 .59e
135 BKC V12 Gp 14 .20e
Pale grey fabric — burnt.
136 no context given
137 Other jars recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 205 mm
137 1.81 G869 Gp 16 .24e
Very worn.
153 Lids, with curving scribed line decoration (Wallace & Webster 1989, fig 2, nos 10-13) recorded examples: 14, average diameter: 205 mm
138 1.81 W26 Gp 20 .18e
139 1.81 G1246 Gp 9 .04e
Burnt.
140 BKC K143 Gp 17 .14e
141 1.81 C277 Gp 10 .06e
142 1.81 G134 Gp 20 .03e
Very burnt.
143 GBS A932 Gp 13 .04e

Skillet handle recorded examples: 1
144 BKC V403 Gp 14 .

Large bowl with upward curving flange recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 220 mm
145 1.81 K50 Gp 20 .18e
Burnt.
166 Flagon neck (Wallace & Webster 1989, figs 1-2, nos 1-9) recorded examples: 6, average diameter: 80 mm
146 MID 1326 Gp 20 .20e
147 LWC B517 Gp 21 .20e
148 1.81 G1380 Gp 16 .19e

Flagon handle recorded examples: 6, average diameter: 70 mm
149 1.81 B2047 Gp 1 .
BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1 (GA)

150 1.81 G3630 Gp 10
151 BKC H161 Gp 17
152 LWC B289 Gp 16
153 1.81 G4247 Gp 9

— Other unusual forms
recorded examples: 3

BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2 (GB)

Black-burnished ware, category 2 (BB2) is a well-defined category of coarse ware which was produced mainly at Colchester and at a number of sites in north Kent, and possibly on a much smaller scale in south Essex (Farrar 1973; Williams 1977b; Monaghan 1987). At Colchester several kilns which included BB2 amongst their products are known (see Cam 37-38, 40 and 278).

Fabric description
The fabric of BB2 (GB) at Colchester is less sandy than that of BB1 (GA), and thus less granular in texture. It contains moderate-to-abundant clear and colourless quartz, with sparse black iron ore particles. Some vessels have fine mica visible at the surface, although those with a highly micaceous surface have been removed to fabric WA. The colour is dark brown or dark grey to black; a dark reddish layer beneath a black surface is more common than on BB1 vessels. The fabric is hard, with an irregular fracture, and its exterior is smooth, or sometimes soapy, where burnished. The burnished surfaces are often smooth and silky from treatment on the wheel, but the inside of bowls and dishes is often burnished by hand. The necks of jars are always burnished on the outside; on the inside the burnishing ends neatly just inside the lip. The jars are burnished on the outside uniformly above and below the matt zone; bowls and dishes are burnished all over, sometimes excepting the underside.

The fabric and appearance of BB2 from north Kent is very similar to that found at Colchester, but not wholly indistinguishable: in particular, north Kent bowls and dishes seem to have a surface which is blacker in colour whereas the Colchester versions tend to be lighter, sometimes even bluish or blue-grey. Few, if any, vessels from Colchester appear to be north Kent products.

Dating
See pp 469, 480 and 483.

Catalogue

10 Cam 39B, plain-rimmed dishes, not chamfered, plain recorded examples: 236, average diameter: 192 mm
   6 BKC A50 Gp 20 .05e
   7 BKC N282 Gp 20 .11e
   8 BKC A92 Gp 20 .10e
   9 BKC N37 Gp 20 .18e
  10 BKC N84 Gp 17 .04e
  11 MID 3035 Gp 14 .29e
   Appears hand-finished.

11 Cam 40A, not chamfered, with scribed wavy-line decoration recorded examples: 32, average diameter: 204 mm
   12 BKC G35 Gp 18 .54e
   Appears hand-finished.
   13 BKC J250 Gp 17 .15e
   Appears hand-finished.
   14 BKC V12 Gp 14 .07e

13 Cam 40A, with scribed lattice decoration on inside floor recorded examples: 7, average diameter: 224 mm
   15 1.81 D1218 Gp 15 .17e
   16 BKC D246 Gp 20 .12e
   Reddish granular fabric.

15 Cam 40A, with curved wall, plain recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 234 mm
   17 BKC V138 Gp 14 .14e

16 Cam 40A, with scribed wavy-line decoration recorded examples: 23, average diameter: 191 mm
   18 BKC J159 Gp 20 .08e
   Reddish granular fabric.
   19 BKC J177 Gp 21 .06e

17 Cam 40A, with chamfer, plain recorded examples: 8, average diameter: 186 mm
   20 BKC N116 Gp 12 .44e
   21 BKC V658 Gp 14 .11e
   22 BUC C171 Gp 18 .19e
   23 BKC N211 Gp 12 .37e
   24 BUC B245 Gp 18 .18e
   Red granular fabric.
   25 BKC N314 Gp 12 .03e

18 Cam 40A, with chamfered and scribed wavy-line decoration recorded examples: 20, average diameter: 189 mm
   26 1.81 C105 Gp 15 .27e
   27 1.81 B657 Gp 12 .12e
   28 LWC M77 Gp 9 .25e
   29 BKC J176 Gp 17 .22e
   30 BKC V12 Gp 14 .10e
   31 BKC V71 Gp 20 .12e

23 Cam 40B, not chamfered, plain recorded examples: 204, average diameter: 191 mm
   32 BKC N260 Gp 17 .07e
   33 1.81 C130 Gp 15 .76e
   34 BKC J175 Gp 20 .04e

24 Cam 40B, with scribed wavy-line decoration recorded examples: 33, average diameter: 179 mm
   38 BKC V80 Gp 14 .31e
   Ginger-brown colour fabric — overfired.
   39 BKC V1124 Gp 8 .07e
   Pale grey fabric — overfired.
   40 BKC H15 Gp 20 .14e
   41 BKC V932 Gp 14 .04e

25 Cam 40B, with two grooves below rim, plain or with wavy-line decoration recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 195 mm
   42 1.81 D332 Gp 18 .14e
   Pale grey fabric — overfired.
   43 BKC J176 Gp 17 .04e

26 Cam 40B, with scribed wavy-line decoration recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 166 mm
   44 BKC V189 Gp 17 .29e
   Red granular fabric.
   45 BKC J39 Gp 20 .15e
   46 1.81 B204 Gp 20 .08e

28 Cam 40B, with chamfer and scribed wavy-line decoration recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 220 mm
   47 BKC V1013 Gp 1 .18e
Chapter 6: coarse wares

29 Cam 40B, with chamfer, plain
recorded examples: 19, average diameter: 175 mm
48 1.81 B556 Gp 20 .00e
     Rather duller than usual BB2.
49 BKC N36 Gp 20 .05e
50 BKC V290 Gp 14 .21e
51 BUC C485 Gp 15 .86e
     Burnishing very worn and pale.
52 BKC J164 Gp 20 .48e
     Burnishing very worn and pale.

30 As Type 29, with scribed wavy-line decoration
recorded examples: 9, average diameter: 180 mm
53 BKC J175 Gp 20 .09e
     Rather duller than usual BB2.
54 BKC T116 Gp 14 .34e
55 BKC V932 Gp 14 .12e
56 BKC J218 Gp 20 .11e
57 LWC B350 Gp 16 .25e
     Burnishing very worn and pale.
58 1.81 G3907 Gp 20 .15e

37 Bowls, unchamfered, plain
recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 224 mm
59 1.81 G249 Gp 16 .38e
60 CPS 569 Gp 20 .17e

40 Cam 37B/38B, dishes and bowls with basal chamfer, plain
recorded examples: 740, average diameter: 225 mm
61 BKC V630 Gp 21 .05e
62 BKC J138 Gp 20 .06e
63 MID 3036 Gp 14 .62e
     Graffiti no 96. Burnishing very worn and pale.
64 BKC V358 Gp 14 .12e
65 BKC J234 Gp 20 .17e
66 BKCV932 Gp 14 .12e
67 BKC J218 Gp 20 .11e
68 BKC J175 Gp 20 .06e
69 1.81 G3907 Gp 20 .15e
70 1.81 J12 Gp 20 .07e
71 1.81 C83 Gp 15 .55e
72 BKC J142 Gp 12 .00e
73 BKC G44 Gp 14 .07e
74 BKC J164 Gp 20 .48e
75 LWC B350 Gp 16 .25e
    Burnishing very worn and pale.
76 1.81 B556 Gp 20 .00e

41 Cam 37A/38A, with scribed wavy/curved line decoration
recorded examples: 17, average diameter: 176 mm
74 MID 3118 Gp 14 .12e
75 BKCV788 Gp 14 .06e
76 BKC J159 Gp 20 .17e
77 BKC J109 Gp 12 .13e
78 BKC H40 Gp 17 .29e

42 Cam 37A/38A, with scribed diagonal lines
recorded examples: 52, average diameter: 203 mm
77 1.81 B95 Gp 15 .37e
     Graffiti no 97.
78 LWC J1343 Gp 14 .18e
     Red granular fabric.
79 1.81 B701 Gp 12 .22e
80 BKC V345 Gp 14 .16e
81 BKC H317 Gp 12 .13e
82 1.81 B929 Gp 10 .46e
83 LWC B83 Gp 20 .16e
     Graffiti no 93.
84 1.81 B405 Gp 12 .13e
     Graffiti no 94.
85 BKC N354 Gp 17 .19e
86 BKC T116 Gp 14 .07e

43 Cam 37A/38A, with scribed lattice decoration
recorded examples: 378, average diameter: 204 mm
87 BKC V608 Gp 20 .08e
88 BKC J159 Gp 20 .33e
     Burnt/overfired.
89 ESS 12 Gp 20 .06e
90 BKC G43 Gp 14 .37e
91 BKC J81 Gp 17 .18e
92 BKC J218 Gp 20 .18e
93 BKC J142 Gp 12 .00e
94 BKC T116 Gp 14 .17e
95 LWC L380 Gp 10 .40e
96 BKC G429 Gp 14 .21e
97 CGC 64 Gp 14 .66e
98 BKC N618 Gp 12 .25e
99 BKC N342 Gp 20 .10e
100 BKC V241 Gp 17 .07e
101 IRC 4 Gp 20 .13e
     Graffiti no 92.
(102 BKC J175 Gp 20 .06e
8 Cam 37B/38B.)

46 Cam 38A, with diagonal scribed lines
recorded examples: 1
103 BKC J50 Gp 12 .39e

47 Cam 37A/38A, with scribed lattice decoration
recorded examples: 21, average diameter: 232 mm
104 BKC V301 Gp 14 .30e
105 BKC J35 Gp 12 .15e
106 BKC N524 Gp 9 .15e
     Reddish granular fabric — burnt.
107 BKC J159 Gp 20 .25e
     Reddish granular fabric.
108 BKC J109 Gp 12 .13e
109 BKC H40 Gp 17 .29e

53 Cam 37A
recorded examples: 11, average diameter: 198 mm
110 DTC A4 Gp 20 .24e
111 1.81 G1541 Gp 11 .74e
     Very granular fabric.
112 GBS A249 Gp 17 .07e
     ?Overfired/burnt.

55 Unclassified
recorded examples: 17, average diameter: 215 mm
113 BKC N239 Gp 17 .23e
114 CPS 516 Gp 20 .18e

61 Cam 305B, plain
recorded examples: 72, average diameter: 202 mm
115 BKC H155 Gp 17 .00e
     Red granular fabric — very worn.
116 1.81 C119 Gp 15 .23e
117 BKC D341 Gp 20 .19e
     Red granular fabric.
118 BKC T273 Gp 14 .63e
     Purplish-colour fabric — overfired/burnt.
119 236.10 20 Gp 20 .25e
120 BKC H118 Gp 17 .20e
121 BKC D363 Gp 17 .11e
122 BKC D253 Gp 20 .08e

64 Cam 305B, with short flange & lattice on inside floor
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 140 mm
123 BKC E36 Gp 20 .10e

67 Cam 305B, with scribed wavy line/curving line on the inside
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 250 mm
124 BKC D345 Gp 17 .07e
BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2 (GB)

72 Cam 305B, with very short rim
recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 218 mm
125 BKC N118 Gp 17 .18e
126 BKC N16 Gp 20 .05e
127 BKC N228 Gp 17 .03e

73 Cam 305B, with other rim/flange variations
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 195 mm
128 LWG K56 Gp 20 .24e
129 BKC N258 Gp 20 .10e
Chapter 6: coarse wares

Fig 6.41 BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2 (GB): nos 32-58. 1:4. [Pages 362-3]
Fig 6.42 BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2 (GB): nos 59-81. 1:4. [Page 363]
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Fig 6.43 BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2 (GB): nos 82-102. 1:4. [Page 363]
Fig 6.44 BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2 (GB): nos 103-130. 1:4. [Pages 363-4 & 371]

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Fig 6.45 BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2 (GB): nos 131-155. 1:4. [Page 371]
Fig 6.46  BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2 (GB): nos 156-176. 1:4. [Page 371]
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128 Cam 278, with decoration not visible
recorded examples: 41, average diameter: 172 mm
157 BKC N218 Gp 12 .40e
Pale grey GX-like fabric.
158 BKC A75 Gp 20 .14e

131 Cam 328, plain
recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 147 mm
159 1.81 G337 Gp 11 .11e
160 BKC J186 Gp 12 .10e
161 BKC V45 Gp 14 .05e

132 Cam 328, with groups of diagonal (not crossed) scribed lines
recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 155 mm
162 1.81 B2534 Gp 12 .12e

133 Cam 328, with scribed lattice decoration
recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 117 mm
163 1.81 G3946 Gp 11 .90e
164 1.81 G2344 Gp 10 .60e
165 1.81 G1657 Gp 16 .36e

137 Lid-seated jar
recorded examples: 1
166 BKC N63 Gp 17 .04e

152 Cam 407, tall-necked, plain-rimmed folded beakers, with five large depressions
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 85 mm
167 BKC N212 Gp 12 .10e
Reddish fabric with dull grey unburnished band around middle of vessel.

153 Cam 407, with 6 large depressions
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 75 mm
168 BKC J351 Gp 17 .97e
Reddish fabric with dull grey unburnished band around middle of vessel.

155 Cam 407, number of depressions uncertain
recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 88 mm
169 LWC B206 Gp 1 .29e
170 BKC G50 Gp 14 .22e
Pale grey GX-like fabric.

156 Cam 411, short-necked, plain-rimmed folded beakers, with 7 large depressions
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 100 mm
171 40.86 2106 Gp 17 1.00e
Grey GX-like fabric with dull grey unburnished band around middle of vessel.
172 1.81 B2220 Gp 15 1.00e
Grey GX-like fabric with dull grey core.

158 Cam 411, with number of depressions not visible
recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 105 mm
173 BKC N298 Gp 17 .11e
Pale grey GX-like fabric.
174 BKC N116 Gp 12 .35e
Pale grey GX-like fabric.

160 Cam 405, with rim thickened at the top
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 110 mm
175 1.81 B435 Gp 15 1.00e
Grey GX-like fabric with dull grey, unburnished band around middle of vessel.
176 1.81 B566 Gp 20 .50e
Grey GX-like fabric with dull grey, unburnished band around middle of vessel.

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Chapter 6: coarse wares

128 Cam 278, with decoration not visible
recorded examples: 41, average diameter: 172 mm
157 BKC N218 Gp 12 .40e
Pale grey GX-like fabric.
158 BKC A75 Gp 20 .14e

131 Cam 328, plain
recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 147 mm
159 1.81 G337 Gp 11 .11e
160 BKC J186 Gp 12 .10e
161 BKC V45 Gp 14 .05e

132 Cam 328, with groups of diagonal (not crossed) scribed lines
recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 155 mm
162 1.81 B2534 Gp 12 .12e

133 Cam 328, with scribed lattice decoration
recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 117 mm
163 1.81 G3946 Gp 11 .90e
164 1.81 G2344 Gp 10 .60e
165 1.81 G1657 Gp 16 .36e

137 Lid-seated jar
recorded examples: 1
166 BKC N63 Gp 17 .04e

152 Cam 407, tall-necked, plain-rimmed folded beakers, with five large depressions
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 85 mm
167 BKC N212 Gp 12 .10e
Reddish fabric with dull grey unburnished band around middle of vessel.

153 Cam 407, with 6 large depressions
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 75 mm
168 BKC J351 Gp 17 .97e
Reddish fabric with dull grey unburnished band around middle of vessel.

155 Cam 407, number of depressions uncertain
recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 88 mm
169 LWC B206 Gp 1 .29e
170 BKC G50 Gp 14 .22e
Pale grey GX-like fabric.

156 Cam 411, short-necked, plain-rimmed folded beakers, with 7 large depressions
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 100 mm
171 40.86 2106 Gp 17 1.00e
Grey GX-like fabric with dull grey unburnished band around middle of vessel.
172 1.81 B2220 Gp 15 1.00e
Grey GX-like fabric with dull grey core.

158 Cam 411, with number of depressions not visible
recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 105 mm
173 BKC N298 Gp 17 .11e
Pale grey GX-like fabric.
174 BKC N116 Gp 12 .35e
Pale grey GX-like fabric.

160 Cam 405, with rim thickened at the top
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 110 mm
175 1.81 B435 Gp 15 1.00e
Grey GX-like fabric with dull grey, unburnished band around middle of vessel.
176 1.81 B566 Gp 20 .50e
Grey GX-like fabric with dull grey, unburnished band around middle of vessel.
Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware (KX)

This ware is similar to the coarse grey wares (GX) but has burnished surfaces and generally imitates types which were common in BB2 (GB). It is presumably a Colchester product.

Fabric description
The fabric is rather finer than that of the coarse grey wares (GX). It contains moderate-to-abundant clear and colourless quartz, with sparse black iron ore particles. Some vessels have fine mica visible at the surface. The colour is normally pale or light grey throughout. The fabric is hard, with an irregular fracture, and its exterior is smooth, or sometimes soapy, where burnished. The burnished surfaces are often smooth and silky from treatment on the wheel. The necks of jars are always burnished on the outside; on the inside the burnishing ends neatly just inside the lip. The jars are burnished on the outside uniformly above and below the matt zone; bowls and dishes are burnished all over, sometimes excepting the underside.

Dating/range of forms
The majority of forms corresponds to those produced in BB2 (GB), although the types represented are much less standardised, as can be seen by comparing the examples of Cam 37 and 38 in the two fabrics. In addition, some of the vessels appear to copy BB1 rather than BB2 types (cf Type 47, apparently a copy of Cam 303).

The ware first appears in PEG 9 (up to AD 160) and is most common in PEG 12 (up to AD 250) onwards.

Catalogue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>Fabric</th>
<th>Recorded examples</th>
<th>Diameter (mm)</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bases of dishes/bowls, not chamfered, with scribed wavy-line decoration on inside floor</td>
<td>BKC D367</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<td>Overfired grey fabric with red/brown surface.</td>
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*372*
### Chapter 6: Coarse Wares

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<td>Cam 305B, with scribed wavy line/curving line on inside</td>
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<td>Cam 305B, with scribed lattice decoration on the inside</td>
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<td>Cam 305B, with triangular flange</td>
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<td>Other bowl forms</td>
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<td>Small jar with short everted rim, with scribed lattice decoration</td>
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<td>99</td>
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<td>113</td>
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<td>118</td>
<td>Jars, miscellaneous</td>
<td>recorded examples: 392, average diameter: 140 mm</td>
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<td>LWC B634</td>
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Notes:
- Very granular coarse fabric with white inclusions and rough pale grey surface.
- Grey fabric with red margins and black burnished surface.
- Grey fabric with red margins and black burnished surface.
Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware (KX)

Fig 6.47 Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware (KX): nos 1-31. 1:4. [Page 372]
Fig 6.48  Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware (KX): nos 32-60. 1:4. [Pages 372-3]
Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware (KX)

Fig 6.49  Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware (KX): nos 61-85. 1:4. [Page 373]
Chapter 6: coarse wares

Fig 6.50 Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware (KX): nos 86-113. 1:4. [Pages 373 & 378]
Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware (KX)

Fig 6.51 Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware (KX): nos 114-128. 1:4.

122 As Cam 278, with groups of vertical scribed lines
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 120 mm
112  BKC V86 Gp 14 .77e

123 As Cam 278, with scribed lattice decoration
recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 155 mm
113  1.81 C103 Gp 15 1.00e

128 Jars, miscellaneous
recorded examples: 134, average diameter: 173 mm
114  BKC A109 Gp 20 .20e
115  1.81 G402 Gp 16 .30e
116  1.81 H7 Gp 20 .12e

— Bases of jars, with scribed lattice decoration
117  1.81 G2344 Gp 10
118  1.81 B2246 Gp 15
119  1.81 G500 Gp 20
Thick coating of kettle-scale on interior.

— Bases of jars, with groups of diagonal (not crossed) scribed lines
120  BUC H886 Gp 15
GX-like fabric.

132 As Cam 328, with scribed lattice decoration
recorded examples: 6, average diameter: 118 mm
122  MID 1230 Gp 20 .05e
Graffiti no 101.
123  LWC J1343 Gp 14 .43e
124  BKC V376 Gp 14 .17e
125  BKC D345 Gp 17 .30e

154 Cam 411, with number of depressions uncertain
recorded examples: 10, average diameter: 133 mm
126  1.81 B803 Gp 17 .51e

166 Other beakers
recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 60 mm
127  SBC 2 Gp 20 1.00e

170 Dr 33 imitation?
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 100 mm
128  BKC A8 Gp 20 .12e

Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX)
[Figs 6.52-6.83, CD-ROM Tables 6.13-6.14]
This is the largest single fabric category, in terms of weight, EVEs and recorded examples, and it is unquestionably the largest grouping of Colchester-made wares. By EVEs, it includes more than 30% of all the pottery which has been catalogued. The category is composed principally of
locally-produced grey wares, with some material from else­
where which ranges from Rhineland granular grey ware to
eggshell terra nigra. Most of the vessels in the category of
large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered
grey wares (HZ) should probably also be seen as very
course local grey wares; their fabric is easily distinguished
from the other grey wares. A wide range of grey wares
reached Colchester from elsewhere; they are included in the
fabrics categorised as fine grey wares (GP), East Anglian
stamp-decorated and similar ‘London-type’ wares (GQ), fine
grey wares imitating samian and terra nigra (GR), terra
nigra-type wares (UR; see Chapter 5), Romano-Saxon grey
wares (UX), silvery micaceous grey wares (WA), grey slipped
wares (WB) and miscellaneous grey and pale grey wares
(WC), but it is likely that all these fabric categories contain
some local material.

The present category includes a range of fabrics, all
reduced and unslipped. These are described by fabric
codes A to L (see below); when accompanied by code X,
fabric descriptions are given with the catalogue entries. The
inclusions appearing in the descriptions of fabrics A to L are
all visible macroscopically. Vessels with fabric codes G or H
should probably be regarded as grog-tempered.

**Catalogue**

Additional encoded details

Fabric codes:

- A fine, slightly granular, medium-dark fabric with small white
  inclusions and slightly micaceous burnished surface
- B fine, slightly granular, medium-dark fabric with brown/red
  core, small white inclusions and slightly micaceous
  burnished surface
- C soft, very fine, dark grey/black fabric with grey core and
  red margins. No obvious inclusions and highly polished;
  hard surface
- D hard grey fabric with highly burnished surface and
  conchoidal fracture
- E terra nigra ‘eggshell’ fabric
- F typical sandy grey ‘Colchester’ fabric. Moderately coarse
  with granular feel. Surface not burnished
- G moderately coarse with granular feel. Burnished areas on
  coarse surface, with some mica
- H very coarse sandy grey ‘Colchester’ fabric
- J moderately coarse grey fabric with very black, burnished
  surface
- K gritty grey fabric with white inclusions and some voids on
  surface
- L very coarse grey fabric with numerous black and some
  white inclusions in very rough surface
- X other fabrics

Decoration codes:

- B fine rouletting
- C coarse rouletting
- D roller-stamped decoration
- E scribed lattice decoration
- G graffiti
- H rustication
- I large barbotine dots
- J small barbotine dots
- K incised, wavy-line decoration
- L other incised decoration
- M excised decoration
- S stamped decoration
- W wavy-line decoration
- Z other decoration

11 Cam 120

recorded examples: 105, average diameter: 125 mm

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<td>1.81 M422 Gp 4</td>
<td>.75e E</td>
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**Catalogue entries**

**GX S1. Eggshell fabric — see comment by V Rigby, p 219 (stamp Y4).**

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<td>BK C J 214 Gp 17</td>
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<td>1.81 G3082 Gp 9</td>
<td>.21e D</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>1.81 E805 Gp 4</td>
<td>E</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>1.81 C144 Gp 10</td>
<td>C</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>GBS A632 Gp 20</td>
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12 Cam 209A

recorded examples: 11, average diameter: 128 mm

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<td>1.81 B899 Gp 15</td>
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<td>BK C J 288 Gp 9</td>
<td>.09e B</td>
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<td>1.81 E571 Gp 20</td>
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<td>.12e B</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>1.81 C143 Gp 10</td>
<td>.15e A</td>
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**— Cam 212-217**

34 IRA 3 Gp 1 | .36e A |

Pale grey burnish worn off. Square-cut hole in base
after firing.

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<td>35</td>
<td>LWC K454 Gp 9</td>
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**— Cam 74A’**

36 1.81 C344 Gp 5 | .23e D |

Cam 74A’. Warped/heavily burnt.

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<td>37</td>
<td>1.81 G2630 Gp 10</td>
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**— Cam 327 (see p 483)**

38 BK C V938 Gp 14 | .11e D |

Red margins.

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<td>BK C V938 Gp 14</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>BK C J 181 Gp 17</td>
<td>.10e D</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>1.81 B2208 Gp 15</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>BK C G62 Gp 14</td>
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<td>43</td>
<td>BK C V938 Gp 14</td>
<td>D</td>
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**— Miscellaneous bowl**

44 BK C V232 Gp 8 | .25e B |

Very rough overfired fabric.

20 Cam 218B/C, with broad-cordoned shoulder, plain

recorded examples: 155, average diameter: 134 mm

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<td>46</td>
<td>LWC L419 Gp 9</td>
<td>.17e B</td>
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<td>47</td>
<td>BK C V111 Gp 11</td>
<td>.17e C</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>BK C D380 Gp 21</td>
<td>.20e A</td>
</tr>
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<td>1.81 G2344 Gp 10</td>
<td>.80e B</td>
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Very fine fabric.

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<td>GBS A728 Gp 20</td>
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<td>53</td>
<td>BK C E956 Gp 3</td>
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<td>BK C G392 Gp 5</td>
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<td>55</td>
<td>1.81 K122 Gp 18</td>
<td>.45e B</td>
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<td>56</td>
<td>1.81 G2436 Gp 10</td>
<td>.90e A</td>
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<td>57</td>
<td>1.81 G1831 Gp 10</td>
<td>1.00e B</td>
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<td>58</td>
<td>BK C B64 Gp 5</td>
<td>.85e B</td>
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</table>

21 Cam 218B/C, with broad-cordoned shoulder, with wavy-
line/lattice decoration on shoulder

recorded examples: 25, average diameter: 136 mm

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<th>Code</th>
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<td>59</td>
<td>BK C J188 Gp 12</td>
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Pale grey fabric.

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379
Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX)

22 Cam 218 BC, rounded at carination, plain
recorded examples: 63, average diameter: 150 mm
38 BKC G86 Gp 12 .40e BB
65 1.81 B860 Gp 10 .20e A
67 1.81 M421 Gp 4 .58e A
68 BKC D440 Gp 3 .34e A
69 LWC J1698 Gp 3 .17e A

23 Cam 218 C, rounded at carination, with wavy-line/lattice decoration on shoulder
recorded examples: 52, average diameter: 213 mm
70 BKC G253 Gp 12 .35e A
71 BKC T590 Gp 5 .10e A
72 BKC V932 Gp 14 .12e A
73 1.81 G80 Gp 16 .55e A
74 LWC B642 Gp 20 .11e A
75 1.81 E1081 Gp 4 .56e B
76 BKC N9 Gp 17 .20e A
77 BKC T590 Gp 14 .10e A
78 BKCV932 Gp 14 .12e A
79 BKC D423 Gp 3 .42e A

24 Cam 219, plain
recorded examples: 7, average diameter: 222 mm
80 BKC D439 Gp 3 .23e A

25 Cam 219, with wavy-line/lattice decoration on shoulder
recorded examples: 15, average diameter: 159 mm
81 1.81 E603 Gp 8 .35e B
82 1.81 J357 Gp 18 .20e A
83 1.81 E887 Gp 8 .65e B
84 LWC B642 Gp 3 .26e B
85 GBS A1348 Gp 13 .42e A

26 Cam 219 C, large version, with wavy-line/lattice decoration on shoulder
recorded examples: 52, average diameter: 213 mm
87 1.81 E887 Gp 8 .65e B
88 BKC G125 Gp 14 .85e B
89 BKC V958 Gp 4 .43e B

recorded examples: 50, average diameter: 140 mm
90 1.81 E1063 Gp 3 .10e A
91 1.81 C471 Gp 3 .09e A
92 BKC V698 Gp 8 .08e A
93 1.81 E1115 Gp 3 .14e A
94 1.81 J3 Gp 20 .24e G
95 1.81 M491 Gp 4 .30e B
96 1.81 E441 Gp 20 .10e B
97 1.81 G2906 Gp 9 .25e B

Miscellaneous
98 BKC V80 Gp 14 .17e B
99 1.81 G2461 Gp 9 .14e B
100 1.81 E1049 Gp 10 .16e B
101 BKC V788 Gp 20 .15e B

— Miscellaneous jars or bowls
102 LWC A258 Gp 13 .16e A
103 1.81 B1302 Gp 8 .18e A
104 GBS A262 Gp 1 .24e QZ
105 GBS A1884 Gp 4 .57e A
106 BKC J91 Gp 4 .10e G
107 COC 857 Gp 7 .17e FZ

— Miscellaneous bowls
108 BKCV80 Gp 14 .17e G
109 1.81 G2461 Gp 9 .14e B
110 1.81 E1049 Gp 10 .16e B
111 BKC N9 Gp 17 .20e B
112 BKC T590 Gp 14 .10e A
113 BKC T590 Gp 14 .10e A
114 BKCV932 Gp 14 .12e A
115 X U/S Gp 20 .90e G
116 X 342 Gp 1 .40e A
117 BKC N549 Gp 12 .40e D
118 1.81 K200 Gp 20 .40e B
119 BKC V91 Gp 14 .12e B

Miscellaneous bowls
120 1.81 D1057 Gp 15 .17e A
121 BKC H15 Gp 20 .07e A
122 CGC 63 Gp 14 .32e G
123 1.81 W26 Gp 20 .34e A
124 LWC J U/S Gp 20 .25e G
125 1.81 G1 Gp 20 .15e A
126 BKC G215 Gp 14 .39e G
127 1.81 E1 Gp 20 .18e G
128 1.81 J198 Gp 14 .21e A
129 1.81 B881 Gp 15 .90e G
130 1.81 C97 Gp 15 .100e G

Miscellaneous jars or bowls
131 BKC H13 Gp 20 .15e D
132 1.81 G177 Gp 16 .13e A
133 BKC G253 Gp 12 .13e A
134 BKC T217 Gp 5 .07e AG

— Miscellaneous bowls
135 BKC B123 Gp 17 .12e G
136 BKC N522 Gp 12 .20e G
Chapter 6: coarse wares

40 Cam 241/242

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<td>G</td>
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<td>142</td>
<td>Gp 5</td>
<td>.32e</td>
<td>H</td>
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<td>Gp 3</td>
<td>.76e</td>
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41 Cam 241/242

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<td>Gp 7</td>
<td>.09e</td>
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42 Cam 241/242 and Cam 241/242 type

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— Miscellaneous

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— Cam 299 and miscellaneous

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| 174 | Gp 15 | .12e | G |

46 Cam 307, wide-mouthed globular bowls/jars, with grooved/ lid-seated rim

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182 | Gp 17 | .08e | G |

48 Wide-mouthed bowl with plain everted rim, inset neck, and round depressions

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49 Miscellaneous bowls

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50 Cam 243-244/246

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51 Cam 243-244/246

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52 Cam 243-244/246

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Moderately coarse, hard grey fabric with red margins, white inclusions and a rough micaceous surface — burnt/overfired.
Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX)

53 Cam 243-244/246
recorded examples: 11, average diameter: 168 mm
211 1.81 D1047 Gp 15 .16e H
212 BKCA A11 Gp 20 .25e X
F-like fabric with some large red inclusions and a grey smoked surface.

54 Cam 243-244/246
recorded examples: 12, average diameter: 215 mm
213 BUC C1598 Gp 18 .08e L
214 1.81 A276 Gp 14 .06e H
215 236.84 63 Gp 20 .12e HK
FK-like fabric with some large red inclusions and a grey smoked surface.

56 Deep, broad based bowls with plain, flat rim
recorded examples: 8, average diameter: 193 mm
210 1.81 B1094 Gp 10 .11e H
— Miscellaneous bowls
221 BKCA V273 Gp 14 .10e G
222 1.81 G2344 Gp 10 .72e G
223 1.81 G1657 Gp 16 .05e G
224 GBS B207 Gp 17 .13e D
225 BKCA V301 Gp 14 .19e D
226 LWC J408 Gp 20 .25e G
227 GBS B167 Gp 17 .15e F
228 G3082 Gp 9 .18e G
With red pigment.

58 Cam 46/311
recorded examples: 8, average diameter: 202 mm
228 BKCA J195 Gp 12 .15e D
229 1.81 K257 Gp 9 .25e X
Very rough red fabric with white inclusions — over fired?
230 1.81 G4317 Gp 9 .18e G
With red pigment.

61 Cam 46/311, with rouletting on the flange
recorded examples: 10, average diameter: 202 mm
231 1.81 G3082 Gp 9 .15e A
232 BKCA V1256 Gp 4 .18e A
— Miscellaneous bowls
233 BKCA T295 Gp 5 .47e A
234 BKCA V104 Gp 5 .05e A
235 BKCA V88 Gp 1 .40e A

64 Cam 46/311, with rouletting on the flange
recorded examples: 6, average diameter: 168 mm
233 BKCA T295 Gp 5 .47e A
234 BKCA V104 Gp 5 .05e A
235 BKCA V88 Gp 1 .40e A
— Miscellaneous bowls
236 1.81 B1619 Gp 8 .24e G
237 1.81 M349 Gp 15 .08e G
238 1.81 C318 Gp 5 .15e K
239 BKCA T342 Gp 5 .17e H
240 1.81 E887 Gp 8 .42e L
241 GBS B293 Gp 9 .16e L
Burnt.
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Chapter 6: coarse wares

— Miscellaneous bowls

95 Cam 109

recorded examples: 16, average diameter: 137 mm

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96 Cam 109

recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 108 mm

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101 Cam 108, plain

recorded examples: 28, average diameter: 108 mm

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<th>Code</th>
<th>Type</th>
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<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>357</td>
<td>BKC T105</td>
<td>Gp 5</td>
<td>.48e</td>
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<tr>
<td>358</td>
<td>LWC C450</td>
<td>Gp 5</td>
<td>.14e</td>
<td>E</td>
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</table>

102 Cam 108, with comb-stabbing

recorded examples: 16, average diameter: 114 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Fabric</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>360</td>
<td>GBS B649</td>
<td>Gp 1</td>
<td>.67e</td>
<td>G</td>
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<tr>
<td>361</td>
<td>1.81 G2617</td>
<td>Gp 10</td>
<td>.27e</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>362</td>
<td>BKC J115</td>
<td>Gp 17</td>
<td>.32e</td>
<td>A</td>
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<tr>
<td>363</td>
<td>BKC K678</td>
<td>Gp 4</td>
<td>.37e</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

103 Cam 108, with comb-stabbing in a zig-zag pattern

recorded examples: 17, average diameter: 103 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Fabric</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>364</td>
<td>COC 577</td>
<td>Gp 9</td>
<td>.04e</td>
<td>G</td>
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<tr>
<td>365</td>
<td>BKC J238</td>
<td>Gp 12</td>
<td>.74e</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>366</td>
<td>1.81 G403</td>
<td>Gp 11</td>
<td>.34e</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>367</td>
<td>BKC V1113</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>.25e</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>368</td>
<td>1.81 G2616</td>
<td>Gp 10</td>
<td>.71e</td>
<td>A</td>
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<tr>
<td>369</td>
<td>BKC E759</td>
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<td>.35e</td>
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<tr>
<td>370</td>
<td>BKC V1073</td>
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<td>A</td>
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<tr>
<td>371</td>
<td>BUC B1064</td>
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<td>.85e</td>
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<tr>
<td>372</td>
<td>BKC V729</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
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104 Cam 108, with comb-stabbing

recorded examples: 15, average diameter: 97 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Type</th>
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<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>373</td>
<td>1.81 G2344</td>
<td>Gp 10</td>
<td>.75e</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>374</td>
<td>BKC V62</td>
<td>Gp 8</td>
<td>.32e</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>375</td>
<td>BKC T519</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>.55e</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>376</td>
<td>BKC J439</td>
<td>Gp 9</td>
<td>.95e</td>
<td>G</td>
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</table>

105 Cam 108, with comb-stabbing in a zig-zag pattern

recorded examples: 10, average diameter: 120 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Code</th>
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<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>377</td>
<td>BKC J406</td>
<td>Gp 17</td>
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<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>378</td>
<td>1.81 K420</td>
<td>Gp 4</td>
<td>.20e</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
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383
Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX)

106 Cam 108, everted-rimmed globular beakers/jars, with two distinct bands between body and shoulder, and parallel comb-stabbing on both bands
recorded examples: 178, average diameter: 108 mm
379 BKC B68 Gp 3 .21e G
380 GBS B373 Gp 20 .21e G
381 1.81 C198 Gp 8 .31e H
382 LWC J1598 Gp 3 .49e G

107 Cam 108, with comb-stabbing
recorded examples: 7, average diameter: 80 mm
383 BKC T221 Gp 5 .21 e B
384 X U/S Gp 20 .25e G

108 Cam 108, with comb-stabbing
recorded examples: 7, average diameter: 123 mm
385 1.81 A769 Gp 4 .25e B
386 1.81 M382 Gp 4 .27e B
387 LWC K368 Gp 18 G
388 1.81 E1001 Gp 3 B

109 Cam 108, with comb-stabbing
recorded examples: 1391, average diameter: 112 mm
389 1.81 E144 Gp 20 .15e G

110 Cam 108, with variant types of decoration
recorded examples: 29, average diameter: 105 mm
396 1.81 B1607 Gp 8 .47e B
398 1.81 G3157 Gp 10 .20e B
399 BKC E347 Gp 21 .18e G
400 GBS B207 Gp 17 .10e AB
401 LWC K489 Gp 20 .07e A
402 BKC J295 Gp 9 .17e B
403 1.81 E621 Gp 10 .15e G
404 LWC K228 Gp 18 .16e BK
405 BKC J186 Gp 12 GH
406 BKC V309 Gp 14 G
407 1.81 W81 Gp 4 H
408 BKC T216 Gp 21 G
409 BKC J625 Gp 9 .17e B
410 1.81 E621 Gp 10 .15e G
411 BKC J625 Gp 12 GH
412 BKC J186 Gp 12 GH
413 BKC J461 Gp 9 .37e G

111 Cam 108, variant
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 70 mm
414 BKC J461 Gp 9 .37e G

112 Cam 108, with rouletting
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 105 mm
415 BKC T221 Gp 5 .21 e B

114 Cam 108, with scribed diagonal lines
recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 110 mm
414 GBS B127 Gp 13 .25e G
415 BKC V81 Gp 20 G

— Miscellaneous jars
416 1.81 C323 Gp 5 .10e G
417 1.81 K417 Gp 18 .20e G

125 Cam 104
recorded examples: 65, average diameter: 97 mm
418 1.81 K420 Gp 4 .76e H

126 Cam 404
recorded examples: 22, average diameter: 80 mm
427 BKC T227 Gp 12 .25e G
428 BKC V111 Gp 20 .76e G
Pale fabric.
429 BKC D10 Gp 20 .14e G
Pale fabric.
430 BKC A72 Gp 20 .13e G
Pale fabric.
431 1.81 D1649 Gp 15 .10e GC
Rough fabric.
432 GBS A1618 Gp 4 .49e BC
Cam 404.
433 BKC J176 Gp 17 G
Pale fabric.

