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Pottery from the Milecastles and
Turrets on Hadrian's Wall

An M.A. thesis presented at
Durham University by J.R. Dockerill
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P R E F A C E

I would like to express my gratitude for the facilities provided by the Department of Archaeology of Durham University and for the help and advice provided by Professor E. Birley, Mr. J.P. Gillam, Dr. J.C. Mann, John Tait, the Curator of Tullie House Museum, Carlisle, and the Custodians of Chesters Museum.

J.R.D.

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

This thesis is an attempt to list in toto the material finds from the milecastles and turrets on Hadrian's Wall, including the Cumberland coastal scheme. The vast majority of these finds consist of coarse pottery, and an attempt is made to discern the individual occupation sequence of these structures from a comparison of this material especially, and the general occupation sequence and function of these structures from a study of all the finds.

Thus Chapters I and II consist of lists in numerical east-west order of turrets and milecastles respectively, and the material they have produced individually. Where recorded examination of turrets and milecastles is limited to structural details such as gateways and building inscriptions, and no mention is made of either stratification or finds, the structure is omitted, since a complete survey of such details has been made in an M.A. thesis submitted by Miss J. Hooley in 1969 at Durham University.

Where an excavation is fully documented, I have limited my account to a brief resumé of those features which I regarded as a framework in which to view the material. The excavation details included are not amended until my own discussion at the end of each site survey. However my discussion of each site at the end of each survey is based on a study of the full report. Where published pottery is concerned, the numbering and order of presentation used in the report is reproduced in my description, but for unpublished pottery, the numbering

is my own and the order of presentation bears no relationship to period groupings.

Small finds are listed plainly, and where published, no detailed description is included in my text. Coinage found is mentioned in each site survey, but a complete description and discussion of all the coinage found in the smaller structures on Hadrians Wall is embodied in Chapter III. In Chapters I and II, the individual site discussions contain few generalisations from a study of the sites as a group, and where turrets are concerned a discussion of occupation and function in general terms, produced from a conflation of all the evidence, is contained in Chapter VII, and occupation sequence in the Conclusion.

Owing to the fact that the published excavation reports for milecastles and especially turrets, span the period from the mid-nineteenth century to the present day, the quality of the reports and the terms used vary greatly. This is especially so where the stratification discerned in turrets is concerned, and whereas in some cases too little information is present in the report, in others I have felt it necessary to disregard many of the discerned layers in my description (cf. T.18b, T.25b, T.26a, T.51b.).

This is because as in T.18b, I regard the use of 15 layers discerned in the excavation within the general period IA, as being excessive and adding little to the stratigraphical contexts of the finds associated with them. Thus in these

cases, I have only mentioned the layers which I consider provide important information, such as foundation layers. As can be seen from this group of reports (AA4 xliii 87) the layers discerned, far from bringing out differences in the material which might otherwise have gone unnoticed, merely show the general homogeneity of each general occupation period, and represent changes, in many cases unlikely to have chronological significance.

Where sites have been examined or excavated and the finds unpublished, such as Mc.40 and T.52a, the provenance of the material found in Newcastle University (Department of Classics), Chesters Museum, or Tullie house Museum Carlisle, often depends solely on handwritten slips in the boxes concerned. I must perforce trust the verity of these, although in many cases it is obvious that the material has been handled and in some cases, a proportion abstracted (cf.T.52a).

Where only a minute amount of material exists (cf.T.24a, Mc.42) it is obviously impossible to make any suggestions concerning the structure's occupation sequence and function, but where a reasonable amount exists, even with the lack of a written record, it is I think possible to give inferred conclusions drawn from a comparison with more fully documented examples.

Thus the layout of the individual site surveys is as follows:

References
Report précis
Material Finds
My Discussion.

Little Samian has come to light other than that already published, and in the main a cursory description is given by me with references to the fuller published discussions. Where the coarse pottery is concerned, I have tried to give vessel descriptions in a fairly standardised form, where-ver possible I have found a parallel in profile and fabric with the list of types formulated in 'Types of Roman Coarse Pottery Vessels in Northern Britain' by J.P.Gillam (AA4 xxxiv), and this thesis would be best used in conjunction with a copy of this important work. Where parallels are not possible with the above-mentioned paper, or if a vessel is of particular interest the word DRAWN is written beneath its description in the site survey, and the vessel is drawn and discussed in detail in Chapter IV.

I have used as a framework in which to view the occupation sequence of the turrets and milecastles, the Wall-period chronology suggested by Dr.J.C.Mann and J.P.Gillam (to be published in the near future), which is roughly:

Antonine I	Wall-period IA	c.A.D.122-140
Antonine II	Wall-period IB	c.A.D.155-180
	Wall-period II	starting c.A.D.207.

Although it would be out of place for me to put forward here the evidence for such a scheme of dates, from my study of second century pottery chronology (cf.Chapter V) and from a look at the apparent occupation sequence of the smaller structures (Conclusion) it will be seen that the coarse pottery evidence from the smaller structures on the Hadrianic Wall,

the Antonine Wall-forts, South Shields, Lanchester, and Carpow, seems to support such a group of occupation phases as suggested above. Although the individual year dates may fluctuate in the light of further evidence, the main pottery groupings remain the same.

Where necessary, and in consultation with J.P.Gillam, I have made some minor alterations to the dating of some pottery types in his paper, and a list of these new dates is given in Appendix III.

To distinguish between the two fabrics described under the general heading of black burnished ware, I have used the term: Category B fabric, to describe those vessels in the later second century, which appear to have the characteristics of that group distinguished spectrographically at Mumrills (PSAS xciv 85). Although my analysis is purely subjective and by hand, I thought for purposes of clarity to use Category B as the term rather than Category II, to avoid confusion with the phases and periods discussed in this thesis and also given such appellation.

Where observations from finds in any of the structures apply in general terms to the group as a whole, I have not thought it worth-while to repeat my argument in each site survey. Thus Chapters VII and VIII, are complementary to Chapters I and II, and should be read in conjunction.

Chapter IV is a look at individual vessels from the smaller structures which I have considered worthy of comment,. While

Chapter V is an attempt to study the main types of pottery present in the milecastles and turrets in relation to the north of England as a whole, and frontier fluctuations, and from it to perhaps clarify some points and raise others.

The distinction made in this thesis between the terms jar and cooking-pot is for convenience only, since the function of the vessels was obviously the same, and it is based on the definition given by J.P.Gillam (AA4 xxviii 184) cf. Chapter V. All drawings are at one quarter scale.

ABBREVIATIONS used in the text:

- T.12b..... Turret 12b (cf.Appendix IV).
 CT.3a..... Coastal Tower 3a.
 Mc.42..... Milecastle 42.
 MF.1..... Milefortlet 1.
 G.222..... Type 222 in Types of Roman Coarse Pottery
 Vessels in North Britain, J.P.Gillam,
 AA4 xxxiv.

Periodicals referred to in the text are abbreviated in the manner accepted for each, e.g. AA4.....Archaeologia Aeliana, fourth series.

CW Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society.

JRS Journal of Roman Studies.

PSAN Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle.

PSAS Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

TPBAS Transactions and Proceedings of the Birmingham Archaeological Society.

C H A P T E R O N E

TURRET 7a BENWELL BANK

NCH xiii 528 :

Coin of Trajan was found in 1923. cf. Chap. III.

TURRET 7b DENTON HALL

PSAN4 111 278 :Found 1928.

AA4 vii 145: Excavated 1929:

The first floor was of clay, of which a layer a foot thick, containing a number of large pieces of freestone, covered the original subsoil. Though most of this layer was removed, nothing was found in it, apart from a fragment of bronze and a little mineral coal, and there was no sign of an earlier occupation below it.

A platform was found at the west end of the south wall, structurally later than the walls since it was not bonded in. It rested on the level of clay and thus belonged to the first period of occupation. In the angle between this platform and the west wall of the turret, was a roughly square compartment, formed of flags set on edge in the floor, a stone bowl was found resting in it. There were two hearths at this level.

No completely new floor was apparent, but traces of clean clay layers alternating with occupation earth were found, and some flagging 6 ins. higher than the original clay floor was also found.

Period II : A new floor was laid over debris consisting of a certain amount of masonry and another stone bowl, it was partly of flags in the southern half of the turret. The doorway was walled up presumably to give a new threshold 24 ins. higher than the original. A new platform was added, but at some time after the floor since there were traces of occupation between them. The upper part of this level was disturbed.

Period III : This level was completely absent, but a second raising of the threshold was apparent, and thus may well represent it.

Midway outside the east wall of the turret, a heap of pottery was found, and it was postulated that this may provide evidence for a window (but it must be remembered that this is the normal position in turrets for the heap of rubbish which was possibly the product of periodic^c cleanings).

The turret was much disturbed by relatively recent activity, and the remains of a structure referred to as X, were found, of probably recent origin; indications pointing to the 18th. century.

SAMIAN:

Dr. 18/31 rim and 1 sherd of Dr. 27 from the original floor level.

Dr. 27, 3 sherds from the outside of the turret, in similar fabric and glaze to that from Birdoswald 1929 with the stamp of Sacremus from East Gaul.

COARSE POTTERY:

Plate 11 : Level I :

1. Tall carinated jar ; buff fabric ; cream slip;
Type used G.177 c.A.D. 120-140
2. Jar ; hard white fabric; blackened by cooking;
Type used G.114 c.A.D. 120-150
3. Cooking pot; porous light grey fabric; inside coated with what appears to be a light wash (perhaps furr due to boiling): One piece came from the make up of floor I :
G.116 c.A.D. 120-150
4. Cooking pot ; black burnished fabric;
G.116 c.A.D. 120-150
5. Beaker; soft light green/grey fabric;
G.170 c.A.D. 130-180

- 6. Neckless cooking pot;hard grey fabric;
G.118 c.A.D.120-160
- 7. Cooking pot ;hard sandy grey fabric;
G.124 c.A.D.125-160
- 8. Cooking pot ;black burnished fabric;
G.115 c.A.D.120-140
- 9. Cooking pot ;black burnished Category B fabric;a rim
fragment of another vessel of this type,has a rivet in it;
G.137 c.A.D.180-210
- 10.Flat rimmed bowl;black burnished fabric;
G.219 c.A.D.125-160
- 11.Downturned rim bowl;black burnished Category B fabric;
G.223 c.A.D.180-210

Level II :

- 12.Jug with two handles;buff fabric with a red surface;
cream slip; G.24 c.A.D.200-300
- 13.Cooking pot ;black burnished Category B fabric;
G.141 c.A.D.190-250
- 14.Cooking pot with cavetto style rim;black burnished
Category B fabric; G.143 c.A.D.190-280

Another vessel of similar profile and fabric was also found at this level.

- 15.Cooking pot ;black burnished Category B fabric;definite
Cavetto rim. G.143 c.A.D.190-280

- 16.Cooking pot ;black burnished fabric;unusual profile;

In addition,two vessels similar to 12 above were also found.

Unstratified:

- 17.Beaker;black burnished fabric;
G.64 c.A.D.130-190
- 18.Downturned rim bowl;black burnished Category B fabric;
G.222 c.A.D.180-210
- 19.Cooking pot in hard blue grey fabric;rather lumpy surface;
Fabric is typically early third century.
- 20.Basin;grey fumed fabric;possibly Crambeck ware;
Type used G.190 c.A.D.350-400

21. Flanged bowl; smooth lead grey fabric;
G. 229

c. A. D. 350-400

22. Cooking pot; calcite gritted fabric; internal groove on rim.
G. 163

c. A. D. 360-400

The amount of pottery was considerable, but much of it came from the surface soil or from unstratified deposits outside the building. Two rusticated vessels were also represented, Pl. xlix fig. 2 1, and the other similar to Mc. 9 42. Only four scraps of mortaria were noted.

SMALL FINDS:

Stone: Besides the two stone bowls referred to above, parts of three handmills were found; one of them was fairly complete, but broken into several pieces, and the upper stone worn very thin: Pl. xxxix fig. 1 .

There was also a roughly rounded ball of sandstone, c. 3 ins. in diameter, with two grooves cut at right angle round the circumference, apparently for the attachment of a cord; cf. Mcs. 34 and 48.

Chamfered stone 18 ins. square.

Several pieces of tubular bronze sheathing.
Bronze fragments.

Much corroded iron spearhead.
Part of a hob nailed boot.

Piece of window glass.

Animal bones.

mineral coal.

DISCUSSION:

From the pottery evidence, I would suggest that this turret was occupied during Wall-periods IA and IB, and had a short early third century occupation; and finally was re-occupied in the late fourth century, possibly after the Theodosian reconstruction c. A. D. 367-370.

Where the stratification of the turret is concerned, I would equate Periods I and II, with Wall-periods IA and IB respectively, and the first threshold buildup to IB. The early third century occupation was almost certainly of short duration, and due to the modern disturbance, the level is unidentifiable as such. The second threshold buildup, I would apportion to the late fourth century, on rather an arbitrary basis that I do not consider that where the occupation of turrets in the early third century seems implied by the pottery, it was in fact anything more than a slight occupation, perhaps connected with the Severan reconstruction of the Wall. cf. Chap. V. Thus a threshold buildup would seem unlikely, and although the fourth century occupation is represented by no greater number of pieces than I attribute to the early third century, I suggest that such structural alterations are more likely in this context.

The vessels that I would attribute to the early third century are 9, (where associated with the other ^{Group SIX} ~~vessels~~) 12, 11, 13, 14, 15 and 18; although vessels 9, 11, and 18 can also occur in a late IB context. cf. Chap. V. The vessels that I attribute to the fourth century are 20, 21, and 22, and possibly 19.

TURRET 8a WEST DENTON

NCH xiii 531.

PSAN4 iii 278:

The turret is covered by the modern road, and any pottery and occupation debris found there, has since been lost.

TURRET 12a HEDDON WEST

PSAN₄ iii 274.

AA₄ viii 322f: Excavated^a 1930.

The structure was only partially available to excavation.

Pottery in Dept. Classics, Newcastle: my numbering;

1. Cooking pot rim in two pieces; black burnished Category B fabric; badly burnt; G.143 c.A.D. 190-280
2. Downturned rim dish; black burnished Category B fabric; G.313 c.A.D. 190-240
3. Plain rim dish ; grey fabric; AA₄ viii 326. No. I G.322 c.A.D. 70-110
4. Dr.18/31 two vessels represented by two fragments of base.
5. Chip from a mortarium of the hammerhead type; light yellow fabric. Hadrianic date
6. 1 sherd of rusticated fabric grey; linear rustication

In addition:

- 3 sherds of orange fabric
- 2 buff amphora sherds
- 23 sherds in black burnished fabric.
- 1 piece of green glass.

- 1 piece of an antler
- 4 pig bones fragments.

DISCUSSION:

The fact that this turret was only partially available to excavation, and the finds and structure were incompletely reported, make any valid conclusions impossible.

The presence of vessels 1, and 2, I would take to indicate early third century occupation, (cf. Chap. V.)¹ The most interesting piece is the chip of hammerhead mortarium, since these are usually dated to the last half of the third or the fourth century. However the presence of similar vessels at Carpow

TURRET 12b NORTH LODGE

AA4 viii 322 : Excavated 1930

'The pottery from this turret has unfortunately been mislaid:it included part of a samian platter Dr.18/31 with a potters stamp,and a fragment of Antonine figured samian. Some mineral coal was also found.

TURRET 13a

AA4 viii 322f: Excavated 1930.

'The second period floor remained, with the lower part of its platform, and a few scraps of pottery lying on it. Below was a mass of debris, including a number of fallen facing stones, covering and in places partly piercing the earlier occupation levels. The original floor had been made up with layers of clean clay, three or perhaps four times within the first period. Before the first 'making-up', there had apparently been no platform, for an occupation layer containing some scraps of pottery, underlay the structure of this period. There was a layer of masons chippings at the very bottom.'

Pottery: AA4 viii 326 fig. 10, 2 and 3.

2. Wide mouthed jar; smooth light grey fabric;
DRAWN probably Hadrianic.

3. Wide mouthed jar; grey smooth fabric;
DRAWN similar above in date.

' Apart from the above there was little pottery of note from this turret, except the greater part of an amphora without neck or handles; base and wall of a jar in very coarse, gritty fabric, slightly pitted on the outside. Two samian platters, Dr. 18/31 were represented, one with rivet holes, and from outside the turret came part of a hard grey rusticated cooking pot, with linear rustication.

Pottery in Dept. Classics, Newcastle: my numbers.,

1. Carinated bowl with a reeded rim; light grey smooth fabric;
Similar G. 216 c.A.D. 100-130

2. Cooking pot ; grey burnished fabric;gritty;
G.116 c.A.D.120-150
3. Jar ;hard thin grey fabric;
G.113 c.A.D.110-130
4. neckless cooking pot;black burnished fabric;
G.118 c.A.D.120-160
5. Cooking pot;black burnished fabric;heavily burnt;
G.128 c.A.D. $\frac{2}{8}$ 130-180
6. Cooking pot ;grey gritty fabric;burnished black surface;
G.117 c.A.D.120-150
7. Downturned rim bowl;black burnished Category B fabric;
G.223 c.A.D.180-210
8. Flat rimmed bowl;black burnished fabric;
G.218 c.A.D.125-140
9. Cooking pot;black burnished fabric;
G.116 c.A.D.120-150
- 10.Cooking pot; black burnished Category B fabric;
G.138 c.A.D.180-250
- 11.Cooking pot ;black burnished fabric;everted rim;
G.140 c.A.D.180-270
- 12.Small cooking pot ;black burnished Category B fabric;
G.138 c.A.D.180-250
- 13.Body sherd of bowl in light grey fabric with lines of
rouletted decoration.Probably an imitation samian vessel
dated c.A.D.140-200
- 14.Dish ;light orange fabric,soft with some grit;
DRAWN probably Trajanic/Hadrianic.
- 15.Beaker ;black fabric;
G.167 c.A.D.80-120
- 16.Heavy downturned rim bowl;black burnished Category B
fabric;
G.222 c.A.D.180-210
- 17.Flat rimmed bowl ;grey fabric;
G.218 c.A.D.125-140
- 18.Narrow mouthed jar;hard light buff fabric;rivet holes;
G.28 c.A.D.120-170
- 19.Cooking pot ;black burnished fabric;
G.140 c.A.D.180-270

- 21
20. Cooking pot ;black burnished fabric;
G.120 c. A. D. 125-160
21. Jar ;grey smooth hard fabric;
G.107 c. A. D. 80-130
22. Cooking pot ;black burnished fabric;burnt red;
G.118 c. A. D. 120-160
23. Flat rimmed bowl ;black burnished fabric;
G.220 c. A. D. 125-160
24. Similar vessel to 23 above but burnt red.
25. Jar ;grey fabric; Two vessels similar.
G.112 c. A. D. 110-130
26. Beaker;black burnished fabric; Another vessel similar.
G.65 c. A. D. 140-300
27. Jar ;grey fabric; Two vessels similar.
G.107 c. A. D. 80-130
28. Downturned rim dish;black burnished Category B fabric;
G.312 c. A. D. 180-210
29. Carinated bowl with a flat rim;grey fabric;
G.218 c. A. D. 125-140
30. Jar ;grey fabric; two vessels similar;
G.117 c. A. D. 120-150

Pottery sherd total including those numbered and drawn:

- 184 sherds in black burnished fabric(11 Category B)
- 40 sherds in grey self coloured fabric.
- 58 sherds in red/buff fabrics.
- 39 sherds of buff amphora---a single vessel.
- 2 sherds of rusticated fabric.
- 1 sherd of calcite gritted fabric.

Mineral coal was also found at the turret.

DISCUSSION:

From a study of the pottery, there is ample evidence for occupation during Wall-periods Ia and IB, and also the presence of vessels 10, 11, 12, and 19, would suggest a short occupation in the early third century. Vessels 7, 16, and 28, could also represent the latter, but can be fitted into a late IB

context. cf. Chap. V .The sherd of calcite gritted fabric may be a complete stray, or since this structure may not have been demolished in the Severan reconstruction (the presence of a blocking wall in the recess was not noted) it could have been used as temporary shelter at a later date, rather than re-occupied.

