

CHAPTER XI

Pottery. Terra Sigillata or Samian Ware

OF all the characteristic remains found on Roman sites there is nothing more enduring than the shards of broken pottery. Colours, textures, shapes are usually preserved, and thus it is often possible to reconstruct from one or two tiny fragments the exact form of vessels long since hopelessly broken and scattered. These shards, too, as more facts are ascertained about them, become increasingly valuable as a means of fixing dates. Among the Romans, as among ourselves, shapes and methods of decoration changed with the fashions of the time, and, if we could get a thorough knowledge of such changes, we should have a chronological series even more valuable than coins to the archaeologist. In Britain little has as yet been done to achieve such a result. We have indeed in our island few sites which were first occupied sufficiently late, or were abandoned sufficiently early, to be helpful. Cemeteries in which the interments can be dated with any certainty are no less rare. Sites of towns like Silchester were occupied for a long period, and in these stratification is, as a rule, difficult. But we may hope something from the careful records made at Manchester, and from the excavations now proceeding at Corbridge-on-Tyne and Caersws.

On the Continent the study of the subject is more happily placed. The various stages that marked the advance of the Roman arms are known from other evidence, and in the great legionary fortresses, as well as in the smaller forts and outposts,—established, altered, or abandoned, as the tide of conquest ebbed and flowed across the Rhine,—deposits have been identified as belonging to definite periods, sometimes periods of comparatively short duration. In the fort of Haltern,¹ for instance, which lies in the country between the Rhine and the Elbe, we have remains datable to the reign of Augustus, for we know that the period of occupation must fall between the

¹ Ritterling, 'Haltern und die Altertumsforschung an der Lippe,' *Mitteilungen der Altertums-kommission für Westfalen*, Heft ii.

years B.C. 9 and A.D. 10. In Hofheim,¹ also to the north of the Rhine, the finds date from the reigns of Claudius and Nero, covering the twenty years between A.D. 40 and A.D. 60. Again, Pompeii, destroyed in A.D. 79, gives us another fixed point of great value. The legionary fortresses of Vindonissa and Novaesium likewise furnish us with types dating from the first century, and many of the Limes forts—Sulz and Gnotzheim, for example—have their beginnings in the time of Vespasian or Domitian, while the early occupations of others, such as the Saalburg and Zugmantel, may belong rather to the reigns of Trajan and of Hadrian. The shards gathered from these various sites comprise examples that must have issued from the potteries of Arezzo and from the factories of Southern Gaul, as well as from the workshops of the later craftsmen on the Rhine. In this material, carefully studied and classified by Dragendorff, Ritterling, Koenen, and others in Germany, and by Déchelette in France, we have our best guide to a proper understanding of the corresponding objects from Newstead.

Terra Sigillata

At Newstead the brightly glazed red earthenware, often called 'Samian,' bulked largely. Of all the pottery which the Romans brought with them it illustrates best the homogeneous nature of their civilisation, and of their methods and art of decoration. Older antiquaries saw in it the red ware of Samos mentioned by Pliny, but the epithet 'Samian' is as much of a misnomer as our own 'china,' and the ware is now frequently termed *Terra Sigillata* (sealed clay), especially on the Continent—a name devised to describe the fine red material from which it is manufactured. Its chief characteristics are its bright colour, its fine glaze, and the raised decoration applied to certain of its types. It must have been employed, much as we use china, for the finer dishes for table service.

Terra Sigillata was of foreign origin.² We have no evidence that it was ever manufactured in Britain. It seems clear that it was first made in Greek lands and later in the potteries of Arezzo. These potteries appear to have been in operation as early as the second century B.C., and they probably reached the height of their prosperity in the following century. Thereafter they declined in importance, although they were still celebrated in the first century of the Christian era. At first they appear to have produced vases with a black glaze, but this soon gave place to a red coralline colour. The pieces

1 Ritterling, *Das frühromische Lager bei Hofheim*, p. 23.

2 For the facts contained in this outline of the history of *Terra Sigillata* I must express my indebtedness to the work of M. Déchelette; *Les vases céramiques ornés de la Gaule romaine*, 2 Vols. Paris, 1904.

produced were sometimes decorated, sometimes undecorated. The decorated vases of Arezzo of the best period are of great beauty, remarkable not only for the colour of the paste and the regularity of the glaze, but also for the reliefs adorning them, which are conceived and executed with a high degree of artistic delicacy. They were formed in moulds, and the decoration was produced in the following manner. The potter had his stock of punches, representing various designs—garlands, figures, masks, and decorative borders. These were impressed on the inside of the mould, which was then burnt and ready for use. The sides of the vase moulded in it took the designs in relief, and, shrinking in the baking process, could be easily withdrawn without damage. To the body of the vessel, after it had been taken from the mould, there was added the foot, and, in the chalice form, which was common at Arezzo, also the rim and the decorated handles. The names of the potters were stamped on the outside of the vases across the ornament.

The products of these Arretine potteries found their way to Spain and to Africa. They are of common occurrence in the cities of Southern Gaul—at Nimes, at Narbonne, at Mont Beuvray. North of the Rhine they appear in the early fort of Haltern, but with the exception of the goods of the potter Ateius, little Arretine ware seems to have reached Germany, the Danubian country, or Britain. The potter Ateius appears to have flourished about the reign of Augustus, and to have exported his wares very widely, not only to other parts of Italy and to Southern Gaul, but even as far as Egypt and the banks of the Rhine. Although vessels bearing his name have been discovered at Arezzo and other places in Etruria, the exact site of his workshop is still doubtful. It has been suggested that he had a manufactory in Southern Gaul as well as in Italy. In any case he is of special interest for students of ceramics, because his decorated vases, which are somewhat few in number, and which from their form of ornamentation are connected with the products of Arezzo, belong to the period of transition which comes between the decadence of the Italian potteries and the rise of those established in Gaul.

In the first century of our era there were in operation in Gaul a number of potteries in which the influence of Italian models may be clearly discerned. One group produced light-coloured white and yellow wares, specimens of which are very seldom found further north. The other, a much more numerous group, produced red wares which appear to be directly modelled upon the pottery of Arezzo. Two districts have been identified as the chief

sources of the production of red wares. The earlier factories appear to have been situated in the country of the Ruteni at La Graufesenque, in the modern department of Aveyron, at Montans in Tarn, and at Banassac in Lozere—all in South-Western France. Somewhat later a second set of red-ware potteries sprang up in the country of the Arverni, the modern Auvergne,—at Lezoux near Clermont-Ferrand, and neighbouring localities in the valley of the Allier. Of these potteries our literary sources tell us nothing. Their history, as far as we know it, has been worked out purely by archaeological methods. In the excavations of the sites alluded to, many remains of potters' kilns have been met with, and large collections of fragments of vases and moulds have been obtained. In this way, the types of vessels made, the names of the potters, and the designs characteristic of each pottery have been ascertained, and from the manner in which they occur on sites which can be dated with some approximation to accuracy, Déchelette has deduced certain limits within which the activity of the various potteries may be placed.

La Graufesenque (with which we may include the neighbouring potteries of Banassac and Montans) appears to have begun its exportation early in the first century A.D. Its products, however, do not appear at Haltern. On the other hand, they are plentiful on the Lower Rhine at Vechten, at Xanten, and at Novaesium. They have been found in the cemetery of Andernach along with a series of coins ending with Nero, from which Déchelette concludes that the beginning of the exportation must be placed between the year A.D. 16 and the rise of the Flavian dynasty. Its close is, however, of more importance so far as Newstead is concerned. At Pompeii, destroyed in A.D. 79, nineteen bowls of Rutenian origin have been noted, while the pottery of Lezoux is entirely absent. Again, in the forts of the German Limes that date from the end of the first or the early years of the second century A.D., such as Waldmössingen, Heidenheim, and Okarben, the decorated products of the Rutenian potteries hold the field unchallenged. But with the end of the first century or the beginning of the second, the prosperity of the workshops of La Graufesenque would seem to have ended, and the activity of the Rutenian potters to have given place to that of those of Lezoux.

Déchelette dates the beginnings of Lezoux as early as the year A.D. 40. He places its first period between that year and A.D. 75, and considers it to have been a period of limited production. A second period of greater activity, marked by the use of many new designs, is placed between the years A.D. 75 and 110. It is during this period, and probably towards the end of it, that the

export of Arvernian pottery is believed to have gradually superseded that of Rutenian ware. Lezoux, however, did not reach the zenith of its prosperity until the second century, in which it seems probable that its exports attained to a wider proportion than those of the earlier Rutenian potters had ever done. This climax may with some confidence be assigned to the age of the Antonines. With the barbarian inroads of the middle of the third century, about the year A.D. 260, the manufacture probably ceased. But long before this date the export trade must have shrunk as newer potteries arose in the north. By the first half of the second century, the manufacture of *Terra Sigillata* had apparently commenced at Heiligenberg, near Strassburg; at Trier; and at Rheinzabern, near Speyer. The potteries of Westerndorf in Bavaria probably began somewhat later. It was from Rheinzabern that the later forts on the Limes drew their supplies, and its wares were exported as far as Britain. Westerndorf, on the other hand, seems never to have established a trade connection with Western Europe at all.

Terra Sigillata at Newstead

The quantity of decorated *Terra Sigillata* found at Newstead during the four years of excavation is not, on the whole, very large, when the extent of the area turned over is considered. At the same time it forms the most extensive collection as yet obtained in Scotland. Its chief importance, however, lies in the fact that it falls readily into at least two periods, the first corresponding to the campaigns of Agricola in the first century, and the second probably to the re-occupation under Antoninus Pius and the subsequent operations in the second century. It is difficult to over-estimate the value of such a distinction, inasmuch as it appears to afford a certain clue which, properly applied elsewhere, may enable us to distinguish the camps and forts of Agricola throughout Scotland from those of the later advance.

In the first of the two periods the decorated pottery is chiefly Rutenian. It is uncertain at what date the products of the Arvernian potteries first began to come to Britain. At Newstead we find no trace of the orange-yellow colour or of the designs peculiar to the early carinated bowls of Lezoux. When we pass from these to the hemispherical bowls, with decoration corresponding to the second Lezoux period, we have no stamps of the potters cited by Déchelette as typical of the period. The sole exception is DIVIXTUS, whose place in Scotland is clearly among the potters of the Antonine age. Further, we have no examples of the finely executed reliefs in the manner of LIBERTUS. At the same time it seems certain that Lezoux pottery

had made its appearance at Newstead before the end of the first occupation. Of this we have an indication from the occurrence, in the ditch of the early fort, of the small globular pot (Déchelette, Type 67), a form which appears to belong to Lezoux, and no doubt other types are represented. An examination of the Plique collection at St. Germain-en-Laye makes evident the difficulty of distinguishing with certainty the forms of decoration employed by these two groups of potteries towards the end of the first century in the so-called transition period. It seems probable that at this time not a few designs must have been in common use in both. In Scotland, however, the interval which is known to have elapsed between the Agricolan and the Antonine invasions renders the presence of the so-called transition style as sure an indication of early date as a knowledge of the provenance of the ware. In the second of the two periods the pottery is mainly Arvernian, corresponding to Déchelette's third period of Lezoux, although one or two pieces can be recognised as imported from the Rhine, probably from Rheinzabern.

The chief assistance in the classification of the Newstead finds was derived from the excavation of the various pits and ditches. A brief summary of the nature of this evidence will make what follows clear. It may also be noted here that the more important results confirm in a great measure the deductions drawn from similar investigations on the Continent. The ditches of the early fort were effectually closed by the works of the later one. The heavy rampart of clay, and in places the wall, had been piled above them. Their contents were thus sealed up. From these ditches there was recovered a considerable number of fragments which can only date from the first occupation, and which formed an index to the whole early pottery of the fort. The outer system of ditches of the West Annexe belong to the same period, and they also contributed a few pieces, while a number of pits, situated for the most part within or at no great distance from the defences, yielded pottery of a very similar character. The shards from the overlapping ditch in front of the West Gate were likewise early, although it is beyond doubt that the ditch had formed part of the fortification of the second fort; and early pottery was found in association with later types in the large ditch on the west front. On the other hand, the inner system of ditches of the West Annexe, one of which ran right through the buildings at the Baths, produced only the later types of pottery. These were found also in the outlying ditch parallel with the east front, called above the

Inner East Annexe ditch, and in several of the pits and wells, more especially in those lying within the South Annexe to the south of the line of railway. It should, however, be added that the number of fragments from the over-lapping ditch is not large, and that the labour and expense involved in clearing out the great ditch of the later fort prevented any attempt to deal with more than a small section of it.

The earliest systematic study of *Terra Sigillata* was made by Professor Dragendorff in 1895.¹ He illustrated in a chronological series the leading types of vessels, with the earlier Arretine forms from which they were derived, distinguishing each by numbers, which have continued to be generally employed by archaeologists. A later and more minute classification of the decorated ware was published by M. Déchelette in 1904.² The works of these scholars must form the basis of all subsequent investigation, and they will be frequently referred to in what follows. In illustrating the various types of dishes met with, it has seemed well to provide a series of sectional drawings. These will be found to give the outlines not merely of the vessels recovered in a more or less complete condition, but also of a number of types which could only be recognised from fragments. The more or less complete vessels are also for the most part reproduced in the plates.

I. Undecorated Ware of the Earlier Period

The ditch of the early fort produced fragments of some twelve types of vessels. All of these were of comparatively thin ware, hard-baked and bright red in colour, with a very high glaze. The vessel of most common occurrence was a round saucer-like platter (Dragendorff, Type 18), for which see Plate XXXIX., Fig. 1. Apart from the features already referred to, it is distinguished from later specimens chiefly by the delicacy of the moulding round the lip and the flatter plane of the bottom. One specimen, which it was found possible to reconstruct almost entirely, had a diameter of 6½ inches. The bottom bore the incomplete potter's stamp SIL....., probably for SILVINI or SILVANI. The fragments indicated that these vessels had been numerous. A good specimen was recovered in complete condition from Pit LXXVI, with other early dishes; it bore the potter's stamp OF MSCVLI.

Another type of saucer-like platter was characterised by the absence of any projecting moulding round the lip (Plate XXXIX., Fig. 2). The outside of the rim is decorated by horizontal flutings, while in the inside,

1 *Bonner Jahrbücher*, Heft xcvi. and xcvi. pp. 18 ff.

2 *Les vases céramiques ornés de la Gaule romaine*.