127 Cam 392
recorded examples: 10, average diameter: 94 mm
434 BKC G72 Gp 1 .45e G
435 MID 1156 Gp 20 .07e GC
436 1.81 D1142 Gp 15 .28e G
437 BKC N260 Gp 17 .05e G

128 Cam 391
recorded examples: 36, average diameter: 95 mm
438 BKC N90 Gp 17 .14e G
Rather coarse fabric.
439 BUC E864 Gp 20 .14e G
Very pale, grey fabric.
440 1.81 A46 Gp 20 .18e GC
Rather coarse fabric.
441 BKC G316 Gp 14 .13e H
442 BKC G316 Gp 14 .13e H
443 1.81 G290 Gp 11 .66e A
444 BKC N90 Gp 17 .14e G
Rather coarse fabric.
445 BKC J61 Gp 20 .20e G
446 BKC N90 Gp 17 .14e G
Rather coarse fabric.
447 BUC E864 Gp 20 .14e G
Very pale, grey fabric.
448 1.81 A46 Gp 20 .18e GC
Rather coarse fabric.
449 MID 2055 Gp 20 .25e GC

— Miscellaneous beakers
450 BKC T229 Gp 14 .20e D
Cam 408-10.
451 1.81 J6 Gp 20 .30e G
Cam 406.
452 LWC J115 Gp 20 .20e G
Cam 401.
453 LWC J634 Gp 14 .75e G
Cam 406.
454 BKC J138 Gp 20 HD
Chapter 6: coarse wares

131 Cam 119, with combed decoration
recorded examples: 28, average diameter: 116 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>GP</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>455</td>
<td>1.81 G50</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>.70e</td>
<td>G50 Gp20 HD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>456</td>
<td>BKCN119</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>.60e</td>
<td>G50 Gp20 HD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>457</td>
<td>BKCN197</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>.89e</td>
<td>Gp17 .70e G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>458</td>
<td>BKCN549</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>.24e</td>
<td>Cam 406.</td>
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132 Cam 119, with other decoration
recorded examples: 25, average diameter: 123 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>GP</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>462</td>
<td>1.81 ET930</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>.25e</td>
<td>Cam 406.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>463</td>
<td>1.81 ET773</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>.16e</td>
<td>G50 Gp20 HD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

133 Cam 119, with variant rim forms
recorded examples: 8, average diameter: 118 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>GP</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>466</td>
<td>1.81 X 45</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.93e</td>
<td>GB/KX-like fabric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>467</td>
<td>1.81 K50</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>.15e</td>
<td>GB/KX-like fabric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>469</td>
<td>BKCE1097</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>.28e</td>
<td>GB/KX-like fabric.</td>
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</table>

— Miscellaneous

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>GP</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>471</td>
<td>X 375</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>.38e</td>
<td>Cam 406.</td>
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</table>

141 Cam 328
recorded examples: 7, average diameter: 158 mm

<table>
<thead>
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<th>No.</th>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>GP</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>486</td>
<td>BKCV149</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>.07e</td>
<td>GB/KX-like fabric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>487</td>
<td>1.81 G2290</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>.15e</td>
<td>GB/KX-like fabric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>488</td>
<td>BKJ214</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>.33e</td>
<td>GB/KX-like fabric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>489</td>
<td>1.81 G2862</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>.16e</td>
<td>GB/KX-like fabric.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

142 Beakers without necks, with beaded rim
recorded examples: 7, average diameter: 112 mm

<table>
<thead>
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<th>No.</th>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>GP</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>490</td>
<td>BKJ45</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>.15e</td>
<td>GB/KX-like fabric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>493</td>
<td>BKJ397</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>.07e</td>
<td>GB/KX-like fabric.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

— Miscellaneous beakers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>GP</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>494</td>
<td>LWC R70</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>.07e</td>
<td>Cam 406.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>495</td>
<td>GBS A1496</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>.10e</td>
<td>Cam 406.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>496</td>
<td>BKCE1065</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>.11e</td>
<td>Cam 406.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>497</td>
<td>GBS A1348</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>.15e</td>
<td>Cam 406.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>LWC B330</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>.14e</td>
<td>Cam 406.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

— Miscellaneous jars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>GP</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>530</td>
<td>1.81 G2911</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>.18e</td>
<td>GB/KX-like fabric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>532</td>
<td>1.81 C146</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>.11e</td>
<td>GB/KX-like fabric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>534</td>
<td>1.81 M382</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>.23e</td>
<td>GB/KX-like fabric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>535</td>
<td>BKJ H40</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>.22e</td>
<td>GB/KX-like fabric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>537</td>
<td>X 417</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.21e</td>
<td>GB/KX-like fabric.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

156 Cam 268
recorded examples: 727, average diameter: 152 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>GP</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>539</td>
<td>BUC H440</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.00e</td>
<td>GB/KX-like fabric.</td>
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<tr>
<td>540</td>
<td>1.81 C83</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.00e</td>
<td>GB/KX-like fabric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>541</td>
<td>IRC 119</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1.00e</td>
<td>GB/KX-like fabric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>542</td>
<td>BKJ J193</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1.00e</td>
<td>GB/KX-like fabric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>543</td>
<td>BKJ T227</td>
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<td>1.00e</td>
<td>GB/KX-like fabric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>544</td>
<td>1.81 G430</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1.00e</td>
<td>GB/KX-like fabric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>545</td>
<td>1.81 G2344</td>
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<td>1.00e</td>
<td>GB/KX-like fabric.</td>
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<td>546</td>
<td>1.81 K52</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1.00e</td>
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<tr>
<td>547</td>
<td>BUC J770</td>
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<tr>
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<td>40.86 1176</td>
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<td>GB/KX-like fabric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>549</td>
<td>1.81 B1010</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.00e</td>
<td>GB/KX-like fabric.</td>
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<tr>
<td>550</td>
<td>LWC B349</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1.00e</td>
<td>GB/KX-like fabric.</td>
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</table>

Found with mortarium sherd, TZ Type 3a, no 348, used as a lid.

157 Cam 266
recorded examples: 727, average diameter: 152 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>GP</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>BUC H685</td>
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<td>GB/KX-like fabric.</td>
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<td>BUC C633</td>
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<td>1.00e</td>
<td>GB/KX-like fabric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>553</td>
<td>BUC H496</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1.00e</td>
<td>GB/KX-like fabric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>554</td>
<td>BKJ G354</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>GB/KX-like fabric.</td>
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</table>

Found with mortarium sherd, TZ Type 3a, no 348, used as a lid.
### Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Gp</th>
<th>Diameter (mm)</th>
<th>Height (cm)</th>
<th>Width (cm)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>557</td>
<td>BKCA74</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>H</td>
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<tr>
<td>558</td>
<td>BKCH40</td>
<td>Gp 17</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>559</td>
<td>BKCD115</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>H</td>
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<tr>
<td>560</td>
<td>BKCD274</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>H</td>
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<tr>
<td>561</td>
<td>BWC B45</td>
<td>Gp 16</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>562</td>
<td>BKC A 15</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>563</td>
<td>BKC J166</td>
<td>Gp 12</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>H</td>
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</table>

**Miscellaneous jars**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Gp</th>
<th>Diameter (mm)</th>
<th>Height (cm)</th>
<th>Width (cm)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>BKCV80</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>557</td>
<td>BKCV37</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>558</td>
<td>BKC J166</td>
<td>Gp 12</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>559</td>
<td>BKC V91</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>560</td>
<td>BKC A 12</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

161 Cam 271

**Recorded examples**: 98, **average diameter**: 146 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Gp</th>
<th>Diameter (mm)</th>
<th>Height (cm)</th>
<th>Width (cm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>559</td>
<td>BKCA55</td>
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<td>145</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>H</td>
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162 Cam 273

**Recorded examples**: 79, **average diameter**: 192 mm

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165 Cam 270B

**Recorded examples**: 15, **average diameter**: 193 mm

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177 Flanged-rimmed jars

**Recorded examples**: 5, **average diameter**: 125 mm

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Chapter 6: coarse wares

Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX): nos 23-37.

Fig 6.52 Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX): nos 23-37. 1:4. [Page 379]
Fig 6.53  Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX): nos 38-63. 1:4. [Pg. ges 379-80]
Chapter 6: coarse wares

Fig 6.54 Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX): nos 64-80. 1:4. [Page 380]
Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX)

Fig 6.55 Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX): nos 81-101. 1:4. [Page 380]
Chapter 6: coarse wares

Fig 6.56 Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX): nos 102-126. 1:4. [Page 380]
Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX)

Fig 6.57 Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX): nos 127-147. 1:4. [Pages 380-81]
Chapter 6: coarse wares

Fig 6.58 Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX): nos 148-172. 1:4. [Page 381]
Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX)

Fig 6.59 Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX): nos 173-189. 1:4. [Page 381]

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Fig 6.60 Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX): nos 190-215. 1:4. [Pages 381-2]
Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX)
Fig 6.62 Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX): nos 245-274. 1:4. [Page 382]
Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX)

Fig 6.63 Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX): nos 275-306. 1:4. [Pages 382-3]

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Fig 6.64 Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX): nos 307-343. 1:4. [Page 383]
Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX)

Fig 6.65 Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX): nos 344-372. 1:4. [Page 383]
Chapter 6: coarse wares

Fig 6.66 Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX): nos 373-401. 1:4. [Pages 383-4]
Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX)

Fig 6.67  Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX): nos 402-437. 1:4. [Page 384]
Chapter 6: coarse wares

Fig 6.68 Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX): nos 438-458. 1:4. [Pages 384-5]

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**Miscellaneous**

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**Recorded examples:** 6, average diameter: 139 mm

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**Miscellaneous**

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A sherd with roller-stamping almost identical to that on no 708.

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219 Cam 308

**Recorded examples:** 5, average diameter: 166 mm

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**Miscellaneous**

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**Brownish tinge to fabric? burnt.**

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**Recorded examples:** 1, average diameter: 70 mm

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This is a group of flagons possibly from Alice Holt/Overwey (cf Lyne & Jeffries 1979, fig 40). The closest parallel is between no 737 and ibid, form no 8.12, dated AD 270-420. The other pieces differ in shape, but all have the scribed vertical lines on the neck. The possibility of Alice Holt/Overwey types reaching Essex is reinforced by the presence of a flagon similar to ibid, form 8.14, at Chelmsford (Going 1987, 33 & fig 17, no J13 1.1).

**Dating:** All the parallels suggest a late date, and all the examples are late 4th century or later.

**Recorded examples:** 4, average diameter: 93 mm

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Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX)

Fig 6.69 Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX): nos 459-472. 1:4. [Page 385]
Fig 6.70 Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX): nos 473-477, 486-513. 1:4. [Page 385]
Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX)

Fig 6.71 Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX): nos 514-532. 1:4. [Page 385]
Fig 6.72 Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX): nos 533-550. 1:4. [Page 385]
Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX)

Fig 6.73 Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX): nos 551-568. 1:4. [Pages 385-6]
Fig 6.74 Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX): nos 569-590. 1:4. [Page 386]
Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX)

Fig 6.75 Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX): nos 591-627. 1:4. [Page 386]
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Fig 6.76 Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX): nos 646-657. 1:4. [Page 386]

738 LWC E27 Gp 20 .10e G
739 LWC H192 Gp 20 .23e L
740 1.81 A117 Gp 17 .10e LE
— Miscellaneous flagons
741 BKC J183 Gp 17 .30e G
742 1.81 J2 Gp 20 .16e L
743 BKC N144 Gp 20 .35e G
744 BKC T444 Gp 5 .10e G

226 Pinched-mouthed flagons, with top of handle level with mouth
recorded examples: 2
745 BUC H87 Gp 20 H
Possibly post-Roman.
— Cam 157-159, 366
746 1.81 E1919 Gp 10 H
747 LWC C426 Gp 5 H
748 BKC H298 Gp 17 H
749 MID 3334 Gp 8 L

750 1.81 E1115 Gp 3 1.00e H
— Miscellaneous flagons
751 BKC T176 Gp 20 .20e H
752 BKC J40 Gp 20 .50e A
753 BKC D293 Gp 20 .40e J

239 Lids, with plain rounded rim
recorded examples: 683, average diameter: 180 mm
754 1.81 G4342 Gp 9 .45e H
755 1.81 K445 Gp 9 1.00e H
756 COC 1037 Gp 20 .52e H
757 1.81 M382 Gp 4 .56e H
758 1.81 G2432 Gp 10 .45e H
759 1.81 K100 Gp 20 .17e K
Hole drilled before firing.
760 1.81 G4260 Gp 9 .16e H
Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX)

Fig 6.77 Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX): nos 658-682. 1:4. [Pages 386-7]

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Fig 6.78 Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX): nos 683-701. 1:4. [Page 387]

240 Lids, with bead rim
recorded examples: 182, average diameter: 180 mm
761 GBS A380 Gp 1 .27e G
762 1.81 E633 Gp 10 .08e H
763 1.81 G2629 Gp 10 .67e K
764 BKC V80 Gp 14 .35e H
765 BKC V47 Gp 14 .10e H
766 BKC T420 Gp 5 .28e H

241 Lids, with pointed rim
recorded examples: 39, average diameter: 170 mm
767 BKC D417 Gp 3 .22e H
768 BKC V54 Gp 14 .10e H
769 BKC V595 Gp 8 .19e H

242 Lids, with squared-off rim
recorded examples: 149, average diameter: 178 mm
770 LWC J1563 Gp 14 .28e G
771 BKC V80 Gp 14 K

243 Lids, with upward-hooked rim
recorded examples: 130, average diameter: 182 mm
772 1.81 G50 Gp 20 .15e H
773 1.81 H33 Gp 20 .18e H
775 BKC V938 Gp 14 .27e H

247 Lids, domed, with plain rim
recorded examples: 7, average diameter: 176 mm
789 BKC V71 Gp 20 .12e G
790 BKC V71 Gp 20 .17e H

248 Cam 251 (drawn as lid)
recorded examples: 49, average diameter: 153 mm
791 1.81 H390 Gp 20 .09e G
792 BKC N119 Gp 12 .35e B
793 MID 1856 Gp 20 1.00e H
794 1.81 E489 Gp 15 1.00e G
795 LWC C2 Gp 20 .08e G
796 BKC A33 Gp 20 .34e G
797 1.81 B126 Gp 20 .20e G
798 BKC V224 Gp 14 .17e G

249 Lids, domed, with downward hooked rim (Hadham-type)
recorded examples: 9, average diameter: 205 mm
799 1.81 J12 Gp 20 .16e G
800 CPS 874 Gp 18 .11e G
801 BKC H334 Gp 12 .10e G
802 BKC H91 Gp 18 .12e L

250 Other or indistinguishable domed lids similar to Types 247-249
recorded examples: 6, average diameter: 172 mm
799 1.81 J12 Gp 20 .16e G
800 CPS 874 Gp 18 .11e G
801 BKC H334 Gp 12 .10e G
802 BKC H91 Gp 18 .12e L
Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX)

Fig 6.79  Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX): nos 702-719. 1:4. [Pages 387 & 403]
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Fig 6.80 Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX): nos 720-753. 1:4. [Pages 403 & 411]
Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX)

Fig 6.81 Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX): nos 754-773, 775. 1:4. [Pages 411 & 413]
Chapter 6: Coarse wares

Fig 6.82 Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX), nos 789-819. 1:4. [Pages 413 & 416]
Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX)

![Fig 6.83 Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX): nos 820-832, 835-838. 1:4.]

256 Cam 288-290
recorded examples: 6
820 BKC N46 Gp 20 H
821 GBS A458 Gp 13 H
822 BKC V1 Gp 20 H
823 MID 1996 Gp 20 H
824 BUC E740 Gp 20 H

257 Tripod bowls (legs = 257c)
recorded examples: 3
825 BKC T520 Gp 1 H
826 BKC V1163 Gp 21 H
827 BKC V53 Gp 14 H

258 Cam 494-5
recorded examples: 1
828 BKC J141 Gp 12 H

— Miscellaneous
829 GBS A1768 Gp 4 .50e G
830 BKC H363 Gp 12 .57e G
831 BKC G1 Gp 20 H
832 BKC V347 Gp 14 .15e H
835 BKC J88 Cam 390. 1.00e H
836 LWC K171 Gp 20 G
837 BKC V658 Gp 14 G
838 1.81 G3110 Gp 9 Cam 322-323. Warped.

Silvery micaceous grey wares (WA)
[Figs 6.84-6.88, CD-ROM Tables 6.15-6.16]
A wide range of forms in silvery micaceous grey wares is represented at Colchester in deposits of all periods. There seem to have been a number of sources for these wares, particularly in East Anglia, although it is likely that most of these vessels were manufactured at Colchester.

Fabric description
These wares contain varying amounts of silvery mica. Their fabric is fine and frequently pale grey in colour, although some examples can be dark grey or black. The surface of the vessels is usually highly burnished, and smooth, almost silky, to the touch. Because of the variations in the wares, the fabrics of the vessels are described individually.

Dating
The wares are present in small quantities from PEG 3 (up to AD 49/55) and in more substantial quantities from PEG 7 (up to AD 110) onwards. There is a marked peak in PEG 11 (up to AD 225) and smaller peaks in PEGs 15 and 16 (up to AD 325 and 350).

Catalogue
Additional encoded details
Decoration codes: as for Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX) on p 379.

— Alice Holt storage jar
1 LWC J243 Gp 20 W
Coarse micaceous fabric with whitish core. Combed body sherd of a storage jar, Alice Holt class 1C or 4, post-330 (information M Lyne).

10 Copies of TN platters
recorded examples: 30, average diameter: 184 mm
2 GBS A2261 Gp 20 .06e A
Chapter 6: coarse wares

Black, very micaceous fabric with burnished surface (rather BB-like).
3  GBS A263  Gp 13  .28e A
Fine, white micaceous fabric with silver-grey colour-coating and finely burnished surface.
4  1.81 G4053  Gp 10  .11e A
Fabric as no 3 above.
5  1.81 G2151  Gp 4  .10e A
Fabric as no 3 above.
6  1.81 B1999  Gp 15  .37e A
Fabric as no 3 above.
7  1.81 G507  Gp 16  A
Fabric as no 3 above.
8  BK C581  Gp 5  .10e A
Fine grey fabric.

— Miscellaneous dishes
9  BK C J10  Gp 20  A
White fabric with black micaceous colour-coating.
10  MID 3284  Gp 14  .07e A
Fine white, micaceous fabric with silver-grey colour-coating and burnished surface.
11  GBS A510  Gp 13  .15e A
Fabric as no 10 above.
12  1.81 G1953  Gp 11  .07e A
Fabric as no 10 above.
13  BUC C963  Gp 18  Z
Fabric as no 10 above.

15 Cam 51, 'bobbin-shaped' bowl? recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 130 mm
14  1.81 G2698  Gp 9  .24e A
Medium grey fabric with micaceous, smoke-blackened self-coloured colour-coating.

17 Beaker recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 110 mm
15  1.81 G308  Gp 11  .22e A
Fine, white micaceous fabric with silver-grey colour-coating and burnished, smoke-blackened surface.

20 Bowl, with sharp carination recorded examples: 7, average diameter: 130 mm
16  1.81 G2344  Gp 10  .49e A
Fine, grey slightly micaceous GX-like fabric.
17  MID 1751  Gp 14  .08e A
Fabric as no 10 above.

21 Cam 221, with scribed lattice decoration on shoulder recorded examples: 9, average diameter: 160 mm
18  LWC B454  Gp 16  .54e E
Pale grey, slightly micaceous fabric with smoke-blackened surface.

23 Cam 227 recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 145 mm
19  LWC A U/S  Gp 20  .13e A
Micaceous GX-like fabric with smoke-blackened surface.
20  BK C G434  Gp 21  .15e A
Fabric as no 19 above.

24 Cam 227 recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 147 mm
21  BK C V82  Gp 14  .42e A
Fabric as no 19 above.
22  1.81 A354  Gp 14  .07e A
Coarse grey fabric with red core and black colour-coating.

26 Cam 299, one narrow groove at point of maximum girth recorded examples: 44, average diameter: 175 mm
23  MID 2777  Gp 20  .44e A
Fabric as no 15 above.

24  1.81 M209  Gp 20  .24e A
Graffiti no 29. As no 10 above.
25  LWC B253  Gp 16  .31e A
Fabric as no 10 above.

— Cam 299, one broad groove at point of maximum girth recorded examples: 3
26  BK C E72  Gp 20  A
Fabric as no 10 above.

28 Cam 299, other variations recorded examples: 11, average diameter: 190 mm
27  1.81 C97  Gp 15  .14e A
Fabric as no 15 above. Heavily smoke-blackened surface.
28  LWC J817  Gp 14  .09e E
Grey fabric with burnished, smoke-blackened surface.
29  BK C V285  Gp 14  A
Fabric as no 15 above.

30 Probably Cam 299 recorded examples: 39, average diameter: 190 mm
30  BK C J29  Gp 20  .23e A
Fine, white micaceous fabric with black colour-coating and burnished surface — heavily burnt. Fabric now very dark.

— Miscellaneous
31  BK C V932  Gp 14  .29e A
Fabric as no 15 above. Cf Cam 242.
32  1.81 W83  Gp 20  .05e A
Grey fabric with grey colour-coating.
33  LWC B449  Gp 16  .46e A

34 Cam 243-244/246 recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 150 mm
34  MID 1974  Gp 20  .19e A
Fabric as no 22 above.
35  1.81 G4032  Gp 10  A
Fabric as no 19 above.

35 Cam 317 recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 230 mm
36  1.81 B1161  Gp 9  .36e A
Fabric as no 15 above.

— Miscellaneous bowls
37  LWC L416  Gp 9  .21e A
Fabric as no 19 above. Cam 243-244/246.
38  1.81 G2488  Gp 16  .09e E
Fabric as no 22 above.
39  BK C M10  Gp 20  .05e M
Graffiti no 32. Fabric as no 19 above. Post-firing graffiti-like incised lattice decoration.

37 Cam 320 and 330 recorded examples: 23, average diameter: 153 mm
37  LWC B289  Gp 16  .12e X
Fabric as no 15 above.
40  BKC V392  Gp 14  .11e A
Fabric as no 22 above.
41  BUC C1625  Gp 15  .13e A
Fabric as no 15 above.
42  1.81 G1383  Gp 11  .12e B
Pale grey fabric with pale grey colour-coating.
43  1.81 C943  Gp 9  .15e A
Fabric as no 22 above.
44  1.81 G1240  Gp 16  E
Pale grey fabric with pale grey colour-coating and smoke-blackened surface.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
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<td>Bag-shaped beaker, with large barbotine dots in a broad horizontal band</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Silvery micaceous grey wares (WA)
Chapter 6: coarse wares

63 Type 61, with scribed lattice decoration inside recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 190 mm
91 CPS S43 Gp 20 .23e A Moderately coarse UR-like fabric with white inclusions. The surface is very dark and micaceous with a black burnish.

65 Cam 40B recorded examples: 19, average diameter: 152 mm
92 1.81 B227 Gp 17 .10e A Fabric as no 86 above.
93 CPS 229 Gp 20 .11e A Moderately coarse grey fabric with burnished surface and dark (?smoke-blackened) colour-coating.
94 1.81 B2548 Gp 17 .08e A Fabric as no 10 above.

66 Cam 40B, with two external grooves recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 150 mm
95 BKCV708 Gp 14 .08e A Fabric as no 10 above.

68 Cam 40B, with curved wall recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 193 mm
96 1.81 B2 Gp 20 .07e A Fabric as no 87 above.
97 1.81 G866 Gp 16 .16e A Fabric as no 10 above.

70 Cam 37A recorded examples: 23, average diameter: 197 mm
98 MID 2071 Gp 20 .56e A Fabric as no 93 above.
99 1.81 C105 Gp 15 .56e A Fabric as no 10 above.
100 CPS 874 Gp 18 .16e A Fabric as no 86 above.

71 Cam 37A/B, with basal chamfer preserved recorded examples: 6, average diameter: 228 mm
101 LWC E127 Gp 18 .24e A Fabric as no 93 above.
102 BUC C1199 Gp 18 .08e A Fabric as no 22 above.
103 BKCV1163 Gp 21 .15e A Fabric as no 93 above.
104 BKC J138 Gp 20 .09e A Fabric as no 10 above.

73 Cam 37A recorded examples: 19, average diameter: 180 mm
105 BKCV17 Gp 14 .07e E Fabric as no 10 above.
106 BKC A110 Gp 17 .06e A Fabric as no 10 above.
107 1.81 G2080 Gp 11 .10e A Fabric as no 10 above.
108 BKC J6 Gp 20 .13e A Fabric as no 10 above. The exterior is heavily smoke-blackened and fabric is now patchy green in colour.
109 BKCV12 Gp 14 .09e A Fabric as no 10 above.

74 Cam 37A? recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 220 mm
110 BUC C1284 Gp 18 .07e A Very hard grey fabric with polished surface and dark grey colour-coating.

79 Cam 305B, plain recorded examples: 11, average diameter: 218 mm
111 LWC B628 Gp 19 .51e A Fabric as no 93 above.
112 BKC N317 Gp 17 .22e A

White fabric with grey (not burnished), smoke-blackened exterior.

80 Cam 305B, with incised decoration on the flange recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 195 mm
116 BKC A56 Gp 20 .08e L Slightly micaceous GX-like fabric with dark grey/black colour-coating or burnishing.
117 BKC N35 Gp 17 .10e L Fabric as no 116 above.
118 LWC J105 Gp 20 .08e L Fabric as no 22 above.
119 LWC R7 Gp 20 .08e L Slightly micaceous, GX-like fabric with black colour-coating.

81 Cam 305A, with scribed lattice decoration on the flange recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 220 mm
120 LWC R49 Gp 20 .07e E Fabric as no 119 above.

83 Cam 316 recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 140 mm
121 236.84 15 Gp 17 .12e A Fabric as no 15 above.

85 Cam 408 recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 95 mm
122 LWC B316 Gp 1 .54e A Graffito no 30. Fabric as no 15 above.
123 BKC B42 Gp 3 .15e A Fine, slightly micaceous, GX-like fabric with dark grey/black colour-coating or burnishing.

86 Cam 406 recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 130 mm
124 1.81 G497 Gp 20 .18e A Slightly micaceous, GX-like fabric with dark grey/black colour-coating or burnishing.

— Bead-rimmed jar
125 1.81 G3677 Gp 11 .05e A Fabric as no 116 above.

— Unidentifiable bases of beakers

— Unidentifiable body sherd
130 BKC E15 Gp 20 .

88 Jar with short concave neck recorded examples: 26, average diameter: 150 mm
137 1.81 G694 Gp 16 .06e X Dark grey, GX-like fabric with dark colour-coating and no burnishing.
139 BKC A75 Gp 20 .08e A Fabric as no 110 above.

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Silvery micaceous grey wares (WA)
Chapter 6: coarse wares

Fig 6.85 Silvery micaceous grey wares (WA): nos 34-67. 1:4. [Pages 419-20]
Silvery micaceous grey wares (WA)

Fig 6.86  Silvery micaceous grey wares (WA): nos 68-100. 1:4. [Pages 420-21]
Fig 6.87 Silvery micaceous grey wares (WA): nos 101-130. 1:4. [Page 421]
Silvery micaceous grey wares (WA)

Fig 6.88 Silvery micaceous grey wares (WA): nos 137-159. 1:4. [Pages 421 & 426-7]

140 1.81 W67 Gp 15 .13e A
White/grey fabric with micaceous surface and highly polished, black burnishing.
— Jar with indentations on shoulder
141 40.86 2073 Gp 20 .20e A
Slightly micaceous, GX-like fabric with dark grey/black colour-coating or burnishing.
95 Flaring-rimmed jars
recorded examples: 41, average diameter: 150 mm
142 BKC A10 Gp 20 .32e A
Medium-coarse, grey fabric with black inclusions and finely burnished surface.

143 LWC J476 Gp 20 .07e A
Fine, white micaceous fabric with silver-grey colour-coating and finely burnished surface.
91 Jars with hooked rim and short or non-existent neck (GX 156)
recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 155 mm
144 BKC V81 Gp 20 .13e A
Fabric as no 10 above.
92 Cam 280/1
recorded examples: 21, average diameter: 98 mm
145 1.81 D1153 Gp 20 .30e A
Fabric as no 10 above.
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146 MID 3105 Gp 1  .25e A
Slightly coarse grey fabric.

147 CPS 602 Gp 20  .20e A

148 BKC D374 Gp 20  .28e A
Fabric as no 10 above.

149 CPS 559 Gp 18  .65e A
White/grey fabric with smoke-blackened surface.

94 Cam 288 recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 160 mm
150 1.81 B829 Gp 17  .35e A
Grey GX-like fabric.

151 1.81 G2870 Gp 11 .42e A
Grey fabric with black inclusions and dull black slip.

26 Cam 299 recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 170 mm
7 1.81 G948 Gp 16  .45e A
Miccaceous, fine grey fabric with shiny black inclusions.

30 Type 23, but with carination not visible recorded examples: 12, average diameter: 188 mm
8 LWC K525 Gp 20  .09e E
Grey fabric with dull grey slip.

33 Cam 221, wide-mouthed, round-shouldered jar/bowls (GX 31) recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 215 mm
9 1.81 G790 Gp 16  .10e A

54 Various small bowls/cups recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 150 mm
12 BKC J188 Gp 12  .09e B
Fine white fabric with large white inclusions and grey burnished slip — overfried.

56 Drag 30/37-type bowls with upright rim recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 180 mm
13 1.81 M116 Gp 20  .07e C
Grey fabric with some black and white inclusions and thick, dark black glossy slip.

60 Plain-rimmed, flat-based bowl/dishes, plain (KZ 10-type) recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 183 mm
18 BKC J1 Gp 20  A
Fine white fabric with large white inclusions and grey burnished slip — worn exterior.

66 Type 60, with bead rim recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 150 mm
18 BKC E286 Gp 17  .15e A
Grey fabric with some black and white inclusions and thick dark grey/black slip — overfried/burnt.

66 Type 60, with double bead rim recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 165 mm
22 1.81 H462 Gp 20  .10e A
Fine white fabric with large white inclusions and grey burnished slip.

70 Type 60, with almond rim recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 165 mm
23 X 48 Gp 1  .15e A
Fine white fabric with large white inclusions and grey burnished slip.

94 Cam 288 recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 160 mm
150 1.81 B829 Gp 17  .35e A
Grey GX-like fabric.

151 1.81 G2870 Gp 11 .42e A
Grey fabric with black inclusions and dull black slip.

152 1.81 G4031 Gp 10 .42e A
Fine, white micaceous fabric with silver-grey colour-coating and burnished, partially smoke-blackened surface.

153 40.86 1605 Gp 17  1.00e A
Cam 397/398.

54 Various small bowls/cups recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 150 mm
12 BKC J188 Gp 12  .09e B
Fine white fabric with large white inclusions and grey burnished slip — overfried.

13 1.81 M116 Gp 20  .07e C
Grey fabric with some black and white inclusions and thick, dark black glossy slip.

60 Plain-rimmed, flat-based bowl/dishes, plain (KZ 10-type) recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 183 mm
18 BKC J1 Gp 20  A
Fine white fabric with large white inclusions and grey burnished slip — worn exterior.

66 Type 60, with bead rim recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 150 mm
18 BKC E286 Gp 17  .15e A
Grey fabric with some black and white inclusions and thick dark grey/black slip — overfried/burnt.

66 Type 60, with double bead rim recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 165 mm
22 1.81 H462 Gp 20  .10e A
Fine white fabric with large white inclusions and grey burnished slip.

70 Type 60, with almond rim recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 165 mm
23 X 48 Gp 1  .15e A
Fine white fabric with large white inclusions and grey burnished slip.
Grey slipped wares (WB)
Chapter 6: coarse wares

73 Type 60, with hooked/almond rim
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 220 mm
24 ESS 1 Gp 20 .08e A
Fine white fabric with no obvious inclusions and grey burnished slip.

74 Type 60, with other variations of almond rims
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 220 mm
25 LWC R116 Gp 18 .07e A
Fine white fabric with no obvious inclusions and thick dark black glossy slip.

75 Flanged bowls, plain
recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 207 mm
26 BKCA10 Gp 20 .09e A
Grey fabric with some black and white inclusions and thick dark grey/black slip — ?overfired/burnt.

83 Form uncertain
recorded examples: 2
27 GBS A2390 Gp 4 A
Fine white fabric with no obvious inclusions and pale grey (not burnished) slip.

— Indistinguishable rims
recorded examples: 20, average diameter: 160 mm
28 CPS 154 Gp 20 .10e B
Cam 392. Coarse grey GX-like fabric with thick black slip.

— Indistinguishable bases
recorded examples: 34
29 LWC R66 Gp 18 A
Fine white fabric with no obvious inclusions and pale grey (not burnished) slip.
30 BKCA V743 Gp 14 A
Fine white fabric with no obvious inclusions and grey burnished slip — worn.

88 Jars with short concave neck (GX 151)
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 210 mm
31 BKC V932 Gp 14 A
Fine white fabric with no obvious inclusions and grey burnished slip.
32 1.81 G585 Gp 16 A
Slightly micaceous, fine white/grey fabric with very burnished steel-grey slip.

89 Jars with hooked rim and short or non-existant neck (GX 156)
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 195 mm
33 BKC K161 Gp 17 .12e A
Slightly micaceous, fine white/grey fabric with very burnished steel-grey slip.
34 BKC V67 Gp 14 .17e A
Fine white fabric with no obvious inclusions and pale grey (not burnished) slip.
35 BKC A31 Gp 20 .05e A
Fine white fabric with no obvious inclusions and grey burnished slip — worn.

92 Narrow-mouthed jars (GX 190-200)
recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 170 mm
36 BKC H162 Gp 20 .16e A
Fine white fabric with no obvious inclusions and grey burnished slip — worn.
37 BKC V743 Gp 14 A
Fine white fabric with no obvious inclusions and grey burnished slip — worn.

95 Flaring-rimmed BB2-type jars, plain or with scribed lines
recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 177 mm
38 LWC J259 Gp 14 .15e A
Fine white fabric with no obvious inclusions and grey burnished slip — worn.
Grey slipped wares (WB)

--- Indistinguishable rims

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Grp</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>BKC N1</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>.15e A</td>
<td>Pearl grey, Brockley Hill-like fabric with slightly burnished slip — very worn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>1.81 G2977</td>
<td>Gp 9</td>
<td>.10e A</td>
<td>Fine white fabric with large white inclusions and grey burnished slip — worn.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

--- Indistinguishable bases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Grp</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>BKC J29</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Slightly micaceous white/gray fabric with black and white inclusions, and grey, GX-like slip.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Miscellaneous grey and pale grey wares (WC)

[Figs 6.91-6.92, CD-ROM Tables 6.19-6.20]

No fabric description is available for this category.

Note

The catalogue has been revised and is not in strict numerical order. The figures are in numerical order.

Catalogue

Additional encoded details

Decoration codes: as for Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares (GX) on p 379.