From comparison with other turrets such as 7b, I would equate the 'second period' floor of the excavation with Wall-period IB.

TURRET 17a

AA4 ix 257: Excavated 1931.

Little stratification recorded, although a 'lower' floor is mentioned. Three courses of walling survived above the footing flags in places.

Pottery in Dept. Classics, Newcastle:

The material was mixed with pieces from T17b and T18a, and also some material from Birdoswald 1933. Since the majority of the sherds were unmarked I have only included those sherds definitely marked.

My numbers:

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1. Cooking pot ;black burnished fabric; | 'Lower floor': |
| G.125 | c.A.D. 125-180 |
| 2. Cooking pot;black burnished fabric; | |
| G.135 | c.A.D. 170-250 |
| 3. Mortarium;orange/buff fabric; | |
| G.245 | c.A.D. 110-160 |
| 4. Jar;grey fabric; | |
| G.107 | c.A.D. 80-130 |
| 5. Jar;grey fabric; | |
| G.112 | c.A.D. 110-130 |
| 6. Downturned rim dish;black burnished Category B fabric; | |
| G.310 | c.A.D. 180-210 |

In addition:

2 body sherds of rusticated fabric; one with heavy linear rustication, one with light linear rustication; both grey fabric, but obviously different vessels.

19 sherds red/buff fabric

11 sherds grey fabric

23 sherds black burnished fabric.

2 sherds of thin hard grey fabric, with a green glaze.

DISCUSSION: With such doubtful provenance for the pottery, and few structural details, no valid conclusions can be made.

TURRET 17b

AA4 ix 257: Excavated 1931.

Recorded as being found completely destroyed, but sufficient remained to show that the stairway had been in the south east corner, and the doorway in the west of the south wall

The base of a carinated bowl in grey fabric.

The base of a Dr.33 samian bowl.

'nothing else worthwhile'

Fragment of an amphora with graffito: TBESIMILIS
'The property of Titus Be--- Similis.'

TURRET 18a

AA4 ix 258: Excavated 1931.

This turret was found well-preserved, and the greater part of the interior was left unexcavated. There were found the remains of 5 steps, but very irregular, leading to Mr. Parker Brewis' theory of wooden ladders for access to the first floor.

'Ballista' ball of sandstone, $3\frac{1}{8}$ ins. in diameter, suggested for use by a portable catapult. (It is more probable I think that it was a weight of some kind, as was probably the case with those found at T7b, Mc34, and Mc48.)

Fragment of the base of a Dr. 18/31 samian vessel.

One scrap of rusticated pottery.

A carinated bowl in grey fabric.
G.219

c. A. D. 125-160

Jar in smooth light grey fabric, formed of many conjoining fragments. Typically Trajanic/Hadrianic vessel.

TURRET 18b WALLHOUSES WEST

AA4 ix 258: Examined 1931

Little recorded structure or finds.

AA4 xliii 87:Excavated 1959:

Only the southern third of the turret was accessible. In places it survived to a height of five courses, though the southern face was badly robbed. No evidence was found of roofing slates or tiles, so it is possible that either the roof was flat, or it was systematically dismantled. The build-up to the surviving top floor level in the doorway from the threshold was 1ft. 10ins.,.

Period IA Level 1:

The foundation of the first floor was tips of clay and mortar over the natural clay, the floor itself consisted of rather dirty yellow clay mixed with ash. Laid on it shortly afterwards to produce a roughly flat surface was a mass of stones, which may have represented a platform. A curious initial feature was the use of the doorway as a hearth.

Level 2 :

Some flagging was laid and ash spread thinly over the floor. One of the flags was shaped as an ellipse with a circular depression of 2" depth and 10" circumference in the centre. Thus it had perhaps been used for some grinding purpose. There was a flagged hearth in the south east corner.

Level 3 :

This consisted of a trampled dark ashy layer, a flagged

hearth in the centre, and a noticeable charcoal, coal, and ash deposit round the outside of the turret.

Period IB:

8" of rubble was found in the west of the interior, possibly representing some repair and rebuilding. The floor was of hard, dark material, containing small stones, many of them fired, and mortar and lime with coal and charcoal. There were flagstones in the south east corner, under which an as of Pius dated c.A.D. 154-155 was found.

The eastern-most room of an 18th century Toll House overlay the south east part of the turret.

Report Summary:

Occupation ceased by the end of the 2nd. century. Outside the turret the last rubbish level was sealed by a spread of rubble and mortar, which can hardly be interpreted as anything other than the ruin or demolition of the structure.

In period IA it was possibly used as a workshop; some 6 shoe studs were found as well as other iron objects such as a shield boss, and the impression remains of some sort of iron working, rising to a peak in Level 3, where the ash was particularly heavily impregnated with iron oxide, and associated with a high temperature hearth.

There is no stratigraphical indication of a twenty year gap in occupation but IB reflooring was marked.

POTTERY:

the pottery is set out and numbered as in the report.

Period IA:

Samian:

Dr. 27 2sherds of Hadrianic date.

28
Dr. 33 3 sherds that are undatable.
2 unidentifiable fragments.

Coarse pottery:

Layer 16: foundation of the original floor.

1. Jar ;hard smooth light grey fabric;
G. 111 c.A.D. 110-130
2. Cooking pot ;light grey fabric;darker surface;
G. 111 c.A.D. 110-130
3. Cooking pot;light grey burnished fabric;
G. 116 C.A.D. 120-150

Interior:

4. Cooking pot;sandy grey fabric;burnt,originally black
burnished; G. 122 c.A.D. 125-160
5. Jar;hard grey fabric;traces of burnishing;
G. 115 c.A.D. 120-140
6. Cooking pot ;hard grey fabric;
G. 115 c.A.D. 120-140
7. Cooking pot;black burnished fabric;
G. 122 c.A.D. 125-160
8. Part of the handle of a flagon in pink self-coloured fabric.
9. Amphora sherd with part of an incised inscription --XI.
10. Cooking pot;pinky brown fabric;matt dark grey external
surface. G, 115 c.A.D. 120-140
11. Cooking pot;black burnished surface;
G. 127 c.A.D. 130-170
12. Wide mouthed jar;pinky/brown corky fabric;white shell grit;
External surface dark grey/black;intenal surface light grey;
Band of incised lines round the shoulder;

DRAWN

13. Cooking pot;light grey fabric;two bands of burnishing
round the shoulder. Probably Hadrianic

DRAWN

14. Cooking pot;black burnished fabric;
G. 123 c.A.D. 125-160
15. Jar ;grey fabric;
G. 117 c.A.D. 120-150

16. Cooking pot; greyish/brown fabric;

G. 123

c. A. D. 125-160

17. Narrow mouthed jar; hard sandy grey fabric;

G. 28

c. A. D. 120-170

In addition:

307 grey and black burnished sherds.

2 sherds of rusticated fabric.

18 pink/red flagon.

Period IB pottery:

18. Cooking pot; hard grey fabric;

G. 134

c. A. D. 160-230

19. Downturned rim bowl; pinkish brown fabric; i.e. black burnished Category B fabric; many small fragments.

G. 222

c. A. D. 180-210

20. Cooking pot; hard grey fabric;

G. 134

c. A. D. 160-230

21. Cooking pot; light grey fabric;

G. 123

c. A. D. 125-160

22. Jar; dark grey sandy fabric;

G. 104

c. A. D. 80-120

Samian from IB: 31

Dr. A 5 sherds of Antonine date.

Dr. 31 2 sherds undatable.

Dr. 27 1 sherd of Hadrianic date.

In addition:

139 grey and black burnished sherds.

4 sherds in pink fabric, probably from a flagon.

1 sherd of buff coloured rough cast beaker.

Material from occupation debris outside the turret, and unstratified within:

23. Cooking pot; brick red fabric; burnt;

G. 117

c. A. D. 120-150

24. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;

G. 132

c. A. D. 140-220

25. Bead rim cooking pot; black burnished fabric;

G. 118

c. A. D. 120-160

26. Small cooking pot; light grey fabric; probably Hadrianic

27. Jar; grey fabric; burnished dark grey surface;
G. 112 c.A.D. 110-130
28. Similar vessel to 27 above only in sandy black fabric;
possibly refired.
29. Wide mouthed jar; light grey fabric; gritty;
G. 185 c.A.D. 120-140
30. Base of a red/grey sandy fabric jar.
31. Bead rim dish; grey fabric; probably Hadrianic.
32. Flagon base in white fabric with traces of a pink slip.
33. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 124 c.A.D. 125-160
34. Cooking pot. hard grey fabric; related to Hadrianic types;
DRAWN
35. Bowl with tall oval bead; black burnished fabric; wavy line
decoration. G. 319 c.A.D. 200-350
36. Cooking pot; soft buff fabric; worn and decayed;
G. 140 c.A.D. 180-270
37. Sherd of pinkish grey fabric, with a dark surface decorated
by finger nail stab marks.

SMALL FINDS:

Dupondius of Vespasian.
As of Pius.

cf. Chap. III.

Bronze:

Sheet with holes for attachment.

Bronze disc brooch with a jair decoration, inlaid with
blue enamel, raised centre boss being inlaid with red
enamel.

Disc fragment.

Iron:

Shield boss.

Iron blade portion.

Nails

Over 70 shoe studs.

7 objects.

Much charcoal, and coal.

Piece of Andernach lava.

Piece of thin imbrex.

Bone plaque, possibly an archers wrist guard (prehistoric)

Finely flaked leaf shaped flint arrow head with in curved sides

Neolithic or bronze Age in form. Also another fake.

Mussel and oyster shells.

DISCUSSION:

Since only a limited area was available for excavation at this turret, no conclusions can be regarded as final; the two most usually fruitful spots, namely the outside corners between the turret and the Wall, were not excavated.

Frequent cleaning and refurbishing of the turret could account for the absence of mortaria and amphorae sherds, especially since the angles mentioned above, where rubbish tips have been discerned elsewhere, were not available for excavation.

From a study of the pottery, I would agree with the report summary that occupation is certain for the ^{Wall-}periods IA and IB. The lack of a stratigraphical gap between the two could easily be accounted for by a cleaning prior to the laying of the IB floor.

The presence of vessels 19, 35, and 36, could be explained in a late IB context, (cf. Chap. V.) and since the dating and identification of 35 is not certain, I do not think the evidence is strong enough as yet to postulate an occupation of this turret in the early third century.

The general phases within period IA referred to in the report, can be accepted as evidence for the cleaning and refurbishing necessary in a twenty year period. However I regard the use of twenty-two layers within those general limits, as being excessive; layer 16 is included in the pottery section, since these vessels must have a very early Hadrianic date, and it can be seen that G116 was in use earlier than A.D. 125.

All the major points of general interest which are discussed in the report, are discussed fully in Chap. VII here.

TURRET 19a

AA4 x 98f.:Excavated 1932.

'This turret was fairly well preserved,with the doorway in the west,and the recess filled in.

The total yield of pottery was slight,but there was none that could be dated as late as A.D.200;so that for what it is worth,it again suggests occupation in Wall-periods IA and IB only.'

TURRET 19b

AA4 x 99 : Excavated 1932.

'The stratification here was better, and the yield of pottery was more extensive, than at any of the sites as yet examined west of Whittledene; amongst the finds may be noted, a small uninscribed altar, with reliefs of a jug, a cleaver, a knife and a phallus on its sides; this altar was sealed by the flagging of the highest surviving floor. In the walls of the turret, clay to a great extent took the place of mortar, but the platform unusually contained a copious amount of mortar. As at T19a, scraps of pottery from under the platform, showed that the structure was not original work.'

Material from Dept. Classics, Newcastle:

No evidence of find spot or stratification was found with the pottery, so the numbers, and order are my own.

1. Fragment of reeded rim bowl, not enough to show carination; hard grey fabric; G. 214 c.A.D. 80-125
2. 3 small sherds of rusticated ware, with light linear rustication; grey fabric; possibly the same vessel;
5 pieces of rusticated ware in grey fabric with heavy linear rustication;
3. Jar ; buff fabric; G. 112 c.A.D. 110-130
Another two vessels of similar profile to 3 above; one in grey fabric;
4. Jar with heavy rim ; orange fabric; covered in soot; G. 95 c.A.D. 70-110
5. Jar/cooking pot ; orange fabric; decayed; G. 116 c.A.D. 120-150

Four vessels similar to 5 above, but in either grey self coloured or black burnished fabric.

6. Cooking pot ;black burnished Category B fabric;
G.138 c.A.D. 180-250
7. Small jar;red fabric;brown surface;
G.103 c.A.D. 80-120
8. Beaker ;red/brown fabric;black slip;decayed;
Probably Rhenish ware of the late second century.
9. Small cooking pot ;grey fabric;black polished surface;
Category B . G.137 c.A.D. 180-210
10. Cooking pot with heavy lip;black burnished fabric;
G.128 c.A.D. 130-180
11. Cooking pot ;black burnished Category B fabric;
G.143 c.A.D. 190-280
12. Cooking pot ;black burnished fabric;
G.134 c.A.D. 160-230
13. Downturned rim ~~dish~~;dense grey fabric;reddish surface;
fabric is difficult to determine owing to its treatment
either during use or in the earth.

DRAWN

14. Cooking pot;black burnished fabric;
G.133 c.A.D. 160-230
15. Cooking pot ;black burnished fabric;
G.134 c.A.D. 160-230

In addition:

Dr. 27 1 rim fragment of Hadrianic date.
143 sherds of black burnished fabric.
41 sherds of buff/grey fabric.
30 sherds of a buff amphora.
Base and 25 sherds of a red flagon.
10 sherds of a white flagon.

DISCUSSION:

Even from such an indeterminate proportion of the pottery present ^{from} the turret, it is possible to suggest occupation of this turret during Wall-periods IA and IB. The presence of vessels 6, and 11, would suggest that there was occupation of this turret in the early third century, (cf. Chap. V .) while vessel 9 could be either late IB or early third.

TURRET 20a.

PSAN4 vii 185: Located 1935.

On the basis of the small amount of pottery found in the Dept. Classics, Newcastle, and presumably the result of examination in 1935, it is only possible to support occupation during Wall-period IA. However it must be pointed out that the material is not the product of systematic excavation and thus no conclusions should be drawn from it.

M~~y~~ numbers:

1. Reeded rim of a bowl presumably carinated; grey fabric; matt surface; G.214 c.A.D.80-125
2. Jar; grey/buff fabric very porous and soft; two faint neck grooves; G.102 c.A.D.80-120
3. 7 body sherds of an amphora; orange/buff gritty fabric;
4. Mortarium; fragment of flange in Buff/white fabric; wide sweeping flange with a possible hook; thus probably Hadrian
5. Thin walled body sherd in dark grey gritty fabric, with three girth grooves.

Base of a black burnished fabric cooking pot.

9 sherds of black burnished fabric.

2 small sherds in orange fabric, one with a hole bored through the centre.

1 fragment of green glass.

TURRET 21b MARCH BURN

T. Hepple's Notebook March 25th. 1930:

One small piece of pottery 17yds. west.

Few pieces 21yds. east.

Dark soil where pottery was found.

I have not located these pieces.

AAH viii 317:

'This turret stood on a prominent natural mound, where scattered pottery showed that it must have been entirely removed during earlier road operations, if not at the time of the road being made.'

TURRET 24a GREEN FIELD

T.Hepple:

"A millstone was found in this turret."

AA4 viii 317: Located 1930.

TURRET 25b ST. OSWALDS

T. Hepple : Located January 29th. 1930.

AA4 xliii 108 : Excavated 1959:

A puzzling feature about the construction was the amount of material, dumped clay and occasionally mortar, placed round the turret and the Wall to the west, east, and south to a depth of 2ft. 6ins.

The make-up of the first floor was unusually thick, 18-22ins. of dumped clay and mortar. No glass or roofing tiles were found but a considerable quantity of nails were produced.

Period IA:

A pinky brown sandy floor was laid on the thick foundation tips in the turret, in places this was destroyed by the plough, but in others it survived to a depth of 5-8ins. The south west corner was demarcated by boulders, with its own floor of brown clay and stones. There were three hearths and a general deposit of pink ash and fired sand. A small wall was built inside the doorway, possibly as a wind-break.

Period IB:

A new threshold was built, and a platform was connected with it.

Any other occupation levels inside the turret had been destroyed by the plough. The thick bright, red fired deposit outside the turret to the south and east, which seems to represent clearings from the interior, contains no material later than IA.

But some later material (late Antonine) was found to the west and south west.

Report summary:

The turret went out of use in the second century. a mortar strip found running across the turret from west to east in line with the south face of the Wall, may be the remains of the foundation of a blocking wall across the recess.

The complete lack of pottery assignable to the third and fourth century out of over 250 sherds recovered from the plough soil, would seem a very strong indication that the turret was not occupied during those periods.

Although an attempt was made to clear a wide area outside the turret to investigate rubbish tips, the trench still left untouched what was patently an extensive further stretch of rubbish beyond it. The pre-Hadrianic vessel 8, probably represents the earlier lime kiln which was apparently levelled on the site.

Samian:

50. Dr. 37 bowl with ovolo.... Antonine Level IB

Dr. 18/31 base of Hadrianic date.

1 chip Hadrianic in fabric.

1 chip unidentifiable.

Coarse Pottery:

Numbered as in the report.

Period IA: Layer 11= yellow clay floor foundation.

4. Jar; light grey fabric; also 10 sherds and the base of this vessel; G. 108 c. A. D. 80-130

5. Jar; hard grey fabric; G. 115 c. A. D. 120-140

6. Flagon in grey fabric with a flared rim, of probably Hadrianic date.
7. Flagon handle with two ribs; orange fabric; white slip;
G. 5 c.A.D. 110-150

Also 1 black burnished sherd found in layer 11.

Outside:

1. Neck of flagon: orange fabric; white slip; similar 7 above;
G. 5 c.A.D. 110-150
 2. Jar; hard light grey fabric; with fluting on the body and a burnished shoulder. Devlpt. of Camulodunum 218, the date there given as post Conquest. An unusual vessel in these parts.
- DRAWN
3. Straight necked narrow mouthed jar; grey fabric;
G. 28 c.A.D. 120-170
 8. Jar ; light grey fabric; interior;
DRAWN Variant G. 112 c.A.D. 110-130
 9. Jar; pale grey fabric;
G. 111 c.A.D. 110-130
 10. Cooking pot ; grey fabric;
G. 117 c.A.D. 120-150
 11. Cooking pot ; grey fabric;
G. 116 c.A.D. 120-150
 12. Dish; pitted soft grey fabric; of Hadrianic date.
 13. Cooking pot; pitted dark grey fabric; darker surface with burnished bands;
G. 115 c.A.D. 120-140
 14. Cooking pot; hard grey fabric fired red;
G. 115 c.A.D. 120-140
 15. Flagon or small flask in grey fabric with a red/brown slip
Second century.
 16. Ring necked flagon ; orange fabric;
G, 4 c.A.D. 90-130
 17. Vessel ; pale grey fabric; darker surface;
G. 218 c.A.D. 125-140

18. Flagon; orange fabric ; red slip;
Resembles Jewry Wall fig. 57, 4.
19. Ring neck flagon; orange fabric;
Variant G. 2 c. A. D. 70-110
20. Rough cast beaker with cornice rim;
G. 72 c. A. D. 80-130
21. Cooking pot; grey fabric; brick red base and core; overfired;
G. 115 c. A. D. 120-140
22. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 119 c. A. D. 125-160
23. Neckless cooking pot ; black burnished fabric;
G. 118 c. A. D. 120-160
24. 5 sherds of a black colour coated rough cast beaker of
fine quality, probably Hellenistic.

