

CHAPTER XII

Unglazed Pottery, Glass Vessels of Bronze

THE unglazed vessels, exhibiting as they do a much greater diversity of form, colour and material, are more difficult to classify than those of Terra Sigillata. While not a few of them are made of fine ware, the majority are of coarse material and must have served as water jars and vessels for storage or culinary purposes. The varieties employed doubtless come from many sources, and as yet we know too little of Roman provincial ceramics to group them according to potteries. Of the recognised British groups, some of the black ware probably comes from Upchurch, while the Castor or Durobrivian ware also occurs more or less frequently. The distinct type known as New Forest ware is not represented in the collection, nor can we with confidence allot many, if indeed any, of the fragments to definite continental groups. On the whole, therefore, it has seemed best to classify the unglazed vessels according to their shapes, dealing first in each category with those which, from the place where they were discovered, or from other indications, may be considered as belonging to the early period. Speaking generally, the vessels of coarse ware of this period exhibit distinct characteristics which separate them from those of the later period, suggesting that they were for the most part drawn from different sources of supply.

Very few of the vessels illustrated were found complete. Usually they were scattered in fragments among the soil or at the bottom of pits and ditches, when it was only by patient and often long-continued search that the pieces were recovered. In many cases the fragments were insufficient to admit of the whole being reconstructed, and one or two examples which represent distinct types have been reproduced in outline with the help of specimens found elsewhere. As in the case of the Terra Sigillata, a series of sectional drawings are given illustrating some of the more typical forms (Plates XLV., XLVI., XLVII. and XLVIII.). Practically all these types can be assigned with some

certainty to the early or to the later period. The actual vessels found are also shown in , L. and LII.¹

URNS, COOKING-POTS, BEAKERS, BOWLS AND PLATES

I. EARLY, APPROXIMATELY FLAVIAN, POTTERY

Early Pottery. Types 26 to 39

The largest class of vessels of thinner ware may be described generally as urns. They are of ovoid form with slightly bulging sides, narrowing somewhat to the mouth, and are rarely furnished with handles. To this shape belong many which were probably used either as water jars, or for cooking, or as drinking cups. The term 'Urns' may conveniently be reserved for the larger among them, those of medium size and comparatively thick material being classed as 'Cooking-Pots,' while the smaller and finer types may be called 'Beakers.' The term 'Bowl' is employed to describe those vessels in which the orifice is not contracted as it is in the preceding group, while under the word 'Plate' are grouped the shallower vessels of this class, together with a few specimens which are closely akin to the modern saucer. Urns, cooking-pots and beakers, bowls and plates, all occur in many different colours. Black ware on the whole predominates, but there are specimens of grey, of yellow, of brown and of pinkish red.

I. URNS Type 38

Plate XLVII., Type 38, also Plate XLIX. (A), Fig. 1. The largest specimen of this class measures 11¼ inches in height. It is made of thin black material, having in places a slightly metallic appearance on the surface. Round the upper part of the shoulder is a narrow band of lattice pattern executed with a broad point on the wet clay. The vessel belongs to the early period; it came from Pit XVI. A small portion of the rim of a similar vessel came from the ditch of the early fort, and a larger fragment from the early outer ditches of the West Annexe (Fig. 25, No.15). In the specimen last mentioned the band of lattice work round the shoulder, though somewhat faintly executed, is still quite visible.

Type 35

Plate XLVII., Type 35, also Plate XLIX. (B), Fig. 5. This vessel measures 9⅞ inches in height. It is 4 inches in diameter at the mouth, and is of close-textured grey ware with a smooth surface. On either side of the neck is placed a handle, while midway between these handles on either side there is fixed a small spout-like attachment.

1 The numbers employed throughout this chapter to distinguish the several types of unglazed ware—24 to 49—correspond with the figures in Plates XLV., XLVI., XLVII. and XLVIII.

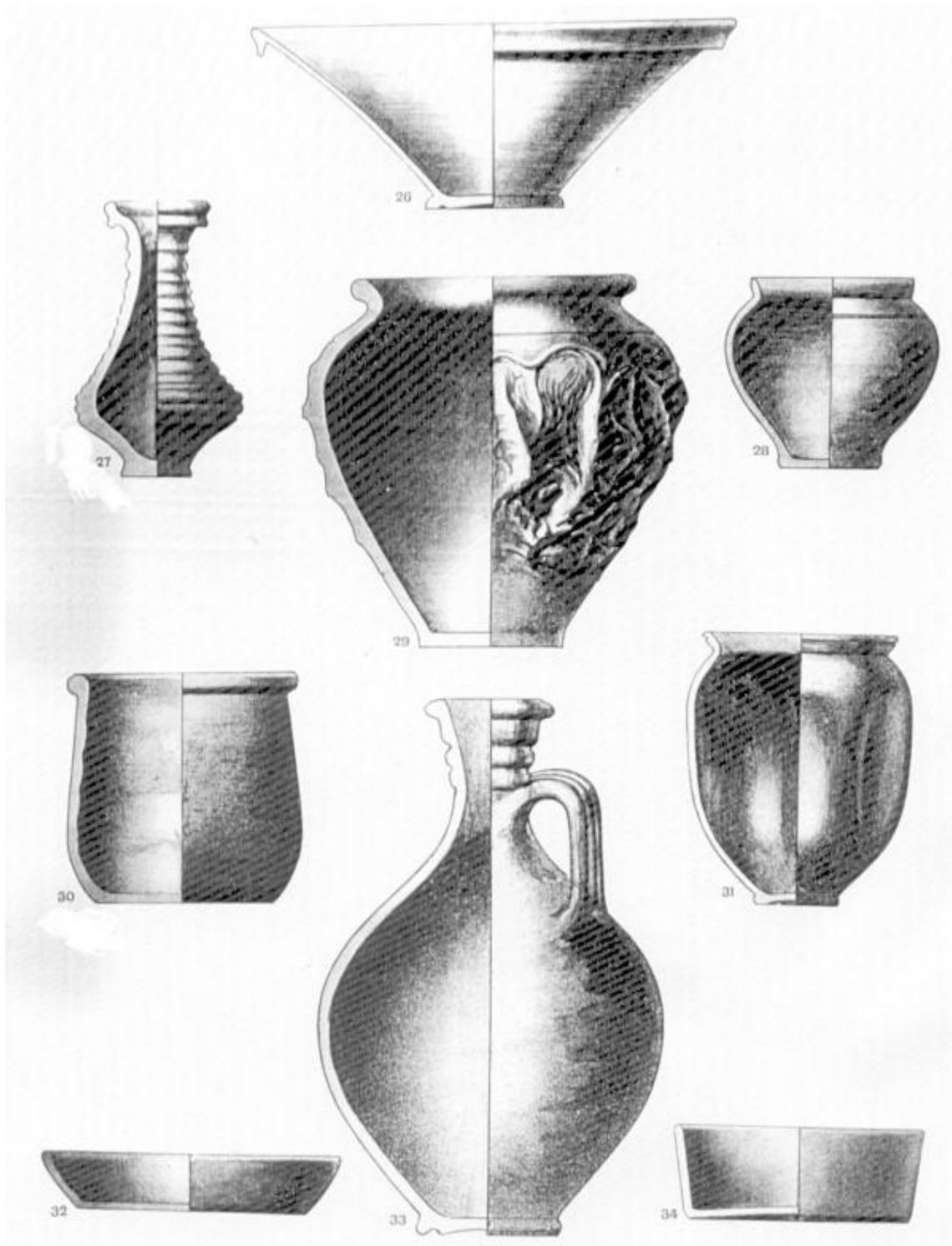


PLATE XLVI. TYPES OF VESSELS, UNGLAZED WARE.

The attachments are hollow in the upper part, but become solid at the base, so that they do not communicate with the interior. The Vessel came from Pit LXXVI, where it was found unbroken with three vessels of Terra Sigillata. Its early character is proved not only by the shapes and quality of the Terra Sigillata with which it was associated, but also by the occurrence in the pit of ware bearing the stamps $\overline{\text{O}}\cdot\text{FIRMON}$, $\text{OF}\cdot\text{MASCVLI}$, and $\text{SABINVS}\cdot\text{F}$, all of which have been met with on early sites. The small spout-like attachments are unusual. Spouts, two or three in number, somewhat larger in size have been met with on the rims of vessels on the German Limes; these are usually of the type known as the *Gesichtsurne*, so-called from a grotesque human face moulded in relief upon the side, but the actual purpose for which such vessels were employed appears to be uncertain. Specimens may be noted at Cannstatt, Holzhausen, Walheim, Faimingen and Rheinzabern.¹

The fragment here illustrated (Fig. 23) belongs to a large urn of somewhat coarse hard material of a pinkish-red colour. The diameter at the mouth must have been about $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Its flat rim, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width, is peculiar.

The fragment came from the ditch of the early fort, and should therefore belong to the first century. This is confirmed by the occurrence of a few pieces of similar urns at Hofheim.² Professor Ritterling notes that such vessels occur sporadically towards the



FIG. 23.



FIG. 24

end of the first century, and that they were in use during the Flavian period at all events. Only one fragment was found at Newstead. The illustration of the complete vessel here given (Fig. 24) is from a specimen in the Provincial Museum of Trier.

1 *Der Obergermanisch-Raetische Limes* Lief. 28, Kastell Cannstatt, Taf. vi. Fig. 8. *Ibid.* Lief. 22, Kastell Holzhausen, Taf. V. Fig. 22. *Ibid.* Lief. 8, Kastell Walheim, Taf. iii. Fig. 16. *Ibid.* No. 66, c, Kastell Faimingen, Taf. xi. Fig. 34. Ludowici, *Urnen-Gräber in Rheinzabern*, p. 260, Fig. u, 18.

2 Ritterling, *Das frühromische Lager bei Hofheim*, p. 92, Fig. 47.

2. COOKING-POTS

No complete specimen of the early type of cooking-pot was recovered from the ditch of the early fort, but it yielded a number of fragments of the rims of such vessels, which are given in section in Fig. 25 (Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5). With these are grouped the outlines of a number of fragments of similar

