

CAMBRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
MONOGRAPHS & COLLECTIONS VOL. I (1978)

Excavations at Church Street, Carmarthen, 1976

By HEATHER JAMES

Roman Carmarthen: a Summary

It has long been known that Carmarthen, Caerfyrddin, has its roots in the *Muridunum* of the Antonine Itinerary, the *Maridounon* of Ptolemy—forms which preserve the correct *Moridunum*, 'sea-fort';¹ but before Professor G. D. B. Jones's work opinions varied on whether it was a fort or a small town or both. Professor Jones has sufficiently established the settlement as being the cantonal capital of the *Demetae*, the native Iron Age tribe of south-west Wales.² Excavations in the town have been few, and many of the casual finds made during the last two hundred years are poorly provenanced.³

As described below in the section on geology and topography, the Roman town was sited on a fairly level platform above the flood-plain of the River Towy; and it has been suggested that a fort was sited further along the terrace, in the King Street-Spilman Street area, where the later Norman town, focussed on the Castle, grew up.⁴ The possibility of the Roman fort being sited in this area was strengthened by the excavation of 'the butt end of a ditch of U-shaped profile, 5 ft. wide by 5 ft. deep'⁵ in a small trench cut by Professor Jones behind the Red Cross offices in Spilman Street, in 1968. Samian, including four or five Form 29 bowls (one stamped MEDDILLUS), and the stamp of SEVERUS & PUDENS, c. 65-85, was recovered from the fill of this feature, the character of which remains to be established. In 1954, a considerable quantity of samian (including 20 fragments of Form 29, 100 of Form 37, South Gaulish, as well as 300 of decorated Central Gaulish and 200 of plain wares) had already been recovered by the late J. F. Jones, then Curator of the Carmarthen County Museum, during road-widening which cut away part of St. Peter's churchyard.⁶ Dr. Grace Simpson considered the South Gaulish material to be 'in itself proof that a Flavian fort was here.'⁷ The Church Street excavations have produced further first-century samian, in association with features which may be of military origin. It remains possible, therefore, that the fort and a civil settlement associated with it underlie the western half of the later Roman town.

A pre-Flavian station at Carmarthen might be expected on strategic grounds. The Towy (perhaps with the Taf and the Gwendraeth) is mentioned in Ptolemy's coastal survey, and parts of his inland survey, in which *Maridounon* is mentioned, are known to be derived from pre-Flavian sources;⁸ but there is little

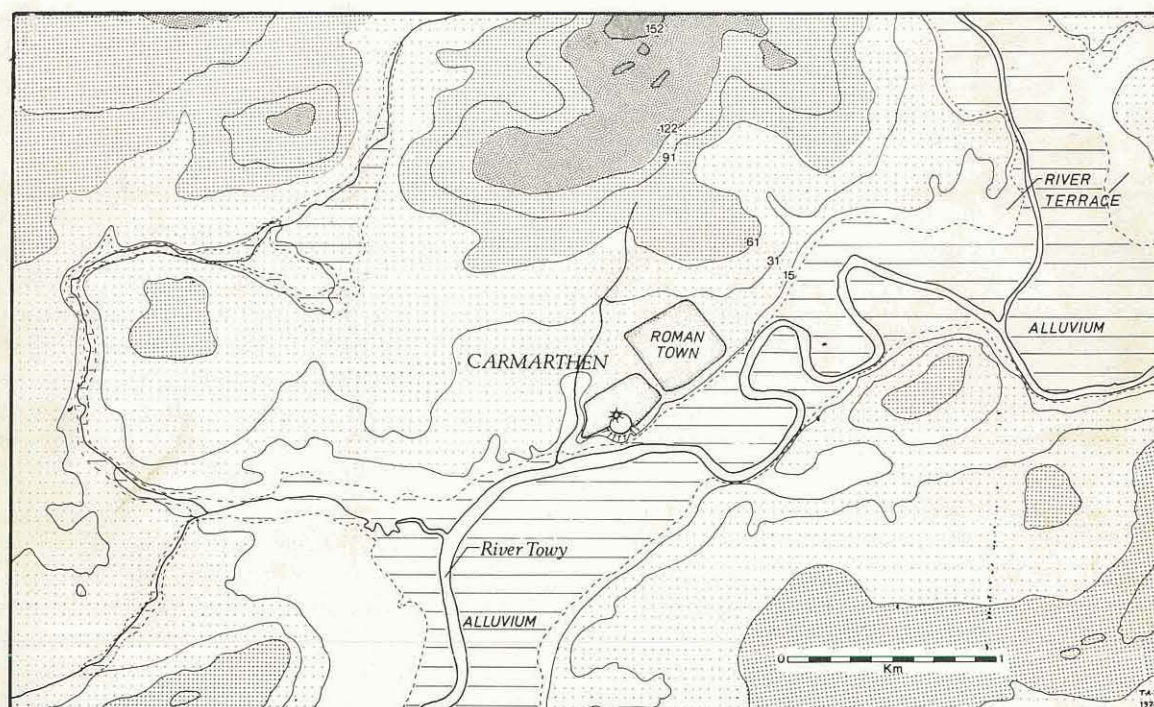


Fig. 1a

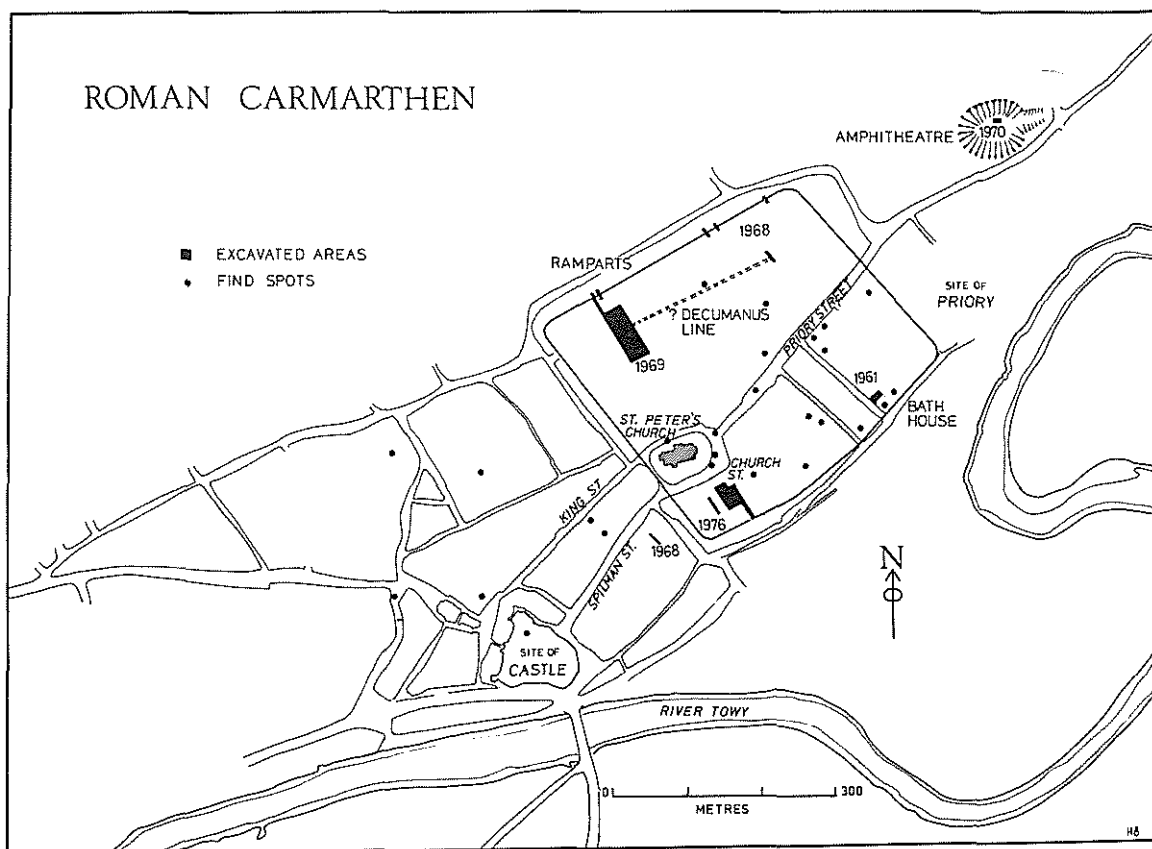


Fig. 1b

archaeological evidence to support such an early foundation on any of the sites explored at Carmarthen. The earliest well-attested coin is a *denarius* of Vitellius; the coins of the Republic, Augustus, Tiberius and Nero in Sir John Lloyd's list in the *History of Carmarthenshire* are, as J. F. Jones remarked, 'best discarded, for they are of very doubtful provenance.'⁹ Indeed, the absence of coins of Claudius is in itself particularly noticeable. The large amounts of samian from St. Peter's churchyard and the Church Street excavations contain a negligible pre-Flavian element, such as might occur, merely, at the purely Flavian and later fortress of Caerleon.

Within the town itself, the only Roman building known before Professor Jones's excavation was a bath-house in the grounds of 'Bryn Roma' on the Esplanade, partly uncovered in the 19th century.¹⁰ In 1961, a large stone drain, joined by a smaller drain from the 'Bryn Roma' baths, was found in the adjacent garden of 'Dyffryn House.'¹¹ Professor Jones's excavations of 1968 and 1969, in part of what is now St. Peter's car-park and behind Richmond Terrace, established the existence of town-defences, buildings, workshops, and a back road. J. H. Little's excavations in the Amphitheatre in 1970 elucidated the seating-arrangements and construction.¹² The Church Street excavations, the subject of this report, were, like those of Professor Jones, off the east-west axis of the Roman town, now lying in part under Priory Street.

The military occupation presumably ended in Hadrianic times. Professor Jones suggested a late second-century origin for the two-phase defences around the town. Their line remains partially fossilised in the modern street-plan (fig. 1b), but was established by excavation along the northern side. The low level of the backyards of the houses along Little Water Street suggests that they may lie over the Roman town-ditch, of which the eastern side has recently been confirmed by a half-section across one of these yards.¹³ Changes in level and earthwork-evidence enable the western line of the defences to be plotted, and the existence of the rampart on the southern side of the town was confirmed during the Church Street excavations (Phase III, below), the natural scarp being the natural defensive line. The plan now published (fig. 1b) therefore replaces that published by Professor Jones. The area enclosed comprised 12.5 ha, some 31 acres, not (in any case) the 14-15 acres quoted before.¹⁴

On the basis of the evidence from St. Peter's car-park, Professor Jones postulated the imposition of a gridded layout of houses and workshops contemporary with the construction of the ramparts. The main evidence for this sequence was an east-west street or *decumanus* which sealed earlier timber buildings, and with which houses and workshops were aligned. A worn coin of Aurelius Caesar found in the primary level of the street suggests a later second-century date. The same excavations also produced evidence of fourth-century occupation in the form of a large building, with tessellated floors and a hypocaust, which had been built over levelled stone domestic buildings on the south-east side of the street; there were unworn coins of Magnentius and Decentius in its foundation-level.

In contrast, the evidence from the Church Street excavations of 1976 is that of an undeveloped part of the town. There was a considerable interval between the 'military' features of Phases I and II and the pits, wells and cobbled yard, possibly with timber buildings, of the third century. However, building-débris, Antonine samian and second-century coarse wares scattered on the site and re-deposited in the fill of pits and wells suggest that there were substantial buildings in the vicinity, possibly under the present Church Street frontage.

The existence of an amphitheatre is a mark of the importance of the town. The excavator, J. H. Little, has estimated its seating-capacity as four to five thousand, a figure which hints at a large population in and about the town. The amphitheatre lies some distance from the eastern defences (fig. 1b), perhaps because there was at this spot a suitable slope in which it might be constructed, or because houses or shops already extended along the main road in that direction.

Of other finds, it is probable that the stone altar now in St. Peter's church came from the vicarage garden immediately east of the Church Street site. In the early 19th century, Edward Donovan recorded the discovery of an inscribed stone 'in the street near the Vicar's house,' where a column-base and plinth have also been unearthed: it is the sole epigraphic monument extant from Carmarthen, and bears the common official phrase [*bono rei publicae*] *nato*, alluding to a fourth-century emperor.¹⁵ It is as yet impossible, however, to assess the degree of Romanisation in the remote and, it is thought, predominantly pastoral area of the *Demetae*. The most westerly town in Roman Britain may have always been a more hazardous creation than many, and would have been abandoned at latest in the fifth century; but in earlier days, trade—particularly springing from the exploitation of the gold mines at Dolaucothi—and local workshops may have made it into a market-centre for the fertile Towy and Taf valleys.

The late and sub-Roman period in the history of the town remains enigmatic. The mid fourth-century building mentioned, and the legendary association of Macsen Wledig (the usurper Maximus, A.D. 383-8) with the town in the *Mabinogion*,¹⁶ may point to continuing occupation in the late fourth and early fifth centuries; but the present lack of Valentinianic and Theodosian coins on the whole militates against the notion. The withdrawal of troops from Wales was probably complete by 400, and it is thought that the *Dési* from the County Waterford area migrated to south-west Wales about this period; but there is as yet no archaeological evidence of an Irish presence in Carmarthen itself. Place-names and Ogham-inscribed stones which represent this people suggest that they settled along the coast between Aberystwyth and Strumble Head, and spread south-eastwards towards the Towy valley, to the east of which only scattered names and monuments occur, notably the mono-lingual Ogham cut on a Roman altar at Loughor.¹⁷ For a last glimpse of sub-Roman Carmarthen, we depend again on etymology, which suggests that a follower of St. Teilo founded a *clas* in Carmarthen during the sixth century: there are good grounds for believing that *Llanteullynog* was on the site of the later medieval priory, which lay just outside the eastern boundary of the Roman town.¹⁸

Geology, Topography and Soils (Fig. 1b)

The Roman and medieval towns of Carmarthen were sited on what the Geological Survey describes as glacial gravels overlying Ordovician shales,¹⁹ but observations at a building-site in King Street and on the Church Street site itself indicate that in the centre of the town these fluvio-glacial deposits appear to be thin, resting on compact till. In terms of general topography, the situation commands valley-routes to the west, the Towy valley to the south and south-east, and the Gwili valley to the north-east. Communications were established along all these valleys in the Roman period, and there was also a route across the Towy and over the higher ground on the south-east to Loughor, Neath, Cardiff and Caerleon. Carmarthen has direct access to the sea at high tide, and there is a narrow crossing-point of the Towy.

The settlement was confined to a shallow ridge between the 15 and 31 m. contours, bounded by rising ground to the north and north-east, a stream and a marsh to the west and north-west respectively, and a sharp 15 to 19 m. fall on the south to the flood-plain of the Towy. The soil at Church Street is a typical brown podzolic soil developed in the fluvio-glacial deposit.²⁰ In detail, taking a profile from fig. 8b, at the northern end of the section across cobbled surface (25), there was 40 cm. of slightly stony, greyish-brown clayey loam with numerous angular shale and subangular sandstone fragments. The original 'A' horizon of the podzol will have been thin, such as is found in woodland occurrences in Wales today, and will have disappeared with clearance of the natural vegetation. Above (25) was a dark greyish-brown clayey loam (3), a few centimetres thick, perhaps originating below the cobbling and brought up by faunal activity and thereafter accumulating through hill-wash to greater depths at the lower southern end of the site after it was abandoned. The whole is overlain by a metre and more of dark greyish-brown post medieval deposits. The general slight southerly slope towards the steep scarp or cliff ensures free drainage.

The Excavation

The site of the excavation (figs. 1 b, 2) lies within an area of derelict gardens behind empty houses fronting on to Church Street. The whole area, covering some 6300 sq. m.,³ is the subject of development-proposals which, in March 1977, are still undetermined. The site was thought to contain the south-west corner of the Roman town, and in January 1976 a trial-excavation was organised to test the nature and depth of any Roman and medieval deposits and to identify the position of the rampart on the southern side of the town. Work was in the main restricted to the garden of No. 9, Church Street, since this was the only one offering access for machines. The garden-soil proved to be over 1 m. in depth, and was removed from a 60 by 3 m. area. The excavation was extended until March to allow well (59) to be completed. The work established that the site was indeed within the Roman town, for the rampart was found to lie south of the line across the Church Street gardens suggested by Professor G. D. B. Jones. Roman deposits, though insubstantial and thinly stratified, survived; and horizons representing the post-Roman history of this area of Carmarthen also presented the possibility of gaining further information on that period. For these reasons, an extended area of 40 by 8 m. was opened in May to August. The unusually dry weather hampered the work because of the predominantly clayey subsoil.

Uncertainty about the necessity for further rescue-work on this site in the near future, together with the lack of published data concerning Roman Carmarthen, has prompted the publication of this report, which should be regarded as an interim statement. The original site-records have been deposited in Carmarthen County Museum with full lists of all finds, and the finds themselves. Reports have also been prepared on the medieval and post-medieval pottery, which will be included in a future paper when more stratified material has been recovered. The description and interpretation of the excavated evidence are here grouped within successive Phases, and the numbering of features has been carried over from the purely sequential series given on the site, thus enabling reference to be made from the published account to the original site-records. The alphabetic subdivision within numbers (123a, 123b, etc.) distinguishes separate layers within the fills of pits or ditches.

PHASE I

Post-medieval activity, mainly in the north of the area, has disturbed the Roman ground surface, and this was particularly apparent in the post-holes (see Phase VII), of which only the bases remained clearly identifiable. Only in the north-west corner, however, was the ground-level of Roman times entirely cut away, and there has been no subsequent levelling. The earliest phase of activity was represented by a small group of features associated together on stratigraphic grounds and on the basis of similar alignments. They consisted of a ditch and a narrow trench, presumably for a fence, two truncated post-holes, and a more substantial palisade-trench. They are certainly Flavian, although it is difficult to make much sense of them in plan, and may be connected with an annexe or even a civil settlement of a fort. They were soon superseded by structures of Phase II.

Ditch (221) (figs. 3a, 5), the first of these features, was of a regular V-shaped profile, 1.25 m. wide and 70 cm. deep, aligned north-west and south-east and thus running down from the present Church Street frontage to the steep drop at the end of the modern gardens. The ditch had a primary silting of grey silty clay. The bulk of its fill was fairly uniform, of yellow clay and soil, with numerous small stones and