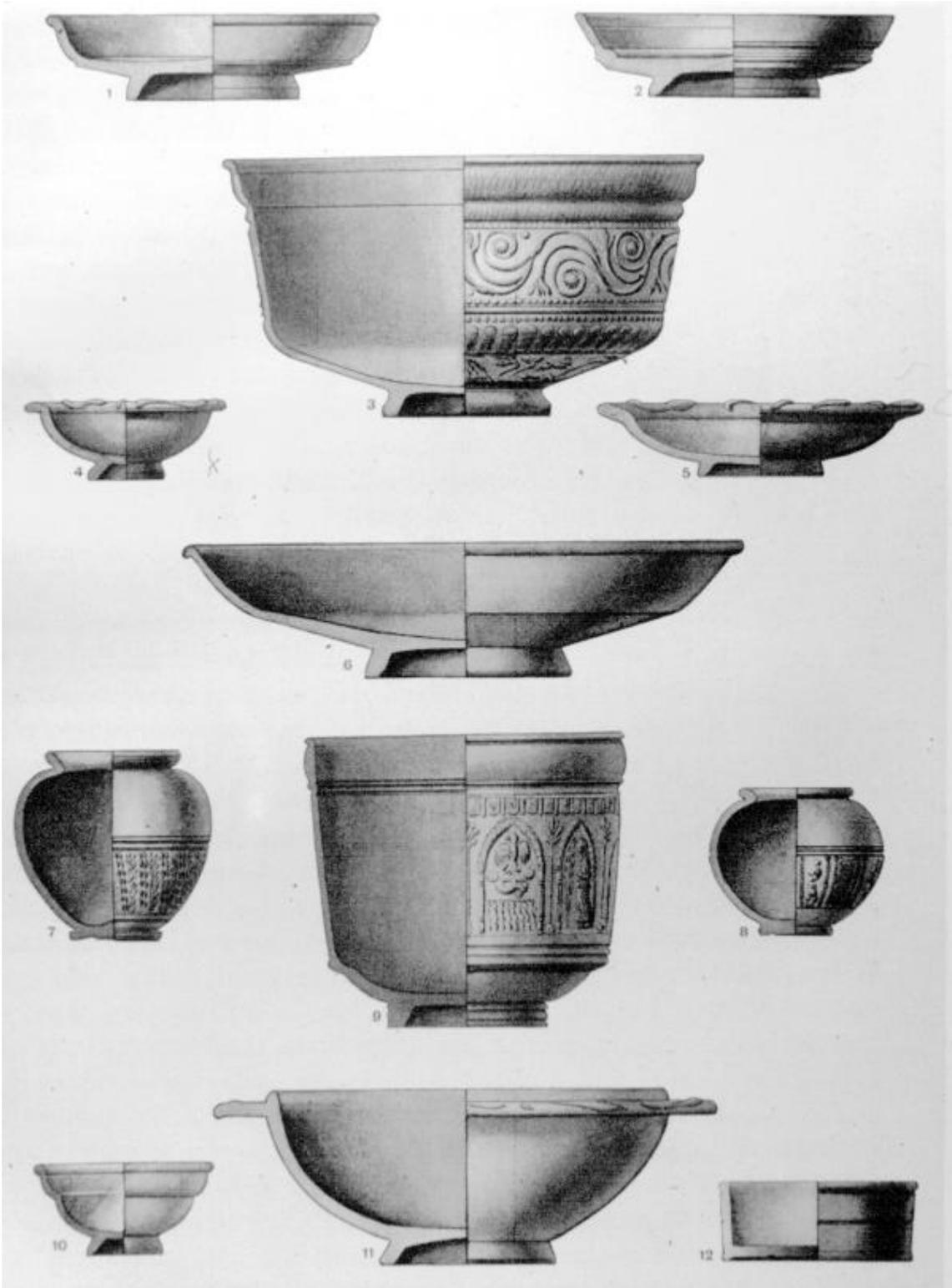


PLATE XXXIX. TYPES OF VESSELS, TERRA SIGILLATA.

round the line where the bottom unites with the rim, there is a rounded hand of moulding. A complete specimen also came from Pit LXXVI, with the stamp of the Rutenian potter SABINVS. These dishes were not so common as the type just described. They were noted only about eight times. That the two types were contemporary is shown by the fact that both occurred with the stamp (OF-VITA) of the Rutenian potter VITALIS. The peculiar interest of the latter lies in the fact that, while the other shape gradually developed into coarser later forms, this one was probably not in use for any very long period, and soon disappeared entirely. It is found in the early fort at Hofheim, near Wiesbaden; and is therefore of the period between A.D. 40 and A.D. 60.¹ It occurs also at Wiesbaden, but seems to have fallen completely out of fashion before the second century, for it is entirely absent at the Saalburg. In Scotland its presence at Inchtuthil is evidenced by a small fragment, a circumstance in itself sufficient to prove the early occupation of that fort. A fragment of a plate approaching the form Dragendorff, Type 18, but of larger size (Plate XXXIX., Fig. 6) calls for mention. When complete it has had a diameter of 9¾ inches. The bottom shows little or no rise in the centre.

The common cup of the first period (Plate XXXIX., Fig. 10) was the shape Dragendorff, Type 27. It is characterised by the double curve which is exhibited in the outline of the sides. Specimens of this vessel in different sizes came from the early ditch and from most of the early pits. It is found at Hofheim, and also at Pompeii, where it occurs in glass. Three specimens, quite undamaged, were found in Pit LXXVIII. All were stamped, but as in the case of other vessels of this type the stamps were poorly impressed and almost illegible. The cup appears in some of the Limes forts, such as Pfünz, and it must therefore have continued to be used in the second century, although in the later occupations at Newstead its place seems for the most part to have been taken by a cup with approximately straight sides (Plate XL., Nos. 16 and 18), which was probably just coming into use during the first occupation at Newstead.

The small dish with vertical sides, Dragendorff, Type 22, shown in Plate XXXIX., Fig. 12, was not found in the ditch of the early fort; it came from Pit VII. Its bright glaze and hard thin fabric are evidence of its early date. The type does not appear to have been a common one at Newstead. It is found in Germany, usually, if not always, without potters' stamps. It is

¹ Ritterling, *Das frühromische Lager bei Hofheim*, Taf. vi. 2.

present at Hofheim, and has been got at Heddernheim, in a grave, in association with the carinated form of decorated bowl characteristic of the first century. Small cups or shallow bowls with overhanging rims, decorated with ivy leaves or lotus buds in barbotine, as illustrated in Plate XXXIX., Fig. 4, were common at Newstead in the early period (Dragendorff, Type 35). Two of these were taken undamaged from Pit LXXVIII, while a fine example of the somewhat larger variety (Dragendorff, Type 36) was found in Pit LXXVI (Plate XXXIX., Fig. 5). As on many of the fragments of these taken from early pits the glaze is very bright. Such vessels had hardly appeared at Hofheim before its abandonment, but they are said to be common on the Rhine on sites datable to about the year A.D. 70. In the finds from the Antonine and later periods the glaze is less bright.¹ Vessels such as that shown in Plate XXXIX., Fig. 11, must have been common in the first occupation, as numerous fragments came from the early ditch, though these were so miscellaneous that it was impossible to reconstruct a complete specimen. The characteristic feature of this dish is its flat rim, about 1¼ inches wide, decorated in barbotine. The example in Plate XXXIX. is drawn from fragments, with the help of a specimen found at Rottweil. A similar bowl from London is now in the British Museum. At one point on the rim a lip is formed by the application of two slightly raised bands which converge as they approach the edge. Such flat-rimmed bowls occur at Hofheim, but without barbotine decoration.



There are also some among the first-century pottery from Vindonissa preserved at Königsfelden, near Brugg. By the Antonine period the type must have disappeared.² Another variety of bowl from the early ditch is represented only by a fragment of a lip, of type resembling that of the mortaria. The glaze is dark and very bright (Fig. 21). A second fragment found near the surface in Block XIII probably belongs to another dish of much the same type and period.

II. Undecorated Ware of the Later Period

We turn now to types which belonged to the later period, extending approximately from the year 140 AD. to about A.D. 180. By this time several of the earlier forms had disappeared, or had become modified. Thus Figs. 2, 3, and 10 must have fallen out of use, while Fig. 1 had developed into the later form shown in Plate XL., Fig. 22. The vessel is altogether a coarser, thicker dish, with a heavier moulding round

¹ Koenen, *Gefässkunde der vorrömischen, römischen und fränkischen Zeit in den Rheinlanden*, p. 93.

² Hölder, *Die römischen Thongefässe der Alterthumssammlung in Rottweil*, plate x. fig. 2.

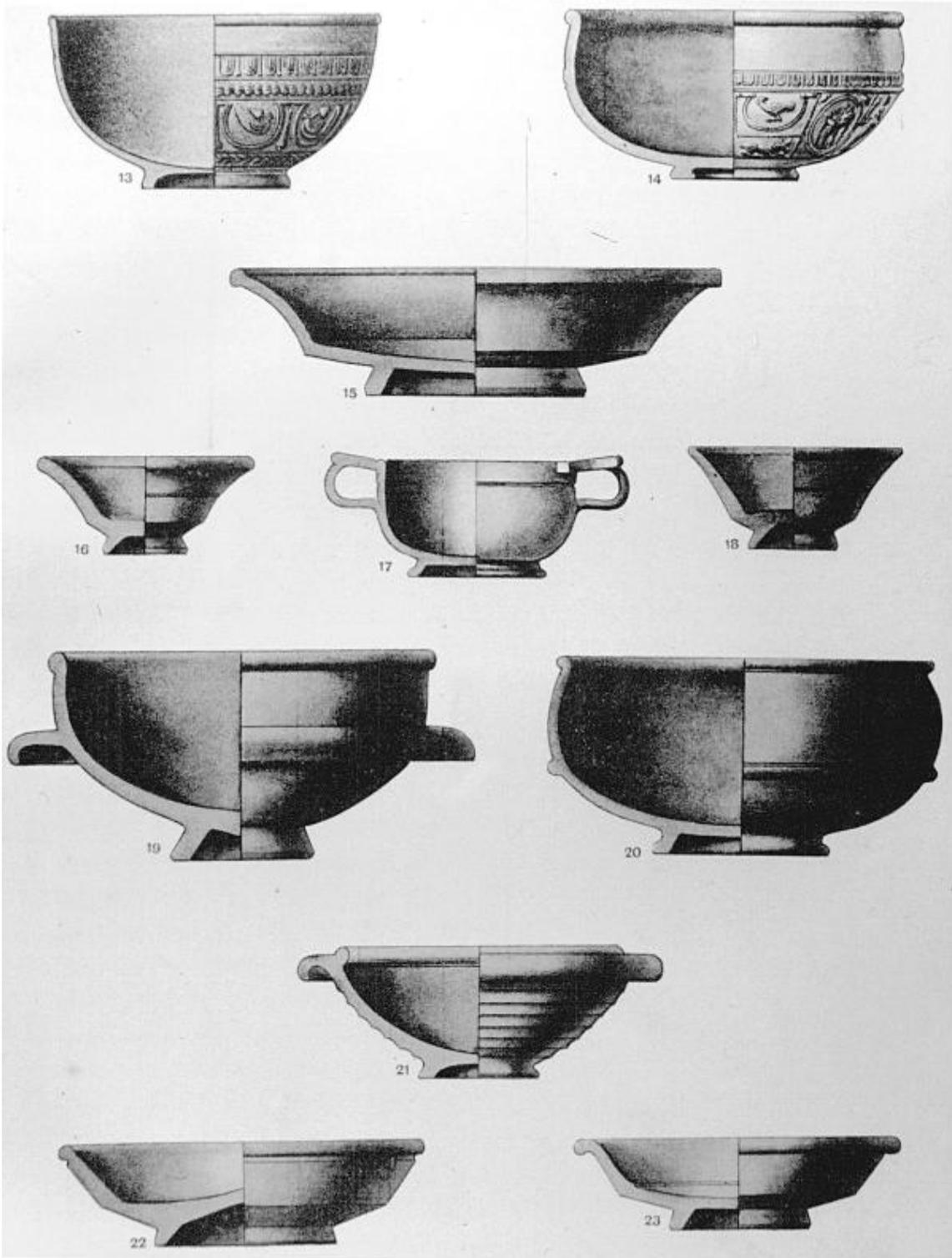


PLATE XL. TYPES OF VESSELS, TERRA SIGILLATA.

the rim, and the bottom is much more raised in the centre. A good specimen came from Pit XIII. Another bore the stamp of the Lezoux potter AVITUS. Scattered throughout the fort, and in the more distant rubbish pits on the south, the cup Dragendorff, Type 33 (Figs. 16 and 18) was of frequent occurrence. It is generally agreed that this form of cup gradually supplanted the older one (Dragendorff, Type 27). It seemed doubtful indeed whether it had found its way to Newstead in the early period of occupation, until it was found in Pit LXXVIII, associated with early dishes. Here were remains of at least two specimens of small size, brightly glazed. One of these bore the incomplete stamp RISPI·M, probably CRISPI·M. The later examples were larger, thicker and less highly glazed. In the ditch of the early fort the fragments of cup Dragendorff, Type 27 were common, whereas there was only one small fragment that might possibly be attributed to the later form. The presence of the later cups in the more distant pits of the South Annexe, where they were frequent, may be regarded as a proof that these pits belong to the second century. One, without a maker's name, of fine material was taken out of Pit XXXIX (Fig. 18). It had been thrown in whole, but was unfortunately damaged by the workmen. A coarser specimen from Pit XIII (Fig. 16) bore the stamp SAMILLI·M. Of the fragments which show potters' stamps the great majority belong to this cup, or to the platter Dragendorff, Type 33 (Plate XL., Fig. 22). Such dishes must have been used at table much as we now use cups and plates, and were probably regarded in these days as a better medium for advertisement than some of the larger vessels. Plate XL., Fig. 17, represents a two-handled cup, a type of vessel which was only observed once at Newstead. It is obviously a form derived from metal. The colour is somewhat of an orange yellow tint. It bears no potter's stamp. The cup in shape closely resembles Dragendorff's Type 34, a form only known to him as coming from Banassac, but the dish in question must belong to some pottery of the Antonine period. It was found in Pit XCV, associated with several dishes of coarse ware, typical of the second century. The finds from the pit also included a well-worn 'first brass' coin of Trajan and a cup (Dragendorff, Type 33) with the stamp GEMINI·M.

The cups and shallow bowls with lotus-bud decoration on the rim were seemingly much scarcer in the later occupations than in the earlier. That is the conclusion suggested by the large number of fragments found in the ditch of the early fort. At the same time others occurred at varying levels throughout the site. A dish of unusual shape (Plate XL., Fig. 23) was found near the

surface in excavating the barrack blocks of the Retentura. It bears a stamp in the form of a rosette impressed on the bottom. This type of dish is common at Lezoux, and there is a specimen with the same stamp in the Collection Plique in the Museum of St. Germain-en-Laye.

A large platter of thick coarse material (Plate XL., Fig 15, and Plate XLI., Fig. 4) came from the filling of the large drain in the Retentura constructed in the early ditch. This drain must have been in use in the last period, to which therefore the dish probably belongs. The same kind of platter was found at Housesteads where the familiar first century types were absent.

The type of bowl shown in Plate XL., Fig 19, with an overhanging flange about an inch below the rim (Drag. 38) was not of common occurrence. The illustration is drawn from fragments obtained from finds comparatively near the surface. One or two pieces of similar bowls, rather smaller than Fig 19, were found in the inner ditches of the West Annexe. In Germany bowls of different sizes with such overhanging rims are met with in the first century.¹ Those with an outline resembling Fig. 19 are common in the graves of the Antonine period. To the same epoch we may assign the bowl shown in Plate XL., Fig. 20, which was found in association with the last form in one of the inner ditches of the West Annexe. It stands $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches high with the opening 7 inches in diameter. A slightly projecting moulding divides the sides horizontally. Above it the side curves inward towards the lip. Unlike the earlier pottery, the material is white in the break. The glaze is a dull red, though that may have resulted from its surroundings. This type of bowl was rare.

Plate XL., Fig. 21, shows a bowl of somewhat thick ware, with heavy overhanging lip and low footstand. Below the rim the outside is indented with very slight parallel horizontal flutings. The inside is quite smooth. Fragments from one bowl only were found. But it has been possible to reconstruct the type with the help of a specimen found at Corbridge. Its appearance there justifies the inference that such vessels were in use in the second century. Professor Schumacher, of Mainz, dates this form of vessel to the latter half of the second century.

III. Decorated Ware of the Early Period

We come now to the decorated vessels of Terra Sigillata. These are the most interesting of all the products of the Gaulish potters. Four distinct types were met with. Of rare occurrence was the small globular pot (Type Déchelette 67, Plate XXXIX., Figs. 7 and 8), with decoration in low relief. A damaged example was found in the ditch of the

1 Koenen, *Gefässkunde*, p. 94, Taf. xiv. 14.

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PLATE XLI. VESSELS OF TERRA SIGILLATA

early fort, while a complete and uninjured one came from Pit XIV. The specimen from the ditch, which is partially restored, stands 2½ inches high, and has a band of decoration 1½ inches wide running round the sides. In each alternate panel is a human figure; but the execution is poor, and the design does not admit of any interpretation. Fragments were also found in Pits LIX and LXIV. The type belongs to the first century, and appears to be the product of Lezoux. In Germany such pots are found in the latter part of the Flavian period, but they do not occur in Antonine and later cemeteries.¹

Apart from these small vessels, the whole of the decorated fragments belong to bowls of the three shapes,—the carinated bowl (Dragendorff, Type 29), Plate XXXIX., Fig. 3, the cylindrical bowl (Dragendorff, Type 30), Plate XXXIX., Fig. 9, and the ordinary hemispherical bowl (Dragendorff, Type 37), of which two specimens are given in Plate XL., Figs. 13 and 14.

Of these the carinated bowl is the earliest, being derived directly from the krater of the Arretine potters. At Hofheim, with the exception of a single fragment of the hemispherical type, the decorated bowls used by the garrison were all either of this shape or of cylindrical form. The hemispherical bowl had scarcely yet made its appearance in Germany, although it probably began to come into use towards the close of the Hofheim occupation. It is found at Pompeii, destroyed in A.D. 79, and appears gradually to have everywhere supplanted the earlier shapes. Before the Antonine period the carinated bowl had disappeared. At Newstead fragments of no fewer than thirty bowls of the carinated type were found. Most of them came from the ditch of the early fort, but portions also occurred in the overlapping ditch before the West Gate, as well as in the outer ditches of the West Annexe and in the great ditch of the second and later periods. It is probable that all of these belong to the last quarter of the first century. The peculiar shape of the carinated bowl dictated the method of its decoration. The surface of the bowl was divided horizontally into two parallel zones, each covered with a distinct band of ornament, the two zones being separated from each other by a wreath or slightly raised moulding. The ornamentation was moulded as in the manufacture of the Arretine ware. When the bowl was withdrawn from the mould, the everted rim was added,—the line of junction is always clearly marked on the interior. On the everted rim we find almost invariably a roughening of the surface caused by

1 Koenen, *op. cit.* p.90, Taf. xiii. Fig. 12.

passing a small wheel over the soft clay so as to leave a series of slight parallel lines.