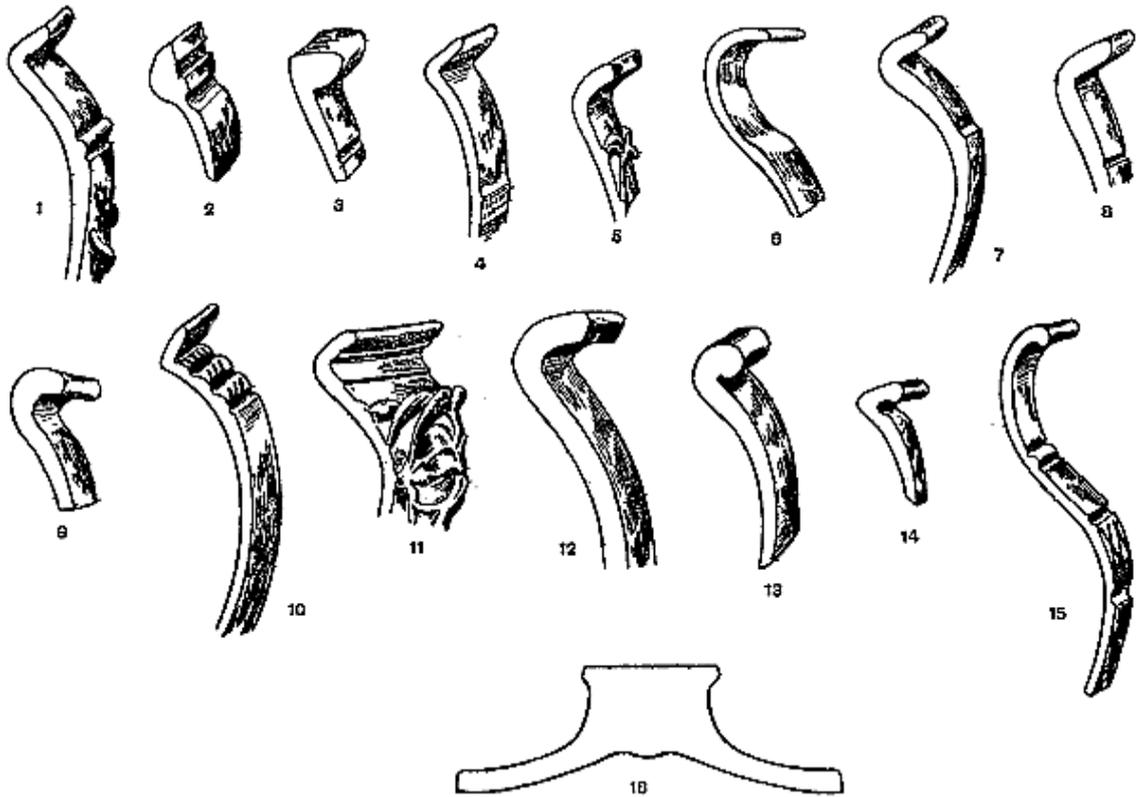


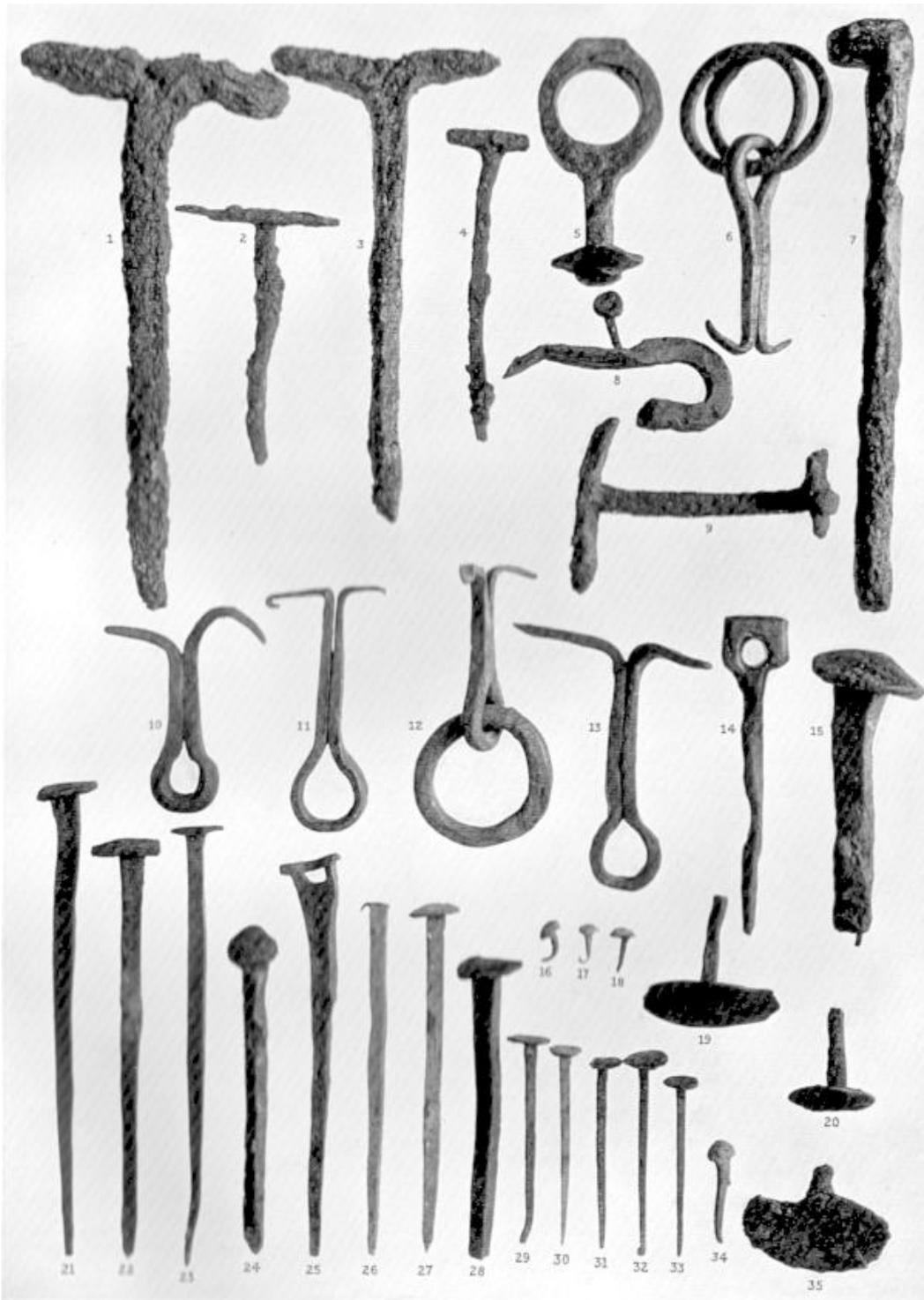
FIG. 25. SECTIONS OF RIMS OF COOKING-POTS AND BEAKERS
 NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 AND 6, DITCH OF THE EARLY FORT. NOS. 7 AND 8, PIT LIV.
 NO. 9, PIT LVIII. NO. 10, PIT LIX. NO. 11, PIT LXIII. NOS. 12, 13, 14 AND 16, PIT
 LXV. NO. 15, OUTER DITCHES, WEST ANNEXE

vessels from early pits (Nos. LIV, LVIII, LIX, LXIII, and LXV). With the exception of No. 6, which, with Nos. 4, 10 and 14, belongs rather to the category of beakers, all show a considerable similarity in outline. The rim is short and compact, and its general outline differs markedly from the rims of the cooking-pots taken from the later pits and ditches. The material is in nearly every case close and hard-baked. There are considerable differences in colour, and in some there is a slight element of decoration.

PLATE LXVII. HOLDFASTS AND NAILS

	PAGE
1, 2, 3 and 4. T-shaped clamps employed for fastening tiles against a wall. Baths.	289
5. Bolt with loop for attaching to woodwork. Pit LV.	289
6. Loop with ring for attaching to woodwork. Pit LV.	289
7. Bolt.	289
8. Hook.	289
9. Tie.	289
10 to 13. Loops for attaching to woodwork.	289
14. Pin with perforated head.	289
15. Bolt. Pit LVII.	289
16, 17 and 18. Shoe nails.	289
19, 20 and 35. Flat-headed iron studs.	289
21 to 34. Nails of different patterns.	289

All the objects figured are of iron.



Nos. 2, 3, 5, 9, 11, 13 and 14 are grey, 8 is red and 4 and 12 are buff, the last being furnished with a lid (No. 16). The remainder are black. Nos. 1, 5 and 11 are distinguished from the rest by the treatment of the surface. After the bowls had been turned on the wheel and to some extent hardened, there had been applied to the sides a dressing of clay, usually moulded, so as to produce the effect of a layer of strong spiny leaves. It is probable that the object of this device was more to prevent the vessel slipping than to decorate it. For want of a better name, pottery so treated is here referred to as 'rustic ware.' Plate XLVI., Type 29, also Plate XLIX. (A), Fig. 3, reproduces a specimen found in Pit LXIII. It is black in colour and of hard and close texture. The height is 7¼ inches, and the diameter at the mouth 4½ inches. The vessel is to some extent restored.

Type 29

Rustic ware appears to be characteristic of the first century occupation of the fort. It was never found upon the surface nor in association with the later types of Terra Sigillata. On the other hand, it occurred in the ditch of the early fort, and beneath the clay of the later rampart filling the ditch. A specimen came from the bottom of the overlapping ditch on the north side, and also from that on the west side. Others were recovered from Pits XVI (Plate LI., Fig. 2), LIV, LVIII (Plate XLIX. (A), Fig. 3), LXIII (Plate LI., Fig. 1) and CII. The first of these pits contained no Terra Sigillata at all. In each of the remaining four the pottery was of an unmistakably early character. One example was of a yellow colour, while the others were either grey or black. As a rule, the band of rough decoration is about 4 inches wide, the lower part of the vessel being quite plain.

A similar method of treatment is to be seen on the small cups, often of a brown colour, which come from sites on the Rhine, dating from the early first century. The material of these, however, is very fine and thin. The rustic ware would seem to be purely British. It is common at York, where the Museum possesses a number of specimens. A complete cooking-pot from Lincoln is now in the British Museum. A vessel with a raised surface analogous in its technique is at Carlisle. Recently the ware has been met with in association with first-century pottery at Corbridge. On the other hand, it seems to be unknown in the south. It does not occur at Silchester or Colchester, nor apparently in the kilns of Northampton or Kent. The inference is that it was probably produced in the North of England.

Type 36

Plate XLVII., Type 36, also Plate XLIX. (A), Fig. 5, is a cooking-pot of yellow-brown colour, hard-baked, of medium fineness (height 6 inches, diameter of opening at mouth $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches). It came from Pit XI, where it was found in association with a flat saucer-like platter, the interior of which was coloured with a thin pink slip (Plate L. (B), Fig. 8). There was nothing in the position of this pit to fix its period. But the quality of the ware—a specimen of which is also to be noted from Pit LIV—and the outline of the rim, which is not found in similar vessels from the later pits, together with the characteristics of the dish found in association with it, appear to justify its being allotted to the earlier period, and it has been figured as the type of the early cooking-pot. Before leaving these vessels, it may be noted that they were much less common in the early pits than was the corresponding dish in the later series. It is probable that in an expeditionary force metal cooking-pots were more commonly employed than those of earthenware. That it was so at Newstead is perhaps borne out by the fact that all the metal cooking-pots found came, with possibly one exception, from the early pits or ditches.

3. BEAKERS

The ditch of the early fort produced one example of this type sufficiently complete to permit of its restoration (Plate XLIX. (A), Fig. 9). It is a vessel of a hard reddish-brown ware, 5 inches high. The surface is roughened by the application of small particles of pottery. The interior shows a metallic lustre. Fragments of two other beakers from the same ditch must also be noted. The first is of fine buff-coloured ware (Fig. 25, No. 4), showing some traces of a band of decoration produced by slight indentation of the surface. The other (Fig. 25, No. 7) is of fine, thin, black ware, highly polished on the exterior. The same texture, colour and surface were observed in a beaker from Pit LIX (Fig. 25, No. 10). This vessel was decorated by three lines of moulding round the shoulder, the surface of each broken by a series of vertical incisions (see also LI, Fig. 5).

Type 31

Plate XLVI., Type 31, also Plate XLIX. (B), Fig. 6, is a beaker of thin, hard, grey ware, with vertical depressions in the sides. Its height is $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, diameter of opening at mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The whole surface is granulated. It has been suggested that such vessels were specially designed to contain unguents, the roughened surface making it more easy for oily fingers to hold them. The interior shows a metallic glaze.

Type 28

Plate XLVI., Type 28, also Plate XLIX. (A), Fig. 4. Beaker of somewhat coarse, pale orange-red ware. Height, $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches. At the mouth it has a diameter of 3 inches, contracted at the bottom to 2 inches. The pear-shaped outline and upright rim are possibly indications of its descent from earlier Celtic types. It was found in Pit IX, which, as it lay beneath the east wall of Block XIV, must belong to the first century.

Plate XLIX. (A), Fig. 7. Beaker. Height $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, diameter at the mouth $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches. The vessel is of a grey ware, somewhat soft in texture, with a black surface. This has the same pear-shaped outline that was noted in the last specimen. It came from Pit LXV, where it lay between a denarius of Galba and a denarius of the Republican period.¹ The pit also contained some small fragments of early Terra Sigillata, and may safely be attributed to the first century.

Plate L. (A), Fig. 4. Beaker of pale buff ware rather fine in quality. Height about 5 inches, diameter $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Round the side is a band of ornament $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide, composed of vertical lines produced by applying the wheel. Fragments closely approaching the material of this vessel and having the same decoration came from the ditch of the early fort. The period is uncertain, but it is probably of early date.

4. BOWLS

Type 37

A common type in the ditch of the early fort and the pits of the early period was a small bowl with a flat rim more or less rectangular in section (Plate XLVII., Type 37). The type was represented only by fragments; but it is here illustrated with the help of a specimen from Trier. The outlines of a number of rims are also given in Fig. 26. Of the fragments found, the best (No. 1) is of a hard-baked reddish-brown ware, showing traces of fire on the outside. It came from the ditch of the early fort, and indicates a vessel with an opening of about $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter, having a bulging side which narrows somewhat rapidly to a solid footstand. Two horizontal lines are usually drawn round the body. The vessel was also made in coarse, strong, grey ware as well as in a very light, thin, brown ware (Nos. 12 and 13). Both of these are from Pit LXV. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 came from the ditch of the early fort. Other examples are from Pits LIV, LVII and LX. The form was never associated with later second-century finds. On the Continent it has been found at Wiesbaden,² and it

1 Gens Cordia, B.C. 46.

2 Ritterling, *Das Kastell Wiesbaden*, Taf. xiii. Fig. 27.

probably remained in use for a considerable time. There is reason to believe that, at Newstead, continental types were more common in the early than in the later period. This would be most naturally explained by supposing

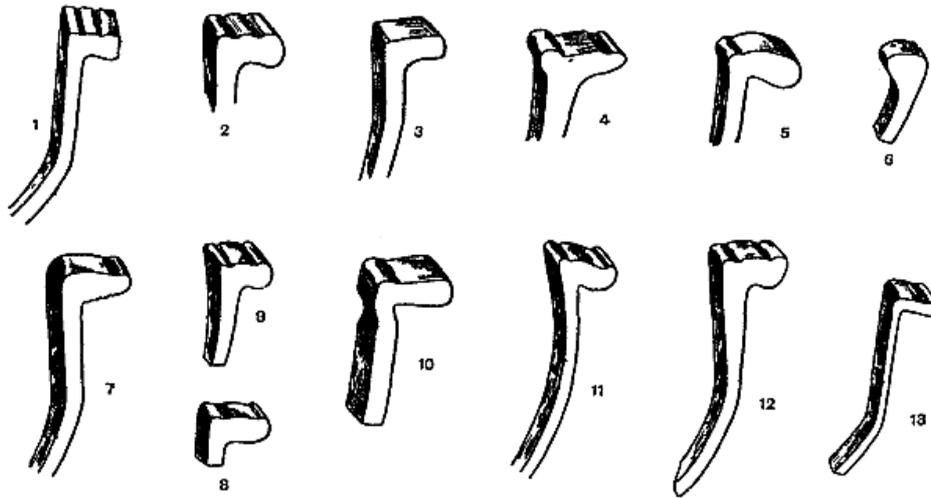


FIG. 26. SECTIONS OF RIMS OF BOWLS

NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4 AND 5, DITCH OF THE EARLY FORT. NOS. 6, 7 AND 8, PIT LIV.
 NOS. 9 AND 10, PIT LVII. NO. 11, PIT LX. NOS. 12 AND 13, PIT LXV

that in the Antonine period, with more settled conditions, the bulk of the coarse ware used would be supplied by potteries established in Britain.

Type 26

Plate XLVI., Type 26. Bowl of fine hard-textured grey ware. Height about 3½ inches. This type is illustrated from the incomplete fragments of a single bowl found with early vessels in Pit LXXVIII. The outline of the bowl expanding from a comparatively small foot-stand is graceful, as is also the curve of the overhanging rim. The same type is illustrated among the finds at Gellygaer,¹ where several specimens in red ware and one in 'dingy black ware' were found. The type of vessel is certainly not of common occurrence, if indeed it is to be met with, on the Rhine.