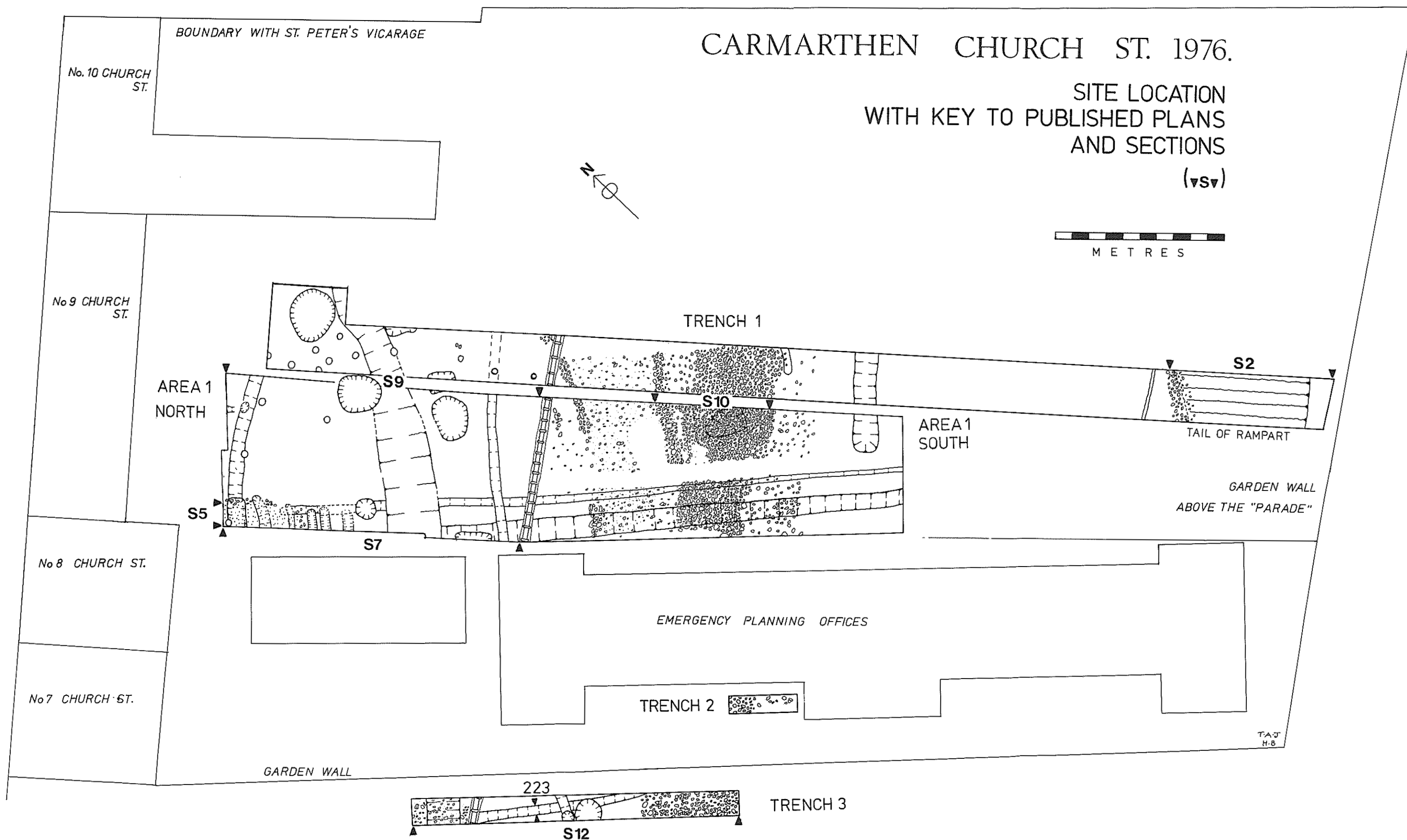


Fig. 2

AREA 1 NORTH AND PART OF TRENCH 1 : PHASE PLANS

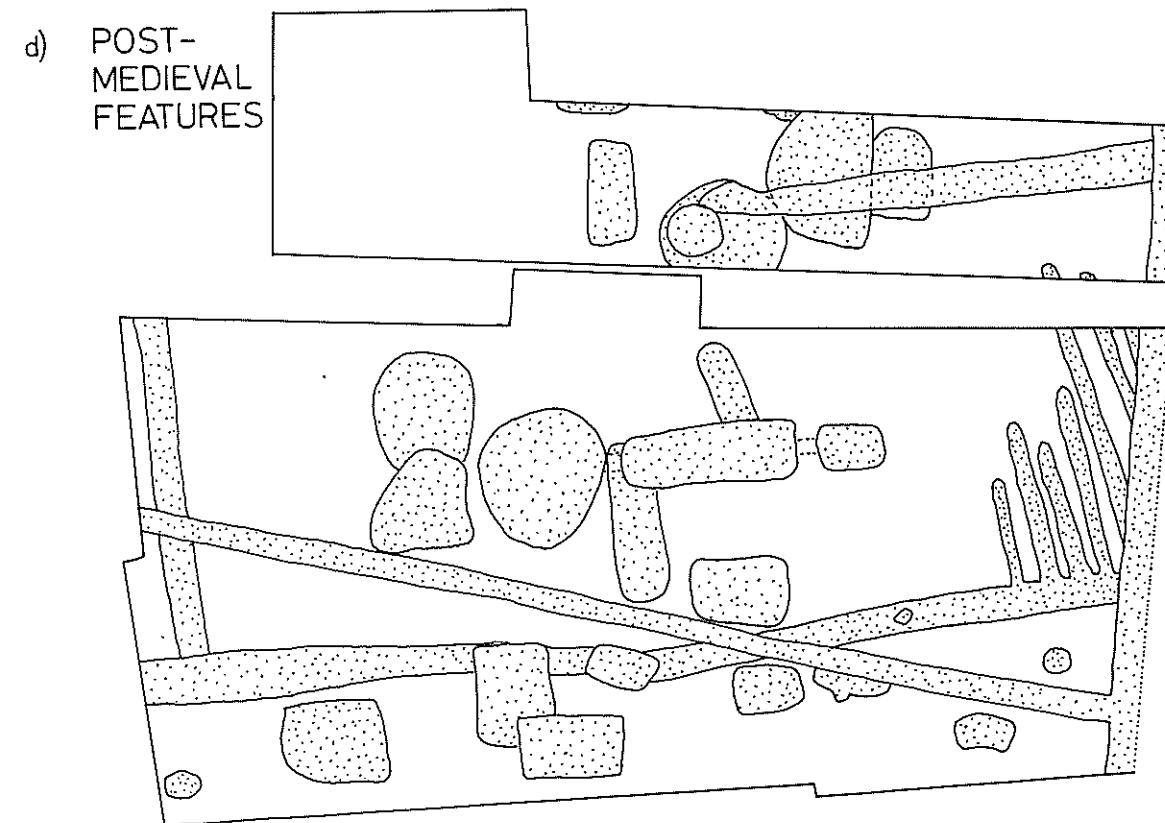
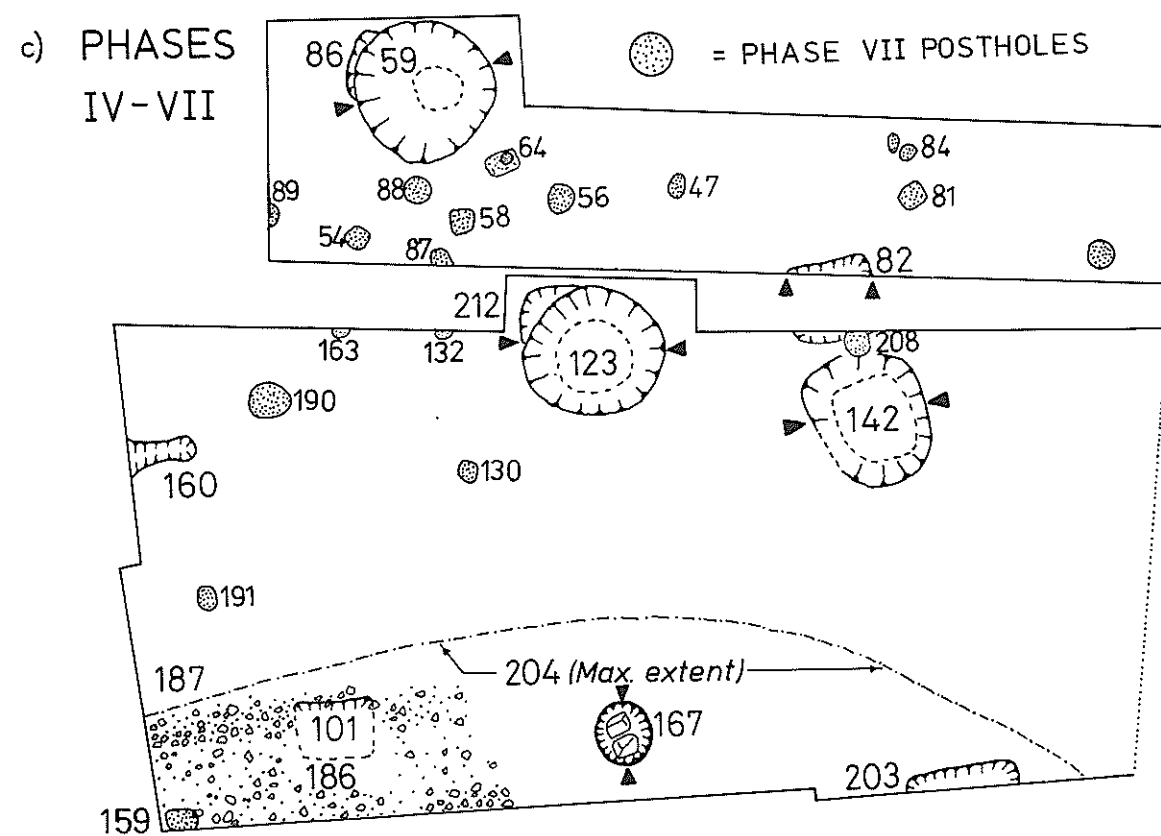
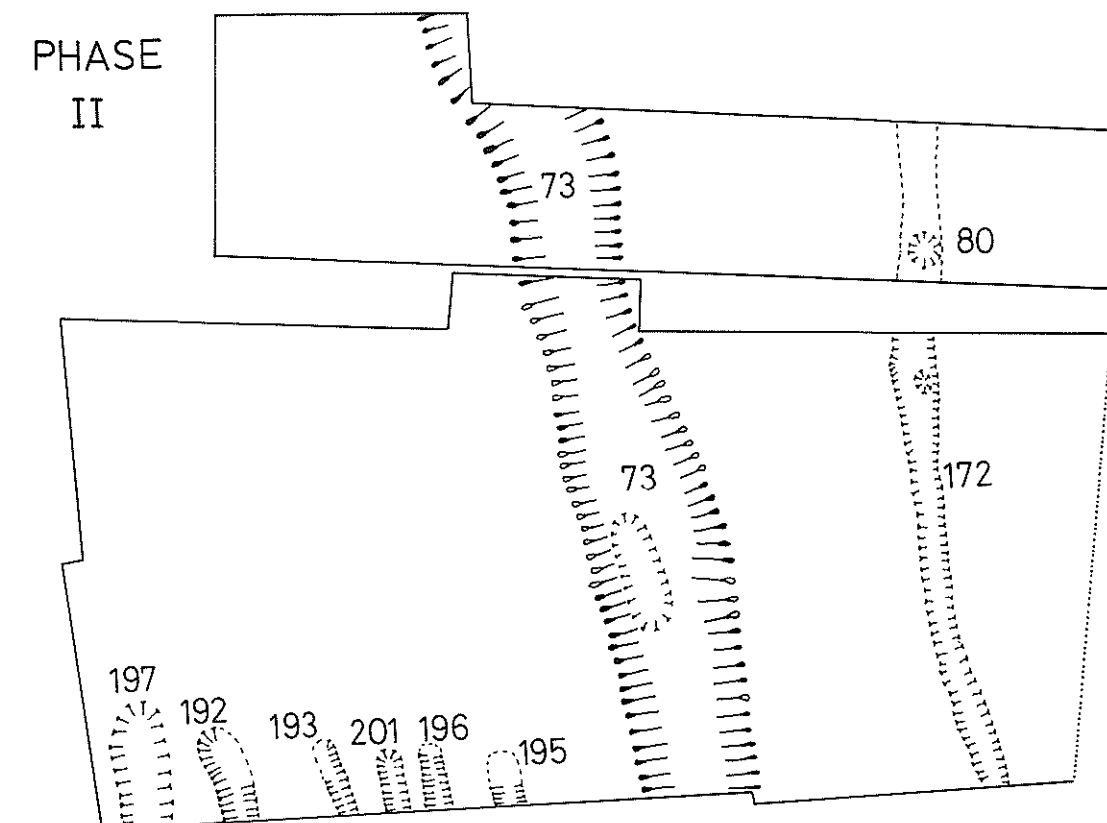
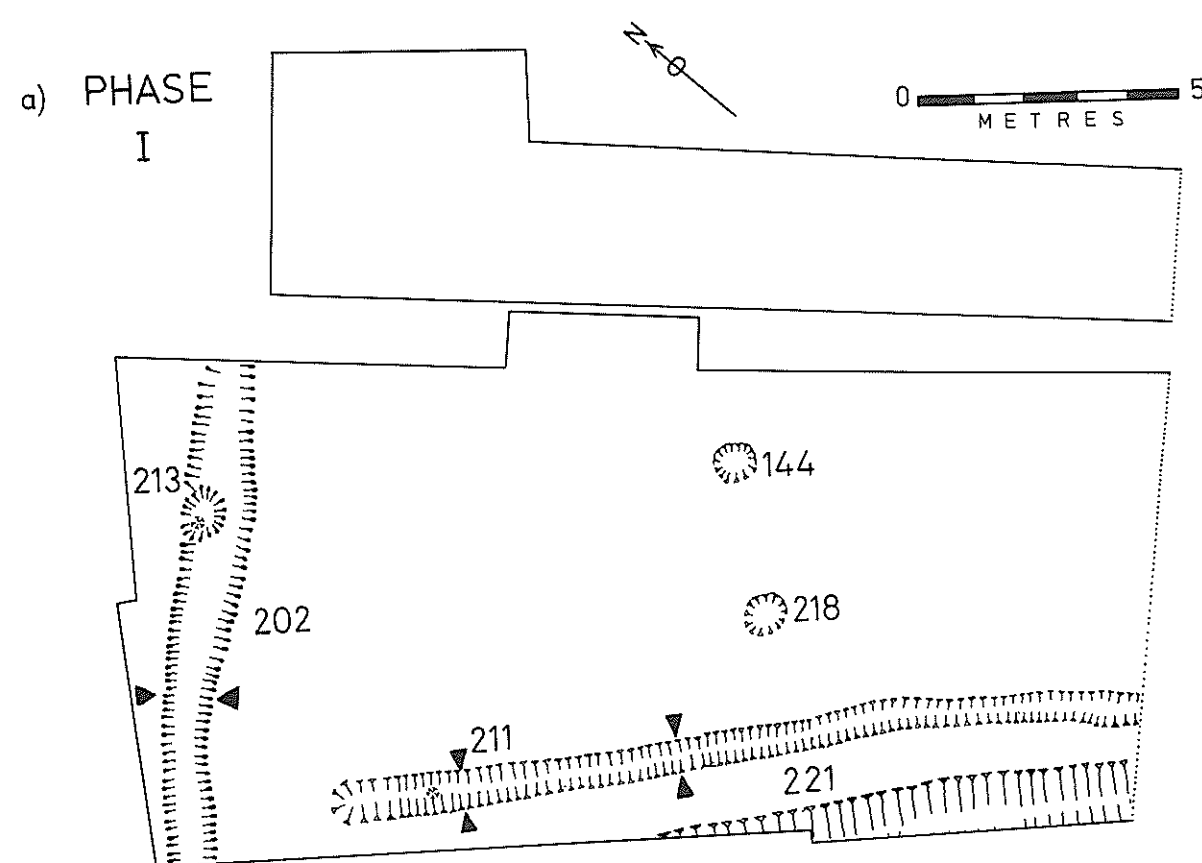


Fig. 3

SECTIONS ACROSS AREA 1 NORTH AND TRENCH 3

A scale bar labeled "METRES" with markings for 0 and 2.

pebbles, not easy to distinguish from the subsoil. Finds were sparse, consisting of a few scraps of corroded nails, some daub, tile, and a small abraded samian shard, with some indeterminate coarse wares, in all sufficient to indicate a Roman date for the ditch. Parallel to it, and about 1 m. to the east, was a narrow, steep-sided trench (211), which was somewhat difficult to identify. It first showed up in the sides of post-medieval pits which had cut parts of it away, and as a soil-mark in the southern half of the site. Although its end had likewise gone, it had clearly stopped short of a more irregular ditch or gulley (202) at the northern end of the site. Like ditch (221), this continued out of the area examined. It varied in width between 30 and 70 cm. and averaged 50 cm. in depth. There were occasional stake-holes along its length (fig. 5a, section). As with (221), there was some silty clay in the base of the fill, but the remainder was clayey soil with pebbles and charcoal-flecking. The finds were also very similar in amount, range, and type.

The post-holes (144) and (218) (fig. 3a), 50 and 48 cm. in diameter respectively, were aligned at 90° to the ditch (221) and trench (211), and were clearly of the first phase, since they had been truncated by ditch (73) of Phase II. At the southern end of the site there was another V-shaped ditch (17) (figs. 5 and 7), 95 cm. wide and 87 cm. deep, which had also been truncated, most probably by the removal of topsoil for the construction of the Roman rampart (Phase III). There was a primary silting of grey silty clay in the base of the feature, which appears, from the black-burnished pottery in its upper fill, to have been finally back-filled when the cobbled surface (25) of Phase VI was laid. It is here associated with the features of Phase I because of its form, and its alignment at 90° with (221) and (211).

In less certain association with these features was a somewhat irregular U-shaped trench (202) (figs. 3a, 5), 50 cm. wide and about 40 cm. deep. This had a grey silty clay basal fill with clayey soil and a lens of charcoal above. Although only one post-hole (213) was visible along its length, its most likely interpretation is as a trench with posts set in it. The feature produced a base-ring of a Form 29 samian vessel (see under no. 12 in the samian report), and two other fragments from similar vessels of Flavian date, as well as thirty coarse-ware body-sherds. If the association of (202) with the features of Phase I in the vicinity is accepted, then a late first-century date for all of them seems certain. The ground-surface around the features produced, unstratified, a number of finds of similar date, notably three coins of Domitian, of which one (no. 5 in the coin-list) was unworn; the unworn coin of Vespasian (no. 1), found at the level of soil (16) at the northern end of the site close to a deposit of burnt clay from a possible kiln (166) sealed under our baulk, should also be grouped with this late first to early second-century material, and the Flavian samian residual in the fills of several of the pits of Phase VI may be partly derived from material scattered on, or in, the ground-surface near by. The shards from a Flavian Form 30 (no. 18), for example, were found on the buried ground-surface (16), in the upper fill of a pit of Phase VI, and from the fill of a ditch (73) of Phase II, and other vessels (nos. 24, 29 and 31) afford comparable instances.

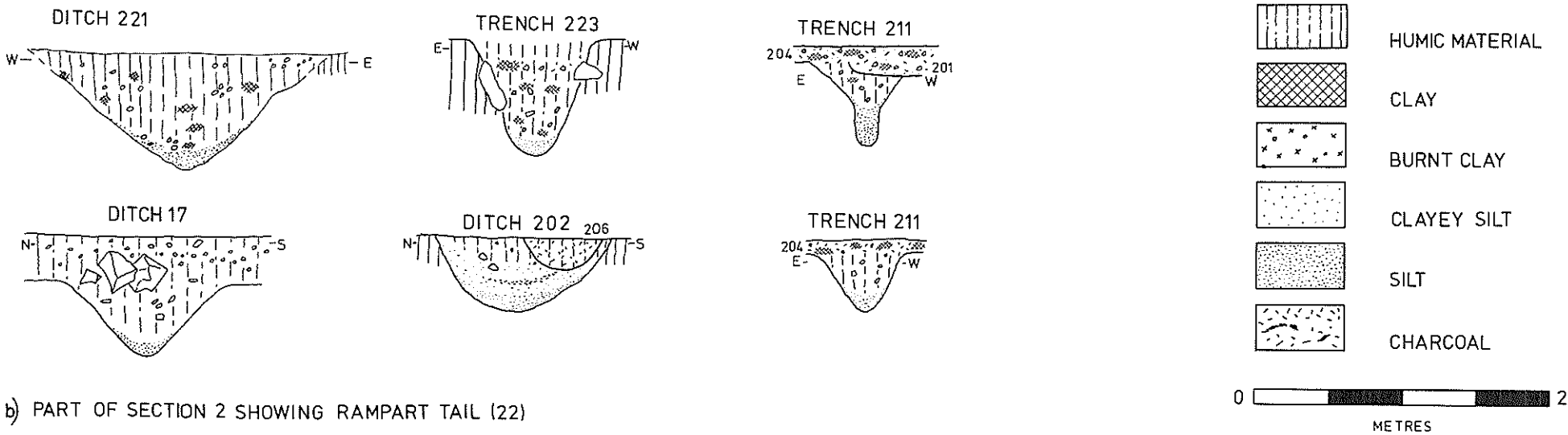
Some 15 m. further west of (221), in Trench 3 which was cut in the garden of No. 6, Church Street, a narrow trench (223), steep-sided, 85 cm. wide and 70 cm. deep (figs. 4c and 2), was exposed along a ten-metre length. It was parallel to (221) and (211). Apart from a greasy grey primary silting, the fill was a homogeneous clayey soil; no post-voids were detected, but the numbers of stones wedged in the sides may have served to pack large posts. Like (221 and 211) in the main area, it was cut by what appeared to be a continuation of ditch (73), of Phase II. It was devoid of finds, however, and its association with other features of Phase I is uncertain.

The Phase I features do not appear to form part of the defences or interior structures of a fort, but the evidence of the distribution of Flavian samian throughout Carmarthen points to the fort having lain close to the area explored. It is thus more likely that the features were part of a civil settlement close to the fort, as at Caersws;²¹ but whatever the explanation, they were short-lived, for they are unlikely to be earlier than c. A.D. 75, and were destroyed by the imposition of a quite different alignment in Phase II, which itself seems to be late first to early second-century in date.

PHASE II

This Phase is marked by a new series of features, among them indications of a wooden building discussed below, which appears to have survived well towards the middle of the second century. In detail, the features were as follows: a shallow, flat-bottomed ditch (73), of an average width of 2 m. and depth of 40 cm., which cut (221, 211, and 223) (fig. 3b). It was aligned north-east and south-west, and ran with only a slight

SECTIONS OF FEATURES OF PHASES I & II



b) PART OF SECTION 2 SHOWING RAMPART TAIL (22)

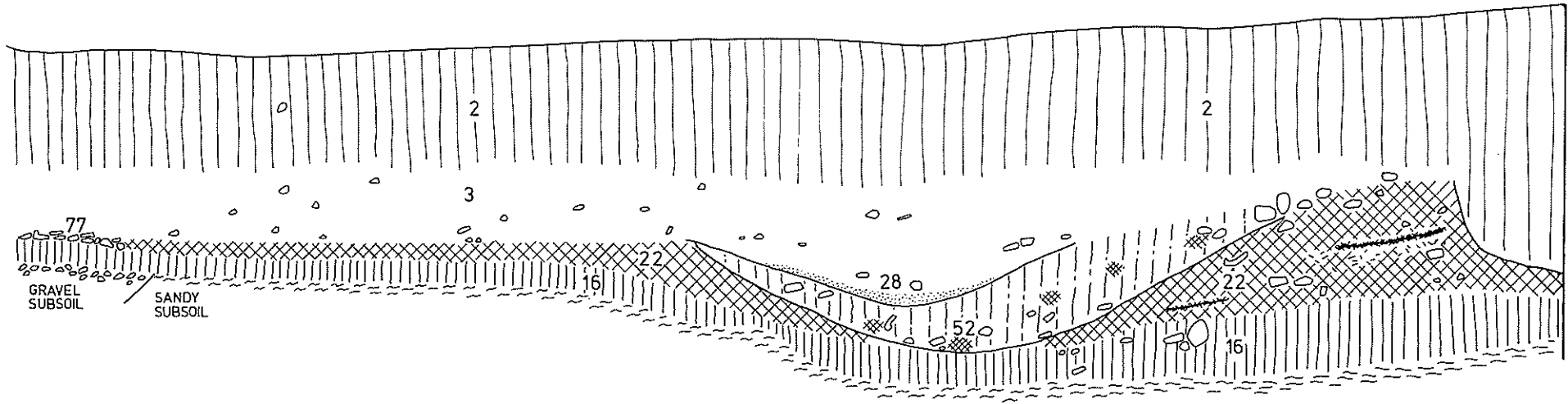


Fig. 5

drop in level across the gentle slope of the Church Street gardens to Trench 3. Here there were some small stake-holes in the base of (73), and one also in the main area excavated (fig. 4a). These may represent boundary-fences across a drainage-ditch. The grey silty clay fill of the ditch appeared to have been deposited by water-action, and most of its mineral-content had been leached out, there being marked iron-panning on the edges. The ditch must have silted up, and been finally choked, by the amounts of débris in it, which included large quantities of pottery, both samian and coarse wares, as well as rotted animal-bone, small but numerous fragments of calcined bones, and dumps of brick, tile, and phyllite roofing-slate. Two post-holes of Phase VII (56 and 47) were cut into the fill and the edge of the ditch. A slightly worn coin of Trajan (no. 7) was found at the base of the ditch in Trench 1. The samian (nos. 7, 8, 10, 11, 18, 30, 31, 34, 45, 51, 55, 70, 91, 94 and 100) is both South and Central Gaulish, and the coarse pottery and mortaria also suggest that the ditch was open in the first half of the second century.

South of (73) and roughly parallel with it was a narrow trench (172) (fig. 3b), irregularly shaped, and of an average width of 45 cm. and depth of 30 cm. It cut across (211) and (221), and was in good alignment with a similar feature (216) in Trench 3, with which it is no doubt identical, as shown below. The fill of the trench was very similar to the soil through which it had been cut, and difficult to distinguish from it, being mixed clayey soil with stones and pebbles, and fairly homogeneous. There were indications of possible post-sittings along the length of the trench in the main area excavated. In Trench 1, the base of a large post-hole (80) (fig. 3b), 70 cm. in diameter and 15 cm. deep, was directly in line, and in Trench 3 another (225) (fig. 4c), 50 cm. wide and 90 cm. deep, was cut within the trench; it is likely, therefore, that the entire alignment represents a single palisade or fence-line. There was a number of finds from (172), but pottery scattered on the ground-surface near by may have been incorporated into its upper fill. The samian vessel of c. A.D. 80-90 (no. 29) is a case in point, and a hand-made Malvernian-type rim (no. 12 in the coarse pottery report) may also be assigned to the late first century. Trench (172) was partly filled in and sealed by the same dump-layer (204, see Phase IV) which completely sealed (73) on the western side of the main area excavated (fig. 3c).

In this region there were the ends of five slight trenches, which almost certainly damaged the western edge of ditch (211), and also a more substantial ditch, numbered respectively (195, 196, 201, 193, 192 and 197). The widths of the first five of these features varied between 40 and 50 cm., and they had a maximum depth of 25 cm. (fig. 3b). The area around them have been levelled (as the cut (224) into the old ground-surface (16), shown in fig. 4a, indicates), presumably to prepare an area for a timber building, supported perhaps on sill or sleeper-beams: the trenches (195-192) would have been too deep for building-timbers, if they had been dug from the old ground-surface. The shallow, U-shaped profile of these possible beam-slots may indicate partial recutting and widening in order to remove the timbers; there was no trace of timbers having rotted *in situ*, and none of any original fill in the slots, the fill being merely the material of the sealing layer, namely a dumped mixed material with clay, heavily charcoal-flecked soil, burnt clay and small, crushed brick and tile fragments. Since only the ends of the five slots were visible, the interpretation of their purpose must be tentative. The fact that they terminated in a line, and were parallel though not exactly equidistant, suggests that they were dug to take sole-plates or posts of a granary, or to support the floor-boards of a rectangular shed about 8 m. wide.

Ditch (197) (figs. 3b, 4a) cut over trench (202) of Phase I. It was 90 cm. wide and 20 cm. deep, and had a clear primary silting of fine grey clayey silt, although its upper fill, like that of the beam-slots, was composed of the dump-layer (204). It was coterminous with the slots, and may be interpreted as an accompanying drainage-ditch.

The buildings and enclosures represented by the features in Phase II probably went out of use in the earlier half of the second century. As discussed under Phase IV below, the dump-layer (204) which sealed these features over the western half of the site may be given a late second-century date. The general opinion is that any military occupation of Carmarthen would have come to an end under Hadrian at the latest; and on this view Phases I and II would fall into a military context. Further excavation would be necessary, of course, to determine the positions of the fort and its civil settlement with any precision.