--- Indistinguishable body sherds

recorded examples: 139

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Gp</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>GBS A818</td>
<td>Gp 9</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Red/brown fabric with black burnished colour-coat (like UX).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

--- Indistinguishable bases

recorded examples: 37

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Gp</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ESS 1</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>GX-like fabric with burnished surface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.81 G2063</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Thin, fine, UR-like, dark grey fabric with no obvious inclusions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10 Terra nigra-type curved-walled dishes, with plain rim

recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 110 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Gp</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>BKC J27</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>.12e A</td>
<td>Fine grained, GX-like, pale grey fabric with sparse white and black inclusions, and grey slightly burnished finish.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

21 Type 20, but with scribed lattice decoration at shoulder

recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 130 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Gp</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.81 B1053</td>
<td>Gp 8</td>
<td>.16e E</td>
<td>Pale silver-grey fabric with burnished surface (GB/KX-like).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25 Type 24, but with rounded carination

recorded examples: 7, average diameter: 170 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Gp</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.81 D1218</td>
<td>Gp 15</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Moderately coarse, dark grey fabric with black burnished surface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26 Type 23, but with one narrow groove at rounded carination

recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 225 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Gp</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>LWC C142</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>.17e A</td>
<td>GX-like fabric with burnished surface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

30 Types 20-23, but with carination not visible

recorded examples: 20, average diameter: 115 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Gp</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

33 Cam 221, wide-mouthed, round-shouldered jar/bowls (GX 31)

recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 227 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Gp</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

34 Grooved-rimmed bowls, Cam 243-245-type (GX Types 50-55)

recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 183 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Gp</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

37 Miscellaneous carinated/wide-mouthed deep bowls

recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 160 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Gp</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

49 Other or indistinguishable everted-rimmed beakers, with round shoulders

recorded examples: 6, average diameter: 82 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Gp</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

54 Various small bowls/cups

recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 170 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Gp</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>1.81 G1361</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>.03e A</td>
<td>Thin, fine, UR-like, dark grey fabric with no obvious inclusions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

57 Type 56, with variant rim

recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 110 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Gp</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

60 Plain-rimmed, flat-based bowl/dishes, plain (KZ 10-type)

recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 217 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Gp</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>MID 3375</td>
<td>Gp 8</td>
<td>.05e A</td>
<td>GX-like fabric with little or no burnishing — ?worn.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

70 Type 60, with almond rim

recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 145 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Gp</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

74 Type 60, with other variations of almond rims

recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 124 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Gp</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>GBS A2246</td>
<td>Gp 17</td>
<td>.20e A</td>
<td>GX-like fabric with burnished surface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 6: coarse wares

Flanged bowls, plain
- Recorded examples: 6, average diameter: 130 mm
  - CPS 420 Gp 20 .15e A
    - Moderately coarse, dark grey fabric with black burnished surface.

Type 79, with low flange (Drag 38)
- Recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 170 mm
  - LWC M109 Gp 9 .14e A
    - Very hard, fine fabric with brilliant burnish and conchoidal fractures.
  - GBS A1853 Gp 1 B
    - Pale silver-grey fabric with burnished surface (GB/KK-like).

‘Rhenish’-type beaker (see WA)
- Recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 123 mm
  - 1.81 G2370 Gp 9 .25e A
    - Pale silver-grey fabric with burnished surface (GB/KK-like).
  - 1.81 A477 Gp 14 .20e A
    - Very hard, fine fabric with brilliant burnish and conchoidal fractures.

Short-rimmed BB2-type beaker/jars
- Recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 84 mm
  - BKC D399 Gp 20 .11e A
    - Pale silver-grey fabric with burnished surface (GB/KK-like).
  - BKC D253 Gp 20 .12e A
    - Pale silver-grey fabric with burnished surface (GB/KK-like).
  - BKC A43 Gp 20 .18e A
    - Pale silver-grey fabric with burnished surface (GB/KK-like).

Indistinguishable rims
- CPS 613 Gp 20 .14e A
  - Moderately coarse, dark grey fabric with black burnished surface and one, very large, quartz depression.

Indistinguishable body sherd
- BKC V48 Gp 14 E
  - Pale silver-grey fabric with burnished surface (GB/KK-like).

Indistinguishable bases
- GBS A1004 Gp 9 A
  - Thin, fine, UR-like, dark grey fabric with no obvious inclusions.
- 1.81 D1599 Gp 20 B
  - Very fine grey fabric with some white inclusions and a highly burnished silvery grey exterior.

Indistinguishable rims
- 1.81 A703 Gp 3 .00e A
  - Very granular fabric with many quartz inclusions and very vesicular surface.
- LWC K210 Gp 18 .20e A
  - GX-like fabric with burnished surface.
- LWC M126 Gp 9 .11e A
  - Pale, very granular fabric with large grey inclusions (?quartz) and a smoked grey surface.
- 1.81 G3157 Gp 10 .20e A
  - Pale silver-grey fabric with burnished surface (GB/KK-like).
- 1.81 G2344 Gp 10 .36e A
  - GX-like fabric with burnished surface.
- 1.81 G1957 Gp 16 .20e A
  - Pale silver-grey fabric with burnished surface (GB/KK-like).
- BKC V1058 Gp 14 .31e A
  - Fine grained, GX-like, pale grey fabric with sparse white and black inclusions, and grey slightly burnished finish — burnt.

Indistinguishable rims
- CPS 723 Gp 18 .16e A
  - GX-like fabric with burnished surface.
- BKC N11 Gp 20 .25e A
  - Fine grained, GX-like, pale grey fabric with sparse white and black inclusions and grey slightly burnished finish.

Indistinguishable bases
- BKC V103 Gp 1 H
  - Carn 98/99. Fine, very white fabric with some black inclusions and smoked grey surface.
- CPS 593 Gp 20 A
  - GX-like fabric with burnished surface.
- LWC L445 Gp 20 A
  - Fine grained, GX-like, pale grey fabric with sparse white and black inclusions and grey, smoke-blackened, slightly burnished finish.

Flagons
- Recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 92 mm
  - BKC G328 Gp 14 .20e A
    - Pale, GX-like fabric with burnished surface.
  - 1.81 B98 Gp 20 .06e A
    - Very granular fabric with many quartz inclusions and very vesicular surface — burnt.
  - BKC E367 Gp 20 .24e A
    - Pale silver-grey fabric with smoke-blackened, burnished surface (GB/KK-like).

Lids
- Recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 107 mm
  - 1.81 J8 Gp 20 .20e A
    - Thin, fine, UR-like, dark grey fabric with no obvious inclusions.
  - BKC V366 Gp 14 .10e A
    - Moderately coarse, dark grey fabric with black burnished surface.

431
Miscellaneous grey and pale grey wares (WC)

Fig 6.91 Miscellaneous grey and pale grey wares (WC): nos 1-32. 1:4. [Pages 430-31]
Chapter 6: coarse wares

Fig 6.92 Miscellaneous grey and pale grey wares (WC): nos 33-68, 1:4. [Pages 430, 431 & 434]
Miscellaneous grey and pale grey wares (WC)

Other forms
recorded examples: 7, average diameter: 168 mm
64 1.81 C76 Gp 17 .20e A
GX-like fabric with dark burnished surface.
65 ESS 52 Gp 20 .12e A
66 BKCN16 Gp 20 .08e C
GX-like fabric with burnished surface.
67 BKCN614 Gp 20 A
Red/brown fabric with black burnished colour-coat (like UX).
68 40.86 2029 Gp 17 A

Fine grey wares (Colchester, London-type and north Kent wares) (GP)
[Fig 6.93-6.94, CD-ROM Tables 6.21-6.22]

This category comprises fine grey wares in a limited range of forms which are probably from a number of sources: Colchester and perhaps elsewhere in East Anglia, London and north Kent.

Fabric description
Fine, sandy, grey ware, with few visible inclusions, although there may be some black and white specks, some white mica, and occasional grey and colourless quartz. All vessels are highly burnished.

Dating
The earliest occurrence of this ware is in contexts of PEG 5 (up to AD 90), and the largest amounts are found in PEG 7 (up to AD 110). It is uncertain for how long after the Trajanic period these wares were produced.

Catalogue
Additional encoded details
Several of these may be recorded at once, as for example rouletting with concentric semi-circles and vertical incised lines is to be recorded as ‘FGI’.

Decoration codes:
A decoration not visible
B barbotine dots arranged in broad vertical bands
C barbotine dots arranged in diamond patterns
D other arrangements of barbotine dots
E barbotine dots, but pattern not distinguishable
F rouletting
G groups of incised compass-drawn concentric semi-circles
H single or double incised compass-drawn semi-circles
I groups of incised vertical lines
J groups of incised diagonal lines
K groups of incised wavy lines
L groups of incised lines, in lattice pattern
M a horizontal row of incised crescents
N horizontal rows of small incised dots
O diagonal rows of small incised dots (may be in-filling of triangular & pointed motifs
P circular stamps, with a single ring
Q circular stamps, with a double or triple ring
R rosette stamps
S block stamps
T rocker-tool decoration
U band of vertical scribed lines
V lattice pattern of scribed lines
W wavy scribed lines
X micaceous fabric
Y with ‘sandwich’ fabric
Z other decoration

— Miscellaneous
1 BUC B674 Gp 18 Z
2 236.84 26 Gp 17 Z
3 LWC J648 Gp 14
Fine dark grey fabric with no obvious inclusions; streaky burnished slip.
11 Cam 123, with straight flaring everted rim, a large cordon at join of the neck and shoulder, and patterned barbotine dot decoration
recorded examples: 30, average diameter: 93 mm
4 BKC T30 Gp 14 .25e B
Fine, very dark fabric with red margins; very dark grey/black glossy slip.
5 236.84 44 Gp 17 .15e B
Fabric as no 4 above.
6 BKC J206 Gp 17 .10e B
Fabric as no 4 above.
7 BKC V151 Gp 14 .62e B
Fabric as no 3 above.
8 BKC J81 Gp 17 .25e B
9 BKC V743 Gp 14 .29e B
Fabric as no 4 above.
12 Cam 123
recorded examples: 20, average diameter: 101 mm
10 BKC V134 Gp 1 V
Fabric as no 4 above.
14 Cam 123, with curving rim and neck
recorded examples: 29, average diameter: 84 mm
11 BUC C1291 Gp 20 EZ
Fabric as no 3 above.
12 BKC V1124 Gp 8 .30e B
Fabric as no 3 above.
13 BKC J234 Gp 20B Dark grey fabric with pale margins; pale grey dull slip.
14 GBS B36 Gp 13 1.00e B
Fabric as no 3 above.
15 GBS B190 Gp 13 .49e B
Fabric as no 4 above.
16 LWC K246 Gp 20 .15e E
Fabric as no 3 above.

— Miscellaneous
17 1.81 B405 Gp 12 .38e A
Fine, dark grey fabric with red margins; very dark grey/black glossy slip.
20 Cam 122, with short everted rim, straight shoulder, and patterned barbotine dot decoration
recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 85 mm
18 1.81 B478 Gp 12 .25e B
Fabric as no 17 above.
19 BKC J183 Gp 17 .15e E
Fabric as no 13 above.
20 BKC J439 Gp 9 .27e B

21 Cam 122
recorded examples: 15, average diameter: 90 mm
21 LWC M112 Gp 9 .35e C
Fabric as no 13 above.
22 1.81 G1892 Gp 16 .20e A
Fabric as no 4 above.
23 BKC J342 Gp 1 .10e E
24 GBS B190 Gp 13 .15e E
25 1.81 D1836 Gp 15 .21e A
Fabric as no 4 above.
26 BKC K206 Gp 17 .40e B
Soft dark brown/red fabric with some inclusions; black burnished surface — rather worn.
Chapter 6: Coarse Wares

Fig. 6.93 Fine grey wares (Colchester, London-type and north Kent wares) (GP): nos 1-40. 1:4. [Pages 434 & 436-7]
Fine grey wares (Colchester, London-type and north Kent wares) (GP)

- Miscellaneous
  27 LWC J1008  Gp 10  .10e  D
  Fabric as no 13 above.
  28 1.81 G1542  Gp 16  .10e  E
  Fabric as no 3 above.

23 Cam 122  recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 60 mm
  29 1.81 B793  Gp 10  .10e  A
  Fine grey fabric with silver-grey coating.
  30 BKC K638  Gp 8  .26e  B
  Fabric as no 3 above.

Fig 6.94  Fine grey wares (Colchester, London-type and north Kent wares) (GP): nos 41-71. 1:4. [Page 437]
### Chapter 6: Coarse Wares

#### Miscellaneous

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>G9</th>
<th>Gp</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Diameter (mm)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>1.81 C153</td>
<td>Gp 10</td>
<td>Fabric as no 3 above.</td>
<td>55e B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>236.84 44</td>
<td>Gp 17</td>
<td>Fabric as no 3 above.</td>
<td>Slip very streaky.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>1.81 G2519</td>
<td>Gp 10</td>
<td>Fabric as no 4 above.</td>
<td>.06e E</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>BKc K615</td>
<td>Gp 5</td>
<td>Fabric as no 13 above.</td>
<td>Very worn.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>GBS A1450</td>
<td>Gp 13</td>
<td>Red/brown fabric; dense black burnished surface.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>BKc T371</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>Fabric as no 3 above. With firing line.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>GBS B190</td>
<td>Gp 13</td>
<td>Fabric as no 13 above. ?Worn.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>BKc J175</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>Fabric as no 4 above.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>BKc V160</td>
<td>Gp 17</td>
<td>Fabric as no 3 above. With firing line.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>BKc N418</td>
<td>Gp 12</td>
<td>Fabric as no 13 above.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

35 Beaker with short everted rim and cylindrical body

- Recorded examples: 6, average diameter: 84 mm
  - GBS A716 Gp 13 .13e Fabric as no 4 above.
  - 1.81 B860 Gp 10 .35e Fabric as no 4 above.
  - LWC B451 Gp 21 .25e Fabric as no 13 above.
  - LWC J785 Gp 14 1.00e Fabric as no 3 above.
  - 1.81 G3455 Gp 16 .70e Cam 126 (see p 473). Fabric as no 3 above.

37 Cam 330

- Recorded examples: 20, average diameter: 166 mm
  - 1.81 B998 Gp 10 .41e FGI Grey, moderately coarse fabric with red margins and small white inclusions. Dense black surface.
  - LWC J1040 Gp 10 .06e FGI Fabric as no 47 above.
  - BKc T91 Gp 5 .11e FGI Fabric as no 47 above.
  - BKc V938 Gp 14 .10e FI Fabric as no 47 above.
  - BKc J384 Gp 9 .07e GT Fabric as no 47 above.

38 Cam 330

- Recorded examples: 7, average diameter: 159 mm
  - LWC B545 Gp 7 1.00e GI Grey fabric with dark grey fabric with dark burnished surface.
  - 1.81 G1169 Gp 16 .09e QO Soft, dark brown/red fabric with some white inclusions. UX-like with dense black surface.
  - LWC B545 Gp 7 .05e FG Fabric as no 47 above.
  - 1.81 C174 Gp 17 .10e FI Fabric as no 47 above.

39 Cam 65/329

- Recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 140 mm
  - 1.81 K157 Gp 9 .10e GI Grey fabric with grey burnished surface.

#### Miscellaneous

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>G9</th>
<th>Gp</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Diameter (mm)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>1.81 A284</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>Fabric as no 47 above.</td>
<td>.12a F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### East Anglian Stamp-decorated and Similar 'London-type' Wares (GQ)

The Stamp-decorated vessel-types in this category were first brought together as a coherent group by Rodwell (1978). Our grouping also includes undecorated and 'London-type' vessels (which have groups of incised lines and incised, compass-drawn semi-circles) in the same or similar (fine, sandy grey or dark grey) fabrics as the stamp-decorated wares, which are thereby distinguished from the typical black-surfaced London ware fabric.

Possible sources of these vessels are kilns in northern Suffolk, in northern Essex, in western Essex/east London, at Highgate Wood in London, at Upchurch in Kent, at Ardleigh near Colchester, and possibly at Colchester itself:

1) West Stow (Suffolk): see West 1990.
2) Wattisfield (Suffolk): this pottery produced pedestal beakers with stamped decoration (Rodwell 1978, 248-9).
3) Needham (Suffolk): see Frere & Clarke 1945, 211, nos 36, 62 & 63. These vessels were found in pits not far from the kilns at 'Dean's Pit', Needham, but it is not suggested that they were necessarily made in the nearby kilns.
4) Other sources. Rodwell's 'London-Essex wares' and 'North Essex wares' (1978, 234-48) are possibly products of the Much Hadham kilns (Going in prep); they are certainly very common at nearby Baldock (Rigby 1986). There seems also to have been limited production at Highgate (Rodwell's 'London-Highgate wares') and at Upchurch (Monaghan 1987, 129-30, type 4H2.4).
5-6) Other possible sources are Ardleigh, near Colchester and Colchester itself. At Ardleigh, limited excavation by Erith in 1956 apparently produced 'small quantities of
'London ware' (Cam forms 329 & 330, Hull 1963, 187; Swan 1984, 268). More recent work on material from excavations in 1979-80 by the Central Excavation Unit has not succeeded in confirming that London-type wares were actually being made at the site (pers comm C J Going, 1990). In general, production at Ardleigh seems to have been Flavian to early Antonine in date, its types generally resembling those being made contemporaneously at Colchester.

There is no evidence for production at Colchester, but only the kiln at Middleborough, represented by a small range of pottery, is known for the late 1st to late 2nd century, when most of these stamp-decorated wares were probably produced.

**Fabric**

All of the types represented in this category have fine, sandy fabrics ranging in colour from pale to dark grey. There are few visible inclusions other than sand. All of the illustrated pieces are individually described. Many pieces in this category have a very smooth, almost soapy surface, which contrasts with the slightly drier, grittier feel of the vessels in the category of fine grey wares imitating samian and *terra nigra* forms (GR).

**Dating**

The earliest occurrences of these wares are in groups of PEGs 7 and 8 (up to AD 110 and 125). Even if production continued until the middle of the 2nd century, some 91.4% by weight and 91.9% by EVEs of the pottery in the category have a very smooth, almost soapy surface, which contrasts with the slightly drier, grittier feel of the vessels in the category of fine grey wares imitating samian and *terra nigra* forms (GR).

**Catalogue**

Additional encoded details: see Fine grey wares (GP) on p 434.

---

**Miscellaneous**

| 1  | GBS A899 | Gp 13 | .09e | Soft red fabric with grey margins and grey slightly burnished coating. |
| 2  | BKC V603 | Gp 14 | Fine pale grey fabric with dark grey/black burnishing (UR-like) and no obvious inclusions. |

---

**30 Cam 320**

recorded examples: 10, average diameter: 132 mm

| 3  | LWC B452 | Gp 7 | .11e | Fabric as no 2 above. With incised vertically oriented wavy line. |
| 5  | BKC E1278 | Gp 20 | .05e | Hard pale grey fabric with hard, polished grey/black surface. With 'feather-shaped' incised decoration. |
| 6  | 1.81 B1190 | Gp 8 | J | Fabric as no 4 above. With complex incised rouletting in oval shapes on wall, and simple rouletting under carination. |
| 7  | LWC B477 | Gp 16 | U | Fabric as no 2 above. With two groups of six or seven incised lines in a zigzag pattern. |
| 8  | LWC C254 | Gp 17 | .20e | Fabric as no 4 above. With a pattern of single ring-stamps (not paralleled in Rodwell 1978). |
| 9  | 1.81 B2169 | Gp 15 | .60e | Fabric as no 4 above. With stencilled barbotine dots. |
| 10 | 1.81 G4311 | Gp 9 |  | Fabric as no 2 above. Drag form 30-type base with the lower tips of 'feather-shaped' incised decoration. |

---

**31 Cam 320**, with grooves just above carination

recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 127 mm

| 11 | BKC T1 | Gp 20 | .05e | Soft, slightly burnished, red fabric with grey margins and grey coating. Very brittle — ?burnt. With latice formed by groups of four or five incised lines. |
| 13 | BKC J115 | Gp 17 | .35e | Fabric as no 11 above. With groups of connecting incised lines. |

---

**32 Cam 320**, with flaring rim

recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 100 mm

| 16 | LWC K225 | Gp 20 | .15e | Fabric as no 4 above. |

---

**33 Cam 329**

recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 123 mm

| 18 | BKC M10 | Gp 20 | .06e | Fabric as no 14 above. Cf Rodwell 1978, group 4A, no 67, ?R2.3/2.5. |

---

**35 Cam 320**

recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 123 mm

| 20 | BKC V291 | Gp 14 | PIZ | Fabric as no 14 above. Linked single ring-stamps; cf West 1952, fig 10, no 1c & Rodwell 1978, no 85. |
| 25 | BUC C1381 | Gp 18 | T | Fabric as no 14 above. Thumb-shaped incised decoration (?rockertool). Decorative style similar to Rigby 1986, fig 102, no 18 (dated late 1st to early 2nd century). |
| 26 | 1.81 E811 | Gp 21 | T | Fabric as no 25 above. |
| 27 | 1.81 E894 | Gp 10 | T | Fabric as no 2 above. Worn holes in base similar to those of MP Type 3B, no 42. |

---

**37 Cam 330**

recorded examples: 21, average diameter: 160 mm

| 28 | BKC J142 | Gp 12 | .06e | Fabric as no 14 above. Cf West 1952, fig 10, no 1a. |
Chapter 6: coarse wares

Fig 6.95 East Anglian stamp-decorated and similar 'London-type' wares (GO): nos 1-33. 1:4. [Pages 438 & 441]
East Anglian stamp-decorated and similar 'London-type' wares (GQ)

Fig 6.96 East Anglian stamp-decorated and similar 'London-type' wares (GQ): nos 34-63. 1:4. [Page 441]
### Chapter 6: coarse wares

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Gp</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>COC 21</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>151 mm</td>
<td>Fabric as no 4 above. Abraded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>1.81 G1240</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>.07e IOZ</td>
<td>Fabric as no 4 above.</td>
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<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>1.81 G1543</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>.07e T</td>
<td>Fabric as no 4 above. Cf Rigby 1986, fig 102, no 12.</td>
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<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>BKC J183</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>.15e FG</td>
<td>Fabric as no 14 above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>BKC V102</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>.16e K</td>
<td>Fine grey fabric with paler grey surface, no obvious inclusions and burnished finish. Groups of incised lines in a zigzag pattern; cf West 1952, fig 12, no 5b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>BUC C1316</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>.19e</td>
<td>Fabric as no 14 above. A combination of double ring-stamps (Rodwell 1978, ?R2.3) and block stamps not paralleled in Rodwell 1978 or West 1952.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>BKC J186</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>.07e QT</td>
<td>Fabric as no 14 above. Cf Rodwell 1978, no 49; R2.1; B18. Also going 1987, 18 &amp; fig 3, no 23.3/1 — mid to late Flavian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>CPS 917</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>.11e K</td>
<td>Fabric as no 11 above. Similar to GQ Type 31, no 13.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>BKC J40</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>.04e U</td>
<td>Fabric as no 14 above.</td>
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<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>1.81 G1830</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>.10e J</td>
<td>Fabric as no 14 above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>GBS B190</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>.15e</td>
<td>Fabric as no 14 above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>LWC A256</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>.05e</td>
<td>Fabric as no 11 above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>BKC G331</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>.05e G</td>
<td>Fabric as no 14 above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>BKC J236</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>.10e F</td>
<td>Fabric as no 14 above.</td>
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</table>

#### Fine grey wares imitating samian and terra nigra forms (GR)

[Figs 6.97-6.98, CD-ROM Tables 6.25-6.26]

The category is composed of fine grey bowls imitating samian forms 30 and 37 (Types 30-39), forms 29 and 27 and other campanulate types (Types 40-47), and Cam 58-60 (Types 71-75).

**Fabric**

These are finer versions of the fabrics represented in the locally-produced grey wares (GX). Few inclusions are visible, and many examples are burnished. A few pieces have a reddish fabric, or reddish margins, with a grey surface, and others have a darker, black surface; the same variations occur in GX. The fabrics tend to be slightly grittier than the smooth, almost soapy wares classified in East Anglian stamp-decorated and similar London-type wares (GQ).

**Dating**

Tables 6.25 and 6.26 (on CD-ROM) suggest that most of the forms imitating samian forms 30, 37, 29 and 27 (Types 30-47) are contemporary with the London-type wares presented in fine grey wares (GP) and GQ; in other words, 11.8% (by weight) and 14.4% (by EVEs) of these types were recorded in contexts dated to PEG 8 (up to AD 125) or earlier. Only one piece, GR Type 32, no 9, was recorded in a pre-Boudican context; the rest are Flavian-Trajanic, or, most probably, residual.
More than 50% of the Cam 58-60 imitations (Types 71-75) are from PEG 8 (up to AD 125) or earlier, and more than 40% are from pre-Boudican contexts.

Catalogue

Additional encoded details: see Fine grey wares (GP) on p 434.

30 Cam 320
recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 120 mm
1 BKCE1067 Gp17
Grey Colchester-type fabric. Rather worn.
2 1.81C494 Gp15
3 BKCV71 Gp20
— Miscellaneous bowls
4 BKCV1161 Gp8
Fabric as no 3 above. Very abraded.
5 BKCV239 Gp20
Fabric as no 3 above. Very abraded.
6 BKCV289 Gp12
7 LWCB337 Gp16
Fine, pale grey, Colchester-type fabric with some mica. Slightly abraded.
8 GBSA240 Gp9
Fabric as no 7 above. Slightly abraded.

37 Cam 330
recorded examples: 10, average diameter: 149 mm
14 236.8415 Gp17
Fabric as no 3 above.
15 1.81D784 Gp15
Fairly coarse grey Colchester-type fabric with no obvious mica.

38 Cam 330
recorded examples: 11, average diameter: 152 mm
16 BKC V1185 Gp8
Dull grey, fine GX-like fabric with red margins. Very burnt.
17 BKC J23 Gp20
Fabric as no 3 above.
18 BKC V938 Gp14
Fabric as no 7 above. Slightly abraded.
19 BKC V933 Gp14

Fig 6.97 Fine grey wares imitating samian and terra nigra forms (GR): nos 1-21. 1:4. [Pages 442-3]
Chapter 6: coarse wares

39 Cam 330
recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 115 mm
20 1.81 G75   Gp 16  .07e  W  
21 1.81 G1584 Gp 16  .16e  V  
   Rough, Colchester-type fabric. Rather thin.

40 Cam 68/329
recorded examples: 27, average diameter: 164 mm
22 1.81 B1027 Gp 15  .20e  J  
   Fabric as no 7 above. Slightly abraded — heavily burnt.
23 BKC J42   Gp 20  .09e  F  
   Fabric as no 3 above.

Fig 6.98 Fine grey wares imitating samian and terra nigra forms (GR): nos 22-51. 1:4. [Pages 443-4]

24 1.81 G4256 Gp 9  .08e  U  
   Fabric as no 3 above.
25 LWC K491 Gp 20  .10e  X  
   Fabric as no 7 above. Slightly abraded.
26 BKC V81 Gp 20  .10e  
   Fabric as no 3 above.
27 BKC V746 Gp 21  .06e  J  
   Fabric as no 3 above.
28 LWC B567 Gp 7  .19e  F  
   Fabric as no 7 above. Slightly abraded.
29 1.81 G567 Gp 20  .10e  K  
   Fabric as no 7 above. Slightly abraded.
30 1.81 B1047 Gp 10  .13e  K  
   Fabric as no 7 above. Slightly abraded.
Fine grey wares imitating samian and terra nigra forms (GR)

— Miscellaneous bowls

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Fabric</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>BKC V938</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>Fabric as no 7 above. Slightly abraded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>BKC V50</td>
<td>Gp 15</td>
<td>Fabric as no 2 above. Rather worn.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>BKC K58</td>
<td>Gp 5</td>
<td>Fabric as no 3 above.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

34 BKCV938 Gp 14 .09e Fabric as no 7 above. Slightly abraded.

35 BUC B752 Gp 15 .10e Fabric as no 3 above.

36 BKC K588 Gp 15 .08e Fabric as no 3 above.

47 Cam 333 recorded examples: 7, average diameter: 132 mm

48 GBS A1546 Gp 4 .26e Pale grey fabric. This pot contains a quantity of blue pigment used for painting wall plaster.

39 1.81 C84 Gp 15 .15e Fabric as no 40 above.


41 1.81 E1024 Gp 4 .02e Fabric as no 36 above.

42 1.81 E1907 Gp 0 .10e Cam 58. Dense black micaceous fabric with very dense black burnishing. As this is from a pre-Roman context, it has been omitted from Tables 6.25 and 6.26 on CD-ROM.


44 GBS A1117 Gp 4 .06e Fabric as no 38 above. ?Worn. |

Romano-Saxon grey ware and types in similar fabric (UX)

[Fins 6.99-6.100, CD-ROM Tables 6.27-6.28]

This section appears to consist of Romano-Saxon types (cf Roberts 1982) and a broad range of other types presumably associated with the Romano-Saxon ware because of similarities in fabric. Whether such similarities are of any significance may be doubted, for the other types include vessels which occur as early as the pre-Boudican period.

The Romano-Saxon types (10, 14, 16, 18-9 and 31) are generally known only from deposits of PEG 17 (up to AD 400) or later. The exceptions appear in Type 19 which might include mis-classified vessels.

Catalogue

Additional encoded details

1) Fabric:

A fine, red/grey fabric with black, very burnished, exterior surface, and with a thick black slip and some mica. The interior is matt grey in colour.

B dark grey fabric with dense black slip and highly burnished surface.

X other fabric. Description given in comments for each vessel.

2), 3) & 4) Decoration codes:

A bosses
B dimples
C diagonal grooves
D rouletting
E stamped decoration
F vertical rows of incised dots
G graffiti
H vertical barbotine ribs

10 Cam 338 recorded examples: 10, average diameter: 123

1 LWC B131 Gp 20 .16e ABC Worn.
2 CPS 538 Gp 20 .12e AAB
3 BKC A12 Gp 20 .12e AAB Worn.
4 CPS 617 Gp 20 .20e AB
5 CPS 589 Gp 20 .10e ABC
6 BKC E281 Gp 17 .20e ABC
7 BKC A31 Gp 20 .04e AC

14 Cam 338 recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 140

9 CPS 543 Gp 20 .20e AABC

16 Cam 338 recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 148

10 BKC N130 Gp 20 .05e AA Dull coat.
12 X 374 Gp 1 .10e ABC Worn.

18 Cam 338 recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 85

13 1.81 J97 Gp 20 .20e ABC
14 BKC D246 Gp 20 .10e AC

19 Cam 338 recorded examples: 8, average diameter: 146

15 CPS 543 Gp 20 .10e A
16 1.81 D1454 Gp 15 .10e BBC Very soft — overfired.
17 1.81 G835 Gp 20 .05e B
18 BKC A31 Gp 20 .05e B

20 Cam 339 recorded examples: 9, average diameter: 183

19 BKC H255 Gp 12 .13e A
Chapter 6: coarse wares

Fig 6.99 Romano-Saxon grey ware and types in similar fabric (UX): nos 1-32. 1:4. [Pages 444 & 446]
Romano-Saxon grey ware and types in similar fabric (UX)

Fig 6.100 Romano-Saxon grey ware and types in similar fabric (UX): nos 33-57. 1:4. [Pages 446-7]

<table>
<thead>
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<td>14</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>1.81 G979</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>No burnishing below shoulder.</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>1.81 W74</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>23</td>
<td>1.81 D1454</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>BKC A31</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>GX-like fabric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>BKC E412</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>?Burnt/overfired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>BKC U1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Cam 126 (see p 473).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>BKC V595</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>28</td>
<td>1.81 B1607</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>A</td>
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— Miscellaneous

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<th>Comment</th>
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<td>33</td>
<td>BKC H78</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>BKC G229</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>BKC N83</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Cam 339?</td>
<td>recorded examples: 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>BKC N84</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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--- Miscellaneous beakers ---

37 1.81 E385 Gp 20 .22e A
38 LWC J378 Gp 14 .20e A
39 LWC H32 Gp 20 .26e B
40 1.81 D784 Gp 15 AD
41 1.81 W3298 Gp 20 AD
42 1.81 D1098 Gp 15 .20e A
43 LWC J617 Gp14 ,20e B
44 1.81 D1098 Gp 15 .15e B

--- Cam 360/363/368 ---

45 1.81 B2342 Gp 8 B
46 CAM 237 Gp 1 A

Overtired.

47 LWC B137 Gp 20 B

--- Miscellaneous ---

48 LWC B623 Gp 21 .32e B
49 LWC J1285 Gp 3 .05e A
50 CPS 847 Gp 18 A
51 1.81 B2342 Gp 8 B
52 1.81 K118 Gp 9 .08e AF
53 BKC E359 Gp 17 .03e B
54 1.81 G1429 Gp 16 .05e AA
55 LWC B232 Gp 16 .59e A
56 BKNC N11 Gp 20 A
57 LWC B577 Gp 4 XH

Brittle fine grey fabric with black glossy slip — different to rest of UX.

Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares (HZ)

[Figs 6.101-6.109, CD-ROM Tables 6.29-6.30]

Large storage jars are common in contexts of 1st- and earlier 2nd-century date, but after PEG 8 (up to AD 125) there was a decline in their use, although their production at Colchester seems to have continued into the 3rd century and perhaps even later. A limited range of other forms is known in heavily-tempered grey ware similar to that used for the large storage jars.

Fabric description

Types 10-20: fabric heavily tempered with grass, straw or other organic material, which has burnt out in the course of firing, leaving an irregular pitted surface.

Types 22-45: these are more heavily-tempered examples of the coarse grey wares (GX), with fewer organic inclusions than in the preceding types. The remaining types are also in this fabric, unless stated otherwise in the catalogue.

Dating/range of forms

By far the most common forms are Cam 270B and Cam 273. At Sheepean, Cam 270B occurred in numbers 'beyond computation' (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 272), but Cam 273 was rare. Both forms were present in PEG 3 and were common until PEGs 7 and 8 (up to AD 110 and 125). It is possible that most of the examples in deposits of later periods are residual, although examples of Cam 273 from Chelmsford are dated to the 2nd and 3rd centuries. Storage jars which are likely to be of 3rd- or 4th-century date are included in Type 23 (Fig 6.104, nos 37-38); they resemble products of the late 3rd- or 4th-century kiln at Moulsam Street, Chelmsford (Going 1987, fig 35, nos 15-16).

Catalogue

Additional encoded details

Decoration codes:

A plain, potential decoration uncertain
B notches at neck/shoulder clearly not present
C notches at neck/shoulder: broad, and horizontally orientated
D notches at neck/shoulder: diagonally or vertically orientated, closely spaced
E notches at neck/shoulder: diagonally or vertically orientated, closely spaced
F incised rings at neck/shoulder
G ring-stamp decoration at shoulder
H herringbone pattern
I scribed/burnished decoration

10 Cam 273, with rounded rims, their tops sometimes flattened recorded examples: 24, average diameter: 370 mm
   1 LWC H78 Gp 20 .19e CD
   2 BKC G354 Gp 14 .15e CE
   3 BKC G335 Gp 20 .10e CE
   4 BKC J392 Gp 20 .40e CE
   Originally hand-finished.
   5 1.81 M66 Gp 20 .08e CE

11 Cam 273, as Type 10 recorded examples: 17, average diameter: 336 mm
   6 BKC D291 Gp 20 .13e CA
   7 CPS 576 Gp 18 .27e EC

14 Cam 273, with almond-shaped rim recorded examples: 73, average diameter: 391 mm
   8 GBSA1754 Gp 9 .13e EE
   9 BKC G345 Gp 4 .14e EA
   Burnt.
   10 BKC J87 Gp 12 .25e CE
   Burnt.
   11 BKC T618 Gp 9 .35e EE
   12 BKC T618 Gp 9 .20e CE
   13 LWC J697 Gp 3 .10e CE

15 Cam 273, as Type 14 but with upright or inward-sloping rim recorded examples: 23, average diameter: 331 mm
   14 BKC J40 Gp 20 .10e CE
   15 BKC N128 Gp 17 .05e CE
   With large inclusions.

16 Miscellaneous recorded examples: 38, average diameter: 290 mm
   16 BKC J362 Gp 17 .10e CE
   Burnt. Cf Cam 270B.
   17 1.81 H13 Gp 20 .18e CB

17 Miscellaneous recorded examples: 125, average diameter: 348 mm
   18 BKC T1 Gp 20 .70e EF
   Burnt. Cam 270B.
   19 LWC B545 Gp 7 .44e Cl
   Cam 273, as Type 15.
   20 BKC J499 Gp 4 .20e EE
   Cam 273, as Type 14.
   21 1.81 M184 Gp 4 .13e CA
   Cam 270B.
   22 BKC J392 Gp 20 .25e EG
   Cam 270B.
   23 LWC C381 Gp 17 .14e EE
   Cam 273, as Type 15. ?Burnt.
   24 X 416 Gp 20 .70e CB
   Cam 270B.
   25 BKC J61 Gp 17 .07e CE
   Cam 273, as Type 15.
Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares (HZ)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record No.</th>
<th>Shape/Type</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Fabric</th>
<th>Decorations</th>
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<td>KBC V492</td>
<td>Gp 5</td>
<td>.22e</td>
<td>EB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

28 Cam 270B.

20 Flat-topped rim
recorded examples: 8, average diameter: 304 mm

27 BKCV938 Gp 14 .23e EA

Cam 270B.

Miscellaneous
recorded examples: 10, average diameter: 307 mm

28 GDC 20 Gp 1 .15e EB
Cam 270B. Very worn.

29 GDC 17 Gp 1 .15e EZ
Cam 271. Very worn.

30 1.81 H33 Gp 20 .10e XB
Coarse grey fabric with white inclusions; burnished surface.