Type 39

Plate XLVIII., Type 39. Shallow bowl of hard fine-textured yellow-grey ware. Height 2¼ inches, diameter 7⅞ inches. The whole of the interior is coloured by means of a fine white slip. The drawing is made from the half of one of these dishes found in Pit LXXVIII, associated with Terra Sigillata of early type. Fragments of at least three other

¹ Ward, *The Roman Fort of Gellygaer*, plate x. figs. 6 and 7.

dishes of the same type were also found in the pit, but in these the white colouring of the interior was replaced by a pinkish red. The only other pits in which this pottery, coloured on the interior, was noted, were No. LXXVI, which also contained early Terra Sigillata, and No. XI. It is interesting to compare the outline of vessels of Type 39 with that of Type 49, a type of dish most commonly met with in the later pits and ditches.

It is probable that in this coloured pottery we have a variety imported from the Continent. It occurs on the Rhine, and may be seen both at Mainz and in the Kam Collection at Nymwegen. The common shape of the dishes is that of Type 39. The exterior being of a grey colour, the interior red, the pottery showing a black colour in the break. On the Rhine, such red coloured pottery probably begins as early as the first half of the first century.

Type 34

Plate XLVI., Type 34; also Plate XLIX. (B), Fig 9. Small shallow bowl of grey ware, somewhat coarse. Height $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, diameter $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches. It is without any decoration. On the bottom the marks of the cord employed to separate it from the mass of clay are distinctly visible. It was found in Pit LXXV, in association with fragments of a bowl and cup, Dragendorff's Types 29 and 27, and the typical early broad-rimmed mortaria.

Type 30

Plate XLVI., Type 30; also Plate L. (A), Fig. 6. Cylindrical bowl of somewhat coarse, thick, yellow-grey ware with rather flat rim. Height $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, diameter at the mouth $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, showing traces of fire. Pit LVII, at the Baths. Probably first century.

5. PLATES

Type 32

Plate XLVI., Type 32; also L. (B) 8. Plate of yellowish-grey ware with a pink colouring in the interior. The quality is of moderate fineness. Height $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches, diameter $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Found in Pit XI, in association with the cooking-pot, Type 36. A plate of what appears to be the same material, and showing the same colouring in the interior, is to be seen in the Kam Collection at Nymwegen.

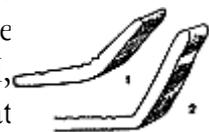


FIG. 27. No. 1,
DITCH OF
THE EARLY
FORT. No. 2,
PIT LXII

Fragments of plates resembling the specimen in shape but without the colouring in the interior were found in the ditch of the early fort and in Pit LXII (Fig. 27, Nos. 1 and 2).

6. MISCELLANEOUS VESSELS

Type 27

Plate XLVI., Type 27, shows a miniature amphora of soft yellow-brown ware, of height $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches. Such vessels were not common. Only three or four were noted. The short projecting foot is a characteristic of this class, and suggests that they were inserted upright in the ground. Possibly they were used to hold oil in small quantities with which to replenish a lamp. The specimen illustrated was found beneath the clay of the south rampart, and therefore probably belongs to the first century. The occurrence of a portion of a similar vessel of an orange-yellow ware in Pit XCVIII with pottery of the later period indicates that the type was probably in use for a long period. these vessels are of very common occurrence in the South of France. There are, for instance, many of them in the collection of the Maison Carrée at Nîmes. It is to be noted that in these, as in the early Newstead Specimen, the surface of the soft white clay is easily removed.

A portion of a frilled tazza or incense-cup was found in Pit LVIII. A second fragment is from Pit LXXII. These vessels are common at Colchester, where they are attributed to the first century. They were rare at Newstead. The fragment from Pit LVIII was found in association with a portion of a bowl of Terra Sigillata (Dragendorff 37), having a design from La Graufesenque (Déchelette 982), and portions of a bowl of rustic ware. It must therefore belong to the first century. The fragment from Pit LXXII was found in association with Lezoux and possibly Rheinzabern pottery of the second century. It was somewhat thicker than the specimen from the earlier pit.

II. LATER, APPROXIMATELY ANTONINE, POTTERY

1. URNS

Later Pottery. Types 41 to 49

When we pass from the early vessels to those of later date the most striking characteristic appears to be that the ware employed is generally rather poorer in quality. There also appears to be less variety.

Urns

The most complete specimen of an urn of the later period came from Pit LXXX, where it was associated with the bottom of a cup bearing the stamp BELINICI·M. It stands 10 inches in height and is made of a grey ware of moderately hard texture, orifice about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches (Plate XLIX. (B), Fig. 7). The surface is slightly rough and somewhat metallic. The urn is rather irregular in outline as though it had been pressed out of shape in removing it from the wheel. Around the upper part three horizontal lines

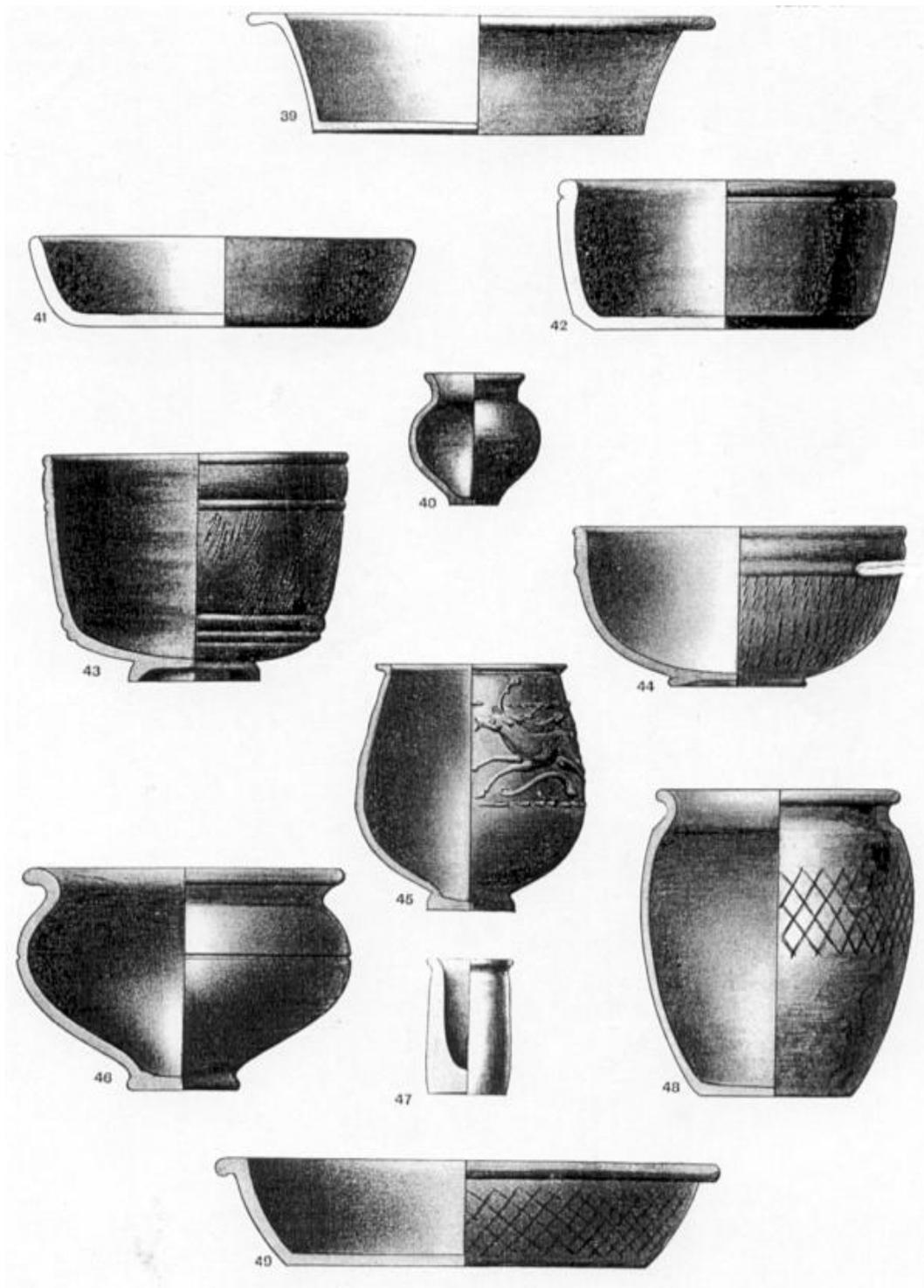


PLATE XLVIII. TYPES OF VESSELS, UNGLAZED WARE.

are slightly impressed on the surface, and around the neck the surface between two of these lines is marked by vertical lines lightly marked as though with a blunt piece of wood. Its execution is inferior and the shape is less elegant than that of the earlier urn (Type 38) already described. It is also to be noted that rather hard grey ware, with slightly metallic-looking surface, very similar to that of which it is composed was found in the ditch of the early fort as well as in a number of the late pits, possibly indicating that this class of vessel at least may have been produced in Britain. The urn illustrated in Plate L. (A), Fig. 3, from Pit XXV probably also dates from the second century. The objects associated with it did not sufficiently supply evidence of its period, but fragments of an urn of the same material and nearly approaching it in type were found in Pit XCIX with pottery of the later period. The urn is 11 inches in height; it is somewhat restored. The vessels shown in Plate L. (B), Figs. 1 and 2, both belong to the same class, but are unfortunately incomplete.

2. COOKING-POTS

Cooking-pots. Type 48

Plate XLVIII., Type 48; also Plate L. (A), Fig. 2. Height 6 inches; diameter at mouth 4 inches. Barrack Block No. 11, Praetentura. This may be taken as the type of the later cooking-pot. It is made of somewhat coarse black ware, and is decorated with a band of lattice-work pattern drawn on the surface with a blunt point. Soot adhered to the sides, as it did in many of these vessels. The type was almost invariably present in the later pits and ditches.

In Fig. 28, on the next page, there are brought together a number of sections of similar vessels taken from later sites: the inner ditch of the East Annexe, the inner ditches of the West Annexe, the inner ditch of the enlarged fort, west front, and Pit XLV. They were also numerous in Pits LXXII and LXXIV, in association with Lezoux pottery. All of these are either black or dark grey in colour and many are decorated with lattice work, a style of ornamentation much more common on the later than on the early pottery. These dishes did not appear in the ditch of the early fort, and a comparison with them and the sections of early fragments in Fig. 25 will show how distinctly in most cases they differ in outline. The section No. 11 of Fig. 28 belongs to a very coarse dish of a reddish-brown colour.

Plate L. (B) Fig. 3. Height 9 inches; the opening at the mouth 4½ inches. This example has already been illustrated in Plate IV. Although employed as a cinerary urn, the vessel is one which might equally well have

been used as a cooking-pot. It is of a dark-grey colour, showing a band of lattice-work pattern round the side. The material is soft. The curve of the rim associates it with the later vessels, and the same ware occurs in the inner

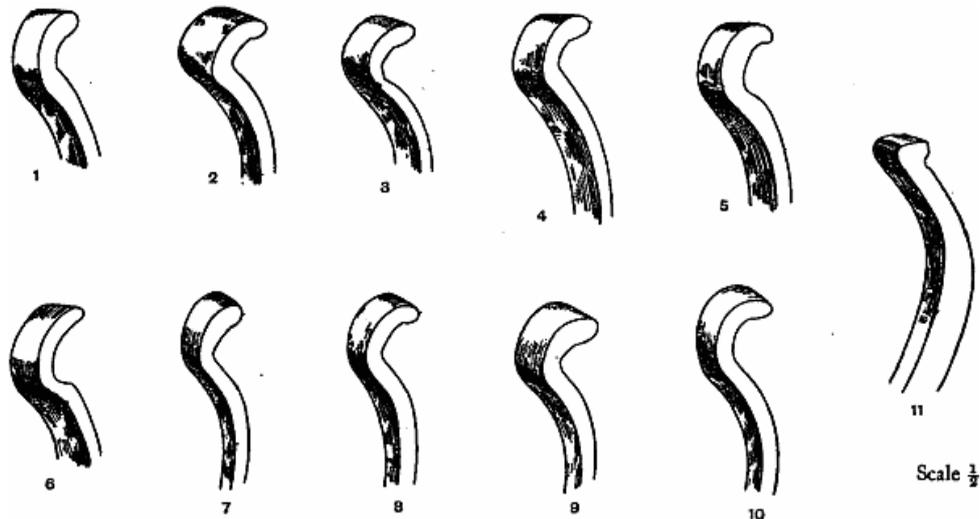


FIG. 28. SECTIONS OF RIMS OF COOKING-POTS NOS. 1, 2 AND 3, INNER DITCH, EAST ANNEXE. NOS. 4 AND 5, GREAT DITCH, WEST FRONT. NO. 6, INNER DITCH SYSTEM, WEST ANNEXE.

NOS. 7, 8, 9 AND 10, PIT XLV. NO. 11, PIT XLIX

ditches of the West Annexe, all of which circumstances, combined with the find-spot, appear to indicate that it belongs to the Antonine period.