PHASE III

To this Phase belongs the rampart of the town-defences which, as already mention, was here satisfactorily identified, although it was much reduced in height. As also mentioned above, Professor Jones identified an

earth-and-clay rampart and a ditch on the north side of the town, the ditch being later filled in and sealed by a stone wall, and in sum exemplifying the bank-wall sequence common in Romano-British towns. The Church Street excavations now established the southern line of these defences by locating the tail of an earth-and-clay bank at the extreme southern end of the site, some 50 m. south of the line hitherto postulated. Nothing more survived, for the original scarp above the Towy has been cut back by terracing for houses along the Esplanade, and a foundation-trench for the brick wall which bounds the Church Street gardens and houses of the Parade had further cut away the rampart. The original ground-surface (16), sealed by the bank, was however intact (fig. 5b).

The level of the old-ground-surface did not drop away at the end of the trench, although there was a broad natural or artificial depression in its surface below the rampart. Some 9 m. of bank, much slumped and spread, survived in Trench 1, with a gradual rise to a maximum of 70 cm. above the buried ground-surface (fig. 5b). It was constructed of layers of clay and soil, with fragments of Roman brick and tile in the make-up, together with stones, river-pebbles and patches of charcoal. There had been two successive cuttings across the rear of the bank in the Roman period, but in the limited area investigated it was difficult to be certain of their purpose. The first was a shallow ditch with a rounded profile (52), between 2.2 and 3 m. wide and about 30 cm. deep, penetrating into the buried soil below, and filled with mixed earth, clay, and stones. Concentrated in its fill, on the western side of the trench, was a massive dump of large, angular stones of two kinds—metamorphosed sandstone and fine-grained igneous rock, neither from the local country rocks. The cutting and dump of stones may have marked a strengthening and support of the rampart at the back, perhaps when the bank was heightened and reinforced with its stone facing, which would run north-east and south-west: on the north side of the town, Jones found that the bank had been widened at this stage.

The second and subsequent cutting was also made along the rear of the rampart, and was of a shallow, linear form (28), averaging 50 cm. in width and 15 cm. in depth. Its line ran largely within the fill of (52) on the eastern side of the trench, but on the western side partly overcut and destroyed it. The fill was a greyish-brown loam with some stones and stray brick and tile fragments; very little pottery was found in it, but a late black-burnished shard (no. 28) suggests a later third or early fourth-century date, which also attaches to a small glass bead (no. 36 in the miscellaneous finds).

Immediately to the rear of the rampart, and parallel, was a narrow strip (27) (figs. 5b, 2) some 20 cm. wide, of small stones and pebbles and a mass of broken tile and brick. It was sealed on the eastern, but not the western, side by spread material from the rampart. It seemed too narrow, unworn and irregular to have served as a path immediately behind the rampart.

There was some evidence of slight stripping of the original ground-surface in parts of the site, as seen in fig. 8b. The general buried soil (16) had been almost totally removed on either side of ditch (17), leaving layer (3), of the post-Roman period, lying directly upon the clay and shaly gravel of the subsoil. This removal of soil must have taken place after ditches (17 and 221) and post-trench (211) had been dug, because redeposited subsoil lay over the filling of (221), which indeed showed as a clear soil-mark in the subsoil when (3) had been cleared away. The most likely occasion for such stripping of soil occurred when the rampart was constructed, for the steep natural scarp on this side of the town may have made a defensive ditch unnecessary, and material for the bank may have been partly obtained from the area behind it.

PHASE IV

This Phase is distinguished by the levelling of the buildings of Phase II, which had possibly continued in Phase III (cf. p. 00). The area in which they had stood was then brought up to the level of the general surface over the eastern half of the site by a dump of mixed soil (204), already mentioned in passing. This was about 30 cm. deep, and sealed the whole western half of ditch (73) and all of post-trench (211) in the northern half of the site, as well as partly filling and sealing trench (172) (figs. 3c, 4a). The redeposited material of (204) was of mixed composition, basically a light brown soil with charcoal, clay and burnt clay, and much crushed tile and brick; lumps of clay and charcoal-flecked soil also spread patchily across the entire northern part of the site. A coin of Antonine (no. 8) came from this layer, and was well sealed by a gravel floor (186) of Phase VI. Although there were some earlier pieces, Antonine samian (nos. 60, 68, 69,

81 and 86) supports a date in the second half of the century for the dumping of (204). Other finds included numerous coarse-ware shards including mortaria and amphorae, fragments of window- and vessel-glass, iron nails, and slag; this débris may well have come from features near, but outside the area explored.

A possible context for Phase IV may have been the definition of the urban area by ramparts after the end of any military buildings in the area, some time in the later second century.

PHASES V & VI

The features grouped into two successive phases broadly comprise a series of pits and wells and a cobbled area, with possible traces of timber buildings, originating in the third century. The separation into phases is somewhat artificial, because there were stratigraphic successions for only some of the features.

PHASE V

There was a number of pits in the northern part of the site, some cutting away earlier features. They were square or rectangular in shape, apart from (167), which was circular. Pit (101) (fig. 3c), in the north-west corner, had in turn largely been cut away by a post-medieval pit, which also truncated the beam-slots of Phase II. The surviving side was 1.36 m. long and 73 cm. deep, and about 25 cm. of the width survived intact. The pit was filled with tips of ash, charcoal and greasy soil. A bronze penannular brooch from this pit (no. 4) is unfortunately of too general a type to be precisely dated; however, the pit appeared to have been cut through layer (204) of Phase IV, and was clearly overlain by the cobbled edge of a crude gravel floor (186) described under Phase VI. Pit (86) (fig. 3c) was 95 cm. wide and 67 cm. deep, and was almost wholly cut away by the shaft of well (59); indeed its filling, a dark clayey soil, was difficult to distinguish from the upper fill of the well. A fragment of Central Gaulish samian (no. 78), dated 160-190, seems however to place the pit in the Phase V grouping. Well (123) had also cut away another pit (212) (fig. 3c), 1.6 m. deep and about 1 m. wide, which had a mixed stony clay and some charcoal-flecked soil fill, but produced only brick and tile fragments.

In the southern half of the site, another pit (188), about 1.7 m. wide and 90 cm. deep (fig. 8a), was sealed by a cobbled surface (25), see below. It had a primary fill of grey silty clay, with some large stones wedged into the side; above this was loose soil containing much charcoal, slag, coal and large pieces of charred wood. Mr. Richard Keene of the Department of Industry, National Museum of Wales, suggests that the slag may be the residue of iron which had been reworked; the coal is probably anthracite from a local outcrop in the Gwendraeth Valley, or possibly at Amroth, but it has not been examined to establish its origin. It may be added that Roman exploitation of such anthracite resources is well-attested by the occurrence of fragments at the farmsteads of Cwmbryn and Trelissey, in the latter part of the third century or possibly earlier;²² but the chronological extent of the industry, if such it can be called, is quite uncertain.

PHASE VI

Two wells (59 and 123), 9.7 and 6 m. deep respectively, and barely 3 m. apart, were excavated at the northern end of the site. The present level of permanent saturation in this part of the site seems to be close to 16 m. above O.D., for even in the period of exceptional drought in July and August 1976 the fill in the base of (123) was somewhat sticky. The highest standing water-level in (59), excavated in February and early March, was at about 13.5 m. above O.D., and the depth of the well seems to indicate a lower level of permanent saturation in Roman times than today. In (59), layer (p) was composed of organic material, which may have been preserved as much by the anaerobic conditions resulting from its being sealed by slumped clay, as by permanent waterlogging in the Roman period and later.

Both well-shafts were cut entirely through boulder-clay containing large rounded pebbles and some shaly rock-fragments. The shaft of (59) was somewhat irregular in shape, being roughly square in the upper part, then narrowing and becoming more circular towards the base. A noticeable feature of the shaft was a number of pronounced, downward-spiralling grooves in its sides, most marked in the bottom half: at a depth of 5.8 m., the shaft was undercut in this way by as much as 35 cm., and formed a groove about

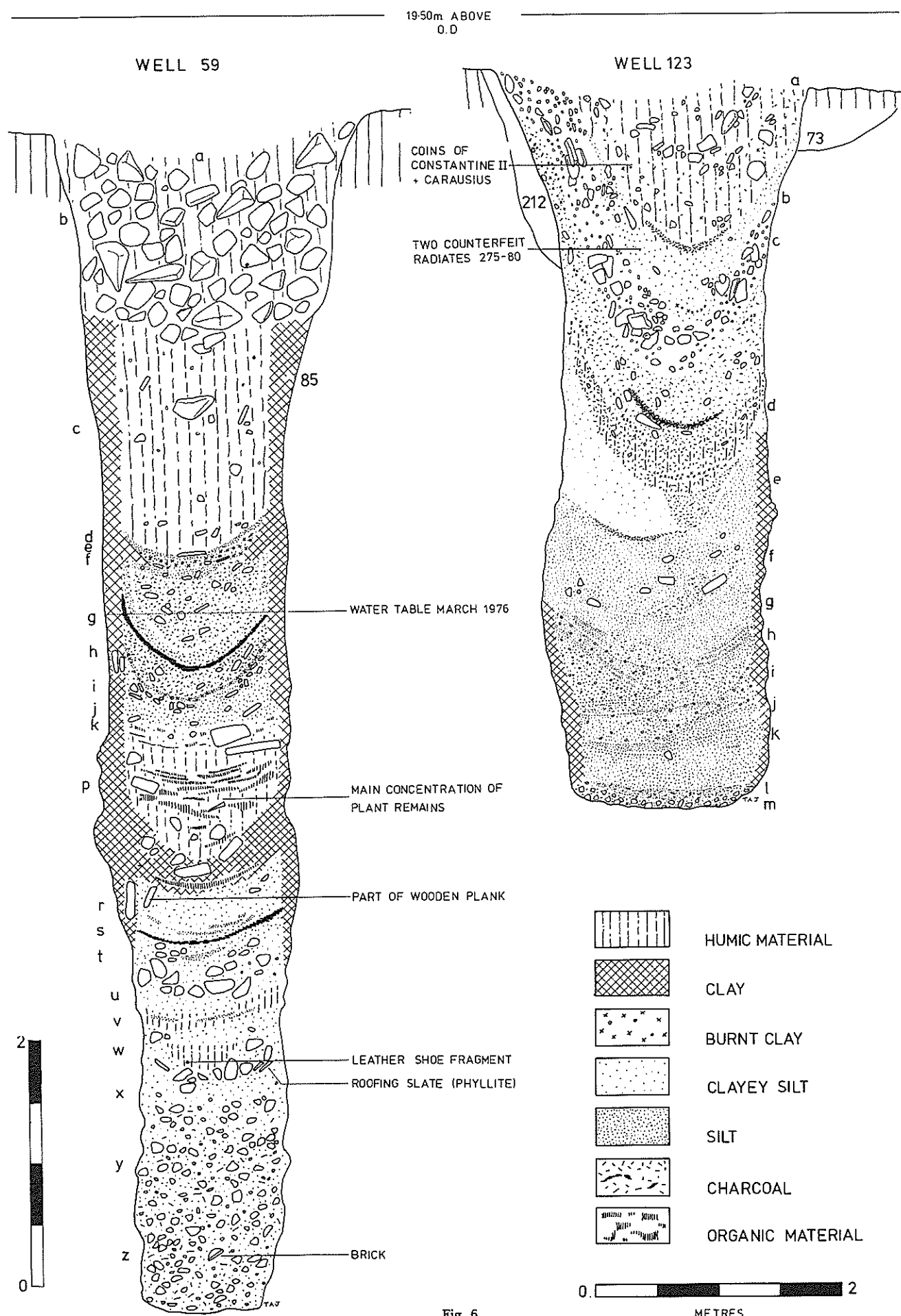


Fig. 6

30 cm. wide. This phenomenon does not seem to have been recorded elsewhere, and at present any explanation would be speculative, especially as similar grooves appeared in the sides of a rubbish-pit (167, p. 75) which one would not expect to have been timbered, or to have been waterlogged. For two-thirds of its depth, the shaft of (59) had been lined with grey clay (85), averaging 30 cm. thick, as a backing to timberwork. Layers (xyz) in the bottom 1.5 m. of the shaft were made up of fairly clean boulder-clay and pebbles, derived directly from the sides, with a little humus, a piece of brick, and a shard of black-burnished ware. There was no silt: even before the well was in use, therefore, its depth had been substantially curtailed. Layers (r-w) above were mainly clayey silts, with stones, roofing-slate fragments, and some pieces of leather and timber: they must have effectively choked the well. Above, there was a block of clay which had clearly slumped from the sides when the timbering was removed; (p) above this was an 80 cm. deep deposit of compacted waterlogged plant-remains and peaty soil, which has been studied by Dr. Gordon Hillman (p. 107). Then came layers (d-k) above, very mixed, with steep tip-lines and charcoal, stone, slate, and other building-débris including many nails, some of which had been bent by extraction with a claw. Layer (c) was a fairly homogeneous dark grey soil with stones, and the backfilling was completed with the stones and boulders of layer (b).

Some conjoining shards in the various layers of the fill indicate that (b-k) were deposited almost simultaneously, using rubbish from outside the area excavated. Two coarse-ware shards from (a) and (c) joined to form part of a small grey bowl (no. 20), and two joining shards of a mortarium came from (c) and the clay lining or packing (85). The pottery in the upper fill in general was of mixed second and third-century date, but a small black-burnished cooking-pot of late third-century type (no. 30) was found in the clay lining at the level of layer (i), and helps to date the construction of the well, although it must be added that a rim of a large cooking-pot of the same fabric in layer (y) at the base of the shaft could well be as late as the middle of the fourth century (no. 22).

It is unlikely that the second well (123) was in use at the same time as the first, owing to the propinquity of the two. Its 6 m. shaft was slightly wider than that of (59). The fill exhibited the same sequence: layer (m) at the base was made up of loose pebbles and clay derived from the subsoil through which the shaft had been cut; (e-l) were basically clayey silts, but with stones, pebbles, and a certain amount of building-débris; layers (a-d) displayed steep tip-lines in section, and there was a considerable amount of stone in the top of the fill. (123) might be interpreted as a trial-shaft, were it not for traces of a clay lining to the sides. In any case, it seems to have been deliberately and rapidly backfilled with mixed material. There were numerous fragments of Antonine samian vessels throughout the fill, and the joining shards of several very fine vessels (nos. 47, 48, 88 and 101) from various layers indicate a common source for the rubbish thrown down the shaft. Black-burnished wares in association with the samian are the latest pottery from the fill, and run considerably later than the samian, a neat instance of the difficulties of using samian, even in large and well-preserved pieces, for dating third-century contexts: no. 25 in the coarse pottery report, a flanged dish, was reconstructed from shards in layers (a-h), and dates from the later third century. There were also four coins from (a-c), all of the later third and earlier fourth century (nos. 11-13 and 17), the latest being of A.D. 323-4.

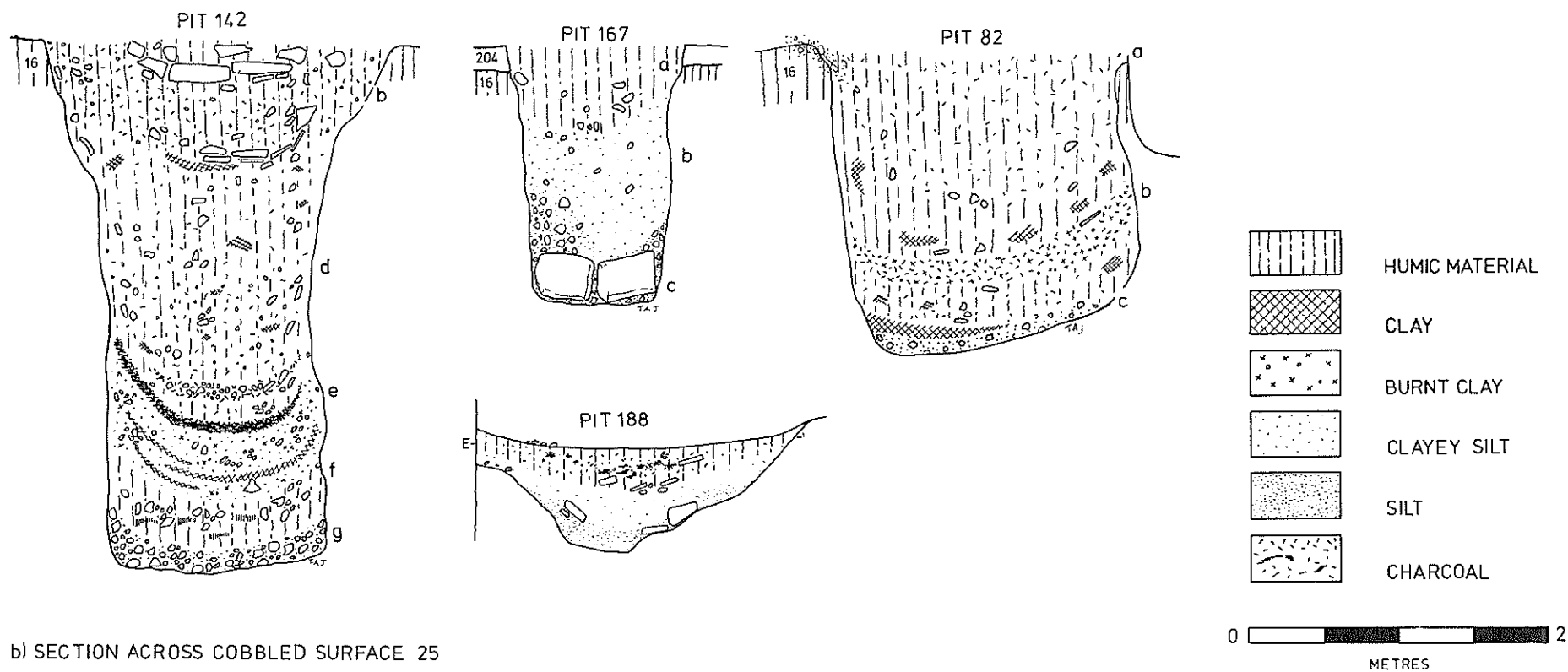
Finally, it is of interest to observe that evidence in the form of joining shards from both wells shows that they were backfilled at the same time and with the same mixed rubbish: two joining rim-sherds of the Severn Valley jar (no. 22) came from (59c) and (123b), and two joining mortarium rim-sherds (no. 41) came from (59a) and (123e).

Pit (142) (figs. 3c, 8a) was subrectangular in shape. It was 2 m. wide at the top and 1.5 m. wide at its base, at a depth of 3.5 m.; it may have been intended as a well, but seems to have become an ordinary rubbish-pit with a very mixed fill. Layer (g) at the base was composed of boulder-clay and pebbles from the sides; (f) was heavily charcoal-flecked soil; (e) contained lenses of clay and clayey silt and a thick lens of charcoal; (d), stony soil with much building-débris in the form of brick, tile and slate fragments; and (a-c) were of mixed clay and dark brown soil with numerous large stones, including a massive boulder from (c). With the exception of (g), all the layers produced a mass of pottery, in quantity about a third of that from the site as a whole, including some nearly complete vessels. As in the case of the two wells, it was mixed in date, with much residual first and second-century material, and a few pieces of the late third century. One of the two pre-Flavian samian-fragments (no. 17—the other is no. 1) came from (b), as well as a single piece of the third Form 30 by DOECCUS-i to be found in our excavations (no. 49). Some scraps of pottery

a) PIT SECTIONS

SECTIONS OF FEATURES OF PHASES V & VI

74



MONOGRAPHS & COLLECTIONS

b) SECTION ACROSS COBBLED SURFACE 25

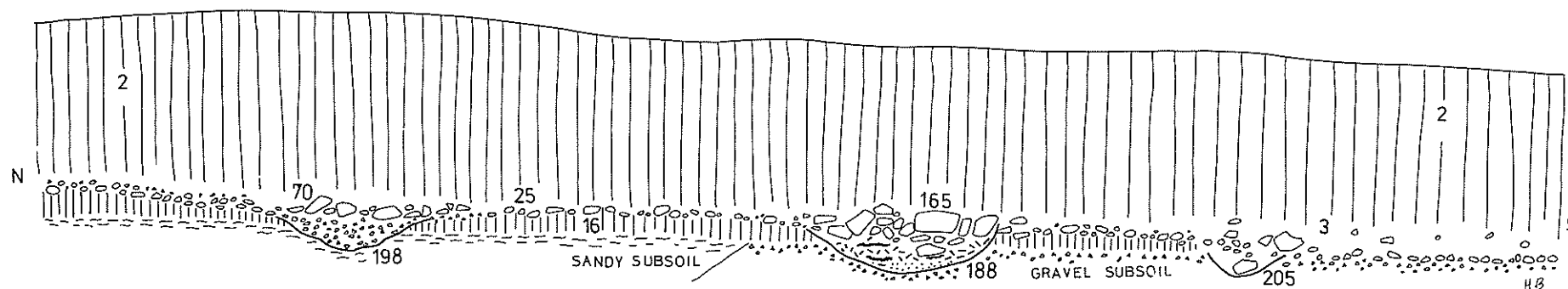


Fig. 8

from the surface of layer (16) around the pit were also incorporated into the fill: two joining rim-sherds from a mortarium attributed by Mrs. K. Hartley to the mid second century came from (c) and from the surface of (16) some 3 m. from the pit.

The only other pit (82) (figs. 3c, 8a) in the vicinity of the two wells was 2 m. in width and depth, also square-shaped, and with nearly vertical sides. There were lenses of clay (c) at the base, and a layer of heavily charcoal-stained soil (b); the fill was otherwise composed of mixed soil, clay, stones and charcoal, in the lower parts also exhibiting minute greenish clayey flecks, which were possibly decayed faeces. A stamped samian base (no. 92) from layer (c) is of c. 70-90, but the black-burnished rim-sherd from a flanged bowl in the same layer (no. 40) is of the late third or fourth century.

Two more pits at a greater distance from the wells may be mentioned. Pit (167) (figs. 3a, 8b), which was 1.5 m deep and 1.1 m. wide, was cut through the dump-layer (204) of Phase IV, and cut away part of the Phase I trench (211). The sides of the pit exhibited the same curious grooves as appeared in well (59), although the subsoil was of softer clay and sand, and the pit of no great depth. The main fill (b) was clayey silt, charcoal-flecked, with darker soil and stones above—probably the deliberate backfilling of a choked pit. Residual first-century samian (nos. 1—our other pre-Flavian piece—22 and 23) came from (b); and another vessel (no. 29) was represented by four shards, one from the upper fill of the pit, another from the fill of (172), of Phase II, a third from a pit (203, see below) close to (172), and a fourth from disturbed material (2/3) above the buried Roman soil—in all indicating the spread of residual Flavian material over the northern part of the site. There was no clearly third-century material among the small amount of pottery from (167), however.

Pit (203) (figs. 3c, 4a) was only partly excavated, for safety-reasons. It appeared to be cut through the dump-layer (204), like pit (167); and it had also cut an indeterminate early feature, which itself had been carried through the fill of the Phase I ditch (221). (203) seemed to be a square-shaped pit similar to (82), with an upper fill of stony, charcoal-flecked soil, probably backfill. Residual Flavian samian (nos. 4, 29 and 40) was mixed with late black-burnished ware. A similar juxtaposition of a Phase I trench and a Phase VI deep pit occurred in Trench 3, dug 15 m. to the west, behind No. 6, Church Street. Here pit (176) (figs. 4c and 2), some 90 cm. across, cut away part of trench (223) of Phase I. It was again only partly excavated, to a depth of 1.5 m., and may have been another well, since its upper fill of loosely-packed stones about 1 m. in depth gave way to a darker soil which was fairly waterlogged even in the drought of July, 1976, because the surface of the Church Street gardens sloped down to the water-table.