31 SHPN U/S Gp 20 .25e EF
Cam 270B.

32 BKJC263 Gp 9 EF
Worn.

33 1.81 G3000 Gp 20 .07e XB
Coarse brown/red fabric with both large pebble inclusions (burnt?) and smaller white inclusions; wheel turned.

22 Cam 270B
recorded examples: 81, average diameter: 223 mm

34 BKJC471 Gp 20 .43e EE

35 BKJC35 Gp 12 .15e CE

36 BKCE162 Gp 17 .28e CB

23 Narrow mouth
recorded examples: 16, average diameter: 174 mm

37 1.81 G2551 Gp 16 .40e CE
Cf Going 1987, fig 35, nos 15-16.

38 1.81 A192 Gp 17 .50e XZ
As no 37 above. Coarse GX-type fabric.

39 BKCV71 Gp 20 .20e CE

40 1.81 G60 Gp 20 .20e CB

25 Cam 270B
recorded examples: 208, average diameter: 237 mm

41 BKCA119 Gp 21 .13e CE

42 1.81 E1668 Gp 4 .15e KC

43 IRB 5 Gp 20 .100e CE

44 BKCE433 Gp 3 .73e CE

45 1.81 E494 Gp 20 .75e CB

46 1.81 E1597 Gp 4 .04e EA
Burnished.

47 1.81 E1165 Gp 4 .75e KB

48 BKCG180 Gp 5 .08e CB

49 1.81 B1576 Gp 8 .100e CA

50 1.81 G4000 Gp 20 .34e CE

51 CPS 827 Gp 20 .15e KB

52 BKCT377 Gp 1 .05e CE

53 BKCV232 Gp 8 .16e EE

27 Cam 271
recorded examples: 40, average diameter: 173 mm

54 X 165 Gp 1 .07e EB

55 X 222 Gp 20 .35e EB
Fine fabric.

56 BKCT509 Gp 4 .35e CB
Burnt.

57 CPS 915 Gp 18 .35e EA

29 Cam 270B
recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 224 mm

58 1.81 D100 Gp 20 .04e CA
Burnished.

30 Cam 254
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 190 mm

31 Miscellaneous
recorded examples: 10, average diameter: 214 mm

60 BKCE927 Gp 21 .06e EB

61 1.81 G122 Gp 20 .14e KB
Cam 256.

62 BKCV962 Gp 4 .10e CA

33 Miscellaneous jars
recorded examples: 94, average diameter: 173 mm

63 BKCV1162 Gp 14 .16e EA

64 MRC 147 Gp 1 .15e EE

65 BKCV1033 Gp 8 .36e EA

40 Cam 270B, with lid seating
recorded examples: 6, average diameter: 216 mm

69 GBS A318 Gp 13 .50e CH

70 GBS B36 Gp 13 .19e CA

41 Raised ledge at outside of rim
recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 160 mm

71 BKCT200 Gp 20 .20e KB

72 1.81 G4302 Gp 16 .27e XB
Moderately coarse grey fabric with white inclusions; vegetable tempering.

73 BKCT227 Gp 12 .20e XB
Very granular fabric with numerous shiny black inclusions (some fossil material).

43 Other types of lid-seated jars
recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 180 mm

74 LWC B42 Gp 20 .07e XB
Coarse grey fabric with quartz/white inclusions. This may be an import from Germany, but probably not from Mayen (pers comm M Redknap).

75 CPS 514 Gp 20 .09e XB

45 Miscellaneous
recorded examples: 7, average diameter: 164 mm

76 GBS A633 Gp 20 .10e EB

77 GBS A1261 Gp 13 .14e KB

78 BKCE1348 Gp 3 .10e EB

— Decorated sherds from storage jars

79 LWC K505 Gp 10 .85e EB

80 1.81 E1 Gp 20 .85e EB

81 1.81 K448 Gp 9 .85e EB

82 CAM 2 Gp 1 .85e EB

50 Cam 230, wide-mouthed bowls
recorded examples: 6, average diameter: 273 mm

90 BKCV895 Gp 14 .27e EB

52 Cam 230, wide-mouthed bowls
recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 285 mm

91 BKCV91 Gp 14 .09e CB

92 BKCV91 Gp 14 .27e EB
Fig 6.101  Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares (HZ): nos 1-11. 1:6. [Page 447]
Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares (HZ)

Fig 6.102  Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares (HZ): nos 12-21. 1:6. [Page 447]

450
Fig 6.103 Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares (H2); nos 22-33. 1:6. [Pages 447-8]
Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares (HZ)

Fig 6.104 Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares (HZ): nos 34-44. 1:4. [Page 448]
Chapter 6: coarse wares

Fig 6.105 Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares (HZ): nos 45-53. 1:4. [Page 448]
Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares (HZ)

Fig 6.106  Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares (HZ): nos 54-68. 1:4. [Page 448]
### Figure 6.107

Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares (H2): nos 69-82. 1:4. [Page 448]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Catalogue Number</th>
<th>Gp</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type Description</th>
<th>Fabric Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>1.81 G1</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>.10e</td>
<td>EB</td>
<td>Burnt.</td>
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<td>94</td>
<td>BKC V550</td>
<td>Gp 8</td>
<td>.11e</td>
<td>EB</td>
<td>Flat-rimmed dish or bowl</td>
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<td>95</td>
<td>BKC J223</td>
<td>Gp 4</td>
<td>.04e</td>
<td>CB</td>
<td>Bowl with lid seating</td>
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<td>96</td>
<td>BKC J323</td>
<td>Gp 4</td>
<td>.04e</td>
<td>CB</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
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<td>97</td>
<td>BKC V104</td>
<td>Gp 5</td>
<td>.11e</td>
<td>EB</td>
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<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>LWC J938</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>.21e</td>
<td>EB</td>
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<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>1.81 B1664</td>
<td>Gp 8</td>
<td>.26e</td>
<td>EA</td>
<td>Cam 241</td>
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<td>100</td>
<td>GBS A1062</td>
<td>Gp 13</td>
<td>XA</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bases, possibly from beakers</td>
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<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>BKC V1058</td>
<td>Gp 14</td>
<td>.06e</td>
<td>EA</td>
<td>Lids</td>
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<td>102</td>
<td>GBS A1700</td>
<td>Gp 21</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td></td>
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<td>GBS A2505</td>
<td>Gp 20</td>
<td>EA</td>
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<td>104</td>
<td>COC 885</td>
<td>Gp 7</td>
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<td>105</td>
<td>1.81 M281</td>
<td>Gp 10</td>
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<td>EA</td>
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<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>LWC K334</td>
<td>Gp 4</td>
<td>.15e</td>
<td>EA</td>
<td>Burnt.</td>
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<td>107</td>
<td>BKC A110</td>
<td>Gp 17</td>
<td>.13e</td>
<td>CA</td>
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<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>LWC K75</td>
<td>Gp 16</td>
<td>.05e</td>
<td>XA</td>
<td>Cam 275, in fine white fabric</td>
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<td>109</td>
<td>CPS 747</td>
<td>Gp 18</td>
<td>.17e</td>
<td>XA</td>
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<td>1.81 W62</td>
<td>Gp 15</td>
<td>.06e</td>
<td>XA</td>
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<td>111</td>
<td>GBS A1950</td>
<td>Gp 4</td>
<td>.15e</td>
<td>XB</td>
<td>Cam 275, in coarse red fabric</td>
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<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>1.81 E853</td>
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<td>.60e</td>
<td>XB</td>
<td>Fabric as no 111 above.</td>
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<td>113</td>
<td>1.81 B426</td>
<td>Gp 12</td>
<td>.14e</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Granular grey fabric with shiny black surface and white inclusions.**
- **Coarse grey tempered fabric with red margins and surface. Charcoal, shell and quartz inclusions. Vegetable tempered.**
- **Very black burnished coating.**
Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares (HZ)


[Pages 448 & 455]
Fig 6.109 Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares (HZ): nos 111-112 at 1:6 and nos 113-115 at 1:4.

[Pages 455 & 458]
Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares (HZ)

— Handle
114 1.81 G4294 Gp 16 CA

85 Very large spouted jug
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 150 mm
115 BKC H103 Gp 20 1.00e XB
Sandy black/grey fabric with a black surface, red margins and some small white inclusions.

Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares (HD)
[Figs 6.110-6.113, CD-ROM Tables 6.31-6.32]

These wares are present in deposits of all periods, but occur most commonly in deposits of PEGs 16 and 17 (up to AD 350 and 400). A number of sources are represented, including north Kent (Types 45-46), north Lincolnshire (Dales ware; Fig 6.110, no 15 and Fig 6.113, no 70), and, in the case of late shell-tempered wares, perhaps the South Midlands. The possibility of production at, or in the vicinity of, Colchester cannot be excluded.

Fabric
Encoded entries in the Catalogue give details of the fabrics. No distinction is made between shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares, although the majority of vessels are likely to be shell-tempered.

Catalogue
Additional encoded details
1) Fabric:
   A brown/grey fabric with numerous inclusions — similar to St Neots ware. Wheel thrown.
   B hand-made black fabric with numerous inclusions.
   C coarse grey fabric with brown surface and numerous inclusions. Wheel thrown.
   D dark fabric with grog tempering and sparse inclusions.
   E hand-finished brick red fabric with sparse inclusions.
   F hand-made red/brown/black fabric with sparse inclusions.
   G other hand-made fabrics with frequent inclusions.
   H soft, coarse brown/black fabric.
   J brick red granular fabric with sparse inclusions.

2) Shell or grit size:
   A small (<2 mm)
   B large (>2 mm)
   Y immeasurable

3) Voids:
   N No
   Y Yes

10 Plain-rimmed bowls
recorded examples: 11, average diameter: 189 mm
1 BKCA10 Gp 20 .05e AAN
2 BKCA142 Gp 20 .06e AAN
3 GBS A607 Gp 20 .07e AAN

11 Type 10, but with shallow grooves under rim
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 250 mm
4 1.81 J70 Gp 20 .05e AAN
With fine rilling.

15 Flanged-rimmed bowls, with rim curving into top of flange
recorded examples: 29, average diameter: 232 mm
5 LWC C175 Gp 20 .10e AAN
With rilling.
6 CPS 476 Gp 20 .33e AAN

7 LWC E114 Gp 20 .11e AAN
With rilling.
8 LWC A128 Gp 20 .05e AAN
With rilling — burnt/overfired.
9 BUC E232 Gp 20 .05e AXY
With all surface shells leached out — burnt/overfired.
10 BKC U1 Gp 20 .05e AAN
Burnt/overfired.
12 GBS B207 Gp 17 .10e AAN
With rilling.

— Miscellaneous
13 1.81 C26 Gp 20 .05e IAN
14 BKCA J176 Gp 17 .04e AAN
15 1.81 G1275 Gp 20 .05e AAN
Dales ware jar.
16 LWC K430 Gp 9 .07e FAY
Graffiti no 37. ?Overfired/burnt.
17 BKC A8 Gp 20 .05e FAY
?Overfired/burnt.
18 BUC C1259 Gp 18 .05e FAY
?Overfired/burnt.
19 LW C334 Gp 4 .10e FAY
?Overfired/burnt.
20 GBS B108 Gp 13 .08e BAN

23 Cam 258C
recorded examples: 7, average diameter: 147 mm
21 CAM 216 Gp 4 .10e FAY
22 BKCA V600 Gp 20 .11e AAN
23 BKCA V279 Gp 14 .05e EAN
Smoke-blackened surface.
24 CAM 155 Gp 4 .08e BAN

25 Cam 259
recorded examples: 10, average diameter: 147 mm
25 CPS 681 Gp 20 .14e BAN
26 BKCA J88 Gp 12 .34e BAN
Underfired.
27 BKCA G311 Gp 3 .15e BAN
28 BKCA V2 Gp 14 .10e BAN

26 Cam 259, with broad, shallow bead
recorded examples: 1, average diameter: 170 mm
29 BKCA K647 Gp 17 .08e BAN

— Miscellaneous
30 1.81 G3157 Gp 10 .25e BAY
Cam 259.
31 GBS A1889 Gp 20 .39e AAN
Cam 260B. With rilling and smoke-blackened surface — graffito.
32 1.81 G1665 Gp 16 .16e BAN
Cam 259.
33 BKCA V684 Gp 4 .11e BAN
34 GBS A U/S Gp 20 .05e LAY
35 1.81 G1283 Gp 16 .06e BAN

32 Cam 259, with lid-seated rim
recorded examples: 30, average diameter: 179 mm
36 MRC 24 Gp 20 .06e JBN
37 CAM 102 Gp 4 .10e BAN
From Sheepen, published as Niblett 1985, fig 27, no 127.
38 GBS A299 Gp 20 .10e BAN
39 1.81 G507 Gp 16 .06e BAN
40 LW C623 Gp 21 .40e BAY
41 1.81 C129 Gp 15 .20e BAN
Graffiti no 36.
Fig 6.110  Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares (HD): nos 1-29. 1:4. [Page 458]
Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares (HD)

Fig 6.111  Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares (HD): nos 30-49. 1:4. [Pages 458 & 463]
Chapter 6: coarse wares

Fig 6.112 Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares (HD): nos 50-69. 1:4. [Page 463]
Fig 6.113  Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares (HD): nos 70-84. 1:4. [Page 463]
Chapter 6: coarse wares

46 North Kent storage jar
recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 285 mm
74 1.81 K229 Gp 18 .20e KBY
Some burning on rim. ?Salt container.
75 1.81 W26 Gp 20
Some burning on rim. ?Salt container.
76 1.81 G2488 Gp 16 .17e KBY
Some burning on rim. ?Salt container.

— Miscellaneous
77 1.81 J2 Gp 20 .08e AAN
78 BKC E1134 Gp 21 EAN
Smoke-blackened surface.
79 BKCD301 Gp 20 AAN
80 BKCA11 Gp 20 AAN
81 MID 2687 Gp 20 AAN
82 BKCG355 Gp 14 .12e HAN
83 LWC X U/S Gp 20 .09e AAN

53 Lids recorded examples: 3, average diameter: 290 mm
84 1.81 G2119 Gp 9 .05e HAN

Eifelkeramik/Mayen ware (HG)
[Figs 6.114-6.116, CD-ROM Tables 6.33-6.34]
Most of the pottery recorded in this category was probably made in the Eifel region of Germany, in or near the town of Mayen. A small proportion may have been made at some other production centres in Germany, such as Speicher (for example, type 546, no 51 & type 545, no 52: pers comm M Redknap). During a visit to examine the Colchester material in 1984, Joanna Bird classified the fabrics as in Fulford and Bird 1975 (listed as the second additional encoded detail)

Fabric
As Fulford and Bird 1975, fabrics 1 and 2.

Dating
This is the latest datable pottery type found in Roman Colchester. Our Tables 6.33 and 6.34 (on CD-ROM) show that we have not recorded any examples earlier than PEG 17 (up to AD 400), and between 86% (by EVEs) and 89% (by weight) of the wares in this category were found in post-Roman contexts.

Range of forms
The numbering system used by Gose (1950) has been adopted; all of our forms are recognisable Gose types, except the lids, types 580 and 585.

Note
Twelve sherds probably of Portchester fabric D (Fulford 1975, 299) have been included in this category; none is illustrated.

Catalogue
Additional encoded details
1) Fabric colour:
   A white
   B cream
   C cream/grey
   D buff/grey
   E grey
   F grey/pink
   G pink
   H pink/buff
   I pink/yellow
   J purple/grey
2) Fabric:
   1 Fulford & Bird 1975, fabric 1
   2 Fulford & Bird 1975, fabric 2

— Gose 474
recorded examples: 11, average diameter: 221 mm
  9 CPS 560 Gp 20 .05e G1 Yellowish surface colour.
  10 BKC D349 Gp 20 .07e B1 Smoke-blackened interior.
  11 LW C X U/S Gp 20 .07e H1 Smoke-blackened interior.
  12 BUC E33 Gp 20 .07e H1 Smoke-blackened surface.
  13 BKC K235 Gp 20 .08e B1 Smoke-blackened interior.
  15 LW C E108 Gp 20 .08e B1 Smoke-blackened interior.
  21 LW C H21 Gp 20 .04e B1 Smoke-blackened interior.

— Gose 469
  14 BKC D164 Gp 20 .11e B1 Yellowish slip.

— Gose 479
recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 296 mm
  16 BKC D42 Gp 20 .08e B1 Smoke-blackened interior.
  19 1.81 J12 Gp 20 .04e B1 Smoke-blackened interior.

— Gose 477
recorded examples: 7, average diameter: 218 mm
  20 BUC E608 Gp 20 .17e B1 Smoke-blackened interior.
  22 BKC D300 Gp 20 .06e H2 Smoke-blackened interior.
  23 CPS 325 Gp 20 .03e H1 Smoke-blackened surface.

— Gose 481
  24 BKC D301 Gp 20 .12e B1 Smoke-blackened interior.

— Gose 480
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 190 mm
  26 BKC D166 Gp 20 .03e B1 Smoke-blackened interior.

— Gose 488
recorded examples: 7, average diameter: 227 mm
  27 BKC E349 Gp 20 .07e B1 Smoke-blackened interior.
  28 BKC H13 Gp 20 .06e B1 Smoke-blackened interior.
  29 BKC A4 Gp 20 .05e B1 Smoke-blackened interior.
  30 1.81 W140 Gp 20 .08e B1 Smoke-blackened interior.
  31 BUC E363 Gp 20 .16e B1 Smoke-blackened interior.

— Gose 489
recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 198 mm
  32 CPS 723 Gp 20 .17e B1 Smoked surface.
  33 LW C H186 Gp 20 .16e B1 Smoke-blackened interior.

34 BUC H992 Gp 18 .04e G Similar fabric to no 52.

— Gose 493
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 160 mm
  35 BKC G14 Gp 18 .07e B1 Smoke-blackened interior.
  36 BKC D307 Gp 20 .06e B1 Smoke-blackened interior — burnt.

— Gose 492
recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 278 mm
  38 1.81 E352 Gp 20 .09e B1 Smoke-blackened interior.
  39 BKC G2 Gp 20 .07e B1 Yellowish slip.
  40 1.81 E228 Gp 20 .04e G1 Yellowish surface, with pink core.

— Gose 483
  41 1.81 K61 Gp 1 .12e B2? Very coarse buff fabric with thin reddish slip, worn
away at the rim. Probably Fulford & Bird fabric 2, but
seems softer than the other examples, and the slip is unusual.

— Gose 498
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 195 mm
  42 BKC N18 Gp 20 .08e G1 Yellowish slip.
  43 BKC A43 Gp 20 .07e H1

— Gose 518
recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 90 mm
  44 LW C H181 Gp 20 .07e B1 Yellowish slip.
  45 BUC E764 Gp 20 .18e B1 Yellowish slip.

— Gose 549
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 110 mm
  46 1.81 E181 Gp 20 .08e B1 Rather thin vessel. Yellowish slip.
  47 LW C K48 Gp 20 .16e B1 Yellowish slip.

— Gose 546
recorded examples: 9, average diameter: 134 mm
  48 BKC A90 Gp 20 .17e H1 Smoke-blackened surface.
  49 BKC D259 Gp 20 .51e G1 Yellowish surface.
  50 BUC E530 Gp 20 .21e B1 Yellowish slip.

— Gose 545
recorded examples: 29, average diameter: 149 mm
  52 BKC D275 Gp 20 .27e G Very coarse fabric. Not Mayen ware, but probably from
another German source (pers comm M Redknapp).
  53 BKC N21 Gp 20 .10e D1 Smoke-blackened exterior.
  54 CPS 533 Gp 20 .23e D1 Smoke-blackened exterior.
  56 BKC N159 Gp 17 .45e F1 Grey smoked exterior.
  58 LW C R308 Gp 20 .74e E1
Chapter 6: coarse wares

Fig 6.114 Eifelkeramik/Mayen ware (HG): nos 59-61. 1:4. [Page 464]

59 CPS 576 Gp 18 Smoke-blackened surface.
60 BKC D285 Gp 20 Burnt.
61 BKC D262 Gp 20
62 CPS 561 Gp 20 Burnt.
63 BUCE 608 Gp 20 — Gose 570
64 CPS 617 Gp 20 Orange slip.

— Gose 545, but with hooked outer rim
recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 165 mm

465
Fig 6.115  Eifelkeramik/Mayen ware (HG); nos 32-70. 1:4. [Pages 464-5 & 467]
Fig 6.116 Eifelkeramik/Mayen ware (HG): nos 71-81. 1:4.

- **Gose 547**
  recorded examples: 4, average diameter: 138 mm
  65 LWC C43 Gp 20 .11e B1
  Yellowish slip.
  66 1.81 J30 Gp 20 .20e H1
  Smoke-blackened surface. Pink core.

- **Gose 542**
  recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 132 mm
  67 BKC H139 Gp 20 .12e G
  Smoke-blackened. Similar fabric to type 545, no 52.
  68 CPS 308 Gp 20 .26e E
  69 BKC H14 Gp 20 .33e E1
  Very large inclusions.
  70 BKC N310 Gp 17 .11e E1
  Granular overfired/burnt fabric.

- **Gose 544**
  recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 200 mm
  71 BKC N196 Gp 20 .15e G1
  Smoke-blackened, yellowish surface.
  72 BKC E125 Gp 20 .08e B1
  Smoke-blackened interior.

- **Gose 543**
  recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 145 mm
  73 CPS 723 Gp 18 .15e H1
  Smoke-blackened surface.

- **Gose 541**
  recorded examples: 5, average diameter: 132 mm
  65 LWC C43 Gp 20 .11e B1
  Yellowish slip.
  66 1.81 J30 Gp 20 .20e H1
  Smoke-blackened surface. Pink core.

- **Fulford & Bird 1975, form 4**
  74 CPS 415 Gp 20 .12e A2
  Smoke-blackened surface.

- **Gose 530**
  recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 195 mm
  75 BKC K309 Gp 20 .06e G2
  Very coarse pink fabric.

- **Gose 536**
  recorded examples: 2, average diameter: 170 mm
  76 MID 2077 Gp 20 .15e E
  Smoke-blackened surface. Grey fabric, similar to no 68.

- **Type uncertain**
  77 LWC H116 Gp 20 .01e B1
  Smoke-blackened interior.
  78 LWC C98 Gp 20 .08e G2?
  Very coarse pink fabric.

- **Lids**
  79 BKC D166 Gp 20 .03e B1
  Smoke-blackened interior.
  80 BKC M6 Gp 20 .13e B1
  Smoke-blackened surface.
  81 BKC N52 Gp 17 .12e H1
  Smoke-blackened surface.
Introduction

The Camulodunum type series was devised by Hawkes and Hull (1947) to describe the pottery from Sheepen and was extended by Hull (1958) to include pottery from the Roman town; it was subsequently re-published by Hull (1963) with slight amendments. In its final form it embraced all the principal pottery types occurring at Sheepen and in the fortress and colonia, including mortaria and amphorae and omitting only the samian ware. With only a few exceptions, the type series still provides a comprehensive guide to the local fine and coarse ware types found at Colchester, and those exceptions have now been incorporated in the type series. As a guide to pottery imported from outside the region or from other provinces, it is of more limited use, and reference is more usefully made to corpora of these wares published in recent decades.

The Camulodunum/Colchester type series has been used in this report as an index to the new type series within each fabric category. It has been added to the original draft of the report as a measure of economy, so that discussion of identical types occurring in several fabric categories can be brought together under one heading. New Cam numbers are marked by an asterisk. Alterations to the original type series are few, being confined to the re-definition of some sub-types (denoted by a suffixed letter). Each entry begins with the type or figure numbers of examples of the Cam type according to various fabric categories. There then follows a brief description of the Cam type as given by Hawkes and Hull, sometimes simplified, or modified to clarify the definition of the type; in some cases there are cross-references to other relevant type series. Local kilns where the type occurs are then cited, followed by significant parallels, and finally there is a discussion of the type including the evidence for its date. The date range given is cited by reigns, years or fractions of a century, depending on the style in which the supporting dating evidence is cited (eg a date based on associated samian will be cited by reigns).

The attribution of types to kilns requires caution. The retrieval of a particular type of vessel from the filling of a kiln or from its immediate vicinity does not necessarily mean that the type was fired in that kiln. There will have been occasions when the sites of abandoned kilns were used as waster dumps for nearby kilns still in operation. It should also be remembered that the date ranges given for specific types are sometimes very approximate. The discussion should usually establish how precise is the evidence for the date of introduction of a type; in few cases is there evidence that can be cited for when a type went out of production.

Types which are entirely pre-conquest are only noted briefly. In the case of amphorae and other imported wares, cross-references are given to the relevant type number where comprehensive corpora have been published. Cross-references for mortaria are given to definite examples of the types in fabric groupings TD, TY and TZ; discussion is reserved for a future re-assessment of the mortaria at Colchester. The rarer coarse ware types are often omitted from the type series. Many of these vessels are represented by small rim fragments and their source and date are often doubtful. However, where parallels exist in other fabric categories or from other sites, they are indicated in the catalogue.

Cam 1
Rigby 1985, table 4; type 39. Only at Sheepen.

Cam 2
Rigby type 1. Only at Sheepen.

Cam 3
UR: Type 10. Rigby type 12. Large platter with overhanging rim and outspread wall with two shallow, concave inner mouldings. Only one example of this type. Mainly pre-conquest.

Cam 4
Similar to Cam 3. Only at Sheepen.

Cam 5
Rigby types 14-17. Only at Sheepen.

Cam 6
Rigby types 21-22. Only at Sheepen.

Cam 7
UR: Type 12. Rigby types 23-27. Platter with steep, moulded side and vertical, overhanging rim. The type is only represented by two examples and can scarcely have survived the conquest. Mainly pre-conquest.

Cam 8/24
UR: Types 14-15, 17-18, 28. DZ: Types 24-25 (cf Hawkes & Hull 1947, fig 47, 1, 18). Rigby type 28. Cam 24 represents copies of Cam 8. Platter with steep, moulded side and tall rim. The UR examples are in TN or are copies of TN; the DZ examples are in TR or are copies of TR. Standardised by c AD 25, produced until Claudio-Neronian period.

Cam 9-10
Only at Sheepen.

Cam 11
Rigby type 7. Only at Sheepen.

Cam 12/26
UR: Type 20. Rigby types 7-8. Platter with straight wall with internal offset in upper third of height. Base flat, with low, small footing. Cam 26 represents copies of Cam 12. There are only six examples, which probably include copies. Pre-conquest to Claudio-Neronian.
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Cam 13/27
UR: Types 22, 26, 29(?)
Rigby types 8-9.
Platter with wall bent over to a concave exterior curve, swelling internally above and below an offset. Cam 27 represents copies of Cam 13.
Kilns: kilns 34-35 (Swan 1984, 237, Cam 27).
There are only seven or eight examples including copies.
Mainly pre-conquest with Claudian-Neronian copies.

Cam 14/28
UR: Types 24-25.
Rigby types 10-11.
As Cam 13, with pronounced curved wall and offset under rim. Cam 28 represents copies of Cam 14.
This common type is more numerous in the fortress and colony than at Sheepen. Most of the examples in the catalogue are probably copies of the TN original.
Standardised after AD 40, pre-Flavian.

Cam 15
Rigby type 3. Only at Sheepen.

Cam 16/30
DZ: Type 27.
UR: Type 44; Fig 5.2, nos 67-68.
Rigby type 3.
Platter with roundly curved, concave wall. Cam 30 represents copies of Cam 16.
The 28 examples in DZ are imitations in oxidised ware; most of the illustrated examples in UR appear to be terra nigra copies. The type is known from fortress deposits (DZ: not illustrated; UR: Fig 5.2, no 58).
Standardised after AD 40, in production to Flavian period (c AD 50-85 on military sites beyond south-east Britain).

Cam 17
Platters and lids in Pompeian-red wares (CS).
For detailed discussion, see p 238.

Cam 18-20
Vacant.

Cam 21-23
Only at Sheepen.

Cam 24
See Cam 8.

Cam 25
Vacant.

Cam 26
See Cam 12.

Cam 27
See Cam 13.

Cam 28
See Cam 14.

Cam 29
Only at Sheepen.

Cam 30
See Cam 16.

Cam 31-33
Only at Sheepen.

Cam 34-36
Vacant.

Cam 37A/B
Cam 37A
GB: Type 41 (Fig 6.42, no 74); Type 42 (Fig 6.43, nos 85-86); Type 43 (Fig 6.43, nos 90, 91); Type 47 (Fig 6.44, nos 104-106); Type 53 (Fig 6.44, nos 110-112);
WA: Types 70, 73, 74(?)

Cam 37B
GB: Type 40 (Fig 6.42, nos 67, 69).

Cam 37A/B
WA: Type 71 (chamfer).
For examples of Cam 37A/38A and 37B/38B, see under Cam 38A/B.

Bowl in BB2 (occasionally imitated in other wares) with small chamfer above base and rim of triangular (Cam 37A) or rounded section (Cam 37B); plain or with burnished lattice decoration, vertical or wavy lines.
Kilns (Cam 37B): kilns 27-28 (Hull 1983, fig 93, 2-3).
Gillam 1970, types 222-223, as Cam 37A, AD 150-210 (AD 200-210 in south-east England); ibid, type 225, as Cam 37B, AD 200-250.

Study of BB2 bowls from the Antonine Wall and Hadrian's Wall has shown that the profiles of rims on Cam 37 and 38 are important for dating: triangular profiles are found on bowls from the Antonine Wall, but half-round profiles are absent and first occur in late 2nd-century deposits at Corbridge (Gillam 1973, 60). This important distinction has been made clear by adding the suffixes 'A' or 'B' to Cam 37 and 38. The division of bowls in BB2 and other wares in the catalogue does not always take account of this distinction (cf GB Type 42), and the apparent occurrence of one or more examples of Cam 37B/38B (GB Type 40) in PEG 9 (up to AD 160) may be the result of mis-classification (not illustrated).
The absence of decoration is generally a 3rd-century feature, although some decorated examples of Cam 37B/38B are known. Cam 37A Trajanic/Hadrianic to late 2nd or early 3rd century. Cam 37B late 2nd century to third quarter of the 3rd century.

Cam 38A/B
Cam 38A
GB: Type 41 (Fig 6.42, nos 75-76); Type 42 (Fig 6.42, nos 77-80); Fig 6.43, no 82); Type 43 (Fig 6.43, nos 87-89, 91-93, 95-96, 99); Type 45; Type 47 (Fig 6.44, nos 107-109).
Cam 38B
GB: Type 40 (Fig 6.42, nos 66, 68, 70-71); Type 42 (Fig 6.42, no 81).

Cam 37/38
cf KX Type 42.

Cam 37A/38A
cf KX Types 37, 38, 40, 43, 45.
Cam 37B/38B
cf KX Type 41.

For comments and dating, see under Cam 37A/B.
Dish in BB2 (occasionally imitated in other wares) with small chamfer above the base and rim of triangular (Cam 38A) or rounded section (Cam 38B); plain or with burnished lattice decoration, vertical or wavy-line decoration.
Kilns: (Cam 38A) kilns 7-11 (Hull 1963, fig 6, 13-14, the latter without a chamfer); (Cam 38B) kilns 27-28 (ibid, fig 95, 1), kiln 32 (ibid, fig 98, 7-8, Cam 38B or possibly Cam 37B).
Gillam 1970, types 310-311, as Cam 38A, AD 150-210 (AD 120-210 in south-east England); ibid, type 312, as Cam 38B, AD 190-240.

Cam 39A/B
Cam 39A
GA: Types 10-14.
Cam 39B
GB: Type 10.
KX: Types 10, 14 (handle).

Plain-rim dish with slightly curved wall, no chamfer. Cam 39A is in BB1 and Cam 39B is in BB2 or grey ware.
Kiln: kiln 32 (Hull 1963, 172, single rim in fine hard pale grey ware).
For comments on the dating and typology of Cam 39A in BB1, see Holbrook and Bidwell 1981, 99-100. An example of Cam 39B is known from a context of PEG 9 (up to AD 160) (not illustrated).
Early Antonine to 3rd century (4th century in BB1).

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Cam 40A/B

Cam 40A/B
Cam 40A
not chamfered, decorated: GB Types 11, 13, 16
not chamfered, plain: GB Type 15
chamfered, decorated: GB Type 18
chamfered, plain: GB Type 17 and KX Type 16

Cam 40B
not chamfered, plain: GB Type 23
chamfered, decorated: GB Types 28, 30 and Fig 6.41, no 44
of KX Types 23, 25, 35
chamfered, plain: GB Type 29
plain or decorated: GB Types 24, 25-26 (except no 44)
plain or decorated: WA Types 65, 66, 68

Decorated versions of Cam 40B without chamfers seem to be unknown. Plain-rim dish or bowl sometimes with a chamfer. Cam 40B has a groove below the rim.

Kilns: (Cam 40A) kilns 27-28 (Hull 1963, fig 93, 5-7, chamfered, 9); (Cam 40B) kilns 27-28 (ibid, fig 93, 8, chamfered, 'the wavy line sometimes used on the outside scarcely appears here'). Gillam 1970, type 319, AD 200-350.

There is a great variety of detail on these bowls and dishes but their chronology is obscure; they appear in BB2 and grey wares. An example of Cam 40B with wavy-line decoration is known from PEG 8 (up to AD 125; GB: Fig 6.41, no 39) and several examples in contexts of PEG 9 (up to AD 160).

Claudio-Neronian to third quarter of the 3rd century.

Cam 41-43
ON: Fig 5.21, no 105.
Dishes with reeded or flanged rims.

Some rims attributed to Cam 244, etc might in fact be from these types. At Sheepen there were over 40 examples of the type from Claudio-Neronian contexts, some in mica-gilt ware but many in 'native' or 'romanising' ware. Claudio-Neronian, possibly to late 1st or early 2nd century.

Cam 44A
Not in catalogue (but rim sherds impossible to distinguish from Cam 47B).

Cam 45
GX: Fig 6.58, no 149; Fig 6.83, nos 825-627.
ON: Fig 5.18, nos 18-22.

Tripod bowls.

Tripod bowls occur rarely but are associated with a wide variety of rim types.

Usually Claudio-Neronian to late 1st century (later occurrences very rare).

Cam 46/411
GX: Types 60-62.
Hemispherical bowl with footing, curved flanged rim, sometimes with rouletting on the flange.
Marsh 1978, type 34.

At Sheepen only four examples of this type were found, all in 'red or buff ware'. The examples in the catalogue are all in grey ware, and the earliest are from PEGs 4 and 5 (GX: Fig 6.61, nos 232-234). The type continued in production until the early 2nd century, when it appears in the Legionary and London wares. There are also later occurrences of a very similar type (cf MQ Type 47). Claudio-Neronian to early 2nd century and later.

Cam 47A
Not in catalogue.

Cam 47B
D.J: Fig 6.2, nos 61-63.
Dish with grooved rim, sometimes with a slight carination and/or grooves on wall.

*Alice Holt* kilns: Lyne and Jeffreys 1979, class 5; Southwark: Marsh and Tyers 1978, type IN, 1st and 2nd century.

See also Hawkes and Hull 1947, fig 48, 16, 20, 29, 31-2. These are examples of the 'Surrey' or 'Arebatic' bowl. There are only three examples in the catalogue, all in residual contexts; the type was equally uncommon at Sheepen. These vessels were probably not of local origin and perhaps were products of the Alice Holt kilns. Claudio-Neronian to early 2nd century.

Cam 48-50
Not in catalogue.

Cam 51
D.J: Fig 6.6, no 141?
WA: Fig 6.84, no 141? (base only).

Bobbin-shaped bowl with strong basal 'kick'. Fine horizontal lines on the interior and the base. There are only two possible examples in the catalogue, which suggests that the type disappeared at the time of the conquest; at least 52 examples were recorded from Sheepen.

Augustan to conquest.

Cam 52-55
Not in catalogue.

Cam 56
Rigby 1985, table 4; types 35-37.
D.Z: Type 21.

Bell-shaped cups, carinated below the rim.

There is one vessel of this type in TR (DZ Type 21) and eleven in TN or imitations of TN (UR). At Sheepen there were 675 examples from Hawkes and Hull's excavations and 108 from the 1970 excavations. The type can scarcely have survived the conquest.

Cam 57
Copies of Cam 56 (not differentiated in catalogue).

Cam 58
Rigby type 31.
GR: Type 72; Fig 6.98, no 47.

Hemispherical cup in TN with small flange, and imitations. There are only four examples of this type in the catalogue; all lack the crisp profiles and sharply-defined flanges of the TN originals and are almost certainly copies. There were 67 vessels of this type, most in TN or TR but with occasional copies, from Hawkes and Hull's excavations at Sheepen and seventeen from the 1970 excavations. Standardised after AD 40, continues to Flavian period in Britain generally.

Cam 59
Copies of Cam 58 (not differentiated in catalogue).

Cam 60
GR: Type 71 (except Fig 6.98, no 47).
UX: Fig 6.100, no 49.

Bowl with upper wall inset from carination, plain or beaded rim, upper wall sometimes decorated.

Lincoln: Darling 1981, fig 23.21, 23, with red-brown slip-coat, Neronian.

Only nine examples were recorded from Sheepen, including one from the 1970 excavations (Niblett 1985, fig 32, 241), in contrast to more than 70 from the fortress and *colonia*. Three of the illustrated examples are from fortress deposits (GR: Fig 6.98, nos 37, 44 & UX: Fig 6.100, no 49), and most of the examples not illustrated are from contexts of PEGs 3 or 4.

Claudio-Neronian.

Cam 61
Only at Sheepen.