3. BEAKERS

Beakers. Type 45

Plate XLVIII., Type 45; also Plate L. (A), Fig. 7. Beaker of thin white ware, covered with a black engobe and decorated with figures of animals in barbotine, commonly known as Castor ware. Height $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, diameter at mouth $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, narrowing at the foot to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The decorative band is about $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches deep. The animals represented are a



FIG. 29. DESIGN FROM BEAKER OF CASTOR WARE

stag pursued by a great-jawed hound, and a hind followed by a second hound (Fig. 29). The hounds have collars round their necks. The decorative

PLATE XLIX. VESSELS OF UNGLAZED WARE

		PAGE
A. 1. Urn. Pit XVI.	Type 38	244
2. Jug, the handle wanting. Ditch of early fort	Type 33	261
3. Cooking-pot of 'Rustic ware.' Pit LXIII.	Type 29	247
4. Beaker. Pit IX.	Type 28	249
5. Cooking-pot. Pit XI.	Type 36	248
6. Mortarium of early type. Pit X.	Type 24	263
7. Beaker. Pit LXV.		249
8. Miniature amphora.	Type 27	252
9. Beaker with granulated surface. Ditch of early fort		248

All the vessels illustrated belong to the early period.

		PAGE
B. 1. Two-handled jar. Pit LXXVIII.		267
2. Jug. Pit LXXVIII.		261
3. Jar. Pit LXXVI.		267
4. Jug. Pit LXXVIII.		261
5. Urn. Pit LXXVI.	Type 35	244
6. Beaker. Pit XII.	Type 31	248
7. Urn. Pit LXXX.		252
8. Bowl. Pit LXXII.	Type 43	257
9. Bowl. Pit LXXV.	Type 34	251

The vessels illustrated belong to the early period with the exception of Nos. 7 and 8, which are probably Antonine.



A



PLATE XLIX. VESSELS OF UNGLAZED WARE

frieze is defined by rows of small dots, while here and there, as though to suggest a woodland background to the chase, there are introduced long sinuous stems, terminating at one end in a leaf or bud and at the other in a returning curve. South Annexe: surface find.

Fragments of Castor ware were not uncommon at Newstead. Pieces representing some eight or ten such vessels were noted. All of them with one exception were black on the surface. A single piece of brown colour came from Block XIII. The decoration of most of the pieces appeared to consist of animal forms. One fragment from the inner ditches of the West Annexe, however, showed phallic emblems. A small piece occurred practically on the Roman surface-level, above the early pit, No. XVI. But no pieces were found in any of the pits themselves or in association with the early types of pottery. On the other hand, examples were procured in the inner ditches of the West Annexe and in the inner ditch of the East Annexe, in all of which the Terra Sigillata appears to be exclusively Antonine. We must therefore assign the Newstead specimens to the second century.

The name Castor ware has been given to this class of pottery from Castor on the Nen near Peterborough,—the site of the ancient DUROBRIVAE,—where there have been discovered kilns with many remains of vessels in process of manufacture. It is, however, probable that it originally came to Britain from the Rhine. It is common in the museums along the Rhine, and is generally believed to have been largely made at Cologne in the second century. The earlier stages of its characteristic ornament are to be seen at

Xanten early in the first century—where the larger urns are decorated with long, pointed leaves in barbotine on a hard grey ware. The band of decoration has an edging of raised dots. A cup found in 1895 in the Münstergasse, Mainz, shows the same pointed leaves. It dates from the Claudian period. The same form of ornament also occurs at Hofheim, and is



FIG 30. BEAKERS WITH BARBOTINE DECORATION FROM TRIER

common on the early cups in the Kam Collection at Nymwegen. It is just this leafy decoration which, both in Germany and in Britain, is employed for the background of the vessels with animal forms. In these it seems to represent the survival of

an earlier pattern which has been displaced by a newer design, an evolutionary movement analogous to that which took place in the case of many northern fibulae. Two small beaker urns which are here illustrated (Fig. 30, Nos. 1 and 2) come from Trier, and date from the end of the first century. Both are of hard grey ware with decoration in barbotine. One has simply a wreath of pointed leaves. In the other, animal forms are beginning to show themselves among the foliage.

Many of the German examples of the so-called 'Castor ware' show a harder and more vitreous surface than appears on any found at Newstead. But in Germany it has been noted that the use of a softer material in which the dark-coloured surface wears off; leaving the white clay behind, indicates a decadence in the manufacture which belongs to the second century. The colouring matter has been applied without being sufficiently diluted, and therefore it has not sunk into the clay.

Plate L. (A), Fig. 9. Beaker. This small vessel of grey ware stands 4½ inches high. The outer surface is smooth, showing horizontal lines made by the potter's fingers as it was turned on the wheel. Large ditch, west front, near drain outlet.

Type 40

Plate XLVIII., Type 40, Plate L. (A), Fig. 12. Very small beaker of white ware covered with a black engobe resembling Castor ware. Height 2½ inches, diameter at mouth 1⅞ inches. From cellar on south side of Block XIII. This would appear to be a relic of the last occupation, and should therefore probably be put down as belonging to the second half of the second century. These small vessels may be noted at Namur, where they date from the second century. Specimens have been found in the cemeteries of Bossières, St. Gerard, and Waucennes near Beauraing.

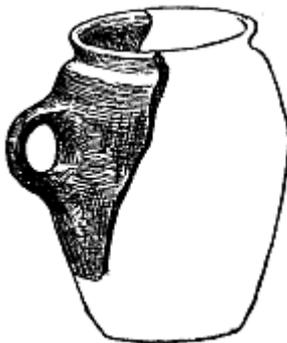


FIG. 31
BEAKER WITH
HANDLE

Beaker urn with a single handle. This type was only noted twice. One fragment (Fig. 31) came from the surface, while several pieces of a second vessel were found in Pit CV, which contained a number of late fragments, one bearing the stamp BELINICI·M.; both beakers were made of a dark grey ware, with a single handle attached to the side. A similar vessel, the height of which is about six inches, is to be seen in the museum at Carlisle.

PLATE L. VESSELS OF UNGLAZED WARE

		PAGE
A. 1. Bowl. Pit XXVIII.	Type 46	258
2. Cooking-pot. Block II. Praetentura.	Type 48	253
3. Urn. Pit XXV.		253
4. Beaker. Block II.		249
5. Bowl. Pit XXXIX.	Type 42	259
6. Bowl. Pit LVII.	Type 30	251
7. Beaker of castor ware.	Type 45	254
8. Mortanum. Block 11.		265
9. Beaker. Large ditch, west front.		256
10. Pot. Praetentura.	Type 47	260
11. Plate. Block II.	Type 41	259
12. Beaker. Block XIII.	Type 40	256
The vessels illustrated belong to the Antonine period with the exception of Nos. 4 and 6, which are probably of the Flavian period.		
B. 1. Urn, imperfect. Surface find.		253
2. Urn, imperfect.		253
3. Cooking-pot, used as a cinerary urn.		253
4. Beaker of castor ware. Surface find.		255
5. Mortarium. Pit XLVI.	Type 25	265
6. Bowl. Pit XXXIX.	Type 49	258
7. Cooking-pot of 'rustic ware.' Pit LXIII.		247
8. Plate. Pit XI.	Type 32	251
The vessels illustrated belong to the Antonine period with the exception of Nos. 7 and 8, which are of the Flavian period.		



PLATE L. VESSELS OF UNGLAZED WARE

The type also occurs at Corbridge, at Newstead it belongs to the second century.

4. BOWLS

Bowls. Type 43

Of the later vessels embraced under this heading, one of the most interesting is the bowl of black ware (Plate XLVIII., Type 43; also Plate XLIX. (B), Fig. 8). It stands 4 inches high and has an interior diameter of 5½ inches. The material is of fine texture, showing small particles of mica. In the interior, the marks of the potter's fingers, that moulded it as it turned on the wheel are very distinct. On the exterior, the surface seems to have been highly polished. The footstand too is neatly formed. The most interesting feature of the bowl, however, is that its whole outline suggests that it has been copied from a bowl of Terra Sigillata of Type Dragendorff 30. The moulded figures of the decorated original were, however, probably outside the craftsman's range, and in places the surface of the bowl is covered with a species of ornament recalling the letter Z, rudely executed, impressed with a blunt point. The bowl was found in Pit LXXII, where it was associated with a number of fragments of late decorated bowls and the potters' stamps, CRACVNA F, RUFRA MA and SVOBNI M. It should therefore be put down as belonging to the second century, and is probably Antonine. Possibly it comes from the Upchurch potteries.

Type 44

Plate XLVIII., Type 44. The vessel here figured is, like the last specimen, obviously a copy from a bowl of Terra Sigillata. It stood 3½ inches high, and had a diameter of 6 inches. The material is somewhat soft in texture, of a strong yellow colour. The fragments, from which about half of the bowl could be put together, were found near the surface above Pit LXXXV, which contained late pottery. A small fragment of a similar bowl of the same material, illustrated in Plate LI., Fig. 13, was found just beneath the cobbling placed above Pit LVII at the Baths. It is plain that we have here, as in the last specimen, a dish the outline of which is taken from a bowl of Sigillata (Type Dragendorff 37), the lines of small vertical incisions on the surface taking the place of the moulded decoration which it was beyond the skill of the potter to reproduce. Two other fragments of vessels, evidently copied from Terra Sigillata, may be mentioned here. One has the everted outline of Type Dragendorff 29, while the surface is hatched for decoration (Plate LI., Fig. 8). The other has an overhanging rim, and is evidently a copy of a vessel in the style of Type Dragendorff 38

(Plate LI., Fig. 10). Both of these fragments are of a somewhat hard, buff material.

Type 46

The occurrence of Type 43, associated with the later types of Terra Sigillata, probably affords us an indication of the chronological position of a bowl found in Pit XXVIII, which lay to the south of the railway in the South Annexe. This pit, like Nos. XL, LXXXII, LXXXVIII and XCI, all containing late pottery, was a built well. In none of the wells lined with masonry was any early pottery observed. The bowl is illustrated in Plate XLVIII., Type 46, Plate L. (A), Fig. 1. It is made of fine, smooth, black ware. Height $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches, with a diameter of $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the mouth. The only decoration is a single line lightly incised round the body. The shape shows a relationship to some of the earlier pedestal urns of late Celtic origin. The material very closely resembles that of Type 43 the clay has the same micaceous character. In both, the footstand is neatly formed. The two are probably of the same period and the product of the same potteries. Similar bowls occur at Colchester.

Type 49

Of the later vessels coming under the heading of bowls the forms of most frequent occurrence are represented in Plate XLVIII., by Types 41, 42 and 49.

Type 49 (see also Plate L. (B), Fig. 6) is a shallow bowl of slatey-grey ware with overhanging rim, having a height of $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches and a diameter at the mouth of $9\frac{7}{8}$ inches. The surface of the vessel is smooth, while the exterior, including the bottom, is covered with a lattice-work pattern, the lines being drawn with a blunt point. The bowl was found in Pit XXXIX, with a dish of coarse black ware (Type 42) and a cup of fine Terra Sigillata (Type, Dragendorff 33) without maker's stamp. Many pieces of similar vessels were caked with soot, and were no doubt used for culinary purposes.

As a rule, this type was absent from the pits containing early Terra Sigillata. On the other hand, it was found in Pits XLV, XLIX, LXX, LXXII, LXXXV and LXXXIX, and it was common in the inner ditch system of the West Annexe and in the inner ditch of the East Annexe, in all of which the fragments of pottery were of Antonine character.

The type, however, is perhaps not entirely late. One specimen came from near the bottom of the larger inner ditch of the later fort on the west front, and two small fragments from Pit LXIII. This, coupled with the fact that it occurred at Gellygaer, indicates that the dish had probably begun to make its appearance at least as early as the beginning of the

second century. A number of fragments of vessels of Type 49, together with one or two of Types 41 and 42, are shown below in Fig. 32; all of these were found in association with pottery of the later period.

Type 42

Closely related to the vessel just described is a shallow bowl or pan (Plate XLVIII., Type 42), which was found in association with it in Pit XXXIX. It has a height of $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches and a diameter of 6 inches. It is of rather coarse ware of a dark-grey colour, turning to black. The inside is somewhat lighter in shade, the clay showing traces of

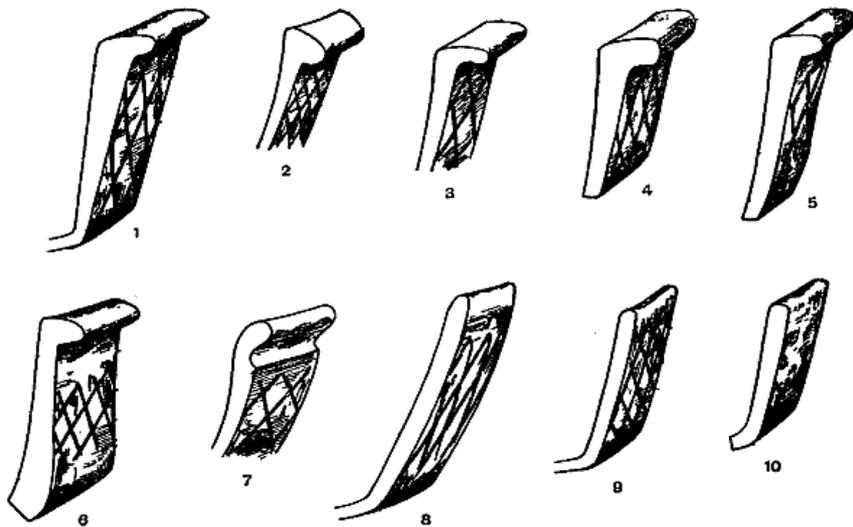


FIG. 32. SECTIONS OF RIMS OF BOWLS No. 1, GREAT DITCH, WEST FRONT. NOS. 2 AND 3, INNER DITCH SYSTEM, WEST ANNEXE. NOS. 4 AND 5, PIT XLV. NOS. 6, 7, 8, 9 AND 10, INNER DITCH, EAST ANNEXE

mica. In the interior the lines formed on the bottom, as the vessel was turned on the wheel, terminate in a spiral. The lip does not overhang, but is simply defined by a moulding. In some of the fragments lattice-work decoration is visible on the side. The type was on the whole a common one. A good many pieces came from the inner ditch of the East Annexe.