Interior:

24. Dish; pale grey fabric; grey/brown finish; probably originally black burnished; Mc50TW, 42.

DRAWN

25. Cooking pot; grey fabric;
G. 115 c. A. D. 120-140
26. Cooking pot; grey fabric;
G. 115 c. A. D. 120-140
27. Rough cast beaker; brown fabric;
G. 72 c. A. D. 80-130
28. Rough cast beaker; orange fabric;
Large version G. 75 c. A. D. 130-180
29. Wide mouthed jar; hard pale grey fabric; with high lattice
and burnished lines round the neck;

DRAWN

30. Jar; cream fabric fired from pink clay;

31. Small cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 121 c. A. D. 125-160

32. Flagon in pink fabric;

7 sherds and a weathered rim fragment of a jar in pink fabric, similar G. 117 type c. A. D. 120-150

Period IB:

34. Cooking pot; sandy grey fabric;
G. 116 c. A. D. 120-150
35. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 120 c. A. D. 125-160
36. Downturned rim bowl; black burnished Category B fabric;
G. 223 c. A. D. 180-210
37. Rolled rim bowl; dark grey burnished fabric;
G. 225 c. A. D. 200-250
38. Jar; grey fabric;
G. 115 c. A. D. 120-140
39. Mortarium; orange/buff fabric; white slip; white grit;
G. 244 c. A. D. 110-150
40. Neckless cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 118 c. A. D. 120-160
41. Cooking pot ; grey fabric;
G. 116 c. A. D. 120-150
42. Moratium fragment; orange/buff fabric; white slip; multi-
coloured grit; similar vessel to 39 above.
Graffito XLI

Unstratified:

43. Cooking pot; originally black burnished fabric;
G. 137 c. A. D. 180-210
44. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 136 c. A. D. 180-210
45. Vessel ; sandy orange fabric;
46. Cooking pot ; black burnished fabric;
G. 130 C. A. D. 140-180
47. Cooking pot ; black burnished fabric;
G. 123 c. A. D. 125-160
48. Small bowl in grey fabric; Jewry Wall fig. 44 8, pre A. D. 160
DRAWN
49. Downturned rim bowl; black burnished Category B fabric;
G. 222 c. A. D. 180-210

In addition:

12 sherds of grey fabric rusticated ware, 5 with sharp linear rustication, the rest lighter.

2 sherds of buff fabric rusticated ware.

Thus at least 3 rusticated vessels are represented.

18 buff amphora sherds from period IA.

129 pieces of flagon material, of varying fabric and type, representing at least 6 vessels.

590 pieces of grey/black burnished fabric vessel

SMALL FINDS:

Bronze;

disc.
fragment of sheathing.
small fastener.
3 fragments.

Iron:

c. 60 shoe studs.
many nails.
arrow head.
disc.

3 flakes of struck flint.
2 sandstone pot lids.
fragments of thin glass.
base of a glass bottle in pale green glass
Sharpened piece of bone.
Oyster and mussel shell fragments.
Bones.
5 gaming counters, made respectively from a piece of decorated samian, piece of plain samian, light and dark grey pottery, and a bone button with a central hole.

DISCUSSION:

Ample evidence is provided by the pottery, and the remaining stratification, to suggest occupation of this site during Wall-periods IA and IB, ~~the presence of~~ vessels 36, 49, 43, and 44, would not be out of place in a Late IB context. However, the presence of vessel 37, the rolled rim bowl, definitely suggests that in addition to the periods mentioned

above, this turret was also occupied for a very short period in the early third century, since this type of vessel does not appear on the Antonine Wall in its last occupation. This would also be in keeping with a Severan date for the blocking of the recess. cf. Chap. V.

The suggestion that the position of the gaming counter in the angle with the Wall outside the turret, on the west side, is relative to a possible window; is perhaps not conclusive, when it is seen that it is just these areas where rubbish is usually tipped from the periodic clean-outs. It should be noted that gaming boards were also found at T29b and T48a, and several milecastles.

The piece of black burnished ware found in layer 11 the foundation layer, supports the conclusion previously arrived at with T18b, that this ware was in existence on the Wall some years earlier than previously thought.

TURRET 26a HIGH BRUNTON

AA4 viii 317: Found 1930 by T. Hepple, who also found some pottery

AA4 xliii 128: Excavated 1959.

It was only partially available for excavation, and the area was heavily robbed for building stone. The make-up for the first floor consisted of tips of grey clay and mortar 3-10ins. thick, a hearth was laid directly on this in the south west corner of the turret.

Period IA: three phases were discerned:

1. Clay floor reinforced with rammed stone in places, with a hearth in the centre.
2. Floor was reinforced with sand and a new hearth was added also the possible remains of a platform were found.
3. The floor was reinforced with fired sand of a red colour, and the hearth was moved slightly, there were also patches of flagging.

Period IB:

A definitely flagged floor, and no query platform, but a possible built up working area, were found. The floor was subsequently reflagged in a matrix of brown clay, but most of this was missing due to ploughing, and was associated with a small platform, possibly connected with 46 pieces of butchered ox bones found stuffed between it and the turret wall.

Near the modern ground level were the remains of a hearth apparently associated with bronze working, which contained up to 6ins. of black ash and coal, many fragments of cut bronze, and a small fragment apparently of a crucible. But this particular hearth may not be associated with actual bronze melting, since

no traces of molten bronze or slag were found. There was no evidence to indicate third or fourth century occupation.

Report Summary:

A main activity in the turret seems to have been the preparation of food, since a large number of food bones were found. The clippings of bronze, may represent a finishing off process carried on in the turret rather than actual smelting, which seems unlikely. Again it was difficult to distinguish between IA and IB, (but this is probably due to cleaning prior to floor laying, rather than 'efficient policing.')

POTTERY: this is fully dealt with in the report, and the numbering used here is the same.

Samian:

13. Dr. 37 fragment; lower frieze Hadrianic.

Coarse pottery:

Period IA, Layer 9= clay and mortar initial foundation.

1. Pot lid in hard light grey fabric; cf. Corbridge 1952 50;
G. 340 c.A.D. 100-140

2. Jar; hard light grey fabric;
G. 107 c.A.D. 80-130

3. Jar; red fabric; with black internal and external surface;
probably due to refiring. cf. Colchester fig. 54 18, c.A.D. 100-140

DRAWN

This layer also contained 2 light grey sherds.

Interior:

4. Mortarium; light creamy buff fabric; low internal bead;
white quartz grit; G. 242 c.A.D. 100-140

5. Mortarium fragment; grey fabric;

6. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 125 c.A.D. 125-180

7. Narrow mouthed jar ;hard gery fabric;
Resembles G.28 c.A.D. 120-170
8. Jar;hard light grey fabric;
G.112 c.A.D. 110-130
9. Jar;hard light grey fabric;
G.113 c.A.D. 110-130
10. Jar;thick hard grey fabric with burnished outer surface;
DRAWN
11. Cooking pot ;light grey fabric;
G.117 c.A.D. 120-150
12. Cooking pot;black burnished fabric;wavy line on neck;
G.119 c.A.D. 120-160
14. Cooking pot;hard light grey fabric;burnished on the
shoulder;with a deposit of hard water scale internally;
G.117 c.A.D. 120-150
15. Cooking pot ;hard light grey fabric;pronounced wheelmarks;
marked sag in the rim. G,117 c.A.D. 120-150

Period IB:

The bronze working hearth was very disturbed and contained
9 undatable sherds.

Hearth outside of the turret,angle of east wall and the WALL:

25. Cooking pot;black burnished Category B fabric;
G.143 c.A.D. 190-280
26. Bowl;sandy buff fabric;
DRAWN G.291 c.A.D. 80-120

Robbing trenches of turret walls:

27. Jar;red fabric;white slip;decorated in red paint;
cf. Elmswell 1938 dated c.A.D. 70-110
DRAWN

28. Cooking pot;light grey fabric;
G.116 c.A.D. 120-150
29. Cooking pot;black burnished fabric;
G.125 c.A.D. 125-180

Debris and Unstratified:

30. Cooking pot; hard light grey fabric;
G. 115 c. A. D. 120-140
31. Downturned rim bowl; black burnished Category B fabric;
G. 222 c. A. D. 180-210
32. Bead rim dish; light sandy grey fabric;
G. 318 c. A. D. 160-200
33. sherd of very fine reddish brown fabric.

In addition:

- 21 flagon sherds in red fabric.
1 mortarium sherd in brick red fabric; cream slip
white grit; similar G. 241 c. A. D. 90-120
177 grey and black burnished sherds.

SMALL FINDS:

Bronze:

- studs.
sheathing.
darning needle
mount in fragmentary condition.
hollow knob, weighted at the top. Possibly a sword pommel,
and Dr. Webster suggests a parallel at Wiesbaden.
mould:

3 portions of bronze moulds in sandy dark grey fabric, fired white in part on the bottom of the mould.
cf. 'A Romano-British Bronze Workers Hearth at
Heronbridge, Chester.'
Chester Arch. Soc. J. Vol. 41.

the turret moulds resemble the class 2 moulds at Heronbridge, and it was there thought the product was used to decorate leatherwork.

Iron:

- handled tool, traces of the handle, probably wooden, survive
nails.
shoe studs.
blade $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long.
5 pieces of iron shield boss, similar to 18b
- Small whetstone.
Piece of sandstone used for polishing
Bone tools.
Oyster and mussel shells.
Sandstone pot lid.
Coal.

DISCUSSION:

The pottery would suggest that this turret was occupied during Wall-periods IA and IB as usual, and I would equate these with the two main periods discerned at the excavation. The presence of vessel 25, a Cavetto rim cooking pot, I would regard as suggestive of a further short occupation of the site in the early third century, in the context that I put forward in Chap. V. of this thesis. It is difficult to argue from the appearance of a single unstratified vessel, but its presence in such a small amount of pottery from only a portion of the site excavated, is I think, a reasonable basis for though especially when seen in comparison with the other excavated turrets. Either the vessels must be totally redated or some turrets have this third phase, and this question is more fully discussed in the above mentioned Chapter.

TURRET 26b BRUNTON

AA2 viii 134.

AA2 ix 234:

"During the course of excavation numerous bones of animals were, as usual, found, one of them being the lower jaw of a young boar. One or two specimens of embossed samian ware were turned up, together with fragments of an amphora and other species of pottery."

Referred to: AA2 x 57.
 AA3 ix 56
 AA4 viii 317.

TURRET 29a BLACK CARTS

AA2 vii 256: Excavated 1873.

"Coins of Vespa^sian, Trajan, Hadrian, and Constantine the Great were turned up in the course of the digging. It is singular that none of the coins of the numerous intervening emperors have been found. Fragments of millstones, a large quantity of the coarser description of pottery, some samian ware and broken glass, and bones and horns of animals, have been met with amongst the debris, indicating that the turrets, as well as the stations and milecastles, were provisioned by the Roman garrison." May 2nd. 1873 John Clayton.

AA3 ix 56.

TURRET 29b LIMESTONE BANK

AA3 ix 54-70: Excavation.

Two occupation levels could be traced, each being marked by about 6 ins. of burnt rubbish; the upper floor, where found, was composed of flags, the lower of beaten clay. The stratification was almost totally destroyed however, in the debris were a number of broken roofing slabs of freestone, many pierced for nails.

The south west corner of the interior was occupied by a rough masonry platform, faced with a line of roughly squared freestone, while the rest was composed of large whin cobbles over which mortar had been poured. A few scraps of pottery were found among the rubble of which it was composed. Not far from the doorway against the east wall of the turret were the remains of an amphora carefully set in fine yellow clay which was packed round with whin cobbles.

Report Summary:

The pottery was both considerable in quantity and distinctive in character, and conclusions drawn from it suggest that the occupation begins with the early years of Hadrian, and ends somewhere towards the close of the second century.

POTTERY:

Samian:

Pl. III 38. Dr. 37 very uncommon type belonging to the last half of the second century.

Fragment with foliage decoration.

Early piece of rim.

Dr. 31 2 minute pieces.

- Coarse Pottery: At Chesters Museum; here numbered as in the Report.
1. Segmental bowl; pink fabric; smooth surface;
G. 294 c. A. D. 120-150
 2. Mortarium; hard buff fabric;
G. 266 c. A. D. 180-200
 3. Carinated bowl with reeded rim; pinkish buff fabric; smoky
DRAWN grey exterior; transitional Trajanic/Hadrianic.
 4. Companulate bowl; coarse dark blue/grey fabric;
DRAWN
 5. Companulate bowl; dark blue/grey fabric;
DRAWN
 6. Jar; gritty yellow fabric; grey exterior;
G. 113 c. A. D. 110-130
 7. Wide mouthed jar; coarse buff fabric; rim groove for lid;
Dated to the second half of the second century.
 8. Flat rimmed bowl; dirty buff fabric; smoked exterior;
DRAWN G. 216 c. A. D. 100-130
 9. Flat rimmed bowl; black burnished fabric;
G. 220 c. A. D. 125-160
 10. Down turned rim bowl; fine yellow fabric;
G. 224 c. A. D. 190-240
 11. Rolled rim bowl; smooth dark grey fabric;
G. 225 c. A. D. 200-250
 12. Squashed rim pot; coarse brick red fabric; Obviously burnt;
DRAWN
 13. Jar; sandy grey fabric; probably narrow necked;
Hadrianic.
 14. Jar; sandy buff fabric; similar above;
Hadrianic.
 15. Jar; grey fabric;
G. 113 c. A. D. 110-130
 16. Jar; grey fabric;
G. 113 c. A. D. 110-130
 17. Jar; very hard grey fabric; carefully made;
G. 102 c. A. D. 80-120

- 18. Jar; grey fabric; G; 113 c. A. D. 110-130
- 19. Jar; grey/brown fabric; G. 103 c. A. D. 80-120
- 20. Jar; hard grey fabric; G. 112 c. A. D. 110-130
- 21. Jar; grey fabric; G. 113 c. A. D. 110-130
- 22. Jar; grey fabric; similar 21 above; G. 113 c. A. D. 110-130
- 23. Jar; hard grey fabric; G. 113 c. A. D. 110-130
- 24. Cooking pot; black gritty fabric; burnished; groove on the rim for lid;
DRAWN
- 25. Narrow mouthed jar; grey fabric; G. 28 c. A. D. 120-170
- 26. Narrow mouthed jar; grey fabric;
From its presence in this turret probably second century;
- 27. Cooking pot; sandy grey fabric; G. 116 c. A. D. 120-150
- Vessels 28, and 31, are also variants of the same vessel
27 above. i. e. G. 116 c. A. D. 120-150
- 29. Jar sandy grey fabric; G. 111 c. A. D. 110-130
- 30. Cooking pot; sandy grey fabric; G. 115 c. A. D. 120-140
- 32. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric; wavy line on neck; G. 125 c. A. D. 125-180
- 33. and 34, Cooking pots ; black burnished Category B fabric; G. 139 c. A. D. 180-250
- 35. Cooking pot; black burnished Category B fabric; G. 138 c. A. D. 180-250
- 36. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric; G. 121 c. A. D. 125-160
- 37. Cooking ppt; black burnished fabric; curious rim;
DRAWN

In addition:

2 sherds of rusticated ware with heavy linear rustication.

3 sherds of white/grey fabric mortarium, with heavy black/brown grit and no slip.

26 sherds of an indented beaker in red fabric.

63 brown and red flagon sherds.

SMALL FINDS: c.500 grey/black burnished sherds.

Iron shield boss of normal pattern.

Large leaf-shaped socketed spearhead.

2 bronze penannular brooches.

Bronze fragments.

Whetstone.

Nails.

Small blue bead.

Pieces of millstone, (Andernach variety represented).

Flint scraper and flint core.

Draughts board.

DISCUSSION:

A study of the pottery suggests that this turret was occupied for the two usual Wall-periods, IA and IB, and a combination of six vessels would suggest a further occupation phase in the early third century. Of these six vessels: 2, 10, 11, 33, 34, and 35; only the downturned rim bowl 10, and the rolled rim bowl 11, by my estimation could ^{definitely} mean occupation in the third century. However although it is possible for the other four to appear in a late IB context, I would prefer to see them in association with the two bowls. (cf. Chap. V.) Although the feasibility of a valid typology of mortaria is in a state of flux at the moment, mortarium 2 above is one of the latest types to appear in any turret.

TURRET 30a CARRAWBURGH EAST

AA3 ix 55 : Found 1912.

Greater part of the turret is under Wades road.

Excavated 1966 R.Harris.

FINDS: my numbers, material in Newcastle, Dept. Classics.

1. Cooking pot ; black burnished Category B fabric;
G.137 c.A.D. 180-210
2. Cooking pot; sandy grey fabric;
G.116 c.A.D. 120-150
3. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric; badly worn rim fragment;
G.135 c.A.D. 170-250
4. Jar; grey worn and pitted fabric;
G.101 c.A.D. 70-110
5. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G.134 c.A.D. 160-230

In addition:

5 grey sherds.
7 black burnished sherds.
2 buff amphora sherds.
1 fragment curved tegula.

1 nail.

Material from 1912 examination at Carlisle:

13 black burnished sherds.
2 red self coloured sherds.

TURRET 30b CARRAWBURGH WEST

AA3 ix 55 : Found 1912:Material at Tullie House Museum,Carlisle

Downturned rim bowl;black burnished Category B fabric;
G.222 c.A.D. 180-210

Jar;grey fabric;
G.115 c.A.D. 120-140

Cooking pot;black burnished fabric;
G.132 c.A.D. 140-220

1 sherd of plain samian.

1 sherd of Castor ware.

2 grey body sherds.

"A single trench into this mound,brought to light burnt rubbish,bones,pottery,and masonry debris."

Excavated 1966 R.Harris:

All the material found in the above excavation was post medieval,and one is forced to conclude that Mr.Harris in fact missed the turret with his trenches; since from the 1912 examination Roman material was evidently quite abundant on the site.

TURRET 31a

R.Harris 1966.

A small metal object was found weighing $\frac{3}{8}$ oz.
1.25ins.long - 0.6ins.wide.Probably lead.

Again there is reasonable doubt as to whether
Mr.Harris actually found the turret.

TURRET 31b CARRAW EAST

Excavated 1966 R.Harris:

Pottery: my numbers;

1. Jar;fawn/buff fabric;dark grey surface;barbotine decorative
12 sherds of this vessel from different levels.
G.68 c.A.D.80-130
2. Jar;grey fabric;badly worn;
G.113 c.A.D.110-130
3. Narrow mouthed jar;lead grey fabric;3 pieces including
base; Variant G.30 c.A.D.160-200
4. Cooking pot;black burnished fabric;
G.128 c.A.D.130-180
5. Jar;grey fabric;
G.111 c.A.D.110-130
6. Jar;badly burnt grey fabric;
G.112 c.A.D.110-130
7. Cooking pot;black burnished fabric;badly worn;
G.117 c.A.D.120-150
8. Jar;gritty buff fabric;grey surface;
G.116 c.A.D.120-150
9. Sherd of rusticated ware;light grey gritty fabric;worn;
heavy linear decoration. Trajanic/Hadrianic.

In addition:

43 sherds of grey/black burnished fabrics.
55 sherds of grey/buff flagons, some with white
slip; at least 5 vessels represented.
1 large pieces of amphora in buff fabric;

Small Finds:

Bone, charcoal, nails, metal object.
Sling bullet with clay core and lead skin.

Even from such a small amount of material, it is still possible to suggest that this turret was occupied for the two normal Wall-periods, IA and IB, but any further speculation must be fruitless, due to the lack of structural details.

TURRET 33b COESIKE.

Found in 1913.

J.R.S. xxxviii 84.

The position of this turret was verified by Miss J. Hooley in 1968, and a preliminary excavation was carried out at Easter of the same year. The turret was found in an extremely good state of preservation, some four courses of stonework existing above the offset course. A blocking wall was found in position in the recess, and in the doorway rough courses of stonework were found. I would suggest that this represented successive threshold buildups rather than blocking, since two apparent thresholds of flags could be seen at intervals, and comparison with other similar more fully documented structures would also suggest this.

Most of the pottery comes from outside the east wall of the turret, which was fully excavated; it was evidently a rubbish tip as expected, with layers of red ash and debris alternating with blue clay, pottery, and broken flagging.