Cam 62
EB: Types 30, 32, 34, 40, 50, 60, 65.
EC: Types 62, 63; Fig 5.12, nos 84-87.
EZ: Fig 5.9, nos 47-49.
GX: Fig 6.64, nos 318-320.
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Hemispherical cups, colour-coated with variations in rim and decoration; also grey ware copies.
Kilns: kilns 23 and 26 (Hull 1963, fig 84, 12 & fig 91, 23-4).
See generally Greene 1979.
Examples of these cups in Lyon, Spanish, Central Gaulish (?) and Colchester colour-coated wares are all present in fortress deposits, as is also a grey ware imitation (GX: Fig 6.64, no 318). Local production perhaps continued into the Flavian period.
Pre-Flavian with local production possibly continuing later.

Cam 63
EC: Fig 5.12, nos 100, 102.
EZ: Type 53.
Hemispherical colour-coated cup with flat-topped, projecting rim and conical feet.
See generally Greene 1979.
Claudio-Neronian.

Cam 64
CW: Types 10, 19.
Straight-sided bowl in 'eggshell' ware.
Almost all the examples are from fortress deposits.
Claudio-Neronian.

Cam 65-67
Only at Sheepen.

Cam 68/329
DJ: Fig 6.8, nos 189-190.
DZ: Fig 5.26, nos 56-59.
GP: Type 39
GQ: Types 33, 40.
GR: Type 40.
GX: Fig 6.64, no 316.
WA: Fig 6.85, nos 46, 54.

Dr 29 copy.
In Claudio-Neronian levels at Sheepen, the type appears in 'hard grey ware' (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 229) and in oxidised ware (Niblett 1985, fig 30, 203). The earliest stratified examples in this catalogue are of PEG 7 (GR: Fig 6.98, no 28) and PEG 8 (DZ: Fig 5.26, nos 56, 58). There is one possible product of the kilns at West Stow or Wattsfield (DZ: Fig 5.26, no 59), but most of these vessels were probably made at Colchester.
Claudio-Neronian to 2nd century.

Cam 69B/320
GQ: Types 30-32, 35.
GR: Type 30.
WA: Fig 6.85, nos 40, 42.

Dr 30 copy.
Kilns: kilns 27-28 (Hull 1963, fig 93, 11).
The earliest occurrence in the colonia is of PEG 7 (GQ: Fig 6.95, no 3).
Flavian (?) to late 2nd century.

Cam 71-73
Girth beakers: Cam 71-72 not yet attested at Sheepen or in the fortress and colonia; Cam 73 only at Sheepen.

Cam 74A
GX: Fig 6.52, no 36.
WA: Type 53.
Bell-shaped pedestal-beaker with constricted middle and carinated body.
These are imitations of the original type in TR.
Pre-conquest, with imitations scarcely surviving into the Claudian period.

Cam 75
Girth beaker. Only at Sheepen.

Cam 76
DJ: Fig 6.1, nos 26, 32.
GX: Fig 6.64, no 3307 (possibly Cam 333).
Cup-mouthed pedestal beaker with constricted middle and pedestal body.

Cam 77-81
Pedestal beakers. Only at Sheepen.

Cam 82-88
Girth beakers. Only at Sheepen.

Cam 89-90
Vacant.

Cam 91
Only at Sheepen.

Cam 92
GX: Fig 6.79, no 710.
Native copy of Cam 91A, black polished. The GX example is of PEG 4.
Claudio-Neronian.

Cam 93
Only at Sheepen.

Cam 94A/B
Cam 94A
ON: Types 12, 13, 14.
Bossed globular beakers with mica-gilt surface.
No examples are known from PEG 3 and only two sherds were found at Sheepen. This is in accordance with the Neronian date proposed by V Rigby for the beginning of the type (see discussion following stamp M1, p 219). These vessels are probably imports from northern Gaul.
Neronian-Flavian.

Cam 94B
Spike-studded globular beaker in Roman grey ware. Only at Sheepen.

Cam 95
GX: Types 12, 13, 14.
Bell-shaped pedestal-beaker with mica-gilt surface.
No examples are known from PEG 3 and only two sherds were found at Sheepen. This is in accordance with the Neronian date proposed by V Rigby for the beginning of the type (see discussion following stamp M1, p 219). These vessels are probably imports from northern Gaul.
Neronian-Flavian.

Cam 96
Spike-studded globular beaker in Roman grey ware. Only at Sheepen.

Cam 97
Blunt-studded globular beaker with plain curved rim. Only at Sheepen.

Cam 98/99
GX: Fig 6.67, nos 404-406.
WC: Fig 6.92, no 56.
Globular beakers, rusticated with jagged corrugations.
The two examples in GX are versions of Cam 108 with rusticated decoration. At Sheepen there were ten vessels from Periods IV-VI with rusticated decoration.
Claudio-Neronian to late 1st century?

Cam 100
DZ: Types 76, 79.
WA: Type 46.
Ovoid beaker decorated in barbotine (vertical streaks, circles and horseshoes).
Kilns: Kiln 26 (Hull 1963, fig 91, 27).
The type was rare at Sheepen, five examples being recorded from Periods IV-VI. It was much more common in the colonia, presumably because the main period of production was in the later Neronian and Flavian periods. Examples occurring at London have been discussed by Green (1978), who concluded that they were likely to be products of kilns in the Verulamium-Brockley Hill region. The type was produced at Colchester in the pre-Boudican klin 26, and one vessel (DZ: Fig 5.27, no 98) is known from a group of PEG 4.

Neronian-Flavian.

Cam 101
Ovoid or globular indented beaker, Claudian-Neronian versions. Only at Sheepen.

Cam 102
Ovoid beaker with out-curved rim inset for lid. Only at Sheepen (cf Cam 262).

Cam 103
Beaker with everted rim and cordoned body. Only at Sheepen.

Cam 104
GX: Type 125.
Small ovoid beaker with short rim in eggshell terra nigra. Sometimes stamped.
V Rigby attributes a stamped example (Fig 6.67, no 425; stamp Y5) to a local source and the other vessels are also presumably local. One example (Fig 6.67, no 424) has ruticated decoration and is perhaps mis-classified. The imported versions of these vessels, finds of which are concentrated on Neronian-Flavian military sites, are dated by V Rigby from AD 55. Most of the Colchester examples are from contexts of PEG 4; none is known from the fortress levels of PEG 3. Niblett (1989, 51) stated that examples were found in Claudian contexts at Sheepen, but the contexts cited which contained sherds of Cam 104 all run on into the Neronian period. AD 55-90.

Cam 105A/B
GX: Fig 6.75, no 597.
Small globular pedestalalled beakers.
Two beakers were illustrated from Sheepen, one (Cam 105A) probably from Period VI and the other (Cam 105B) possibly late Roman. Hull (1963, fig 75, 10) published a colour-coated vessel similar to Cam 105B which was found in association with an example of Cam 409 (indentet), a 3rd-century type. The only example in the present catalogue is from a post-Roman context.
Date uncertain.

Cam 106-107
Vacant.

Cam 108
DZ: Type 69.
GX: Types 101-112, 114; Fig 6.75, nos 620, 621.
WA: Types 40, 43-44 (poppy-head beaker decoration) and 45 ('raspberry' roundels).
There is no evidence for pre-conquest production (Niblett 1985, 50-51). Grey ware (GX) and oxidised (DZ) versions are well represented in deposits of PEGs 3 and 4. Hawkes and Hull (1957, 237) proposed a sequence of profiles developing from smaller pear-shaped versions in the pre-Flavian period to larger versions in the Flavian period; smaller, dumper examples were also thought to be Flavian. However, the range of profiles present in levels of PEGs 3 and 4 embraces all three types (cf Fig 6.65, nos 363, 369-370; Fig 6.66, nos 378, 388). Hull (1963, 179) considered that there was a later series of very similar beakers (Cam 108B) dating to AD 160-250, presumably because there were two examples (cited above) from 3rd-century kilns. But there are no features which distinguish Cam 108B from examples of Cam 108 from Claudian-Neronian levels, and it is likely that the sherds from the kilns were residual.
The type is of Continental origin. There is a fairly close parallel from Nijmegen with comb-stabbed decoration and a groove under the base (Holwerda 1941, pl 10, 140), and the type also occurs at Hofheim (Ritterling 1913, Taf 37, 125 and Abb 92 showing the range of decoration). Examples are not found at Verulamium or London, and the type appears to have been largely confined to Colchester and northern Essex. It was long-lived and thus sometimes incorporated decoration from other types: panels of barbotine dots which are typical of poppy-head beakers (Cam 123) and the 'raspberry' roundels found on Lyon ware. These beakers are very common in contexts up to AD 200, but Hull dated them to no later than the reign of Hadrian (1963, 179). Evidence for the date at which production of the type ceased is lacking. Claudian-AD 130/140?

Cam 109
DZ: Types 66, 67; Fig 5.27, no 92.
GX: Types 95, 96.
Globular beaker with everted rim and markedly offset shoulder. Below the shoulder there is usually a row of stab marks. Variations: rim can be flattened or beaded.
Hawkes and Hull dated the type to Periods III-VI at Sheepen where the type is rare (22 examples). The type is not much more common in the fortress and colonia (26 examples); most occurrences are in contexts of PEGs 3-5. AD 43/49-90.

Cam 110
DZ: Types 39, 40, 42; Fig 6.9, no 221.
FJ: Type 70.
GX: Fig 6.59, no 174.
Flat-rimmed beaker with carination at or below mid-point of vessel. Variations: reeded rim, grooves on body and carination.
At Verulamium the type is very common in the 2nd century and is not known before AD 115-130; the example in the Southwark type series is in the granular grey ware of the Verulamium region. Very similar types in Germany date from the end of the 1st century and remained in production until the early 3rd century (Schönberger & Simon 1983, 141). However, there are Claudian examples at Richborough and DJ, Figure 6.6, no 150 from PEG 3 probably represents an early occurrence of the type at Colchester. Mainly 2nd century, but rare earlier occurrences from the Claudian period.

Cam 111-112
Gallo-Belgic butt-beakers, only at Camulodunum.

Cam 113
DZ: Types 10, 11, 13, 14; Fig 5.24, nos 6-7 (some may be imitations as Cam 119).
Butt-beaker in thin white ware, with lipped rim and slightly humped-up, rouletted body.
Very large quantities of these butt-beakers were recovered from Sheepen. They appear to be imports from northern Gaul (Rigby 1989, 137). It is uncertain which examples amongst the fine oxidised wares (DZ) are imported white ware vessels and which are local imitations. In any event they are not very common in the fortress and colonia, although their importation to Britain certainly continued after the Claudian period, as is shown by their presence on Neronian military sites such as Usk (Greens 1973, 128-9) and Exeter (Holbrook & Bidwell 1991, fig 74, 1).
Pre-conquest to Neronian/early Flavian.

Cam 114-118
Only at Sheepen.
Cam 119  
DZ: Fig 5.24, no 5 (some examples in DZ cited under Cam 113 may be Cam 119).  
GX: Types 131, 132, 133, 209.  
Butt-beakers, generally imitations of Cam 113.  
Decoration: zigzag comb impressions, vertical comb lines, horizontal oblique or lattice lines, areas of combing or rectangular impressions, rows of punch-marks, or rouletting. Kilns: kiln 25 (Hull 1963, fig 89, 22).  
According to Hull (ibid, 179-82) they continue, with changes in decoration, until the 4th century. The vessels in GX are found in contexts of most periods. Kiln 25, which produced an example, is dated to the second half of the 3rd century or later. A number were also found in the 'Mithraeum' (Hull 1958, fig 63). Dating pre-conquest to early 4th century.  

Cam 120A/B  
DZ: Fig 5.28, no 136.  
GX: Type 11.  
Sharply carinated beaker, incurved above carination, footing. Cam 120A is in eggshell terra nigra; Cam 120B is an imitation. The two stamped examples (DZ: Fig 5.28, no 136, stamp Y6; GX: Fig 6.52, no 23, stamp Y4) appear to be from the same workshop, which was probably local. To judge from the drawings, the types in GX and UR both include vessels in eggshell terra nigra and imitations.  
An example of UR Type 70 is listed from a context of PEG 3 (not illustrated). The evidence otherwise supports V Rigby's dating of Cam 120, along with Cam 104, to the Neronian-Flavian period: examples of GX Type 11 are present in PEG 4 but absent in PEG 3; at Sheepen the type was absent from Periods I-III. AD 55-90.  

Cam 121  
Not in catalogue.  

Cam 122  
GP: Types 20, 21, 23.  
Bag-shaped beaker with cornice rim, fine polished ware, decorated with panels of raised dots.  
Verulamium: Wilson 1972, fig 112, 427, AD 105-130; 1984, fig 85, 2046, AD 100-130. Southwalk: Marsh and Tyers 1978, type III.E.1, Flavian-Antonine. Highgate: Brown and Sheldon 1974, group 2, 7. There is no evidence for the production of this type in the north Kent or Thameside kilns, and it may have been made locally. The earliest occurrences are in PEG 8 (up to AD 125), and the largest quantity is recorded from PEG 9 (up to AD 160). Trajanic/Hadrianic to Antonine.  

Cam 123  
GP: Types 11, 12, 14.  
Cf WA Types 43-44.  
Poppy-head beaker. The earliest occurrence is in PEG 7 (up to AD 110). The largest quantities are recorded in later 3rd- and 4th-century contexts, long after the type went out of production. Tyers' (1978) study of the type has demonstrated that examples may occur as early as the Neronian period. Late 1st century to late 2nd or early 3rd century (rare occurrences from the mid 1st century).  

Cam 124  
CH: Type 12.  
GA: Types 101-103.  
Beaker, with or without handle. Kilns: kiln 24 (Hull 1963, fig 86, 16), but the herringbone decoration suggests that this is a BB1 vessel and not a kiln product. There is no evidence for production of the type in BB1 before the early Antonine period (Holbrook & Bidwell 1991, 94-5), but it appears in other wares during the Hadrianic period. There is an example in GB (Type 101, but not a BB2 vessel) from a context of PEG 8 (up to AD 125). Hadrianic to first half of 4th century.  

Cam 125  
GX: Fig 6.62, no 259; Fig 6.64, no 339. Globular, neckless bowl-jars with stubby flanges and pointed or squared-off bead rims. Kilns: the form was manufactured in the Chelmford (Moulsham Street) and Inworth kilns (ibid, fig 35, 4; 42, 3-4). Chelmford: Going 1987, type E1, early to mid 4th century. Early to mid 4th century.  

Cam 126  
GP: Fig 6.94, no 45.  
UX: Fig 6.99, no 26.  
WA: Fig 6.86, no 74.  
Beaker with short incurved rim above offset, maximum diameter just below rim. Hull (1958, fig 58, 24) thought that a shard from the 'Mithraeum' drain was from a handled beaker (Cam 124), but no examples of this distinctive type preserve traces of a handle (see also May 1930, pl 60, 299; Hull 1963, fig 76, 7). The earliest stratified example (GP: Fig 6.94, no 45) is of PEG 16 (up to AD 350). 3rd century?  

Cam 127-129  
Vacant.  

Cam 130  
DJ: Fig 6.17, nos 431, 436, 448; Fig 6.18, no 451. Double-handled flagon, plain rim, sometimes slightly thickened; occasionally a horizontal line on the neck. Kilns: kiln 26 (Hull 1963, fig 91, 19); Middleborough kiln (DJ: Fig 6.18, no 451). Examples are known from a context of PEG 3 (DJ: Fig 6.17, no 431) and from kilns of pre-Boudican date and of c AD 80-110. Claudian to Flavian-Trajanic.  

Cam 131-133  
Pre-conquest flagons. Only at Sheepen.  

Cam 134  
Cam 140 variant.  

Cam 135  
Pre-conquest flagon. Only at Sheepen.  

Cam 136  
DJ: Fig 6.12, no 301. Small flagon with out-curved lip, not undercut. Verulamium (King Harry Lane Site): Rigby 1989, fig 57, GF5, probably from northern Gaul or Lower Germany. The single example is from a context of PEG 33. At Sheepen the type was represented by seventeen examples, none from pre-conquest levels. However, the type was certainly a pre-conquest import, although it may have been copied by local potters: Hawkes and Hull's type figure for Cam 136A (1947, pl 59) is from the Lexden cemetery which may be earlier than the occupation at Sheepen (Niblett 1985, 49). The example from Verulamium is from a grave which also contained a platter of Tiberio-Neronian date. Pre-conquest, residual in post-conquest deposits(?).  

Cam 137  
Only at Sheepen.  

Cam 138  
Vacant.  

Cam 139  
Only at Sheepen.  

Cam 140A-140D  
Cam 140A  
Nearly cylindrical neck, out-curved triangular lip, undercut. Only at Sheepen.
Cam 140A-140D

Cam 140B
DJ: Fig 6.12, nos 303, 305, 307, 309-310; Fig 6.13, no 320.
DZ: Fig 5.28, no 142.
FJ: Fig 6.31, no 72.
Exterior of rim concave and sharply undercut, neck cylindrical or splayed downwards.
Kilns: kiln 26 (Hull 1963, fig 91, 1-8, in red ware and 18, in white ware).
Cam 140C
DJ: Fig 6.12, no 311.
FJ: Fig 6.31, no 71.
Rim pointed, not undercut, sometimes with grooves on the neck.
Cam 140D
DJ: Fig 6.12, nos 302, 304, 306, 308, 312; Fig 6.13, nos 317, 322.
DZ: Fig 5.28, no 143.
Rim similar to Cam 140B but more everted and slightly cupped.
Kilns: 'Bypass' kiln (DJ: Fig 6.13, nos 313-314, 316).
Cam 140 was also produced in kilns 34 and 35: Niblett 1985, 51.
Cam 140 is a common type in the Rhineland and was introduced during the Tiberian period (Greene 1993, 17). Single examples of Cam 140D were present at Sheepen in Period I and II. Evidence for pre-conquest importation of the type elsewhere in Britain is lacking, and it was far from common at Sheepen. In the fortress and colonia Cam 140B and C are known from deposits of PEG 3; the earliest contexts for Cam 140D are of PEG 4. The general type is scarce after PEG 5 and it was probably superseded by the ring-necked flagon in the Flavian period.
Cam 140 was the predominant type of flagon in use at Colchester in the Claudian-Neronian period and occurs at many other military sites of the period in Britain (eg Usk (ibid, fig 3, 1-2); Kingsholm (Hurst 1985, fig 24, 1 (140D), 6 (140C), 7 (140B)); Wroxeter (Darling 1977, fig 6.6, 4 (140D)). It is rare or absent from military sites such as Lake and Exeter within the area controlled by Legio II Augusta, where the ring-necked flagon (Cam 154/155) is always very common.
Rare pre-conquest import, common in the Claudian-Neronian period, manufacture ending in the Flavian period.

Cam 141
DJ: Fig 6.13, no 319.
Narrow-necked flagon with everted, shallow-cupped mouth.
Claudian-Neronian.

Cam 142
Vacant.

Cam 143
FJ: Type 138.
DJ: Fig 6.14, nos 340-343.
Flagon with pulley-wheel mouth.
Kilns: kiln 26 (Hull 1963, fig 91, 9-11). Perhaps more than one type is represented. The products of kiln 26, which resemble Gose 1950, type 361, were classified by Hull (1963, 180) as Cam 143 but are probably variants of Cam 140. The vessels in the catalogue are probably examples of the buff-ware flagons of type 2, as at Exeter, which are probably Continental imports, or imitations (Holbrook & Bidwell 1992, 66). The kiln products are pre-Boudican, and DJ, Figure 6.14, no 340 is from a context of PEG 4.
Neronian to late 1st century.

Cam 144
DJ: Type 85.
Flagon with undercut moulding below lip. These are probably imports in buff ware, as Exeter type 1 (Holbrook & Bidwell 1992, 66), or imitations. They appear in earlier contexts than Exeter type 2, and DJ, Figure 6.13, no 329 is from a context of PEG 3.
Claudian-Neronian.

Cam 145
Vacant.

Cam 146
DJ: Fig 6.20, nos 512, 518.
Claudian-Neronian and possibly later.

Cam 147
Grey ware imitations (usually in GX) of Cam 140, etc, listed here under the form numbers of their prototypes.

Cam 148
DJ: Fig 6.19, no 486.
Disc-mouthed flagon, longish curving neck, flaring outwards slightly towards rim.
Claudian-Neronian.

Cam 149
DJ: Fig 6.19, nos 488-492.
Small squat-necked flagon with lip similar to that of Cam 148.
Kilns: kiln 23 (Hull 1963, fig 84, 7-9); Middleborough kiln (DJ: Fig 6.19, nos 494-496).
Usk: Greene 1993, type 5, Neronian.
This is a long-lived type, with examples from a pre-Boudican kiln and the Middleborough kiln, which dates to c AD 80-110. The slight concavity on the upper surface of the rims of DJ: Figure 6.19, nos 486, 489, 491-492 and 494-495 may be an early feature.
Claudian-Neronian to Antonine.

Cam 150
DJ: Fig 6.19, no 485.
Straight-necked version of Cam 148 with heavier lip and neck sloping out towards body.
Kilns: kiln 26 (Hull 1963, fig 91, 12).
Claudian-Neronian to Tranjanic?

Cam 151
DJ: Type 128.
FJ: Type 133.
Disc-mouthed flagon with spout, handle with four ribs, often with skeuomorphic rivet at junction of handle and rim.
Of the four examples recorded, two are from PEG 3, one is from PEG 4 and one is in a residual context.
Claudian-Neronian.

Cam 152
DJ: Fig 6.12, nos 290-292.
Tall, pear-shaped flagon with long neck, rim slightly everted with one or more mouldings at base and sometimes beading at the mouth.
Kilns: kilns 34 and 35 (Swan 1984, 287). May (1930, pl 49, 216, pl 1, 218-20) illustrated four examples from graves which Hull (1963, 182) dated to c AD 80-120. Sufficient of the upper body of DJ: Figure 6.12, no 292 remains to show that it is an example of Cam 152. The type is not represented at Sheepen, but the rim of DJ no 291, from a context of PEG 4, is similar to no 292 and, with the kiln evidence, suggests that the type dates from the Claudian-Neronian period.
Claudian-Neronian to late 1st/early 2nd century.

Cam 153
Only at Sheepen.

Cam 154/155
Cam 154/155
DJ: Types 91-93, 96, 98.
Cam 155
DJ: Types 97, 106-108.
DZ: Type 97.
FJ: Types 92-93, 97-98.
Cam 154: globular or ovoid flagon with stout, slightly conical neck and straight, gently everted, ringed mouthpiece.
Cam 155: conical-necked flagon with well-everted mouthpiece, the rings stepped out. The body is globular (A) or pear-shaped (B).
Chapter 7: the Camulodunum/Colchester type series

Kilns: kilns 23 and 26 (Hull 1963, fig 84, 1-3; 91, 13-17); kilns 34-35 (Niblett 1985, 51); wasters from excavations at St Mary's rectory. Hawkins and Hull (1947, 245-6) present a sequence of flagons with ringed mouthpieces ranging from Cam 153, which has early Continental antecedents and occurs only at Sheepen, to Cam 156, which was produced until the early 3rd century. The progression is from slightly everted rims and conical necks to markedly cupped rims; all the rims illustrated here are more everted than the type figure for Cam 154, and those nearest to that type are cited as Cam 154/155. To draw clear divisions between Cam 154, 155 and 156 is difficult. For example, the products of kiln 26 are all classified by Hull as Cam 154 (1963, fig 91, 13-17) but show a variety of rim profiles, some closer to Cam 156 than Cam 154; likewise, the well-everted rim of Cam 155 gradually merges into the markedly cupped rim of Cam 156. The allocation of types within fabrics to the Cam form numbers is therefore sometimes approximate.

Most of these flagons will have been local products. Probable exceptions are those represented by DZ Type 97, the three examples of which are in a hard white fabric. Flagons in a similar fabric are known from a large number of military sites in south-west England, including Cirencester, Sea Mills, Winchester, Chichester (Rigby 1982, 156), Exeter (Holbrook & Bidwell 1991, fabrics 405 and perhaps 406) and Bath. Pre-conquest flagons in 'white fine wares' came from northern Gaul and Lower Germany (Rigby 1989, 143), and these areas were perhaps also the source of the post-conquest imports.

Cam 154/155 and Cam 156 are both present in deposits of PEG 3, although the illustrated examples of Cam 155 are of PEG 4 or later. The general type represented by Cam 155 survived in production long enough to occur at forts on the Antonine Wall, for example at Balmuldy (Miller 1922, pl 43, 2-3), Mumrills (Gillam 1960-61, fig 14, 72) and Bar Hill (Robertson et al 1975, fig 51, 3-5, 10-14).

Cam 154 Claudian.

Cam 154/155 Claudio-Neronian.

Cam 155 Claudio-Neronian to early Antonine.

Cam 156
DJ: Types 109, 111-113.
DZ: Types 98, 99.
FJ: Type 101.
MQ: Type 25.

Cupped ring-neck flagon.
Kilns: kilns 15-22, 29-31 and 24 (Hull 1963, fig 58, 24-9, fig 70, 7-5, fig 86, 10); Middleborough kiln (DJ: Fig 6.17, no 423).

For the evolution of the general type, see discussion under Cam 154/155. Other examples are recorded as early as PEG 4, probably as a result of mis-classification (not illustrated). The two illustrated examples from Middleborough are from the well, which contained 2nd-century pottery, and are not necessarily kiln products. The other examples are from contexts of PEG 9 (up to AD 250) and later. Dating evidence from Verulamium and Southwark suggests that the type was introduced in the Hadrianic period. Hadrianic to early 3rd century.

Cam 157-159 and 366
CH: Type 34.
DJ: Types 126-127.
FJ: Type 127.
QX: Fig 6.80, nos 746-750.
ON: Type 35.

Pinched-mouth flagons.
Cam 157 pinched spout and sharply constricted neck.
Cam 158 similar to 157 with tall neck.
Cam 159 similar to 157 with wide, upright neck.
Cam 366 pinched spout, sides lapped over, handle below mouth.
Cam 172
AA: Type 31 (Fig 3.9, nos 176, 184; Fig 3.10, no 185? and perhaps others).
DJ: Fig 6.13, no 323.

Very large jar with heavily moulded mouth.
Kilns: 'Bypass' kiln (DJ: Fig 6.13, no 323, waster).

Production of this type at Colchester in the pre-Boudican period is established by the waster from the 'Bypass' kiln (CAR 6, 366-7; note also the distorted rim of AA: Figure 3.9, no 177. Some of the vessels included in AA Type 31 are possibly local products, in particular AA: Figure 3.9, no 184, which apparently has no handles. Claudian-Neronian and later?

Cam 173-174
Only at Sheepen.

Cam 175A-175C
Cam 175B
DJ: Types 68-69 (except no 257); Fig 6.11, no 259.
Cam 175C
DJ: Fig 6.10, nos 242-243.

'Honey-pot' storage jar with peaked handles and flat or everted rim.
Kilns: (Cam 175B) kiln 26 (Hull 1963, fig 91, 26). At Sheepen Cam 175A was rare, and Cam 175B and C common. An example of Cam 175B is known from a context of PEG 3 (DJ: Fig 6.10, no 252), and Cam 175C from PEG 4 (DJ: Fig 6.10, no 243). Claudio-Neronian to late 1st century?

Cam 176
Only at Sheepen.

Cam 177
DJ: Fig 6.10, nos 241, 257.

'Honey-pot' storage jar with lid seating.
Kilns: 1933 and 1959 kilns (Hull 1963, fig 72, 8).

Hull (1963, 133, 182) regarded this type as a product of the 1933 and 1959 kilns which were operating from the mid 2nd to the late 2nd or early 3rd century. It is more plausibly to be associated with early occupation on the site of the kilns: there is no other evidence for production of the type at such a late date. The type occurred in Periods IV-VI at Sheepen. Claudio-Neronian to late 1st or early 2nd century.

Cam 178
DJ: Type 72.

'Honey-pot' storage jar with markedly cupped rim.
DJ: Fig 6.11, no 255 and another example (not illustrated) are from PEG 3 contexts. Claudio-Neronian.

Cam 179-180
Vacant.

Cam 181-189
Amphorae. For detailed discussion, see p 137.
Cam 182/183
P&W class 10.
AA: Type 10.
Cam 184
P&W class 9.
AA: Type 9.
Cam 185A
P&W class 15.
AA: Type 15.
Cam 185B
P&W class 16.
AA: Type 16.

Cam 186
P&W classes 18, 19 & 20.
AA: Type 18.
Cam 186A
P&W class 17.
AA: Type 17.
Cam 187
Dressel 20.
Cam 188
P&W class 27.
AA: Type 27.
Cam 189
P&W class 12.
AA: Type 12.

Cam 190
Vacant.

Cam 191-195
Mortaria. Further study of the mortaria is required, and references are given here only to examples in the catalogue closely matching the original type vessels.
Cam 191
TZ: Types 11, 15, 20, 32, 33, 36.
Cam 192
TZ: Types 38-41, 43-46.
Cam 194
TZ: Type 50.
Cam 195
TZ: Types 52-56.
TD: Types 52, 53, 54, 56.

Cam 196-197
Vacant.

Cam 198
DJ: Types 176-182, 191.
GK: Type 254.
MQ: Types 71-75, 79.
ON: Type 81.

Incense cup (tazza).
Kilns: 'Bypass' kiln (DJ: Fig 6.24, no 661); 1933 and 1959 kilns (Hull 1963, 134).

The type was post-conquest and scarce at Sheepen. It occurs in fortress levels (DJ, not illustrated) and continued sufficiently long in production to be represented in the 1933 and 1959 kilns which were in production from the mid 2nd to late 2nd or early 3rd century. Hull (ibid, fig 103) illustrated various types but suggested no dates for them. Amongst the material in the catalogue, there is little clue to a chronological progression of types, apart from the appearance in the second half of the 2nd century of rouletted or slashed cordons. Claudian to late 2nd or early 3rd century.

Cam 199
DJ: Types 216-218.
DZ: Type 116.
FJ: Type 216.
GK: Type 252.

Cheese press. The base has concentric furrows and ridges with perforations.
Kilns: Middleborough kiln (DJ: Fig 6.27, nos 800, 802); 1933 and 1959 kilns (Hull 1963, 134).

At Sheepen, cheese presses were scarce and not known from levels earlier than the Boudican destruction, although one example is known from pre-Boudican colonia levels (FJ: Fig 6.31, no 109). They occur most commonly in 2nd-century levels and were products of the 1933 and 1959 kilns which operated until the late 2nd or early 3rd century. Claudio-Neronian to late 2nd or early 3rd century.

Cam 200
Vacant.
This is a category for miscellaneous pedestal bases, including those of (azze. Not used in this catalogue.

Cam 209/209A
This is a category for miscellaneous pedestal bases, including those of (azze. Not used in this catalogue.

Cam 206
This is a category for miscellaneous pedestal bases, including those of (azze. Not used in this catalogue.

Cam 207/296
This is a category for miscellaneous pedestal bases, including those of (azze. Not used in this catalogue.

Cam 296
This is a category for miscellaneous pedestal bases, including those of (azze. Not used in this catalogue.

Cam 208/209/209A
This is a category for miscellaneous pedestal bases, including those of (azze. Not used in this catalogue.

Cam 207
This is a category for miscellaneous pedestal bases, including those of (azze. Not used in this catalogue.

Cam 207/208
This is a category for miscellaneous pedestal bases, including those of (azze. Not used in this catalogue.

Cam 208/209/209A
This is a category for miscellaneous pedestal bases, including those of (azze. Not used in this catalogue.

Cam 207/296
This is a category for miscellaneous pedestal bases, including those of (azze. Not used in this catalogue.

Cam 296
This is a category for miscellaneous pedestal bases, including those of (azze. Not used in this catalogue.

Cam 208/209/209A
This is a category for miscellaneous pedestal bases, including those of (azze. Not used in this catalogue.

Cam 207
This is a category for miscellaneous pedestal bases, including those of (azze. Not used in this catalogue.

Cam 207/208
This is a category for miscellaneous pedestal bases, including those of (azze. Not used in this catalogue.

Cam 208/209/209A
This is a category for miscellaneous pedestal bases, including those of (azze. Not used in this catalogue.

Cam 207/208
This is a category for miscellaneous pedestal bases, including those of (azze. Not used in this catalogue.

Cam 208/209/209A
This is a category for miscellaneous pedestal bases, including those of (azze. Not used in this catalogue.

Cam 207
This is a category for miscellaneous pedestal bases, including those of (azze. Not used in this catalogue.

Cam 207/208
This is a category for miscellaneous pedestal bases, including those of (azze. Not used in this catalogue.

Cam 208/209/209A
This is a category for miscellaneous pedestal bases, including those of (azze. Not used in this catalogue.

Cam 207/208
This is a category for miscellaneous pedestal bases, including those of (azze. Not used in this catalogue.

Cam 208/209/209A
This is a category for miscellaneous pedestal bases, including those of (azze. Not used in this catalogue.

Cam 207/208
This is a category for miscellaneous pedestal bases, including those of (azze. Not used in this catalogue.

Cam 208/209/209A
This is a category for miscellaneous pedestal bases, including those of (azze. Not used in this catalogue.

Cam 207/208
This is a category for miscellaneous pedestal bases, including those of (azze. Not used in this catalogue.

Cam 208/209/209A
This is a category for miscellaneous pedestal bases, including those of (azze. Not used in this catalogue.
Cam 232
large flask with ovoid body, cordoned.

These two related types were long-lived. They are certainly attested in pre-conquest levels at Sheepon (Niblett 1985, table 2) but only occur in quantity in post-conquest deposits. Amongst the examples illustrated in the catalogue, only two (GX: Fig. 6.76, no 648; Fig. 6.77, no 668) are from early contexts (PEG 4), and they have the markedly bulged neck-cordons of Cam 231A and 232C. Most of the remainder have slightly bulged cordons with decoration of lattice or chevrons, the earliest examples of which are from contexts of PEG 7 and 8 (GX: Fig. 6.76, no 648; 650; Fig. 6.77, no 670; see also Hull 1958, fig 53, 6, from a pit of c AD 100). They were presumably superseded by Cam 280-281.

Pre-conquest to mid to late 2nd century.

Cam 233-235
Small variants of Cam 231/232 (cf GX: Types 193-195; Fig. 6.77, nos 658-660).

Cam 236
Not illustrated by Hull.

Cam 237-240
Vacant.

Cam 241/242
DJ: Fig. 6.3, no 84.
GX: Types 40-42.
HZ: Type 56.

Biconical carinated bowls with everted rims. Hull (1958, 235) merged these two types, which are post-conquest (Niblett 1985, 50). They are well represented in fortress and early colonial contexts (GX: Fig. 6.6, nos 143, 146-147) and seem to continue until at least the late 1st century (Hull 1958, fig 54, 10-14 for examples from a pit of c AD 100).

Claudian to late 1st or early 2nd century.

Cam 243-244/246
DJ: Fig. 6.3, nos 90-95; Fig. 6.4, nos 96-114; Fig. 6.5, nos 115-127; Fig. 6.6, nos 152-160; Fig 6.7, no 161.
FJ: Types 31-32.
GX: Types 50-54.
ON: Types 45-46.
WA: Type 34; Fig. 6.85, no 37.

Flat- and reeded-rim bowls. See below for classification of types.

Kilns: (Cam 243) kiln 23 (Hull 1963, fig 84, 13); (Cam 246) kiln 26 (Hull 1963, fig 91, 25); 1933 and 1959 kilns (ibid, fig 73, 3-4, 6-13, 25-7); Middieborough kiln (DJ: Fig. 6.5, nos 116, 121). These Cam numbers represent a large series of flat- or reeded-rim bowls, first occurring in fortress levels, which pose problems of detailed classification. The essential division is between bowls with straight-sided walls above carinations (Cam 243) and bowls with rounded profiles (Cam 244). However, within these two divisions there is a wide variety of profiles, even amongst examples from pre-Boudiccan levels (DJ: Fig. 6.3, no 92; Fig. 6.4, nos 98, 101-102, 104, 107, Fig. 6.5, nos 125-127). The bowls with rounded profiles are Claudian-Neronian. Carinated bowls (Cam 243) continued into the 2nd century. The later varieties are represented by Cam 246A: DJ: Figure 6.4, no 106 and GX, Figure 6.60, no 205 are much as the type illustrated by Hull, and DJ, Figure 6.5, no 122 is probably a larger version (cf Cam 248, illustrated but not described by Hull). Another late development seems to be the thick, reeded rim which is deeply undercut; the two rims from pits containing wasters from the Middieborough kiln, datable to c AD 80-110, are of this type (cf also DJ: Fig. 6.5, nos 119-120, 124).

In Britain this form generally did not long outlast the Hadrianic period: for example, there are very few examples from the Antonine Wall. The vessels of this type from the 1933 and 1959 kilns, which Hull (1963, 131) noted were not very numerous, are perhaps residual occurrences from earlier occupation on the kiln sites. Some of the mica-gilt bowls (fabric code ON) are probably Colchester products, but others are likely to be from London, the Verulamium region or Continental sources. The earliest context for these bowls is of PEG 5 (ON: Fig. 5.20, no 100); at Verulamium they are known from deposits of AD 60-75 (Wilson 1972, fig 106, 215-7).

Claudian-Neronian to Hadrianic.

Cam 245
Only at Sheepon.

Cam 246
See Cam 243-244/246.

Cam 247-248
See comments under Cam 243-244/246.

Cam 249-250
Only at Sheepon.

Cam 251
DJ: Fig. 6.22, nos 628-629.
GX: Type 248.
UR: Fig. 5.4, no 115.

Wide open bowl with thickened inbent lip, usually with groove below lip.