The cylindrical bowl was of less frequent occurrence, the number of fragments belonging to this shape being comparatively small. The decoration seemed to be usually arranged in panels. In a good specimen obtained from the ditch of the early fort (Plate XLII.) it is in arcades. In the bowls of this type belonging to the later period—portions of one or two specimens of which were obtained—the decoration was arranged in large medallions and panels. The later bowls were easily distinguishable from those of the early period by their method of decoration, and by the heavier rims. The hemispherical bowl was the common type, and that exhibits considerable variety in the ornament.

The shapes of decorated bowls probably did not alter during the earlier period; the three types already described were doubtless in use during the whole of it. In the later period, the carinated bowl had disappeared; the cylindrical bowl was rare, and had become much coarser and heavier; the hemispherical type was almost universal. The decoration of the earlier hemispherical bowls is, for the most part, in what is known as the 'transition' style. The arrangement of ornament in double zones, characteristic of the carinated bowls, continued to be employed on the hemispherical bowls. The leafy scrolls are elegant and graceful. The lower margin of the decorative band usually terminates in a wreath. We have also the division of the surface into panels or metopes in which figures are introduced,—scenes from gladiatorial shows, animals and birds. The filling up of these panels with lines of arrow points, and the use of the cruciform motive, a pattern resembling the St. Andrew's Cross, in its more graceful forms, are also characteristic. The borders inserted to define the decorative band are distinctive, and they occur much more frequently now than they do in the later pottery. In Plate XL., Fig. 13, we have a bowl from Pit LXIII, showing one of the earlier forms of decoration. Like the later bowl figured beside it (Fig. 14), it is comparatively small in size. In the later period the graceful scrolls of the early bowls have disappeared. Decoration in panels, however, survives. Large medallions containing figures as in Fig. 14 are common, as also large wreaths enclosing medallions and figures. A few specimens mark the introduction of the style known as 'free decoration,' in which figures of men and animals are scattered over the surface without any surrounding framework.

The early pottery is on the whole thinner and finer than the later. The

glaze, too, is perhaps more brilliant, although, where the conditions of deposit have been good, the glaze of the Antonine pieces is often wonderfully fine. In the Newstead collection the specimens which have preserved their lustre best are invariably those which have been taken from the black deposit of pits or ditches. Pieces found even at a considerable depth, but not lying in this deposit, had become dull, while pieces found near the surface were usually worn and corroded by the action of the soil.

The following are the principles that have been observed in arranging the collection of decorated *Terra Sigillata* for illustration. Those specimens which appear most typical of the two main periods have been selected for reproduction. These have been classified according to the places where they have been found rather than according to their shapes or design. Thus, the fragments from the ditch of the early fort are placed first, as they form the index to the whole of the early pottery. Following them come the fragments from those pits in which the *Terra Sigillata* was of the same early character, and lastly a certain number of early pieces from the surface. The large inner ditch on the west side of the fort embraces both periods. The later period is illustrated by examples from the inner system of ditches of the West Annexe, from the inner ditch of the East Annexe, and from the pits which contained pottery presenting similar characteristics. Finally, there are other surface finds. The series of types thus obtained is of importance in determining the chronology of the vessels of coarser ware found in association with them in pits and ditches.

I. TERRA SIGILLATA OF THE FLAVIAN PERIOD

A. Finds from the Ditch of the Early Fort

1. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 29). Two friezes divided by a moulding and a double row of beads. In the upper frieze a small central panel defined by double zigzag lines ending in rosettes, in which is a figure, draped, walking to left. On either side, panels filled with three rows of arrow-points. In the lower frieze, a band of S-shaped ornament. (Page 205, Fig. 1.)
2. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 29). Two friezes divided by a wreath. In the upper frieze are portions of two panels. In one panel two geese hold in their beaks an eel or snake which winds gracefully between them. In the other is an ornament resembling a double series of chevrons. The lower frieze has been filled with festoons and tendrils. (Page 205, Fig. 2.)
3. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 29). The bowl has been decorated with

a double frieze, divided by a moulding having a row of beads on either side. The lower portion alone remains. Below the moulding a row of S-shaped ornament, and lower still a band of festoons and tassels. In the festoons the tendrils end in a small pointed leaf. (Page 205, Fig. 3.)

4. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). Panel divided horizontally by a line of arrow-points between dotted lines. Both halves contain animals running to right. On the left, part of an upright panel with cruciform design. (Page 205, Fig. 4.)

5. Small fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 29) showing scroll with leaves. (Page 205, Fig. 5.)

6. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). A bird catcher, facing to right, throws his net over a small bird. (Page 205, Fig. 6.)

7. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 29). Two friezes divided by a moulding having a line of beads on either side. In the upper is a scroll, with tendrils ending in a small pointed leaf. The lower frieze has been filled with a band of oval ornaments. (Page 205, Fig. 7.)

8. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 29). Two friezes divided as in the preceding number. In the upper, a scroll with tendrils ending in small pointed leaves. In the lower, panels alternating with small medallions. (1) In a medallion, a figure of Cupid to right. The angles filled with tendrils. (2) Panel divided horizontally; in the lower half, a hare (Déchelette 951); in the upper half, three rows of arrow-points. (3) In a medallion, a figure of Cupid to left, holding an indistinct object in each hand (Déchelette 230). Tendrils in the angles. (4) Remains of panel divided as in (2). La Graufesenque. (Page 205, Fig. 8.)

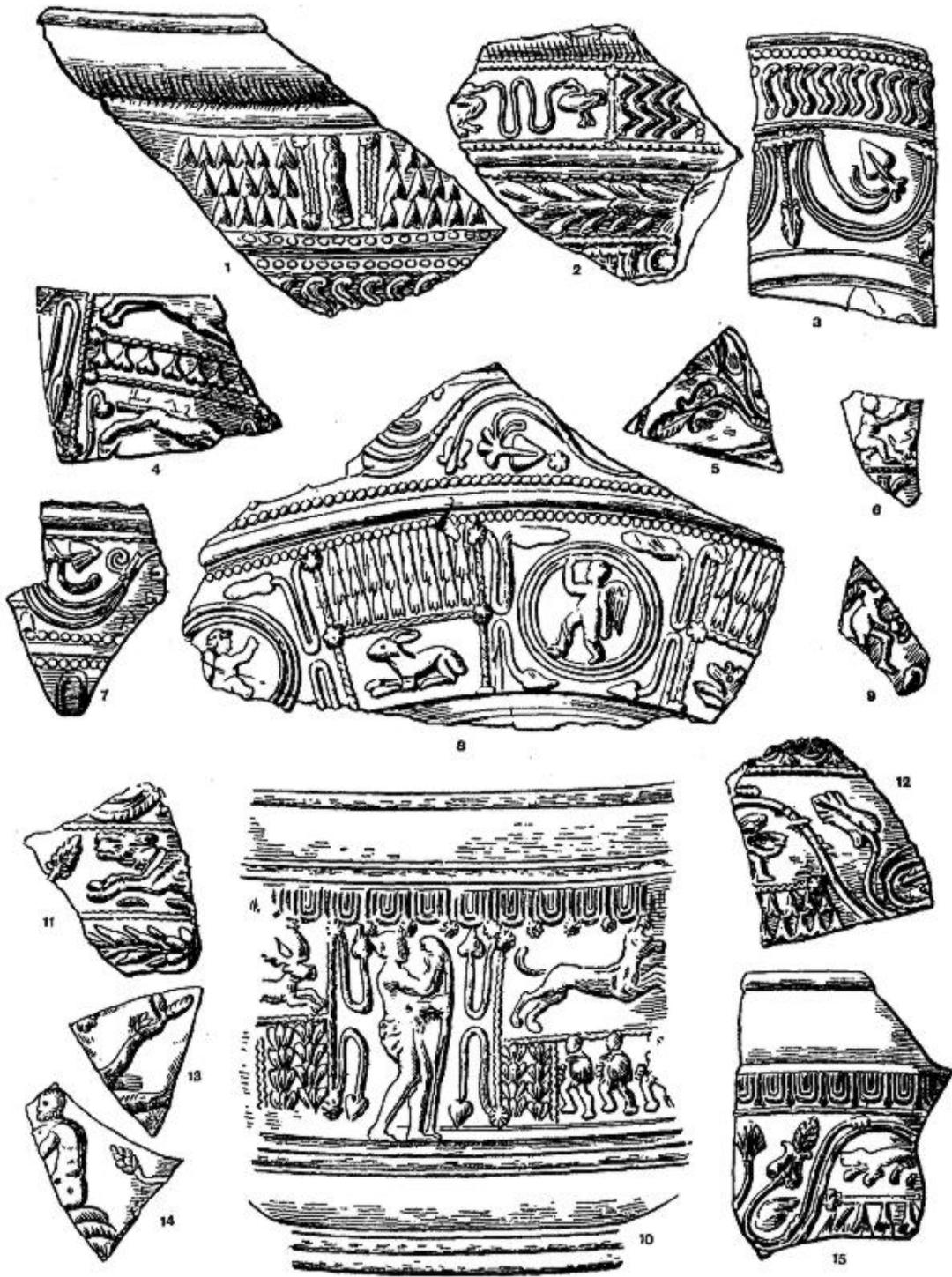
9. Bowl (Dragendorff 30). Part of the sides and foot restored. Egg and tassel moulding. The surface is divided by arches. Between each arch is a zigzag stem floreated at the top. The panels are filled alternately with (i) Upper half, an eagle (recalling Déchelette 982), with wings displayed, standing above a hare. To represent the dead hare the ordinary stamp of the couchant animal has simply been turned upside down. In lower half, four rows of arrow-points. (2) A draped female figure walks to left with the chin leaning on the right hand, which is supported under the elbow by the left. In front is a conventional palm branch. The figure is said to recall the attitude of Penelope on a fresco in Pompeii, and it occurs on a bowl from La Graufesenque found at Cabeza del Griego, Spain (see Déchelette, ii. p. 89). The figure is also to be seen on pottery from Montans in the Musée Raymond, Toulouse. (Plate XLII.)

10. Fragment of a bowl with figure of Cupid holding a bow. (Page 205, Fig. 9.)

11. Bowl (Dragendorff 30). The greater part of the side is restored. Egg and tassel moulding. The surface is divided into panels, of which three remain. In the centre stands a nude figure of a Satyr, grasping a thyrsus with both hands.



PLATE XLII. BOWL OF TERRA SIGILLATA.
Ditch of Early Fort



Tendrils in the angles. The panels on either side are incomplete. They are divided in two, horizontally, by rope mouldings. In the upper halves, a figure of a deer and a hound. In the lower halves, figures of men advancing to left bearing shields in their left hands (probably intended for gladiators), and double wreaths. (Page 205, Fig. 10.)

12. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). The ornament has been arranged in a double frieze. In the upper half, of which little remains, a scroll. In the lower, head of a hound with a collar running to left (Déchelette 928), and remains of leaf decoration. Below it, a wreath. La Graufesenque. (Page 205, Fig. 11.)

13. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). Beneath an egg and dart moulding, a leafy scroll framing a small figure of Cupid with a mirror; below which, arrow-points. (Page 205, Fig. 12.)

14. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). A nude figure seated on a rock with a branch of tree behind. This is the figure of a fisherman (Déchelette 556), seated on a rock holding a line upon which struggle two fish, while behind him is a tree covered with fruit. It is used by the potter Germanus. See also De Bonstetten, *Recueil d'antiquités suisses*, Pl. XVIII. La Graufesenque (Page 205, Fig. 14.)

15. Small fragment found near the last, and probably belonging to the same bowl; it represents the tail of a dolphin such as is to be seen on the bowls of Germanus. See Knorr, *Die verzierten Terrasigillata-Gefässe von Rottweil* Pl. IX. 7, X. 3. La Graufesenque. (Page 205, Fig. 13.)

16. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). Egg and tassel moulding. A scroll with leaves and tendrils not unlike Déchelette, Plate VI. 3, enclosing in the lower part an animal and lines of arrow-points. (Page 205, Fig. 15.)

17. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). Egg and tassel moulding. The surface divided into panels: (1) Portion of the cruciform ornament common at this period. (2) Two gladiators in combat. A Samnite or *secutor* on the left. He wears a large plumed helmet; bands of leather protect his thighs; he carries an oblong shield and a short sword. A Thrax opposes him with smaller shield and short curved blade, the *sica*. (3) The cruciform ornament is repeated. (4) Incomplete, a lion attacking a bestiarius; above the lion, a tendril ending in a pointed leaf; beneath it, a bunch of herbage. (Page 207, Fig. 1.)

18. Another portion of the same bowl. Here the panel with the bestiarius is complete. Below him is a figure of a hound running to left, while beneath the lion a human body is being torn to pieces by a wild animal. The bestiarius occurs at Sulz, and also at Cannstatt on bowls bearing the stamp of the potter, BIRACILLUS, who belongs to Banassac.¹ (Page 207, Fig. 3.)

19. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). Egg and tassel moulding; beneath

1 Déchelette, *Vases céramiques ornés*, tom. i. page 118.



it, a wreath. The surface is divided into panels. (1) Incomplete arrow-points arranged in pyramid. The angle filled in with parallel lines. (2) In a small medallion, figure of a couchant animal facing to right. (3) The cruciform ornament) a simpler form than No. 17. (Page 207, Fig. 2.)

20. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). Egg and tassel moulding. Portions of three panels remain. (1) The cruciform ornament. (2) A combat between gladiators. One of them a Thrax stands in the attitude of victory. His small shield is raised aloft in his left hand, in his right he bears his short sword. Both his legs are protected by ocreae. On the ground beneath are tufts of herbage. His adversary, fallen on his knee, holds up his left hand in an appeal for mercy. A twisted stem rising from the ground separates the two figures. The impressions are worn and poor. (3) Panel with tendril at the angle. The seated figure with a lyre doubtless represents Apollo. Below, three rows of arrow-points. (Page 207, Fig. 4.)

21. Bowl (Dragendorff 37). Largely restored. Egg and tassel moulding. A wreath, below which the surface is divided into panels. (1) Incomplete. Arrow-points in pyramid with the angle filled in with lines. (2) A lion galloping to right (Déchelette 747) over herbage; above it, a tendril ending in a pointed leaf. (3) A boar galloping over herbage to left (Déchelette 837). The two animals are separated by an object suggesting an incomplete form of the cruciform ornament. Lower still, a band of S-shaped ornament. La Graufesenque. (Plate XLI., Fig. 14.)

22 and 23. Fragments of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). A hound running to right. Beneath it on a label, the stamp FRONTINI. Lower down, a band of oval ornaments. (Page 209, Figs. 1 and 4.)

24. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). Egg and tassel moulding. The bowl has been decorated with a double frieze. In the upper, a line of festoons and tassels. In the lower, probably foliage. (Page 209, Fig. 2.)

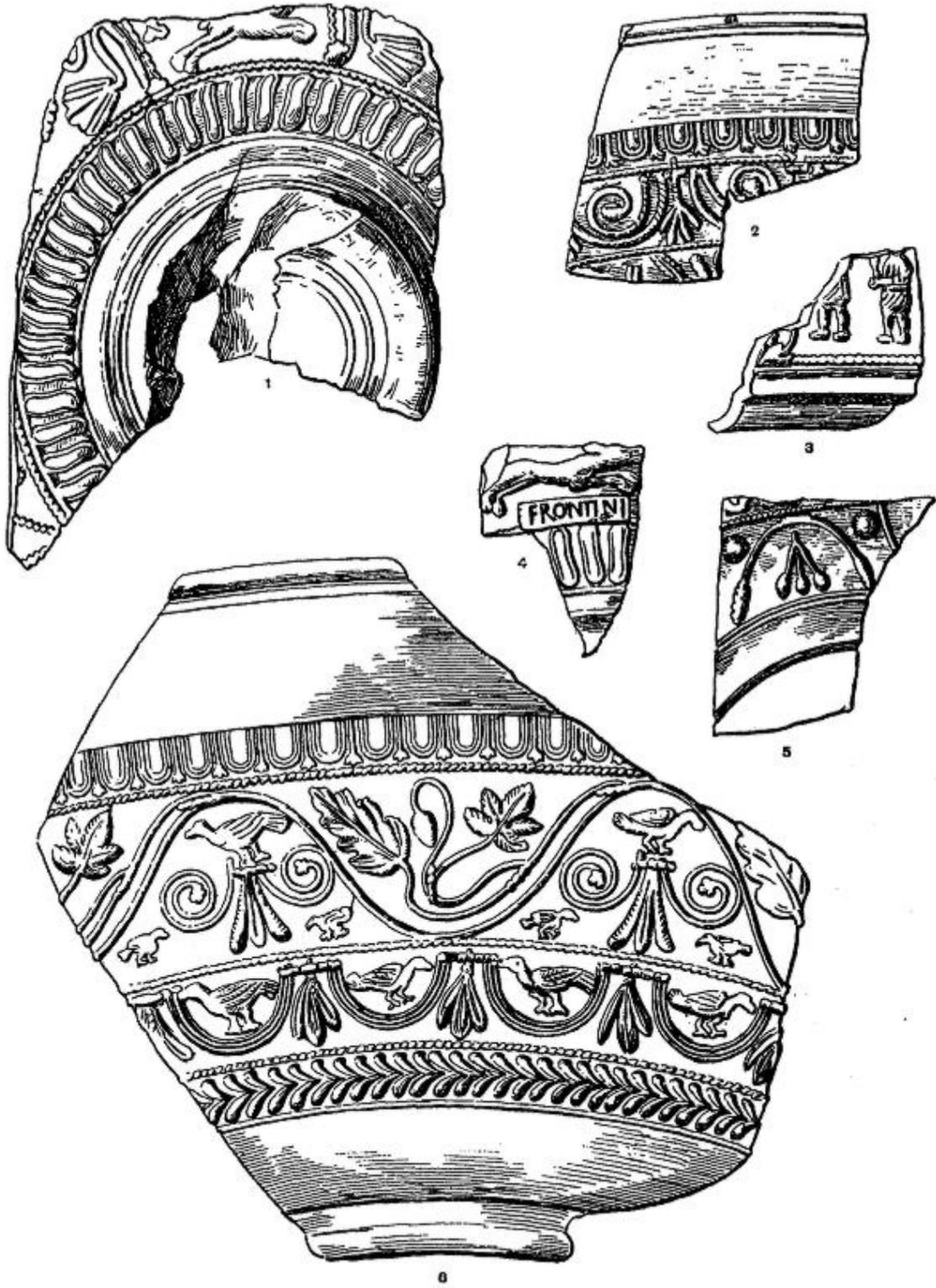
25. Small fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 30). Portions of two figures, wearing short tunics, walking to left. One of them bears an object conical in outline but somewhat indistinct. Déchelette (577) recognises in this figure (which is of common occurrence) 'one of those bearers of cakes represented in scenes of sacrifice in the Hellenistic epoch.' La Graufesenque. (Page 209, Fig. 3.) See also page 215, Fig. 6.

26. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). Curved stem, ending in long pointed leaves, beneath which hangs a stem branching into three and terminating in poppy heads. (Page 209, Fig. 5.)

27. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). Egg and tassel moulding. The ornament below is arranged in a double frieze. In the upper, which is the wider, a scroll with leaves, resembling oak, and tendrils framing festoons with birds. In the lower frieze, a band of festoon and tassel, in which birds are introduced facing alternately right and left. Beneath it, a wreath. (Page 209, Fig. 6.)



PLATE XLIII. BOWLS OF TERRA SIGILLATA.
Pit XXII
Pit XV



B. Finds from Early Pits

28. PIT XV. Bowl (Dragendorff 37). Height, 4 inches. Diameter, $8\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Egg and tassel moulding. Decoration in panels. The cruciform design is repeated four times: the panel on the left of it is filled with a figure of Diana (Déchelette 63*a*), and that on the right with a figure of Victory (Déchelette 481). The remaining panels are divided horizontally: in the lower half is the figure of a bird-catcher throwing a net over a small bird, resembling Déchelette 563 (cf. No. 20 *supra*), while in the upper half are the alternate figures of a lion and a boar. La Graufesenque or Banassac. (Plate XLIII., Fig. 2.)

29. PIT XVII. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 30). Egg and tassel moulding. The cruciform ornament, also panel with head of a lion—both incomplete. (Page 211, Fig. 1.)

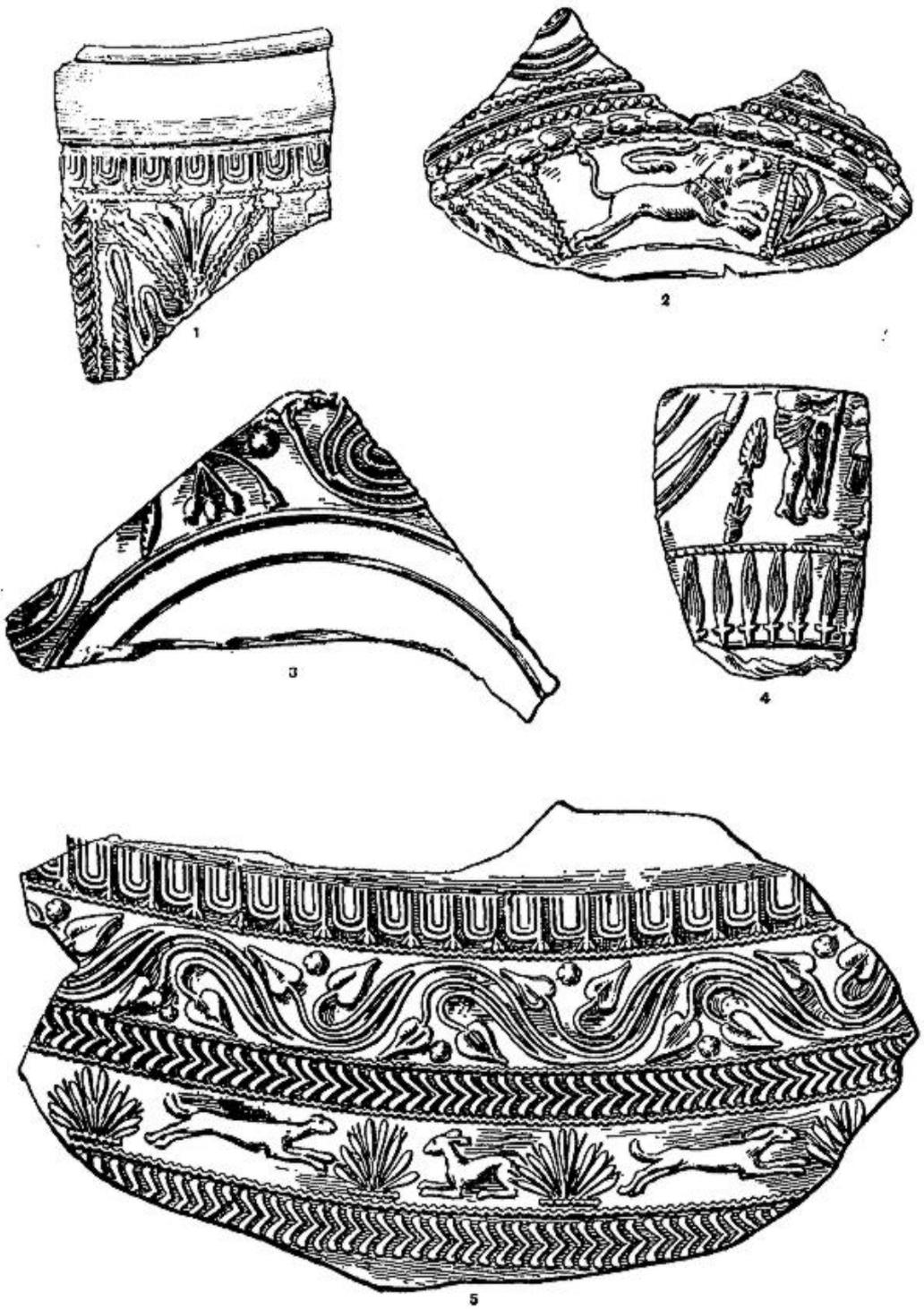
30. PIT XXI. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 29). The design in two friezes separated by a moulding with a row of beads on either side; below it, a wreath of leaves. The upper frieze probably held a scroll. The lower is divided into panels. (1) Incomplete. Arrow-points in pyramid, and zigzag lines filling the angle. (2) A lion galloping to right, resembling Déchelette 747; above it, a floreated tendril. (3) A floral ornament. La Graufesenque. (Page 211, Fig. 2.)

31. PIT XXII. Bowl (Dragendorff 37). The sides partly restored. Height, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Egg and tassel moulding. The decoration consists of four small medallions with figures of Cupids facing alternately to right and left. The angles filled with tendrils with long pointed leaves. The alternate panels are divided horizontally. In the lower half, a boar facing to left. In the upper, arrow-points arranged in pyramid; the angles filled with raised lines (Plate XLIII., Fig. 1). (Cf. No. 8 *supra*; also Walters, *Catalogue of the Roman Pottery in the British Museum*, Plate XXV., M. 555.) La Graufesenque.

32. Fragment of bowl (Dragendorff 37). Portion of a scroll. A plant as in Walters, *Catalogue of Roman Pottery*, M. 536. A draped figure of a man holding a staff, turned to right, and part of another figure—both incomplete; below, a line of long pointed leaves with stems. (Page 211, Fig. 4.) Same pit.

33. PIT LIV. Fragment of lower portion of a bowl showing scrolls and poppy-head ornament. (Page 211, Fig. 3; cf. No. 26 *supra*.)

34. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). Egg and tassel moulding. Double frieze divided by a wreath (chevron pattern), which also recurs below the lower frieze. In the upper, a scroll with tendrils ending in pointed leaves. In the lower, figures of animals separated by bunches of reedy foliage. La Graufesenque. (Page 211, Fig. 5.) Same pit.



35. PIT LVIII. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). Egg and tassel moulding. Beneath it, a wreath (chevron pattern). Lower, (1) in a small medallion, a figure of an eagle with wings displayed (Déchelette 982); the angles of the panel are filled with tendrils ending in long pointed leaves. (2) The cruciform ornament. Two smaller fragments from the same pit, probably belonging to the same bowl) show portions of the last panel with a band of S-shaped ornament beneath it. La Graufesenque. (Page 213, Fig. 1.)

36 and 37. PIT LIX. Fragments of a bowl (Dragendorff 29). Two friezes divided by a moulding with rows of beads on either side. In the upper, a scroll with tendril ending in a pointed leaf and bud. In the lower, a scroll with feathery leaves and buds. La Graufesenque. (Page 213, Figs. 3 and 4.)

38. Small fragment of a bowl showing a scroll with leaves and tendrils and, below, vertical beaded lines ending in rosettes. (Page 213, Fig. 2.) The pit also contained the bottom of a globular vase (Déchelette 67). For the later pottery found at a higher level in this pit see Nos. 83 to 86. Same pit.

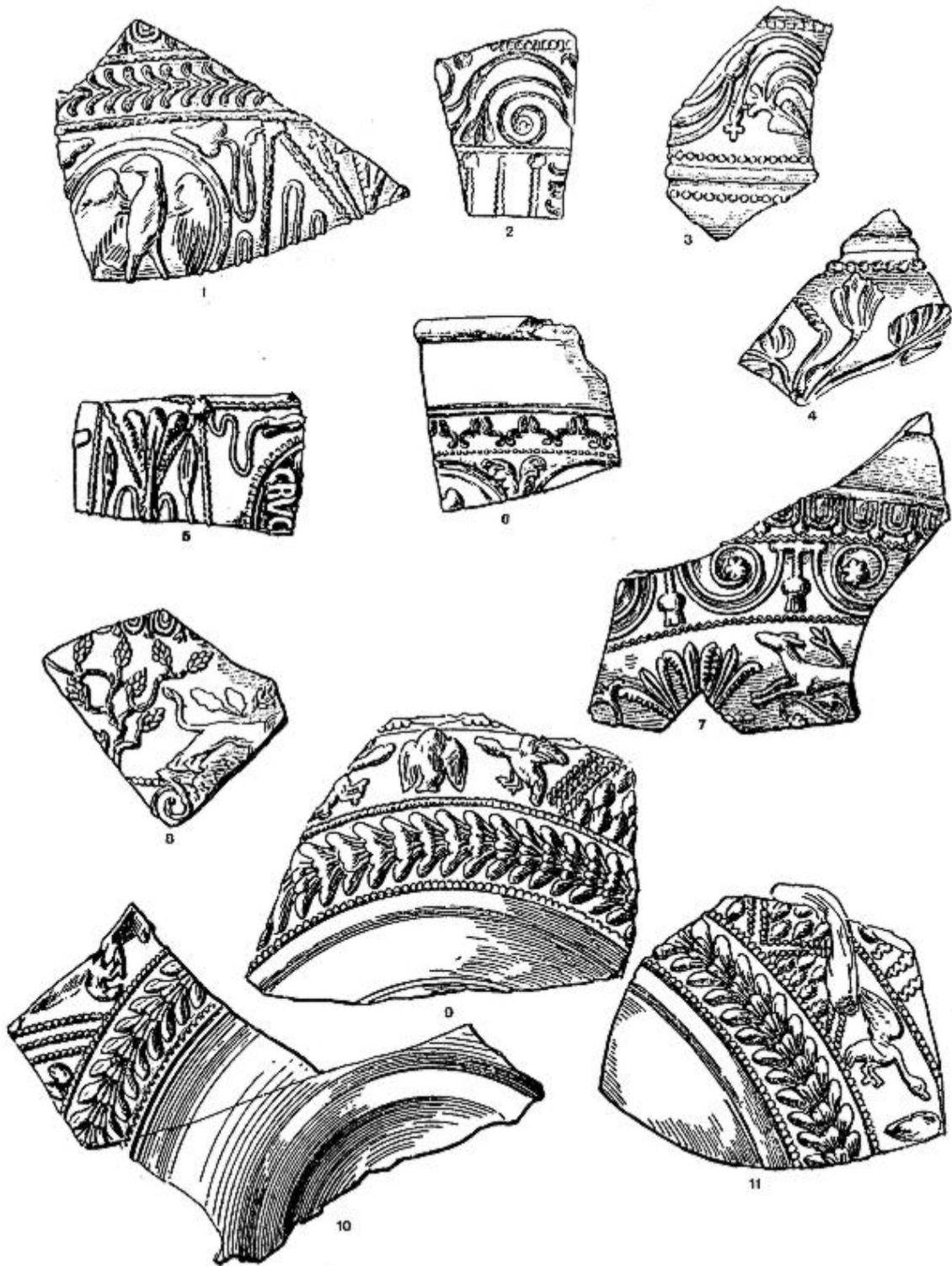
39. PIT LXI. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). Portions of two panels. (1) The cruciform ornament. (2) Small medallion or arch, in which remains the incomplete stamp CRVC.... In the angle, a tendril ending in a long pointed leaf (Page 213, Fig. 5.) For this potter see Knorr, *Rottweil* xi. 1 and 2.

40. Small fragment of the upper portion of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). In place of the usual egg and tassel moulding, a border of scrolls. For a similar piece, probably from the same mould, see Walters, *Catalogue*, M. 1456. The complete design is one of arches with capitals and columns, filled in with floral ornament between. In one of the arches, a warrior with crested helmet (Déchelette 106), of which a vestige remains on our piece. Lezoux. (Page 213, Fig. 6.) Same pit.

41. PIT LXIII. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). Egg and tassel moulding. Double frieze divided by zigzag line. In the upper, band of festoon and tassel ornament with spiral tendrils. Below, figures of a hound (Déchelette 931) and fan-tail foliage. La Graufesenque. (Page 213, Fig. 7.)

42. PIT LXIII. Small fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). Egg and tassel moulding; beneath it, a tree with fruit; and beside it, part of the figure of a lion moving to right, with leaves above, in the style of the potter Germanus. (See Knorr, *Rottweil*, Taf. v. 1 and 5.) La Graufesenque. (Page 213, Fig 8.)

43–45. Fragments of the lower portion of a bowl (Dragendorff 37), which has been mended with a leaden clamp. The decoration has evidently been arranged in a double frieze, of which part of the lower remains. An eagle—the impression is very poor—is seen flanked on either side by geese with upraised wings and stretched out necks. This design alternates with three groups of leaves arranged in pyramid fashion, divided by dotted lines. Beneath the frieze, a wreath of broad leaves, as



in Walters, *Catalogue of Roman Pottery*, P1. XXXIII. (1). La Graufesenque. (Page 213, Figs. 9, 10 and 11.) Same pit.

C. Surface Finds of Early Pottery

46. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 29). Portion of upper frieze, hound galloping to right) and fan-tail foliage. (Page 215, Fig. 1.)

47. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 29). Upper frieze with floral ornament. Cf. type, Knorr, *Rottweil* Taf. iii. 2. (Page 215, Fig. 2.)

48. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 29). Two friezes divided by a moulding and a double row of beads. In the upper frieze, a floral scroll. In the lower frieze, a scroll with ivy leaves framing panels. In the scroll, a small bird (Déchelette 1017); in a panel, a bird and hare. Principia. La Graufesenque. (Page 215, Fig 3.)

49. Bottom and part of side of a bowl (Dragendorff 29), showing portion of scroll and scale pattern arranged in pyramid. On the bottom the stamp OF RUFENI. Retentura. La Graufesenque. (Page 215, Fig. 5.)

50. Fragment of bowl (Dragendorff 29). Upper frieze scroll, as in Walters, *Catalogue of Roman Pottery*, P1. XXXV. 3. (Page 215, Fig. 4.)