A roughly-cobbled surface (25) (figs. 7, 8b) lay across the southern half of the site in both Trench 1 and the main area, and was noted in a test-pit (Trench 2) and in Trench 3 (fig. 2). The irregular surface had a maximum width of 12 m., and was made up of a single thickness of fairly small rounded pebbles, thinning both to south and north. Ditch (17) (fig. 7) seemed to coincide with the outer edge of the cobbling, and was probably finally filled, with stones rammed down on top to keep the surface fairly level, when the cobbling was laid down. This stopped short of the area of pits and wells, and there were no links between them; but all these features have been associated together in Phase VI on the basis of the ceramic evidence discussed below.

Surface (25) was patchy; areas of close, well-set, worn cobbling gave way to thin and random spreads of stone. The ill-defined surface must have been easily disturbed by worm-action and soil build-up after its abandonment, but still displayed concentrations of different kinds of material. At the northern end (fig. 7), there were linear concentrations of larger stones, broken bricks and *tegulae* which were variously pitched, and stood slightly above the surrounding surface (69, 70). These lines seemed to run right across Trench I and Area I, although they had been cut away on the eastern and western edges by post-medieval features. Towards the middle of the cobbling, (70) was the more solidly constructed, in that it was set on to a shallow, gravel-filled trench (198) (fig. 8b), and there were some fairly large, flat slabs set along its line. The cobbling between (69) and (70) was covered with fine gravel; and this, when rammed down, would have made a fairly good surface. In all, these features may mark the position of sill or sleeper-beams, the ground being slightly reinforced to take their weight, supporting a timber building which had a 6 m. span and a minimum length of 11 m. The gravel may have been its floor, but gravel was also patchily spread about the remainder of the cobbling.

The cobbled surface in Trench 3 was very similar. The northern edge corresponded with the edge in the cuttings behind No. 9 Church Street, and Trench 2 (fig. 2) between Trenches 1 and 3 seemed to show that

the surface was continuous. There was some evidence in Trench 3 of a sill or sleeper-beam, for when cleaned the cobbled surface displayed a clear linear soil-mark (180), 4.2 m. long and 40 cm. wide, aligned north-west and south-east. It was barely 5 cm. in depth, but had cobbling in place at its bottom, as if the weight of a beam and its superstructure had depressed the cobbling. Overlying ditch (73) of Phase II, there was a thin spread of gravel (179) (fig. 4c) bounded to the south and east by cobbling, of which only 1.5 by 1.15 m. was exposed. The surface was fairly compacted, and may be interpreted as part of a rough floor.

A similar gravel spread (186), in the extreme north-west corner of Area I (figs. 3c, 4a) covered the dump-layer (204) of Phase IV to a depth of about 5 cm., and was some 4 m. in length and 2.2 m. wide. It was edged by a well-set line of cobbling on its eastern side, about 3.2 m. in length, and there was another spread of cobbling at the southern end of the area visible in section (fig. 4a): part had unfortunately been removed by a post-medieval pit. Although the evidence is scanty, both (186) and (179) may be tentatively interpreted as floors of a small building, and the cobbled edges as foundations for the sills of its walls.

There was little dating-material which clearly associated (179) and (186) with the pits, wells and cobbled yard, but their stratigraphic position placed them in Phase VI; nor was there much rubbish on surface (25), so that it is difficult to date its origin and length of use. However, as remarked in the discussion of pit (188) of Phase V, immediately underlying (25), the latter may not be earlier than the late third century (p. 71). Two coins of Constantine I and Constantine II Caesar, of 321-2 and 323-4 (nos. 15 and 16), found just above the level of the surface in a layer which had accumulated over the abandoned cobbling, give a *terminus ante quem* for its abandonment. There was a concentration of bronze objects and scraps around a depression in the surface of (25), where the cobbling had slumped into pit (188); but otherwise spread of material was fairly thin, and there was nothing to indicate that the area had any particular function. Animal-bone hardly survived at all over the site, and the pottery was mainly in small abraded shards. Apart from these, there were odd scraps of lead, *tegulae* and *imbrices*, nails, and scraps of iron and fragments of glass.

If the arguments for associating the pits and wells and cobbled surface are accepted, then we may interpret the whole Church Street area in this Phase as a backyard, with minor timber buildings. The area to the south of the cobbling and as far as the rampart does not seem to have been built up at all, on the evidence of Trench 1; such fairly open areas are of course a feature of many Romano-British town-plans, for example Silchester and Caerwent, and the latter is especially interesting in the present connexion because the siting of many buildings in its double range of *insulae* to the north and south of the busy, shop-lined main thoroughfare clearly shows an attraction, as it were, towards that line.²³ No doubt a similar attraction would explain the otherwise curious absence of a substantial building in this corner of *Moridunum*.

PHASE VII

Eighteen post-holes, concentrated in the northern half of the site, can be no more closely assigned than to a phase, or phases, before the 18th century. (159) (figs. 3c, 4a), about 40 cm. in diameter and 30 cm. deep, cut through the gravel spread (186) of Phase VI, and had three joining shards of a medieval jug in its fill, at the level of two packing-stones. (208) (figs. 3c, 4b) was squarish, 35 by 28 cm. and 17 cm. deep, and cut the edges of pits (82) and (142) of Phase VI; its fill was darker than the surrounding orange, clayey soil of layer (16), and several small stones, presumably for packing, were wedged in its base. Post-holes (47 and 56) (fig. 3c) were cut into the fill and the edge of ditch (73) of Phase II; they were 40 and 32 cm. in diameter, and 20 and 17 cm. deep, respectively. These and other post-holes, however, could well be assigned to earlier phases.

It is possible that post-medieval pits have removed some post-holes in the northern half of Area I; the levels from which those surviving were cut were blurred by post-medieval gardening, and only the bases were clearly distinguishable. (191) had been partly cut away by a post-medieval gully; it was 40 cm. across, 20 cm. deep, and its position was marked more by three packing-stones in its base than by any marked difference in soil-colour. The same was true of (190) (fig. 3c), which was about 50 cm. in diameter, with five fairly large stones at its base. (130) (fig. 3c) survived between three large post-medieval pits, being 27 cm. deep, with a large packing-stone wedged vertically on one side. (163 and 132) were less substantial. There were other post-holes in Trench 1: (89) (fig. 3c), was 35 cm. wide, 36 cm. deep, and had four

medium sized packing-stones in its dark fill, as did (88) near by, of similar dimensions. (87), 33 cm. in diameter and 17 cm. deep, and (58), 44 and 20 cm., also had packing-stones at the base. The remainder (56, 84 and 81) were detected as dark sub-circular soil-marks in the surface of layer (16). Apart from the medieval pottery in (159), only (130 and 87) produced pottery, and then only a few chips of samian and indistinguishable Roman coarse-wares.

It may be tentatively suggested that some of the post-holes, particularly those in Trench 1, form a rough east-west alignment which could betoken a timber building. The group between the two Roman wells did not appear to be contemporary with them; and as was explained in the discussion of these wells, there was clear evidence of their having been rapidly and simultaneously back-filled. May this not have been the prelude to a change in the use of the area, and the erection of a timber building? The latest material from the pits and wells of Phase VI, however, does not extend to the middle of the fourth century, and the date of any such building must remain uncertain.

There was a distinctive layer of soil (3) (figs. 5b, 8b), hardly present in the northern parts excavated but present in increasing depths further down the slight slope of the Church Street gardens, which sealed layer (16), the cobbled surface (25), and also the rampart-tail, to a depth of 5 cm. or more. It was dark greyish-brown, homogeneous, and friable in texture, containing small stones and pebbles throughout, and seems to have built up slowly once the area had been abandoned both as a hill-wash and through humus-formation and worm-action. It was removed very carefully, in the hope of detecting post-Roman features and with the expectation of medieval ones, but it produced no evidence of either. Small abraded shards of Roman pottery were mixed indiscriminately with medieval, but there was very little post-medieval material in it. Two medieval small objects are included in the finds-list (nos. 13 and 14). On the basis of layer (3), Phase VII encapsulates virtually the entire post-Roman history of the Church Street site before the 18th century, and the absence of definite medieval buildings can only suggest that we were well clear of the frontages of the burgage-plots, or else that these were not taken up until a far later date. The Priory Cartulary makes it plain that there were some burgages along the south side of Church Street, as may well be imagined; but the picture revealed by Speed's map of 1610 may reflect substantially later conditions.

PHASE VIII

The Roman, post-Roman and medieval levels were sealed by a metre and more of garden-soil, and the pottery from it was almost wholly 18th-century and later, corresponding thus with the date of the present houses along the Church Street frontage. The post-medieval features are not here described, but their extent is indicated in figs. 3d and 7; an exception may be made for a property-boundary earlier than the stone wall between Nos. 8 and 9, Church Street, which was evident as a series of post-holes throughout the length of the site (fig. 7). The similarity of alignment, indeed of placing, between this post-medieval boundary and the stratigraphically altogether earlier ditch and post-trench of Phase I (221,211) is striking, but is explained by the lie of the land.

SUMMARY

The Church Street excavations have provided more evidence bearing on the problem of the military occupation at Carmarthen, with possible structural features, Flavian samian and coins. The line of the rampart of the Roman town has now been established by excavation in its southern sector. There appears to have been little use of the site in the later second and earlier third centuries, although building-débris and pottery of that date redeposited in the fills of later pits indicate occupation near by. In the late third century, the area was in use as a backyard, with pits, wells, and a cobbled surface, possibly also with timber buildings, all apparently abandoned by the middle of the fourth century. Useful environmental evidence has been gained from organic matter in the pits and wells, and is published in a separate article below.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

To Dyfed County Council for permission to excavate; Don Benson for constant advice during the excavation and with the report; Terry James for most of the planning on site and much of the final drawing; Jeremy Milln and Ruth Kryger Larsen, site supervisor and finds assistant respectively; G. C.

Boon, not only for work on his finds, but also help with the overall problems of Roman Carmarthen and again in the preparation of the text of the report; and Dr. Graham Webster for advice both specific and general. Other acknowledgements are given at the head of the finds section, which now follows.

MISCELLANEOUS FINDS

* illustrated, figs. 9-17

The italic numbers in the left-hand margin are the site-context numbers; a key is provided below. The drawings of small finds and glass are mainly by Mr. Colin Williams and Mr. Paul Hughes of the National Museum of Wales, eked out by Mr. Howard Mason and myself; Mr. Mason drew the samian-ware. The Trust is much indebted to the scholars who contributed sections in the following report on the finds; Dr. Gordon Hillman's valuable report on the plant-remains is placed as a separate contribution below, p. 107.

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Phase</i>
2	Garden soil	Phase VIII
3	Hill wash and soil sealing Roman levels	Phase VII
16	Buried ground surface, Roman level	Phases I-II
17	Ditch	Phase I
17b & a	Fill of ditch	Phases I-VI
25	Cobbled surface	Phase VI
27	Linear tile and pebble spread behind & parallel to rampart	Phase III
28	? ditch cut along the back of the rampart	Phase III
59/85	Well and clay lining to well	Phase VI
70	Concentration of cobbling and stones in 25	Phase VI
73	Ditch	Phase II
82	Pit	Phase VI
83	Post-medieval pit	Phase VIII
86	Pit cut by well 59	Phase V
87	Posthole	Phase VII
92	Garden trench, post-medieval	Phase VIII
101	Pit	Phase V
121	Post-medieval trench	Phase VIII
123	Well	Phase VI
124	Post-medieval pit	Phase IX
125	Post-medieval pit	Phase IX
130	Posthole	Phase VII
134	Post-medieval pit	Phase IX
140	Post-medieval pit	Phase IX
142	Pit	Phase VI
144	Posthole	Phase I
164	Post-medieval posthole	Phase VIII
165	Slumped depression in surface of 25	Phase VI
166	Spread of burnt clay, around entrance to a flue?	Phase V/VI
167	Pit	Phase VI
172	Trench and post settings	Phase II
175	Beam slot in cobbled surface in Trench 3	Phase VI
176	Part excavated pit or well ? in Trench 3	Phase VI
182	Cobbled surface in Trench 3	Phase VI
186	Gravel floor	Phase VI
188	Pit sealed by cobbled surface 25	Phase V

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Phase</i>
189	Shallow pit	Phase V/VI
197	Beam slot	Phase I
202	Trench for posts/stakes	Phase II
203	Pit	Phase VI
204	Dumped layer sealing Phase II beam slots	Phase IV
206	Beam slot	Phase V/VI
216	Gulley	Phase II
219	Small pit	Phase VI

A. Coins

- 166a.1 1. VESPASIAN, *as*, Lyon, A.D. 79. *Rev.* PROVIDENT (altar). *RIC* 770. Unworn to very slightly worn; edges gone.
- 3.7 2. TITUS under Vespasian, *sestertius*, Lyon, A.D. 77-8. *Rev.* ROMA. *RIC* 772. Much worn.
- 16.2 3. DOMITIAN under Vespasian, *as*, Rome, A.D. 73 or 75. *Rev.* AEQUITAS AUGUST. *RIC* 694 or 709. Very much worn and edges gone.
- 16.6 4. DOMITIAN, *as*, Rome, A.D. 82 or 84. *Rev.* Minerva. *RIC* 237 or 242. Very much worn and rubbed.
- 16.1 5. DOMITIAN, *as*, Rome, A.D. 84-96. *Rev.* MONETA AUGUSTI. *RIC* 242a or a later variety. Unworn, but edges gone.
- 3.1 6. TRAJAN, *sestertius*, Rome, A.D. 107. *Rev.* SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI (Pax and kneeling Dacian). *RIC* 510; Hill, *Undated Coins of Rome*, Trajan no. 338. Worn.
- 73b 7. TRAJAN, *as*, Rome, A.D. 101-2. *Rev.* TR POT COS IIII P P (victory). *RIC* 434. Slightly worn, edges gone.
- 204 8. ANTONINE, *as*, Rome, A.D. 138-61. *Rev.* obliterated. Worn?—corroded.
- 165A.2 9. GALLIENUS, *antoninianus*, Rome, A.D. 267-8. *Rev.* DIANA CONS AUG (stag R.). *RIC* 179, from the 'bestiary series', officina XII. Slightly worn.
- 1 10. TETRICUS I, *antoninianus*, A.D. 270-4. *Rev.* illegible. Worn?
- 123b.1 11. COUNTERFEIT RADIATE, 14 mm. 1.24 g.—Tetricus I *obv.*, *rev.* *Fides Militum* type. About A.D. 275-80.
- 123b.1 12. ANOTHER, 14 mm., fragmentary, *rev.* perhaps *Hilaritas* type. Same date.
- 123.2 13. CARAUSIUS, *antoninianus*, London, about A.D. 286-90/1. *Rev.* PAX AUG. *RIC* 478, with mint-mark s P; semi-barbarous style, as often. Very slightly worn.
- 165a.2 14. CONSTANTINE I, *follis*, Trier, A.D. 319. *Rev.* VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP. *RIC* 213, but mint-mark illegible. Very slightly worn to worn.
- 3.1 15. CONSTANTINE II, *follis*, London, A.D. 321-2. *Rev.* BEATA TRANQUILLITAS. *RIC* 236, with mint-mark PLON. Very slightly worn.
- 3.5 16. CONSTANTINE I, *follis*, London, A.D. 323-4. *Rev.* BEAT TRANQLITAS. *RIC* 267, with mint mint-mark PLON. Very slightly worn.
- 123.1 17. CONSTANTINE I, *follis*, Trier, A.D. 323-4. *Rev.* SARMATIA DEVICTA. *RIC* 429, with mint-mark PTR. Unworn to very slightly worn.

B. Intaglio (Pl. XIA)

- 73a Chalcedony, burnt white but with some blackening especially along hair-cracks, oval, 12 by 10 by 2.5 mm. with a flat upper surface and edges bevelled downwards; for the shape cf. M. Henig, *A Corpus of Roman Engraved Gemstones from British Sites* (1974) i, fig. 1 Shape F.1. The device is a profile bust of Jupiter to left (right on the impression). He has a luxuriant, slightly jutting beard, and wears a laurel-wreath. The type is probably adapted from the famous cult-image of Zeus which Pheidias produced for Olympia in the 5th Century B.C.

Portraits based on this statue appeared on coins of Elis in the 4th century (cf. C. Kraay, *Greek Coins* (1966), 342-3 and pl. 157 no. 504), and a 3rd century sardonyx cameo has a head as depicted on the Carmarthen intaglio, but our gem lacks its superb workmanship and Hellenistic exuberance (O. Neverov, *Antique Cameos in the Hermitage Collection* (1971), 76-7 no. 5). The subject evidently became common in late Hellenistic and early Roman times: we may note clay sealings from Doliche and Cyrene (cf. M. Maaskant-Kleibrink, *Bull. Antieke Beschaving* xli (1971), 23-63, esp. 52-3 no. 85, fig. 96; G. Maddoli, *Ann. Scuola Archaeologica di Atene* xli/xlii (1963-4), 39-145, esp. 96-7 no. 446, fig. 25), and unprovenanced 1st or 2nd century A.D. gems (P. Zazoff (ed.), *Antike Gemmen in deutschen Sammlungen*: iv, *Hannover, Kestner-Museum* (1975), 289-90 no. 1576 (cornelian); E. Zweierlein-Diehl, *Die antiken Gemmen des Kunsthistorischen Museums in Wien* (1973), 76 no. 157, pl. 128 (cornelian); also note A. de Ridder, *Coll. de Clercq*, vii (ii), *Pierres gravées*, 644-5 no. 3009 (garnet set in a 2nd-3rd century ring), and G. M. A. Richter, *Engraved Gems of the Romans* (1971), 29 no. 62 (agate) in the Cabinet des Médailles, Paris, of low quality and probably of middle-Empire date).

This is the first intaglio found in Britain to show the head of Jupiter (if we exclude Jupiter Ammon and Jupiter Sarapis), and although others are cut with a full-length figure of the god either standing or seated, only one was found in Wales. The gem is thus a valuable addition to the glyptic iconography of the province. Cf. my *Corpus* ii, 50 ff., nos. 352-3, 357-8 for Ammon and Sarapis; Jupiter, cf. 8 ff. nos. 1-17 and esp. no. 13 from Bodfari, which probably portrays him rather than an athlete.

(M. Henig)

C. Jet Bead

59p

* Well-made, 10 by 5.5 mm., cylindrical with 2 mm. piercing, divided by circumferential grooves into six rings about 1.5 mm. wide. Cf. the necklace of 150 such, *Osprey Report* (1931), pl. 55; *Arch. Cantiana* xxxvi (1923), 78-80, facing 65. Probably 3rd century.

D. Bronze

16.1

*1. Brooch of Hull's 'Polden derivative' class, length 57 mm. Spring-pin nearly complete; its chord passes *through* a lug on the top of the bow. A neatly-engraved hatched band of decoration; pierced catchplate. Cf. *Wroxeter* 1923-7, pl. 37.H102 (but hinged); fig. 36. H105, Flavian. Typologically later than the Camulodunum Type V, where the chord is held by a hook; but still probably Flavian. A good brooch.

3.4

*2. Brooch, same class, length 26 mm. (imperfect), about 30 mm. originally. Note the usual oval moulding at the arms, found e.g. as early as *Hod Hill* i, fig. 6.C13. Probably Flavian or early 2nd century.

16.1

*3. Brooch, 'trumpet' class, Collingwood's *R-iv*, i.e. with the medial petalling (so-called 'acanthus') not carried round the back; length 50 mm.; pin gone except for part of the spring. The foot has triangles of enamel, now green; on the head, a debased Late Celtic motif similar to, but less coarse than, e.g. *Wroxeter* 1913, fig. 4.4, with a cast head-loop (such as clearly existed here also). That brooch was an *R-iii* (no petalling, mouldings on front only) and was listed among a 'Wroxeter' group of derivatives of the silver-gilt 'Carmarthen' brooch in *Antiq. Journ.* lv (1975), 60-1. Here we may have the *R-iv* parallel, and rather better done; but I should not care to say where it was made. Certainly no earlier than Flavian; probably early 2nd century.

101.1

*4. Penannular brooch, diameter 29 mm., hoop of circulation circular section, and simple recurved, lightly-modelled terminals of a kind appearing as early as *Hod Hill* i, fig. 11.E16-18; one of a very similar design occurred, however, with a mid-fourth century coin-hoard at Silchester, *Num. Chron.* ser. 6 xx (1960), 249. The pin is simply wrapped round the hoop; it is slightly imperfect.