5. PLATES

Plates. Type 41

To the same period may be attributed a plate of blackish-grey ware (Plate XLVIII., Type 41, also Plate L. (A), Fig. 11). Height $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, diameter $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Found near the surface in the Barracks of the Praetentura, Block II. This, like Types 49 and 42, to which it is

closely related, was common. A fine specimen was obtained from Pit XCV. Fig. 32, Nos. 8, 9 and 10 are outlines of rims of these vessels from one of the later ditches. They are all of black or grey colour on the surface.

6. MISCELLANEOUS

Plate XLVIII., Type 47; also Plate L. (A), Fig. 10. Small pot of somewhat thick greyish-brown ware. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, diameter $1\frac{9}{16}$ inches. Found in the Praetentura, near the surface. Such small vessels Type 47 might be used for some medical preparation; they seem too small for culinary or table purposes.

Two other specimens, measuring $2\frac{1}{8}$ and $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in height respectively, were found in Pit XCV, associated with a much-worn coin of Trajan and pottery of the later period.

Before passing to the larger and coarser vessels, it may be well to note one or two fragments of dishes which present uncommon features either in their form or in their decoration.

Plate LI., Fig. 7. Bottom of a small vase of reddish clay. The texture is close and hard. The exterior is a beautiful orange-red colour, the surface smooth and almost polished in appearance. This may possibly be an example of the red Belgic ware, well known on the Rhine. It was found in excavating the gateway in the reducing wall, and is the only specimen of the kind that was observed.

Plate LI., Fig. 4. Fragment of an urn of whitish colour having a grey surface. A band of notched decoration evidently ran at the base of the neck. Below it the surface of the vessel has been covered with a pattern produced by straight lines incised with a fine comb. These lines have a reddish colour.

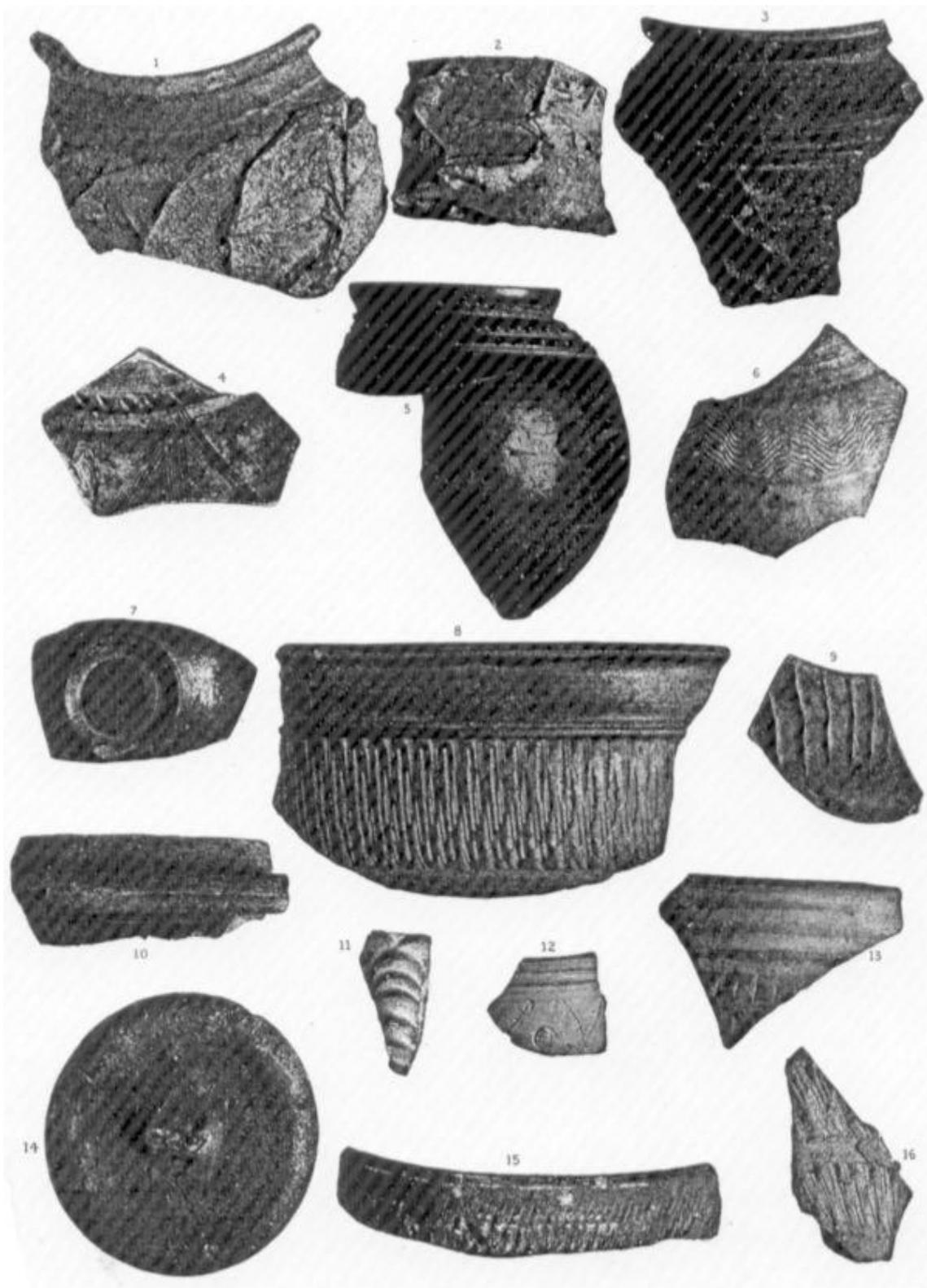
Plate LI., Fig. 6. Fragment of an urn of whitish material with a grey surface. Around the shoulder of the vessel ran a band of wavy incised lines produced by a comb. Similar urns with this decoration occur at Colchester as early as the first century.

Plate LI., Fig. 12. Small fragment of pale grey ware showing impressed decoration. River Bank Field.

Fig. 11 is a small fragment of thin whitish-grey ware showing a decoration of overlapping scales. There was no other example of this style of ornamentation. Fig. 14 is the lid of a vessel of thin whitish-grey ware from the courtyard of the Principia; while Fig. 15, which is of whitish ware covered with a yellow-brown engobe, the surface roughened or decorated with

LI. EXAMPLES OF UNGLAZED POTTERY

	PAGE
1. 'Rustic ware.' Pit LXIII.. Colour grey.	247
2. 'Rustic ware.' Pit XVI. Colour grey.	247
3. Black ware with raised surface. Ditch of the early fort.	246
4. Grey ware with comb decoration. The incised lines show traces of red colour.	260
5. Black ware, highly polished, with mouldings showing lines of vertical incisions.	248
6. Grey ware with comb. decoration.	260
7. Orange red resembling Belgic ware.	260
8. Buff ware. Shape probably copied from type Dragendorff 29.	257
9. Grey ware with raised lines.	
10. Buff ware. Shape copied from type Dragendorff 33.	257
11. whitish grey ware with scale decoration.	260
12. Grey ware with impressed decoration.	263
13. Buff ware. Shape copied from type Dragendorff 37.	257
14. Whitish. grey ware. Lid of a vessel.	260
15. Whitish ware. with brown engobe. Pit XXIII.	260
16. Buff ware with impressed lines.	261



impressed lines, is probably part of the lid of a flat tazza-like dish of the Antonine period. It came from Pit XXIII. The ware, which in its consistency resembles Castor ware, occurs at Chesters. Fig. 16 is possibly earlier; it is somewhat thicker.¹

JUGS, MORTARIA AND AMPHORAE

1. JUGS WITH ONE OR MORE HANDLES, OF BOTH PERIODS

Early Jugs. Type 33

These did not occur in large numbers, and few examples could be reconstructed. Plate XLVI., Type 33, represents the form of jug which occurred in the ditch of the early fort. The jug stands ten inches high, and the material is a fine, soft, buff ware with a smooth surface. In the only example which could be put together the handle was wanting (Plate XLIX. (A), Fig. 2). The sides bulge out in a graceful form. At the mouth the lip is thickened by the formation of a slightly projecting moulding. Three parallel lines of moulding run below it. The foot shows a projecting ring, a feature borrowed from metal work. The missing handle was no doubt ribbed. Necks of jugs of the same type in whitish-buff colour, and also in black and in reddish-brown were found in the ditch of the early fort. The shape occurs at Hofheim,² where it is spoken of as resembling a screw; and it may be put down as belonging to the Flavian period. Examples of the necks of different types of these jugs are given in Fig. 33. Nos. 1, 2 and 3, which all come from the ditch of the early fort, are of the same type as the more complete specimen just described. No. 4 is from Pit LXV. No. 5 is also an early type. It is of fine smooth buff ware. It came from Pit LIV, which from its position and contents marks it as belonging to the first occupation. This type has also been recognised in Germany as characteristic of the Flavian period. It occurs at Okarben.³ No. 6 is the neck of a jug from Pit LXXVIII. Several of these jugs were found in this pit, and two of them are illustrated in Plate XLIX. (B), Figs. 2 and 4. They are of fine soft ware of a pale buff colour with neatly-formed ringed footstand. The pottery found in association with them was all early. This fine pale buff pottery, almost white, is very similar to the material employed to make the jugs of the same period found on the Rhine.

1 See Walters, *Catalogue of Roman Pottery*, M. 2732, and references to other specimens of this ware given there.

2 Ritterling, *Das frühromische Lager bei Hofheim*, p. 87, fig. 40, 7.

3 *Der obergermanische-Raetische Limes*, Lief. 16, 'Kastell Okarben,' Taf v Figs. 62, 63 and 68.

No. 7 is of light brown ware with cup-shaped mouth. It is from the great ditch, on the west side of the enlarged fort, near the sewer mouth. No. 8 belongs to a large reddish-brown jug. It also came from the great ditch on the west side, and perhaps represents a type slightly later than some of the

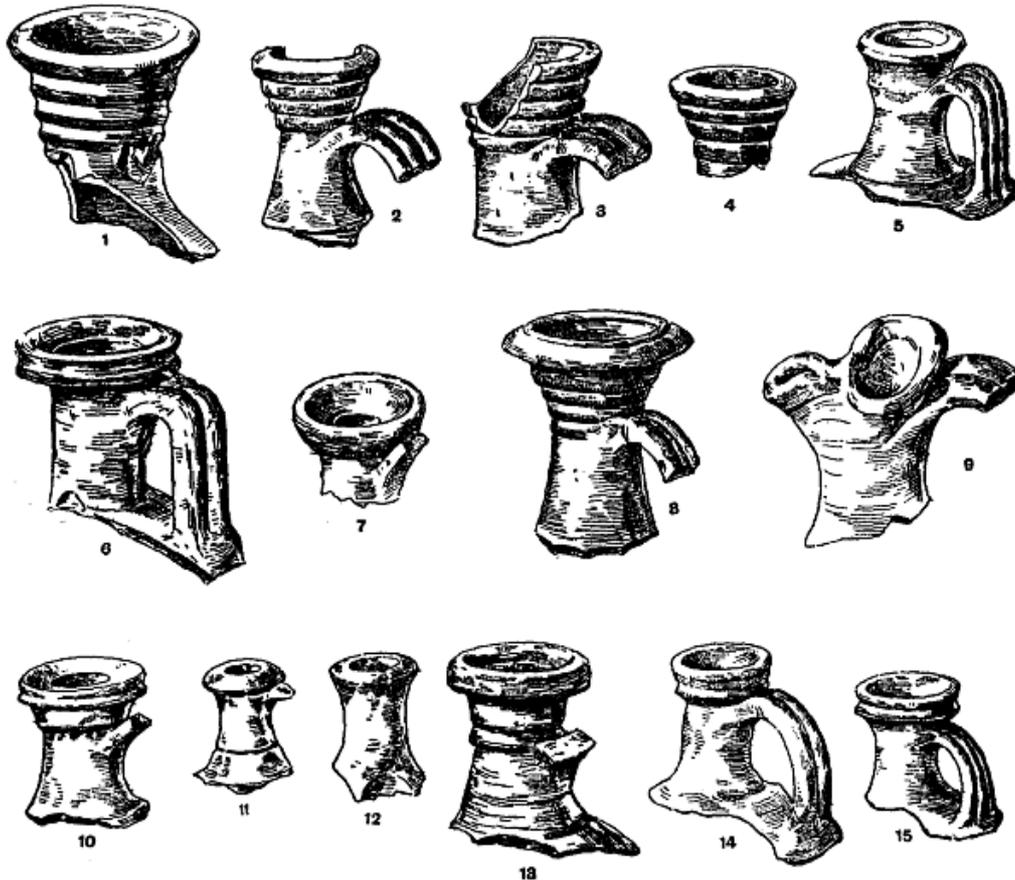


FIG. 33. NECKS OF JUGS

Nos. 1, 2 AND 3, DITCH OF THE EARLY FORT. No. 4, PIT LXV. No. 5, PIT LVI. No. 6, PIT LXXVIII, No. 7, GREAT DITCH, WEST FRONT. Nos. 5, 9, 10, 11 AND 12, SURFACE FINDS. No. 13, PIT LXXXII. No. 14, SURFACE FIND. No. 15, PIT XLV

preceding. It may be noted that the same type occurred in soft buff ware, like that of Plate XLVI., Fig 33. Similar jugs occur among the vessels from the pottery of Heldenbergen, which are believed to date for the most part from the Hadrianic period.¹ No. 9 is of hard-baked light-brown ware. The

1 'Romische Töpfereien in der Wetterau,' *Westdeutsche Zeitschrift*, xviii. Taf. 3, iv. 3.

surface is somewhat rough. The sides of the mouth are pinched together so as to form a spout. Jugs showing this arrangement appear at Wiesbaden, dating from the end of the first or the beginning of the second century; they are also among the early types at Nymwegen. The precise place of find at Newstead is uncertain. No. 10 is a surface find; the jug was of light grey ware, rather hard in texture. No. 11 is a small jug of buff ware; the type occurs on the Rhine and was in use for a somewhat lengthy period. No. 12 is one of the spout-like attachments like those on Type 35. It did not communicate with the interior of the vessel.