My numbers:

Layer outside south wall of turret: clay, ash, and mortar;

8 amphorae sherds in buff and red fabrics, representing probably two vessels.

Small sandstone ball c. 1½" diameter; possibly a sling shot.

Topsoil outside turret in the south east corner:

1. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;

G. 122

c. A. D. 125-160

2. Jar; grey fabric;

G. 115

c. A. D. 120-140

- 1 sherd of buff coloured indented beaker, (probably rough cast with the surface worn away).
- 6 sherds of grey/black burnished fabric vessels.
- 1 small square $\frac{1}{2}$ " black burnished fabric sherd (worn with use so perhaps served as a playing counter).
- 1 orange amphora sherd.
- 1 nail minus head c. 6 ins. long.

Rubbish Tip outside east wall of turret: clay, ash, mortar, and flags :

- 3. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 122 c. A. D. 125-160
 - 4. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric; 2 pieces;
G. 132 c. A. D. 140-180
 - 5. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric; worn;
G. 133 c. A. D. 140-180
 - 6. Jar; buff fabric; traces of rustication on part of the attached wall of the vessel. In profile and fabric this vessel is similar to G. 101, but with no grooves.
Dated to c. A. D. 80-125 2 pieces.
 - 7. Jar; grey fabric;
G. 112 c. A. D. 110-130
 - 8. Jar; light buff fabric;
G. 103 c. A. D. 80-130
 - 9. Cooking pot; light grey fabric;
G. 116 c. A. D. 120-150
- 6 sherds of rusticated ware; 5 in buff fabric; 1 in grey fabric. Thus possibly 3 vessels in all represented here including the rim mentioned above.
- 96 grey/black burnished fabric sherds.
18 buff sherds.
2 flagon sherds ; 1 buff; 1 orange.

Clay below topsoil outside south wall of turret:

- 3 sherds of plain samian; Dr. 33 form probably.
- 9 sherds of black burnished fabric.
- Bones.

Outside south wall:

Stone Maul, probably of granite, with a pattern of pecked indentations to provide an abrasive surface.

Topsoil:

2 amphora sherds.

Inside the turret beneath surface rubble in clay:

10. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 128 c. A. D. 130-170

2 sherds of rusticated ware in dark grey fabric, with a soot blackened surface; sharp linear rustication.

Bones.

Spoil Heap:

11. Jar; grey fabric; dark grey surface.
G. 113 c. A. D. 110-130

6 sherds of grey fabric.

2 sherds of amphora.

Flagon handle in orange self coloured fabric; 2 pieces and one body sherd.

Iron Bolt.

DISCUSSION:

From the evidence provided by the pottery, it is possible to suggest occupation of this turret in the Wall-periods IA and IB. The threshold buildups I would apportion between these two periods, since as the structure was evidently blocked (and this I would attribute to Severan times cf. Chap. V.) there were almost certainly no further occupation period beyond the early third century, if that.

An interesting feature is the surprisingly large number of rusticated vessels represented in such a small

7 proportion of the material obviously present on the site. It is to be hoped that further excavation of this structure will produce a sizable group of pottery representing the primary period of Wall construction.

TURRET 35a SEWINGSHIELDS

Found 1947 by C. E. Stevens.

AA4 xliii 151: Excavated 1958.

The whole of the turret was available for excavation; no evidence for a platform was noticed, but it may have been missed, especially if rough and unmortared.

Period IA :

The old turf line was discerned, a dark peaty level overlain by the masons chippings of the turrets construction. A flooring of clay and rough cobbles was noticed on the west of the turret laid on these masons chippings. In the south east of the turret, rough flagging with clay patches may represent the same floor.

A small stone box was found next to the hearth of t period, made of two flags set upright and bonded together with clay (cf. T7b and T51b) with a possible flag bottom. These were found in a rich dark occupation level containing burnt clay.

A path was also noticed outside the door in the north east external angle of the turret and the Wall, and off the south face of the turret, composed of small stones. The existence of a blocking wall was also evident.

The lack of a IB floor should not be written off too lightly as erosion.

Coarse Pottery: in the order of the report:

Peaty earth, old ground level:

- 1 base of a grey jar.

1 sherd of grey fabric.

1 black burnished sherd.

Occupation and Construction:

1. Cooking pot;black burnished fabric;
G.119 c.A.D.120-160
2. Cooking pot;black burnished fabric;4 holes drilled in
the neck; G.120 c.A.D.120-160
3. Grooved rim bowl;black burnished fabric;lattice;
G.234 c.A.D.140-200
4. Cup;pinky/red fabric;burnished grey surface;
cf.Camulodunum 212c.
DRAWN Similar G.177 c.A.D.120-140
5. Pot lid;light grey fabric;
G.339 c.A.D.80-140

In addition:

65 sherds of grey/black burnished vessels.
60 amphora sherds.
1 red flagon sherd with a white slip.

Outside turret:

6. Cooking pot;smooth grey fabric;
G.115 c.A.D.120-140
7. Cooking pot;grey fabric;
G.117 c.A.D.120-150
8. Cooking pot;smooth dark grey fabric;
G.115 c.A.D.120-140
- 9.and 10.Cooking pots;light grey fabric;
G.116 c.A.D.120-150
- 11.Narrow mouthed jar;light grey fabric;
G.28 c.A.D.120-170
12. Similar vessel to 11 above.
- 13.Flat rimmed dish;lghit grey sandy fabric;
DRAWN
- 14.Tankard;pinky/buff fabric;bead rim;
G.182 c.A.D.120-170
- 15.Tankard;brick red fabric;bead rim;
G.180 c.A.D.120-150

16. Flagon neck; light grey fabric;

In addition:

38 sherds of grey/black burnished vessels.
1 rough cast indented beaker sherd.
2 flagon sherds (1 white and 1 red with cream slip).

Period II Blocking:

17. Downturned rim bowl; black burnished Category B fabric;
G. 222 c. A. D. 180-210

18. Rim of a large bowl of uncertain form.
DRAWN

In addition:

38 sherds of grey/black burnished vessels.
1 sherd of red flagon with a cream slip.

Unstratified:

19. Cooking pot; light grey fabric;
G. 115 c. A. D. 120-140

20. Cooking pot; grey fabric;
G. 116 c. A. D. 120-150

21. Downturned rim bowl; black burnished Category B fabric;
G. 222 c. A. D. 180-210

22. Mortarium; creamy white fabric; fine light greyish/brown
grit also in fabric; cf. Colchester 498;
DRAWN Late 2nd.-3rd century.

In addition:

Amphora cut below the neck, hole drilled.
65 sherds of grey/black burnished vessels.
3 sherds of red flagon with a white slip.
1 mortarium rim fragment, red fabric with small white grit.
30 amphora sherds.

SMALL FINDS:

Bronze:

Part of a bronze cup with an unusual grey finish; this vessel's metallic composition is discussed in detail in the report by Dr. R. F. Tylecote.
Wheel shaped brooch decorated alternately with red and green enamel.
Binding for a scabbard or shield.
Scabbard chape.

Iron knife blade and tang.
 Iron blade and two pieces of iron strip, with traces of wood.
 Iron object.
 Small nail.
 Circular pebble possibly a sling stone.
 Pieces of green glass, including one bottle base.
 Coin of Trajan. cf. Chap. III.

DISCUSSION:

Although the report suggests that the lack of a IB floor may not be due to erosion, the pottery would suggest that this turret had the same occupation sequence in the second century as the rest, namely Wall-periods IA and IB. There is not the usual ~~w~~ weight of material from the IB phase, but vessel 3 is typically IB, while vessels 17 and 21 are more probably indicative of a late IB period than the early third century. Until the date of the mortarium, 22, can be more firmly assigned, there is no firm evidence to suggest an early third century phase of occupation in this turret. (cf. Chap. V.)

The presence of the black burnished sherd in the lowest pre-construction layer of the site, supports the impression gained from other turrets such as 18b, that black burnished ware vessels were in use in the primary phases of the Wall, and thus may even have reached the north at the beginning of the reign of Hadrian.

TURRET 39a PEEL CRAG.

CW2 xiii 307 : Found 1909, Excavated 1911 by F.G.S.

'The walls were taken down to ground level, and the recess was filled with solid masonry, flush with the south face of the Wall, and carried across the remains of the turret walls.'

Pottery at Chesters Museum: A Xeroxed copy of the unpublished drawings of F.G.Simpson is included in a later Chapter of this thesis. Numbering here as in the drawing.

1. Tankard with single handle; smooth reddish/brown fabric; burnt; G.179 c.A.D. 120-150
2. Jar with two grooves; orange fabric; 7 conjoining pieces; DRAWN
3. Jar; grey fabric; G.112 c.A.D. 110-130
4. Jar; grey fabric; G.116 c.A.D. 120-150
5. Cooking pot; grey fabric; G.117 c.A.D. 120-150
6. Jar; grey fabric; G.115 c.A.D. 120-140
7. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric; G.142 c.A.D. 190-280
8. Cooking pot; black burnished Category B fabric; G.143 c.A.D. 190-280
9. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric; G.130 c.A.D. 140-180
10. Neckless cooking pot; black burnished fabric; G.118 c.A.D. 120-160
11. Cooking pot; black burnished Category B fabric; G.137 c.A.D. 180-210
12. Flat rimmed bowl; black burnished fabric; G.221 c.A.D. 140-180

13. Mortarium; orange/buff fabric; white grit;
G. 244. c. A. D. 110-150

14. Wide mouthed jar; buff fabric; similar to vessel 2 above;

15. Rimless vessel.

DRAWN

16. Vessel with marked angle wall in soft orange fabric;
DRAWN 3 pieces.

17. Jar; grey fabric;

G. 111

c. A. D. 110-130

18. Jar; grey fabric;

G. 101

c. A. D. 70-130

19. Jar; light fawn fabric;

G. 116

c. A. D. 120-150

20, 21, and 22, are all variants of 19 above, the fabric varies
but the profile and quality of the vessels is the same.

23. Jar; grey fabric;

G. 112

c. A. D. 110-130.

24, and 25, are vessels similar to 23 above.

Vessels 26 - 28 inclusive are all jars in grey fabric,
with angular rims, variants of G. 113 c. A. D. 110-130

29. Jar; light grey matt fabric;

G. 117

c. A. D. 120-150

30. Jar; similar to 19 above;

G. 116

c. A. D. 120-150

31. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;

G. 132

c. A. D. 140-220

32. Small cooking pot; coarse dark grey fabric;

G. 168

c. A. D. 120-160

33. Small cooking pot similar 32 above.

34. Small cooking pot similar 32 above.

35. Narrow mouthed jar; lead grey fabric;

Variant G. 28

c. A. D. 120-170

36. Jar; grey fabric;

G. 101

c. A. D. 70-120

37. Jar; grey fabric;
G. 115 c. A. D. 120-140
38. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 119 c. A. D. 120-160
39. Cooking pot; similar 38 above.
40. Cooking pot; sandy grey fabric;
G. 117 c. A. D. 120-150
41. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 121 c. A. D. 125-160
42. Cooking pot; similar 41 above.
43. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric; burnt;
G. 117 c. A. D. 120-150
44. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 120 c. A. D. 125-160
45. Cooking pot; black burnished Category B fabric; decayed;
G. 137 c. A. D. 180-210

46. Cooking pot; similar above;

47. Cooking pot; hard light grey fabric; lattice; possibly Severan.

DRAWN

48. Narrow mouthed jar; grey fabric;
G. 30 c. A. D. 160-200

49. Jar with flanged rim; yellow fabric; light buff surface;
DRAWN similar in type to G. 151 c. A. D. 190-280

50. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric; wavy line on neck;
G. 125 c. A. D. 125-180

51. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 116 c. A. D. 120-150

52. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric; reddened by fire;
G. 123 c. A. D. 125-160

53. Jar; grey fabric;
G. 115 c. A. D. 120-140

54. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 122 c. A. D. 125-160

Vessels 55 and 56 are cooking pots in black burnished fabric, Category B.

G. 138 c. A. D. 180-250

57. Bead rim cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G.118 c.A.D. 120-160
58. Black coarse bulbous rim fragment, most likely a bowl
but badly decayed. But probably late second to early third
century in date.
59. Bead rim bowl; black burnished fabric; badly burnt;
G.234 c.A.D. 140-200
60. Grooved rim dish; black burnished fabric;
G.318 c.A.D. 160-200
61. Downturned rim bowl; black burnished Category B fabric;
G.222 c.A.D. 180-210
62. Mortarium; red fabric; white grit;
Found in Caw Gap. G.243 c.A.D. 100-140

In addition:

Dr. 33 3 sherds of same vessel
2 sherds of rusticated ware, one with light
linear rustication, one with star rustication,
thus two vessels represented.
1 sherd of barbotine decorated ware, lead grey
fabric.
10 Flagon sherds, representing at least 2 vessels
72 grey/black burnished sherds; when compared
with the number of rims above, it is obvious
that some body sherds at least have been lost.

Flat rimmed carinated bowl; buff fabric;
G.218 c.A.D. 125-140

Possibly from T39a At Chesters Museum:

Complete reeded rim carinated bowl; grey fabric;
27 conjoining pieces; 4 holes bored in the rim;
G.217 c.A.D. 110-140

SMALL FINDS:

1 silver and 2 copper coins. cf. Chap. III.

small penannular brooch.

Blue bead.

Small iron knife blade and tang.

Lead weight or whorl.

Bronze ring.

Small decorative antler horn.

Copper ring.

2 pieces of hollow copper tubing.

13 sherds of medieval pottery from the 14th. century Peel Tower

DISCUSSION:

From a consideration of the pottery, T39a was evidently occupied during the second century in the normal way for turrets, i.e. during Wall-periods IA and IB. The presence of vessels 7, 8, 47, and 49, (and possibly also 55 and 56) definitely indicate a period of occupation in the early third century; it is possible that vessels 11, 45, 46, and 61, were also associated with such a phase. But in contrast to the former group, these vessels could also appear in a late IB context.

The evidence for an occupation of this turret in the early third century, would indicate that the demolition and blocking occurred subsequent to this. Since no ^{purely} post Severan pottery occurs (cf. Chap. V.) the most obvious solution, is to suggest that T39a and all other turrets with a similar sequence were in fact, occupied for a short period in the early third century, most probably by detachments of that same Severan working party that reconstructed the Wall and demolished and blocked many of the turrets. The demolition and blocking of the turrets could, of course, have occurred at a later date to the reconstruction, but in some instances the blocking walls appear to be of the same construction as the reconstructed Wall, and thus they must have occurred at the same time.

TURRET 39b STEELRIGG

CW2 xiii 307 : Found 1909,Excavated 1911 by F.G.S..

"This turret proved to have been disused,the wall levelled and the recess built up in the same manner(as T39a), but in addition the Great Wall had been entirely rebuilt for a distance of at least 750yds.near this turret and the thickness reduced by nearly 18ins.,the reconstructed Wall being carried over the turret as if its existence had been forgotten.

Pottery at Chesters Museum: My numbering:

- 2 examples of cooking pots in worn grey fabric;
G.116 c.A.D. 120-150
- 2 examples of cooking pots in black burnished fabric;
G.129 c.A.D. 140-180
- 2 examples of jars in hard buff fabric;
G.102 c.A.D. 80-120
- 2 examples of cooking pots in black burnished fabric;
G.135 c.A.D. 170-250
- 1. Reeded rim of a bowl in grey fabric;
Variant G.214 c.A.D. 80-125
- 2. Jar;light grey fabric throughout;
G.107 c.A.D. 80-130
- 3. Flat rimmed bowl;black burnished fabric;burnt;
G.219 c.A.D. 125-150
- 4. Cooking pot;black burnished fabric;
G.131 c.A.D. 140-180
- 5. Cooking pot;black burnished fabric;
G.122 c.A.D. 125-160
- 6. Wide mouthed jar;light grey fabric;
Similar G.186 c.A.D. 120-140
- 7. Jar;grey fabric sandy;2 pieces;
G.117 c.A.D. 120-150

8. Cooking pot;black burnished fabric;
G.122 c.A. D. 125-160
9. Cooking pot;similar 8 above.
- 10.Cooking pot;worn grey fabric;
G.121 c.A. D. 125-160
- 11.Small grey beaker rim; Antonine.
- 12.Bead rim bowl;orange self coloured fabric;groove on body
Hadrianic.
- 13.Pink mortarium sherd.
- 14.Flagon neck in white fabric with three rolls.
- 15.Cooking pot;black burnished fabric;
G.130 c.A. D. 140-180
- 16.Mortarium sherd;white fabric black grit.

In addition:

- 22 sherds of grey/black burnished vessels.
3 sherds of buff fabric.
1 small sherd of plain samian.

DISCUSSION:

With the small amount of structural evidence,
that there is for this turret,and the small amount of pottery,
It is only really possible to postulate occupation during
Wall-periods IA and IB.The blocking and levelling however is
almost certainly Severan.cf.Chap.V.3.

TURRET 41a CAW GAP

Found 1912.

Peel Crag T39a drawings 62:

Mortarium; red fabric; white and grey grit of medium size;
G.243 c.A.D. 100-140

TURRET 44b MUCKLEBANK

AA2 xxiv 13 : Excavated 1892 J.P.Gibson.

"The first floor was of beaten clay, and the two successive floors were of flags, with a large amount of flag debris 12ins. below the surface. There were traces of firing on all levels."

Many large iron nails much oxidised.

Small copper coin of Valens c.A.D. 364-378 cf. Chap. III.

Many bones on the lowest floor surface.

Coal and Charcoal.

Large amphora neck with two small irregular holes near its base and a cursive inscription... Q MCC A S .

Many fragments of pottery.

A small samian bowl.

Buckles studs and small objects of bronze.

Centurial stone..... CoH .I.)

FL . C

Since this turret commands the Walltown defile and has an extensive outlook to the north, it is possible that it remained in occupation much longer than ^m_A any of the others, hence the coin of Valens. However the coin is not stratified and since the other finds are not available for study, the matter must remain the subject of speculation.

AA3 ix 69 : Referred to.

TURRET 45a WALLTOWN CRAGS EAST

AA2 ix 234 : Located 1883, partially Excavated 1886.

AA3 ix 69 : Cleared 1912.

AA4 xliiii 162 : Reexamined 1959 $\frac{1}{2}$

The only remaining stratified material in the south half of the turret was unfortunately sterile.

Report Summary:

This excavation showed that the structure was in fact Hadrianic and not Trajanic as has been suggested. Some 150 sherds were found, a Hadrianic cooking pot in the foundation clay from the outside edge of the south wall, and unstratified sherds suggesting an occupation coming to an end late in the second century.

Pottery : numbered as in the report:

Layer 1 clay packing round the external foundation to the south wall.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Cooking pot; light grey fabric; | |
| G. 117 | c. A. D. 120-150 |

Also 2 sherds of a grey jar.

Unstratified:

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 2. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric; | |
| G. 127 | c. A. D. 130-170 |
| 3. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric; | |
| G. 134 | c. A. D. 160-230 |
| 4. Jar; light grey fabric; | |
| G. 115 | c. A. D. 120-140 |
| 5. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric; | |
| G. 122 | c. A. D. 125-160 |

- 6. Jar;light grey fabric;
G.116 c.A.D.120-150
- 7. Flat rimmed dish;black burnished fabric;
G.308 c.A.D.130-180
- 8. Bead rim dish;light grey fabric;worn
G.316 c.A.D.125-160

9. Dish ;greyish fabric;very worn;Late Antonine.
DRAWN

10.Handle to handled beaker in black burnished afbric;
Hadraanic/Antonine.

11.Dr.18/31 base with stamp of Saxamus and Graffito beneath
the base.
SAX(AM)I M
MOELAS

- Dr.27 Hadrianic rim sherd and 1 chip.
- 75 sherds of grey/black burnished vessels.
- 41 flagon sherds representing 3-4 vessels.
- 1 mortarium sherd in brick red fabric and white grit.
- 1 sherd of shell-gritted Dales ware.