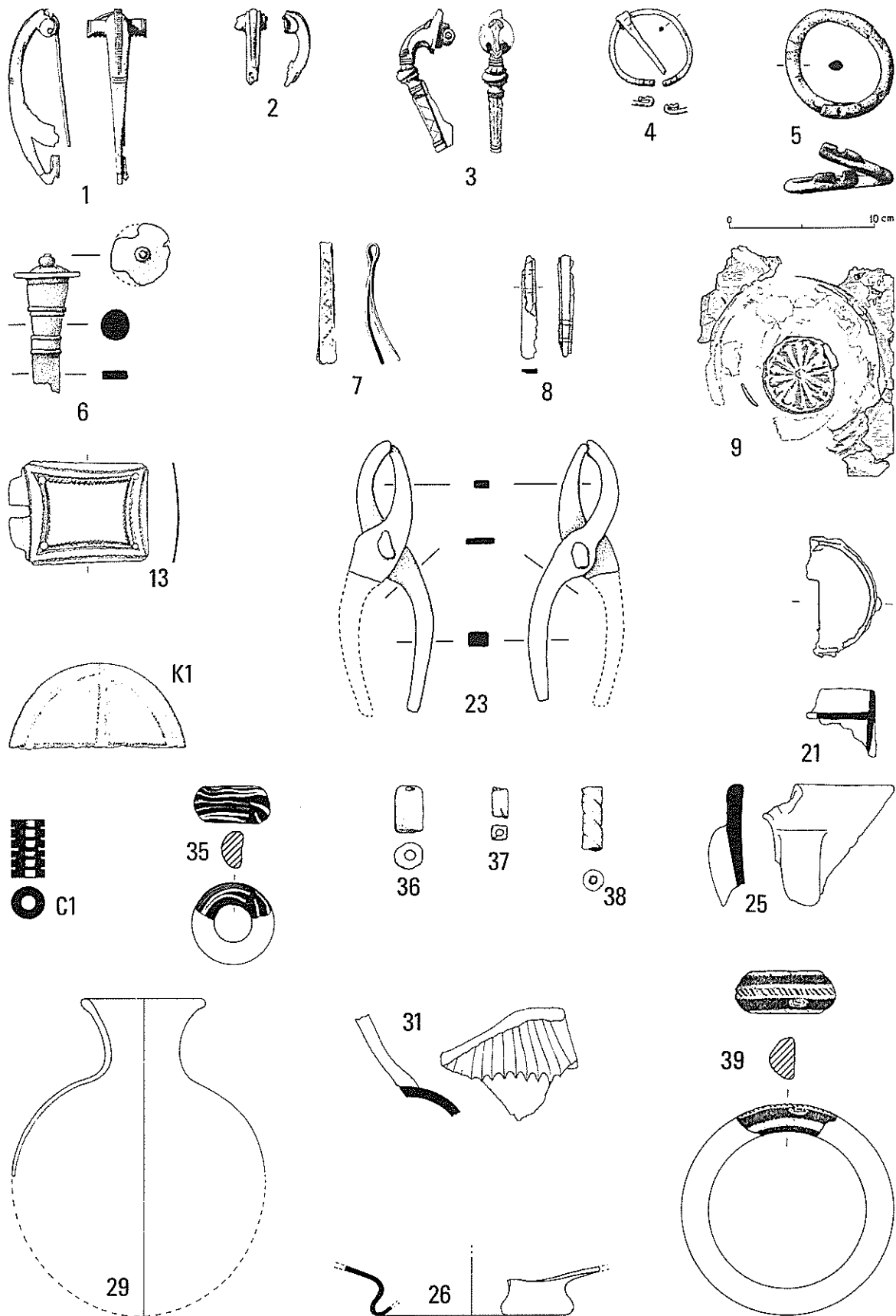


Fig. 9

- 92.1 *5. Penannular brooch, diameter originally about 39 mm.; distorted and broken, pin missing. The hoop is of elliptical section, and the cast terminals imitate the bent-back design seen in no. 4. Coarse, heavy, worn. Such a brooch lies in the immediate ancestry of the feeble late Roman class with crenellated terminals, Mrs. Fowler's D7 (*Proc. Prehist. Soc.* xxvi (1960), 151, fig. 1). Third or fourth century?
- 59p *6. Terminal with broken shank; divided into three octagonal sections, with flat cap and knob, 45 mm. Perhaps a key-handle, cf. S. Boucher, *Inv. Coll. publ. franç.: Vienne* (1971), 190, nos. 523-7. [H.J.]
- 3.1 *7. Tweezers, length 42 mm. Zigzag rocked-tracer decoration, cruder on the side not shown. Cf. *Fishbourne* ii, fig. 42.64 and, for decoration, the 1st-century tankard-handle, M. McGregor, *Early Celtic Art in N. Britain* (1976), ii. no. 290.
- 16.8 *8. Remains of tweezers, with simple linear engraving. Late Roman?
- 59p *9. Corroded thin sheet, apparently 13.5 by 16 cm. and slightly convex, with bent area towards one edge suggestive of another part, perhaps at right angles, having been broken off by bending to and fro. There may have been piercings in the corners. The repoussé decoration consists of concentric circles and central rosette. Plaques of similar size, with engraved circles, and sometimes a repoussé band, occur as casket-plating, cf. *Verulamium* i (1972), figs. 47-8; D. Gáspár, *Spätrom. Kästenbeschläge* (*Acta Ant. et Arch. Univ. Attila József*) xv (1971) no. 1, Taf. 18; but they do not have the central rosette: instead, there was originally a separate large boss or stud, or, in the Balácapusztá case cited, a key-hole. For the usual type, see e.g. *Richborough* iv, pls. 47-8, and also *Excav. in Cranborne Chase* i (1887), pls. 19-20, Rushmore. For a die to make repoussé work in Late Celtic style, including a 7 cm. rosette, see *Wroxeter* 1923-7, pl. 52; for a rosette having belonged to a larger sheet from Woodeaton, see J. R. Kirk, *Oxoniensia* xiv (1951), fig. 9, where some impressions of coins also appear, cf. Gáspár, Taf. 55. At the back of the Carmarthen piece there was a reinforcement in the form of another plain, flat leaf of bronze, now preserved only under the rosette: at the centre a tiny tubular rivet has been bushed over, and may at one time have held a shank at the back of the rosette (as on the rosettes applied to armour, H. Russell Robinson, *The Armour of Imp. Rome* (1975), fig. 83). I am much indebted to Mr. D. E. Watkinson, of the archaeological laboratories at Cardiff University College, whose skill revealed the shape of this object, preserved mainly as corrosion-products in a slab of earth, for discussing the construction and character of the piece with me.
- 2/3 10. Twisted fragment of decorated strip with a rivet-hole at one end, perhaps for attachment to leather. [H.J.]
- 16 11. Small hook and strip, ditto. [H.J.]
- 123e 12. Thick cast fragment, with traces of turning-marks (from the mould); slightly concave on one side. From the base of a small vessel.

(George C. Boon)

Medieval

- 25.3 *13. Fine buckle-plate, 40 by 35 mm., of a curved cross-section which rules out a Roman date; decorated with three lines of tracer-work around the edge, two zigzag and one of opposed triangles. The form of the hoop is the chief chronological feature in buckles of medieval date; in its absence, it may be said that plates with similar ornament appear in the 13th to 14th centuries, the closest parallels being two thought to belong to c. 1300 (I. Fingerlin, *Gürtel des hohen und späten Mittelalters* (1971), nos. 531-2). Cf. also a plate from Seacourt, *Oxoniensia* xxvi-xxvii (1961-2), 168, fig. 28.6, 'probably later 13th-14th century.'

Trench

3.3

14. Foot from a cooking-pot with the keel on the outer side, possibly 14th century; cf. the pointed feet on a Montraive, Fife, example containing coins deposited c. 1356, J. D. A. Thompson, *Inventory of British Coin Hoards* (1956), no. 272.

(J. M. Lewis)

E. Lead

There was evidence in the form of droplets and slag that lead-working may have taken place in the vicinity of the area investigated. Lead finds came from all Roman surfaces, from the fill of Phase II ditch (73), and from some of the pits. Pieces of strip perhaps from cisterns or pipes were found, and two mutilated objects of uncertain purpose, from 70.3 and 123 f.

16

15. Lead repair-strip, length 7 cm., still containing a fragment of a cream-ware mortarium or amphora: straps inside and outside, joined by short bars of metal which had flowed through holes drilled on either side of the fracture.

F. Iron

16. 411 nails were recovered: their distribution by feature is given in the table below; there were high concentrations in the wells (59) and (123). The largest nails were a few between 9 and 12 cm. long, but the majority were between 3 and 5 cm.

<i>Feature No.</i>	<i>No. of Nails</i>	<i>Feature No.</i>	<i>No. of Nails</i>	<i>Feature No.</i>	<i>No. of Nails</i>	<i>Feature No.</i>	<i>No. of Nails</i>
3	74	59/85	61	164	1	186	1
16	15	82	1	165	6	188	21
17	5	83	1	167	1	197	2
25	44	123	91	172	2	203	7
27	5	130	1	175	2	204	8
70	19	142	7	176	5	206	1
73	23	144	1	182	5	219	1

3, 16

17. Two spikes, squared shanks, tapering to blunt points, 21.5, 15.5 cm.

16.4, 123b,
202

18. Three iron 'dogs' or cramps used to join timbers, 12, 15 and 14 cm. long respectively, turned at right-angles at the ends to form points.

123g, 59c,
73, 17

19. Small groups of hobnails, each about 10 mm. in diameter with a 12.5 mm. shank. By modern standards, these are very long, but are usually found clenched over; the length demonstrates the thickness of the built-up soles of footwear in common use. Cf. *Excav. in Cranborne Chase* ii (1888), 190, fig., for similar examples from the feet of a skeleton at Rotherley.

59/85

20. Imperfect key, square shank 10 cm., bitt rectangular, 4 by 2 cm.; of the normal sliding type.

3

- *21. Fragment of the tubular barrel of a barb-spring padlock, showing the key-slot. Common type, Roman (or later), cf. Ward, *The Roman Era* (1911), fig. 63E.

142a

22. Part of the blade of a heavy knife, present length 8 cm., breadth 4 cm., thickening towards the back of the blade, which will have been triangular; part of the squared tang remains. Cf. e.g. *London in Roman Times* (1930), pl. 36. 2-3.

58/85

- *23. Small pair of tongs, imperfect, now 9.5 cm. overall. Dr. W. H. Manning compares other small examples from Santon Downham (*Proc. Cambs. Antiq. Soc.* xiii (1909), 158, pl. 17); *Camulodunum Report* 343, pl. 105.23; Kingsholm, Glos. (S. Lysons.

Reliquiae Britannico-Romanae pl. 11.3); *Richborough Report* iv, 154, pl. 60.335; and London (*Guildhall Mus. Cat.* (1908), 53 no. 85, pl. 18.7). The handles may be of unequal length, and the tips of the jaws may be prolonged to give a better grip. Those cited vary in present length from 11.7 to 16.7 cm., and with the London exception are of 1st-century date. The present example cannot well be earlier than the later 3rd century.

24. [*Vacat*]

G. Glass

The vessel-glass is of very limited range, with one exception all in natural-coloured (blue-green) glass, and of Flavian to early 2nd-century date. It might all come from the auxiliary fort indicated by the plentiful Flavian sigillata, for it is typical of glass from such forts in Wales, cf. my remarks on the Pen Llystyn series, *Arch. Journ.* cxxv (1969), 178, and more generally in *Ann. 4e Congrès des Journées internat. du Verre* (1967), 94-5. The contrast with Caerwent, with its high proportion of colourless blown table-ware (*Mon. Antiq.* iii.2 (1972-3), 111-23) is very striking, especially in view of the large amount of Antonine sigillata from the site. Glass, it would appear, had little entry into the civilian market of Moridunum, if these results are any guide. Window-glass was present on most surfaces and in pit-fills throughout the site, mainly in very small fragments of the usual natural-coloured, cast type with a matt undersurface.

- 167b *25. From a very coarse pillar-moulded bowl. Two others, one of finer work, are represented by scraps. Shape, e.g. *Masterpieces of Glass* (Brit. Mus., 1968), fig. 52.
- 73a *26. Basal fragment in amber-coloured glass, from a blown flask or, more probably, a jar, cf. e.g. my *Silchester* (1974), fig. 36.5.
- 73a 27. Small fragment, brilliant, from the shoulder of a conical flask with faint ribs, and a trace of the end of the handle; form much as *Masterpieces*, fig. 73. Part of the ribbon-handle from another flask is present.
- 59v 28. Fragments from the slightly conical neck and shoulder of a blown bottle, dull-surfaced.
- 123b *29. Fragments from a globular flask with flaring rim, not a common shape, cf. wider-mouthed examples, F. Fremersdorf, *Das naturfarbene, sogenannte blau-grüne Glas in Köln*, Taf. 54, 56. A similar rim from Buckton fort, *Trans. Woolhope Nats. Field Club* xxxix.2 (1968), 250 fig. 7.7, Flavian-Hadrianic.
- 123h 30. From the base of a mould-blown square bottle. These very often have raised circles on the base, as here, or other designs. Cf. my *Silchester*, fig. 36.10. Part of another base, plain, is represented.
- 59p *31. Lower part of a reeded or 'celery' handle from such a bottle. Cf. *Masterpieces*, fig. 67.
- 142d 32. Fragment from the handle and shoulder of a large cylindrical bottle, mould-blown (bottomless mould): cf. my note on Llystyn examples, *loc. cit.*, 179. One from Caerleon is shown on a National Museum of Wales postcard, and another in *Annales du 4e Congrès* . . . , 96, fig. 1.
- 142c, d 33. Fragments from square or cylindrical bottles.

Beads and Bracelet

- 16 34. Melon bead retaining part of its turquoise-blue glaze, 15 mm. long, maximum diameter 16 mm. First century.
- 16 *35. Half a large bead, about 29 mm. diameter and 12 mm. wide; deep royal blue; D-shaped section, inner diameter about 15 mm. It bears marvered, sinuous, thin, opaque white trails. Cf. a Walesland piece with thicker trails, *Britannia* ii (1971), 91, fig. 37.54. A la Tène type known at Glastonbury, Hengistbury, etc., and here a survival.
- 25.6 *36. Small translucent jade-green bead, wound construction, squared, about 7 by 5 mm., worn, dull surface. Third or fourth century.

- 28 *37. Small opaque royal blue bead, wound, squared, about 5 by 2.5 mm. Same date.
 3 *38. Opaque turquoise-green bead, wound, about 10 by 3 mm. Same date.
 203.1 *39. Fragment (35 mm. long) of a glass bracelet of D-shaped section, 14 by 7 mm.; inner diameter only about 50 mm. Basically blue-green, with a light royal blue outer coat in which three circumferential cabled lines are set: grey and opaque white top and bottom, royal blue and opaque white in the centre, and a whorl or 'eye' of the same. Such bracelets have been studied by H. E. Kilbride-Jones, *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* lxxii (1938), 366-95; R. B. K. Stevenson, *ibid.* lxxviii (1956), 208-21; and D. B. Harden and J. Price in *Fishbourne* ii, 366-7. This is of Kilbride-Jones's Class II, i.e. with circumferential lines, not pothooks. The distribution has in general a Scottish bias, but not so pronounced as at one time appeared. From Usk there are six, but none with the three lines of this piece: natural-coloured, royal blue, emerald, and brown. Another is noted by Stevenson from Sea Mills near Bristol, a site of Claudio-Neronian foundation, as is Usk. Polychrome examples were found, it seems, at Pennal fort (Nash-Williams, *The Roman Frontier in Wales* (1954), 39 and note). The latest traced, with only one line, is from a Flavio-Trajanic context (*Trans. Camb. & Westm. Antiq. & Arch. Soc.* lxxvi (1976), 33, 38, fig. 9.10) and like it the Carmarthen bracelet is doubtless a survival. (See also now a summary article by R. B. K. Stevenson, *Glasgow Arch. Journ.* iv (1976): *Studies in Roman Archaeology for Anne S. Robertson*, 45-56.)

(George C. Boon)

H. Sigillata

South Gaul (*La Graufesenque*, unless stated)

Form 29

- 167b *1. Lower zone, part of a well-modelled saltire design, good thin ware and gloss. Bud, cf. Knorr, *Töpfer und Fabriken* . . . (1919), Textbild 10, LICINVS and others. Before 70.
 142e *2. Lower zone, leaves in saltire and ? scrolls. Palmate leaf with six divisions, cf. Hermet, *La Graufesenque* (1934), pl. 12.79. Unusual arrangement. Early Flavian.
 16N *3. Lower zone, godroons and traces of upper-zone scroll: common design, cf. e.g. Knorr, *TuF* Taf. 58C, OF MODESTI. 60-80.
 203 *4. Upper zone with scroll and lower zone with leaf and bud used by various potters, e.g. Knorr *TuF* Taf. 54A with a similar swag, cf. 55B, MEDDILLUS; leaf, cf. Atkinson, *Pompeii* (JRS iv, 1914), fig. 4.8. 70-85.
 204, 25 *5. Upper zone, cf. Knorr, *Terra-Sigillata-Gefässe* . . . (1952), Taf. 40B; Walters, *Cat. Roman Pottery in the Brit. Mus.* (1908), pl. 20. 70-85.
 16N *6. Lower zone with bush from a scene of the chase, common, as Knorr *TuF* Taf. 84F, OF VITA, with similar S-godroons above; trace of a basal wreath. 70-85.
 73 *7. Upper zone with part of a demi-medallion and long astragal linking a scroll and tassel between, cf. Knorr, *TuF* Taf. 82C, 84G, VITALIS. 70-85.
 16 *8. Upper zone, rectangular pattern of wavy lines around a pyramid of leaf-tip imbrication, common, as e.g. Knorr, *TuF* Textb. 16, OF CRESTIO; Taf. 64, PASSENIUS (late style). 70-85.
 73 *9. Upper zone, thin ware, plain open design of large triple-bordered demi-medallions linked by long, thin astragals, and corded column as tassel. With different tassel but same bird, Oswald 2272A, Baillie-Reynolds, *Kanovium* S220; see also Knorr, *TuF* Textb. 47, MERCATO (Form 37), different bird. Rosette space-filler, Textb. 36, M CRESTIO.
 73 10. Upper zone, panels; large bud alone visible, Knorr, *TuF* Taf. 28A and 15, or Atkinson, *Pompeii* pl. 28.8, MOMMO. 70-85.
 73 11. Carination-moulding with wreath, Hermet, *La Grauf.* pl. 65.5, etc., Atkinson, *Pompeii* pl. 2.6, MOMMO. 70-85.

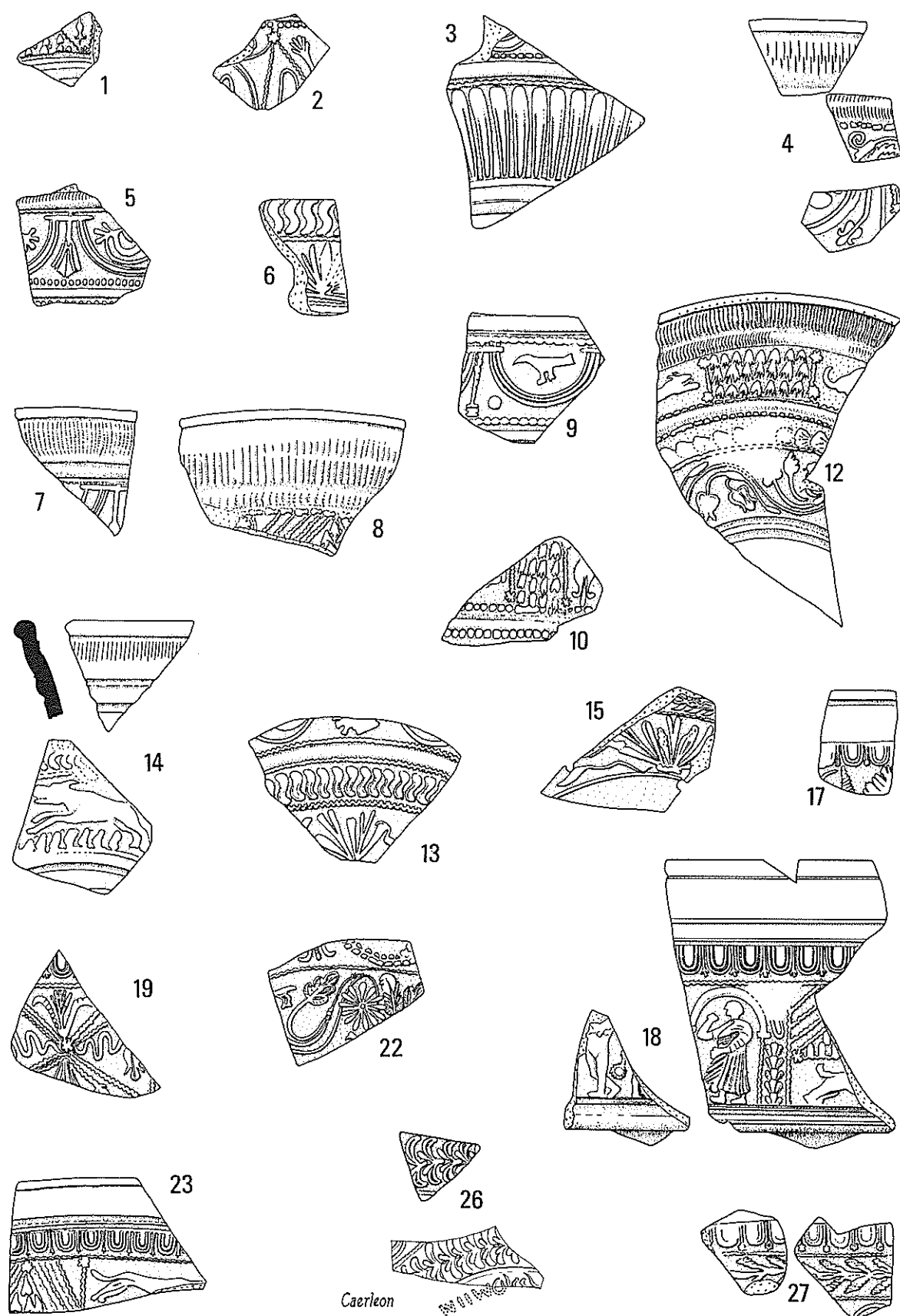


Fig. 10

- 202a *12. Upper zone with panel of imbrication; dog L., seated dog, Hermet 36, not in Oswald, R. Carination-moulding as Knorr, *Rottweil 1907* Taf. 1.12, OF VIRTUTIS, or Mary, *Novaesium* i, Taf. 19.7. Lower zone scroll: the leaves, Knorr *TuF* Taf. 17. A-B, CALVI M, but here reduced. Bud, based on the GERMANUS detail, *TuF* Taf. 33.64. About 70-85.
- 176 *13. Blurred upper zone scroll with spade-shaped leaves, cf. Knorr, *TuF* Taf. 43.13, *Rottweil 1907* Taf. 3.4. Carination-moulding of reversed S-godroons, cf. Karnitsch, *Ovilava* Taf. 16.3-4, MERCATO. The bush in the scene of the chase in the lower zone employs his detail 11 (*TuF*, Taf. 57), carefully impressed so that the right-hand shoot is covered by the left-hand shoot of the next impression, with the result that a double unit has only three side-shoots. Cf. *Richborough* iv, pl. 81.46, MERCATO, and Karnitsch, *Ovilava* Taf. 15.2, the same. For a Form 29 by MERCATO, see Oswald's *Index* (Friedberg). 70-85.
- 3 *14. Lower zone, rubbed; large dog O.1994 with vertical 'finger-nail' grass below, as Hermet, *La Grauf.* pl. 84.3, CRUCURO. The rim drawn here probably belongs, and is of curiously 'Central Gaulish' profiling. 75-85.
- 219 *15. Lower zone with a composite bush, cf. Knorr *TSG* Taf. 83, with forepaw on L., below which is a leaflet with sinuous stem, diagnostic but not noted by me on a signed bowl. For the wreath-elements above, Knorr *TuF* Textb. 12, second row, no. 2. Cf. Taf. 68, OF PUDENT. Flavian. Holes for lead rivets, one remaining.
- 202a, 3 16. Lower zone and basal wreath fragments, other bowls.
- Form 30*
- 142b *17. Burnt. Ovolo with tongue ending in a small rosette, cf. Knorr, *TuF* Taf. 52.29; no wavy line below, as is normal in pre-Flavian work. Large upright leaf, as Hermet, *La Grauf.* pl. 8.5 and 102.50, and also *Verulamium* i, fig. 84.16, early GERMANUS. On L., twisted bud vertically, cf. Knorr, *TuF* Taf. 52.15, MASCLUS, and Walters, *Cat.* fig. 114, the same. The single tendril is often used in his work as a link, but I have noted no design very like the present example. Before 70.
- 3/16N, 16, *18. Ovolo with trifid tongue, perhaps as Atkinson, *Pompeii* pl. 11.55, MOMMO, where note also the vertical column of trifid buds (likewise, Mary, *Novaesium* Taf. 23.33). 16N, 73b, Figures: draped L., Hermet, 122B, and Venus with mirror, O.313: together in an 142b, d earlier décor, *La Grauf.* pl. 69.7. Obscure dog R. 70-85.
- 203 *19. Ovolo with trifid tongue, perhaps OF MO, Hermet, *La Grauf.* pl. 72.2. The ornament at the top of the saltire, 14.80, cf. Knorr, *TSG* Taf. 83A, various potters, but cf. Atkinson, *Pompeii* pl. 11.55, MOMMO. Sinuous tendril and bud, cf. vaguely Karnitsch, *Ovilava* Taf. 11.1, CALUS. 70-85.
- 142c, 3 20-21. Rims with ovolo, one burnt, the other smudged. Flavian.
- Form 37*
- 167b *22. From lower frieze, showing undulating scroll with leaf as Knorr, *TuF* Textb. 7 line 4 no. 4, DARRA FE (note fringed base); sunflower with 13 petals, that of BASSUS & COELUS, Knorr, *TSG* Taf. 58 (their detail 33, *TuF* Taf. 13). In the upper frieze, as tassel, *ibid.* detail 15. Small bird L., perhaps detail 3. A Form 37 with the sunflower was at Rottweil, Knorr, *TSG* Taf. 58.Z. The sunflower occurred on the Form 29 from Carmarthen, *Arch. Camb.* cxii, 39, fig. 6.1, cf. Knorr, *TSG* Taf. 10.G (Form 30). Before 75.
- 167b *23. Thin, with good gloss, pronounced groove over the ovolo, and again on the interior like a Form 30 (an early feature, see Oswald & Pryce, *Introd. to T.S.* (1920), p. 89). Décor rather wiped. The ovolo with a very thin tongue on R., as Oswald, *Margidunum* pl. 13.13 'MOMMO,' cf. Atkinson, *Pompeii* pl. 11.54 MOM in mould; this is rather small. Below, dog O.1923. The imbrication of small heart-shaped leaves in pyramid, and diagonal wavy lines, on L., much as Knorr, *TuF* Taf. 43.9. About 70-80.