These are drawn as lids but there is little doubt that they are bowls belonging to a series common in the Rhineland. The two vessels illustrated by Hawkes and Hull, from Periods III-IV, and DJ: Figure 6.22, no 628 resemble form 29 at Novaesium. Filtzinger equates the Neuss form with the Claudian type 112 at Hofheim, a small bowl without the groove under the rim on the exterior, which is very similar to UR: Figure 5.4, no 115.

The largest group of these bowls, GX Type 248, is more difficult to classify. Of the 49 recorded examples, only one is from an early context (PEG 4, not illustrated), the remaining being from contexts of PEG 11 or later. Some are perhaps residual occurrences of Claudian-Neronian types but others resemble Niederbieber type 38 (Geilmann 1914, Taf II), a colour-coated vessel of late 2nd to mid 3rd-century date. The general type is also present at Colchester in the form of the late Roman Mayen ware bowls (HG: Fig. 6.114, nos 9-31; Fig. 6.115, nos 32-40).

Claudian-Neronian with possible later occurrences.

Cam 252-253
Only at Sheepon.

Cam 254
HZ: Type 30.

Saucepan-shaped cooking pot with rim thickened internally.

Although common at Sheepon, there are only two examples in this catalogue, which suggests that the form scarcely survived the conquest.

Mainly pre-conquest.

Cam 255
Only at Sheepon.

Cam 256A/B
HZ: Type 35; Fig. 6.106, no 61.

Ovoid cooking pot with simple everted lip rim. A: rim short and thickened, approaching a bead rim; B: rim longer and thinner. They are common at Sheepon but scarcely represented in the fortress and colonia.

Mainly pre-conquest.

Cam 257
Only at Sheepon.

Cam 258
HD: Type 23.

Round-shouldered cooking pot with concavity dividing bead rim from decorated shoulder.

Pre-conquest at Sheepon, there are seven examples in this catalogue, suggesting that in fact the type survived the conquest.

Pre-conquest to Claudian.

Cam 259
HD: Types 25-26, 32; Fig. 6.111, nos 30, 32.
Small, rather ovoid bead-rim cooking pot. At Sheenep this form occurred very commonly, and it survived for some decades after the conquest. Pre-conquest to late 1st century.

**Cam 260**
Only at Sheenep.

**Cam 261**
Vacant.

**Cam 262-264**
Only at Sheenep.

**Cam 265**
‘Local copies’ of Cam 266.

**Cam 266**
GX: Type 151.
Cooking pot with offset neck and slightly curved, everted rim, beaded at the lip. At Sheenep, nine examples were recovered from the dyke silt of Period I in the 1930s’ excavations, but none from deposits of that period in the 1970 excavations. The type occurs in large quantities in fortress deposits but shows a marked decrease in deposits of PEGs 5 and 7, which suggests that it was not current after the end of the 1st century. Although the type was certainly present at Sheenep before the conquest, it is uncertain whether the much larger numbers from Claudio-Neronian levels represent a direct continuation of pre-Roman production. Hawkes and Hull (1947, 271) suggested that the type was a copy of the Augustan Haltern 57. In the Rhineland many later versions of the Haltern type are found (for example, Novesium type 1: Filtzinger 1972, Taf 1-2, Taf 3, 1-4), and it seems possible that the examples of Cam 266 from the fortress formed part of the large range of types introduced after the conquest. On the other hand, Thompson (1982, 97-8) has classified Cam 266 amongst type B1-2 in her study of gog-tempered ‘Belgic’ pottery. Further study is required to establish the origins of the type. Pre-conquest (re-introduced in the Claudian period?) to late 1st century.

**Cam 267A**
DJ: Fig 6.9, nos 216-217.
Rim and body in one continuous S-curve profile, with several grooves on the neck. There were 21 examples from Sheenep, in tilled red sandy fabric. Similar types in oxidised and reduced wares are known from Tiberio-Claudian kilns at Novesium (Filtzinger 1972, Taf 58, 8-10). Claudio-Neronian.

**Cam 267B**
There were 59 examples from Sheenep, from Periods III (just) to VI, but none in this catalogue. This is another type with a close parallel from the Tiberio-Claudian kilns at Novesium (Filtzinger 1972, Taf 77, 4). Claudio-Neronian.

**Cam 267C**
DJ: Fig 6.9, no 224.
Cooking pot with squared lip and small cordon at base of neck. Claudio-Neronian.

**Cam 267 variants**
DJ: Fig 6.9, nos 206-207, 210; Fig 6.10, no 232; Fig 6.11, no 258. FJ: Fig 6.30, no 56.
Two variants of Cam 267 are represented: cooking pots with grooves on the neck or upper body, but without the S-shaped profile of Cam 267A (DJ: Fig 6.9, nos 206-207, 210), and versions of Cam 267A with rilling on the lip of the rim (DJ: Fig 6.10, no 232; Fig 6.11, no 258; and FJ: Fig 6.30, no 56; of Novesium, Filtzinger 1972, Taf 1, 8-10, Taf 2, 2-3). Claudio-Neronian.

**Cam 268A/B**
GX: Type 155 (Cam 268A, nos 538, 545-547, 549-550). Cooking pot with everted, undercut rim, grooves on shoulder, slight constriction of body above base. Cam 268A: rim curved and heavily beaded, maximum girth at mid-point in height. Cam 268B: rim sharply everted and deeply undercut, maximum girth at point about two-thirds in height. Kilns: (Cam 268A) kiln 13 (Hull 1963, fig 8, 18, 20-25, 1933 and 1959 kilns (ibid, fig 76, 2); (Cam 268B) kiln 1 (ibid, fig 1, 1, 3), kilns 7-11 (ibid, fig 6, 26-7), kiln 13 (ibid, fig 8, 26-26a), 1933 and 1959 kilns (ibid, fig 76, 1, 3-4), kiln 24 (ibid, fig 86, 16A-20), kiln 25 (ibid, fig 89, 24-5), kilns 27-28 (ibid, fig 93, 14-16), kiln 32 (ibid, fig 98, 9-10), kiln 33 (ibid, fig 100, 6-7), Oaks Drive kilns (not illustrated). Chelmford: Going 1987, fig 10, G25.1. 2nd to early 4th century. Cam 268B Hull’s sub-division of the type has been retained, even though some illustrated vessels combine characteristics of both sub-types, for example GX: Figure 6.73, no 552, which has a high shoulder and sharply constricted base but a rim similar to that of Cam 268A. Hull (ibid, 183) detected differences in the fabric of the two sub-types, that of Cam 268A tending to be ‘rather coarse and gritty’ and that of Cam 268B being ‘usually thinner and finer’; the examples in the catalogue are all in ‘very coarse sandy “Colchester” grey fabric’. The type was thought by Hull to have emerged in about AD 100. Other examples of GX Type 158 are recorded from pre-Boudican contexts, but this is possibly a result of confusion with Cam 267 (not illustrated). It was absent from the large group of c AD 100 from Pit 1, Insula 7 (Hull 1958, 128) and from the Middleborough kiln. The earliest contexts in which it is present in large quantities are of PEG 10 (up to AD 200) which suggests that it was not common until after the mid 2nd century. This is a widespread Romano-British form, but the grooves below the neck serve to distinguish it not only from the earlier Cam 266 and 267, from which it probably developed, but also from very similar vessels made elsewhere, for example some of the jars of class 3H produced by the pottery industry in north Kent (Monaghan 1987). Early/mid 2nd century to late 3rd/early 4th century.

**Cam 269**
Type not illustrated by Hull and impossible to define.

**Cam 270A**
Only at Sheenep.

**Cam 270B**
GX: Type 165.
HZ: Types 22, 25, 29, 40; Fig 6.102, nos 18, 21; Fig 6.103, nos 22, 24, 26, 23, 31.
Large storage jar with hooked rim. Cf Cam 272, only distinguishable from this type by the profile of its body. Chelmford: Going 1987, fig 13, G45.1, 2nd-3rd century.

**Cam 271**
GX: Type 161.
HZ: Type 27; Fig 6.103, no 29.
Large storage jar with oval or beaded rim, body usually combed or ridged all over. Dating probably as Cam 270B.

**Cam 272**
Only distinguishable from Cam 270B when complete profile preserved.

**Cam 273**
GX: Type 162.
HZ: Types 10-11, 14-15; Fig 6.102, nos 19-20; Fig 6.103, nos 23, 25.
Large storage jars, with rim oval in section, upright, or sloped inwards or outwards.

Chelmsford: Going 1887, fig 13, G44 5.1, pre-Flavian to Flavian.

Hull (1958, 285) dated this type from c AD 60; Hawkes and Hull recorded 37 examples at Sheepeen in Periods IV-VI but none was found in the 1970 excavations. However, one example is illustrated from fortress levels (HZ: Fig 6.102, no 13) and two others from contexts of PEG 4 (HZ: Fig 6.101, no 9; Fig 6.102, no 20). The type probably originated as a variant of the pre-conquest Cam 271, which also has a rim with an oval profile and an offset at the base of the neck. It seems to have continued in production into the 2nd and perhaps 3rd centuries. Claudian to 2nd/3rd century.

Cam 274
Vacant.

Cam 275
DJ: Fig 5.11, nos 269, 273-274.
HZ: Types 70, 75.

Storage jar with thickened rim, inturned, grooved and undercut.

The examples in DJ are very similar to the Usk examples, lacking only the wavy line on the shoulder.

Claudio-Neronian to Flavian.

Cam 276
Not in catalogue.

Cam 277
Variants of Cam 268A/B.

Cam 278

BB2 cooking pot with lattice decoration and everted rim.

Kilns: kilns 7-11 (Hull 1963, fig 6, 25); kiln 13 (ibid, 11); 1933 and 1959 kilns (ibid, fig 76, 5-6, two near kiln 15, of which one was a waster); underfired example found in fragments in kiln 16 and four fragments from kiln 17; kilns 27 and 28 (ibid, fig 93, 17-21); kiln 32 (ibid, 172).
The earlier BB2 cooking pots have a globular profile with a short everted rim; their decoration usually consists of a tightly-spaced acute-angled lattice of single burnished lines or, more rarely, of groups of lines (cf GB Type 113). The later vessels have narrower bases and a pronounced shoulder, and the rim is elongated and more sharply everted; all the illustrated examples (GB Type 122) are decorated with groups of parallel diagonal burnished lines (cf also ibid, fig 93, 17 from kilns 27-28 and p 164 where Hull states that 'instead of the usual lattice we have groups of several lines, or the same crossed to make a multiple lattice'). Unfortunately most of the illustrated vessels are probably from residual contexts.

Hadrianic to mid 3rd century (possibly a decade or so later).

Cam 279A-279C
Cam 279A/B
GA: Types 115, 118.
cooking pot in BB1 with tall acute-angled lattice decoration and short, almost upright rim.

Cam 279C
GA: Type 121.

Cam 279A
cooking pot in BB1 with rim almost as broad as the greatest diameter.

For general dating evidence, see Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 95-6. Early 2nd century to early 3rd century (in production in south-west England from the Claudian-Neronian period, representing a continuation of pre-conquest production).

Cam 279C
GA: Type 121.

Tall rim, wide and often exceeding the width of the body. Obtuse-angled lattice occupies a narrow band.

Early 3rd century (not before c AD 220?) to late 4th century.

Cam 280-281
GX: Types 197-198; Fig 6.77, no 682.
WA: Type 92.

Cam 280
large narrow-necked storage-jars. Early examples are full and round, later ones are taller and ovoid.

Cam 281
flasks with narrow necks. Nearly globular and nearly always with a small cordon at neck.

Kilns: kilns 25 (Hull 1963, fig 89, 23, Cam 280); kilns 27-28 (ibid, fig 94, 25, Cam 280, 26-29, Cam 281).
The essential difference between these two types is the ratio of the width to the height of the rim, Cam 280 being wide and squat, and Cam 281 taller and narrower. The distinction between the two types is obvious from Hull's description of examples from the 'Mithraeum' (1958, fig 65, 62 (Cam 280), fig 68, 105-114 (Cam 281)). There is little useful dating evidence apart from their occurrence in the kilns.

Mid to late 2nd to 4th century?

Cam 282
Not in catalogue.

Cam 283
MQ: Types 31, 32; Fig 5.46, nos 47-48(?).

Tail flask, buff, with painted bands.


These painted flasks include products of the Colchester and Nene Valley industries, the former apparently more numerous than the latter. The earliest context for a Colchester product is of PEG 12 (up to AD 250).

Dating uncertain, but possibly late 2nd to 3rd century.

Cam 284
Vacant.

Cam 285
GX: Fig 6.77, no 675.
Large, tall, narrow-necked jars, usually with finger-tipping round neck.

There is an example from a pit dated c AD 100 (Hull 1958, fig 53, 8).
Late 1st to 2nd century?

Cam 286
Not in catalogue.

Cam 287-290
CH: Type 61.
DJ: Types 170-172; Fig 6.23, nos 653-660 (except no 654).
GX: Types 201-204, 256.
MQ: Fig 5.45, nos 65-66.
WA: Type 94.

Cam 287
large grey face-pot, no frilling or handles.

Cam 288
frilled face-pot usually with three handles, in buff ware.

Cam 289
large buff face-pot, no frilling, flat rim.

Cam 290
small face-pot in polished red ware.

Kilns: 1933 and 1959 kilns (Hull 1963, fig 71, 18); kiln 25 (ibid, fig 89, 27); kilns 27-28 (ibid, fig 93, 12): kiln 32 (ibid, 172-4).

See generally Braithwaite 1984.

Cam 287-290 are best grouped together, as fragments will often be impossible to allocate to a particular type. It should also be noted that in this catalogue Cam 288 includes not only face-pots but undecorated pots. Face-pots are not known from Sheepen, but impossible to allocate to a particular type. It should also be noted that in this catalogue Cam 288 includes not only face-pots but undecorated pots. Face-pots are not known from Sheepen, but
Colchester product by Braithwaite (1984, 105). Most of the face-pots are likely to be Colchester products, but there are also examples in Hadham ware (CH Type 81) and apparently in Nene Valley self-coloured ware (MQ: Fig. 5.46, no 66). Claudic-Neronian to 3rd century.

Cam 291
Vacant.

Cam 292

Cam 293-295
Vacant.

Cam 296
See Cam 207.

Cam 297
GX: Type 206.
Vase with frilled rim, sometimes with prodded cordon on neck. Kilns: 1933 and 1959 kilns (Hull 1963, fig 71, 19); kilns 27-28 (ibid, fig 94, 55-6); kiln 33 (ibid, fig 100, 8). These examples lack the 'prodded cordon' of Hull's type example (cf Hull 1958, fig 64, 57-8).

Cam 298
DJ: Fig 6.28, nos 832(?), 833. GX: Fig 6.82, nos 805, 810, 813-815.
Bowls with bases pierced for straining. Hull's type (1963, 166) refers to a carinated bowl with a flaring rim, but there are no examples of it in this catalogue. The type is widened here to include all bowls with bases pierced before firing for straining. The type was long-lived: examples came from levels widened here to include all bowls with bases pierced before firing for straining.

Cam 299
CH: Fig 5.55, nos 116, 118-120, 124.
GX: Types 35, 36, 37, Fig 6.58, nos 153-156, 158-166, 168-169.
UX: Type 20.
WA: Types 26, 28, 30; Fig 6.84, no 26.
WB: Type 26.
Bowl with S-shaped profile, usually with groove at point of maximum girth, narrow base. Variations: groove sometimes omitted, offset at junction of rim and shoulder, rim with oval-shaped profile. Kilns: 1933 and 1959 kilns (ibid, fig 75, 1, 3); kiln 24 (ibid, fig 86, 24); kilns 27-28 (ibid, fig 93, 22-4); kiln 32 (ibid, fig 98, 11-12). Other kilns in the region: Ardleigh (Hull 1963, 188); Wattisfield (Moore 1936, fig 5, 1), and at Brancaster (Andrews 1985, fig 63, types 147.4-5) and Burgh Castle (Johnson 1983, fig 42, 171-2, 181), the examples from the latter site probably being datable to the mid 3rd century.

Cam 300-301
Not in catalogue.

Cam 302
MQ: Type 52; Fig 5.48, no 107.
DJ: Type 56; Fig 6.3, no 87.
GX: Type 255.

Chapter 7: the Camulodunum/Colchester type series

Bowl shaped like a cauldron, bulged below and straight above, with or without handles and rings which may be fixed or loose.
Kilns: Oaks Drive kilns (DJ: Fig 6.5, no 87; Fig 6.8, no 197). Other kilns in the region: Chelmford, Moulsham Street, late 3rd to mid 4th century (Going 1987, fig 35, 20); Brampton, early to mid 2nd century (Knowles 1977, fig 5, 3).
Gillam 1970: type 174, AD 120-160; type 175, AD 150-190. Apart from the Oaks Drive kilns, the products of which can probably be dated to the late 2nd or early 3rd century, the earliest context for this type is of PEG 12 (DJ: Fig 6.8, no 196). However, the evidence collected by Gillam and the date of the Brampton kiln support a date for the beginning of this type in the first half of the 2nd century.

The Moulsham Street kiln at Chelmsford provides evidence for the later production of the type.
First half of 2nd century to late 3rd/mid 4th century.

Cam 303
GA: Types 38, 40-44, 47, 53.
CB1 flat-rim bowls and dishes. There is an example (not illustrated) from a context of PEG 8 (up to AD 125), and numerous examples come from contexts of PEG 9 (up to AD 150). For a summary of the general dating evidence for the type, see Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 97-8. Early 2nd century to early 3rd century.

Cam 304
GA: Type 56
CB1 bowl with flat grooved rim. The earliest examples are from contexts of PEG 12 (up to AD 250). For a summary of the general dating evidence for the type, see Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 98. Late Antonine to late 3rd or early 4th century.

Cam 305A
GA: Types 61-62, 73.
CB1 flanged bowl. Examples (not illustrated) are recorded from contexts of PEGs 9, 10, 12 and 13, which have terminal dates ranging from AD 160 to AD 275. Evidence from elsewhere shows that the type was introduced by c AD 270 and possibly a little before the mid 3rd century (Holbrook & Bidwell 1991, 98-9). The examples in the catalogue from earlier contexts might be examples of Cam 304, or earlier flanged bowls or dishes of a different type, as GA: Figure 6.37, no 50.
Third quarter of 3rd century to end of Roman period.

Cam 305B
CH: Type 61.
DZ: Type 50.
EA: Type 79.
GB: Types 61, 64, 67, 72-73, 75.
KK: Types 61, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72.
MR: Fig 5.50, nos 25-26.
WA: Types 79-81.
Flanged bowl, imitation of Cam 305A. Decoration sometimes occurs on flange or interior of wall.
Kilns: kiln 25 (Hull 1963, fig 89, 21); kilns 27-28 (ibid, 165).

These are copies of Cam 305A, which is in CB1, and thus probably to be dated from the third quarter of the 3rd century; the earliest stratified example (GB: Fig 6.44, no 118) is from PEG 14 (up to AD 300). They were produced in the latest kilns known at Colchester. There are also colour-coated versions from the Nene Valley, Hadham, and an unknown source (possibly Colchester). Some of the grey ware examples have various schemes of decoration:
1. Decorated flanges: KK Type 69 and WA Types 80-81. The earliest stratified example is from a context of PEG 17 (up to AD 400). Decorated flanges also appear on products from the Wattisfield kilns (Moore 1936, fig 5, 1), and at Brancaster (Andrews 1985, fig 63, types 147.4-5) and Burgh Castle (Johnson 1983, fig 42, 171-2, 181), the examples from the latter site probably being datable to the mid 4th century.
2. Lattice on interior of wall: KK Type 68. There is an example from a context of PEG 15 (up to AD 325); a bowl with decoration consisting of parallel diagonal lines from Verulamium is from a context of PEG 15 (up to AD 325). The examples in the catalogue are from contexts of PEGs 9, 10, 12 and 13, which have terminal dates ranging from AD 160 to AD 275. Evidence from elsewhere shows that the type was introduced by c AD 270 and possibly a little before the mid 3rd century (Holbrook & Bidwell 1991, 98-9). The examples in the catalogue from earlier contexts might be examples of Cam 304, or earlier flanged bowls or dishes of a different type, as GA: Figure 6.37, no 50.

Third quarter of 3rd century to end of Roman period.

Cam 305B
CH: Type 61.
DZ: Type 50.
EA: Type 79.
GB: Types 61, 64, 67, 72-73, 75.
KK: Types 61, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72.
MR: Fig 5.50, nos 25-26.
WA: Types 79-81.
Flanged bowl, imitation of Cam 305A. Decoration sometimes occurs on flange or interior of wall.
Kilns: kiln 25 (Hull 1963, fig 89, 21); kilns 27-28 (ibid, 165).

These are copies of Cam 305A, which is in CB1, and thus probably to be dated from the third quarter of the 3rd century; the earliest stratified example (GB: Fig 6.44, no 118) is from PEG 14 (up to AD 300). They were produced in the latest kilns known at Colchester. There are also colour-coated versions from the Nene Valley, Hadham, and an unknown source (possibly Colchester). Some of the grey ware examples have various schemes of decoration:
1. Decorated flanges: KK Type 69 and WA Types 80-81. The earliest stratified example is from a context of PEG 17 (up to AD 400). Decorated flanges also appear on products from the Wattisfield kilns (Moore 1936, fig 5, 1), and at Brancaster (Andrews 1985, fig 63, types 147.4-5) and Burgh Castle (Johnson 1983, fig 42, 171-2, 181), the examples from the latter site probably being datable to the mid 4th century.
2. Lattice on interior of wall: KK Type 68. There is an example from a context of PEG 15 (up to AD 325); a bowl with decoration consisting of parallel diagonal lines from Verulamium is from a deposit dated AD 310-15 (Wilson 1972, fig 135, 1174). Cf Alice Holt products (Lyne & Jefferyes 1979, class 5B.6, 8-10).
3. Wavy line on interior: GB, Fig 6.44, no 124 and KK Type 67. The earliest example is from PEG 17 (up to AD 375). Cf Verulamium, Wilson 1972, fig 139, 1293, from a deposit of AD 370-410+, and Gillam 1970, type 231, AD 270-400, an East Yorkshire product. Third quarter of 3rd century to end of Roman period.

**Cam 306**

**D:J: Type 37**

GX: Types 86, 87.

Bell-shaped bowl with large beak-rim and narrow base. Variations: rim often with angular rather than rounded profile, groove beneath rim.

Kilns: kilns 13A and B (Hull 1963, fig 8, 16-17); 1933 and 1959 kilns (ibid, fig 73, 20, fig 74, 1); kilns 27-28 (ibid, fig 94, 30-32; Oaks Drive kilns (GX: Fig 6.62, no 274); probable kiln or kilns in the vicinity of the Butt Road cemetery (CAR 9, 25-6, and see below).

Southwark: Hammerson 1988, 212-13, fig 86, 47-64, fig 87, 65-71, c AD 270-300.

The earliest occurrence of this type is of PEG 12 (up to AD 250), but the kiln evidence suggests a late 2nd- or 3rd-century date for its introduction. At one stage Hull (1963, 165) connected the type with similar bowls from the late Roman fort at Auzel in the Rhineland (presumably Unverzagt 1916, Taf II, 26); he later discovered that the Colchester bowls began at a much earlier date than had at first seemed apparent. Although there can be no direct connection with the Auzel bowls, the antecedents of Cam 306 are probably to be found in the pottery of the Rhineland. Gose (1950, types 484-93) illustrates a series of bell-shaped bowls with small bases which begins in the mid 2nd century and runs on to the end of the 4th century; the later bowls in this series are present at Colchester amongst the Mayen ware imports (HG: Fig 6.114, nos 9-31; Gillam 1970, fig 6.115, nos 32-40). Some of the earlier bowls from the Rhineland have thickly beaded rims which are reminiscent of those on Cam 306 (Gose 1950, types 484 and 487). Versions of these bowls which are even earlier have been discussed under Cam 251, where it is suggested that GX Type 248 might represent copies of Niederbieber (Oelmann 1914) type 38, a small bowl resembling Gose 1950, types 484 and 487 which were current in the late 2nd and 3rd centuries.

Examples in grey ware are roughly seven times as common as those in oxidised ware. A large number came from the Butt Road cemetery site where they appear to represent debris from a nearby kiln (CAR 9, 25-6); one vessel was a waster. Mid to late 2nd century to late 3rd/early 4th century.

**Cam 307**

CH: Fig 5.55, nos 134-135.

GX: Type 48, Fig 6.58, nos 167, 171-172; Fig 6.59, no 173.

Wide-mouthed globular bowl or jar, with lid-seated, everted rim.

Hull (1963, 186) refers to 'barrel markings', groups of vertical burnished lines, on some examples.

Kilns: kilns 7-11 (Hull 1963, fig 6, 22-23); kiln 25 (ibid, fig 89, 27); kilns 27-28 (ibid, fig 94, 33-35); kiln 32 (ibid, fig 98, 16-17).

Chelmford: Going 1987, fig 6, type E2, late 2nd to 4th century; also Moulsford Street (ibid, fig 35, 5-6) and Inworth (ibid, fig 47, 6-7) kilns. Verulamium: Wilson 1972, fig 134, 1157, AD 300-360. Hull (1963, 186) considered that this type dated from c AD 200, but the earliest example in this catalogue is from a context of PEG 12 (up to AD 250) and most are from 4th-century contexts. Late 2nd/early 3rd century(?) to 4th century.

**Cam 308**

CZ: Type 65; Fig 5.36, nos 192, 194-195, 197.

EA: Types 73, 89.

GX: Type 219.

Colour-coated bowl with lid.

Kilns: kilns 7-11 (Hull 1963, fig 5, 6); 1933 and 1959 kilns (ibid, fig 57, 18; fig 58, 22-7; fig 59, 1-2).


These are mainly Nene Valley products. Vessels of this type were not numerous in the Colchester kilns and there are no more than 18 local products in the catalogue, in contrast to 228 Nene Valley products. Grey ware imitations are rare. Late 2nd century to end of Roman period.

**Cam 309**

Not illustrated by Hull (1958, 1963), but possibly intended for Mayen ware bowls, as HG: Figure 6.114, nos 27-31 and Figure 6.115, nos 32-40.

**Cam 310**

Not in catalogue.

**Cam 312**

D:J: Fig 6.3, nos 71-72, 74-76.

DZ: Type 49

MR: Fig 5.50, no 24.

ON: Type 53; Fig 5.21, no 128; Fig 5.22, no 145.

WA: Fig 6.86, no 156.

Bowl with deep curved flange.


This type appears in reduced and oxidised wares, sometimes with mica-gilding or with vertical stripes of paint. Its earliest occurrences are in contexts of PEG 5 (DZ: Fig 5.26, no 66 & ON: Fig 5.21, no 125). The presence of an example in milestone 48 on Hadrian's Wall suggests that the type continued into the Hadrianic period. Flavian to Hadrianc.

**Cam 313**

Not in catalogue.

**Cam 314**

Necked bowl in Oxfordshire ware (MP).

**Cam 315**

cf Cam 318.

D:J: Fig 6.2, no 67; Fig 6.3, no 80.

GX: Types 67, 68; Fig 6.61, no 238.

ON: Fig 5.21, no 118?

WA: Fig 6.86, no 80.

Shallow bowl with flanged rim, sometimes with spout, and footing.


These vessels are possibly copies of the samian form Ritterling 12. The earliest stratified example is from fortress levels (GX: Fig 6.62, no 253). Claudian to late 1st century.

**Cam 316**

CH: Type 57.

CZ: Type 69.

EA: Type 83.

MP: Types 36, 39.

MR: Types 11, 41; Fig 5.50, nos 5, 9-10.

WA: Type 83.

Dr 38 copy.

Kilns: kiln 25 (Hull 1963, fig 89, 6, polished red ware); kilns 27-28 (ibid, fig 93, 13, red coating, but association with these kilns doubtful).

These copies of the samian form Dr 38 appear in Colchester, Hadnern, Nene Valley and Oxfordshire colour-coated wares. There are a number of probable Colchester products from contexts of PEG 14 (MR: Fig 5.50, nos 1, 3, 8-10, 18), suggesting that the type was being produced locally in colour-coated ware before c AD 300. In Oxfordshire ware the type is known from c AD 240/260 (Young 1977, type CS1, cf p 124); Nene Valley examples apparently date from the late 3rd century. Local copies in grey ware are rare at Colchester. Late 3rd and 4th century.

**Cam 317**

CH: Type 66 (some).

D:J: Fig 6.3, no 73.

EA: Type 81.
Cam 318
Probably a variant of Cam 315.

Cam 319
Vacant.

Cam 320
See Cam 69B.

Cam 321
Not in catalogue.

Cam 322/323
DJ: Fig 6.11, no 278; Fig 6.27, nos 792, 795.
GX: Fig 6.83, no 838.

Bowl with spout and strainer, spout often in the form of a boar’s head. Cam 322 is in mica-gilt ware, Cam 323 in grey ware.

Camelisford: Going 1987, fig 17, M1, 1st to early 2nd century. Mantle 1978, type 46, early 2nd century. The examples in the catalogue are residual. Occurrences at Sheepen are in Camulodunian contexts; five are from the Hawkes and Hull excavations (1947, fig 57, 120) and two from the 1970 excavations (Niblett 1985, fig 33, 1-2). In addition there is a mica-gilt example with handles from a pit group of c AD 100 in the colonia (Hull 1958, fig 56, 48). Camulodunian to early 2nd century.

Cam 324-325
Vacant.

Cam 326/331
DJ: Types 49-53; Fig 6.8, nos 188, 193.
GX: Fig 5.26, no 55.
ON: Fig 5.21, nos 131-132.

Carinated bowl with cupped rim, fooring, frequently with two handles.

Kilns: DJ, Figure 6.7, no 171 is a waster from the ‘Bypass’ kiln.

Chelmsford: Going 1987, fig 4, C26, late 1st to early 2nd century. London: Green 1980, fig 30, 205, Flavian. Caistor-by-Norwich (Caistor St Edmund): Swan 1981, 141-2, fig 8.4, 22-6. Usk: Greene 1993, type 20. Novaesium: Filtzinger 1972, Taf 43, 1-5. Hull’s two types are in practice difficult to distinguish, especially when fragmentary, and are considered here as one type. The earliest illustrated examples are from PEGs 4 and 5 (DJ: Fig 6.7, nos 164, 167, 171); the type is also represented in the pre-Boudiccan ‘Bypass’ kiln but is absent at Sheepen.

Camulodunian to late 1st/early 2nd century.

*Cam 327
DJ: Fig 6.8, no 186.
GX: Fig 6.53, nos 38-44.

Bowl with fooring and concave sides. The earliest stratified examples are of PEG 4 (DJ: Fig 6.8, no 186 & GX: Fig 5.25, no 52).

Camulodunian to late 1st century?

Cam 328
GB: Types 131-133.
CF/XK Types 131-132.


This BB2 type can be distinguished from globular bead-rim jars in BB1 by the thickening of its rim and the very small size of the bead. The earliest context for the type is a context of PEG 10 (up to AD 200), but it is doubtful whether these jars remained in production much beyond the end of the 2nd century. They occur on the Antonine Wall, as for example at Mumrills (Gillam 1960-61, fig 12, 29-30), and on Hadrian’s Wall (South Shields, Wallsend and Newcastle, unpublished). They are not represented amongst the products of the Thameside kilns (Monaghan’s (1987) rare type 3E5.1 lacks the marked thickening of the rim), and they are ‘extremely rare’ on sites in Kent (Pollard 1988, 89, fig 40, 114). All the examples at Colchester are probably of local origin. Certainly early Antonine (probably Hadrianic) to late 2nd/early 3rd century.

Cam 329
See Cam 68.

Cam 330
CH: Type 56; Fig 5.54, nos 99-102.
DJ: Fig 6.1, no 39; Fig 6.2, nos 44-45.
DZ: Type 37.
GQ: Types 37, 38.
GR: Types 37-39; Fig 6.97, no 6.
MP: Types 35, 36.
WA: Types 37 (some), 38 (some), 39.

Hemispherical bowls, copies of Dr 37.

Kilns: Middleborough kiln (GO: Fig 6.96, no 49).

Chelmsford: Going 1987, figs 2-3, C12, Flavian-Hadrianic. Verulamium: Wilson 1984, fig 100, 2368, AD 80-160 and 2369, AD 140-170. Rodwell 1978. Marsh 1978, type 42. Copies of Dr 37 are not recorded from Sheepen: the samian prototype emerged at the time that occupation of the site was ending. In this catalogue the earliest occurrence is of PEG 5 (GP: Fig 6.94, no 59). Bowls with compass-drawn ovolos or with stamped decoration are generally of Flavian to Hadrianic date, although the West Stow and Wattisfield kilns seem to have continued production of the type until the second half of the 2nd century. Later 3rd- and 4th-century examples are in Oxfordshire and Hadham wares. Flavian to end of Roman period.

Cam 331
See Cam 326.

Cam 332
Not in catalogue.

Cam 333
DJ: Fig 6.8, no 191.
GQ: Type 47.
GR: Type 47.
WA: Fig 6.86, nos 78-79.

Copies of Dr 27. Marsh 1978, type 12. These are uncommon. One example came from a context of PEG 5 (GR: Fig 6.98, no 34) and another from a pit of c AD 100 (Hull 1958, fig 54, 19, mica-gilt). Flavian to early mid 2nd century.

Cam 334
MP: Type 12.

Young 1977, types 36/37.

Cam 335
Vacant.

Cam 336-337
Types not illustrated and not identifiable from Hull’s (1958, 288) description.

Cam 338
CH: Types 51, 52.
UX: Types 10, 14, 16, 18.

Small bowl, polished grey ware with rounded impressions and bosses. 4th century.
Cam 339
UX: Type 31?
Small flask with prominently bulged shoulder.
4th century?

Cam 340
Not in catalogue.

Cam 341
Vacant.

Cam 342-343
CL: Type 21.
Symonds 1992; Central Gaulish beaker form 1, Trier beaker forms 1 and 2.
These vessels are discussed in detail in Symonds 1992. The earliest contexts in which they occur are of PEG 12 (up to AD 250).

Cam 336/362/381/383-384
DJ: Type 131.
ON: Type 32.
Flagon with flaring mouth, incurved at lip, imitating bronze vessels.
Kilns: 1933 and 1959 kilns (Hull 1963, fig 56, 7-8 (mica-gilt), 15-16, fig 70, 4-6); Middleborough kiln (ON: Fig 5.19, no 58).
The type is known in oxidised ware from one or more contexts of PEG 8 (DJ, not illustrated). It was also a product in mica-gilt ware of the Middleborough kiln which was operating c AD 80-110. Elsewhere in Britain the type was apparently made at London and at the three legionary fortresses of Caerleon, Chester and York, its manufacture at these sites apparently being confined to the early 2nd century (Marsh 1978, 199, 203-4). Manufacture at Colchester in the second half of the 2nd century is demonstrated by its presence in the 1933 and 1959 kilns.
Late 1st/early 2nd century to late 2nd/early 3rd century.

Cam 357
Not in catalogue.

Cam 358
See Cam '171.

Cam 359
Not in catalogue.

Cam 360/368
CH: Type 22.
DJ: Fig 6.12, no 298.
DZ: Fig 5.28, nos 155-156.
EA: Type 67.
GX: Fig 6.80, no 753.
UX: Fig 6.100, nos 45-47.
Flagons with ledged rims.
Kilns: 1933 and 1959 kilns (Hull 1963, fig 56, 10-11, red colour-coat, 19-22 white to red-buff ware); kilns 27-28 (ibid, fig 94, 37, red colour-coat); Oaks Drive kilns (DZ: Fig 5.28, nos 155-156 and not illustrated).
Flagons of this type are probably amongst the latest products of the 1933 and 1959 kilns. There is not much evidence for the date at which the type appeared, although the examples at Niederbieber must belong to the last decade of the 2nd century or the first half of the 3rd century. The earliest stratified examples in the catalogue are of PEG 14 (CH: Fig 5.53, nos 45, 47).
Late 2nd/early 3rd century to end of Roman period.

Cam 361
ON: Type 36.
Flagon with beaked spout.

Cam 362
See Cam 356.

Cam 363/382
MO: Type 22.
Flagon with plain flaring mouth above moulding. Gose 1950, type 386, second half of 3rd century. Dating evidence as for Cam 360/386.

Cam 364
ON: Fig 5.19, no 55.
Flagon with very narrow neck, tall and curved, with simple lip.
Kilns: 1933 and 1959 kilns (Hull 1963, fig 56, 120). The single example in the catalogue is from a context of PEG 12 (up to AD 250).
Late 2nd to 3rd century.

Cam 365
CH: Type 24.
DJ: Fig 6.18, no 457.
Flagon with conical, reeded mouth, usually in polished red ware.
4th century?

Cam 366
See Cam 157-159.

Cam 367
Oaks Drive site (not illustrated).
Single-handed flagon with cupped, constricted mouth, narrow neck, probably with ovoid body (not illustrated in Hull's (1958, 1963) type series).
Kilns: 1933 and 1959 kilns (Hull 1963, fig 69, 10-11); Oaks Drive kilns (not illustrated).
Gose 1950, type 170, first half of 2nd century, in East Gaulish samian.
Presumably mid 2nd to late 2nd/early 3rd century at Colchester.

Cam 368
See Cam 360.

Cam 369
CH: Type 82.
MO: Fig 5.46, nos 62-63.
Flagon with human face on mouth.
Kilns: kiln 13 (Hull 1963, fig 7A-B); 1933 and 1959 kilns (ibid, fig 90, 1, pl 19b, c).
Gose 1950, types 272-273, first half of 4th century.
Late 2nd/early 3rd century to 4th century.