Small Finds:

- Socketed iron gouge cf.Newstead pl.lix 13.
- Iron strip.
- 2 iron nails.

Discussion:

A detailed discussion of the turrets position relative to its early place in the Wall structure,and its signalling possibilities occurs in AA4 xliii 166-167 and it would be pointless to repeat it here.

From the incomplete amount of material available for study,few definite conclusions can be drawn;but a Hadrianic date for its construction is suggested by vessel 1 above.

However the presence of the sherd of shell-gritted ware,which in circulation in the north is usually limited to the late third or early fourth centuries,would suggest a longer

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life for this turret, which perhaps could be associated with its individual signalling possibilities. (it should be noted that the limiting dates for shell-gritted vessels are not yet definite, and it is possible that one could have arrived from the Midlands in the early third century).

I think it extremely unlikely that stray sherds of vessels broken elsewhere, would be scattered in such a barren spot as the site of a turret, if the structure had been demolished at some time previous. Thus the sherd of shell-gritted ware must represent a vessel broken here when the turret was still standing. Whether by garrison or travellers it is impossible to say, but the turret's signalling position, would perhaps favour the former.

TURRET L18a WILLOWFORD EAST

CW2 xxvi 429 : Found and Excavated 1923.

'Well preserved'

Period IA:

The first floor was of gravelly clay, underneath which was found a late first century Samian bowl. There was a thick deposit of peat ash in the centre, which was probably a hearth.

Period IB:

This consisted of flags on clay, sealing a layer of burnt material and masonry debris. The threshold was reconstructed. It was 8ins. higher than the IA floor.

Period II:

This consisted of flags on clay sealing ash and masonry debris 1ft. 8ins. above the IB floor. The threshold was again raised.

Period III:

A floor of flags on clay overlying 2ft. of masonry debris containing very little burnt material; in places this floor was over 6ft. above the earliest floor. This level was destroyed in the southern half, thus threshold alterations were not discernable.

'Certain deductions may be made from the debris found in the Willowford turrets as to the nature of the super-structure. Both showed a dense stratum of burnt material between IA and IB with masonry debris in one case. In the later

strata masonry is much in evidence, burnt material scarcer.'

'Structural comparison with other wall sites, suggests that these turrets were not finally abandoned before the fourth century, in spite of the conspicuous absence of late pottery.'

Pottery : numbered as in the report.

Samian:

Dr.37 bowl with the date of its manufacture between A.D.80-100, since the type of its decoration is by no means the latest associated with the South Gualish potteries, whose production of decorated vases had ceased before the end of the reign of Trajan. (detailed discussion in the report of this piece) 9 pieces conjoining. Foundation level.

Dr.31 rim fragment, thick with a poor dull glaze. From II floor.

Dr.33 nearly half the cup from the west wall, thin hard fabric with a good glaze. Oswald and Pryce Pl.11 14, Rheinzabern mid second century. MARTINVS F

Coarse Pottery:

- a) Fragment of drab mortarium base with greenish grit.
- b) Rough cast beaker in grey fabric with dark slip and indented sides. cf. Newstead Pl. xlvi 31, On the continent such vessels occur from Flavian to Antonine times. The type also appears at Throp, Haltwhistle Burn, and Mc.48
- c) Portion of the neck and side of a bottle, hard grey fabric, greenish in places. Smooth surface on the neck and rough on the body.

Fig.4:

- 1. Flat rimmed bowl; black burnished fabric;
G.221 c.A.D. 140-180
- 2. Flat rimmed bowl; hard smooth grey fabric;
G.221 c.A.D. 140-180

3. Cooking pot;black burnished fabric;reddish brown exterior;
wavy line on the neck; Hadrianic/Antonine.
4. Neckless cooking pot;black burnished fabric;
G.118 c.A.D. 120-160

Period IB:

5. Mortarium;orange fabric;cream slip;quartz grit;and rough
externally; Variant G.247 c.AD. 120-160
6. Jar;hard grey fabric;slight lustre externally;
G.112 c.A.D. 110-130
7. Cooking pot;black burnished fabric;
G.125 c.A.D. 125-180
8. Cooking pot;black burnished fabric;
G.131 c.A.D. 140-180
9. Cooking pot;black burnished fabric;
G.122 c.A.D. 125-160
- 10.Tankard;soft buff fabric;almost complete;
Type used G.183 c.A.D. 130-180

Period II:

- Tankard fragment;bead rim;dark buff fabric;
G;184 c.A.D. 140-190
- 11.Downturned rim dish;black burnished Category B fabric;
G.310 c.A.D. 180-210
- Portion of the neck and side of a flagon in soft pinkish
fabric.Sharp groove at the junction of the neck,fainter
groove below.
- 12.Cooking pot;black burnished fabric;
G.130 c.A.D. 140-180

3 fragments of thin grey ware.

Period III:

Fragment of the side and base of a flagon in pinkish
fabric.Probably the same vessel as above.

Because this material is an indeterminate proportion of that
actually excavated it seems pointless to analyse it,

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SMALL FINDS:

Denarius of Vespasian. cf. Chap. III.

Two fragments of micaceous sandstone roughly marked out in squares, probably portions of a draughts board cf. Richborough, Newstead, Corbridge, Chester, High House Winshields, Banks Turret.

Fragments of bronze tweezers and strip.

Several small pieces of bronze fibula.

Several iron nails.

Socket with lumpy blade.

Two small broad bladed knives.

Pilum head.

Iron object, half a horse bit.

1 whetstone.

Half of a small quern.

Cooking pot lid in sandstone.

Many fragments of stone roofing slabs. (these may of course be flags.)

Two fragments of flue tile with diagonal scoring.

DISCUSSION:

From a study of the material finds and structural evidence of this turret, and after comparing these with other turrets, I do not think it possible to suggest an occupation sequence here, any different to the majority of the other turrets. The pottery would suggest a normal Wall-period IA and IB occupation, and I would equate the Wall-period IA occupation with the report-period IA and IB floors, the Wall-period IB occupation with report-period II floor. The height of the presumed report-period III floor is puzzling, and I wonder whether it does not rather represent the remains of a blocking wall, or perhaps fallen upper flooring. This would seem to be suggested by the position of the two portions of flagon, one on the II floor, the other on the III floor, 4-6ft. above it, since both pieces are apparently stratified.

TURRET 48b WILLOWFORD WEST

CW2 'xxvi 429 : Found and Excavated 1923.

Recessed into the Great Wall to an unusual depth of 7ft. The interior contained the remains of 4 floors preserved by the recess, beyond which lay disturbed earth containing modern material.

Period IA: Earliest floor consisted of a bed of gravelly clay, 10ins. in thickness.

Period IB: Thin flags on masonry debris and ash, 1ft. 6ins. above the clay floor.

Period II: Rough flag stones and fallen masonry 6 ins. above that of the preceding occupation.

Period III: Large well fired flags 3ft. above the IA floor, covered by fallen masonry and charcoal.

Adjacent to the west side of the turret lay an extensive rubbish tip containing many chips of pottery, bones and ashes. This mostly lay within 6ft. of the west wall, but fragments of amphora were found as far away as 15ft.

Pottery: numbered as in the report.

Samian:

Dr. 31 part of the rim and base of a vessel with good bright glaze, from the IB floor.

Dr. 27. part of the base and side of a late vessel. from the rubbish tip.

Coarse Pottery:

PERIOD IA:

Companulate bowl; two fragments of fine pink fabric; free from grit; smooth finish both surfaces. Broad flat rim; groove near the lip, small internal margin.

G. 294

c. A. D. 120-150

Fig. 3:

1. Mortarium; buff fabric; coarse grit; fragments of base also;
DRAWN G. 244 c. A. D. 110-150

Several fragments of amphora representing at least three vessels.

2 flagon bases in reddish fabric.

3. Cooking pot; well baked grey fabric;
G. 122 c. A. D. 125-160
4. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 125 c. A. D. 125-180
5. Jar; grey fabric;
G. 112 c. A. D. 110-130
6. Cooking pot; grey fabric;
G. 116 c. A. D. 120-150
7. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 119 c. A. D. 120-160
8. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric; wavy line on neck;
G. 124 c. A. D. 125-160
9. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric; wavy line on neck;
G. 125 c. A. D. 125-180

Portion of a straight sided chamfered bowl in hard grey fabric. cf. Balmiuldy Pl. xlvi 6-12.

Period IB :

10. Campanulate bowl; buff fabric; flat rim inner margin;
G. 294 c. A. D. 120-150
11. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 118 c. A. D. 120-160
12. Similar vessel to 11 above.
13. Similar vessel to 11 above.
14. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 121 c. A. D. 125-160
15. Jar; thin grey fabric;
G. 116 c. A. D. 120-150
16. Flagon neck in reddish fabric, with cream slip, much worn and chipped. Mid second century.

Period II:

18. Cooking pot; bluish grey fabric;
G. 135 c. A. D. 170-250

19. Tankard; light buff fabric; bead rim;
G. 182 c. A. D. 120-170

Period III:

17. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 127 c. A. D. 130-170

Unstratified:

26. Cooking pot; black burnished Category B fabric;
G. 137 c. A. D. 180-210

27. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 142 c. A. D. 190-280

28. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 134 c. A. D. 160-230

Rubbish Tip:

29. Flat bowl rim; grey fabric;
Similar G. 218 c. A. D. 125-140

30. Flat rimmed bowl; black burnished fabric;
G. 218 c. A. D. 125-140

31. Flat rimmed bowl; black burnished fabric;
G. 220 c. A. D. 125-160

32. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 131 c. A. D. 140-180

33. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 121 c. A. D. 125-160

Wall sherd of reddish fabric mortarium.

Many fragments of a flagon in pink fabric.

Trench outside the north wall:

25. Mortarium; smooth pink fabric; quartz grit; and sooted
externally.

DRAWN

Flagon in reddish fabric with a cream slip; same vessel
as 16 above.

23. Wedge shaped bowl rim; grey fabric;
G. 218 c. A. D. 125-140

24. Rolled rim bowl; greyish black fabric;
DRAWN Late second to early third century.

- 20. Cooking pot; brick red fabric; refired;
G.117 c. A. D. 120-150
- 21. Cooking pot; black burnished Category B fabric;
G.138 c. A. D. 180-250
- 22. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G.117 c. A. D. 120-150

SMALL FINDS:

Gaming board of sandstone with three roughly engraved circles.
 3 whetstones.
 Many fragments of roofing slabs.
 Piece of roofing tile, from lowest level.
 Many corroded plate iron objects.
 Several lumps of fused iron.
 Small melon bead.
 Fragment of the base of a bluish green bottle of reeded handle type.

DISCUSSION:

From the material finds, evidence is ample for a normal occupation of this turret during Wall-period IA and IB phases. The presence of vessel 27, I regard as indicative of a possible early third century occupation phase (cf. Chap. V.), and although the rolled rim bowl, 24, is unusual in type, it would more easily fit into such a context rather than late IB. Vessels 26, and 21, could be found in a late IB context, but may indeed represent further evidence for this third period.

As in T48a I do not consider the periods of the report to represent separate occupation phases, and I would equate report periods IA and IB, with Wall-period IA, and report periods II and III, with Wall-period IB. In Chap. V. of this thesis, is a full discussion as to why I do not consider a floor likely for my tentative early third century occupation.

WILLOWFORD BRIDGE TOWER

CW2 xxvi 480 : Excavated 1923.

The site was very much disturbed by a post-Roman bloomery and by stone robbers.

The interior contained the remains of two distinct floors, a roughly squared base in the centre, and a paved foundation in the north east corner. The base appears to be the foundation of some central support for the ceiling. The first floor was of worked clay, and two coins and most of the pottery were found embedded in this. The second floor of sand was covered with many fragments of coal in the north west corner; perhaps for fuel storage. Two thresholds were in evidence associated with these floors. There was no trace of any other occupation level.

POTTERY: numbered as in the report.

Samian:

Fig. 11: 11 and 12. From the original level of the tower.

Dr. 37 two small decorated fragments, only the ovolo is preserved and it is identifiable as that used by Allucium and Paternus. Oswald and Pryce xxx 90.

45. Found north of the Wall east of the Abutment, lying on or just above natural soil.

Dr. 37 fragment not identifiable, but of Antonine type.

Fig. 12: 49. Found at foundation level behind abutment 2 south side.

Dr. 31 fragment; second century.

50. Mixed soil above Abutment 1.

Dr. 45 lion head spout; late second century.

54, and 55. Mixed soil east of the tower.

Dr. 37 two decorated fragments; Antonine.

Coarse Pottery:

From the original level of the tower:

Fig. 11:

1. Carinated bowl with a flat rim; soft red fabric;
G. 218 c. A. D. 125-140
2. Similar vessel to 1 above.
3. Mortarium; coarse white fabric; illegible stamp;
G. 245 c. A. D. 110-160
4. Mortarium; cream fabric;
G. 248 c. A. D. 130-160
5. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 119 c. A. D. 120-160
6. Cooking pot; grey fabric;
G. 116 c. A. D. 120-150
7. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 132 c. A. D. 140-220
- 8, and 9. Cooking pots; black burnished fabric;
G. 121 c. A. D. 125-160
10. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 128 c. A. D. 130-180
- 13, -16 are bases of cooking pots in black burnished fabric,
agreeing in form to rim 5-8.

Found on the upper floor of the tower:

17. Mortarium; white fabric;
G. 243 c. A. D. 100-140
18. Mortarium; red fabric; similar above but burnt;
G. 243 c. A. D. 100-140
- 19, and 20. Flat rimmed bowls; black burnished fabric;
G. 219 c. A. D. 125-160
21. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 142 c. A. D. 190-280
22. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 142 c. A. D. 190-280
23. Cavetto rim cooking pot; black burnished Category B fabric;
G. 143 c. A. D. 190-280

24. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 121 c. A. D. 125-160
25. Small pot of coarse grey ware;
DRAWN
26. Shallow flat rimmed dish; black burnished fabric;
G. 309 c. A. D. 160-200
- 27-29. Bases of brown jars.
30. Base of a small beaker in soft grey fabric with black
polished surface; G. 65 c. A. D. 160-300
- Found north of the Wall east of the abutment lying on or just
above the natural soil:
31. Flat rimmed dish; black burnished fabric;
G. 220 c. A. D. 125-160
32. Flat rimmed dish; thin drab fabric; odd profile;
DRAWN
33. Mortarium; cream fabric;
G. 245 c. A. D. 110-160
34. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 134 c. A. D. 160-230
35. Cooking pot; black burnished Category B fabric;
G. 137 c. A. D. 180-210
36. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 120 c. A. D. 125-160
37. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 134 c. A. D. 160-250
38. Cooking pot; grey fabric;
G. 116 c. A. D. 120-150
39. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 136 c. A. D. 180-250
40. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 135 c. A. D. 170-250
41. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 121 c. A. D. 125-160
42. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 133 c. A. D. 160-220
43. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric; wavy line on neck;
G. 127 c. A. D. 130-170

44. Narrow mouthed jar; brown fabric;
G. 28

c. A. D. 120-170

46. Amphora neck of the globular type.

Miscellaneous:

47. Cooking pot; black gritted fabric; shelf on the inside of rim for a lid;

DRAWN

48. Base of a small Castor ware vessel, white fabric and dark slip. Late second to early third century.

51 and 52. Two fragments of the same vessel in soft brown fabric, with a polished brown surface. The decoration is apparently the hind legs of an animal, and a series of raised dots. Late second or early third century.

53. Fragment of an amphora rim.

SMALL FINDS:

I coin of Vespasian, 1 of Trajan. cf. Chap. III.

Iron: 33 nails 2-5 ins. long.
Box strap.
Hoe.
ring
Lumps.

Bronze: Bent strip.
Buckle fragment.
Stud.
Lozenge shaped lid of seal box.

Two stone pot covers.
Crude relief figure 13 ins. by 5 ins. on stone.
Two fragments of Andernach lava querns.
1 granite quern.

DISCUSSION:

Willowford bridge tower must be considered in a different class to the normal Wall turrets, for although part of the scheme, its function was so obviously different. Bridges may well have been structures, which when built, the Romans would prefer to keep under permanent supervision. This makes any comparison with the normal turrets un-safe, and although the

pottery is similar, the occupation of this site may have no relation to the normal turreted, Wall-period IA IB sequence.

From the appearance of the Andernach querns, it is possible to speculate a more residential occupation of this tower than may have been the case in other turrets on the Wall. This would accord well with the impression given by the pottery and the lack of masonry debris between the floors, that the tower had continuous occupation during the second century. The querns may belong to the Antonine phases when perhaps the garrison exchanges would be more infrequent. This is of course mere speculation, but the presence of at least 5 mortaria, and the lion head spout of the Dr. 45, do give this site a different and more sedentary character to the rest.

The absence of rusticated ware, and carinated bowls with reeded rims could be just chance (they do not appear in some of the other turrets), but the lack of grey Trajanic jars would seem to imply a later date for the construction of this tower than normal, perhaps c.A.D. 128-130. The tower then appears to have been occupied almost continuously till perhaps the Severan reorganisation, since I regard the presence of vessels 21, 22, and 23, as indicative of early third century occupation. The presence of the vessel represented by sherds 51 and 52, would also suggest occupation till the early third century.

The appearance of vessel 47 is difficult to explain in the context of occupation, although it could of course be a stray, and I hesitate to suggest real third century occupation on the basis of one sherd, especially when similar vessels appear in a late second century context in the midlands.

TURRET 49b BIRDOSWALD

CW2 xiii 303 : Found and Excavated 1911.

It seems unlikely that in this case later floors had been removed by modern destruction, as the walls were standing 1ft. above the top floor, all round the turret.

Period IA: The lowest floor was of clay with woodashes and broken pottery above it, but no masonry debris.

Period IB: An irregular floor of flags lay directly on top of the debris, with a possible platform. Again burnt matter and masonry debris overlay this floor.

Period II: There was a layer of clay 14ins. above the IB floor, with masonry debris over this.

Period III: 12ins. above the period II floor, was a further one consisting of flags.

POTTERY: numbered as in the report.

Samian:

Period I (IA and IB floors).

Dr. 37 a small thin well moulded vessel with good glaze and a narrow convex rim. Cf. Newstead Pg. 211, 5; Pg. 215, 8. Cannot be later than the early years of Hadrian.

Dr. 27 almost complete cup with lead rivets in the rim. It is well made, and its small size and well rolled sides distinguish it from the larger flattened Antonine cups. of this form.

Dr. 31 8 fragments of very thin ware, early second century.

Dr. 33 1 fragment.

Unstratified:

Dr. 37 3 fragments; Dech. 103; 795, 799; unidentifiable.

Flat flanged bowl which as Curle remarks (Newstead 193), does not appear after the reign of Hadrian, and is extremely rare in wall structures. cf. Newstead pl. xxxix 11.

Dr.31 6 fragments.

Dr.38 piece of curved flange.

Coarse Pottery:

Period I; Plate xvi :

1. Mortarium;hard red fabric;detached fragment has an illegib stamp. Type used. G.252 c.A.D.130-170
2. Mortarium;reddish fabric;stamped on each side of the spout G.254 c.A.D.140-180
3. Small red fragment of flange.
Fragment in pink fabric with a cream surface wash.
4. Mortarium;light grey gritty fabric;from the wide flattish flange probably a Hadrianic type.
5. Tankard;red fabric;possibly cream surface wash;polished surface. Type used. G.180 c.A.D.120-150
6. Single handled jug neck;hard pinkish/yellow fabric;four rings and apparently joined the body at a sharp angle. G.5 c.A.D.110-150
- 7.A small thin vase of thin clay with sharply moulded rim and foot,and rough cast exterior surface.
DRAWN Type used G.75 c.A.D.130-180
8. Typical section of 4 vessels of pink and brown fabric, probably Tankards,all with a single groove on the exterior of the rim.
DRAWN
9. Cooking pot;hard grey fabric; G.116 c.A.D.120-150
- 10.Cooking pot;black burnished fabric; G.130 c.A.D.140-180
- 11.Cooking pot;black burnished fabric; G.119 c.A.D.120-160
- 12.Cooking pot;black burnished fabric; G.122 c.A.D.125-160
- 13.Cooking pot;hard grey fabric; G.113 c.A.D.110-130
- 14.Cooking pot;black burnished fabric;uncommon type with DRAWN everted rim.