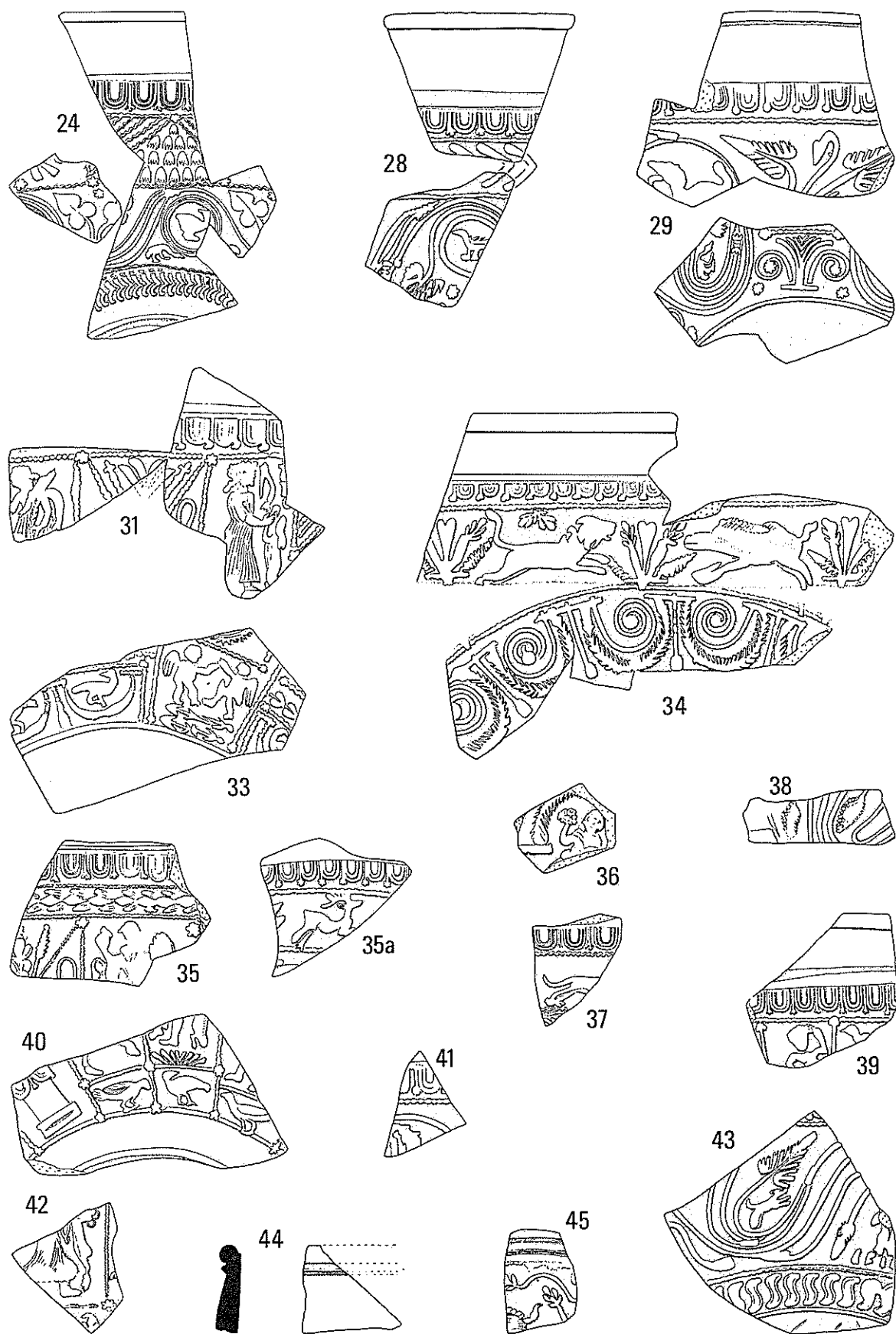


Fig. 11

- 16, 123b,
140 *24. The trifold-tongued ovolo and basal wreath are similar to MOMMO's, Atkinson, *Pompeii* pl. 11.56. Upper frieze, panels of leaf-tip imbrication squared off with wavy lines alternating with animals, legs of one remaining. Lower frieze, undulating scroll with trilobate leaves as Caerleon, *AC* cxiii, p. 23 fig. 4.5 (the Knorr, *TSG* Taf. 51.B leaf there cited is smaller); not otherwise matched, but cf. Knorr *TuF* Taf. 12.C and 6, BASSI. Rosette space-fillers as in the work of M CRESTIO and JUCUNDUS, Knorr, *TSG* Taf. 19.F, 31.D, cf. also Oswald, *Margidunum* pl. 12.8. In the lower spandrels are small double medallions containing pairs of birds, of which one remains, O.2248. The lower spaces have geese; again one remains, O.2244, as on the MOMMO bowl from Pompeii. 70-85.
- 59 25. Upper frieze with scrolls in demi-medallions, and the same scroll in the lower spandrels. For the device here cf. Knorr, *TSG* Taf. 50 OF PATRIC, and Atkinson, *Pompeii* pl. 6.34 (both Form 29). Scrolls and medallions, Knorr, *TuF* Taf. 62.15, 64, OF PASSENI. The leaf is smaller than *Verulamium* i, p. 249, fig. 92.77. 70-85.
- 16 *26. Basal wreath as an unpublished Caerleon piece here reproduced, with the mould-signature (*ante cocturam*) [MII]MORIS, as on Atkinson, *Pompeii* pl. 14.73-74. 70-85.
- 16 *27. Neat bowl, showing ovolo with thin tongue ending in a rosette with central ring visible in one instance; that of FRONTINUS, as May, *Silchester Pottery* (1916), pl. 25.33. Straight wreath below, used by various potters not apparently including FRONTINUS, cf. Karnitsch, *Ovilava* Taf. 14.1; Knorr *TuF* Taf. 57.12, MERCATO. 70-85.
- 16, 140 *28. Rim (burnt) and body fragments, with trifold-tongues ovolo in CALUS style, Karnitsch, *Ovilava* Taf. 11, 2-3, and plain straight wreath; below, undulating scroll with bird (O.2268?). 80-90.
- 203, 2/3,
167a, 172 *29. Thin; blurred ovolo, detail otherwise strong. The ovolo seems to have had a rosette to the tongue, as MERCATO, Knorr, *TuF* Textb. 47. The large leaves are narrower and coarser than Textb. 12, 2nd row, 3, as is Taf. 65.8, PRIMUS. Two unpublished Silchester bowls have the present leaf also. Scroll, cf. Taf. 57.E, MERCATO, where also the tuft in the lower spandrel, complete on Karnitsch, *Ovilava* Taf. 14.4, MERCATO style. Spirals to either side, *Richborough* i, pl. 19.2, M CRESTIO, or again MERCATO style, *Ovilava* Taf. 14.1. Gryphon in the lower spandrel, O.878 much reduced, as on *TuF* Taf. 74.E. Cf. also *Rottweil* 1912 Taf. 21.8, etc. 80-90.
- 73 30. Scroll with pinnate leaf as used by M CRESTIO, Knorr, *TuF* Textb. 36, or Mary, *Novaesium* Taf. 28.1. About 75-85.
- 73b, 73,
16 *31. Large bowl with metope design including Diana with hare, O.104B, and Victory, O.814: see Knorr, *TuF* Taf. 67.1-2, OF PUDENT; Taf. 68, upper (both Form 29). The blurred ovolo might be M CRESTIO's or CRUCURO's, as Textb. 5, 3rd row, middle. The upper element of the saltire might also be M CRESTIO's, Textb. 12, top row, middle, but see also Taf. 99.B and Karnitsch, *Ovilava* Taf. 11.1, CALUS style. 75-90.
- 3, 16 *32. Ovolo with clinging tassel, as Karnitsch, *Ovilava* Taf. 12.2, CRUCURO style, and part of demi-medallion with attached scroll and beaded tassel, cf. Knorr, *TSG* Taf. 20.C, CRUCURO. 75-90.
- 176 *33. On the L., two festoons containing the pair of birds, O.2248, O.2293, with beaded tassels between. On R., metope containing the pair of Cupids, Knorr, *TuF* Textb. 13, bottom row, 1 and 7, IIVST, cf. Taf. 44.1-2. Below these are imprints of the anchor-motif, much as on the Form 29, Walters, *Cat.* fig. 112 and Karnitsch, *Ovilava* Taf. 2.9; Knorr, *TuF* Textb. 7, middle of 3rd row, IVST, there joined to leaf, as commonly. Above, trace of festoon of wreathy character. To R., straight wreath of small heart-shaped leaves as Grimes, *Holt*, fig. 36.25; below, one of the pairs of festoons and part of bird, as on the L.—JUSTUS, about 80-95.

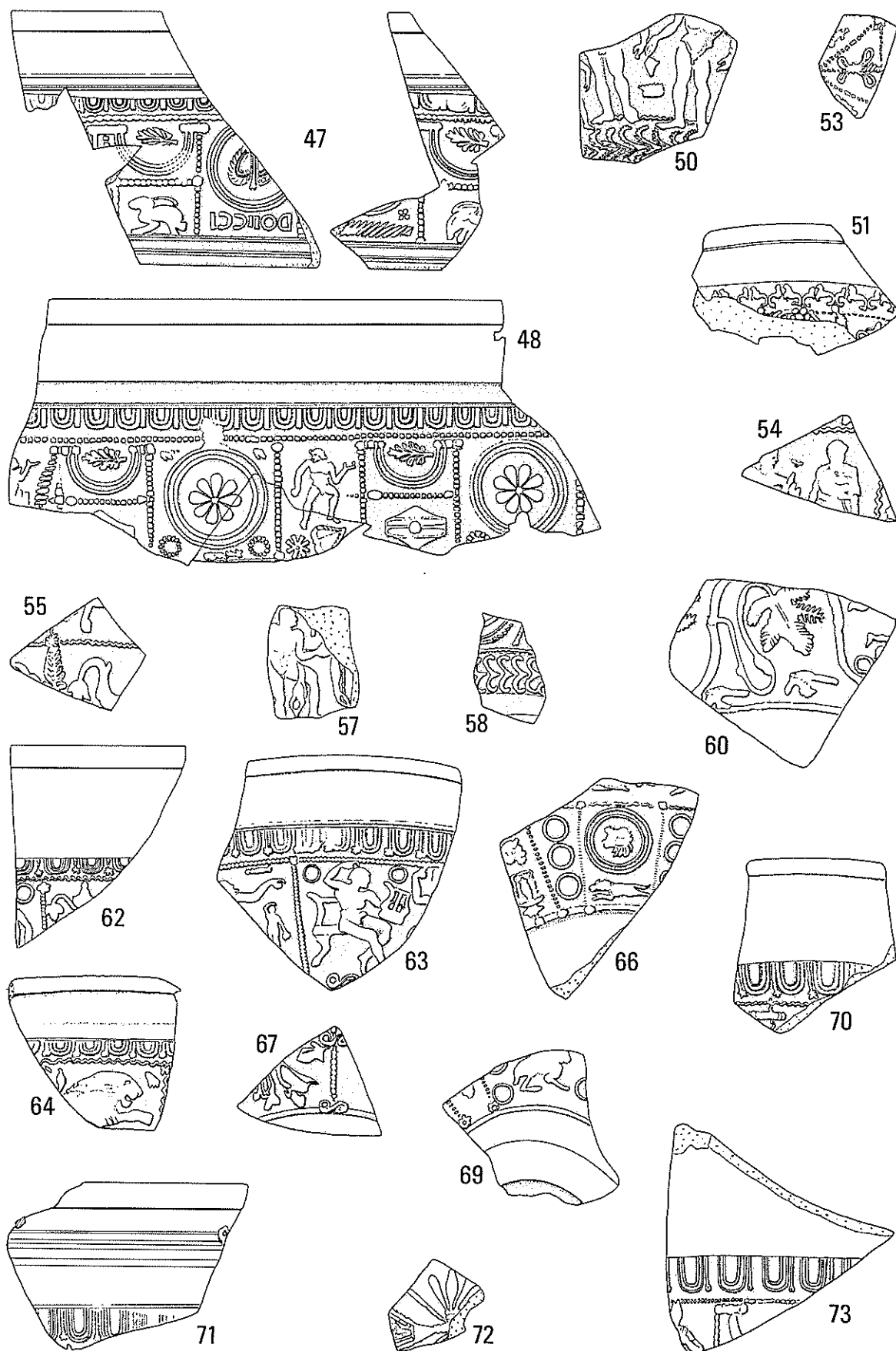


Fig. 12

- 73b *34. Ovolos with L. tongue ending in a blurred rosette, smaller than Knorr, *TuF* Textb. 47, MERCATO. The upper frieze has a hunting-scene with the lion, O.140C and the boar, O.1670, separated by bushes composed of the leaflet, *TuF* Taf. 57.11, and twist, 17, MERCATO, and the leaf-bunch, as Oswald, *Margidunum* pl. 23.6, MASCUUS, where the pair in the upper border, and the lion, are also present; the pair of leaf-bunches on the signed OF MASCUI, Knorr, *TSG* Taf. 37.A. The Margidunum bowl also has the swags (as arches) and the column-tassels; for swags, columns and scroll see *TSG* Taf. 6.C, BIRAGIL. About 80-95.
- 142f *35. Blurred fragment with ovolo and winged Cupid, O.505, much as Hermet, *La Grauf*. Pl. 88.8. The garland (cf. Caerwent, *Arch.* lxxx pl. 84.597, in-same position with same ovolo) is MASCUUS style, cf. Knorr, *TSG* Taf. 37.C; cf. also Jacobs, *Bregenz* Taf. 2.13-14, again with similar ovolo. On L., part of a saltire. 80-95.
- 142 *35a. From a small bowl, burnt. A narrow upper frieze with a bush and the stag O.1734, for which see Frere, *Verulamium* i, fig. 92.77, dated 70-95.
- 92 *36. Rim with blurred ovolo, not drawn, probably from same bowl as part of a Bacchic scene, with the satyr, O.602. Cf. Jacobs, *Bregenz* Taf. 1.8, where a similar garland used as an arch appears, and where the figure is included. BIRAGILLUS, Knorr, *TuF* Taf. 16.11. *Banassac*. 80-95.
- 123c *37. Trifid-tongued ovolo, probably BIRAGILLUS, as Oswald, *Margidunum* pl. 24.1; below, the dog O.1927, in a narrow frieze. *Banassac*.
- 123b *38. Burnt lower part, with vine-scroll and bunches of grapes, as Knorr, *TuF* Taf. 16.14, BIRAGILLUS; see also *Rottweil 1907*, Taf. 15.5. *Banassac*.
- 142c *39. Blurred, but high, hard gloss. Ovolo with trifid tongue. Satyr with basket on head and holding bunch of grapes, O.597, used by several Domitianic potters; part of the bird, perhaps O.2267, as in Jacobs, *Bregenz* Taf. 3.15. BIRAGILLUS, *Banassac*.
- 203 *40. Thick fragment from near base, showing altar with pair of ovoli as upper moulding, Déch. 1089 (recorded *ibid.* for Montans only), cf. Knorr, *TuF* Taf. 67. Above grass-tuft, Silenus with hare, O.602; on L., Pan, O.714, and legs of faun, O.646. Birds O.2289 between a pair facing R. and L. as on Jacobs, *Bregenz* Taf. 1.4. BIRAGILLUS: *Banassac*.

The above nineteen bowls of Form 37 from South Gaul adequately cover the stylistic range of the collection. There are seventeen others, of which detail could be given, and a further fourteen more, most of which are scraps merely sufficing to swell the total of these South Gaulish bowls to about fifty. The following are worth mention:

- 16 *41. An unrecorded Minerva to R.; the ovolo is like Oswald, *Margidunum* pl. 25.20, 'Mercato', but the comparison is not just. About 75-85.
- 134 *42. Apparently a variant of the Diana and animal series, cf. O.103A, with hare: here a goat, but not quite O.103. Flavian.
- 172 *43. Large undulating scroll design, with a trace of the ovolo above and a wreath of S-godroons below. The main leaf is as Knorr, *TSG* Taf. 51.B, OF PRIMI; the recurved leaf in the lower spandrels was not traced. The figures are a small satyr or Cupid, untraced, and the dog, O.1932. Flavian.
- 82c *44. Rim, lacking decoration, with unusual mouldings; presumed from this Form. Flavian.

Form 67


- 73a *45. Fragment showing loosely-constructed tree and the tail of a boar to L.; style of GERMANUS, cf. Hermet, *La Grauf*. pl. 92.17; 100.19, etc.; and Knorr, *TuF* Taf. 34.24 for the boar. About 70-80.
- 16 46. Two small fragments, without decoration.

*Central Gaul (Lezoux unless stated)**Form 30*

- 123b, e
96 *47. Fragments of a bowl by DOECCUS-I, stamped in the mould DOIICI retrograde (Hartley, die 5a). A typical, strongly modelled scheme of this potter, with his ovolo 2 and large bead-row, his leaf, detail 32, another, detail 27, as Stanfield-Simpson, *Central Gaulish Potters* (1958), fig. 44; the small cross space-filler, Rogers, *Poteries sigillées de la Gaule centrale*, i (1974), C274, cf. *CGP* pl. 148.14 and 151.62. The long twist sloping to R. appears to be new to the répertoire, being that of CALETUS, *CGP* pl. 128.10, or CINNAMUS, fig. 47.4. The hares are O.2116 to L., and O.2061 to R., smudged. About 160-95.
- 123c-e *48. Fragments of an unstamped bowl by the same potter, repaired in antiquity, partly burnt. Ovolo 2, with the same demi-medallion containing the leaf, detail 27, as in No. 47, and the arrangement is otherwise similar. The other details shown are the shield, Rogers U210, cf. *CGP* p. 239; the eight-petalled rosette, Rogers C50; the small leaf, *CGP* detail 38, but note, it is fringed (as on all clear impressions); the rosette, detail 5; the beaded ring, detail 12 (poorly drawn, better in Rogers, E58); and ornaments derived from the tips or sides of leaves. The man is O.687, DOIICI. A textbook example.
- 142d 49. Small fragment of a third bowl by DOECCUS-I, with bird L. in demi-medallion, cf. *CGP* pl. 148.18. Note also part of the detail, Rogers R274, as *CGP* pl. 152. 62.

Form 37


- 3 *50. Poor and rubbed. POTTER X-2, with basal wreath, man, O.563, and Mercury, O.532, overriding the basal wreath; all as on *CGP* pl. 8.98; and with the 'crown' detail, 8.3, below Mercury's purse. On extreme left, part of small gladiator or soldier, as *loc. cit.* *Les Martres-de-Veyre*, 100-120.
- 73b *51. Rim with the band of dolphins in place of the ovolo, *CGP* fig. 4.4, as very often in the work of DRUSUS-I; also shows the rosette, detail 6. *Les Martres-de-Veyre*, 100-120.
- 142d 52. Similar rim from another bowl.
- 16 *53. Basal fragment in the style of DRUSUS-I. See *CGP* pl. 10.125 for the bud and double leaf here combined, and for a somewhat similar construction, Detsicas, X-3 pl. 12.150.
- 25 *54. Light-coloured ware with orange-brown gloss, burnt on interior. Bold wavy-line border with trace of ovolo above, and vertical wavy line; two figures, the Mars, ?O.147A, reduced; O.405. Cf. Terrisse, *Les Martres* pl. 14.1042, and Baillie-Reynolds, *Kanovium* p. 308 fig. 16. Style of IGOCATUS, *Les Martres-de-Veyre*, 100-120.
- 73b *55. Fragment with wavy-line borders: above, legs of uncertain animal; below, on R. of a vertical leaf with its tip cut off by a rosette-junction, dolphin to R. all as on *CGP* pl. 27.325 but without the minor space-filling motifs. Thus compare *CGP* pl. 31 *passim*, 'Style of Medetus-Ranto' or POTTER X-9. Cf. further *CGP* pl. 90.4, SILVIO, and better Behrens *Mainz. Ztschr.* x p. 98 Abb. 26.1 with ARCANUS ovolo and rosette, wavy lines, and probably the same animal, SILVIO. An unpubl. Caerleon piece, here reproduced, is relevant, with POTTER X-9's ovolo and the same dolphin. Perhaps X-9, *Les Martres-de-Veyre*, 100-120, but might be later.
- 125 56. Chip with fan-like leaf apparently used as an element of a dividing bush. It is 'Style of Ioernalis' or POTTER X-11's detail, *CGP* fig. 10.43. Rogers J17 lists other users, Note *CGP* pl. 37.432, 40.470, POTTER X-11, X-12, and also 25.308, POTTER OF THE ROSETTE. *Les Martres-de-Veyre*, 100-120.
- 175 *57. Fragment showing the Neptune, O.13, and the arm of the man, similar to O.684A but smaller, with trace of fine bead-row. POTTER X-11 or X-12, cf. *CGP* pl. 38.453, 40.461.