Jugs. Later Types

No. 13 must be a type belonging to the second century; it is of coarser material than most of the early jugs, and was found in Pit LXXXII, a built well with other late pottery. Nos. 14 and 15 belong to the later occupations of the fort; both are of a reddish-brown colour. No. 14 was found near the surface, but No. 15 came from Pit XLV, where it was associated with fragments of Terra Sigillata (Bowls, Drag. 37), with the large wreath decoration of the later period. The type is common at Corbridge, where the earlier variety, with screw outline, is so far awaiting.

2. MORTARIA OR PELVES, OF BOTH PERIODS

Mortaria or Pelves. Types 24 and 25

These vessels usually take the form of a small shallow basin of strong, thick earthenware. They are furnished with a broad, overhanging rim, lowered a little at one point to form a slightly projecting spout. Imbedded in the interior of the vessel are numbers of small fragments of quartz. It is believed that the vessels were used for the preparation of vegetables in cooking. These were rubbed down against the sharp points of the projecting quartz, which acted as a grater, while the water was run off by means of the spout. In many mortaria the names or stamps of makers are found impressed transversely across the rim.

Type 24

Mortaria were of common occurrence at Newstead at all levels, and showed considerable variety in shape and colour. One or two specimens could be definitely identified as early. The best example of an early type came from Pit X. It is of a pale greyish-white colour, with a wide flat rim, which has small particles of quartz embedded on it as well as in the interior of the vessel. (Plate XLV., Type 24; also Plate XLIX. (A), Fig. 6.) This may be taken as the type of the early mortarium. The same flat rim was found in the ditch of the early fort and in Pits XIX, LIX, LXXV, LXXVI, LXXVIII and LXXIX, which also yielded early Terra Sigillata.

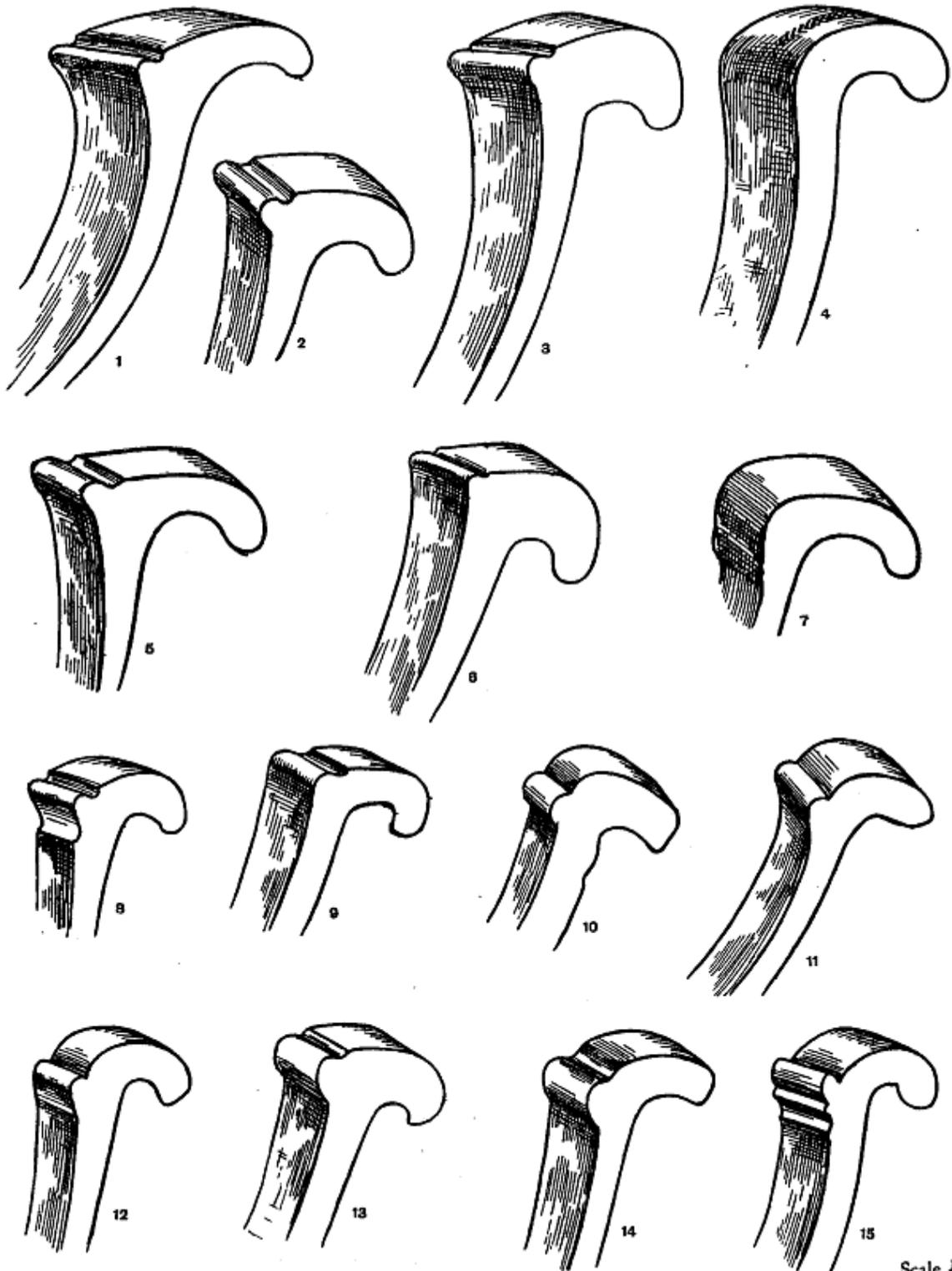


FIG. 34. SECTIONS OF RIMS OF MORTARIA

Type 25

From Pit LXXXVIII three practically uninjured specimens were recovered. In Fig. 34 we have the outline of the rims of a number of these dishes. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 are from the ditch of the early fort. No. 1 is from Pit XIV, No. 7 from Pit LIX. All of them belong to vessels of considerable size, with large heavy rims and of hard material. The rims of the vessels which follow are from Pits XXIII (No. 13) and XLIX (Nos. 9 and 12), the great ditch on the west front (Nos. 8 and 14), the inner ditches of the West Annexe (Nos. 10 and 11), and the inner ditch of the East Annexe (No. 15). In every one of these cases the profile of the dish is less bold and the ware softer. They probably all belong to the later period. A mortarium, nearly complete, of soft buff ware, bearing the stamp **BRVSC**, was found in Block II of the Barracks (Plate L. (A), Fig. 8). Another of a reddish-brown colour, with the stamp **MF** (Plate L. (B), Fig. 5), came from Pit XLVI. The outline of both of these corresponds with that of the fragments from later sites; the latter is illustrated on Plate XLV., Fig. 25, as representing the later type.

The maker's stamps are reproduced below in Fig. 35.

Many of the stamps were difficult to decipher. The only ones which could be with certainty assigned to the early period were **MARINVS** (No. 17) and the incomplete stamp **LLVS**, perhaps **MARCELLVS**, both from the ditch of the early fort. The stamp No. 14, also found at Inveresk, appears to belong to a vessel of the same period. The outline of the rims on which they are impressed indicate that most of these stamps belong to the second century. No. 4 was found in Pit LXXII, No. 7 in Pit XLV, No. 24 in Pit LXXXVI, all in association with pottery of the later period. In No. 31 the rim bears not only the maker's stamp, but a name, probably that of the owner, scratched upon it. An interesting feature was the occurrence, twice over, of the stamp **F·LVGVDV**. The same stamp has been found in London and elsewhere, as at Richborough, as well as **LVGVDV·F** and **LVGVDV·FACTV**. It is generally read **LVGVDVN·FACTVS** = 'made in Lyons.' On a mortarium found at Ewell in Surrey, it appears along with the name of the potter **VRBANVS LIBER F**. The evidence seems conclusive that some at least of these vessels were imported from abroad. The mention of any place of manufacture is rare; but we may note for comparison the stamp on an amphora found in the Limes fort of Zugmantel, **LIDFITA**,¹ and **LIDF ITALICA**² found on Monte Testaccio. These may indicate that the vessels that bear them were made in the city of Italica.

1 *Die Obergermanische-Raetische Limes*, Lief. 32, 'Kastell Zugmantel,' p. 170 (9).

2 *C.I.L.* XV. 2031.

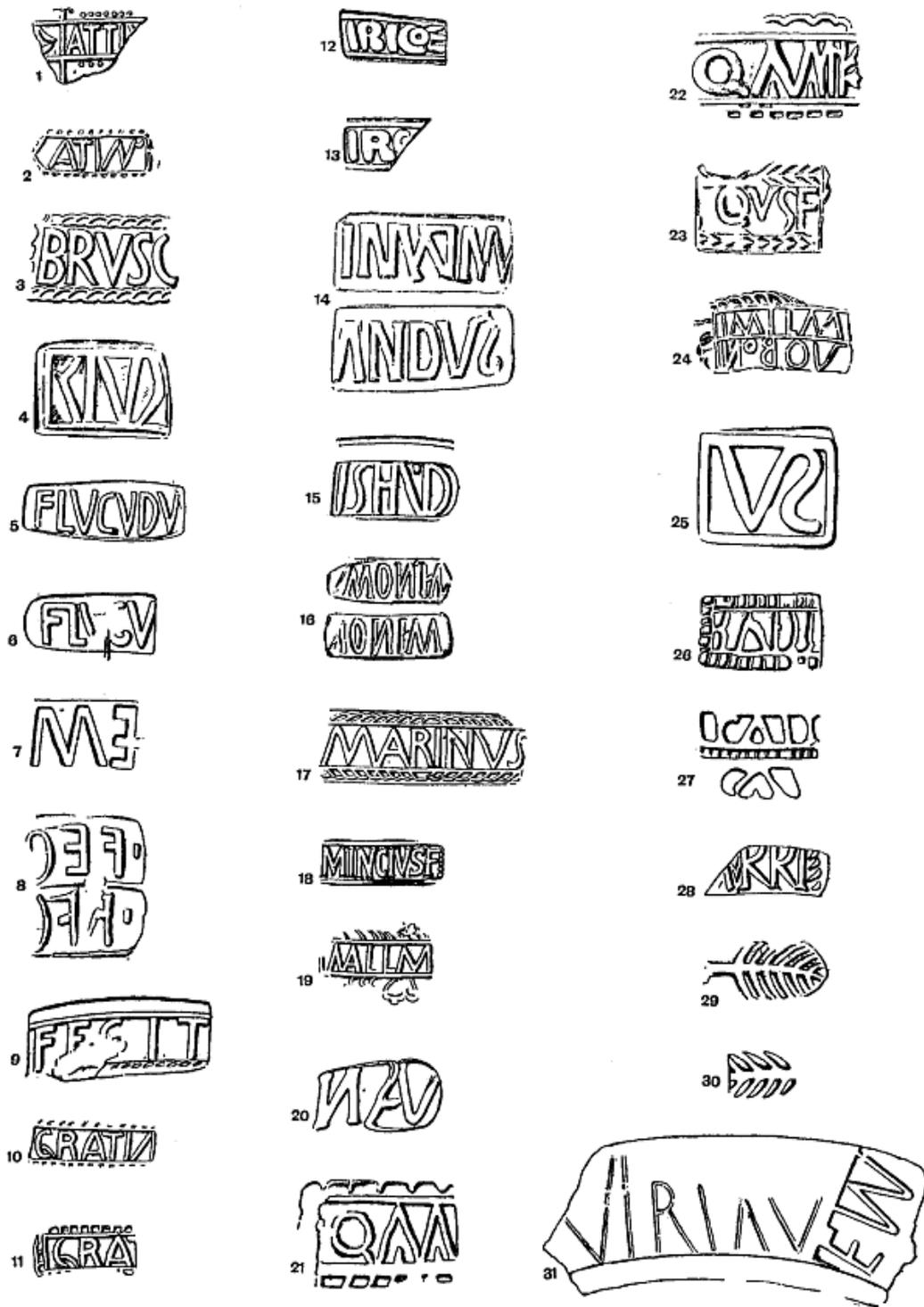


FIG. 35. MAKERS' STAMPS ON MORTARIA

3. JARS AND AMPHORAE, OF BOTH PERIODS

Jars and Amphorae

The vessels which remain to be described are larger in size than any of the preceding. They were probably employed for storage and for transport, and they may be classified as jars and amphorae. The former are often of jars and fine ware, resembling large jugs with one or two handles. Though doubtless many fragments of these larger vessels occurred among the pottery, it was only towards the end of the excavations that any specimens could be put together. Among the early dishes in Pit LXXVI, the neck and handle with the greater part of the body of a large jar was found. This vessel is illustrated in Plate XLIX. (B), Fig. 3. It stands 17½ inches in height, and is made of fine close-grained earthenware of no great thickness. The colour is a light grey. The mouth is 3½ inches in diameter. The vessel has a single handle, and the foot shows a projecting ring as in the case of the smaller jug type. Such vessels were doubtless imported. A jar differing very little in shape occurs at Haltern,¹ and we may see it also at Hofheim.² We have no examples of vessels of this type belonging to the later period. Another early vessel more closely approaching the amphora was found in Pit LXXVIII (Plate XLIX. (B), Fig. 1). It is made of rather thin close-textured ware of a grey colour. It stands 25 inches in height, and is almost complete with the exception of the bottom, which is a restoration. The orifice is 3 inches in diameter. On either side of the neck, strong handles are affixed. The neck of the vessel has been made separately from the body and inserted; this is also the case in Fig. 3. An additional point of interest in connection with this jar lies in an inscription written across the shoulder with a brush which has been dipped in ink or some dark pigment. The inscription is reproduced in Plate LII., Fig. 20. It consists of two lines, for the most part still wonderfully distinct, and it is evidently a mark of possession, *ATTI-SECVNDI-LAGVNVM*; the jar of *ATTIVS SECVNDVS*. The strokes which terminate the first line, apparently forming one or two letters or symbols and possibly a single letter at the end of the second, are faint, and have not been deciphered satisfactorily. We have a parallel to this inscription on a jar—a Laguna—in the Museum of Saintes, which bears the inscription, *MARTIALI SOLDAM LAGONAM*.³ A second inscription of the same character occurred upon a

1 *Mitteilungen der Altertums-Kommission für Westfalen*, v. Taf. xxiii. Fig. 1.