- 14a. Cooking pot ;hard grey fabric with a burnished surface;
possibly of third century date.
- 15. Cooking pot;black burnished fabric;
G. 123 c. A. D. 125-160
- 16. Small cooking pot;black burnished fabric;
G. 170 c. A. D. 130-180
- 17. Cooking pot;black burnished Category B fabric;
G. 139 c. A. D. 180-250
- 18. Cooking pot;black burnished fabric;
G. 127 c. A. D. 130-170

Period II:

- 19. Cooking pot;hard grey fabric;polished surface;
G. 135 c. A. D. 170-250
- 20. Cooking pot;lead grey polished fabric;
G. 144 c. A. D. 200-280
- 21. Cooking pot;black burnished Category B fabric;
G. 138 c. A. D. 180-250
- 22. Cooking pot;hard lead grey fabric;polished;
G. 141 c. A. D. 190-250

Rolled rim bowl;black burnished fabric;cf. Corbridge 1911
fig. 6,81 G. 225 C. A. D. 200-250

Grooved rim dish;black burnished fabric;
cf. Mc. 48 pl. 111, 30 G. 318 c. A. D. 160-200

This level also produced a rough, open, paer shaped lamp in red fabric which had once had some kind of surface slip. An exactly similar lamp was found in Mc. 50 in conjunction with period I material.

Period III:

- 23. Cooking pot;lead grey fabric;
G. 140 c. A. D. 180-270

A fragment of mortarium base in white fabric with opaque white grit, possibly of the hammerhead variety.

- 24. Cooking pot;lead grey fabric;
G. 141 c. A. D. 200-270

Dish with a rolled rim in dark grey fabric;burnished;
G. 225 c. A. D. 200-250

2 dishes with grooved rims;black burnished fabric;
cf. Corbridge 1911 fig. 6, 83.

G. 316

c. A. D. 125-160

Unstratified:

Fragmentary flagon neck int thin red fabric with a white wash, showing at least four mouldings, but not very prominent.

25. Jar; hard light grey fabric; sharply moulded rim;
G. 115 c. A. D. 120-140

26. Jar; grey gritty fabric; black rough surface;
G. 112 c. A. D. 110-130

27. Jar; grey gritty fabric; black surface;
G. 113 c. A. D. 110-130

28. Fragment of dish or bowl rim, yellow fabric with grey smoked surface; probably Hadrianic.

29, and 32. Cooking pots; black burnished fabric;
G. 118 c. A. D. 120-160

30. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 127 c. A. D. 130-170

31. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 121 c. A. D. 125-160

33. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 133 c. A. D. 160-220

34. Plain shallow dish; soft red fabric;
G. 306 c. A. D. 125-160

3 fragments of calcite gritted fabric.

The pottery was available for study at Tullie House Museum, Carlisle, and although all the rims referred to above were present, there were very few body sherds, and it seems likely that a large amount has been discarded. Some material was present not mentioned in the report;

Downturned rim bowl; black burnished Category B fabric;
G. 222 c. A. D. 180-210

1 sherd of rough cast ware without a slip.
Several flagon sherds of different fabrics to those mentioned above
1 piece of green glazed grey ware, medieval.
Fragment of ungrooved calcite gritted rim.

SMALL FINDS:

1 coin of Vespasian; 1 of Domitian; cf Chap. III.

Bronze dog fibula.
bronze compass arm.
bronze strip.
Bronze tubular sheath.

Fragments of green glass.

DISCUSSION:

From the pottery there is solid evidence for the occupation of this turret during Wall-periods IA and IB, and there are a surprising number of vessels which can only be attributed to the early third century. These vessels are: 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and the two unnumbered rolled rim bowls.

The very weight of the evidence leads me to suggest that this turret had a different kind of phase in the third century to most of the others for which such a sequence can be suggested, from the pottery. The presence of the two rolled rim bowls and the lead grey cooking pots ^{together} suggests to me that here the occupation extended into the latter years of the reign of Severus, as opposed to the usual short occupation by a Severan working party c. A. D. 205-7, postulated for the others. The reason for this prolonged occupation is a matter for speculation, but from the structural evidence, the turret was almost certainly not demolished in the Severan period. (One possibility is that this turret was used as a base for the demolition of other nearby turrets such as T50a and T50b, which do not appear to have had any short third century occupation phase.)

Since the turret was still standing, even if in ruins, the calcite gritted sherds can be explained as strays etc..

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TURRET 50a HIGH HOUSE

CW2 xiii 307 : Found and Excavated 1911.

The walls were nearly uniformly removed down to the first course, but without any signs of modern disturbance, while the quantity of pottery and debris was much smaller than at T49b, also the recess was blocked. There were only two floors remaining.

Period IA: The floor was partly flagged, the rest apparently being the clay covering, the peat below.

Period IB : This may have been entirely of flags originally, but was much disturbed near the walls.

Burnt matter and pottery were found, especially in the corners near the Great Wall which appear to have served as middens.

POTTERY:

Samian: period IA:

Dr. 37 pl. xix, 4 and 5; 3 small fragments rather thick.

Dr. 27 a base and portion of the side of a cup.

Dr. 31 thin with a matt glaze thus Hadrianic.

unstratified:

Dr. 37 3 fragments of a rim of indeterminate date.

Coarse Pottery: Plate xvi :

Period IA:

35. Segmental bowl; soft red fabric;

G. 294

c. A. D. 120-150

Grooved rim dish; red fabric;

G. 316

c. A. D. 125-160

49

Dish fragment in whitish fabric with a grey surface;
cf. Newstead fig. 32, 7.

36. Jar; dirty grey sandy fabric;
G. 115 c. A. D. 120-140
37. Jar; hard vitreous grey / blue surface; gritty coarse grey
fabric;
G. 120 c. A. D. 125-160
38. Neckless cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 118 c. A. D. 120-160
39. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 125 c. A. D. 125-180
40. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 121 c. A. D. 125-160
41. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 122 c. A. D. 125-160

Large one handled flagon in whitish fabric with a grey
surface.

Fragment of the flange of some mortar like vessel, of
coarse grey fabric resembling stone.

Two fragments of the side of a bowl, pink inside and grey/
black outside, in material and colour exactly like many of
the Hadrianic/Antonine flat rimmed bowls.

Period IB:

42. Mortarium; red fabric; cream wash;
G. 252 c. A. D. 130-170
- Flagon neck similar to T49b 6, but broken at the third
moulding.
43. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 132 c. A. D. 140-220
44. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 118 c. A. D. 120-160
45. Cooking pot; similar 44 above.

Unstratified:

Mortarium rim, in profile almost identical with 42 above,
thinner, of white fabric, and has a fragmentary stamp in
two lines

MESSORIVS
MARTIVS

G. 245

c. A. D. 110-160

46. Bowl of unusual thickness and form, in red fabric with a few fragments of quartz grit in the interior.
DRAWN

47. Tankard; sandy fabric with grey/black surface;
DRAWN G. 180 c. A. D. 120-150

48. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 121 c. A. D. 125-160

49. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 118 c. A. D. 120-160

50. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 125 c. A. D. 125-180

51. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 127 c. A. D. 130-170

52. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 134 c. A. D. 160-230

Few body sherds are present in Tullie House Museum, and thus it is evident that many have been discarded. However a few pieces of note were present:

1 sherd of fine brown calcite gritted ware, with horizontal grooving on the body, much like;
G. 154 c. A. D. 160-200

3 sherds of rough cast beaker with a dark slip.

No small finds were recorded.

DISCUSSION:

The pottery from this turret shows a marked bias, in favour of black burnished vessels as opposed to grey jars; but it is extremely difficult to say whether this reflects a chronological difference, or is merely chance. It should be noted that rusticated ware and carinated bowls with reeded rims, seem in short supply in this sector, but again it is difficult to argue a chronological difference in construction date here.

On considering the structural details as well, it is evident that T50a was occupied during Wall-periods IA and IB,

and then was abandoned, and finally demolished. There is no evidence at all for a third phase in occupation as is suggested in some cases; however, since the demolition and blocking of turrets is usually attributed by me to the time of the Severan reconstruction (cf. Chap. V), this turret must still have been standing up till this period.

TURRET 50b APPLE TREE

CW2 xiii 309 : Found and Excavated 1900

This turret has an extensive prospect to the north but the site has been robbed in recent times and the top level possibly removed by road making.

Period IA : A floor of clay and valuable dateable pottery were found at this level: an early Dr. 27, and a rusticated cooking pot

Period IB : The next floor was flagged, and over a large part of the floor there were two layers of flags with little between them, so they are not necessarily separate occupations. This was covered with a layer of debris, 16 ins. thick, and among the fallen stone was one bearing a phallus in relief.

Period II : There was a layer of thin well-fitting flags over the debris.

Outside the walls a considerable quantity of potsherds, and other rubbish was found, especially in the corners near the Wall.

POTTERY: numbered as in report.

Samian: Period IA:

Dr. 37 rim fragment.

Dr. 27 rim fragment.

Dr. 31 $\frac{1}{3}$ of a flattish base with illegible stamp.

Pl. xix Dr. 37 thin well made ware; Dech. 1070, 1071, 330 534;
6 early Hadrianic date.

Pl. xix 7. Dr. 37 rim fragment with arivet hole; Dech. 56
Albucius or Servus; Lezoux last half of the second century

Period IB:

Dr. 31 small fragment with bright glaze.

Unstratified:

Single fragments of two small Dr.27 cups.

Coarse Pottery:

Period IA: Plate xvii,

Mortarium fragment in buff fabric;

G.252

c.A.D. 130-170

53. Rusticated jar with groove on the shoulder; dirty white sandy fabric; dark grey surface; faint linear rustication;

DRAWN

G.96

c.A.D. 80-130

54. Rusticated jar with groove on shoulder; pinkish/ grey fabric

G.96

c.A.D. 80-130

55. Jar; hard grey/brown fabric; neat lattice ornament;

G.113

c.A.D. 110-130

56. Rim in coarse red fabric (probably burnt) grey exterior;

57. Cooking pot; coarse red fabric; brown surface;

G.118

c.A.D. 120-150

Fragments of a typical grey Trajanic/Hadrianic jar with a moulded base.

Rough cast vase, red fabric cf. T49b, 7.

c.A.D. 120-180

58. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;

G.135

c.A.D. 170-250

59. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric; wavy line on neck;

G.125

c.A.D. 125-180

60. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;

G.131

c.A.D. 140-180

61. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;

G.121

c.A.D. 125-160

62. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;

G.119

c.A.D. 120-160

Tankard fragment in red fabric;

G.180

c.A.D. 120-150

Fragment of pinkish/buff ware with a dirty yellow polished surface. It would seem from the angle it displays to belong to the lower part of a flat rimmed bowl.

Period IB:

63. Bowl; grey fabric; moderately fine and well baked; the exterior surface is polished and the fabric is especially

DRAWN Type used G. 212 c. A. D. 160-200

64. Laminated bowl of unusual form in orange fabric;
DRAWN

65. Carinated bowl with a flat rim; hard coarse red fabric;
G. 218 c. A. D. 125-140

66. Flat rimmed bowl; black burnished fabric;
G. 220 c. A. D. 125-160

67. Dish; sandy fabric; smooth grey surface;
G. 306 c. A. D. 125-160

68. Cooking pot; soft yellow fabric, burnt blue in the centre; gritty; the exterior has a large number of lightly impressed grooves. Type used G. 154 c. A. D. 160-200

69. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 132 c. A. D. 140-200

70. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 121 c. A. D. 125-160

71. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 132 c. A. D. 140-200

72. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 129 c. A. D. 140-180

73. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 121 c. A. D. 125-160

74, 75, 76, 81, and 87. Cooking pots; black burnished fabric;
G. 116 c. A. D. 120-150

77. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 117 c. A. D. 120-150

78. Jar; grey fabric;
G. 108 c. A. D. 80-130

79, and 80. Jars; grey fabric;
G. 113 c. A. D. 110-130

82. Jar; grey fabric;
G. 114 c. A. D. 120-140

83. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 130 c. A. D. 140-180

84. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 125 c. A. D. 125-180
85. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 131 c. A. D. 140-180
86. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 134 c. A. D. 160-230
88. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 118 c. A. D. 120-160
89. Bowl or dish with a grooved rim; black burnished fabric;
c. A. D. 125-160

Period II:

90. Jar; coarse grey fabric; Hadrianic.
91. Cooking pot; grey fabric;
G. 134 c. A. D. 160-230
92. Cooking pot; grey fabric; with widely everted rim;
DRAWN cf. Walwick Fell. G. 148 c. A. D. 290-370

Base of a grey/black dish.

Fragment of pinkish/buff indented vase.

Unstratified: (from outside the walls)

93. Bowl; buff/red sandy fabric;
G. 215 c. A. D. 80-125
94. Reeded rim bowl; dark grey fabric.
G. 214 c. A. D. 80-125
95. Flagon neck in red fabric with a white wash.
G. 8 c. A. D. 140-180

Another flagon neck in coarse grey fabric, thick and large with a pinched spout. Hadrianic.

Single fragment of rough cast beaker in white fabric, with brown/black slip.

Two pieces of Huntcliff ware.

Tullie House Museum material;

- 1 mortarium sherd orange fabric; white grit.
1 mortarium sherd buff fabric; black grit.
1 mortarium sherd white/grey fabric; variegated grit.

1 sherd of shell gritted ware.

1 carinated bowl with a beaded rim in addition to those referred to in the report.

1 sherd of black burnished fabric with rivets in position.
 1 sherd of grey rusticated pottery with heavy linear rustication, thus different vessel to that mentioned above.
 2 sherds of rough cast beaker with no slip.

All the pieces mentioned in the report were present, but only a few excess body sherds.

SMALL FINDS:

2 bronze penannular brooches.
 leaf shaped stud in bronze.
 An ornamental piece in bronze.
 Bronze strip.
 Melon bead.
 Window glass fragments.

Over 20 nails and bolts were found, the majority of which came from the debris above floor IB.

DISCUSSION:

The pottery attributed in the report to Period IB associated with the floor termed IB, is more in keeping with Wall-period IA. Thus in this turret as in many others, the IA period seems to have had two distinct levels, one with a clay floor and another with flagging.

As the report states, there is the possibility of mixing between periods II and IB for pottery, and there are sufficient pieces of such a character to postulate a normal IB occupation for this turret. The modern clearance of the surface could explain the paucity of IB material.

It is plain that this turret was not demolished so completely as many apparently were in the Roman period, and it is possible that it remained of a height sufficient to provide shelter in the later Roman period, and this may provide an

explanation for the appearance of vessel 92, and the three pieces of calcite and shell gritted wares. Since I do not think it possible to suggest occupation from such a small amount of material, especially since it is all late third or early fourth century, a century later in appearance than the latest of the rest of the material.

The absence of any truly early third century material would also suggest that this turret did not have the short temporary occupation in that period, which is suggested for several other turrets.

However it is possible that modern clearance may account for the above anomalies.

TURRET 51b LEA HILL

CW2 xxviii 382 : Found 1927

AA4 xliii 170 : Excavated 1958.

It should be recorded that there is widespread local memory of the finding of a skeleton lying along the external north face of the turret by the earlier excavators.

CW2 xxviii 382.

The turret produced window glass but no evidence of roofing. The finding of an apparent merlin coping stone suggests that the roof was flat or perhaps had a shallow pitch. There is no evidence whatsoever for tile or stone roofing materials otherwise, so a normal pitch roof seems to be out of the question. However the possibility of turf, reed or heather thatch, should not be overlooked.

Period IA: Level I,

The makeup of the first floor varied between clay, mortar and flags.

Level II,

An intermediate clay floor surviving in patches.

Level III,

Some ^ocbbling and then pink clay flooring.

Period II:

This consisted of rough flagging, while the hearth of this period could evidently be covered over to make an oven, in fact the cover was found in situ.

The turret does not appear to have been re-occupied at any time during the third century, and little in the fourth. There was a steady build up of rubble and large flagstones,

perhaps indicating the collapse of an upper floor.

At some subsequent period the turret doorway was blocked in by roughly horizontal courses of rubble and mortar, the interior was scooped slightly and occupied, with a hearth. Then a hut 6ft.6ins. by 16ft.6ins. was built across it.

Apart from the very intense charcoal deposit in and around the ruin of the hut, there is no evidence of any violent end to the turret as a whole. The composition of the overlying debris layer indicated gradual ruin (sands, clay, mortar, earth, and stone debris).

POTTERY: numbered as in the report.

Samian: Period IA:

Dr. 18/31 Hadrianic wall sherd.

Period IB:

Dr. 37 fragment of a lower frieze, dated by Hartley
G. A. D. 130-170

2 chips.

Dr. 31 Antonine rim sherd.

Unstratified:

Dr. 37 fragment with running lions, Antonine, and a base.

Coarse Pottery:

Period IA: Layer 11 = the stone and mortar make-up for the yellow clay floor.

25 sherds of the bottom half of one thick grey jar.

5 other grey sherds.

2 sherds of black burnished fabric.

1. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;

G. 122

c. A. D. 125-160

2. Dish; black burnished fabric;

G. 307

c. A. D. 120-160

3. Jar; grey fabric;

G. 115

c. A. D. 120-140

4. Jar;hard buff fabric;grey burnished surface;
DRAWN

5. Cooking pot;black burnished fabric;lead rivet in position;
G.125 c.A.D.125-180

6. Bead rim cooking pot;black burnished fabric;
G.118 c.A.D.120-160

Period IB:

8. Cooking pot;grey fabric;
G.116 c.A.D.120-150

9. Cooking pot;black burnished fabric.
G.119 c.A.D.120-160

10.Cooking pot;grey fabric;
G.132 c.A.D.140-220

11.Flat rimmed dish or bowl;orange fabric;
DRAWN Hadrianic/Antonine.

12.Beaker;hard grey fabric;
G.65 c.A.D.140-300

13.Cooking pot;grey fabric;3 parallel burnished lines on
the shoulder. G.117 c.A.D.120-150

14.Cooking pot;grey fabric;
G.116 c.A.D.120-150

15.Base of a jar in pale orange fabric,with very sparse white
grit and slightly sandy external finish.
cf. G.154 c.A.D.160-200

16.Cooking pot;black burnished fabric;lead rivet in rim;
G.121 c.A.D.125-160

17.Narrow mouthed jar;lead grey fabric;conspicuously Belgic
DRAWN Appearance. probably Antonine.

18.Beaker;grey fabric;
G.65 c.A.D.140-300

19.Sherd of light buff amphora with incomplete graffito.

20.Mortarium;orange/brick red fabric;creamy white slip;white
grit;no rim left however.G.245 c.A.D.110-160

21.Cooking pot;black burnished fabric;
G.123 c.A.D.125-160

Layers II and III:

22. Cooking pot; hard grey fabric;
G. 135 c. A. D. 170-250
23. Wide mouthed jar; light grey fabric;
G. 174 c. A. D. 120-160

Layer IIII:

24. Narrow mouthed jar; light orange fabric with white quartz
grit, showing traces of a darker orange slip on the rim.
DRAWN Fourth century date.
25. Cooking pot; heavy black sandy fabric;
DRAWN G. 164 c. A. D. 380-400
26. Beaker; black burnished fabric;
G. 65 c. A. D. 160-200
27. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 125 c. A. D. 125-180
28. Miniature cooking pot; dark grey fabric;
G. 171 c. A. D. 170-220
29. Jar; light grey sandy fabric;
G. 116 c. A. D. 120-150
30. Bead rim cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 118 c. A. D. 120-160
31. Cooking pot; brownish/grey sandy fabric; dark grey external
DRAWN surface. Late second century.
32. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric; burnt orange;
G. 135 c. A. D. 170-250
- Unstratified:
33. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 127 c. A. D. 130-170
34. Cooking pot; pale grey fabric;
G. 115 c. A. D. 120-140
35. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 135 c. A. D. 170-250
36. Miniature cooking pot; pale grey fabric;
G. 170 c. A. D. 130-180

37. Cooking pot; black burnished Category B fabric;
G.137 c.A.D. 180-210
38. bead rim dish; grey fabric;
G.317 c.A.D. 130-220
40. Cooking pot; pale grey fabric;
G.119 c.A.D. 120-150
41. Fragment in very hard dense black fabric. This has various
been described as possibly Roman, too classical to be Roman
Wedgewood, black basalt, and a clay pigeon. It came from out-
side the east wall of the turret, at a depth of some 2ft.,
in an area disturbed by earlier excavations.