 91


 92

 93

 94

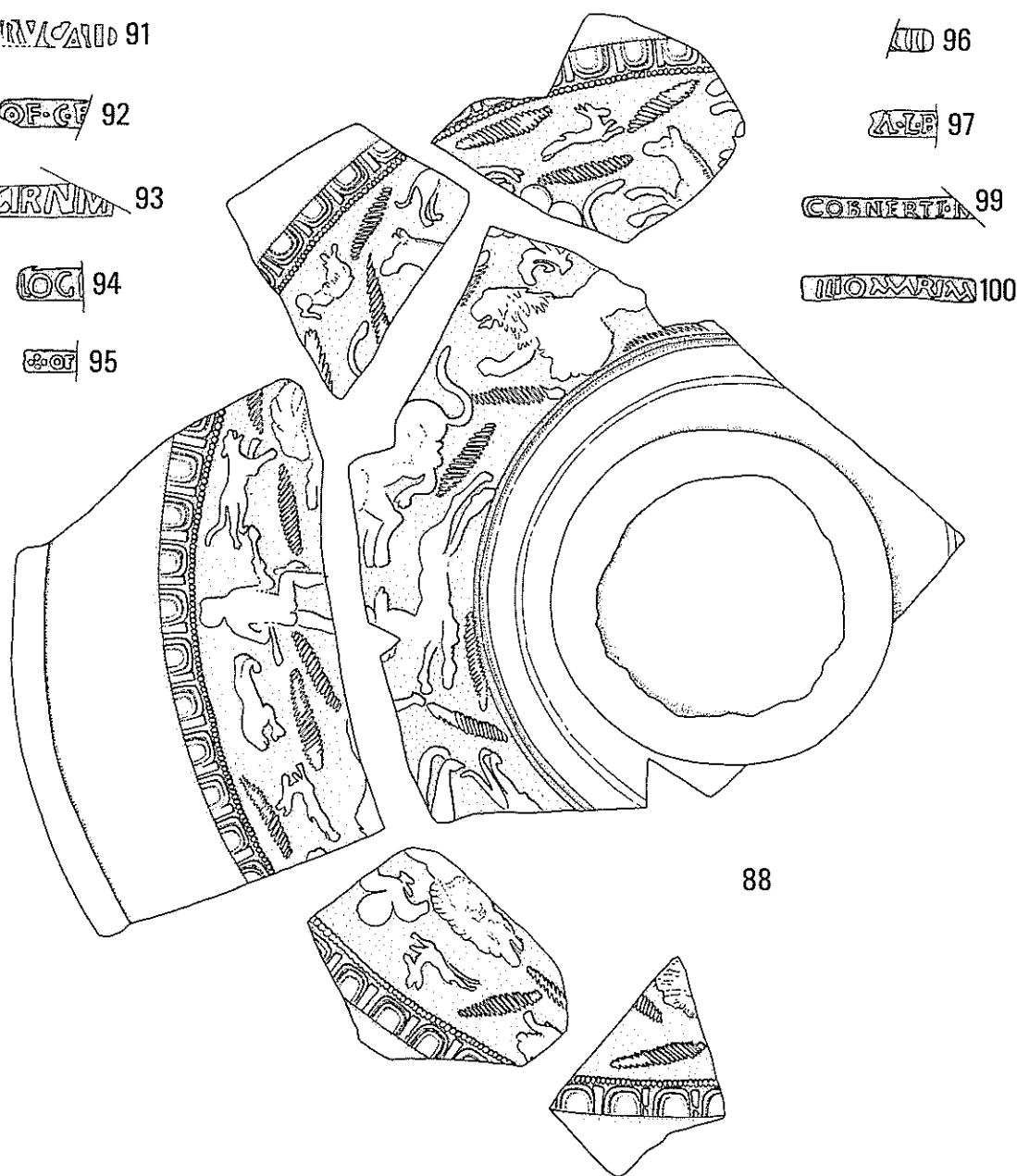
 95

 96

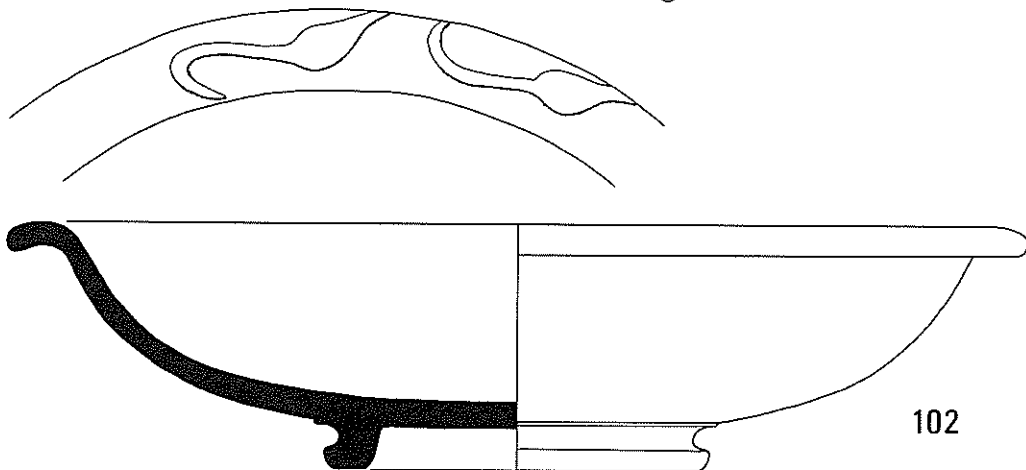
 97

 99

 100



88



102

Fig. 14

- 142e *58. Small basal fragment, burnt, with wreath and part of a festoon having a tassel to R. None of the elements exactly matched, but the style is much as e.g. POTTER X-13, *CGP* pl. 48.566, etc. *Les Martres-de-Veyre*, 100-120.
- 142d *59. Small fragment showing part of a vine-scroll containing a leaf, a tendril, bunch of grapes and a bird. For arrangement and size cf. Rogers M11, UNKNOWN POTTER. Again the arrangement is like POTTER X-13's, cf. Terrisse, *Les Martres* pl. 31. 100-120.
- 204 *60. Undulating scroll, poorly moulded and not well-preserved, with the leaf, Rogers H73, cf. POTTER X-6, *CGP* pl. 74.2, but no rosettes. A ring and an uncertain figure on R.; below, goose ?O.2234A. 125-50.
- 121 61. Undulating scroll of POTTER X-6 style.
- 176 *62. The ovolo of the POTTER OF THE LARGE S very clear, and top of entwined baluster, Rogers Q5; cf. *CGP* pl. 76.32-33. Part of standing figure. 125-50.
- 176a *63. POTTER OF THE LARGE S, which appears at the bottom. Blurred ovolo as No. 62 and rings, likewise; small figure with hand on head, *CGP* p. 150, fig. 18.12 (X-6). The seated Apollo, O.83. Above the small figure, perhaps the dancer, O.347, with the scarf blocked out. The arm on R., perhaps from O.651.
- 16 *64. ARCANUS, with his ovolo, Rogers B45, *CGP* fig. 20.1; note also rosette-junction at the right-hand break; the coarse wavy lines are also his. The lion, O.1378, is better shown by Déch. 376; it is not recorded for this potter, nor the leaf-tips. 120-40.
- 3 65. Small rim fr. with blurred ovolo, almost certainly that of SACER, Rogers B14, *CGP* pl. 82.1, with bead-row. 125-50.
- 16S *66. DRUSUS-II, lower part of a bowl, dull surface, showing his fine bead-rows, as *CGP* pl. 89.16, circles *ibid.*, and double medallion, pl. 89.15, together with the detail, not unlike a fountain, *CGP* fig. 20.6, Rogers Q65 (both rather poor drawings) which is special to DRUSUS-II, as in *CGP* pl. 89.15-16 again. Cf. also Atkinson, *Wroxeter* pl. 36.H61. Here it is crowned with a bearded necked head in profile R., not traced. There is an apparently eradicated ? lion's head I. in the double medallion, also untraced. The tiny lion below is O.1473, originating with LIBERTUS. 125-50.
- 142b-c *67. CETTUS, burnt, with the lower part of the Minerva, as *CGP* pl. 141.7 and the leaf, fig. 42 detail 4, as well as the 'small S' from which the style derived its earlier name. 140-60.
- 204 68. Small fragment with the 'small S,' an astragal and part of a medallion.
- 204 *69. Burnt basal fragment, with the seated hare O.2061, and vertical rings to either side. CETTUS or ATTIANUS, 130-60. Not from No. 68.
- 73b *70. AUSTRUS, with ovolo Rogers B18, wavy lines, and astragal much as *CGP* pl. 94.7. 125-50.
- 16N *71. Orange ware, with traces of repair with iron rivets. The ovolo close to Rogers B20, SECUNDINUS-I. 125-50.
- 121 *72. Saltire ornament, with CENSORINUS detail 4, *CGP* fig. 29, also used by ADVOCISUS, cf. Rogers, G70. On the L., an unknown motif. 150-80.
- 86 *73. PATERNUS-II, ovolo 1, *CGP* fig. 30, and his short astragal, detail 28, with single-bordered demi-medallion and corded border as pl. 105.12, with the same Pan playing pipes, O.709, PATERN FE. 160-90.
- 3 *74. Chip with the caryatid, Déch. 1207. Perhaps ADVOCISUS, with bead-row and part of large double medallion, as *CGP* pl. 112.2. 150-80.
- 123c *75. Rubbed, burnt, with erotic group O.B in double medallion, a favourite of DIVIXTUS, as *CGP* pls. 116.10, 12, 160-90.
- 123c *76. Fragment showing the scarf-dancer, Déch. 217 (*not* O.354); cf. *CGP* pl. 122.23, ALBUCIUS, with similar leaf-edge impressions as on R. of figure. The fine astragal-bead-row is also his. 150-70.
- 123a 77. Rim with ovolo, Rogers B107, as *CGP* pl. 121.13. Probably ALBUCIUS.

- 123e *78. JULLINUS, with his ovolo 2 and details 2 (acorn) supporting the leaf, 8, as all in *CGP* fig. 36. On the right of a typical roped border, a demi-medallion with the small stag, O.1732, as *CGP* pl. 126.20. 160-90.
- 123b *79. Rubbed, with the lower part of the Pan, O.710, and below the pedestal seen in perspective, as *CGP* pl. 125.1 and Oswald, *Margidunum* pl. 43.23, with legs of the ?same figure on top, and border as used by JULLINUS and his detail 12, *CGP* fig. 36. Rogers U214 is a rather coarse and perhaps a trifle large drawing of the pedestal, which however he attributes to no other potter.
- 123b *80. Burnt, with ovolo from worn mould, probably Rogers B176, cf. *CGP* pl. 133.17, CASURIUS; for the wavy line cf. pl. 132.1. His early style, probably, 160-70.
- 73a *81. Dull ware, surface eroded in parts. Same ovolo as No. 80. The bent leaf below could also be CASURIUS, Rogers H167, cf. *CGP* fig. 40, 12. The stag is O.1822Q; his antler pierces the ovolo-band. Part of a standing man on the R. is O.637. 160-95.
- 123h *82. Abraded and badly-moulded fragment with DOECCUS-I, ovolo 1, Rogers B161, and large bead-row below; the panther seems to be O.1542, ADVOCISI, MAPILLI OF. 160-95.
- 123e *83. Burnt basal fragment with the coarse bead-row of DOECCUS-I, and the altar or pedestal, Rogers Q63, recorded only for him.
- 216 84. Rim with part of ovolo, probably DOECCUS-I.
- 59a *85. Abraded; style of CINNAMUS, with the bush, *CGP* pl. 158.21, and the fig-tree only partly impressed, cf. pl. 159.27, both CINNAMUS retrograde, in a free-style hunting-scene with the lion, O.1450 and the pantheress with head turned back, O.1537. 160-90.
- 73a, 16N *86. Very pale ware with matt reddish-brown slip. The rim has traces of CINNAMUS, ovolo 3A, cf. *CGP* fig. 47.3 and *Gallia* xxvii, p. 4, fig. 1. The body fragment has the dolphins-on-basket device, Rogers Q58, in a metope design showing (above) O.256, a standing female figure used especially in the early style of CINNAMUS; to R., oblique astragal in a corner; probably there was a medallion beyond, as *CGP* pl. 160.44, etc., CINNAMUS. Below, tail of the panther, O.1507. On the L., ring in the lower corner of a compartment. The bead-rows with larger and smaller elements, forming astragals, are typical.
- 142a Cf. *CGP* pl. 164, lower, 5 for the figure, panther and ring. 145-60. Another bowl of CINNAMUS is noted at the end of this section, with ovolo 2, and leaf, Rogers H101.
- 16 *87. Heavy Antonine style, with uncertain ovolo (probably as No. 86). The hare, O.2057; satyr, ?O.592, blurred; and Pan, O.717. CINNAMUS.
- 123a-h *88. Numerous fragments of a large bowl in the style of SEVERUS of Lezoux. The ovolo, *CGP* fig. 37.2, cf. p. 234 under no. 5; with appropriate beaded borders. Motifs in the field are the twist sloping to L., *CGP* pl. 128 *passim*, and the acanthus-flower, *ibid.* fig. 40.11, CASURIUS, cf. Rogers J11, recorded for various potters but not SEVERUS. The figure-types are, from L. (A) on large rim fragment, the small stag, O.1732A; small bear, O.1626; spearman, O.1086C; panther, O.1510, as *CGP* pl. 128.2, SEVERI; below L., part of boar, O.1674 reduced; R., part of the large lion-and-boar group, O.1491 also reduced. (B), rear legs of doe, perhaps O.1815; stag, O.1732A; forelegs, uncertain; below, tail of O.1491 reduced; horse, O.1904. (C), forepart of panther, O.1518; stag, O.1732A; below, boar, O.1674 reduced. (D), stag, perhaps O.1704A reduced; legs of small lion, perhaps O.1403A; tail of O.1491 reduced; head of O.1904. (E), mane of lion, O.1491 reduced; (F), large basal piece, legs of uncertain bear L.; legs of uncertain panther L.; stag L., not in Oswald; lion-and-boar group O.1491 reduced; and lion, O.1427 reduced. 160-95.
- 3 89. Rim, with very crude cuts for rivets on either side, and the ovolo of SEVERUS. To the forty Central Gaulish Form 37 bowls described above, sixteen others, in all but one case (CINNAMUS) not ascribed, are to be added, bringing the total up to fifty-six. Of the sixteen not described, three are Trajanic, seven are Hadrianic to Antonine, and six are Antonine.

*East Gaul**Form 37*

- 124, 3N *90. Three fragments with rouletted decoration, from a small bowl; cf. O. & P., pl. 75. Hadrianic-Antonine, from Rheinzabern.

*Plain Wares**Stamped* (details kindly supplied by Mr. B. R. Hartley and Miss B. Dickinson)

- 73 *91. South Gaulish Form 18 reading CANRVCAII, deteriorated die from original CABVCATI. CABUCATUS of La Graufesenque, die 2a, c. 70-85.
- 82c *92. Ditto, OF CE[N]. CENSOR-I of La Graufesenque, die 3a, c. 70-90.
- 123 *93. Ditto, [L]OGIRN M. LOGIRNUS of La Graufesenque, die 10a, c. 70-85.
- 73 *94. Ditto, LOGI[RNI], die 5a, c. 70-95.
- 123j *95. Ditto, OF[L C VIRIL]. L. COSIUS VIRILIS of La Graufesenque, die 13a', c. 85-110.
- Two uncertain South Gaulish stamps on Form 27 also occurred. Note likewise:
- 59 *96. Form 29, small fragment reading [. . .]CII or similar, with rivet-holes.
- 123e *97. Central Gaulish Form 33, A.L.B[I.N.I.M]. ALBINUS-II of Lezoux, die 6b, c. 150-80.
- 123i *98. Ditto, APRILI[SE]. APRILIS of Lezoux, die 2a, c. 140-70. The cup, being about half preserved, is also drawn.
- 204 *99. Form 31R, rather orange ware. COBNERTI.M. COBNERTUS-III of Lezoux, die 1a, c. 150-80.
- 73 *100. Form 18/31 or 31. ILIOMARI M. I(L)LIOMARUS-II of Lezoux, die 3a, c. 140-70; an uncommon stamp known only from three other sites in Britain.
- 123e, g *101. Form 31R. SCO[pli]M. SCOPUS of Lezoux, die 1a, c. 165-95. The dish is almost complete, though anciently rivetted with lead, and is drawn below.
- One other Central Gaulish stamp, on Form 18/31 or 31, is represented, but is illegible. For the intradecorative stamp of DOECCUS-I, see No. 47 above.

Unstamped

The plain Forms were somewhat moderate in quantity. Among significant Forms, there was one fragment from a 15/17, and one from a 22, both Vespasianic; nothing earlier either in Form or detail. One 46 occurred. In Antonine Forms, 38 and 45 were rare (two or three apiece, no lion's head spouts on 45, contrasting with the St. Peter's Churchyard deposit, where Form 45 was represented by seven bowls, 'some with lion-spouts,' *Arch. Camb.* cxii, 41). There was one Ludowici Tg plate from Central Gaul, one Form 79, and the hemispherical plain cup or bowl mentioned below. East Gaul was represented by one Form 32 (burnt), as well as by Forms 31, 33, and single examples of 38 and 45. No. 90 above was the only decorated bowl from East Gaul.

- 142 *102. Nearly complete Form 36, South Gaul, late Flavian.
- 123 *103. Hemispherical bowl, cf. Form 40; base missing. Central Gaul, Antonine. A survival, presumably, of the Ritterling 8, being deeper than Form 40 of normal proportions.

(George C. Boon)

J. Coarse Pottery

A large quantity of coarse ware was recovered from the Church Street site, but much was residual or poorly stratified. The best groups came from the fill of ditch (73) of Phase II and the pits and wells of Phase VI, notably (142). These latter features contained a mass of second and third century wares as well as residual late first century pieces.

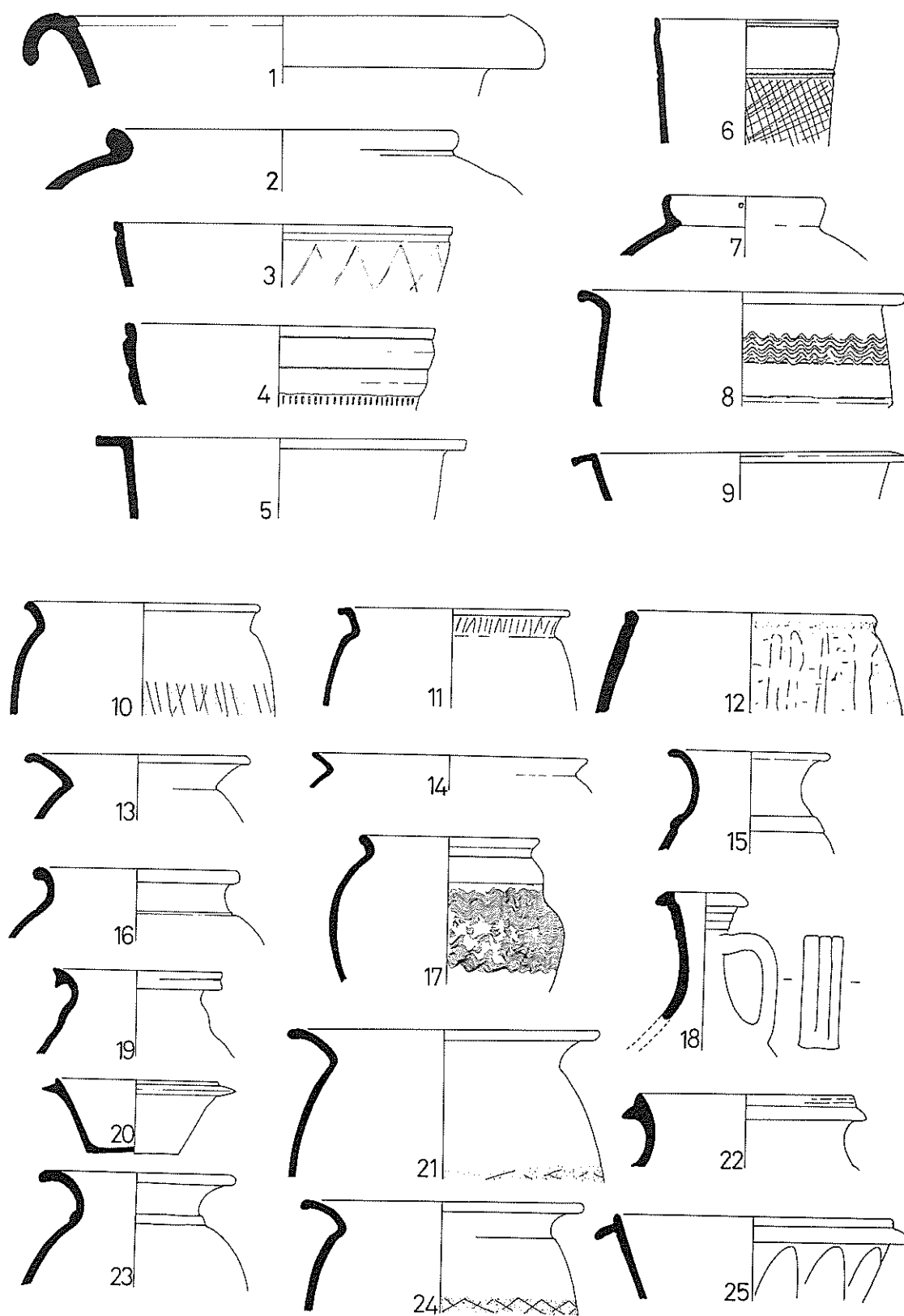


Fig. 15

The writer has been able to consult Mr. P. V. Webster's report on the coarse wares from Professor G. D. B. Jones' excavations in St. Peter's car-park: the range of material represented on the Church Street site is broadly similar. Black-burnished I vessels were present in Phase II contexts, but were much more plentiful in Phases V and VI. Severn Valley ware was common in all groups. There were a small number of shards of later colour-coated fabrics from Phase VI, Oxford wares being represented and a few possible Nene Valley shards, again similar to the pattern on the St. Peter's car-park site.

Work is in progress with the Church Street material to establish a local type-series of pottery based on fabric-types. What is listed below is a small selection which treats each shard individually, and is ordered in the Phases distinguished on the site. The dates proposed for the coarse wares are secondary rather than primary evidence for the attribution and dating of the features on the site. Dr. Graham Webster and Mr. Malcolm Lyne made many helpful suggestions on sources and dates for the material; Mrs. K. Hartley's section on the mortaria is appended.

Phase I

- | | |
|------|--|
| 202b | 1. <i>Jar</i> : coarse fabric with ? ironstone inclusions; pale grey with darker grey exterior and interior, rolled rim, narrow mouthed. Cf. B. Cunliffe <i>Excavations at Fishbourne</i> (1971) ii, 212-3, type 166, Period 1. First century. |
| 202b | 2. <i>Mortarium</i> : hard, sandy orange fabric with traces of white slip; hooked rim, irregular internal ridge where the rim was luted on to the vessel before firing. |

Phase II

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 73 | 3. <i>Dish</i> : coarse, hard, dark grey fabric, black-burnished interior and exterior, beaded rim with decoration of linked lozenges. Cf. J. P. Gillam, <i>Types of Roman Coarse Pottery Vessels in Northern Britain</i> (1970 ed.), 235, type 142, A.D. 190-280. |
| 73 | 4. <i>Bowl</i> : fairly coarse, hard, grey fabric with some ? ironstone inclusions; plain rim, squared off by knife-trimming; trimming also above a zone of rouletted decoration. |
| 73 | 5. <i>Bowl</i> : fairly soft, fine, light grey fabric, sparse white inclusions, and burnished exterior finish, flat-topped projecting rim. Cf. B. Rawes, 'Roman Pottery Kilns at Gloucester.' <i>Trans. Bristol and Glos. Arch. Soc.</i> xci (1972), 34 no. 43: similar form, Flavian context. |
| 73b | 6. <i>Tankard</i> : pinkish buff fabric with grey core, burnished exterior; well-formed rim with double lateral grooving above tight latticing on the body; Severn Valley ware, good quality vessel, early of its kind. Cf. Kevin Greene, 'The Pottery from Usk', in <i>Current Research in Romano-British Coarse Pottery</i> (ed. A. Detsicas, 1973), 36-37 no. 21, but not necessarily pre-Flavian here. |
| 73b | 7. <i>Jar</i> : fairly coarse, hard, grey fabric with slight mica-dusting, bell-mouthed for a lid. Two holes were pierced in the rim before firing. The body of the vessel was hand-made with wheel-finishing to attach the rim; the interior of the body, unlike the rim, was roughly finished with signs of a wet cloth having been smeared across it. The vessel was a container, possibly for a perishable substance such as honey, which needed to be well sealed. The holes may have held a stick, pushed through to secure tightly a wooden lid, or perhaps were for suspension. An unusually interesting vessel with no obvious parallels in the late first or early second century. |
| 73b | 8. <i>Bowl</i> : fairly coarse, hard, light grey fabric, with soot-blackening on exterior, everted rim, curving body, with lateral grooving and a zone of combed, wavy decoration. This kind of decoration is common on a range of bowls and tankards in different fabrics in Carmarthen. |
| 73a | 9. <i>Bowl</i> : pinkish buff burnished fabric, mica-dusted finish, flattened, reeded rim, slightly thickened, probably Severn Valley ware. Cf. Rawes, <i>Gloucester</i> , 34 no. 44, Flavian context. |

- 73 10. *Jar*: coarse, dark grey fabric, oxidised to a rust red in places heavily soot marked, black-burnished I type, slightly everted rim, and decorated central zone. Cf. Gillam, 233 type 122, A.D. 125-60.
- 73 11. *Jar*: coarse, hard, dark grey fabric, with some large grit inclusions and blacker burnishing on the exterior and interior of the rim; everted, flattened rim with line decoration; roughened, probably decorated central zone. Cf. Gillam, 233 type 127, c. 130-170.
- 172 12. *Jar*: very coarse, heavily gritted grey-black fabric, slightly thickened rim, partly burnished exterior with vertical stroke decoration; hand-made vessel, very like the Malvernian pottery of the West Midlands, which appears in south-east Wales, and also at Llanio and Walesland Rath (*Britannia* ii (1971), 84, A, iv, fig. 32.2, not recognised). If the present piece is Malvernian (and it has not been petrologically examined), it may have come to the site merely as a container, presumably for some kind of foodstuff. Probably first century. Cf. D. P. S. Peacock, 'Romano-British pottery production in the Malvern district of Worcs.,' *Trans. Worcs. Arch. Soc.* ser. 3 i (1965-7), 15.