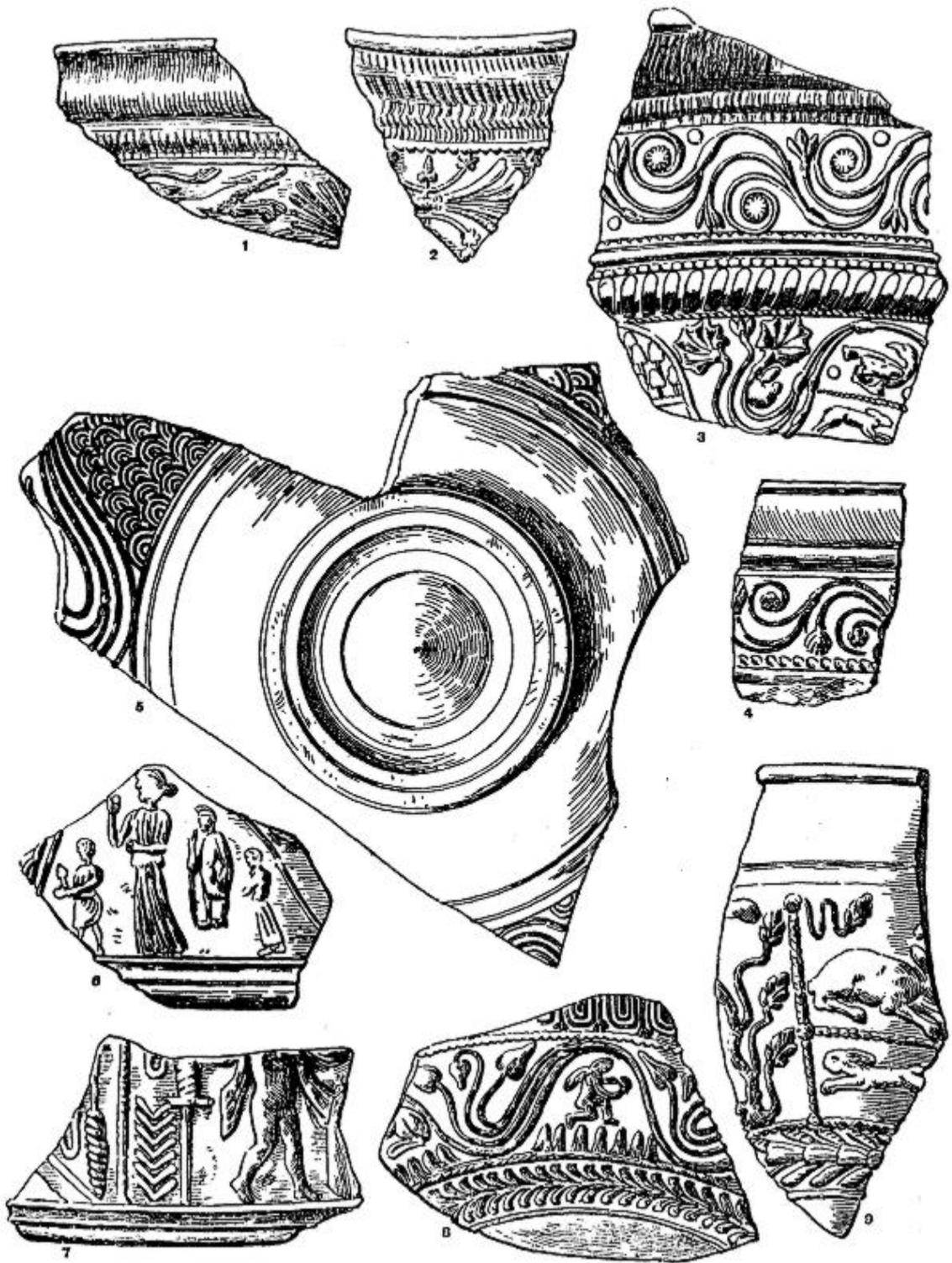
51. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 30), showing figures and portions of a scroll. The four figures face to left, first a man in a short tunic bearing a conical object (Déchelette 577), followed by a draped female figure bearing something in her right hand; behind her, stands a warrior with a crested helmet, armed with a spear and long shield (Déchelette 105); behind him, a smaller draped female figure. La Graufesenque. (Page 215, Fig. 6.)

52. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 30). Decoration in panels, all incomplete. (1) The cruciform ornament. (2) A wreath. (3) Figure (Déchelette 320) moving to right, striking a tympanum. Retentura, under south rampart. La Graufesenque. (Page 215, Fig. 7.)

53. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). Egg and tassel moulding. Frieze. On the upper side, bunches of pointed leaves. On the lower, a figure of Cupid kneeling to right above a line of arrow points. In the next space, part of a couchant animal. Lower, a wreath of chevron pattern. Baths. (Page 215, Fig. 8.)

54. Fragment of a howl (Dragendorff 37). The usual egg and tassel moulding is replaced by a flat band, beneath which, portions of two panels. (1) Incomplete. A tree resembling the type used by Germanus (Déchelette 1136, var.). (2) Divided horizontally by zigzag line. In the upper part, a hare couchant, to right (Déchelette 941); above it, a tendril at the angle. Below, a hare running to left. A wreath terminates the decoration. Rutenian. (Page 215, Fig. 9.)

55. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). In a rectangular panel a winged figure, the head incomplete. The panel to the left has been filled with arrow-point



decoration. This winged figure with a torch, and bearing a thyrsus on the left shoulder, occurs on a bowl bearing the stamp of Germanus at Rottweil (see Knorr, *Rottweil* Taf. vi. 1 and Taf. vii.), as well as at Okarben. It is also to be seen on a bowl from Heddernheim in the Museum of Frankfort on Main. (Page 217, Fig. 1.)

56. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). In a small medallion, a nude winged figure, the head turned to the left. As will be seen from the last number, it carried a torch in the right hand. The angles are filled with tendrils and long pointed leaves. (Page 217, Fig. 2.)

57 and 58. Fragments of a bowl. A tree with leaves, recalling Déchelette 1136. A figure of Victory turned to the left (Déchelette 479). Another small portion of the same bowl shows a stag (Déchelette 865) feeding from the leaves of a tree. La Graufesenque. These fragments represent the only pieces of Terra Sigillata found in the large building to the west of the Baths. (Page 217, Figs. 3 and 4.)

59. Fragment of a small bowl (Dragendorff 37). Beneath an egg and tassel moulding, demi-medallions, formed by wreaths each encircling a tendril and leaf, and separated from each other by a floral ornament. Below a band of chevron pattern. See Hölder, *Römischen Thongefasse in Rottweil*, Taf. xiii. Fig. 6. (Page 217, Fig. 5.)

60. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). Egg and tassel moulding. Figure of a lioness walking to left, with leaf of a tree and bunches of herbage. Below, a wreath. Probably from a bowl by Germanus. See Knorr, *Rottweil* Taf. V. 1 and viii. 1, where it occurs on bowls by this potter. La Graufesenque. For other fragments of this potter's work in the same style at Newstead, see *supra*, Nos. 14, 15, 41, 54, 55 and 56. (Page 217, Fig. 6.)

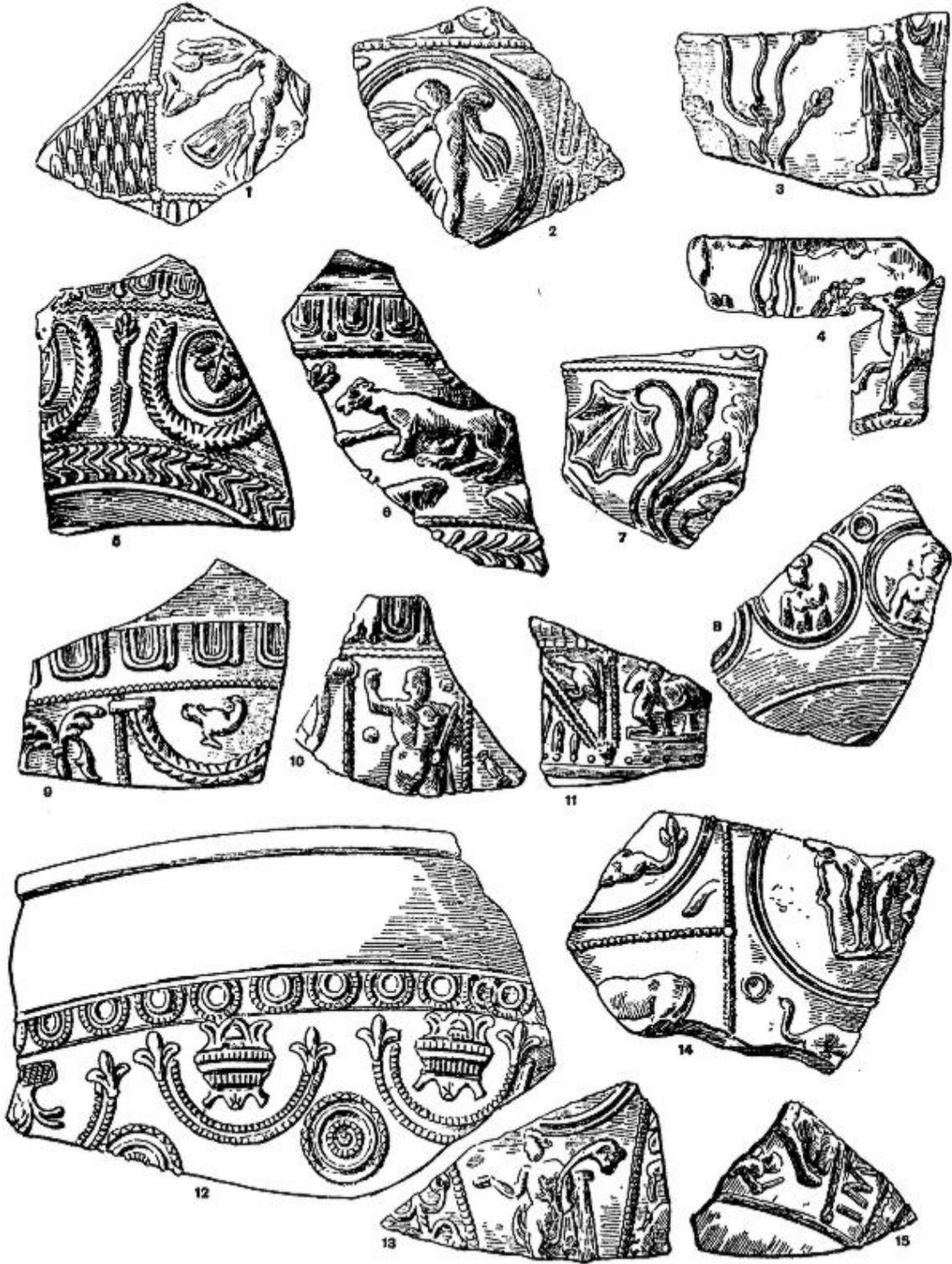
61. Small fragment of bowl (Dragendorff 37), showing part of a scroll with ivy leaf and ends. (Page 217, Fig. 7.)

D. Finds of Early Pottery from Inner Ditch of Later Fort, West Front

62. Fragments of a bowl (Dragendorff 29). Portions of the upper frieze alone remain; two panels—both incomplete. (1) Points of flame arranged in pyramid, framed by double zigzag lines. In the angle, figure of a long-necked bird, resembling Déchelette 1017. (2) A figure of Cupid kneeling, to right. In his hands he holds a mirror, which he is placing on a stand. (Page 217, Fig. 11.)

63. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 29). The decoration has evidently been arranged in two friezes, of which only part of the lower remains. It consists of a row of small medallions, each containing a half-length figure; the medallion has been impressed after the figure, and in part covers it. (Page 217, Fig. 8.)

Nos. 62 and 63 were found in the black deposit of the ditch, with portions of undecorated vessels (Dragendorff, Types 18, 27, and 36) and a small piece of the neck of a globular vase of very thin hard material, with a bright glaze. All of these are probably early.



II. TERRA SIGILLATA OF THE ANTONINE PERIOD

E. Finds from Inner Ditch of Later Fort, West Front

64. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). Egg and tassel moulding. Decoration in panels. (1) Foliage ornament incomplete. (2) In a demi-medallion, a bird. The whole treatment is very coarse, and is probably German. (Page 217, Fig. 9.)

65. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). Egg and tassel moulding. The decoration is in panels. Figure of Perseus (Déchelette 146), the right arm uplifted, the head facing to right. In his left hand, which he holds against his thigh, he carries a short sword, from which hangs the end of some floating drapery. The figure appears upon the bowls of Cinnamus, as does also the reel ornament in the adjoining panel (Déchelette 1111). See Knorr, *Rottweil* Taf. xx. 4 and 15. Lezoux. (Page 217, Fig. 10.)

66. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). The upper moulding is a degraded form of the common egg and tassel. The decoration is reduced to meaningless stamps, rosettes, and demi-medallions, most of which are to be found in Ludowici, *Stempel-Bilder aus meinen Ausgrabungen in Rheinzabern*, page 211, Figs. O. 26, 27, 62. See also Knorr, *Terrasigillata Gefässe von Cannstatt und Kongen-Grinario*, Taf. xxxvii. 2 and 3, where somewhat similar decoration is to be seen on a bowl bearing the stamp of the Rheinzabern potter Reginus, to whom our piece must be attributed. (Page 217, Fig. 12.)

Nos. 65 and 66 were found at the mouth of the large drain issuing from the fort above the ditch.

F. Finds from Inner System of Ditches, West Annexe

The following is a list of the finds from the inner system of ditches defending the West Annexe. These ditches obviously belong to the period of the reduction of the fort in size.

(1) The Inner Ditch

67. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). In a panel beneath a demi-medallion is a nude figure of Venus with floating draperies. She stands with her left arm leaning on a column with a capital, her right hand extended (Déchelette 184). The figure occurs on the bowls of Cinnamus. On either side are incomplete panels with foliage patterns. Lezoux. (Page 217, Fig. 13.)

68. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). Decoration in large medallions and panels. None of the figures of animals is complete. In the large medallion on the left there appear two figures which also occur on a bowl found at Camelon, bearing the stamp of the potter Divixtvs. See Anderson, 'Notice of the Pottery, etc., found at Camelon,' *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. xxxv. p. 380, fig. 13. (Page 217, Fig. 14.)

69. Small fragment of lower portion of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). The head and fore leg of a bear and part of a pigmy warrior are visible as well as the letters MI, part of the stamp CINNAMI, impressed retrograde, as is common with this potter. Lezoux. (Page 217, Fig. 15.)

70. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 30). The decoration is in large medallions and panels. (1) In the angle below the medallion is the figure of a crane. The panel is divided horizontally, and in its upper part, in a wreath forming a demi-medallion, is an animal, resembling Déchelette 969 *ter*. In the lower is another, probably a boar. Lezoux. (Page 221, Fig. 5.)

(2) The Outer Ditch

71. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37), with coarse rim. Decorated with egg and tassel moulding. In a medallion is a figure of Cupid. Lezoux. (Page 221, Fig. 1.)

72. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). Decorated with egg and tassel moulding. In a demi-medallion is a small medallion with a bird standing to right, turning back its head. (Page 221, Fig. 2.)

73. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). Decorated with large and small medallions, separated by Caryatidae. The subject in the large medallion cannot be determined. In the small medallion beneath is a beardless mask, turned to right. Below the decoration are visible the letters XF, part of the stamp DMXF. (Page 221, Fig. 3.)

G. Finds from the Inner Ditch, East Annexe

The pottery here appeared to belong entirely to the later period. No early pieces were found near the bottom of the ditch, though two fragments of early bowls were picked up in filling in the material. The condition of the glaze in these indicated that they had not lain near the bottom.

74. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37), in fine preservation, showing egg and tassel moulding. The decoration is in the 'free' style. On the left a horseman gallops to right. From his shoulders floats a cloak, while in his right hand he carries a spear (Déchelette 158). He is surrounded by animals. In front of him, a bear walking to right (Déchelette 806). Small leaves are introduced between the figures. This piece lay near the bottom of the ditch. Lezoux. (Page 221, Fig. 4.)

75. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37), with coarse rim, showing egg and tassel moulding irregular and indistinct. A large panel contains two large leaves resembling those of the plane, with spiral stems added from another die. Above these a small ivy leaf issues from the dotted line beneath the egg and tassel moulding. To the right of the leaves an ornament composed of two objects

resembling a fleur de lys set base to base. A degraded form of the cruciform ornament, or possibly a thunderbolt. The panel terminates on the right with a beaded line, across which is set a reel ornament like Déchelette 1111. Beyond it is a stem, ending in a fleur de lys. On the left the panel terminates in a zigzag line. The panel beyond has in its upper part an incomplete demi-medallion in which appears an ivy leaf; beneath, between two columns, is a dancing satyr, resembling Déchelette 382. On the lower part of the side of the vase below the decorated band is a figure of a diminutive nude woman (Venus?) facing to front with right hand on head, the left indistinct. This figure, which is impressed horizontally, and which appears to be a very reduced copy of Déchelette 199, is also to be seen on a fragment in the British Museum—see Walters, *Catalogue of Roman Pottery*, p. 242, Fig. 198. It occupies on the present bowl a position in which a maker's stamp is frequently found. Possibly that may be its purpose here. The fragment was found at the bottom of the ditch. Lezoux, or possibly Rheinzabern. (Page 221, Fig. 6.)