Cam 370
AA: Type 55.
DJ: Type 125.
Two-handled jug with conical-reeded mouth.
Kilns: 1933 and 1959 kilns (Hull 1963, fig 69, 14 & fig 70, 13). Possibly a copy of Peacock and Williams 1986, class 55, a furrowed-rim amphora probably from Normandy.
Mid 2nd to late 2nd/early 3rd century.

Cam 371-374
Not in catalogue.

Cam 375
EA: Type 64.
Flagon with pinched spout, Nene Valley ware.
Howe et al 1980, fig 6, 64-5, 4th century.
There is an example (not illustrated) from PEG 12 (up to AD 250) and a base (Fig 5.42, no 149) that probably belongs to this form from PEG 14 (up to AD 300).
Mid 3rd to 4th century.
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Cam 376
DJ: Fig 6.14, nos 348-349.
Flagon with flaring mouth, offset from neck.
Richborough: Bushe-Fox 1932, pl 33, 201, AD 50-70 (exactly as Cam 376), 202 (with groove below lip).
Hull (1983, fig 69, 1-3) cites examples from the 1933 and 1959 kilns which are quite dissimilar to the type illustration. The Richborough examples, however, are very similar, and the DJ examples may be a variant of the type.
Claudian to Flavian?

Cam 377-378
Not in catalogue.

Cam 379
DJ: Types 129-130.
Flagon with wide, spouted mouth.

Cam 380/385
CH: Type 21.
DJ: Fig 6.19, nos 487, 493, 500-501.
EA: Fig 5.42, no 156.
MO: Fig 5.45, no 34.
Flagon with in-turned lip.
Kilns: 1933 and 1959 kilns (Hull 1983, fig 69, 4, 6 & fig 70, 10-12); Middleborough kiln (DJ: Fig 6.19, no 493).
Verulamium: Wilson 1984, fig 82, no 1969, late 2nd century or later.
This is probably a version of Cam 149, and examples of both types were found in the Middleborough kiln.
Late Flavian/Trajanic to late 2nd/early 3rd century.

Cam 381
See Cam 356 etc.
Cam 382
See Cam 363.
Cam 383-384
See Cam 356 etc.
Cam 385
See Cam 380.

*Cam 386
DJ: Fig 6.21, no 538.
Small one- or two-handled flagons with nipple-shaped mouth and very small orifice.
Kilns: 1933 and 1959 kilns (Hull 1983, fig 69, 5, fig 70, 23-4, white ware); Oaks Drive kilns (not illustrated).
Mid 2nd to late 2nd/early 3rd century.

Cam 387
Not in catalogue.

Cam 388
Vacant.

Cam 389
DJ: Type 206; Fig 6.12, no 288.
MC: Types 21, 81.

‘Unguent pots’.
Kilns: kiln 13 (Hull 1983, 11); 1933 and 1959 kilns (ibid, fig 72, 28-33); kilns 27-28 (ibid, 165); Oaks Drive kilns (DJ: Fig 6.26, no 760 and not illustrated).
Chelmsford: Going 1987, fig 18, Q.1.1, 1st century and later.

Verulamium: Wilson 1972, fig 125, 885, AD 120-70. Newstead: Curle 1911, pl 46, type 27, probably late 1st century.
Stratified examples (the earliest is from PEG 10 (up to AD 200, DJ not illustrated) and kiln products occur from the mid 2nd century onwards. Elsewhere the type seems to occur from the Flavian-Trajanic period.
Flavian/Trajanic to 3rd century.

Cam 390
DJ: Fig 6.27, nos 786-788(?), 789-791, 793-794, 796 (variant).
GX: Fig 6.83, no 835.
Large jars with several small cups on the shoulder.
Usk: Greene 1993, fig 5, type 18, Neronian-early Flavian.
There is a spout, probably from a jar of this type, from a context of PEG 4 (DJ: Fig 6.27, no 788); otherwise the earliest stratified examples are of PEG 12 (DJ: Fig 6.27, no 793 & GX: Fig 6.83, no 835). This is a rare type with a long life. Spouts often appear on face pots, as at Usk.
Claudio-Neronian to 3rd century.

Cam 391A/B
CB: Types 10, 11, 12, 13, 20.
CX: Fig 5.30, nos 1-7.
CZ: Types 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.
EA: Type 30.
EZ: Types 12, 13; Fig 5.8, nos 9, 13-20.
GX: Type 128.
ON: Types 22-23.
WA: Types 51-52(?)(some).

Bag-shaped, cornice-rim beaker, sometimes folded, plain or with rouletted, barbotine or rouleted decoration. Hull’s (1983, 190) division into short (A) and tall (B) beakers is not followed here.
Kilns: kiln 13 (Hull 1963, 11); 1933 and 1959 kilns (ibid, fig 50, 1, fig 53, 13, fig 57, 1-4, fig 58, 11-14, 16, pl 208); kiln 24 (ibid, fig 86, 1); kiln 32 (ibid, fig 96, 1-5); Oaks Drive kilns (CB: Fig 5.31, nos 24, 29 & CZ: Fig 5.33, nos 73-75, 79, 85, Fig 5.34, nos 82, 94).
Chelmsford (Colchester products only): Going 1987, fig 15, H20.1-2, AD 130-70 (rouletted), H20.3, mid to late 2nd century (rouletcast, indented), H.21 (grey ware, rouletted), H.22, AD 120-80 (barbotine scales).
Colchester rouletted beakers are represented by a few sherds (not illustrated) in contexts of PEG 8 (up to AD 125). In deposits of PEG 9 (up to AD 150) they are present in quantity (CB: Fig 5.31, nos 34, 39; Fig 5.32, no 54). Their absence from deposits of PEGs 5 and 7 (up to AD 90 and 110) suggests that their manufacture began between AD 110 and 125. They remained in production until at least the late 2nd century, for they were made in the 1933 and 1959 and Oaks Drive kilns.
Rouletted beakers of this type seem to date from the mid 2nd century: there are sherds from PEG 9 (not illustrated), and larger numbers are known from PEG 10 (up to AD 200; CZ, Fig 5.33, nos 73-75, 79, 85, all from the Oaks Drive kilns). None of the stratified beakers with barbotine decoration is from a context earlier than PEG 10, but on general grounds their manufacture is likely to have begun by the mid 2nd century.
AD 110-125 to late 2nd/early 3rd century (Colchester products only).

Cam 391C
CZ: Type 58.

Beaker with beaded, slightly undercut rim and tall pedestalled base, barbotine decoration.
Howe et al 1981, fig 5, 47-8, late 2nd to 3rd century.
Late 2nd to 3rd century?

Cam 392
CB: Fig 5.32, no 59.
CZ: Types 20, 21, 22, 23.
EA: Type 45.
EZ: Types 22, 23; Fig 5.9, nos 77, 80, 81.
GP: Fig 6.93, no 31.
GX: Type 127.
ON: Type 24.
WB: Fig 6.89, no 28.

Bag-shaped beakers with plain rim, plain or with rouletted or barbotine decoration. Hull’s (1963, 190) division into ‘short’ (A) or ‘tall’ (B) beakers is not applied here.
Kilns: kilns 7-11 (Hull 1963, fig 5, 17); 1933 and 1959 kilns (ibid, fig 54, 2, fig 55, 3, fig 57, 5-7, fig 58, 15); kiln 24 (ibid, fig 86, 2-3); kiln 32 (ibid, fig 96, 7-10, fig 97, 4-6); Oaks Drive kilns (CZ: Fig 5.34, nos 117, 122). Chelmsford: Going 1987, fig 15, H27.2, late 2nd to early 3rd century, Colchester product?
This type is a copy of Cam 393, a colour-coated beaker made in Central and East Gaul, and resembles in particular Symonds 1992, group 28 (fig 21, 421-8). The earliest occurrences of examples in Colchester fabric are in contexts of PEG 10 (up to AD 200), which suggests that the type dates from the second half of the 2nd century. Second half of 2nd century to mid 3rd century.

Cam 393
CL: Type 31.
Symonds 1992, Central Gaulish form 2, Trier fbrm 3.
An example from PEG 9 (up to AD 150; CL, Fig 5.38, no 66) is from a notably early context. Second half of 2nd century to mid 3rd century.

Cam 394
EA: Type 27.
Beaker with pedestal foot.

Cam 395
CZ: Type 56 (except no 184).
DZ: Type 18.
EA: Type 56.
Pentice-moulded beaker, globular body with small foot, rouletted.
Kilns: possibly occurring in kilns 7-11 (Hull 1963, 178); kiln 25 (ibid, fig 89, 3).
The earliest context for a Colchester product is of PEG 12 (up to AD 250; CZ, Fig 5.36, no 180). In general this type is usually dated to the 4th century, but similar vessels in white ware without a colour-coat were imported from north-west Gaul in the late 2nd and early to mid 3rd century (Richardson 1986, 1.43, probably represented at Colchester by DZ Type 16). Copies of this type at Colchester might thus date from much earlier than the 4th century. Mid 3rd century (?) to 4th century.

Cam 396
CB: Type 35; Fig 5.32, no 58.
EZ: Type 32.
Globular beaker with upright, out-curved rim, cordon or grooves below rim, roughcast, rouletted or barbotine scale decoration.
Kilns: 1933 and 1959 kilns (Hull 1963, fig 57, 9 & fig 58, 17, 20). The Colchester products are all from contexts of PEG 12 (up to AD 250; CB, Fig 5.32, nos 60-61) or later. The prototypes in Cologne-type ware (EZ) are usually dated AD 120-170/80, and there is an example (not illustrated) from PEG 9 (up to AD 150). The Colchester examples are thus all from residual contexts, although their production in the 1933 and 1959 kilns certainly fell towards the end of the currency of the type. Hadrianeic to late 2nd century.

Cam 397/398
CZ: Types 32-33; Fig 5.36, no 184.
WA: Fig 6.88, nos 153-154.
Beakers with a series of horizontal constrictions on the body, roughcast or rouletted decoration. Cam 397 with a curved everted rim, Cam 398 with a plain rim.
Kilns: 1933 and 1959 kilns (Hull 1963, fig 57, 8, 12-13 & fig 58, 19); kiln 24 (ibid, fig 86, 6); kiln 32 (ibid, fig 96, 11).
Examples in Colchester colour-coated ware (CZ) come from contexts of PEG 10 (up to AD 200), showing that production of the type at Colchester began in the late 2nd century, if not earlier (not illustrated). Late 2nd and 3rd century.

Cam 399
Not in catalogue.

Cam 400
Vacant.

Cam 401
GX: Fig 5.68, no 452.
ON: Type 16.
Folded beaker, body tapering towards base, short everted rim. The earliest examples are from PEG 9 (up to AD 150; ON, Fig 5.19, nos 40-41). Hadrianeic or early Antonine to late 2nd century.

Cam 402
Not in catalogue.

Cam 403
EA: Type 22.
Beaker with cupped mouth and cylindrical foot, with globular, indented body. Only in Nene Valley ware.
4th century.

Cam 404
CX: Fig 5.30, nos 8-10.
CZ: Type 50.
EZ: Type 41.
GX: Type 126.
ME: Types 11-12.
Ovoid beaker with several cordons at lip. This type is known in Cologne-type ware and grey ware from contexts of PEG 9 (up to AD 150; EZ, Fig 5.9, no 42 & GX, Fig 6.67, no 431); Colchester colour-coated versions appear in contexts of PEG 11 onwards (CZ, Fig 5.35, no 135). Local versions, in colour-coated or grey wares, are much commoner than the imported originals. Hadrianeic-early Antonine to late 2nd century.

Cam 405/406
CV: Fig 5.30, no 7.
CZ: Types 30, 31, 34; Fig 5.35, no 149.
GB: Type 160.
GC: Type 214; Fig 6.68, nos 451, 453, 457-458.
WA: Type 86.
Ovoid folded beaker with everted rim (Cam 405 was not illustrated by Hull, and it is uncertain how it differed from Cam 406).
Kilns: 1933 and 1959 kilns (Hull 1963, fig 57, 10-11); kiln 24 (ibid, fig 86, 7); Oaks Drive kilns (CZ: Fig 5.35, no 135). Chelmsford: Going 1987, fig 15, H35.1-2, possibly Colchester products, early to mid 3rd century. The earliest contexts for this type are of PEG 10 (CZ: Fig 5.35, no 135 and not illustrated). Late 2nd to mid 3rd century.

Cam 407
CV: Fig 5.30, nos 1-6.
CY: Fig 5.30, no 5.
EZ: Types 40-41, 44 (except no 157).
EA: Types 38, 42-43.
GB: Types 152-153, 155.
Tail ovoid folded beaker with tall neck and simple lip (funnel mouth).
Kilns: kilns 7-11 (Hull 1963, fig 5, 3-4); kiln 25 (ibid, fig 89, 5); kiln 32 (ibid, fig 96, 12-15). Chelmsford: Going 1987, fig 15, H32-3, Colchester products. Nene Valley ware: Howe et al 1980, fig 4, 42-3, mid to late 3rd century. Gillam 1970, type 54, AD 250-330. Examples in Colchester colour-coated ware are present in deposits of PEG 12 (up to AD 250: CV, Fig 5.30, no 4 & CZ, Fig 5.35, nos 159, 161). The type is said to have appeared in Nene Valley ware from the second quarter of the 3rd century (Howe et al 1980, 18), a date possibly based on the absence of the type from the 1933 and 1959 kilns at Colchester which according to Hull (1963, 177) operated until c AD 210. There is an example in grey ware from Cramond, an Antonine fort in Scotland re-occupied during the Severan campaigns of AD 208-211 (Rae & Rae 1974, fig 21, 20), but amongst the other pottery from the fort there is some which on present evidence should date to at least a decade or so later. The type is present in the New Fresh Wharf deposit at London which dates to before c AD 245 (Richardson 1986, 1.205-6, 208).
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Second quarter of 3rd century(?) to 4th century.

Cam 408-410
CY: Fig 5.30, nos 3-4.
CZ: Type 52.
EA: Types 50-52.
GX: Fig 6.68, no 450.

Ovoid to globular beakers, sometimes indented, with elongated, slightly curving necks; copies of Cam 342/343. Hull's three types are amalgamated because they are essentially the same type but with different proportions of height to diameter.

Kilns: kiln 25 (Hull 1963, fig 89, 5).

The beakers which these vessels copy were imported from the late 2nd century onwards, but the Colchester and Nene Valley versions are not known from contexts earlier than PEG 12 (up to AD 250; CZ not illustrated; CY, Fig 5.30, no 4; EA not illustrated).

Second quarter of 3rd century to 4th century.

Cam 411
CZ: Fig 5.35, no 157.
GB: Types 156, 158.
KX: Type 154.

Upright, folded beaker with short, plain rim.

This is a rare type, the earliest occurrence of which is in a context of PEG 12 (up to AD 250; GX, Fig 6.59, no 174). Dating as Cam 407.

Cam 412-419
Classification of honey-pots, not illustrated by Hull and not employed in this catalogue.

*Cam 420
CZ: Fig 5.36, nos 202(?), 206.
DJ: Fig 6.28, no 821(?).

Cantharus (Dr 53).

Kilns: 1933 and 1959 kilns (Hull 1963, fig 55, 1).
Nene Valley ware: Dannell 1973, fig 1, 3; Perrin and Webster 1990, fig 14, 236.

Hull (ibid, 99) apparently considered that the fragments from the 1933 and 1959 kilns ('in yellow-buff ware with a glossy black glaze') were not made on the site and were probably imports. The examples in this catalogue are classified as local colour-coated and oxidised wares and can be compared with similar finds from the Nene Valley including a cantharus bearing stamps of the potter Indivivixus.

Mid 2nd century to late 2nd/early 3rd century.

Cam 421-453
Vacant.

Cam 494-495
DJ: Type 211.
GX: Fig 6.83, no 828.

Triple vase, three cups standing on a hollow ring.

Kilns: 1933 and 1959 kilns (Hull 1963, fig 72, 34); waster from St Mary's rectory found with a stamp of Sextus Valerius Saturninus (c AD 50-90) on a mortarium waster (Holbert 1966).

An example was found at Sheepen in a deposit of Period IV (Hawkes & Hull 1947, fig 57, 11); in this catalogue the earliest examples (DJ: Fig 6.27, no 780 & GX: Fig 6.83, no 828) are from contexts of PEG 12 (up to AD 250).

Claudio-Neronian to 3rd century.

Cam 496-506
Mortaria. Further study of the mortaria is required, and references are given here both to examples that closely match the original type vessels and to variants of them.

Cam 496
TZ: Types 101-105.

Cam 497
TD: Types 58-59, 66, 89.
TZ: Types 58, 62-63, 66-72, 74-75, 78-83, 85, 87-88, 91, 96, 98.

Cam 498
TZ: Fig 4.15, nos 282-284, 287-288; Fig 4.16, nos 289-297.

Cam 500
TY: Fig 4.20, no 34; Fig 4.21, nos 35-38.

Cam 501
TY: Types 10-11 (except nos 11-14), 19.

Cam 502
TY: Type 40.

Cam 503
TY: Type 43 (except for nos 42, 48 and numbers in Cam 500).

Cam 504/5
TY: Types 41, 44, 45, 50.

Cam 506
TY: Type 21.
Introduction
Roman pottery from Colchester has been studied in a long series of distinguished publications, from May's catalogue of the pottery in the Colchester Museum (1930) to Hull's comprehensive description of the pottery kilns and their products (1963). First in order of importance, however, is Hawkes and Hull's *Camulodunum* (1947), with its type series of pre-conquest and pre-Boudican pottery, which still provides the foundation for the study of material from these periods throughout south-east England and further afield. The present catalogue adds to this body of knowledge the publication one of the largest quantities of pottery from a settlement in Roman Britain which has been studied according to modern methods.

The purpose of this section is to provide a brief survey of Roman pottery supply at Colchester in the light of this new body of information and to draw together some strands of evidence running through the catalogue, particularly concerning products of kilns discovered since those published by Hull (1963). A comprehensive summary of pottery supply at Colchester is not attempted; instead, discussion is concentrated on particular problems which have been brought into focus by the new material. There are many topics only briefly referred to which require much more extended treatment. These are summarised at the end of this section together with suggestions for the study and publication of pottery from future excavations at Colchester.

Production and supply for the fortress and early *colonia*

[Table 8.1]

Pre-Roman and early Roman pottery from the Sheepen site at *Camulodunum*

The main phase of occupation on the Sheepen site, less than a kilometre to the west of the later Roman fortress and *colonia*, seems to have begun by c AD 5 (Niblett 1985, 3; but see CAR 11, 70-84 for a date earlier than AD 5). Excavations in the 1930s recovered 'over 40 tons of unglazed pottery' from pre-Roman and early Roman deposits, which was published in the form of a type series by Hawkes and Hull (1947, 202-284). Further excavations at Sheepen, to the north of the areas explored in the 1930s, took place in 1970 (Niblett 1985a; and Sealey 1985a & 1985b, which is a detailed study of the amphorae). The pottery recovered from these two excavations is the largest collection from a site of the late pre-Roman Iron Age in Britain, and is particularly rich in imports of the Augusto-Tiberian period. Intensive occupation at Sheepen continued until the Boudican revolt; much evidence has been recovered for industrial processes including the manufacture of pottery (described below).

Hawkes and Hull (1947, 281) considered that pottery was made at Sheepen on a large scale from the earliest stages of occupation, although no pre-Roman pottery manufacturing areas have been found, and only one waster (an example of Cam 220) has been recorded from pre-Roman levels. Enormous numbers of the butt-beaker Cam 113 were recovered from the excavations in the 1930s (likewise from the 1970 excavations: Niblett 1985, 49); they were regarded as local products, as were the flagons Cam 161 and 162 which were judged to be in the same fabric as the butt-beakers. It now seems probable that these butt-beakers and flagons were imports from northern Gaul and Lower Germany (Rigby 1986, 232; 1989, 137-45).

Comparison of the pottery from Sheepen and the fortress and early *colonia*

One of the most important aspects of the pottery from the fortress and early *colonia* is the evidence it provides for the dating of certain types of pottery at Sheepen, where little of the enormous quantities of pottery has been securely stratified in pre-conquest contexts. Hawkes and Hull, and Niblett at a later date, were all aware that pottery from Roman levels at Sheepen included much pre-conquest material. Assemblages from the fortress and the succeeding *colonia*, founded on a site which has produced no substantial traces of pre-Roman occupation, should not contain types which were in use solely before the conquest. Furthermore, pottery common at Sheepen but scarce in the fortress and *colonia* should represent types which were rapidly passing out of production in the aftermath of the conquest. These two propositions rest on the assumption that there were no differences in the pottery supplied to post-conquest Sheepen and the fortress and early *colonia*.

Hawkes and Hull (1947, 38) described the industrial workers on the Sheepen site in the early Roman period as 'corvées of conscripted Britons... packed together in huts and hovels'. This might have suggested the possibility that there was a greater reliance on 'native' pottery, and perhaps a consequent survival of types not used by the Romanised population, and less use of imported wares at Sheepen than in the fortress. Following the 1970 excavations, however, the population of Sheepen was seen as consisting of 'independent craftsmen successfully exploiting the opportunities provided by the new [military] market', living in Romanised buildings and using large quantities of glass and imported pottery (Niblett 1985, 25). Such a population is likely to have used much the same range of pottery as the legion in the adjacent fortress, especially since pottery was actually manufactured for the army at Sheepen.

Unfortunately, uncertainties about the quantities involved remain a major obstacle to the meaningful comparison of the pottery from the two sites. All we know of the quantities of pottery found at Sheepen is the figure of 'over 40 tons of unglazed pottery' given by Hawkes and Hull (1947, 202), which is presumably a rough estimate, and the counts given for individual types. Using the incidences of coarse ware forms by period recorded by Hawkes and Hull (ibid, tables on pp 277-81), it can be estimated that about 10% of the pottery was recovered from pre-Roman deposits (Period I) and from the destruction and main filling of the Sheepen Dyke, which is thought to have taken place in AD 43 (Period II). How much of the remaining 36 tonnes of pottery from the Roman levels, topsoil and undated deposits was residual...
The occurrence of large quantities of pre-conquest pottery was actually of rubbish survivals at Sheepen means that the amount of pottery from post-conquest deposits was under-represented in the archaeological record, given the probable limits of speculation. There is general agreement that at Sheepen the amount of rubbish redeposited in later features was very large. Hawkes and Hull (1947, 276) thought that the intensity of occupation was such that ‘rubbish survival’ was likely to have been ‘remarkably great’; Niblett (1985, 48) attributed the lack of sealed groups to the large number of inter-cutting features. The degree of rubbish survival is demonstrated by the number of imports likely to have been of pre-conquest date which are recorded exclusively in Roman contexts. This is illustrated by the contexts of early samian ware. A number of examples of decorated Tiberian bowls are known from Sheepen, which Dannell (in ibid, 83) considered ‘should have arrived in the decade(s?) preceding the conquest’. There is also a comparable group of plain forms: the 55 stamps from the 1970 excavations (ibid, microfiche 2: E1-6), the earliest are two of potters who began work in c AD 20, and there are eight beginning in c AD 25 and one in c AD 30. Amongst the 540 South Gaulish stamps from the fortress and colonia, the earliest is a single stamp dating from c AD 35. If the sample is representative, it is likely that most of the 19 early stamps from the 1970 excavations at Sheepen (about 35% of the total) are pre-conquest. However, no pre-conquest deposits which certainly contain South Gaulish samian are known from Sheepen (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 176-7; Niblett 1985, 28-9).

The occurrence of large quantities of pre-conquest pottery as rubbish survivals at Sheepen means that the amount of post-conquest pottery from the site will have been corresponding smaller. If, for example, no more than 25% of the pottery from post-conquest deposits was actually of post-conquest date, a total weight for the Roman pottery from Sheepen of four or five tons would be indicated, which is four or five times as much as was stratified in deposits of PEGs 3 and 4 in the fortress and early colonia. However, such figures are notional, and the margin of error remains huge. It will vitiate any conclusions which rely on the absence or rarity of particular types in the fortress and colonia which are present at Sheepen, unless the disparity is very marked. Fortunately, in some important instances there are differences in the occurrences of certain types on a scale large enough to override the problems of quantification — instances where hundreds of examples of a type at Sheepen are matched in the fortress and colonia by examples in single figures. A further problem is the small quantity of pottery recovered from fortress levels, as compared with the mass of material from the Boucicaut destruction levels: there is three and-a-half times as much pottery from levels of PEG 4 than from those of PEG 3, and further quantities of material from the Boucicaut levels redeposited in later contexts. How much of the pottery from the fortress was also incorporated in later levels through various processes — redeposition through the digging of later pits and foundation trenches, the importation of rubbish for levelling, and so on — is impossible to determine. At Exeter, pottery from the fortress dominates assemblages until the middle of the 2nd century (eg Holbrook & Bidwell 1991, fig 6). It seems doubtful whether the pottery from the fortress at Colchester is grossly under-represented in the archaeological record, given the extent of the excavations.
Cam 136, 161 and 163 have been found with Claudio-Neronian material at the King Harry Lane cemetery at Verulamium (Rigby 1989, fig 57, GL 4, GF 5-6, GL 12). The forms and fabrics of the Gallo-Belgic imports appear to be generally typical of the Claudio-Neronian period. There are indications, however, that the quantities of these imports reaching the fortress and early colonia were very small when compared with the finds at Sheepen. Although vessels in TN and TR and copies have mostly not been separately identified, from the identification of types, the ratio of imports to copies seems low. Cam 8 is always stamped (information from V Rigby), but there are no stamps amongst the 80 vessels of this form listed in the catalogue, which suggests that most of them are copies. Only one Cam 16 stamp is recorded, and none on Cam 14, although these forms were seldom stamped. In addition, Cam 58 seems to be represented by only four copies.

There is a huge disparity in the numbers of potters’ stamps on TN and TR found at Sheepen and in the fortress and early colonia. There were about 350 stamps from Hawkes and Hull’s excavations (1947, 207; a few have now been recognised as stamps on TN imitations, see LTC 7, 126) and a further 104 from the 1970 excavations (Rigby 1985, 75). To this total can be added three further stamps from Sheepen in this catalogue (GBW1-2 & 4), leaving only two stamps from the fortress and early colonia (GBW3 on a TN platter, Cam 16, and GBW5 on a TR cup, Cam 56; both from the Gilberd School site); there are at least three stamps from the fortress and early colonia found in earlier excavations (information from V Rigby). In the list of the earlier excavations at Sheepen, about 10% of the stamps were late Augustan (information from V Rigby). The 1970 assemblage was judged to be generally later in date, with only one probable Augustan stamp; indeed, the Gallo-Belgic wares from those excavations were described as ‘essentially Claudian/Neronian in date’ (V Rigby in Niblett 1985, 75).

Discussion of the Gallo-Belgic wares in general is hampered by difficulties in establishing, in the absence of detailed fabric descriptions, whether vessels illustrated in this catalogue are imports or imitations. For example, there are 29 examples of Cam 113/119, but most appear to be local imitations to judge from the drawings and fabric descriptions. This type of butt-beaker was an import which occurred in enormous numbers at Sheepen. Its extreme scarcity in the fortress and early colonia is not to be explained by the cessation of its manufacture shortly after the conquest, for the type occurs at Exeter (about fifteen vessels found before 1980, Holbrook & Bidwell 1991, fig 74, 1; and seventeen vessels from excavations carried out between 1980 and 1990) and at Uxbridge (seven vessels, Greene 1979, fig 53, 1-2), which are both legionary fortresses founded in the reign of Nero. The production area of Cam 113 appears to have been northern Gaul (Rigby 1989, 137), although not at the important source of TN in the Marn-Vesle valley, but to the north-west.

Another class of Gallo-Belgic wares common at Sheepen but absent from the fortress and early colonia is the series of double-handled flagons Cam 161-163. About a thousand examples were recorded from Sheepen by Hawkes and Hull (1947, 246-8), who considered that they continued into the Roman period; there is apparent confirmation of this continuation from the King Harry Lane cemetery at St Albans, where examples of Cam 161 were found in graves with a brooch of AD 60 or later and a TN platter of post-conquest date (Rigby 1989, fig 57, GL 4-5). In contrast, only four examples of Cam 161 were identified in the assemblage from the 1970 excavations at Sheepen (information from V Rigby); the pottery from those excavations was largely of Claudio-Neronian date, so the absence of these flagons from the fortress and early colonia at Colchester suggests that their occurrences in Roman contexts are generally residual or represent survivals in use.

The preceding discussion has established that many of the Gallo-Bellic types present at Sheepen are largely absent from the fortress and colonia, and that when other Gallo-Belgic imports are present in the fortress and colonia, they occur in numbers far fewer than might be expected. The absence of some types, such as flagons and early TN forms, and the scarcity of TR, merely confirms the accepted dating of these types entirely or largely to the pre-conquest period. In other instances the types which are rare or absent are dated to the post-conquest period, and this requires explanation. One possibility is that the community at Sheepen maintained its old trading links after the conquest, while the army and the later inhabitants of the colonia relied on Continental imports from other sources. However, as we have seen, the 1970 excavations at Sheepen suggested that its post-conquest inhabitants were ‘independent craftsmen’ living in Romanised buildings and dependent on the army for their livelihood (Niblett 1985, 25). They used the same imported goods as the legion in its adjacent fortress: glass ware, amphorae, mortaria, samian, Pompeian-red ware and Lydian ware. If large quantities of Gallo-Belgic wares had also been available at Sheepen in the post-conquest period, it is difficult to understand why they were not used in equally large quantities in the fortress. The army had used these wares in previous decades, for example at Haltern in Germany, and it was to make extensive use of them in Britain in the Neronian and Flavian periods (see below).

If it is accepted that Sheepen and the fortress and early colonia are likely to have used the same range of imported wares, there are important implications for the dating of some Gallo-Belgic wares. Many of the TN stamps at Sheepen, especially from the 1970 excavations, are dated to the Claudio-Neronian period. The virtual absence of TN stamps in the fortress and early colonia suggests that the Sheepen stamps actually belong to the very beginning of their suggested date range; indeed, perhaps some are earlier than previously thought and come from cups and platters manufactured in the later Tiberian period. Similarly, examples of the platter, Cam 8, which was standardised in c AD 25 and was always stamped, seem to be rare, to judge from the absence of stamps from the fortress and early colonia, and this suggests that its occurrence at Sheepen might have been largely confined to the pre-conquest period.

The conquest might have seen a major and immediate disruption of trading patterns which led to the replacement of Gallo-Belgic wares at Richborough by greatly increased importation of South Gaulish samian ware. Gallo-Belgic wares are also scarce at other Claudian military sites such as Richborough, Hod Hill, Longthorpe and Wroxeter (information from V Rigby). However, in the Neronian period TN reached military sites in western Britain in significant quantities. There are sizeable collections from Exeter (six stamps, five examples of Cam 8, 53 examples of Cam 16 and eleven examples of Cam 58: Rigby 1991 & 1992) and from Uxbridge (three stamps, 23 examples of Cam 16 and five examples of Cam 58, the two Cam types possibly including imitations: Greene 1979, 116-17). In addition, as noted above, the butt-beaker Cam 113 occurs at these sites.

It seems likely that many of the Gallo-Belgic wares from Claudio-Neronian levels and features at Sheepen are rubbish survivals. However, much of this material is in fine condition and includes complete pots and fully-preserved profiles (information from V Rigby). This might be explained...
Chapter 8: A survey of pottery production and supply at Colchester

by the formation of archaeological deposits on the site. There are ditches and pits containing pre-conquest or Claudio-Neronian groups, but, as noted above, there are no pre-conquest deposits which have produced groups containing pre-conquest South Gaulish samian. It is possible that in the Tiberian period methods of rubbish disposal were different and that middens accumulated on the site. When material was required to fill Claudio-Neronian features, perhaps spoil was removed from these middens, which would explain why large Neronian pits such as Features 252 and 601 contained large quantities of earlier material (Niblett 1985, 37-8).

Continued production of pre-Roman local pottery

Hawkes and Hull (1947, 205-7) divided the local pre-Roman pottery at Sheepen into ‘native’ and ‘romanising native’ wares. Five subdivisions of the ‘romanising native’ wares were made by Niblett (1985, 51-2). Unfortunately, there is no clear statement in the present report which explains how the new fabric categories correspond to the older categories. ‘Native’ wares at Colchester are probably mostly contained within the heavily-tempered and shell- or calcrete-gritted wares (HZ & HD), but the degrees of correspondence between the ‘romanising native’ wares at Sheepen and the major reduced and oxidised fabric categories in this catalogue (GX & DJ) are uncertain. Grog-tempered wares appear to be included in the ‘other coarse wares’ (GX, especially sub-fabric codes G and H), but perhaps also occur in other fabric categories.

At Sheepen, occupation continued without any perceptible break into the Roman period but came to an end after the Boudican revolt. Hawkes and Hull (1947, 276) considered that most of the local pre-Roman coarse wares had remained in production until Periods IV or VI (AD 49-61 or AD 61-c 65), although the following types, none of them common at Sheepen, were judged likely to have gone out of production at or by the time of the Roman conquest, ie Cam 202-203, 209-211, 223-225, 250, 252, and 263. The results of the 1970 excavations suggested that the degree of residuality amongst the local coarse wares was higher than Hawkes and Hull had supposed: Niblett (1985, 50-51) noted a marked decrease in the quantities of Cam 218 and 256 in deposits from Period III onwards, and of Cam 233 and 254 in Neronian deposits. Except for the rare Cam 233, these were amongst the commonest types listed by Hawkes and Hull.

The pottery from the fortress and colonia provides further information about types which had gone out of use at or by the time of the conquest, or which were rapidly replaced by new types to meet the needs of a military market. Those that survived the conquest were far fewer in number than was evident at Sheepen. They comprise principally Cam 218-219, 221, 230-232, 259, 270B and 271, that is, necked bowls or jars, narrow-mouth jars, bead-rim cooking pots and storage jars. In some cases the vessels found in the fortress and colonia are different versions of the types found at Sheepen: for example, Cam 218A, with its prominent bulged upper wall and horizontal lines below the carination, is only present at Sheepen, while Cam 218B and C, scarce at Sheepen, are common in the fortress and colonia. Types which according to Hawkes and Hull continued after the conquest, but are absent or very scarce in the fortress and colonia, are Cam 204, 212-217, 220, 229, 254-257, and 264.

It seems that the conquest caused extensive changes in the production of native pottery. The trend was towards simplification: vessels with complex profiles and cordonned decoration (eg Cam 210-217) were no longer made, while types which were quicker to throw and finish on the wheel continued in production, sometimes with less elaborate detail, as in the case of Cam 218. This was probably a result of increased demand brought about by the military market. Whethere production of ‘pre-conquest’ types continued elsewhere in northern Essex, serving native markets, is uncertain.

Many local copies of Gallo-Belgic types, discussed above, are only found at Sheepen. However, some Roman types which were copied before the conquest also served as the prototypes for some of the pottery made for use in the fortress and colonia. For example, the cooking pot Cam 266 is certainly known from Period I at Sheepen, but only in small numbers. It is a copy of a type common in the Rhineland, which was also the inspiration for one of the most frequently encountered types of cooking pot in the fortress and early colonia levels. In this instance, it seems likely that the post-conquest examples were probably made for the army alongside other types introduced from the Rhineland at the time of the conquest, and had no direct connection with pre-conquest production of the type, which was apparently on a small scale. A detailed comparison of the fabrics and finishes of such vessels from Sheepen and from the fortress and early colonia might detect significant differences. Other types of Roman origin which were rare before the conquest, for example the flagon Cam 140, are also likely to have been re-introduced after the conquest to supply the army.

Pottery production from AD 43 to 60/1: kiln evidence

Five kilns of this period are known: kiln 23 and an adjacent, unfinished kiln (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 105-7, fig 6, 282-4, fig 58; Hull 1963, 147-8, figs 83-4); kiln 26 (ibid, 157-61, figs 90-92); and kilns 34-35 (J Rom Stud, 51 (1961), 165, pl 16, 4; Swan 1984, mf 287). Wasters and a probable kiln (no 37) have been found at the ‘Bypass’ site (site 6/79b: CAR 6, 366-7). Neronian pits found in the 1970 excavations at Sheepen contained wasters (Niblett 1985, 12 & fig 27, 130; Cam 241, possibly a waster), and a single pit produced at least 34 examples of Cam 154, probably damaged products of the nearby kiln 23 (ibid, fig 30, 192). Kilns 23 and 26 were thought to have been destroyed in the Boudican rebellion, and work on the unfinished kiln near kiln 23 to have been abandoned for the same reason. The wasters, damaged products and other kilns are also probably pre-Boudican.

Kilns 23, 26 and 34 were square or rectangular, and the unfinished kiln next to kiln 23 was represented by a rectangular pit. Kilns of this type are common on Continental military sites and are well represented in the Tiberio-Claudian period at Novaesium (Neuss), the previous fortress of Legio XX (Swan 1984, 84-5, 92). The only other kiln of this period (kiln 35) was circular with plaster supports, and several examples of this type are again known from Novaesium (ibid, 86). All these kilns are probably associated with immigrant potters following the legion from Novaesium to Colchester, or with production by soldiers of the legion. A Claudio-Neronian mortarium from Colchester with the graffito ‘IUSTI SUPIRI’ (century of Iustus Superus), cut before firing, is perhaps evidence for the military production of pottery (J Flom Stud, 34 (1944), 81).