Phase III

- 28 13. *Jar*: coarse, dark grey fabric, black-burnished type, flared rim of wider circumference than the vessel body. Cf. R.E.M. and T.V. Wheeler, *Lydney Report* (1932), 97, nos. 22-35, fourth century.

Phase IV

- 204 14. *Jar*: soft, sandy, orange fabric; everted rim, squat-necked.
- 204 15. *Jar*: soft, sandy, orange-red fabric; slight mica-dusting, everted rim, with a cordon at the base of the high neck.
- 204 16. *Jar*: coarse, buff-grey fabric, with some large inclusions, rolled slightly everted rim, fairly straight neck with groove on the shoulder.

Phases V and VI

- 176 17. *Jar*: hard fabric, some inclusions, pale grey colour with blackened interior and exterior; upstanding, slightly everted rim, globular shaped body with a wide zone of combed wavy decoration; dent in the side due to damage at the drying stage prior to firing.
- 176a 18. *Flagon*: hard, pinkish-buff fabric with a pale orange slip, down-turned projecting rim, ring necked, with a triple ribbed handle; cf. Cunliffe, *Fishbourne*, 162 Group 3, 14, probably Antonine.
- 59j 19. *Jar*: hard, pinkish fabric, grey core, smoothed surfaces, probably Severn Valley ware; everted, squared-off rim.
- 59a-c 20. *Dish*: light grey fabric, burnished surfaces, slight mica-dusting flanged rim, small, finely made vessel.
- 59y 21. *Jar*: coarse, dark grey fabric, wide everted rim, narrower body, standard black-burnished cooking-pot. *Gillam*, 237 no. 147, A.D. 290-370.
- 59c, 123b 22. *Jar*: sandy, pale orange fabric, grey core; Severn Valley ware, bead and flanged rim, with cordon on the shoulder.
- 59i 23. *Jar*: fabric as 22, Severn Valley ware; narrow-mouthed with cordon at the base of the neck.
- 188 24. *Jar*: fairly coarse, dark grey fabric, black-burnished type, roughened central zone with obtuse latticing, everted rim of wider circumference than the body. *Gillam*, 237 type 148, A.D. 290-370.

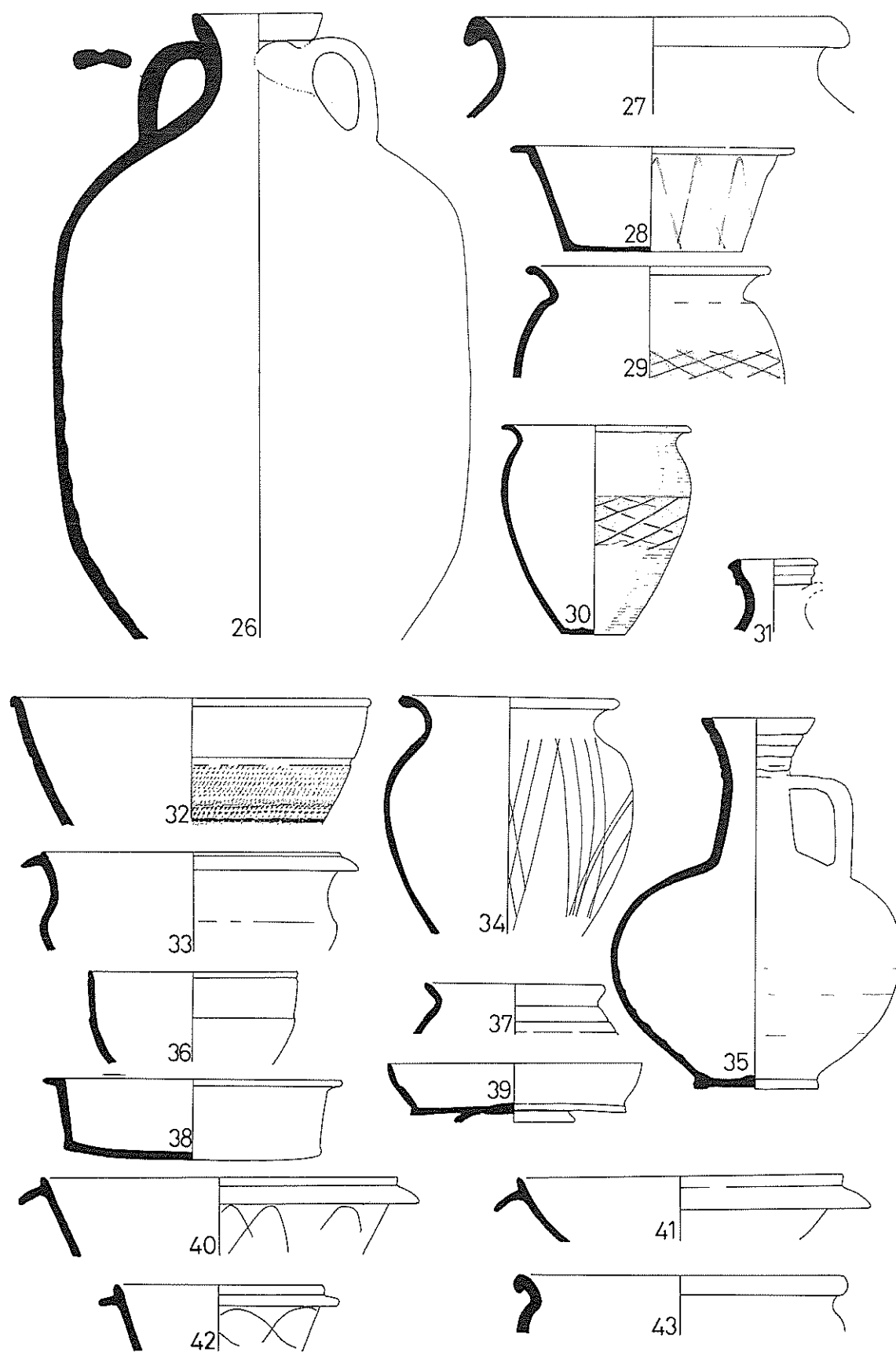


Fig. 16

- 188 25. *Dish*: black-burnished type, flanged rim, decoration on the body.
- 123l 26. *Amphora*: pale pinkish-buff fabric, smoothed exterior, narrow-mouthed, slightly thickened, everted rim, squat-necked with two strap handles, cylindrical body narrowing to a base. Basically a Dressel 10 type; cf. B. Hofmann, *Les amphores antiques* ii (1967), pl. 17.210, similar size; first-second centuries.
- 123e 27. *Jar*: Severn Valley type, burnished finish, rolled rim, narrow-mouthed—a storage-jar. Rawes, *Gloucester*, 43. no. 30.
- 123b 28. *Dish*: hard, coarse, dark grey fabric, black-burnished type, flat-topped rim, decoration on the body.
- 123a, e-f 29. *Jar*: black-burnished type, everted rim, obtuse laticing. *Gillam*, 236 type 145, A.D. 270-340.
- 85 30. *Jar*? similar.
- 123a 31. *Flagon*: hard, creamy-buff fabric, slightly bell-mouthed, with undercut rim.
- 142b 32. *Bowl*: hard, fine, orange-pink fabric, black-polished interior and exterior, beaded rim, hemispherical shape with central decorated zone of small pecked lines.
- 142d 33. *Bowl*: hard, sandy orange-buff fabric, burnished finish, flanged and beaded rim, slightly carinated body, unusual form.
- 142d 34. *Jar*: hard, fairly coarse, grey fabric, some black-burnishing on the exterior; everted, rolled rim, rounded body with intersecting-line decoration.
- 142f 35. *Flagon*: hard, sandy, orange fabric with cream-coloured slip; plain rim, ring-necked, globular body with triple ridged strap-handle. Rawes, *Gloucester*, 43 no. 120. Flavian form.
- 203 36. *Bowl*: hard, buff-grey sandy fabric, reeded rim, hemispherical body with slight carination.
- 142d 37. *Jar*: very hard, fine dark grey fabric, some ? ironstone inclusions, smooth burnished finish; plain, everted rim, with lateral grooves on the shoulder of the vessel.
- 70 38. *Dish*: fairly hard, dark grey fabric, sparse gritting; some burnishing on the exterior; flat-topped, everted rim, slightly sagging base. Cf. V. E. Nash-Williams, *Arch. Camb.* lxxxvii (1932), 319, nos. 370-9, similar form and fabric at Caerleon.
- 142b 39. *Platter*: hard, sandy, orange fabric, mica-dusted, burnished finish; imitation samian form Dr. 15/17.
- 82c 40. *Bowl*: black-burnished type, flanged rim, decoration on the body; cf. Wheeler, *Lydney*, 99 no. 54, later third-fourth century.
- 17 41. *Bowl*: soft sandy orange fabric, traces of pale orange slip, flanged rim, drooping flange, hemispherical body; cf. Nash-Williams, *Caerleon* pp. 49-50 nos. 144-6: Hadrian—Antonine.
- 17 42. *Dish*: black-burnished type, flanged rim; cf. Wheeler, *Lydney*, 99 no. 43, late third-fourth century.
- 17 43. *Jar*: hard pale orange fabric—probably Severn Valley, smoothed exterior; rolled, everted rim, squat-necked.

Mortaria

Fragments were examined from at least twenty-four *mortaria*, supplied from a surprisingly large number of sources—eight at least, one being unknown. But half, nevertheless, are from a single source, kilns such as those at Cowley and Dorchester in the vicinity of Oxford, and so leave no doubt of the major supplier of the later occupation. Half of these (six) are of a distinctive type likely to have been made within the period A.D. 160-250. The mere two from the Mancetter-Hartshill potteries bears out the impression gained elsewhere in Wales that they never obtained more than a foothold in the market there. Although *mortaria* were made in Wales, the manufacture was insignificant as far as Carmarthen was concerned, and the 'Caerleon' *mortaria* are only common in areas adjacent to the fortress (one, perhaps two, at Carmarthen).²⁴ It is interesting to find the *mortarium* from Soller, in Germany (see below, no. 38); but these are widely and thinly dispersed throughout Britain. In the Flavian period, the two main suppliers were the makers of *Gillam* 238, working either in Kent or north-east Gaul, and the potters of the Brockley Hill region in

Middlesex and Hertfordshire. The numbers (three plus many fragments, and two, respectively) suggest that the former were more important for Carmarthen, and this is the normal pattern for a coastal area in Britain (K. F. Hartley, 'Two major potteries producing mortaria in the first cent. A.D.', *Roman Pottery Stud. in Britain and Beyond* (ed. J. Dove and K. Greene, B.A.R. Suppl., 30, 1977), 5-18).

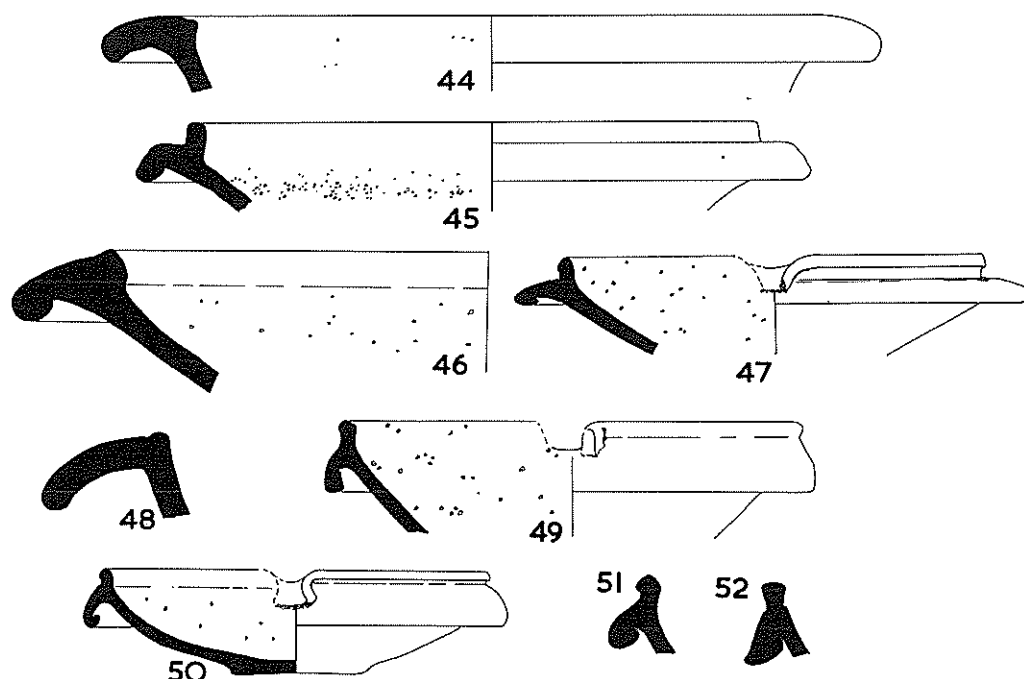


Fig. 17

Phase II

- 73 44. A rim fragment from a *mortarium* of Gillam 238 in fine cream fabric with pink core, manufactured at potteries in Kent or north-east Gaul (Hartley, above). A.D. 70-100.
- 73b Two joining body-fragments likely to be from a *mortarium* of similar type and date, though a Trajanic date cannot be entirely ruled out.
- 73b Base fragment from a similar *mortarium*.
- 73c Base fragment from a well-worn *mortarium* made in the Brockley Hill area, Middlesex. Probably c. A.D. 65-150.

Phase IV

- 204 Two fragments possibly from the same *mortarium* in pink-brown fabric with traces of red-brown slip and white quartz trituration-grit. This is the so-called 'Caerleon' ware mostly produced in the Hadrianic and Antonine periods (V. E. Nash-Williams, *Arch. Camb.* lxxxvii (1932), fig. 59 nos. 228-35 and others; G. C. Boon, *ibid.* cxv (1966), 45-66).

Phases V and VI

- 176 A *mortarium* in cream fabric with crystalline grit made in potteries in the Oxford region in the period A.D. 170-240.
- 176 Flange from a *mortarium* of Gillam 238 made in Kent or north-east Gaul c. A.D. 70-100.
- 59c Two joining fragments; Oxford region, A.D. 100-400.

- 59c A fragment from a *mortarium* in cream fabric with brownish-pink core and brownish slip, with transparent quartz trituration-grit. Origin unknown, but possibly south-west England. 3rd or 4th century.
- 59g 45. A *mortarium* in cream fabric with pink core, brownish slip and pink, brown and whitish crystalline grits. Made in potteries in the Oxford region, probably within the period A.D. 240-350.
- 59p A burnt *mortarium* in hard greyish-cream fabric with transparent quartz trituration-grit, origin uncertain, c. A.D. 100-160.
- 59v 123f 46. Two fragments from a *mortarium* in fine-textured creamy-buff fabric heavily tempered throughout by the addition of grit, mostly quartz. The body-fragment shows evidence of considerable wear. This *mortarium* is typical in every way of the work of Verecundus-ii and can be attributed to a workshop at Soller, Kreis Duren, in Lower Germany. This workshop was active in the second half of the 2nd century and in the early 3rd century, but it is likely that Verecundus' activity there was within the period A.D. 150-200.
- 59c/85 47. Two joining pieces from a *mortarium* in slightly sandy, cream fabric with pinker core, and the brown and pink crystalline trituration-grit typical of mortaria made in the potteries of the Oxford region (for a close parallel, see C. J. Young, *Oxoniensia* xxxvii (1972), 23, fig. 5.2). Third or fourth century. Burnt after fracture.
- 142c/219 48. A *mortarium* in granular, greyish-cream fabric with pink fore and cream to buff slip. This is a typical product of the extensive potteries south of Verulamium and centring on Brockley Hill, Middlesex. Probably A.D. 80-120.
- 142d A tiny fragment in orange-brown fabric with slight trace of red-brown slip. Almost certainly from a *mortarium* in 'Caerleon' ware; these *mortaria* belong mainly to the Hadrianic and Antonine periods.
- 123e/59a 49. Three fragments from more than half the rim of a *mortarium* in slightly sandy cream fabric with crystalline grit. This is typical of Oxford products A.D. 170-240.
- 123i 50. Many joining fragments forming more than a quarter of a *mortarium* in slightly sandy cream fabric with a pink core. It was undoubtedly made in the Oxford region (cf. R. J. C. Atkinson, *Oxoniensia* vi (1941), 21, fig. 5.84). This basic form was made there in the second half of the second century and early third: one would not expect this example to be earlier than the late second century.
- 131 51. An Oxford product similar to no. 41 above.
- 25 A body-fragment in fine-textured, orange-brown fabric with thin grey core and traces of red-brown slip and transparent and pinkish crystalline grit. This is from a *mortarium* in the alternative fabric produced in the Oxford potteries at kilns such as that at Dorchester (D. B. Harden, *Oxoniensia* i (1936), 81-102). The earliest possible date for the production of this fabric is believed to be A.D. 240, but it was not common until c. 270.

Phase VII

- 3a 52. A wall-sided *mortarium* of unusual form in cream fabric with pink core and pink, transparent and brown crystalline trituration-grit. The fabric and grit are typical of *mortaria* made in the Oxford region; this basic form was mostly made in the period A.D. 160-70 to c. 250, and this example is unlikely to be earlier than the third century.

(K. F. Hartley)

K. Stone, etc.

Eleven pieces of flint were recovered from various contexts, one waste, eight utilized struck flakes and two flake scrapers.

- 123f *1. Half a flat disc of micaceous sandstone with an incised cross within a circle and a bevelled upper edge; possibly a gaming piece, diameter 60 mm., 4 mm. thick. (Fig. 9).

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 85 | 2. Flat disc of the local shale, diameter 30 mm., 7 mm. thick, probably a gaming counter. |
| 123g | 3. Coarse micaceous sandstone, possibly a whetstone, 160 by 14 by 11 mm. |
| 59p | 4. Whetstone, light grey siltstone, 120 by 25 by 20 mm. |
| 123b | 5. Possible whetstone, rounded slate 100 by 33 by 10 mm. |
| 59 | 6. Seven slabs of roofing-slate from various depths in the well: all broken pieces, of differing sizes which would have formed a diamond pattern on the roof, some with rusted nails still in place. Cf. J. Ward, <i>Arch. Camb.</i> ser. 6 vii (1907), 188-9, figs. 8-9, for similar from Cwmbwrwyn Roman farmstead near Laugharne: as Ward says, of 'the usual Roman shape,' which was not, however, followed in the case of the Caernarvonshire slates in the Segontium <i>Mithraeum</i> , see <i>Arch. Camb.</i> cix (1960), 1701-1, fig. 8. See above, p. 11 and note 53, for shattered material at Caerleon, etc. This stone, greenish with a silvery sheen, is more correctly described as phyllite. |
| 17 | 7. Two discs, both 98 mm. in diameter, phyllite from different beds. One has traces of a hole on its edge suggesting that it was made from a roofing-slate. |
| 3, 16, 85,
142 | 8. Fourteen <i>tesserae</i> of red and dark grey sandstone. |

Burnt Clay

A small amount of burnt daub in fragmentary lumps was recovered, predominantly from the northern part of the site (3, 16, 73, 87, 123), with the exception of pit (188). Most of the material came from well (123), part of the rubbish forming its backfill. Some of the fragments showed traces of wattle impressions and a waterproofing whitewash exterior finish, which is seldom recorded.

Fired Clay

Broken pieces of *tegulae*, *imbrices* and box flue tiles were widespread on surfaces and pit fills throughout the site, as were flat tiles and pieces of brick. The *tegulae* were of two basic fabrics, one orange-pink in colour, the other reddish, both heavily sand-tempered with some grog. The larger fragments had a central, grooved, whorled pattern on their upper surfaces, such as are frequently found towards the lower edge. Their purpose was to test the consistency of the clay before tiles were turned out of their moulds, but the form has often been taken to be a kind of personal 'trademark' or 'signature' recognisable as that of an individual craftsman in each case, within the tiler's yard if not farther afield; and akin, therefore, to masons' marks. The *tegulae* were all 20 to 22 mm. thick. Far fewer *imbrex* fragments were found: they were similar in fabric to the *tegulae*, and four good pieces were irregularly curved, and one was warped through overfiring: possibly a waster. Brick fragments were numerous and small. Larger pieces came from ditch (73), well (59) and pit (188), of differing fabrics but with a common thickness of 50 mm. Three fragments of flat tile and one *tegula* with paw-prints were recorded. Eight hard clay *tesserae* were found across the site, including one small, fine and well-finished dull red square, 12 by 12 by 7 mm. A spindle-whorl from well (59p), 7 mm. thick and 28 mm. in diameter, was made from a potsherd.

¹K. H. Jackson, *JRS* xxxviii (1948), 58; *idem*, *Britannia* i (1970), 77.

²G. D. B. Jones, *Carm. Antiq.* v (1964-9), 2-6; *idem*, *ibid.* vi (1970), 4-14.

³Sir J. Lloyd, *Hist. of Carm.* i (1939), 96.

⁴J. H. Little in *Carmarthenshire Studies* (1974), 8-24.

⁵G. D. B. Jones, *loc. cit.* note 2 (1964-9), 4-5.

⁶J. F. Jones, *Carm. Antiq.* iii (1961), 130-1.

⁷Grace Simpson, *Arch. Camb.* cxiii (1963), 38-41.

⁸*Ibid.*, 39.

⁹J. F. Jones, *loc. cit.* note 6, 132.

¹⁰Sir J. Lloyd, *op. cit.* note 3, 96-7.

¹¹W. H. Morris, *Carm. Antiq.* iv (1962), 74-5.

¹²J. H. Little, *Carm. Antiq.* vii (1971), 58-63.

¹³Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Sites and Monuments Record, no. 220.

¹⁴G. D. B. Jones, *loc. cit.* note 2 (1964-9), 2, unfortunately followed by other writers, e.g. G. C. Boon, *Isca* (1972), 130 note 188; J. S. Wachter, *The Towns of Roman Britain* (1974), 390.

¹⁵E. Donovan, *Descr. Excursions through South Wales and Mon.* (1804) ii, 215; *RIB* i, no. 412. See also above p. 24, note 69.

¹⁶J. Rhys (ed.), *The Red Book of Hergest*, i: *The Mabinogion* (1887), 87.

¹⁷Cf. J. M. Lewis in *Welsh Antiquity* (1976), 177-9, fig. 1; Loughor, V. E. Nash-Williams, *The Early Christian Monuments of Wales* (1950), no. 228.

¹⁸J. and V. Lodwick, *The Story of Carmarthen* (1972), 30.

¹⁹Memoirs of the Geological Survey. *The Country around Carmarthen* (1907), 96.

²⁰This paragraph is based on the observations and personal communication of Mr. Paul Wright, of the Soil Survey of England & Wales.

²¹G. D. B. Jones, *Mont. Coll.* lix (1968), 114-5; *The Roman Frontier in Wales* (2nd ed. 1969), 70.

²²See above p. 23, note 47.

²³O. E. Craster, *Caerwent Roman City* (H.M.S.O., 1951 etc.), folding plan; J. S. Wachter, *op. cit.*, fig. 82. I owe this point to the Editor.

²⁴One stamped example was already known from Carmarthen. The most westerly stamped one was found in Buckspool Castle promontory fort, Bosherton, Pembs. (Hartley in Boon, *Arch. Camb.* cxv (1966), 51, map fig. 4)—*Ed.*



Plate XIIA. Chalcedony
intaglio showing a head of
Zeus (4/1).