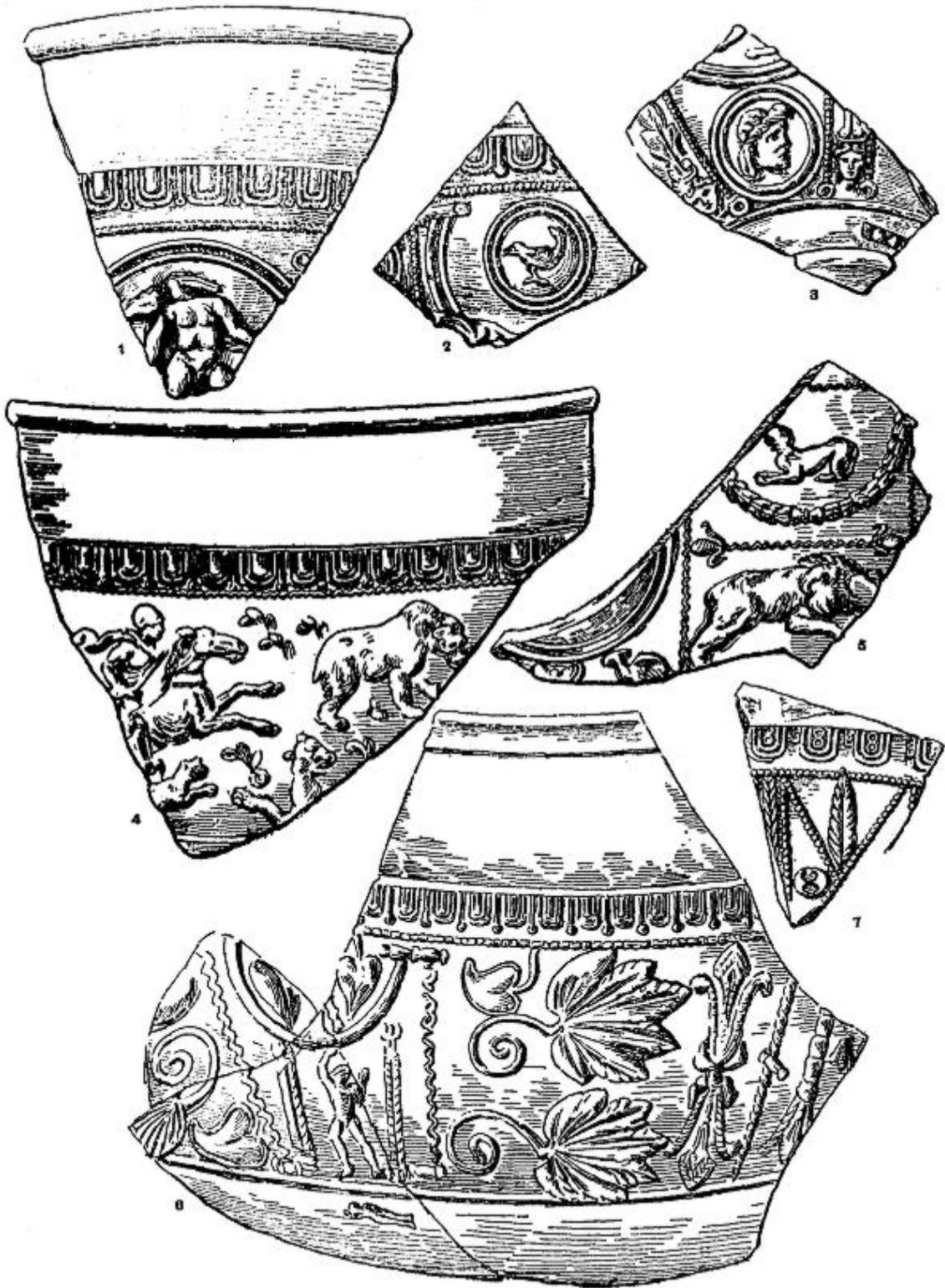
76. Small fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). Egg and tassel moulding of unusual pattern. Beneath it, part of a panel showing a late form of the cruciform pattern. The panel is divided diagonally by dotted lines into four triangles; in the upper one, a long leaf stands upright. In the side, a pelta. (Page 221, Fig. 7.)

77. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). The surface is much decayed. Egg and tassel moulding. The decoration has been in panels and large medallions. (1) In a large medallion, figure of an animal facing to right, possibly a stag (Déchelette 847), beneath it an acanthus leaf (Déchelette 1160). Below the medallion, a bear running to left (Déchelette 820). (2) In a panel a nude figure, probably Perseus, with right hand uplifted (Déchelette 146). (3) A panel divided horizontally; upper part, in a small medallion, a beardless mask (Déchelette 696); below, a mask of Pan facing to left (Déchelette 675). (4) In a panel, figure of a bearded man (Déchelette 523). The body is draped, the shoulders uncovered. (5) The first medallion panel is repeated. The whole is in the style of Cinnamus. Lezoux. (Page 223, Fig. 1.)

H. Finds from Late Pits

78. PIT XXIII. Fragment of a large bowl. Beneath a narrow band of egg and tassel moulding, decoration in panels and large medallions. (1) In a panel, figure of Pan turned to right, resembling Déchelette 419. In a large medallion (incomplete) figure of Apollo. Lezoux. (Page 223, Fig. 2.)

79. PIT XL. Bowl (Dragendorff 37). Height 3¼ inches. Egg and tassel moulding. Decoration in panels and large medallions. In the medallions, a figure of a gladiator, his sword in his right hand, his shield in his left (Déchelette 614). On the right of each medallion, in an upright panel, the figure of a dancer. On the left: upper half, in a demi-medallion, a hare (Déchelette 950 *a*); in the angles below, on either side a ring, and between them a figure of an animal (Plate XLV).



The colour of the bowl tends slightly to an orange red. Among the pottery found in the ditch of the earliest fort at the Saalburg, which must have been abandoned by the year A.D. 139, occur two fragments closely resembling the style and colour of our bowl. In both we have the same figure of the dancer. In one the gladiator recurs, and we have the same employment of rings to fill the angles beneath the demi-medallions. The parallel is interesting, because we are probably entitled to infer from it that this bowl was brought to Newstead early in the Antonine period. The style and decoration suggest that the bowl is the work of the potter Doecus.

80. PIT XLV. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). Egg and tassel moulding. Beneath it, scroll decoration with leaves, tendrils and birds. (Page 223, Fig. 4.)

81. Fragment of another bowl (Dragendorff 37) of a similar pattern. (Page 223, Fig. 5.) This is from the same pit.

82. PIT XLIX. Fragment of bowl (Dragendorff 37). Lower portion of panels. (1) Feet of a personage, probably Vulcan. (2) Mask of Pan, facing to left (Déchelette 675). (3) Beneath a ring, letters, doubtless the end of the stamp CINNAMI, impressed retrograde. (Page 223, Fig. 3.)

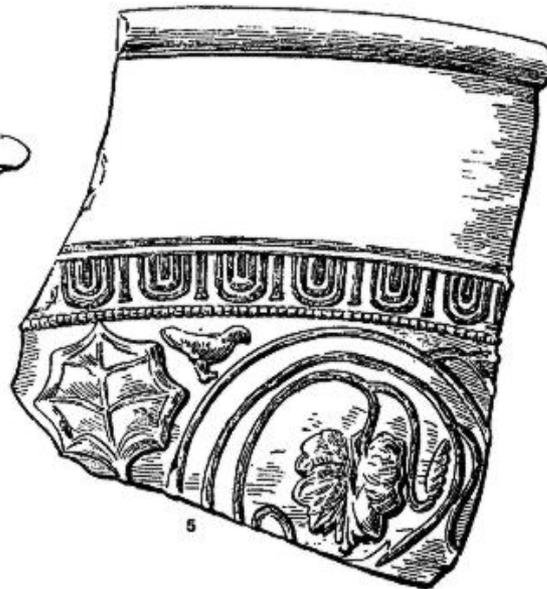
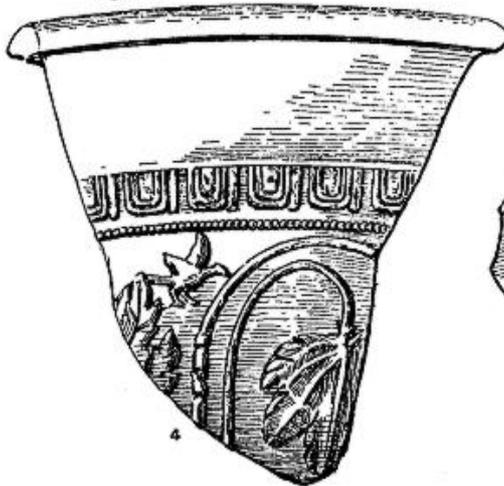
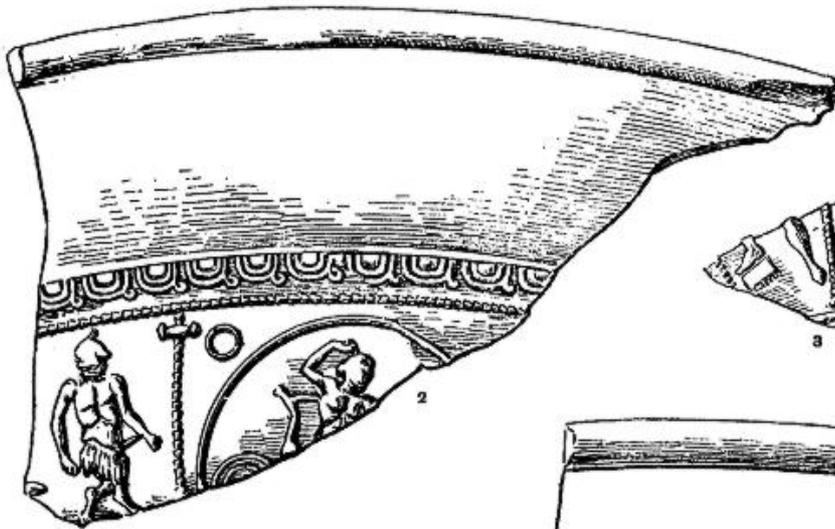
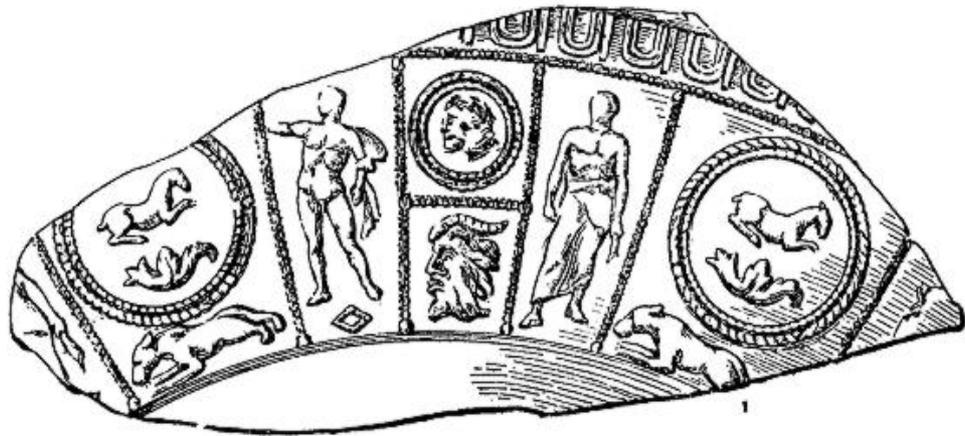
PIT LIX. At a depth of 12 feet a few pieces of later pottery were discovered, four of which are illustrated:—

83. Small fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). Egg and tassel moulding. Large scroll decoration with bird. (Page 225, Fig. 1.)

84. Fragment of a small bowl (Dragendorff 37). Egg and tassel moulding. Decoration in two zones. Upper zone, in a festoon with tassels, a figure of bird turned to right, head looking backwards. Beneath it, a chase; a stag running to left, followed by a bear (Déchelette 818). Conventional rocks between. See Déchelette, *Vases céramiques*, vol. i. p. 226, fig. 132. A fragment of a similar bowl associated with late pottery was found in Pit LXXXV. (Page 225, Fig. 2.)

85. Another fragment from this Pit LIX is in the large wreath style of decoration. (Page 225, Fig. 3.)

86. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). The surface divided into panels by conventional palm-leaf ornament. Ludowici, *Stempel-Bilder*, p. 60. In each panel a figure; both incomplete. (1) A figure of Venus holding up her left hand, with her right she grasps her draperies. (2) Part of the figure of a man; probably the figure is one blowing a flute, with a skin over his back. The fragment is in the style of Reginus, and is probably Rheinzabern. (Page 225, Fig. 6.) See Knorr, *Terra-sigillata Gefässe von Cannstatt und Köngen-Grinario*, Taf. xxviii. 1.



I. Surface Finds of Later Pottery

87. Bowl (Dragendorff 37). Found on the line of Barrack Block No. III. Praetentura. Height, 5¼ inches. Diameter, 9½ inches. Egg and tassel moulding. Decoration in large medallions and panels. A figure of Venus standing beside a column (Déchelette 184) occupies the centre of the medallions; on her right, an owl (Déchelette 1020); on her left a snake. To the left of the medallion, in a panel, figure of a dancer turned to right, holding a scarf (Déchelette 372 bis). On the left, figure of a bearded man (Déchelette 523). The remaining panel of the design is divided horizontally; upper half, figure of a bird (Déchelette 1038); lower half, figure of Cupid (Déchelette 236). In one panel the stamp of the maker, CINNAMI, retrograde, takes the place of a bearded man. (Plate XLIV.)

88. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). Decoration with large scroll and leaves. On a label the stamp, incomplete, of Cinnamus, NNAMI. (Page 225, Fig. 4.)

89. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 30). Egg and tassel moulding. In a large medallion, figure of a dancer (Déchelette 220). In the adjoining panel the remains of the letters CINNAMI. For a similar piece, see *Der römische Limes in Oesterreich*, Heft. iv. Fig. 5. (Page 225, Fig. 5.)

90. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37) found in excavating Building No. XVIII. In a volute framed by a leafy scroll, with birds, a horseman gallops to right, clad in a cuirass. A cloak floats from his shoulders; in his right hand he brandishes a lance (Déchelette 156); below him is the potter's stamp, CINNAMI, impressed retrograde) and lower still the figure of a stag galloping to right. (Page 225, Fig 7.) See also Nos. 69 and 82.

A portion of a bowl decorated with free figures and bearing the stamp of Cinnamus occurs at Camelon. *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* vol. xxxv. fig. 14. The stamp was noted several times at Bar Hill, and it also occurred at Rough Castle, while at Ardoch a portion of a bowl with a figure of Venus surrounded by a leafy scroll (*Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* vol. xxxii. fig. 3) is probably by this potter. His work is common throughout France and England, but less so on the forts of the German Limes. He belongs to a period of great activity at Lezoux, but also to a time when the potteries on the Rhine had to some extent displaced the wares of the south. In Scotland we must associate his wares with the Antonine occupation.

91. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). Egg and tassel moulding. The side of the bowl is covered with a lattice pattern of rope lines. In each diamond-shaped space, a rosette. The decoration is in the style employed by the potter Satto (see Knorr, *Rottweil*, Taf. xvii. 11); probably German. (Page 225, Fig. 8.)

92. Small fragment. A gladiator marching to combat, slight variant of Type Déchelette 586. Lezoux. (Page 225, Fig. 9.)



PLATE XLIV. BOWL OF TERRA SIGILLATA BY CINNAMUS.
Praetentura



93. Bowl (Dragendorff 37), Barrack Block II. Praetentura. Egg and tassel moulding. Decoration in large medallions and panels. Height, 3¼ inches. Diameter, 6¾ inches. The centre figure on the medallions appears on a bowl, bearing the stamp of the potter Divixtus, at Camelon. On the right, an upright panel with a figure of Pan holding his pedum (Déchelette 413). On the left, a panel divided horizontally. In the upper half is a demi-medallion of a bird. In the lower half, an ass. The figure of Pan occurs twice. On the opposite side of the bowl the panel is filled with the figure of a Bestiarius. Lezoux. (Plate XL., Fig. 14.) A fragment very closely resembling part of this bowl, with the same figures of the Bestiarius, bird, and ass, was found at Birrens.

94. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). Egg and tassel moulding. Beneath it, figures of animals in 'free' style; in the centre, a female Centaur (Déchelette 431) pursues a boar (Déchelette 824). Beneath, a pigmy. Around it, various animal form. (Page 227, Fig. 1.)

95. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). Figure of a man bearing a small shield, or possibly a discus springing to left. Cf. Déchelette 653. (Page 227, Fig. 2.)

96. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). The decoration arranged in panels containing small medallions. In a medallion, incomplete figure of a bird to right. Mask of Pan (Déchelette 675) turned to left; below it, three rosettes. Below, a border with long pointed leaves and bunches of foliage arranged in pairs alternately. Stamped below the decorative band, AVENTINI·M. (Page 227; Fig. 3.)

97. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 37). Egg and tassel moulding. Portions of two panels are to be seen in each. In a large medallion the figure of an eagle (Déchelette 981) holds a snake in its beak. In the larger panel a figure of Victory (Déchelette 475) offers a wreath to a nude figure (Déchelette 329); at the foot of Victory lies the head of a captive. Lezoux. (Page 227, Fig. 4.)

98. Fragment of a bottom of bowl (Dragendorff 37), showing on the lower rim the letters *IVX·F*, part of the stamp of Divixtus. (Page 227, Fig. 5.)

99. Fragment of a bowl (Dragendorff 30). Panels alternating with large medallions. (1) On the left, a figure, incomplete, of Apollo seated, holding a lyre; beneath his seat, a dolphin and a lion couchant. (2) In a large medallion, figure of a dancer (Déchelette 220). (3) The design of No. 1 is evidently repeated. (Page 227, Fig. 6.)

Scattered up and down over the fort and its annexes there were picked up many pieces of pottery—about 120 in all—bearing the stamps of potters. Nearly all of the stamps were impressed on the bottom of cups of Dragendorff's Types 27 and 33, or on the platters of Types 18 and 31. In one or two examples of the older decorated bowls the stamp of the potter was placed



inside on the bottom. These must have belonged to the carinated type, and were rare. A few fragments of decorated bowls showed 'a stamp on the exterior, sometimes among the decoration. The name of the potter is frequently followed by F or FEC for *fecit* in which case the name is in the nominative, or by M for *manu*, in which case it is in the genitive, or preceded (or followed) by the letters OF for *officina*, which again requires the genitive. In almost every instance where OF or OFFICINA precedes, we can say that the potter belonged to the first occupation—Rufinus, Vitalis, Frontinus, Sabinus, Masculus, etc. A complete list of the stamps is appended to this chapter; they are reproduced in facsimile and treated in some detail.

The great majority of the stamps occurred only on undecorated ware. The names most frequently met with were AVITVS CINNAMVS and VITALIS, the first of these occurred seven times, the second five times. OFVITA, the stamp of Vitalis, was found six times. BELINICVS and MARCELLVS each occurred three times. A considerable number were found twice. ATTIANVS, AVENTINVS, CINNAMVS, DIVIXTVS, FRONTINVS, and RVFINVS appear on decorated ware. The following stamps can with certainty be attributed to the first century: FRONTINI, OF·SAB, OF·VITA, and the incomplete stamp SILV—all from the ditch of the early fort; DAGO, OF·COTTO, and OF·IVCVN—from Pit LIV; CRVC (doubtless CRVCVRO), from Pit LXI; O·FIRMON, SABINVS F and OF·MASCVLI, from Pit LXXVI; and CRISPI·M and O·SEVERI, from Pit LXXVIII.

To these we may add COSIRV, COCCIL·M, IVLLINI, OF·RVFINI, SECVNDI·OF.

The following may be classed as belonging to the second century: ADVOCISI·O, AVENTINI·M, AVITVS, BANOLVCCI, BELINICI·M, BITVNVS, BORILLI·OF, CARATILLI, CARVSSA, CASSIVS, CESORINI, CINNAMVS, CRACVNA, DIVICATVS, DIVIX·F, DRAVCI, FIRMVS·F, GEMINI·M, IASSVS, MACRINVS, MALLEDO·F, MARCELLI·M, METTI·M, MICCIO·F, PATER·F, PECVLIAR·F, PROBVS·F, QVINTI·M, REGALIS·F, REGINI·M, RVFFI·MA, SECVNDINVS, SENILA·M, SEVERVS, SVOBNI·M, TITTIVS·F, VEGETI·M.

The most important of the makers of decorated ware would appear to have been CINNAMVS. His name occurs not only on bowls of the large

medallion type of decoration, but also on those with wreaths. The stamp of this potter is found, though not at Newstead, on bowls with free decoration. A specimen occurs at Camelon. In addition to the pieces bearing his name, fragments showing his designs are common. Although the great majority of the bowls of CINNAMVS are of the hemispherical form, the cylindrical shape is occasionally met with. The potter DIVIXTVS appears to be a contemporary of CINNAMVS in Scotland, although Déchelette classes him as one of the chief potters of the second Lezoux period, dating from A.D. 80 to 110, while CINNAMVS is relegated to the succeeding period. In Scotland the wares of DIVIXTVS must have come north with the Antonine invasion. Here he appears as a maker of bowls with large medallions. The employment of Caryatidae is a feature of his style. His stamp occurs twice at Newstead—once in the inner ditches of the West Annexe, which must be post-Hadrianic, as a coin of Hadrian was found at the bottom of one of them. The stamp is imperfect, but the decoration of the fragment makes the identification certain. At Camelon the same stamp was found on a medallion vase, also with Caryatidae, and a similar example occurred at Birrens, where there do not appear to be any of the characteristic types of the first century. A good example in the style of this potter was found in the fort at Castlecary.¹ DIVIXTVS was a maker of cylindrical bowls as well as of the hemispherical shape, and in some examples of such bowls found in England bearing his stamp, a rather coarse reproduction of the patterns in vogue at the end of the first century may be noted. This may be seen in the well-preserved specimen of a cylindrical bowl, with metope decoration, preserved in the British Museum, as well as in a fragment of the same type recently discovered at Corbridge.² It is possible that these may belong to a somewhat earlier period of his output than the pieces found further north.

Sometimes in addition to the stamp of the potter, the dishes bore upon them the name of the owner or some simple mark of possession scratched with a knife-point. A few of the names so written are reproduced in Fig. 22. These, with the exception of No. 7, which was inscribed on a dish of coarse ware, were found upon platters of Terra Sigillata. No. 1, the name ATTO is on the earlier form (Dragendorff, Type 18), found in Pit LXXVI with early pottery. The others are scratched upon the later form (Type 31), and therefore probably all of them belong to the second century. No. 2 bears the name DOMITI; No. 3 cannot be deciphered with certainty, SIMVLIANI or

¹ *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* vol. xxxvii p. 63, Fig. 30.

² *Archaeologia Aeliana*, vol. v. p. 107, fig. 34.

perhaps > CAMILIANI; No. 4, MERCATOR, from Pit LXXXIX. No. 5, SILVINI; No. 6, TITI, from Pit LXXIV. On No. 7 a fragment of the rim of a

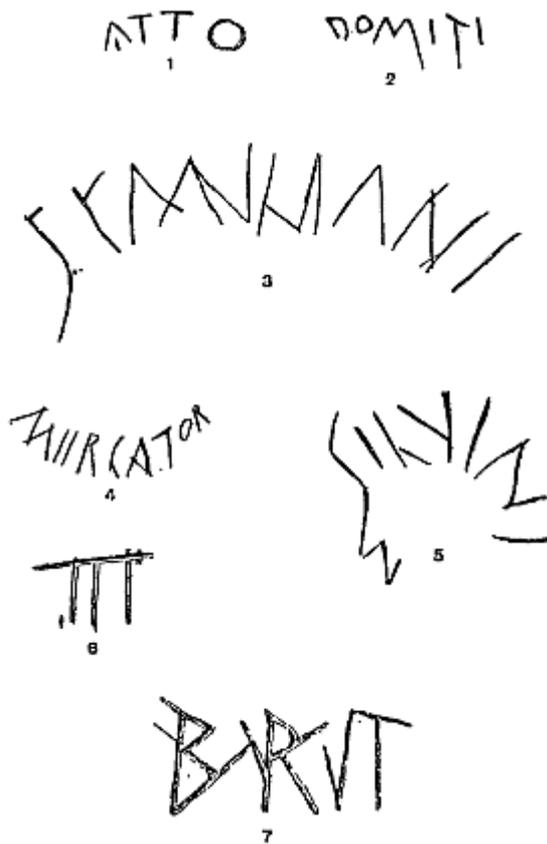


FIG. 22. OWNERS' NAMES
SCRATCHED ON DISHES

shallow bowl of black ware, the letters BRVT. On several dish-bottoms a cross or one or more incisions had been made on the projecting foot-ring to enable the owner the better to identify his property.

Before leaving the glazed ware, two specimens call for notice. The first of these is a platter of Type Drag. 31, but made of a fine black glazed ware. The colour is so uniform that it can hardly Terra Sigillata blackened through accidental burning. It bears the stamp **CINT·VGENI** CINT·VGENI. It was found in the Praetentura. The stamp CINT·VGENI occurs on a fragment of Terra Sigillata found in London, now in the British Museum.¹

The second is a small fragment of a dish of whitish-grey ware, bearing on its surface, and particularly on the interior, a very high glaze of an olive green colour. This small fragment is interesting, because it is

the only Newstead specimen of the wares found on the Rhine with bright vitreous glaze, usually in green or yellow. These date from the first century.

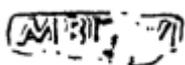
¹ Walters, *Catalogue of the Roman Pottery in the British Museum*, M. 1951.

LIST OF POTTERS' MARK ON TERRA SIGILLATA

The number employed throughout this list to distinguish the several types of dishes are those of Dragendorff



1. [AD]VOCISI O On bottom of a cup, ADVOCISI O. Is found at Silchester on forms of dishes similar to those from Pudding-pan Rock. R. A. Smith, 'List of Potters' Marks on Forms similar to those from Pudding-pan Rock, and approximately contemporary,' *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, 2nd ser. vol. xxii. p. 407. Second century.



2. AMBI[...]M. On bottom of platter, Type 31. Pit XXVI. South Annexe. Second century.



3. ATTIAN[O]. Retrograde on exterior of fragment of decorated bowl, probably Type 30. Building to west of Baths. Potter of Lezoux, probably of the middle of the second century; the name occurs at Pfunz, and at Weissenburg. Also on the exterior of a decorated Lezoux bowl, Type 37, at Corbridge.

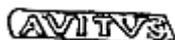
4. AVENTINI M. (See page 227, Fig 3.) On exterior of decorated bowl, Type 37. Fort. The stamp occurs at Pfunz, also at Zugmantel. Potter of Lezoux. Second century.



5. AVENTINI M. On bottom of cup, Type 33. Inner ditch, East Annexe.



6. AVITVS F. On bottom of platter, Type 31. Above first occupation ditch, north side. Occurs at Zugmantel, flourished on the Limes about the time of Pius (Barthel, *O.R.L.* 'Kastell Zugmantel,' p. 119).



7. AVITVS. On bottom of platter, Type 31. Pit XLIX, in association with the stamps REGINI M, RVFFI·MA and IM [ANNI].



8. AVITVS F. On bottom of platter, Type 31.



9. AVIT[VS]. On fragment of a platter.



10. [A]VITVS FEC. On bottom of a platter. Pit VII. The stamp is surrounded by a circular band of 'engine turned' pattern. It was found in association with the dish, Type 22. The stamp differs from those immediately preceding it, and is probably that of an earlier AVITVS, a potter of La Graufesenque.



11. BANOL[V]CCI. On bottom of platter, Type 31. Pit XCVIII in association with the stamp REGINI·M and late pottery. Second century. The stamp occurs in London, *C.I.L.* viii. 1336, 133. Also at Silchester on a Pudding-pan Rock form, R. A. Smith's 'List of Potters' Marks.'



12. BELINICI M. Retrograde on bottom of cup, Type 33. Pit LXXX. This was a built well. The same stamp occurred with late pottery in Pit CV. It is also found at Bar Hill, and must belong to the second century. The stamp BELINICCVS occurs both at the Saalburg and at Pfünz.



13. [BE] LINICI M. Retrograde on bottom of cup, Type 33.



14. BELLVS F. On bottom of cup, Type 33. stamp occurs at Corbridge, also at Köngen.



15. BITV[NVS]. On bottom of platter, Type 31. Pit LXXXV, in which the pottery was of the later type. The stamp of Bitunus occurs at Pfünz, also at Zugmantel, where he is put down as a potter of Eastern Gaul of the first half of the second century. Barthel, *O.R.L.* 'Kastell Zugmantel,' p. 133.



16. BORILLI OF. On bottom of cup, Type 33. South Annexe. Potter of Lezoux, second century. BORILLI OFFIC occurs at Birrens, and at Camelon, also at Corbridge.



17. BORILLI OF. On bottom of cup, Type 33.



18. CARATIL[LI]. On bottom of cup, Type 33. South Annexe. Potter of Lezoux. Second century. CARATILLI M is found at Pudding-pan Rock. *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 2nd Ser. vol. xxi. p. 281.



19. CA·RVSS[A]. The stamp occurs in London, Walters, *Catalogue of Roman Pottery*, M. 2069; also at Silchester on Pudding-pan Rock forms, R. A. Smith, 'List of Potters' Marks.'



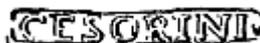
20. [C]A·RVSSA. On fragment of bottom of a dish.



21. CARR[VCA]LVS. On bottom of platter, Type 31. Field on north of Fort. Graffito on bottom DOMITI.



22. CASSIVS F. On bottom of platter, Type 31. Above ditch of early fort. First half second century. The stamp occurs in the ditch of the earthen fort at the Saalburg, also at Zugmantel. It has been suggested that he worked at Heiligenberg. Knorr, *Die verzierten Terra-sigillata-gefäße von Rottweil*, p. 58.



23. CENSORINI. On bottom of cup, Type 33. Field on north of Fort. The stamp is no doubt that of CENSORINVS, a potter of Lezoux. Second century. The stamp occurs in both forms at Lezoux and on a number of sites in France. Déchelette, *Vases Céramiques*, vol. i. p. 260.



24. CINNAMI. Retrograde on bowl, Type 37, with large medallions. Barracks Praetentura. Potter of Lezoux. Second century. The stamp occurs at Bar Hill, also at Camelon. The wares of this potter are very widely distributed throughout France and elsewhere in Western Europe. He must have belonged to a period of great activity at Lezoux, and certainly must have been at work in the time of Pius.

25. CINNAMI. (See page 225, Fig. 7.) Retrograde on fragment of bowl, Type 37, large wreath decoration.

26. [CI]NNAMI. (See page 225, Fig. 4.) Retrograde on fragment of bowl, Type 37.

27. [CINNA]MI. (See page 217, Fig. 15.) Retrograde on fragment of bowl, Type 37. Inner ditches, West Annexe. On fragment of bowl, Type 37.

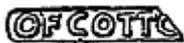
28. [CINNA] MI. (See page 223, Fig. 3.) Retrograde on fragment of bowl, Type 37, Pit XLIX, in association with the stamps REGINI·M, AVITVS and RVFFI·MA.



29. COCCIL·M. On bottom of cup, Type 33. South Annexe. First century. Probably a potter of Banassac,—the stamp occurs on Type 18 at Rottweil. Knorr attributes him to the time of Vespasian. Knorr, *Rottweil*, p. 59.



30. [C]OSIRV. On bottom of platter, Type 18. Probably COSIVS RVFINVS. End of the first century, La Graufesenque. The stamp is to be found in a number of sites dating from the period, such as Novaesium and Wiesbaden.



31. OF COTTO. On fragment. Pit LIV, in association with the stamps DAGO and OF IVCVN. End of first century. It occurs at Caerleon, also at Heddernheim (*C.I.L.* xiii. 678).



32. CRACVNA·F. On fragment. Pit LXXII, in association with the stamps RVFFI·MA, SVOBNI·M and SEVERVS. Second century. The stamp occurs at Castlecary. The potter appears to have worked on the Moselle (Barthel, *O.R.L.* 'Kastell Zugmantel,' p. 136).



33. CRACV[NA]. On fragment. Inner ditches, West Annexe.



34. [C]RISPI·M. On bottom of cup, Type 33. Pit LXXVIII, in association with the stamps IVLII

and O·SEVERI, and early pottery. This stamp is no doubt that of the potter CRISPVS, which occurs at Novaesium, and also probably at Hofheim. First century.



35. CRISSI M. On bottom of a cup CRISSI O occurs at Zugmantel, also at Rheinzaubern. Ludowici, *Urnen-Gräber*, p. 156.

36. CRVC[VRO]. (See page 213, Fig. 5.) On fragment of bowl, Type 37. Pit LXI. First century. The stamp occurs at Rottweil. Knorr (Taf. xi. 1 and 2) suggests that he is probably a potter of Banassac, of the time of Vespasian.