The products of these kilns include flagons, especially Cam 140, 148/150 and 154, colour-coated imitations of Lyon beakers and cups, and Gallo-Belgic and Pompeian red platters. The only type which has local pre-Roman antecedents is the cooking pot Cam 266, and, as noted above, this type may have been re-introduced after the conquest.
Other local products

Colchester was the only production centre in Britain where Pompeian-red ware was made (Peacock 1977b, fabric 5). Examples are known from deposits of PEG 3, which shows that the industry was established to serve the fortress, although the ware is equally common in the early levels of the colonia. Local production supplied about 75% of the Pompeian-red wares used at Colchester, but examples of the ware have yet to be recorded from other sites in the region.

Close imitations of Gallo-Belgic platters and cups were certainly made at Colchester. Versions of Cam 13 were made in kilns 34-35 and stamps seem to belong to potters working locally (LTC 4-7, 9); the stamp ROMA... (die 1A1), three examples of which are from Colchester, is also known from Évreux, Eure in western Gaul and might represent an export from Colchester.

Lyon cups and beakers were copied in early Colchester colour-coated ware (EC); examples are known from kiln 26 (although it is doubtful whether they were actually produced in the kiln: Hull 1963, 160). Copies in buff and grey wares are also known (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 228). Table 5.6 (see p 227) shows that local production dominated the market for small cups and beakers.

Mortaria

After the Boudican rebellion, Colchester became an important regional centre for the manufacture of mortaria, and the largest number of name-stamps can be attributed to the period between c AD 60 and 90/100. Little is known about the earliest stage of the industry. Apart from three doubtful instances (TZ stamps 30, 131 & 135; pp 199 & 204), name-stamps have not been recovered from pre-Boudican levels. There is a mortarium rim from kiln 26, but Hull was doubtful whether it was actually made in the kiln; its profile and his description suggest that it is an import from northern France (Hull 1958, fig 91, 28). The absence of mortaria in the other early kilns or amongst the waster groups and discarded kiln products is surprising; all such assemblages of vessels are dominated by flagons, the manufacture and firing of which often took place alongside that of mortaria.

The early mortaria in this catalogue require further detailed study, but some preliminary comments can be made. Early wall-sided mortaria (TZ: Fig 4.1, nos 1-16) are represented by 24 examples; from Sheepe there were more than 108 examples from Hawkes and Hull’s excavations (1947, 253-4) and 58 from the 1970 excavations (K F Hartley in Niblett 1985, 92). Therefore, by comparison, these mortaria were much rarer in the fortress and early colonia than at Sheepe; this supports the possibility mentioned by K F Hartley (ibid, 92) that many of the mortaria from the 1970 excavations might have been pre-conquest.

An unusual early type is represented by TZ in Figure 4.3 (see p 173); nos 37 (from a fortress context) and 40, which are equivalent to Cam 193A (Hawkes & Hull 1947, fig 53, 21). Elsewhere in Britain this type only occurs at Longthorpe (Hartley 1987, fig 35, 1-4, noting that the Sheepe examples are in a fabric local to Colchester), where it was probably made in the local kilns alongside early wall-sided mortaria.

Imports at Sheepe included mortaria from the Eifel area (Hartley in Niblett 1985, 92, fig 50, 25-7, fig 51, 28-30); these are equivalent to Cam 194. In the present catalogue four illustrated vessels (TZ: Fig 4.1, no 18; Fig 4.2, no 31; Fig 4.3, nos 39-40) correspond to this type, although it is uncertain whether they are imports or local imitations. At Usk and Kingsholm they were certainly copied in local fabrics (Hartley in Manning 1993, fig 188, 6-7).

New coarse-ware production serving the fortress and pre-Boudican colonia

Large numbers of new coarse ware types were introduced following the conquest, and it is possible in broad terms to estimate their importance. Table 8.1 shows the major coarse ware fabrics present in the first three periods of the fortress and colonia. In the fortress levels the commonest coarse wares are oxidised (DJ, 43.9% by weight); they consist almost entirely of post-conquest types. Almost as common in fortress levels are the grey wares (GX, 36.8% by weight); these include some pre-Roman types, but post-conquest types such as Cam 108 and Cam 243-244/246 are predominant. The only fabric that consists largely of types established in the pre-conquest period is the heavily-tempered ware (HZ, 17.5% by weight). Therefore, it can be estimated that in the fortress levels post-conquest types represent between a half and three-quarters of the coarse wares. The succeeding two periods show slightly higher percentages for the grey wares and heavily-tempered wares, but there is still a predominance of post-conquest types.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period Ending Groups</th>
<th>3 (to c AD 49/55)</th>
<th>4 (to c AD 60/61)</th>
<th>5 (to c AD 90)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fabrics</td>
<td>weight (kg)</td>
<td>EVEs</td>
<td>weight (kg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fine oxidised wares (DZ)</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>3.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white-slipped fine wares (IQ)</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>1.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coarse oxidised wares (DJ)</td>
<td>37.90</td>
<td>35.43</td>
<td>115.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grey wares (GX)</td>
<td>31.39</td>
<td>49.02</td>
<td>119.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heavily-tempered grey wares (HZ)</td>
<td>15.06</td>
<td>3.55</td>
<td>98.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shell-tempered wares, etc (HD)</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>1.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>86.30</strong></td>
<td><strong>91.08</strong></td>
<td><strong>339.69</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Almost all the types in the oxidised wares and many of those in the finer grey wares were introduced by Continental potters following the conquest, in some cases, as we have seen, possibly re-introducing types which had reached Sheepon in small numbers before the conquest. Many of these types were current in the Rhineland, and one obvious origin for the potters responsible for introducing the types at Colchester was the fortress at Novaesium, occupied by Legio XX before the invasion of Britain. It has been noted above that the pre-Boudican kilns at Colchester are of a type found at Novaesium, where some of the common early types at Colchester find fairly close parallels: cooking pots such as Cam 266 and 267, flagons as Cam 140 and 154/155, handled bowls as Cam 326/331 and flat-rim or reeded-rim bowls as Cam 243-244/246. There are also parallels for some of the rarer types: flagons with shallow cupped mouths (Cam 141A or B?), disc-mouthed flagons with spouts (*Cam 151), storage jars with thickened rims (Cam 275), and bowls with thickened, inbent lips (Cam 251).

The connections which can be made between Colchester and Novaesium are consistent with potters following Legio XX to Britain at the time of the conquest. However, all the types listed above also occur on other sites in the Rhineland, and it cannot be regarded as certain that the potters at Colchester came from Novaesium. Some types which were common at Novaesium were missing from the repertoire of the Colchester potters: for example, the handled beaker (Filtzinger 1972, Taf 3, 5-14, Taf 4), a type which only occurs at Colchester and elsewhere in Britain as an import (in Rhineland granular grey ware: Anderson 1981), and the shouldered bowl (Filtzinger 1972, Taf 30, 2-10, Taf 31, 1, 3). Furthermore, it is necessary to look elsewhere for the origins of other Claudio-Neronian types. No close parallels to the globular or ovoid beaker, Cam 108, have been published from Novaesium, but the range of profiles represented by this beaker type, and its various styles of decoration, are matched by examples from Nijmegen and elsewhere in Lower Germany. Distinctive types such as the small bowl, Cam 60, are likely to be of Continental derivation, but further study is required to establish their source.

Production and supply from the Boudican revolt to the Trajanic period, AD 60/1-c 110

(PEGs 5 and 7)

Local fine wares

How long into the Flavian period the production of colour-coated beakers and cups and Pompeian-red ware continued is uncertain. The types copied by the local industry which was established to serve the fortress were essentially pre-Flavian, so it is unlikely that production of colour-coated wares at Colchester continued until the appearance of local roughcast beakers in c AD 110-125.

Mica-gilt wares were apparently produced in the Middleborough kiln which was probably operating late in PEG 5 or in PEG 7. Bowls in this ware which might have been locally produced are stratified in contexts of PEGs 5 (ON: Fig 5.20, no 100) and 7 (ON: Fig 5.21, no 117), and are common in 2nd-century contexts. White-slipped fine wares are also known from the Middleborough kiln.

Local coarse wares and mortaria

Many of the coarse ware types which were introduced in the Claudio-Neronian period remained in production throughout the remainder of the 1st century. It is difficult to trace the development of these types in PEGs 5 and 7 because of the quantity of pottery involved, which is small in comparison with that from PEGs 3 and 4, and because of the problem of residuality.

A clearer picture can be obtained of local mortaria production. The evidence of the potters' stamps discussed by K F Hartley (see Chapter 4) shows that there were two groups of potters working at Colchester in PEGs 5 and 7, Group i from AD 60-90/100 and Group ii from AD 80/100-130. The first group achieved a substantial share of the regional market, although few of their mortaria travelled beyond Essex and Suffolk. When the second group was operating, the market for Colchester mortaria was in decline, and several potters in the group moved elsewhere, principally to the Verulamium region.

The Middleborough kiln (kiln 36)

The kiln was found on the Middleborough site, on the south-west side of the road which approached the north gate of the colonia from the north-west (CAR 3, 182-3, fig 171). It had an oval chamber with a solid vent-holed floor resting on a tongue support and resembled the later kilns at Colchester (Swan 1984, 92). Some vessels were found in the kiln, but other probable kiln products were found in adjacent pits and a well (Symonds 1984).

A large number of mortarium stamps came from the kiln and its surroundings. Most numerous were stamps of Vebrus: S114-115 and S120-121 were from the kiln itself, S118 and S122 from the pit F1023, S116 from pit F1024, and S117 from topsoil over the kiln. The stamps were all from the same die, and only one other example of the stamp is known: the rim profile suggests a date of c AD 80-110. A stamp of Doccas(?) was also found in the kiln (S34), and two other stamps of this potter (S35-36) were found in pit F1023. At least two and possibly three dies are represented. No other examples are known, but they are similar to dies used by Doccas of Brockley Hill; if they are all to be associated with the same potter, he is likely to have been working at Colchester in c AD 65-70. Two further stamps were found in topsoil over the kiln, one of them unidentifiable but of Flavian date (S132), the other a stamp of G Attius Marinus who worked at Colchester between AD 80 and AD 100.

Apart from mortaria, the remainder of the output of the kiln consisted of single- and double-handled flagons (Cam 149A, 154/155, 155, 157 etc; 356 etc, AA Type 77/DJ Type 135, and DJ: Fig 6.18, no 451), rouletted pedestalled jars (Cam 207/296), Dr 37 imitations (Cam 330), reeded-rim bowls with undercut rims (Cam 243-244/246), and cooking pots with curved everted rims (DJ: Fig 6.10, no 229). The fabrics included oxidised and reduced wares; sherds of white-slipped fine wares (MQ) were found in the kiln, and a bowl in this ware but of uncertain type came from pit F1023 (MQ: Fig 5.49, no 148). Mica-gilt wares were found in pits F1023 and 1024 (dishes, ON: Fig 5.20, no 84 and other examples which are not illustrated) and in the well F1020 (Cam 356 etc, ON: Fig 5.19, no 58, overfired example). The well F1020 contained colour-coated ware (CB: Fig 5.32, no 63), but also 2nd-century pottery, and it is doubtful whether the colour-coated ware was produced on the site.

The pottery from the kiln and nearby features provides useful evidence, hitherto lacking, for the scope of local production in the later 1st century. The variety of products and the presence of mortarium stamps of four potters suggest that other kilns were located in the vicinity and perhaps that the area north of the colonia was the focus of production at this period. The stamata of Vebrus found in the kiln suggest it was operating in c AD 80-110.
Production and supply from AD 60/1 to c. 110: general comments

General comments

The quantity of pottery recovered from contexts of these periods amounts to about a third of that from the fortress and pre-Boudican colonia. The Middleborough kiln preserved evidence for some of the types produced at Colchester during PEGs 5 and 7, but the complete range has yet to be established. There is reason to suspect that it was as extensive as that of the kilns in the Verulamium region. Several mortarium makers (Albinus, G Attius Marinus, TMH, Sextus Valerius luc(tus?) and probably others) began work at Colchester and then moved to the Verulamium region, where closer proximity to the large market represented by London meant that their fortunes prospered. Many of the other types made by these potters in the Verulamium region probably originated at Colchester, which makes the study of fabrics crucial in determining the sources of pottery found in the colonia.

Production and supply from the Trajanic/early Hadrianic to early Antonine periods, c AD 110-160 (PEGs 8 and 9)

Fine wares in the Trajanic/early Hadrianic period

The earliest phase of production of colour-coated ware at Colchester seems to have come to an end in the Flavian period. Between AD 110 and AD 125, on the evidence of stratified finds, the production of roughcast colour-coated beakers (Cam 391A/B; fabrics CB, CCW1) began. These local beakers are only distinguishable from the products of Sinzig in East Gaul (fabrics CZ, CCW3) by elemental analysis; however, production at Sinzig was not established until the Hadrianic-Antonine period, so there can be no connection with the earliest roughcast beakers from Colchester.

Production of mica-gilt and white-slipped fine wares seems likely to have continued from the previous period: these wares occur commonly in contexts of PEGs 8 and 9.

The ‘1933 and 1959’ kilns

These kilns were published by Hull (1963, 13-144, figs 9-76), who referred to them as the ‘1933 and 1959’ kilns, which were the years of their excavation; they are now sometimes known as the ‘Warren Fields’ kilns (Swan 1984, 92-99). Eleven kilns were excavated (nos 15-22, 29-31); their products ranged from samian and colour-coated ware to mortaria, although BB2 and other coarse grey wares were scarce. They date from the mid 2nd century but were still in operation in the late 2nd or early 3rd century.

The pottery from the colonia throws some light on the connection with the earliest roughcast beakers from Colchester.

Local production of samian ware

Kiln 21 (Hull 1963, 20-34, figs 12-14, pls 3-6) is the only samian kiln to have been excavated in Britain. It was dated to the period c AD 175-210 when published (ibid, 176-7), but a subsequent study of the potters’ stamps suggests that they can be divided into two groups dating to c AD 150-70 and 160-200 (Hartley in Leach 1982, 45-9). The potters responsible for samian production at Colchester were migrants from east Gaul, and in a number of instances they are known to have worked at Sinzig (B R Hartley 1977, 256-7; Simpson 1983). The material recovered from the 1971-86 excavations in the colonia only serves to confirm the small scale of production. There were only five decorated pieces and twelve potters’ stamps (S832-843) in Colchester samian. Three of the decorated pieces and six of the stamps, including three of Gabrus ii from the same die (S835-837), came from the Balkerne Lane sites, which lie just outside the Balkerne Gate, and a kiln pipe was found in a post-Roman context on Site D (DJ: Fig 6.28, no S838). These finds suggest that there was a samian kiln close to the Balkerne Lane sites; kiln 21 lies about 500 m east of these sites.

Fine-ware production in the early Antonine period

Most of the kilns excavated in 1933 and 1959 seem to have produced colour-coated wares with various types of decoration, mica-gilt wares, and fine red and white wares. These kilns were certainly operating in the early Antonine period, as is amply demonstrated by the evidence of the stamped mortaria from Scottish sites. However, the excavations in the colonia have provided little useful dating evidence for these fine wares, mainly because, with the exception of the beaker Cam 391A/B, they are not of common occurrence. External dating evidence is equally scarce, although a barbotine decorated colour-coated beaker from the fort of Mumrills on the Antonine Wall has been identified as a Colchester product (Gillam 1960-61, fig 15, 80).

Mortaria

During the early decades of the 2nd-century production of mortaria at Colchester appears to have declined. It revived in the early Antonine period when the Colchester potters gained an important share of the market for mortaria (and other types of pottery) on the Antonine Wall and in north-east England.

BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2 (GB)

The date at which production of BB2 began at Colchester is uncertain. An example of Cam 40A/B (Fig 6.41, no 39) is known from a context of PEG 8 (up to AD 125); a flanged bowl (Fig 6.44, no 130) from a context of the same period is presumably intrusive. From contexts of the next period (PEG 9, up to AD 160), there are examples of all the common BB2 types: Cam 37, 39, 40, 124 and 278. However, Hull (1958, 27; 1963, 178) stated that Cam 37 was ‘very common from about AD 70’, and Williams (1977b, 207) considered that by the late 1st or early 2nd century BB2 from Colchester was widely distributed throughout south-east England. The presence of only a single vessel from contexts earlier than AD 125 amongst the pottery reported on in this volume makes it impossible to accept the early dating for BB2 proposed by Hull and Williams. It seems likely that the emergence of the standard range of BB2 types at Colchester occurred at about the same time as at production sites in north Kent. Monaghan (1987, 219, 223) dated BB2 from north Kent from c AD 110-130, and Pollard (1986, 88) from the Hadrianic period. The earliest stratified contexts for BB2 are at Southwark, where it was found in association with sizeable groups of Trajanic-Hadrianic samian (Tyers 1978, fig 43, 245, 247-8) and Hadrianic samian (ibid, fig 197, 1503, 1508, 1510, fig 198, 1524, 1527-8, 1530).

BB2 was being exported from Colchester in the early Antonine period: the results of heavy mineral analysis of BB2 vessels from the west ditch at Mumrills fort on the Antonine Wall matched samples of sand taken from the vicinity of some of the Colchester kilns (Williams 1977b, 196, 209). Large quantities of the ware reached the eastern half of the Antonine Wall, and after the abandonment of the
Chapter 8: A survey of pottery production and supply at Colchester

Antonine Wall it reached north-east England in equally large quantities. At Colchester it was always of lesser importance than the reduced wares (GX): it comprised 2.5% of all the pottery by weight and 4% by EVEs.

Other coarse wares

Long-lived types dating from the Claudio-Neronian period probably ceased production during this period because of the introduction of new types. For example, the beaker Cam 108 was likely to have been superseded by other vessels of similar size such as the poppy-head beaker and rougcasc beakers. Unfortunately, the large number of kilns known to have been operating in the early Antonine period contribute little to knowledge of coarse-ware production at Colchester; their production was concentrated on supplying mortaria and fine wares. In the first half of the 2nd century a wide range of grey wares was in use at Colchester (GP, GQ, GR, GX, KK, WA, WB, and WC). At present there seems no reliable means of determining which of these are Colchester products and which might be from elsewhere in East Anglia and south-east England. However, the Colchester industries were at the height of their production in the early Antonine period, and it seems safe to assume that most of these wares occurring at Colchester were local products, even when identical types are known to have been produced in kilns elsewhere in the region.

BB1 first reached Colchester in PEG 8 (before c AD 125). It was never very common, comprising about 2% of all the pottery by weight and EVEs.

General comments

By the Trajanic or early Hadrianic period the manufacture of mortaria seems to have been in decline at Colchester. This was not necessarily connected with a general decline in local pottery production and is probably attributable to the success of mortarium makers in the Verulamium region, a number of whom were migrants from Colchester. The revival of colour-coated ware manufacture and the introduction of BB2 are signs that the pottery industry at Colchester was still active, although its market appears to have been largely local.

In the early Antonine period pottery production was greatly increased, and Colchester became perhaps the principal supplier of pottery to forts on the eastern part of the Antonine Wall; pottery from Colchester also reached other forts in Scotland and in north-east England. There are detailed studies of the distribution of Colchester mortaria (pp 198-211) and BB2 (Williams 1977a) in Scotland, and it is likely that significant quantities of Colchester colour-coated ware, fine grey wares and flagons also reached Scotland and north-east England.

The long-distance supply from one source of an extensive range of pottery to the army in the North represents an innovation. Previous long-distance supply from southern England had been of specific wares, such as BB1 from south-east Dorset, or of specific types, such as mortaria from Verulamium. Another innovation at Colchester is the concentration on production for export which is apparent in the case of BB2. This ware was never completely dominant at Colchester or at other sites in the south-east, yet at the eastern forts of the Antonine Wall it appears to have been the principal coarse ware in use. Production concentrating on the military market perhaps also provided the reason for establishing samian kilns at Colchester. Although Colchester samian is known from Scotland and north-east England only in tiny quantities (stamps of Miccio from Newstead and Corbridge, p 121), the prospect of securing a substantial share of the military market for samian might have been the decisive factor in moving potters from east Gaul to Colchester. The attempt failed, and not even a significant share of the local market was achieved.

The choice of Colchester as a centre of production for the military market in the early Antonine period probably depended on two factors. First, there was already an established pottery industry making a wide variety of wares, some of which, for example BB2, found favour with the army. Secondly, Colchester stands at the mouth of the River Colne and therefore could utilise sea-bound transport.

Production and supply from the mid-Antonine period to the late 2nd or early 3rd century AD, c AD 160-200 (PEG 10)

Fine wares

The recovery of Cam 392 and Cam 360/368 from the 1933 and 1959 kilns shows that production of fine wares continued in these kilns until at least the late 2nd century. The Oaks Drive kilns (described below) were also producing fine wares during the late 2nd century.

Coarse wares

The scarcity of coarse wares in kilns of this period and the high residual content of groups from the colonia make it difficult to date the appearance of new types during this period. However, two common types which seem to have emerged during this period were the bell-shaped bowl Cam 306 and the wide-mouthed globular bowl or jar Cam 307.

The Oaks Drive kilns (ODC)

The three kilns at Oaks Drive were discovered in 1973, on a site some 250 m south-east of the 1933 and 1959 kilns (CAR 6, 338-40, figs 13.21-2; for comments on the structure of the kilns, see Swan 1984, 94, 276). The pottery found at these kilns, most of which has been briefly examined by the present writer, consists of mortaria, colour-coated beakers and some coarse wares.

Mortaria. There are three rims stamped by MARTINUS II (S62 = TZ: Fig 4.10, no 165; S63, not illustrated; S64 = TZ: Fig 4.11, no 172). Stamp S62 is from the same die as Hull 1963, figure 60, 6, numerous examples of which were found in the area of the 1933 and 1959 kilns; one example was found in kiln 20 (ibid, fig 66, 6), where colour-coated beakers as Cam 391 and 392 were also made (ibid, 19, found in the flue). Unstamped mortaria include examples of Cam 497 (TZ: Fig 4.10, no 153; Fig 4.11, nos 174, 177; Fig 4.14, no 269; Fig 4.15, no 281), Cam 504 (TZ: Fig 4.18, nos 314-315), and variants of Cam 504 as ibid, figure 86, 9 (TZ: Fig 4.13, no 230).

Colour-coated beakers. The fabric shows a wide range of colours, from pale buff to dark brown, but examples brick-red in colour predominate. The texture of the fabric is slightly granular. The rare, macroscopically visible inclinations are of flint, soft ochreous and dark brown grits, all less than 1 mm in diameter; there are very rare micaceous flecks. The colour coat ranges from bright red to dark brown. It is usually applied as a thin wash, so that the fabric is often visible on the raised detail of the barbotine decoration; the colour coat sometimes has a metallic sheen, especially on the interior surfaces. In addition to barbotine decoration, rouletting or rougcast decoration with clay pellets occurs.
Cam 391, bag-shaped beaker with cornice rim: CB, Fig 5.31, no 24, roughcast; CZ, Fig 5.33, nos 73-75, 79, 85, rouletted; CZ, Fig 5.34, nos 92, 94, barbotine.

Cam 392, bag-shaped beaker with plain rim: CZ, Fig 5.34, nos 117, 122; not illustrated, undecorated beaker with two grooves below the rim.

Also a sherd from either of the two types above with barbotine decoration above the carination and rouletting below (not illustrated).

Cam 405/406, folded beaker with everted rim: CZ, Fig 5.35, no 135; CZ, Fig 5.35, no 146, with barbotine scale decoration.

Flagons. There are numerous sherds from flagons, mostly in a fine, light buff or pink-buff fabric; some are coarser, closely resembling the standard Colchester mortarium fabric.

Cam 360/368, with ledged rim: DZ, Fig 5.28, nos 155-156; not illustrated, with grooves at junction of neck and ledge, light buff, slightly micaceous ware.

Cam 367, with cupped, constricted rim: not illustrated.

*Cam 386, small, one- or two-handled flagon with nipple-shaped mouth with very small orifice: not illustrated, neck with two small cordons at junction with body, single handle, neck tapering to diameter of 10 mm below missing mouth.

'Unguent pots'. The fabric of these vessels resembles that of Colchester mortaria and has a greenish tinge. They are not slipped and are roughly made, occasionally incorporating large ironstone nodules. DJ, Fig 6.12, no 288; Fig 5.26, no 760.

Other types. Cam 37B/38B (not illustrated); Cam 268B (not illustrated); Cam 362? (DJ: Fig 6.3, no 87; Fig 6.8, no 197); Cam 306 (GX: Fig 6.62, nos 269, 274); knob from lid (not illustrated).

Date of the kilns. Almost every type produced by the kilns is paralleled by the products of the 1933 and 1959 kilns. They include the latest datable products of the latter kilns: beakers as Cam 392, flagons as Cam 360/368, bell-shaped bowls as Cam 306 and mortaria as Cam 504. None of these occurs on the Antonine Wall, where stamps of Martinus ii are also absent, although his stamps occur at Corbridge. The Oaks Drive kilns were thus certainly in operation after cAD 250-300, largely because many of their products were paralleled by finds in the 'Mithraeum'; however, the 4th-century date for its filling must now be rejected (p 497). A date of c AD 250-300 was proposed for kiln 32 (ibid, 168-74, figs 96-8), mainly because it was clearly later than the 1933 and 1959 kilns but contained no 4th-century material.

None of these kilns is necessarily as late as Hull supposed. A terminus post quem for their products is supplied by the funnel-mouthed beaker Cam 407, which apparently dates from the second quarter of the 3rd century, and which is absent from the 1933 and 1959 kilns. The flanged bowl Cam 305B, first appearing in the third quarter of the 3rd century, has not been found in these later kilns, so a likely range of dates for their period of production is c AD 225-250/260.

Kilns 27-28 might also belong to this period (ibid, 158, 162-8, figs 90, 93-5). They were dated to c AD 300 by Hull because of the presence of a single colour-coated Dr 38 imitation, Cam 316 (ibid, fig 93, 13), the association of which with these kilns was doubtful, and a single example of Cam 305B. However, most of the products of these kilns were vessels in BB2 which can scarcely be as late as c AD 300, although their production may have continued for a decade or so after c AD 250. The two late sherds might also date from not long after the mid 3rd century, but they provide slender evidence for the date of the kilns. More reliance can be placed on the absence of decoration on the BB2 bowls, a 3rd-century characteristic. An early to mid 3rd-century date for these kilns seems probable.

Fine wares

As is clear from the preceding discussion of kilns, the manufacture of colour-coated ware continued throughout much, and perhaps all, of the 3rd century. However, during most of this period increasing amounts of colour-coated ware from the Nene Valley and Hadham kilns reached Colchester. Nene Valley ware is absent from contexts up to and including PEG 11 (up to AD 225), but is present in quantity in contexts of PEG 12 (up to AD 250) and later. Hadham ware appears at the same time as Nene Valley ware.

Coarse wares

Production of grey wares and BB2 continued, and there were no major innovations in the types produced.

General comments

In the first half of the 3rd century the pottery industry at Colchester continued to flourish and still supplied a substantial part of the local market, although its share of the military market was in decline.

Production and supply in the first half of the 3rd century

(PEGs 11 and 12)

Third-century kilns

Some kilns published by Hull (1963) are associated with a later period of production than the 1933 and 1959 and Oaks Drive kilns. Kilns 7-11 (ibid, 3-9, figs 3-6) were dated to c AD 300, largely because many of their products were paralleled by finds in the 'Mithraeum'; however, the 4th-century date for its filling must now be rejected (p 497). A date of c AD 250-300 was proposed for kiln 32 (ibid, 168-74, figs 96-8), mainly because it was clearly later than the 1933 and 1959 kilns but contained no 4th-century material.

Production and supply in the second half of the 3rd century

(PEGs 13 and 14)

Kiln 25

This is the latest kiln known at Colchester (Hull 1963, 155, figs 88-9). It was dated to c AD 350 because Cam 305B, 316 and 395 were apparently amongst its products (ibid, 176). However, all three types are now known to have been present at Colchester in the second half of the 3rd century, and probably before the end of its third quarter, and thus the kiln is not necessarily as late as Hull suggested.

Fine wares

Stratified evidence shows that during the second half of the 3rd century locally-produced colour-coated wares were still in production, particularly Cam 316 (flanged bowls imitating Dr 38). Nene Valley wares, particularly beakers, and Hadham red wares were arriving in increasing quantities.
Coarse wares
It is likely that the production of BB2 ceased during this period, although it continued long enough to include examples of Cam 305B which date from the third quarter of the 3rd century. Much of the pottery from the filling of the 'Mithraeum' is probably of this period (see below) and includes a wide range of grey wares, particularly narrow-mouthed jars as Cam 119 and 250-281. By the second half of the 3rd century the regional market for Colchester pottery had diminished to a marked degree. At Chelmsford, for example, the 3rd-century pottery 'shares distinct regional characteristics not with Colchester, but with south Essex' (Going 1987, 120); in the later 1st and 2nd centuries Colchester had been an important supplier of pottery to Chelmsford.

Production and supply in the 4th century (PEGs 15-18)

Pottery from the 'Mithraeum'
In 1927-9 a very large group of pottery was recovered from the filling of a sunken room thought by Hull to have probably been part of a Mithraeum (1958, 107-145). This interpretation of the function of the building was doubted by others at the time, and it now seems likely that it was a waterworks (Grumly 1980, 271-2). The pottery from the filling was dated by Hull to the mid 4th century, but the most recent discussion of the assemblage demonstrates that there was much 3rd-century pottery present (Going 1987, 119-20). Thus, although the pottery from the filling provides an excellent representation of some of the types in use at Colchester in the 3rd and 4th centuries, its use for dating is limited to establishing a terminus post quem for the introduction of certain pottery types. This mid 4th-century terminus is provided by a coin of AD 337-50 sealed in the lowest layer of the filling, and by the presence of Nene Valley, Hadham and Oxfordshire wares of 4th-century date.

Local and imported wares
At present no significant changes can be detected in the supply of pottery until the mid 4th century, apart from the increasing amounts of Oxfordshire and Hadham wares which reached the town. The success of these coated ware industries is probably evidence for a corresponding failure of local fine-ware manufacture. However, local kilns might well have continued to dominate the market for grey wares.

By c AD 350 jars with hooked rims and rilled bodies in shell-tempered ware were reaching Colchester. Vessels in Elfkeramik/Mayen ware are known from deposits of PEG 17 (up to AD 400) and later, and are apparently not present in the 'Mithraeum' filling. A late Roman group from the Cups Hotel site which suggests that shell-tempered ware played an important part in the final phase of pottery supply to Colchester is discussed below.

Future research and methodology
[Table 8.2]

Introduction
The information published in the catalogue and contained within the pottery archive forms a large database, with much potential for further work. It should already be apparent from the preceding survey that there are several areas where research could profitably be concentrated, but at present there are no resources to fund further work. It is therefore important that when pottery is studied from future excavations, its potential is assessed in the light of the present database. Work on new material might well prove more valuable if accompanied by research on existing data.

The remainder of this section suggests some new approaches to outstanding problems and discusses some of the priorities for future study. An overall order of priorities for the study of Roman pottery from Colchester as a whole is not suggested. The impetus and resources for future research will spring from the study of material from new excavations, and the character of that material will set the priorities for research. However, there are two particular topics which urgently require further work because of their wide implications: the relationship between the pottery from Sheepon and from the fortress and early colony, and the products of the Antonine pottery industry at Colchester.

Period ending groups and chronology
The allocation of pottery to period ending groups (pp 7-8) has produced a useful general picture of the pottery supply to Colchester. However, in order to assess any specific importance of a type or a ware at a particular period, or the date at which a type or ware disappeared from the market, study in future could profitably be concentrated on specific groups from single contexts or associated groups of contexts, rather than on period ending groups. A low priority should be given to contexts containing large amounts of re-deposited material.

It will often be difficult to identify groups with a low residual content. In such cases useful comparisons can be made with the quantifications of the period ending groups; when the composition of individual groups differs markedly from that of the relevant period ending group as a whole, this will often be because the groups contain less residual material and provide a more accurate picture of the contemporary pottery supply. An illustration is provided by a group from the Cups Hotel site (Table 8.2), which is from possible destruction debris on the cellar floor of Building 154 (F115), and represents perhaps the best late group from Colchester. It was allocated to PEG 18 (c AD 425+), and when the fabric compositions which it includes are compared with the quantities of the same fabrics from PEG 18 as a whole, large discrepancies are apparent. Similar discrepancies emerge when the Cups Hotel group is compared with pottery from late Roman and post-Roman levels from the temple precinct which has been published by Going (1984, 46-9, fig 16). Grey wares are predominant in the temple precinct group (78.00% by sherd count) and PEG 18 (61.71% by weight; 78.44 by EVEs), but they form only 23.45% by weight and 23.29% by EVEs of the Cups Hotel group. In that group the main coarse ware is represented by the shell-tempered fabric (HD). Amongst the fine wares Hadham ware is three times as common as Nene Valley or Oxfordshire wares; in the temple precinct and PEG 18 groups none of these fine wares constitutes more than 5% of the pottery. More groups with a similar composition to that from the Cups Hotel site are needed before any firm conclusions can be drawn about the final phase in the supply of pottery to Colchester. However, comparison of the three groups suggests that those from the temple precinct and PEG 18 contain so much residual pottery that they present a very distorted picture of this final phase.

Study of the pottery by individual groups is also necessary because the terminal dates of the period ending groups do not always correspond with the introduction of new types.
and wares. For example, PEG 9 ends in c AD 150, and PEG 10 in c AD 200. During the second half of the 2nd century there were major changes in local pottery manufacture, including the introduction of the rounded-rim bowl or dish in BB2 (Cam 37B/38B), the plain-rim beaker (Cam 392), and the wall-sided mortarium (Cam 501A/B). If any progress is to be made in establishing when these types first appeared, attempts will have to be made to distinguish between early, mid and late Antonine groups. In addition the abandonment of the Antonine Wall in the AD 160s will always be an important factor in dating pottery made at Colchester, in view of the large amounts which were exported to Scotland.

Distribution of pottery types

Variations in the quantities of wares and pottery types in deposits of the same period on different sites, or on different parts of the same site, can provide valuable information about the function of buildings and areas of occupation. At the legionary fortress of Usk, Greene (1993, 80-96) has used statistical tests to show that groups of pottery from various parts of the fortress differ significantly in their composition; these differences indicated areas where food was prepared for consumption and where food was actually consumed, and supported a hypothesis that one particular area was the setting for the purchase of consumables by the soldiers, presumably from civilian traders. At Colchester, where the identification of buildings is sometimes difficult, this method of studying the pottery might produce valuable results, particularly in the investigation of the fortress.

Fabrics

A fuller understanding of many problems concerning pottery supply at Colchester depends on more precise definitions of local and imported fabrics. The need for a fabric type series which takes account of the differences in the local coarse wares from Sheepen noted by Niblett (1985, 51-2) should already be apparent from the preceding discussion of the pottery from the fortress and pre-Boudican colonia. An accurate comparison of the Gallo-Belgic wares from Sheepen and from the fortress and early colonia can only be achieved by distinguishing imports from local copies. The fabric divisions employed by V Rigby in her report on the stamps on the Gallo-Belgic and local wares (see pp 217-20) should be applied to such wares generally. A tolerably accurate picture of the proportions in which such wares occur in the existing assemblages could be obtained by using the pottery from one or two sites as a sample.

Further work is required on the mortaria, which at present have no fabric descriptions. The local products should be studied in detail to determine whether variations in fabric can be linked to the successive phases of production and to the work of individual potters or groups of potters who stamped their wares.

A careful study should be made of the fabrics of vessels from the local kilns; this will help to define the local fabrics. It may be possible to make further subdivisions of the major coarse ware fabrics, particularly the 'Other coarse wares' (GX). The definitions of the existing subdivisions need to be made more precise, so as to remove Gallo-Belgic butt-beakers (Cam 113) and terra rubra from the fine oxidised wares (DZ), for example.

Finally, accurate assessment of the regional distribution of Colchester wares and of the importance of other regional industries in the supply of pottery to Colchester would be made much easier by linking the Colchester fabric type series to others such as those at Chelmsford and London.

Typology

The Cam type series established by Hawkes and Hull (1947), which was extended by Hull (1958; 1963) to include the post-Boudican pottery, has been used in this publication as a concordance to the type series of forms within each fabric division. There are several reasons why the Cam
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type series should continue to serve as the typological framework for the study of pottery from Colchester. First, it is deeply embedded in the literature of Roman pottery studies in Britain and further afield. Although later excavations and publications have shown that some of the typology is too general, it is capable of modification to reflect advances in knowledge; the concordance in this volume includes some new Cam types and subdivisions of existing types. The major weakness of the Cam type series is in its coverage of imported wares; since its publication, many corpora of individual wares have appeared which should be used in preference to the Cam type series. A new typology of the Gallo-Belgic wares from Sheepen has been devised by V Rigby (in Niblett 1985, table 4). It is a vital tool in the study of these wares, particularly terra nigra and terra rubra; nevertheless the original Cam numbers are still useful as designations for familiar, widespread types such as Cam 16 and Cam 58.

Kilns
Publication of kilns 34 and 35 (Swan 1984, 287), found in 1960 and thus outside the scope of this volume, is a high priority. An equally high priority should be attached to the full publication of any kilns or waster dumps found in the future.

Other imports and Romano-British traded wares
The present catalogue provides a general picture of the date and range of these wares. More precise information is needed concerning the date at which such wares first appeared at Colchester and when their importation ceased; this will be achieved by the study of selected groups, as outlined above in the section on local wares.

An assessment of the significance of imports and other traded wares will depend on comparisons with other sites. The questions involved concern not only the volume and direction of trade but issues such as the status of Colchester and of settlements in its immediate vicinity at various periods. An obvious example, which has been discussed above, is the great disparity in the quantities of Gallo-Belgic wares from Sheepen and from the fortress and early colonia, one possible explanation for which might depend on the cultural identity of the inhabitants of Sheepen.
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<td>AAS</td>
<td>atomic absorption spectrometry</td>
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