In addition:

- 40 amphorae sherds, some with holes bored for
secondary use.
3 flagon sherds.
416 sherds of grey and black burnished vessels.
2 parts of a rough cast beaker.
1 grey rusticated sherd.

SMALL FINDS:

One dupondius of Pius, one of Domitian; cf. Chap. III.

Bronze:

Toilet instrument.
Buckle.
2 studs and a button.
Sheathing.

Iron:

Shoe studs;
slag
Nails.
2 blades.
scabbard chape.

Brass studs and fittings.
4 sandstone pot lids.
1 stone moulding, dish shape.
Micaceous grey/green sandstone hone.
Portions of two Querns, one of Andernach lava.
Window glass.

Bone plaque and slivers.
Bone gambling counter.
Animal bones, ox, sheep, and pig.

DISCUSSION:

Report: "Another unexpected situation was revealed not only by the lack of any clear demarcation between periods IA and IB (this now appears to be a feature of some turrets) But also the impression given by the pottery of an early Antonine occupation of the turret. The pottery evidence would not in fact be inconsistent with an occupation of the turret during the building of the Antonine Wall and a discontinuance of occupation very early in the IB period, whatever this might mean."

 From a study of the pottery it is apparent that there is nothing inconsistent with the normal occupation sequence so far observed in turrets on the Wall. The lack of any clear demarcation between periods IA and IB, is discussed in full in Chap. VII, but the basic reason is given by the existence of the ^{outside} middens, in the corners of the Wall and the turret, which suggest cleaning.

As for an early Antonine occupation, much of the pottery is by its nature classed as Hadrianic/Antonine, and thus would not be out of place in either context, in fact the suggestion could be made for all the turrets. This is not the case however and the reasons of grouping are discussed in Chap. V. I maintain here as elsewhere, that Wall-period IA occupation is represented by both the ~~the~~ period floors found, and that the true IB phase has since been removed. From the presence of the following vessels: 22, 26, 28, 32, 35, and 37, I would suggest that this turret had a normal occupation in the Wall-period IB phase, lasting till c. A. D. 180. There is no evidence for an early third century occupation phase, such as is suggested for many

turrets, but neither is there evidence for the demolition of the structure in the Roman period; in fact as the report states, the turret appears to have gradually fallen into decay.

The sporadic presence of vessels of a ^U fourth century date is again a problem in T51b (24 and 25), as in many other turrets, but here a solution is suggested by the Period III hut. This flimsy structure, and the previous disturbance in the turret provide valuable evidence for the theory always suggested; that where turrets were still standing, even in ruins, they were used as shelter during the later periods, accounting for the deposition of material. The nature of this later structure, if Roman, belies the idea that this could represent a strict military reoccupation.

PIKE HILL SIGNAL TOWER

CW2 xxxii 145.

CW2 xxxiii 271 : Excavated.

Of the floor area of the tower, only about 2sq.yd had escaped the destruction of 1870.

Later in the Roman period the doorway had been roughly closed with large stones, there had been a second floor in the tower, level with the top of the stones in the doorway. Nothing of dateable value was found at either of the floor levels.

A normal quantity of pottery was found outside the tower, and one metal object, a bronze brooch of the trumpet or harp pattern (cf. CW2 xxxi 71) of early second century date. The earliest pottery was clearly of Hadrianic date. Two cooking pot rims of Huntcliff ware showed that the tower was occupied during the second half of the fourth century.

Since it had rounded northern corners and from many other structural features, this tower is presumed earlier than the construction of Hadrians Wall.

POTTERY: Some material was found at Tullie House Museum, Carlisle, from Pike Hill, accompanied by written slips denoting the find spot. There is no way of verifying whether this material constitutes the total amount found. The numbering is my own.

'Miscellaneous cleaning of the top level inside the Tower: '

1. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;

G.121

c.A.D. 125-160

2. Mortarium; orange/buff fabric; white slip; white grit;
G.245 c.A.D. 110-160

2 sherds of black burnished fabric.
4 sherds of buff self coloured fabric;

Fragments of coal.

'Middle level inside the Tower':

3. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric; 2 fragments;
G.117 c.A.D. 120-150

1 small fragment of a grey moulded jar base.
1 sherd of black burnished fabric.

'Bottom level inside the Tower':

1 sherd of black burnished fabric.
3 sherds of buff fabric.
Fragments of coal.

'Beneath the door filling':

4. Jar; hard grey fabric;
G.112 c.A.D. 110-130

1 sherd of black burnished fabric.
2 sherds of buff fabric.

'Outside the Tower opposite the doorway':

18 grey jar sherds.
2 buff sherds.
1 amphora sherd.

'Outside the east angle of the Tower':

5. Mortarium; buff fabric; white grit; most of the vessel, but no rim remaining. Hadrianic.
6. Cooking pot; hard grey fabric; lightly burnished; 4 pieces;
G.132 c.A.D. 140-220
7. Jar; grey burnished fabric;
G.116 c.A.D. 120-150
8. Jar; grey sandy fabric; grooved neck;
G.108 c.A.D. 80-130
9. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric; 3 sherds;
G.115 c.A.D. 120-140
10. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G.122 c.A.D. 125-160

11. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 121 c. A. D. 125-160
12. Cooking pot; grey fabric;
G. 116 c. A. D. 120-150
13. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 116 c. A. D. 120-150

51 sherds of black burnished fabric.
28 grey/buff sherds.
1 light buff amphora sherd.

'East Trench': (dug across the Wall ditch east of the Tower)

14. Cooking pot; calcite gritted fabric; internal groove on rim
G. 163 c. A. D. 360-400

1 body sherd in a similar fabric.
7 sherds of black burnished fabric.
10 sherds grey/buff fabric.

15. Dr. 36 3 pieces of a Samian platter with down curved rim
with leaf moulding on it.
Oswald and Pryce Pl. liii 10
Heiligenberg parallel Trajanic/Hadrianic. Forrer
Pl. xiii 7.

'Trench across the Wall ditch west of the Tower'

2 samian chips thick and coarse.

16. Flat rimmed bowl; black burnished fabric;
G. 309 c. A. D. 160-200
17. Dish; calcite gritted fabric;
G. 332 c. A. D. 340-400
18. Jar; grey fabric; 2 pieces;
G. 115 c. A. D. 120-140

4 sherds of black burnished fabric.
6 grey buff sherds.

Miscellaneous:

19. Tankard; buff fabric; grooved rim;
G. 180 c. A. D. 120-150
20. Base of a bowl in pinkish fabric; external rilling;
G. 197 c. A. D. 140-200

15 sherds of black burnished fabric.
10 buff/grey sherds.
1 piece of coal.

DISCUSSION:

Owing to 19th. century disturbance, most of the interior of the tower has proved negative and hence most of the finds especially pottery has been removed.

Thus it is only possible to suggest with some degree of certainty an occupation of this site during Wall-period IA, and how long before A.D. 122 this tower was in existence it is impossible to say. The appearance of vessels 6, 20, and possibly 16 (from the Wall-ditch), when considered along with the second floor and the possible threshold buildup, would seem to indicate a normal sort of occupation during the Wall-period IB.

From the structural evidence it seems extremely unlikely that this tower was demolished in the Roman period, and the presence of vessels 14, and 17, both of fourth century date, and both in the Wall-ditch, present a problem. From their findspots in the Wall-ditch there is no absolute necessity to connect them with the occupation of the tower, and yet the tower is so manifestly different to normal turrets structurally that the occupation sequence may differ also. Speculation is of course fruitless, and the tower could always have provided shelter, and thus had these 'strays' deposited.

TURRET 52a BANKS EAST

CW2 xxviii 382 : Found 1927.

CW2 xxxiv 148 : Excavated 1933.

The fourth century levels had already gone, with the cap of fallen masonry that must have once covered them, for Constantian cooking pots and a fragment of Huntcliff ware occurred immediately below the road metal. There still existed however a very rough blocking wall, running across the turret in line with the back of the Great Wall, and embodying a Roman hearth. This suggests the reduction of the turret upper levels.

This blocking wall differed totally from all hitherto discovered, both in level and in build, and as if to emphasise the difference, under-neath and beyond it were fragments of a third century mortarium (cf. CW2 xi 452 pl. iv, 10) resting upon the top of three successive accretions of a second period stratum, yielding in all a representative collection of third century wares to be considered in a later report.

The third century stratum rest on a mass of fallen stones, representing the destruction of A. D. 196. On removing these, two more layers were found, with a third pocket containing a masons iron hammer, at the back of the turret. There were two distinct levels of hearths outside the west wall, and one just inside the doorway.

Some vessels from the later first period layer fitted with sherds from above the fallen masonry, showing that the vessels in question were in use when the building was

destroyed. Otherwise the levels yielded nothing of note. Against the outer face of the turret at foundation level, occurred a fresh dupondius of Hadrian .

Since the pottery was unpublished, it is most convenient to present it as it appeared in Tullie House Museum. Some third century material has apparently been abstracted for exhibition purposes, and it is impossible for me to say whether it has been returned.

My numbers:

1. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 125 c. A. D. 125-180
2. Jar; grey fabric; 2 pieces;
G. 117 c. A. D. 120-150
3. Jar; grey/brown burnt;
G. 113 c. A. D. 110-130
4. Barbotine decorated jar;
G. 68 c. A. D. 80-130
5. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric; wavy line on neck;
G. 125 c. A. D. 125-180
6. Cooking pot; black burnished Category B fabric;
G. 137 c. A. D. 180-210
7. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric ; 2 pieces;
G. 115 c. A. D. 120-140
8. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 118 c. A. D. 120-160
9. Cooking pot ; black burnished fabric;
G. 122 c. A. D. 125-160
10. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric; 2 pieces;
G. 125 c. A. D. 125-180
11. Jar; hard grey fabric;
G. 113 c. A. D. 110-130

12. Flagon neck; buff fabric; white slip;
G. 7 c. A. D. 130-200
13. Cooking pot; grey fabric;
G. 115 c. A. D. 120-150
14. Cooking pot; grey fabric; 3 pieces;
G. 117 c. A. D. 120-150
15. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 122 c. A. D. 125-160
16. Cooking pot; black burnished Category B fabric; 3 pieces;
G. 138 c. A. D. 180-250
17. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 125 c. A. D. 125-180
18. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric; 5 pieces.
G. 136 c. A. D. 180-250
19. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric; wavy line and neck
bulge; G. 129 c. A. D. 130-180
20. Cooking pot; similar 17 above;
21. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 131 c. A. D. 140-180
22. Jar; grey fabric;
G. 117 c. A. D. 120-150
23. 2 cooking pots; lead grey burnished fabric;
G. 144 c. A. D. 200-280
24. Downturned rim bowl; black burnished Category B fabric;
G. 223 c. A. D. 180-210
25. Flat rimmed bowl; black burnished fabric;
G. 221 c. A. D. 140-180
26. Cooking pot; hard lead grey burnished fabric;
G. 145 c. A. D. 270-340
27. Cooking pot; similar 16 above;
G. 138 c. A. D. 180-250
28. beaker; black burnished fabric;
DRAWN G. 171 c. A. D. 170-220
29. Jar with grooved neck; thin grey fabric;
G. 114 c. A. D. 120-140

30. Mortarium; buff fabric; red slip;
G. 269 c. A. D. 180-220
31. Jar; grey fabric;
G. 109 c. A. D. 90-130
32. Jar; grey fabric;
G. 117 c. A. D. 120-150
33. Jar; hard grey fabric;
G. 113 c. A. D. 110-130
34. Cooking pot with widely everted rim; black burnished fabric;
G. 147 c. A. D. 290-370
35. Cooking pot; similar 34 above.
36. Cooking pot ; lead grey burnished fabric;
G. 145 c. A. D. 270-340
37. Cooking pot; similar 36 above.
38. Cooking pot with widely everted rim with bulge and lip;
black burnished fabric; G. 148 c. A. D. 290-370
39. Cooking pot; black burnished Category B fabric;
G. 137 c. A. D. 180-210
40. Cooking pot with Cavetto rim; black burnished Category B
fabric; G. 143 c. A. D. 190-280
41. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 140 c. A. D. 180-270
42. Mortarium; buff fabric; white slip; white grit;
G. 245 c. A. D. 110-160
43. Mortarium; white fabric; brown ~~slip~~ grit;
G. 242 c. A. D. 90-130
44. Mortarium; orange fabric; multi coloured grit;
G. 256 c. A. D. 150-190
45. Mortarium; white/yellow fabric; leaf stamp;
G. 261 c. A. D. 160-210
46. Tankard with grooved rim; orange fabric;
G. 182 c. A. D. 120-170
47. Flat rimmed bowl; greyworn fabric;
G. 220 c. A. D. 125-160

48. Jar ;grey fabric;
G. 108 c. A. D. 80-130
49. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric; 3 pieces;
G. 122 c. A. D. 125-160
50. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 116 c. A. D. 120-150
51. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 121 c. A. D. 125-160
52. Beaker; black burnished fabric;
G. 64 c. A. D. 130-190
53. Cooking pot; sandy grey fabric;
G. 150 c. A. D. 140-210
54. Cooking pot; lead grey burnished fabric;
G. 141 c. A. D. 190-250
55. Cooking pot with Cavetto rim; black burnished Category B
fabric;
G. 143 c. A. D. 190-280
56. Cooking pot; black burnished Category B fabric;
G. 138 c. A. D. 180-250
57. Cooking pot; lead grey burnished fabric;
G. 147 c. A. D. 290-370
58. Cooking pot; reddish burnt fabric;
G. 145 c. A. D. 270-340
59. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 140 c. A. D. 180-270
60. Narrow mouthed grey jar;
G. 33 c. A. D. 250-340
61. Carinated jar in black burnished fabric; with intermittent
crosshatching all over.
- DRAWN
62. Urn; light buff fabric; helter-skelter grooving on body;
Bulbous;
G. 39 c. A. D. 160-200
63. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 141 c. A. D. 190-250
64. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 131 c. A. D. 140-180
65. Cooking pot; black highly polished fabric;
G. 147 c. A. D. 290-370

- 66. Cooking pot; grey burnished fabric;
G. 147 c. A. D. 290-370
- 67. Jar; grey fabric;
G. 116 c. A. D. 120-150
- 68. Jar; similar 67 above;
- 69. Beaker; orange fabric;
G. 65 c. A. D. 180-250

In addition:

- 23 plain Samian Dr. 33 cup sherds representing at least 5 vessels.
- 872 sherds of grey/black burnished fabric vessels, c. 90.
- 52 buff sherds.
- Mortarium sherd; grey fabric; white/grey grit;
- Mortarium sherd; white fabric; variegated grit.
- Mortarium sherd; buff fabric; white slip; white grit.
- 1 amphora sherd.
- 1 sherd of Rhenish ware.
- 1 sherd of calcite gritted ware.
- 1 sherd of rough cast ware with no slip.
- 3 pieces of green glass.

DISCUSSION:

The evidence for the occupation of this structure during Wall-periods IA and IB is quite conclusive, and is in accordance with that from similar sites. However the large numbers of black burnished Category B vessels: 16, 24, 27, 40, 55, and 56, and vessels in other fabrics: 18, 28, 30, 41, 54, 59, 63, and 69, which generally appear in the last decade of the second century, and the first half of the third; suggests that T. 52a was under permanent occupation from the early third century onwards. Other vessels: 23, 28, 26, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 57, 65, 60, and 66, seem to suggest that this occupation continued into the early fourth century, and the single sherd of calcite gritted ware

would also support this. Occupation then apparently ceased before c. A. D. 369, since none of the types characteristic of the period post A. D. 369 are present.

The majority of the vessels which are of fourth century date (probably the 'Constantian cooking pots referred to in the report) are cooking pots with widely everted rims in lead grey burnished or black burnished fabrics. These however appear to be the only fourth century indication, which is unusual since the above mentioned vessels, although typical are not the most common fourth century forms. If therefore, as suggested, this turret was occupied continuously from c. A. D. 200 to c. A. D. 350, there are some remarkable absences from the pottery

1. No post A. D. 200 mortaria types.
2. No flanged bowls in any fabric, and especially no Crambeck ware.
3. Almost no calcite gritted or shellgritted ware.
4. No post c. A. D. 210 bowls at all.

If, as is thought at the moment, the garrisons of the milecastles provided the turret watches in the second century, it is most likely that such would have been the case for those turrets which for one reason or another, were occupied in later periods. If this be the case, one would expect that the pottery used would be the same, and in all the milecastles nearby from which pottery has been forthcoming, all the vessels absent here, are in abundance. As yet I can see no chronological or differential supply explanation, and can only suggest that some material has been abstracted.

TURRET 53a HARE HILL

CW2 xxxiii 262-267 : Excavated 1932.

Partially excavated by Bruce in 1857, when discovered, it was full of black ashes.

This turret lacked the usual evidence of stratification and contained very little pottery. A coin of Constantine I was found in disturbed soil. cf. Chap. III.

Material at Tullie House Museum, Carlisle:

My numbers:

- | | | |
|---|--------|------------------|
| 1. Narrow mouthed jar neck; orange fabric; | G. 27 | c. A. D. 80-130 |
| 2, and 3. Cooking pots; black burnished fabric; | G. 122 | c. A. D. 125-160 |
| 4. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric; | G. 121 | c. A. D. 125-160 |
| 5. Jar; grey fabric; | G. 115 | c. A. D. 120-140 |
| 6. Jar; grey/brown surface, reddish/brown fabric; ledged for a lid; | G. 150 | c. A. D. 140-210 |
| 7. Jar; grey fabric; 5 sherds; | G. 115 | c. A. D. 120-140 |
| 8. Cooking pot; smooth light grey fabric; widely everted rim; | G. 147 | c. A. D. 290-370 |
| 9. Cooking pot; grey fabric; | G. 116 | c. A. D. 120-150 |
| 10. Jar; grey fabric; | G. 117 | c. A. D. 120-150 |
| 11. Flagon rim; orange buff fabric; grooved rim. | | |

64 sherds grey/black burnished vessels.
 10 sherds buff white ware
 White flagon handle with two grooves.

DISCUSSION:

Owing to the paucity of material it is impossible to speculate on the occupation sequence of this turret. However the presence of vessel 8, is interesting, since this is the only turret apart from T.52a in which vessels of this nature; with widely everted rim, appear. The problems of T.52a have already been discussed, and with such little evidence, it would be dangerous to cite T.53a as a parallel, but vessel 8, along with the coin of Constantine I, together suggest that this turret was at least disturbed if not occupied in this late period.

TURRETS 54a GARTHSIDE

CW2 xxxiv 138 : Excavated 1933.

There were two independent stone turrets, one immediately behind the other, the rear one included in the stone Wall. The lip of the Turf Wall ditch had evidently collapsed, taking the north wall of the turret with it. Thus turret II was built independently to the south on firmer ground, and also a new Turf Wall was built further north to replace the collapsed one, the original ditch being filled in.