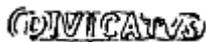
37. CVCCILL M. On fragment.



38. CVDI·M. On bottom of platter, Type 31. Baths.



39. DAGO. probably DAGOMARVS. On bottom of cup, Type 27. Pit LIV. For association see OF COTTO *supra*. First century. The stamp occurs on a cup of the same type found in London, Walters, *Catalogue of Roman Pottery*, M. 1631. DAGOMARVS occurs at Wiesbaden, at Ober-Florstadt, and also on dishes of Form 18 found in London. Probably Lezoux.



40. DIVICATVS. On bottom of cup, Type 27 or 33. Retentura. The stamp occurs at Bar Hill and at Corbridge, also at Silchester on a Pudding-pan Rock form (R. A. Smith, 'List of Potters' Marks'). Second century.

41. [D]IVIX. F. (See page 227, Fig. 3.) On exterior fragment of decorated bowl, Type 37. Potter of Lezoux. Second century. He must have been working as late as the Antonine period. DIVIX. F. occurs at Camelon [DIV]IX. F. at Birrens, also at Corbridge, South Shields, Silchester and London.

42. [DIVI]X. F. (See page 221, Fig. 3.) On exterior fragment of decorated bowl, Type 37. Inner ditches, West Annexe.



43. DRAVCI. On bottom of cup, Type 33. Inner ditch, East Annexe. Probably Gaulish, of the second century. The stamp occurs at Corbridge and on various sites in France and Holland. *C.I.L.* xiii. 111. 100010, 820.



44. O·FIRMON. On bottom of platter, Type 18. Pit LXXVI, in association with the stamps OF·MASCVLI and SABINVS·F. First century.



45. FIRMVS·F On bottom of cup, Type 33. Probably Rheinzabern. The stamp occurs at Zugmantel and on the outer Limes at Öhringen; it is therefore of the second century.

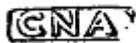
46. FRONTINI. (See page 209, Fig. 4.) On side of decorated bowl, Type 37. Ditch of the early fort. Potter of La Graufesenque. First century. The stamp occurs at Rottweil, and is there assigned to the period from Vespasian to Domitian. Knorr, *Rottweil* p. 60.



47. OF·FRONTINI. On bottom of a platter. No doubt the same potter as the immediately preceding. In this form the stamp occurs at Novaesium. It also occurs in Spain (*C.I.L.* ii. 204 c).



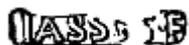
48. GEMINI·M. On bottom of cup, Type 33, Pit XCV, in association with a coin of Trajan. Second century.



49. GNA[TIVS]. On bottom of platter, Type 31. Graffito on outside (Fig. 23 *supra*, No. 3). The stamp GNATIVS occurs at Cirencester, also at York.



50. IANVARIS. On bottom of a platter. Probably a potter of La Graufesenque. First century. The stamp IANVARIVS occurs at Novaesium.



51. IASS[VS] F. On bottom of platter, Type 31. Graffito on outside the period EBVRI·F... IASSVS belongs to of the outer Limes forts in the second

century. The stamp is found at Öhringen and Mainhardt, Zugmantel and Cannstatt. He appears to have worked at Rheinzabern.



52. OF. IVCVN. On bottom of cup, Type 27. Pit LIV, for association see OF COTTO *supra*. A potter of La Graufesenque. The stamp occurs in Spain (*C.I.L.* ii. 243), and at Novaesium. IVCVNDVS occurs at Hofheim. The stamp OF IVCVN is common at Rottweil. He would appear to have been working as early as the reign of Vespasian.



53. IIVLII.? On the bottom of cup, Type 27. Pit LXXVIII, for association see CRISPI·M *supra*. First century. The stamp is poorly impressed.



54. IVLLINI. On bottom of platter, Type 18. Pit LVII. Baths. Probably a potter of Lezoux. End of the first or early second century.



55. MACRIA. On bottom of cup, Type 33. The stamp occurs at Pfünz. Second century.



56. MALLEDO. F. On bottom of cup, Type 33. MALLEDV·F occurs at Colchester on a Pudding-pan Rock form. R. A. Smith, 'List of Potters' Marks.' Second century.



57. MAMMI. On bottom of a cup. Potter of Lezoux. The name is probably MAMMILIVS. The stamp occurs at Corbridge and at Camelon.



58. MARCELLI M. On bottom of platter, Type 31. South Annexe. Potter of the period of the outer Limes. Occurs at Öhringen. Second century.



59. MARCELLI M. On bottom of platter, Type 31. Pit LXXIV.



60. MARCELL[I]. On bottom of platter, Type 31. South Annexe.

61. MARC. On bottom of a platter, Type 31. Inner ditch, East Annexe.

62. OF MASC VLI. On bottom of a platter, Type 18, Pit LXXVI, for association see O·FIRMON supra. For many examples of the stamp of this potter from early sites see *Bonner Jahrbücher*, xcvi. and xcvi. 963. Rutenian, possibly Banassac. First century.

63. MATTI·M. On bottom of cup, Type 33. South Annexe.

64. METTI·M. On bottom of a cup. The stamp is found in the ditch of the early earthen fort at the Saalburg. This potter must therefore have been working in the second century before A.D. 139.

65. METTI·M. On bottom of a large bowl.

66. M[ICCI]O·F. On bottom of platter, Type 31. Early second century. The stamp MICCIO is in the ditch of the earthen fort at the Saalburg, also on the outer Limes at Miltenberg and Osterburken, as well as at Zugmantel.

67. MIMO. On fragment of dish of uncertain form.

68. OPIL.... On bottom of a dish, probably Type 31.

69. PATER·F. On bottom of cup, Type 33. East Annexe. Early second century. The stamp occurs in the ditch of the earthen fort at the Saalburg, also at Séron with coins of Hadrian. *Annales de Namur*, iv. p. 13.

70. PATRICIVS·F. On bottom of dish, probably Type 31. South Annexe, also at Corbridge.

71. PAT... On bottom of cup, Type 27.

72. PECVLIAR·F. On bottom of cup, Type 33. Probably Antonine. The stamp occurs at Corbridge on Tyne, also at Camelton and Bar Hill.

73. PRIMIGENI·M. On bottom of platter, Type 31.

74. PROBVS·F. On bottom of cup, Type 33. Pit I, Principia.

A potter of the second century, probably Rheinzabern. Found at Osterburken on the outer Limes, also at Pfünz and Zugmantel. Barthel, *O.R.L.* 'Kastell Zugmantel,' p. 145. The stamp also occurs at Corbridge.

75. Q. IV... On bottom of bowl, form uncertain but probably Type 29. Ditch of early fort.

76. QVINTI·M. On fragment of dish. South Annexe. A similar stamp has been found at Pudding-pan Rock, also at Corbridge. Second century.

77. QVINT. On fragment of a dish.

78. Q·V·O. On bottom of a cup, Type 27. South Annexe.

79. REGALIS·F. On bottom of a platter, Type 31. Second century, probably Rheinzabern. Found on the outer Limes forts at Walldürn and in the east fort of Welzheim dating from Commodus, also at Pfünz in a grave with a coin of the elder Faustina, also at Zugmantel, Gross Krotzenburg and Buch. Barthel, *O.R.L.* 'Kastell Zugmantel,' p. 146.

80. REGINI. M. On bottom of a platter, Type 31. Pit XLIX. South Annexe, for association see [CINNA]MI *supra*.

Second century. Probably between the years A.D. 130 and 170. The stamp occurs in the ditch of the earthen fort at the Saalburg, and on the outer Limes at Osterburken. Reginus appears to have worked at Heiligenberg, Rheinzabern and Kraherwald. See Barthel, *O.R.L.* 'Kastell Zugmantel,' p. 124. The same stamp also occurred on bottom of a cup, Type 33, in Pit XCVIII, in association with the stamp BANOL[V]CCI.

81. RIIGNI. On bottom of small vessel.

82. RVFFI·MA. On bottom of platter, Type 31. Pit LXXII, for association see CRACVNA *supra*. The stamp RUFFI·MA occurs at Cappuck. Probably Antonine.

83. [RV]FFI MA. On bottom of cup, Type 27. Pit XLIX. South Annexe, for association see AVITVS *supra*.

84. OF RVFINI. On bottom of a decorated bowl, Type 29. Retentura. Potter of La Graufesenque. First century. His stamp occurs at Hofheim, also in Spain. *C.I.L.* ii. 490. He must have been working as early as the time of Vespasian.

85. OF RVF. On small fragment. Block XIII.

86. SABINVS F. On bottom of platter, Type Plate XXXIX., Fig. 2. Pit LXXVI, for association see O·FIRMON *supra*. End of first century.

87. OF SAB. On bottom of a platter, Type Plate XXXIX., Fig. 2. Ditch of the early fort. Potter of La Graufesenque. First century. SABINVS is among the potters whose wares are found at Pompeii. The stamp is also found in Spain. *C.I.L.* ii. 450.

88. [S]ACIRO·F. On bottom of platter, Type 31. Probably second century. SACIRO is found at Zugmantel, at Marienfels and Schlossau.

89. SAMILLI·M. On bottom of cup, Type 33. Pit XLII. South Annexe, probably Antonine.

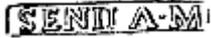
90. SECVNDI OF. On bottom of a cup.

Potter of the first century. La Graufesenque. The stamp is found at Hofheim. Secundus was probably working as early as the time of Vespasian. His stamp occurs at Rottweil.

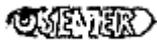
91. [OF S]ECVN. Retrograde. On bottom of a cup.

92. SECVNDINVS. On fragment of dish of uncertain form. Baths. Potter of Lezoux. First half of the

second century. The stamp occurs on the outer Limes at Osterburken. The stamp SECVNDINI·M. is found in the ditch of the earthen fort at the Saalburg.



93. SENILA·M. On bottom of a cup, Type 33. The stamp occurs in London and at Suchester on Pudding-pan Rock forms. R. A. Smith, 'List of Potters' Marks.' Second century.



94. O SEVER [I]. On bottom of a platter, Type 18. Pit LXXVIII. For association see CRISPI M *supra*. Potter of the first century. OF SEVER. occurs at Rottweil, where it is classified as probably from La Graufesenque of the time of Vespasian. Knorr, *Rottweil*, p. 66. The stamp also occurs at Novaesium.



95. SEVERVS. On bottom of a cup, Type 33. Pit LXXII. Probably Antonine. For association see CRACVNA·F *supra*.



96. SI[LV]ANI. On bottom of a platter, Type 18.



97. SIL[VA NI]. On bottom of a platter, Type 18. Ditch of the early fort. First century. The stamps of SILVANVS and SILVINVS occur at Rottweil, where both are attributed to potters of La Graufesenque of the time of Vespasian. Knorr, *Rottweil*, p. 66.



98. SVOBNI·M. On bottom of platter, Type 31. Pit LXXII. Second century, probably Antonine. For association see CRACVNA·F *supra*.



99. SVOB. On bottom of cup, Type 27. The stamp SVOBNILLVS occurs on a dish in the British Museum, Walters, *Catalogue of Roman Pottery*, M. 2178. SVOBNEDOF occurs on a Pudding pan Rock form at Colchester (R. A. Smith, 'List of Potters' Marks'), also at Corbridge.



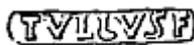
100. TITTIVS F. Fragment of dish, form uncertain. East Annexe. The stamp TITTIVS occurs on a Pudding pan Rock form in the British Museum. R. A. Smith, 'List of Potters' Marks.'



101. TIT OFFIC. On bottom of cup, Type 33. Baths.



102. TVLLVS F. On bottom of cup, Type 33.



103. TVLLVS F. On bottom of cup, Type 33.



104. VEGETI·M. On bottom of a cup. Filling of inner ditches, West Annexe. Potter of Lezoux. Second century.



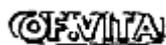
105. VESPONI. On bottom of cup, Type 33. Baths. The stamp occurs at Cannstatt, where it is attributed to a Gaulish potter of the first half of the second century.



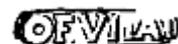
106. OF VITA. On bottom of a platter, Type [Plate XXXIX, Fig. 2](#). Ditch of the early fort. First century. Potter of La Graufesenque. The stamp VITALI occurs at Hofheim, from which it would appear that he was working as early as the reign of Vespasian, OF VITA at Novaesium and at Rottweil.



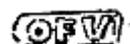
107. OF VITA. On bottom of platter, Type 18. Pit LVI.



108. OF VITA. On fragment. Block XIII.



109. OF VITAL. On bottom of platter, Type 18. Pit LXI.



110. OF V[ITA]. On bottom of platter, Type 18. Pit XVII.



111. OF V[ITA]. On bottom of cup, Type 27. South Annexe.



112. A Palm Branch. On bottom of a platter, Type 33. The stamp was noted more than once; it probably belonged to the second century.



113. A Rosette. On bottom of the platter, [Plate XL, Fig. 23](#). The stamp occurs upon dishes of the same type in the Plique Collection in the Museum of St. Germain-en-Laye. Lezoux. Second century.

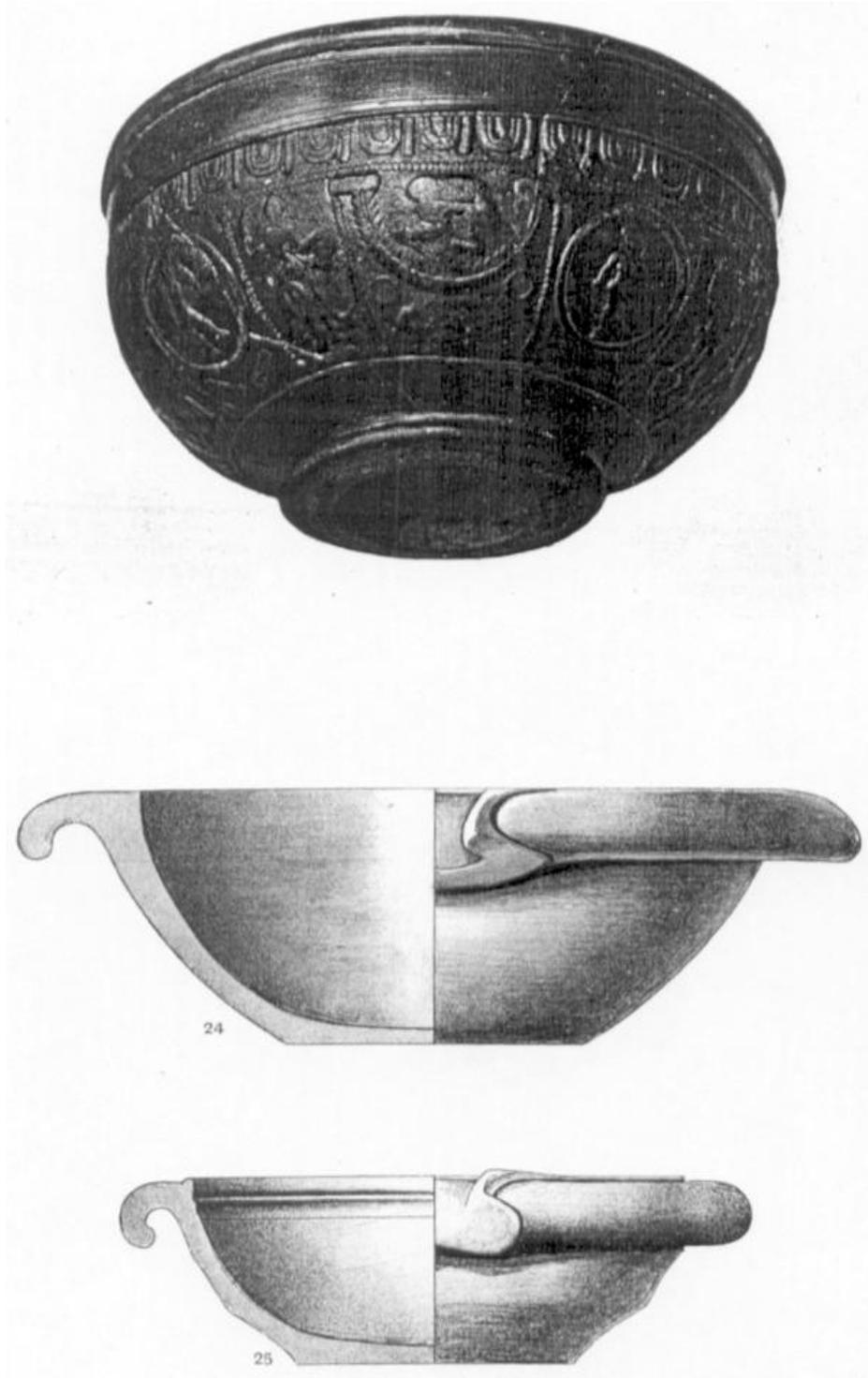


PLATE XLV. BOWL OF TERRA SIGILLATA, PIT XL; TYPES OF MORTARIA