2 Ritterling, *Hofheim*, p. 97, Abb. 54.

3 Marquardt, *Privatleben*, vol. ii. fig. 14, p. 649.

fragment of the neck of a large jar found in Pit LXXVI (Plate LII., Fig. 21), APRILIS HEL. . . In the first line we have probably the owner's name; in the second, the letters HEL, followed by a symbol or device, possibly formed part of some word indicating the contents of the vessel.

The stamp Q GA (Fig. 21) was found impressed twice on the side of part of a large jar, or perhaps an urn, of black ware found in Pit LXXXVI, probably of the later period; it is the only example of a maker's stamp which came to light on such vessels.

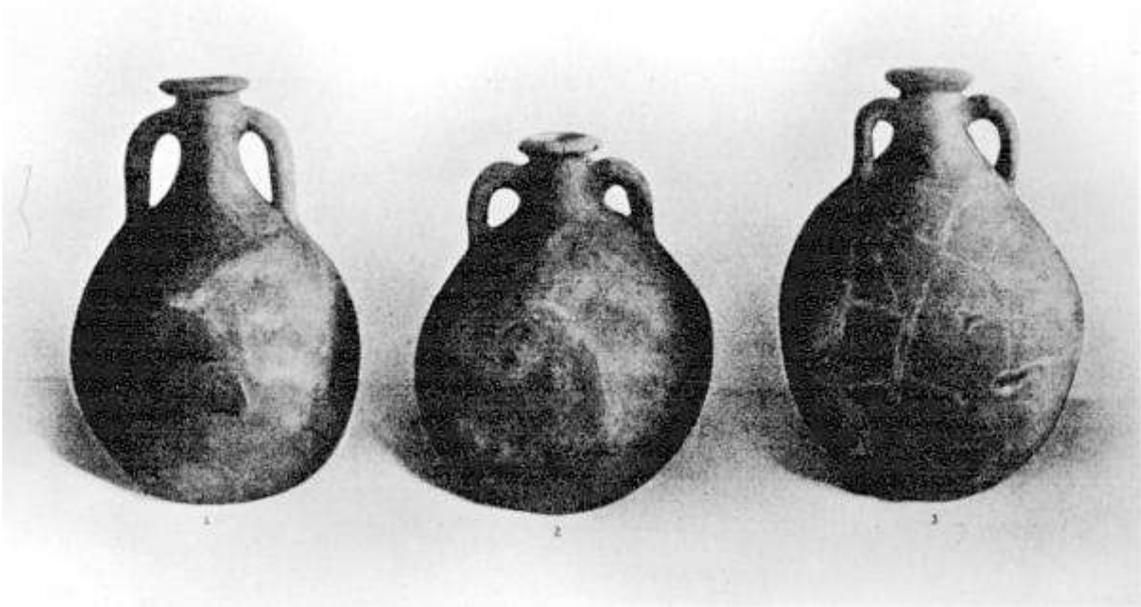
Amphorae

The bottom of the pits very commonly contained fragments of large amphorae. Pieces from at least seven such vessels were found in the pit in the Principia (No. I). When complete, an amphora of this sort stood about 2 feet 6 inches high, with wide bulging sides and rounded bottom. The neck was comparatively narrow—about 4 inches—and attached to it were two strong handles, upon one of which the maker's stamp was sometimes impressed. Such amphorae were doubtless in use during all of the various periods of occupation. Fragments came from the early ditch, and were, indeed, met with at every level. Heavy and clumsy though they must have been, it is apparent that these great vessels were often brought from a distance. They were carried over the Empire filled with oil, wine and other products of the south. Their number at Newstead is itself almost sufficient to prove that wheeled transport must have been employed for supply purposes even during the Agricolan period.

One of the handles from Newstead has incised upon it the letters VIN (Plate LII, Fig. 17), standing perhaps for *vinum*. The head of an amphora found at VINDONISSA bears the inscription THUNNI, showing that it once held pickled tunnies, while another inscribed OLIVA NIGR EX. DE. FR, was evidently a vessel for olive oil.¹ These examples enable us to realise the usual nature of their contents. Many came from Spain and from Southern Gaul. In Rome the huge artificial mound which rises beside the Tiber, known as the Monte Testaccio, where vessels used to discharge their cargo, is very largely composed of the fragments of similar vessels. The stamps found there date from about 140 B.C. to 250 A.D., and they show that the amphorae came from Baetica, Gallia Narbonensis and Mauretania. A Spanish amphora discovered near Bonn is inscribed with the name of C·CONSI·CARIOI·ET·FILIORUM, no doubt a firm who exported their products to the north.² In the remarkable series of

1 Eckinger, *Töpferstempel und Aehnliches der Sammlung der Gesellschaft 'Pro Vindonissa'*, p. 3.

2 Dressel, 'Eine Amphora aus Spanien mit lateinischen Inschriften,' *Bonner Jahrbücher.*, Heft xcv. p. 66.



4. [PORG]S

5. [SER]B

14. [ALFO]

15. [P]

5. [STAKSLA]

10. [BOPI]

16. [EPA]

17. [MAGSR]

6. [ANTO]

11. [BELISE]

18. [V V V V]

7. [LIR]S

12. [E.SS]

8. [VALERER]

13. [COVAD]

19. [C S T]

20. ANTI SECUNDI
IN CUNU. M. N.

21. APRILIS
HEI

22. Q. CA.

PLATE LII. AMPHORAE AND MAKERS' STAMPS.

monuments from Neumagen, a Roman town on the Moselle, now preserved at Trier, we see the long river boats heavily laden with casks and manned by many rowers. In one, the shipmen are represented packing amphorae by coiling them round with ropes of straw.

At least two well-marked types of amphorae are distinguishable. The first has a slightly elongated neck, and consequently longer handles, and is provided on the bottom with a rudimentary foot—a common feature in earlier types. The material of which it is composed appears to be closer and harder than is the case with the other variety, which is somewhat shorter at the neck and has a rounded bottom. Plate LII., Fig. 1, represents an amphora of the first type, which came with remains of two others from Pit No. X. Fig. 2 represents a specimen of the second type from the Praetorium Pit (No. I). Both vessels have been to some extent restored. In putting them together, it was interesting to note how they had all been originally made in two pieces, the neck and shoulder in one, the bottom in the other. In the interior, at the point of junction, the marks of the potter's fingers kneading together the soft edges were very evident. The fragments taken from the ditch of the early fort suggest that the longer-necked variety may be characteristic of the early period. A third variety of amphora was tall and narrow, with a long, pointed foot and upright handles. Of this there was not much trace at Newstead. But a foot was recovered from the early ditch, while Pit LX yielded a handle and part of a neck. The vessels to which these belonged must have resembled one found at Haltern,¹ and they therefore represent an early, indeed the earliest, type of amphora encountered.

Several of the stamps deciphered at Newstead have been met with in England and on the Continent. Thus C·MARI·SILVANI (Plate LII., Fig. 5) has been found in Southern Gaul, at Vienne and St. Colombe,² as well as in London and Rome;³ C·ANTON·Q (Fig. 6)—the cognomen is probably QUIETI—occurs at Trion,⁴ Nîmes and St. Colombe, as also in London L·Q·S (Fig. 7) has been noted on many sites in Germany, Holland and France,⁵ and also on Monte Testaccio;⁶ L·VALERER (Fig. 8) is probably the same as L·VALERTER, which is recorded at Monte Testaccio, and at Nîmes⁷ and elsewhere in Southern Gaul; and SER, found at St. Colombe and Monte Testaccio,⁸ is perhaps the same as the Newstead SER·B. (Fig. 9).

1 *Mitteilungen aus Westfalen*, Band ii. Fig. 26.

2 *C.I.L.* xii. 5683, 185–186.

3 *C.I.L.* xv. 3024.

4 *C.I.L.* Xiii. 10,002, 104.

5 *C.I.L.* xiii. 10,002, 414.

6 *C.I.L.* xv. 3227a.

7 *C.I.L.* Xii. 5683, 306.

8 *C.I.L.* xv. 3183.

The only stamps which can with certainty be attributed to the first period are POR·G·S·S from the ditch of the early fort, C·MARI·SILVANI, from Pit LXXXVI, and the imperfect stamp POR, though probably C·ANTON·Q and SER·B belong to the same time. In the stamp POR·G·S·S (Fig. 4) the letters POR, which are of common occurrence on amphorae, form a contraction for the word PORTUS,¹ indicating the warehouse rather than the name of a maker. We may compare F B POR on the handle of an amphora in the Tullie House Museum at Carlisle, POR·POP at Monte Testaccio,² POR MEDIA at Heddernheim³ and POR·P·S at Bonn.⁴ It would be easy to cite many other examples. How widespread was the commerce in which these great vessels were employed, is exemplified in a striking fashion by the stamp DAZ·COL, which occurred at Ardoch. This is found on the Rhine at Kastell Hofheim, and it has been noted in Spain in the form DAS·COL,⁵ while DAS·COL occurs in the South of France at St. Roman,⁶ and also among the fragments of broken vessels from Monte Testaccio.⁷

A complete list of the stamps on the amphorae handles from Newstead, so far as it has been found possible to decipher them, will be found in Plate LII.

When we apply the results obtained from the classification of the Newstead finds to the collections from the sites of Roman forts previously investigated in Scotland, the results are striking. Among the fragments from Cappuck preserved at Monteviot, the residence of the Marquess of Lothian, are two fragments of early pottery, both probably from bowls of Type Dragendorff 29. The other specimens are distinctly of the later period. The evidence alone is too slight to afford absolute proof that the advance in the first century followed the road across the Cheviots, but taken in connection with the recent discoveries of fragments of bowls of the same early type in the lower strata at Corbridge—a stage further south on the same line of road—it greatly strengthens the presumption that this must have been the case, and it gives an indication of the interest which would attach to a proper investigation of Cappuck. Birrens, on the western line of advance, notwithstanding the evidences of rebuilding exhibited in its plan, does not appear to have produced any pottery earlier than the Hadrianic period. The presence of DIVIXTUS and of ALBUCIANUS, the latter being one of the potters of the Pudding-pan Rock

1 The FORTVS VINARIVS is mentioned on a Roman monument; cf. *C.I.L.* vi. 9189–90.

2 *C.I.L.* xv. 3094c.

3 *C.I.L.* Xiii. 10,002, 236.

4 *C.I.L.* xiii. 10,002, 33f.

5 *C.I.L.* ii. part i. 4968,26.

6 *C.I.L.* Xii. 5683,75.

7 *C.I.L.* xv. 2715.



PLATE LIII. CAMP KETTLES AND PATELLA.

series,¹ are indications of the later occupation, while more than one of the decorated pieces suggest a German origin. At Camelon we find the early Newstead types reappearing along with such early stamps as OF·CALVI, OF FRONTINI, and OF·RUFINI; but the Antonine pottery is also common there, the potters' names including those of CINNAMUS and DIVIXTUS. This points, as was to be expected, to an occupation by Agricola as well as by Lollius Urbicus. The pottery of both Rough Castle and Castlecary appears on the whole to be late. At Ardoch, north of the Vallum, the presence of pottery of both periods is again to be noted, while at Inchtuthil, the most northerly site as yet excavated in Scotland, the small collection appears to belong without exception to the early period. Here we find decorated bowls of Type Dragendorff 29, scrolls of early type, and arrow-point decoration. The cup is of Type Dragendorff 27. The platter with its moulding at the point of junction of side and bottom (Plate XXXIX., Type 2) is duly represented, as is also the shallow bowl (Type 11) with its wide flat rim decorated with lotus. These all correspond to the finds from the early fort at Newstead. Of the coarser pottery, the jug with 'screw' outline (Type 33) and the flat-rimmed cooking bowls (Type 37), as well as the broad-rimmed mortaria (Type 24), reappear, pointing clearly to the conclusion that the encampment on the Tay dates from the campaigns of Agricola, and that there was no subsequent occupation.

GLASS

Glass

Glass vessels and also window glass were in common use at Newstead throughout the whole period of its occupation by the Romans. Unfortunately there was only a single glass vessel which could be reconstructed, but in several other cases enough remained to enable the original shape to be identified with some certainty. A few of the fragments can be definitely assigned to the earliest period. The most common variety was represented by pieces of large bottles of pale green or blue colour. These bottles, which are sometimes square, sometimes rounded at the sides, were frequently employed as cinerary urns in Roman graves. They have a short neck with a moulded rim and a single reeded handle. At least three of the necks of such vessels and two of the handles came from the ditch of the early fort. The best specimen (Fig. 36) was taken from Pit XV, where it was associated with a bowl, showing metope decoration, from La Graufesenque or

¹ *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, second series, vol. xxi. p. 283.

Banassac. It has rounded sides, and is 10½ ins in height. Other fragments proved the presence of both larger and smaller vessels of this class.

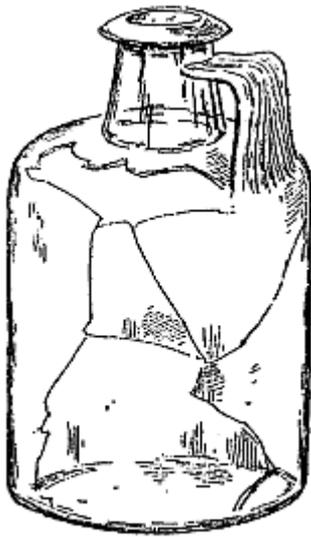


FIG. 36. GLASS BOTTLE
FROM PIT XV

Portions of a small tumbler-shaped vessel also came from the ditch of the early fort. The glass is thin and of a slightly green tint. The sides which expand with the height of the vessel are decorated with three parallel lines, $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch apart, ground with a wheel. The outer edge of the lip, which is slightly curved inward, is ground in the same manner.

Pillar-moulded cups were not uncommon; two fragments of considerable size came from Pit XVI, the glass being of a clear claret colour. A portion of the lip of a similar cup came from a surface trench in the same area, while fragments of a rather more amber tint were found in Pit VII (which also contained early pottery), and some of blue-green colour in the ditch of the early fort. Of millefiori glass only one piece was discovered. This lay in the overlapping ditch before the West Gate. Like the preceding, it had belonged to a pillar-moulded cup. It is of thick, dark-blue, translucent glass, in which are embedded irregular opaque patches of white and yellow. These pillar-moulded cups and such millefiori glass are common on the Rhine at the end of the first century. Both occur at Hofheim. The rim of a somewhat larger vessel—a shallow bowl or cup—in amber-coloured glass was found in a first-century pit, No. LV. The edge had been turned over so as to form a hollow tube. Another of these rims made of greenish-white glass came from Ditch A, inner series, West Annexe. The same form occurred in bright blue glass.

Among pieces which were found near the surface, or in positions which afforded no clue to their date, were the fragment of a vessel of clear white glass, decorated with bands of parallel engraved lines, and two fragments of white glass with facets. One of these latter had formed part of the side and lip of a cup ornamented with parallel lines of incised ovals, cut with the wheel. It recalls the lip of a tumbler-shaped vessel found in the Roman cemetery of Barnwell near Cambridge.¹ This faceted glass occurred at Birrens. It has since been turned up at Gellygaer, where most of the finds are probably

¹ *Catalogue of the Collection of Glass formed by Felix Slade*, p. 28, fig. 38.

PLATE LIV. BRONZE DISC (PIT XXII) AND MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

	PAGE
1. Bell of bronze. Pit VI.	
2 and 3. Objects of bronze, possibly terminals for the legs of a seat. Pit XVI.	287
4. Bell of bronze. Praetentura.	
5. Circular disc of bronze. Pit XXII.	178
6. Handle of a flagon, bronze. Ditch of early fort.	274
7. Handle of a tankard, bronze. Pit LVII. Baths.	275
8. Vessel of lead. Ditch of early fort.	274
9. Small cup of bronze. Pit LVIII.	274
10. Vessel of lead found inside No. 8. Ditch of early fort.	274



INCHES 0 1 2 3 4

CENTIMETRES 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

early, and also in the *Schutthügel* at Vindonissa, which belongs to the end of the first and beginning of the second century. In view of the undoubted use of the wheel at the time of the first Newstead occupation, a use of which we have evidence in the cup from the ditch of the early fort, it seems probable that such glass was employed as early as the Agricolan period. The second fragment of glass with facets is coarser, and gives no clue to the original shape of the vessel. A small piece of the lip of a vessel of fine white glass showed a delicate moulding in relief. Two necks—one of blue, another of olive—green, glass—evidently belonged to jugs of the tall elegant form with a single handle, which on the Rhine date from as early a period as the end of the first century. The glass as a whole showed little or no sign of decay, only one piece—the bottom of a small perfume bottle from Pit VI—displaying iridescence. The window glass which was found throughout the fort, and in the Baths, varied in colour from green to a pale blue. As usual, one side was invariably dulled. Fragments of what appeared to be a sheet of some size came from near the surface in the South Annexe. The sheet must have been about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in thickness, and the rounded mark of the mould was visible at the outer edges. On the whole, it may be said that glass vessels were scarce. They were probably too fragile and costly to be brought in any large numbers over the long roads that linked the garrison to the south, and were therefore regarded solely as luxuries.

VESSELS OF BRONZE

In the Musée Calvet at Avignon there is preserved a series of thirty-one bronze vessels—the vessels of a Roman house. They were taken from the bottom of a well at Apt in Vaucluse, where they lay grouped round a small white marble altar, sculptured with the head of a faun in high relief, and the great triple-wicked lamp of bronze which must have hung above it, an *ex-voto* bearing a dedication to the Genius of the Colonia. The great majority of the dishes are either cooking-pots or squat flagons with somewhat narrow necks. These are of thin metal and simple undecorated form. More than one of them shows signs of wear, and has been mended by patches which are held in position by small rivets. Along with the kitchen dishes are a few vessels more elegant in shape, showing some decoration, particularly a ewer or jug of thicker metal with a decorated handle, and one or two *situlae* or pails.

Though the vessels from Newstead form a smaller group, they exhibit the same types as those at Avignon. The cooking-pot was of most common

occurrence. No doubt it was employed as the camp-kettle of the soldiers; it is seen on Trajan's column suspended with other equipment from the spears of the



FIG. 37
MARKS OF POSSESSION ON BRONZE
VESSELS

legionaries as they march out towards Dacia. Seven such kettles in all were found, most of them battered and showing signs of having been repaired by means of rivetted patches. Usually an iron handle had been attached to a collar of the vessel, but had perished. One example came from the ditch of the early fort (Plate LIII., Fig. 8), one from Pit X (Fig. 4), another from Pit XIV (Fig. 6), and three from Pit LVII, at the Baths (Figs. 1, 3 and 5). One of these three has in the illustration been placed upon an iron grid or *craticula*, found in Pit LXI, which was no doubt designed to be used in such a way. The seventh kettle, which is not included in the illustration, was found in Pit XCIX. Fig. 4 bears punctured upon it the centurial mark and the letters SA, while the letter A and a cross have been scratched with a

sharp point on the side (Fig. 37 (1)). Fig. 6, which is much smaller in size, and has been a good deal battered and mended, has the name LVCANI cut twice upon the bottom (2), while the example found in Pit XCIX, which in form resembles Fig. 5, has upon it the punctured inscription TVRMA CRISPI NIGRI (3).

Of the flagons so common among the dishes at Avignon, the only trace at Newstead was a single handle found in the ditch of the early fort (Plate LIV., Fig. 6). That it belonged to the same type of vessel is certain, as may be seen by comparison with a complete example at Colchester. Plate LIII., Fig. 7, reproduces a specimen of the patella, of thicker metal than either the pots or flagons,—a long-handled pan. It was found at no great distance from the surface, between Pit LV and Pit LVI on the south front. There can be no doubt as to its having been a cooking-vessel, A smaller



PLATE LV. BRONZE OENOCHOE
Pit II

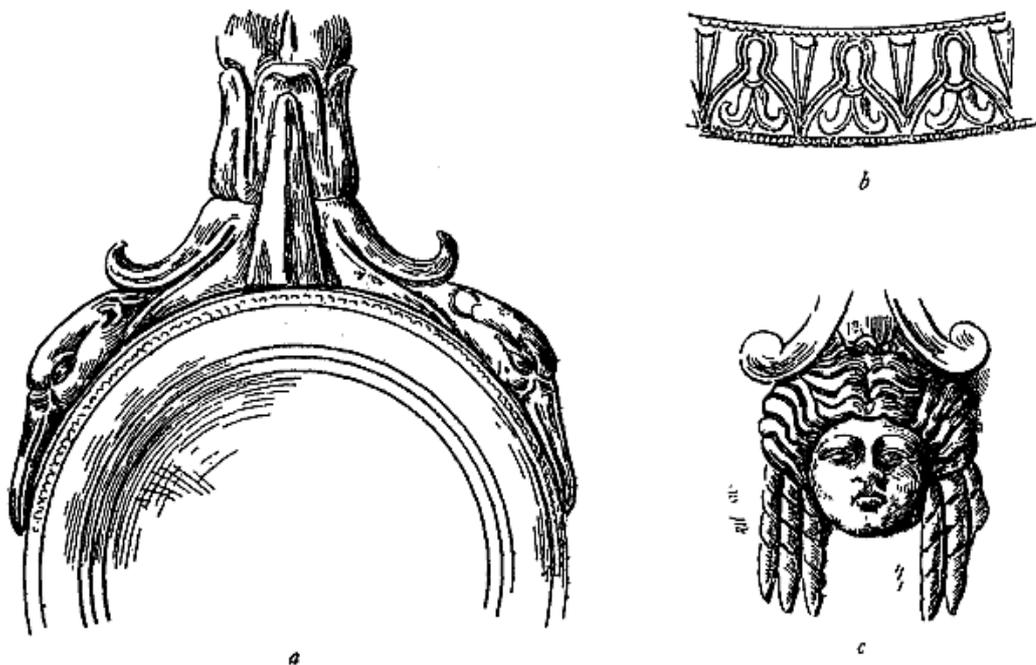
specimen, less well preserved, was taken from the ditch of the early fort, while portions of the handles, showing the usual rounded end perforated with a circular hole, came from Pits XX and LXIII. That from Pit XX has upon it the remains of a maker's stamp, but the impression is faint and almost illegible. Before passing to the larger vessels, we may mention a small cup, apparently of white bronze (Plate LVI., Fig. 9), found in Pit LVIII. At one time it probably possessed a handle, but this has disappeared. Across the bottom is scratched the name MAXIMI (Fig. 37, No. 4). Two small vessels of lead (Plate LVI., Figs. 8 and 10) were lying, one inserted inside the other, in the ditch of the early fort. They are 3 inches high and 2½ inches in diameter, and might have been employed to hold paint. The object represented in Plate LIV., Fig. 7, is some 3¹/₁₆ inches long; it is of thin bronze, finely patinated. It was found in Pit LVII. It perhaps formed one of the handles of a wooden tankard with bronze mountings.

Two larger vessels, to which we now come, may be taken as representing the more highly decorated vessels of the table service. The term 'Oenochoë' might perhaps be applied to both. The types occur at Pompeii. Appearing at Newstead, they are clearly importations, in all probability from Italy. The more capacious (Plate LV.) stands 11 inches high. It is of green patinated bronze, and is in fair preservation, though here and there the metal has been perforated through oxydisation. It has one handle, the upper part of which has a terminal in the form of a lotus-bud, whence arms, fashioned like long-beaked birds, stretch out to grasp the rim. At the lower extremity, where it broadens out for attachment to the body, the handle takes the form of a Bacchanal's head with ivy tendrils wreathed in the hair. This jug was found in Pit II, which lay beneath the dividing walls of two huts in Barrack Block No. XII.

The second jug (Plate LVI.), which is of somewhat smaller capacity, was found in Pit LVII. It is of yellow bronze, and stands 12 inches high. Around the turned-over rim is an ovolo border. Lower down a band of well executed lotus pattern surrounds the body (Fig. 38 (b)). This contains traces of silver-plating. The handle grasps the rim with the usual heads of long-beaked water-birds, remarkably well executed, issuing from a bunch of pointed leaves (Fig. 38 (a)). The lower end terminates in a female head, with the hair braided and hanging in long curls on either side (c). The eyes have been inlaid with silver. Although in excellent preservation, this oenochoë had clearly seen some service before it was dropped into the pit. The point of the leaf,

which must have curved upwards at the apex of the handle, is broken away, and the silver-plating has been worn off by usage.

Neither of these vessels can be associated with the later occupation at Newstead. Both were found in pits which had been covered over by later works, and there seems little doubt that they were both deposited in the first century. They belong to a group of vessels which shows the art of the early Empire strongly influenced by Greek tradition and probably Greek workmanship. Like the patellae of the Capuan bronze founders, such jugs are met with scattered somewhat widely over Europe. The Pompeian examples, alluded to above, exhibit not only the same shape but precisely the same



38. DETAILS FROM BRONZE EWER FOUND IN PIT LVII

FIG.

method of decorating the handle; the necks of the same long-beaked waterbirds issue from curving reed points to grasp the rim,¹ while the lower ends broaden out into a Medusa head, or perhaps a little group of figures. Not infrequently the whole of the handle is covered with ornament. Silver enrichment, too, is a common feature. The only complete specimen of these ewers hitherto found in Scotland appears to be one discovered in 1807 on the farm of Sadlerhead, in the parish of Lesmahagow, and now the property of the University of Glasgow.²

1 *Museo Borbonico*, xii. tav. 58, 1, 2, also 3, 4.

2 James Macdonald, *Tituli Hunteriani*, p. 95, plate xvii.



PLATE LVI. BRONZE EWER
Pit LVII