Half the floor of T. 54aN. (turret I) remained intact and was heavily burnt and once remade, and the threshold was well worn, thus indicating occupation of some length. In T. 54aS. (turret II), there was one level associated with nothing but second century pottery. The turret was demolished in the Roman period to two courses high, and the recess blocked off. Evidently from the similarity of the mortar, at the same time as the Great Wall was reconstructed; thought to be in the time of Severus.

Not a single sherd of pottery attributable to the third century was found inside or outside the turret.

PHASES:

T. 54aN.

Turf Wall I

Ditch I

New floor

Silting in the ditch

COLLAPSE.

T. 54aS. Independent

Turf Wall II

Ditch II

Incorporation into Intermediate Stone Wall.

Demolition and Blocking, Wall rebuilt.

Pottery in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle:

Due either to corrosion

or abrasion, the surface has gone from all the sherds, so the fabric is difficult to discern, they may have been soft and cleaned with a hard brush.

My numbers:

T. 54aN.:

1. Cooking pot; soft grey fabric; partly buff, partly black surface; G. 116 c. A. D. 120-150
 2. Curious rim form in soft smooth light orange fabric;
DRAWN
 3. Similar piece;
DRAWN
- 6 sherds of amphora.
55 sherds of grey/black burnished fabric vessels.
7 sherds of decorated samian ware, so much worn by abrasion the surface glaze has totally gone; thus the decoration is indecipherable.

T. 54aS.:

4. Bowl; brick red fabric; carinated with large cross hatched decoration; 3 pieces G. 218 c. A. D. 125-140
DRAWN
5. Bowl; grey burnished fabric; G. 220 c. A. D. 125-160
6. Cooking pot; surface gone;
Type used G. 122 c. A. D. 125-160
7. Cooking pot; similar 6 above;
8. Cooking pot; light grey fabric; G. 116 c. A. D. 120-150
9. Jar; red fabric; hard dark brown surface; G. 103 c. A. D. 80-120
10. Beaker; soft buff fabric; G. 64 c. A. D. 130-190
11. Cooking pot; similar 6 above.

12. Jar; smooth grey fabric;
G. 113 c. A. D. 110-130
13. Rimless cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 118 c. A. D. 120-160
14. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 117 c. A. D. 120-150
15. Jar; hard blue/grey fabric;
G. 112 c. A. D. 110-130
16. Base fragment of a bowl in black burnished fabric;
17. Mortarium; hard red fabric; white/buff slip; opaque white glaze;
G. 245 c. A. D. 110-160
18. Narrow mouthed jar; dark grey gritty fabric;
G. 28 c. A. D. 120-170
19. Jar; soft light grey fabric;
G. 115 c. A. D. 120-140
20. Jar; grey/buff fabric;
G. 111 c. A. D. 100-150
21. Cooking pot; similar 6 above.
22. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 130 c. A. D. 140-180
23. Cooking pot; soft grey gritty fabric;
G. 117 c. A. D. 120-150
24. Downturned rim bowl; worn Category B fabric;
G. 222 c. A. D. 180-210
25. Jar; hard light grey fabric;
G. 115 c. A. D. 120-140
26. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 140 c. A. D. 180-270
27. Cooking pot soft light grey fabric;
G. 116 c. A. D. 120-150
28. Beaker; soft light grey fabric;
G. 65 c. A. D. 140-300
- 29, and 30. Tankards; soft orange fabric; grooved rims;
G. 180 c. A. D. 120-150

238 sherds of grey/black burnished fabric vessels.
 1 sherd of rusticated ware with heavy linear rustication;
 44 sherds in buff fabric.
 2 plain samian fragments.
 2 buff/yellow amphora sherds.

DISCUSSION:

With the knowledge that there were two levels in T.54aN., it is evident that either some of the material has been abstracted, or some of it has been mixed with the T.54aS. material. There are certain vessels which are ^emore likely to appear in an early Hadrianic context, such as 9, 20, 29, 30, and the single sherd of rusticated ware.

The remainder of the pottery from T.54aS. supports an occupational sequence of Wall-periods IA and IB. Vessels 24, and 26, could both possibly have been deposited at the end of the IB phase, rather than in the early third century. cf. Chap. V.

TURRET 54b HOWGILL

CW2 xxxiv 131 : Investigated 1933

'In reasonable preservation.'

Tullie House Museum, Carlisle:

Jar rim in grey fabric;

G.117

c. A. D. 120-150

TURRET 55a DOVECOTE..

CW2 xxxiv 131 : Investigated 1933

'Badly robbed.'

Tullie house Museum, Carlisle:

Cooking pot in black burnished fabric;

G.121

c. A. D. 125-160

3 grey sherds.

1 sherd of decorated samian, the edge of the ovolo is just visible.

TURRET 56b CAMBECK

CW2 xxxiv 132 : Investigated 1933

'It's south and east walls were entirely removed and the rest was reduced to its clay and cobble foundation.'

Tullie House Museum, Carlisle:

1. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G.120 c.A.D. 125-160
 2. Mortarium; brick red fabric; badly flaked on the surface,
but where surface remains it is like samian, highly polished
G.265 c.A.D. 180-200
 3. Carinated bowl with reeded rim; hard light grey fabric;
DRAWN G.214 c.A.D. 80-125
 4. Narrow mouthed jar; cream fabric; decoration in chocolate
paint; Type used G.34 c.A.D. 280-380
DRAWN
 5. Flagon rim; pinkish/buff fabric; Hadrianic/Antonine.
- 17 sherds of grey/black burnished fabric vessels.
3 plain samian fragments.
Fragment of green glazed ware.

With such an indeterminate proportion of material, it is impossible to suggest an occupation sequence, other than to rely on evidence from similar structures and suggest occupation during Wall-periods IA and IB. Vessel 4, is extremely interesting but with no further evidence it is impossible to state whether it is likely to be a stray or denote occupation.

TURRET 57a BECK

CW2 xxxiv 132 : Investigated 1933

'Much pottery was found, including large parts of a samian bowl Dr.37 in the style of Cinnamus; also a second brass of Hadrian.'

Tullie House Museum, Carlisle:

1. Downturned rim bowl; black burnished Category B fabric;
G.222 c.A.D. 180-210
2. Grooved rim dish; black burnished fabric;
G.316 c.A.D. 125-160
3. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G.120 c.A.D. 125-160
4. Cooking pot; black burnished Category B fabric;
G.139 c.A.D. 180-250
5. Jar; grey fabric;
G.117 c.A.D. 120-150
6. Flat rimmed carinated bowl; light grey fabric;
G.218 c.A.D. 125-140
7. Dish with a slight bead; orange/buff fabric;
G.325 c.A.D. 90-130
8. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G.121 c.A.D. 125-160

131 sherds grey/black burnished fabric vessels.

12 buff sherds.

8 sherds of plain samian.

6 sherds of Huntcliff.

1 angular green glass fragment.

Mortarium fragment in orange buff fabric; white grit;

DISCUSSION:

Since this was all the pottery found in Tullie House, it appears that some has definitely been abstracted, the Dr.37 bowl was not in evidence.

How ever apart from the accepted occupation during

Wall-periods IA and IB, the presence of vessel 4, would suggest a short temporary occupation in the early third century, although it is just possible that it could have appeared in a late IB context along with vessel 1. c. Chap. V.

The calcite gritted sherds again presents the problem of sporadic or permanent occupation, but unfortunately it was impossible to say whether the 6 sherds represented one or more vessels.

TURRET #1B 72b RUNDLE HOUSE

CW2 111 15 : Investigated 1948

'Normal Turf Wall type with the front and back walls thicker than the east and west.'

Tullie House Museum, Carlisle:

Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;

G. 116

c. A. D. 120-150

Fragment of a vessel imitating Dr. 38 grey/brown fabric;

G. 202

c. A. D. 140-200

This vessel is unique for a turret and relatively scarce elsewhere.

3 grey sherds.

2 sherds of black burnished fabric.

2 buff sherds.

COASTAL TOWER 3a

CW1 v 128.

"It was extensively robbed.....I found many pieces of mortaria and amphorae and a good deal of Upchurch ware, one specimen of Samian with a pattern, a beautifully fresh neck and handle of an ampula, and the occipital portion of a human skullthere were a number of other bones. Several horses teeth were amongst the pottery. One section of an amphora has the potter's name very distinctly upon it:

ROMANI.RR

A possible spear head was also found, and mussel shells.

COASTAL TOWER 12a

Archaeological Newsletter for Northumberland, Cumberland,
and Westmorland. No.2:May 1968

Examined 1967:

The tower survived only as foundations of cobbles
and grey clay, but with certain evidence of collapse of the
south wall, because of undermining due to wind erosion. The only
pottery found fitted the period 125-140.

COASTAL TOWER 13a

CW2 liv 41 : Examined 1954

Only clay and cobble foundations remained and the tower had probably been dismantled in Roman times.

The only closely datable piece of pottery from the tower is a large fragment from a Samian dish of form Dr.18/31, rouletted similar to Birdoswald fig.12,1-3. (Hadrianic deposit)
The other fragments are not inconsistent with a Hadrianic dating:

Cooking pot rim;black burnished fabric;
G.125 c.A.D.125-180

- 6 plain samian sherds.
- 17 black burnished sherds.
- 4 buff sherds.

Sestertius of Hadrian from the foundation layer;
cf. Chap. III .

Thus possibly only one period.

COASTAL TOWER 16a COTE HOWE

CW2 lvi 62:

The occupation material formed a thin strip round the tower yielding two fragments of black cooking pot, one with the acute lattice of the Hadrianic period, the other showing the obtuse cross hatching typical of the third and ~~four~~^uth centuries.

Stone chamfered on three sides--thus possibly a coping stone for a flat roof.

Several spear heads were found.

The late sherd of pottery outside the tower, may in some way be connected with the fourth century re-occupation of Milefortlet 5 and a possible refurbishing of part of the coastal system.

COASTAL TOWER 16b

CW2 liv 42 : Examined 1954

Trial trenching produced Roman sherds on the site of this tower. Then a complete occupation floor, covered only by a comparatively thin sealing layer, was ready for detailed examination. This sealing layer of sandy clay and rubble was perhaps intentional and it seems that this tower was demolished on purpose.

Pottery finds were of the types already familiar, but also found were:

- Pig and sheep bones.
- Oyster, mussel, whelks, winckles, and cockle shells.

- 3 iron spear heads all pointless and socket-less were found.
- Nails.
- Possible iron shield boss.
- 2 pieces of thin grey glass.

4 large pieces of amphora with a graffito in large cursive lettering:

IIS VRI (

 CIIIKYIIPT (

 INSVLSAI (I

cf. CW2 liv 50.

Again possibly only one period, part of Wall-period IA



C H A P T E R T W O

MILECASTLE 8 WEST DENTON

PSANL 111 278: Examined 1928

'Five trenches cut into the mound revealed no stonework in position, but pottery fragments and a layer of dark soil were found.'

MILECASTLE 9 CHAPEL HOUSE

AA4 vii 152: Excavated 1929

AA4 xxi 173ff.

AA4 vii 152:

Only two thirds of the area was available for excavation. Outside the south wall a skeleton was found minus a head, laid parallel and close up to the position of the wall, thus suggesting that it was put there while the wall was standing. Some more human bones were found at the south east corner, including the skulls of an adult man, and a woman of twenty years.

An important feature was the correction of the hump in the road surface during the first period; at the most northerly point to be examined, the difference in the two surfaces was as much as 8ins., thus sealing effectively the pottery between. The second period involved a complete remaking of the road, some of which was unfortunately ploughed away, but in places existing 12ins. higher than the first correction.

Period I West side Interior:

A layer of clay and stone averaging 12ins. in thickness was over the subsoil, forming in the interior the original floor surface (similar to the initial Turret floors)

There were no remains of a first structure apart from 6 post holes 3ins. in diameter, and 10ins. deep, none reaching the subsoil. Thus the first building on this side would have been a light one, of wood, (and with a roof of wood or thatch, since no tiles or roofing slabs were found.).

East side interior:

A two roomed stone building, built of small stones set in clay (as normally used for barrack buildings) was found, entered by a door in the north room.

Period IB:

There were signs of repair work apart from the road correction. Flags were laid in the north room to bring the floor up to road level on the East side, and some pottery was sealed beneath it.

Period II : West side:

A building of stone was constructed 3ft. 6in. back from the road, which area was filled by a path and a kerb, thus suggesting that the building was for human rather than animal use. It may have had a porch, and the interior width was only 8ft.

East side:

An extension was built on the north end of the building and the inside floor was raised 22ins. above the original floor level. The doorway was roughly walled up to provide a threshold at the new level.

All higher levels were disturbed.

SAMIAN:

1. Dr. 37 decorated sherd; fig. Dech. 656, 1018
good glaze and workmanship c.A.D. 130-150 Unstratified.
2. Dr. 37 decorated sherd; very worn; Unstratified.
3. Dr. 37 decorated sherd; fig. Dech. 37
good workmanship c.A.D. 120-140 Unstratified.
4. Dr. 37 sherd with good bright glaze, sealed by road
correction, thus period IA c.A.D. 120-140

144
5. Dr. 37 sherd, thick fabric; Unstratified.

6. Dr. 37 sherd, coarse fabric; Unstratified.

Potters stamps: cf. AA4 vii 161

1. Dr. 18 fragment unstratified.... OFR
OFRONTINI probably south Gaulish Frontinus c.A.D. 80-100

2. Period I sherd, I1/1DERC reading uncertain.

Plain Samian:

2 fragments Dr. 27

7 fragments Dr. 18/31

1 fragment Dr. 38.

COARSE POTTERY: numbered as in the report.

Plates lii, liii:

Period IA :

34. Carinated bowl with a reeded rim; hard steel grey fabric;
DRAWN G. 214 c. A. D. 80-125

45. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 119 c. A. D. 120-160

46. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 131 c. A. D. 140-180

47. Cooking pot; coarse brown fabric; neck grooved for lid;
DRAWN probably early Antonine.

48. Jar; hard sandy grey fabric;
G. 115 c. A. D. 120-140

49. Cooking pot ; soft grey fabric;
G. 119 c. A. D. 120-160

50. Jar ; sandy dark grey fabric;
G. 113 c. A. D. 110-130

51. Jar; soft light grey fabric;
ROAD G. 116 c. A. D. 129-150

52. Jar; hard light brown fabric;
ROAD G. 109 c. A. D. 90-130

Also a Cooking pot in black burnished fabric;
G. 118 c. A. D. 120-150

Part of the rim and base of a folded jar, in dark red fabric with a thin glaze, and rough cast decoration.
cf. Birdoswald 1929, 28.

Part of a rusticated jar with star type rustication.
Pl. xlix Fig. 2, 4. probably a Trajanic survival.

ROAD

Period IB :

29. Imitation Dr. 37; grey fabric; hard dark buff surface; with rouletted decoration;

ROAD G. 196 c. A. D. 140-200

53. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
ROAD G. 128 c. A. D. 130-180

54. Jar ; grey fabric;
ROAD G. 116 c. A. D. 120-150

55. Beaker; black burnished fabric;
ROAD G. 66 c. A. D. 180-250

56. Cooking pot ; black burnished fabric;
G. 119 c. A. D. 120-160

57. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 121 c. A. D. 125-160

58. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G. 135 c. A. D. 170-250

59. Cooking pot; black burnished Category B fabric;
G. 139 c. A. D. 180-250

Period II:

24. Hammerhead mortarium; dark buff fabric; black grit;
DRAWN last half of the third century.

40. Down-curved rim bowl; black burnished fabric;
Type used G. 224 c. A. D. 190-240
8 further examples from this site.

Unstratified:

25. Hammerhead mortarium; hard white fabric; black grit;
G. 278 c. A. D. 270-350

26. Hammerhead mortarium; white fabric; black grit;
G. 279 c. A. D. 270-350

27. Mortarium ; white fabric; black grit;
Variant G. 276 c. A. D. 250-330

28. Hammerhead mortarium; white fabric; black grit;
G. 283 c. A. D. 290-370
30. Base of a Castor ware beaker, typically third century.
Another vessel similar.
31. Imitation Dr. 38 bowl; light grey fabric; dark grey surface;
DRAWN G. 195 c. A. D. 140-200
32. Carinated bowl with a reeded rim; hard steel grey fabric;
DRAWN Variant G. 216 c. A. D. 100-130
33. Carinated bowl with a reeded rim; similar above;
DRAWN G. 216 c. A. D. 100-130
35. Flat rimmed bowl; black burnished fabric;
G. 221 c. A. D. 140-180
36. Flat rimmed bowl; black burnished fabric;
G. 220 c. A. D. 125-160
37. Flat rimmed bowl ; black burnished fabric;
G. 220 c. A. D. 125-160
38. Flat rimmed dish; dark grey fabric;
G. 306 c. A. D. 120-160
39. Down curved rim bowl; grey fabric;
G. 224 c. A. D. 190-240
44. Carinated bowl; hard steel grey fabric; interior with
green surface wash.
DRAWN Type used G. 186 c. A. D. 120-140
60. Flanged bowl; light grey fabric; dark grey surface; with
internal wavy line decoration; rivetted;
Type used G. 231 c. A. D. 370-400
61. Flanged bowl; similar vessel 60 above.
G. 231 c. A. D. 370-400
63. Flanged bowl; sandy light grey fabric;
G. 228 c. A. D. 310-370
64. Flanged bowl; dark grey fabric;
G. 229 c. A. D. 350-400
67. Dish; calcite gritted fabric;
G. 332 c. A. D. 340-400
68. Cooking pot; calcite gritted fabric;
Variant G. 156 c. A. D. 230-280

69. Cooking pot ; calcite gritted fabric;
G. 160 c. A. D. 300-370

70. Cooking pot ; calcite gritted fabric; with internal groove
on the rim. G. 163 c. A. D. 360-400

Vessels 71, 72, and 73 are all variants on 70 above;
G. 163 c. A. D. 360-400

In addition: 3 small cups in reddish brown fabric, with
a rough cast finish, probably of the second century.

SMALL FINDS:

Coins: Julia titi, Domitiam, Tetricus, Valentinian I,
1919 half penny of George V. Cf. Chap. III.

Bronze:

Fibula cf. Newsstead lxxxvii Fig. 31
Fibula cf. Newstead lxxxvi Fig. 16
Scabbard chape
Fragments

Stone:

Sculptured goddess.
Gaming board.
1 beehive quern
Several ordinary querns.

7 stones in the footing course had numbers carved on them.
5 viii, 1-viii. 1-x.

An amphora fragment with two graffiti: SP
P. Clodius Icelus (Wroxeter) cLobICELI

Base of a bottle in thin green glass.

DISCUSSION:

The total amount of pottery is small compared to that from milecastle 48, but this must be attributed to the large amount of post Roman robbing and disturbance. However despite the removal of the highest levels in the milecastle, the pottery provides ample evidence for occupation of the site during all four Wall periods. Also enough specimens of both the post A.D. 370 bowl and cooking pot classes are present to suggest solid occupation in this period as opposed to squatting.

The increase of barrack like accomodation in period I^B is worthy of note and is discussed more fully in Chap. VIII.

MILECASTLE 10 WALLBOTTLE DENE

PSAN4 iii 276.

AA4 vii 163:

Plate liii:

41. Carinated bowl with a flat rim; hard grey fabric;
G.218 c.A.D. 125-140

42. Rusticated jar; hard blue/grey fabric;
DRAWN No exact Gillam parallel c.A.D. 100-130

43. Carinated wide mouthed jar; black burnished fabric;
DRAWN Type used G.185 c.A.D. 120-140

Dept. Classics, Newcastle:

Cooking pot; black burnished Category B fabric;
G.139 c.A.D. 180-250

MILECASTLE 11 THROCKLEY BANK TOP

HB9 51.

'Nearby was found a hoard of 5000 coins c.A.D.260-270.'

MILECASTLE 12 HEDDON ON THE WALL

PSAN₄ iii 275.

AA₄ iv 121.

'A great number of Roman coins and medals were found in 1752, in decayed wooden boxes. Also there were smaller copper coins, including examples of: Maximian, Constantine, Constantine Magnentius, Constantius Junior, Valens, Arcadius. The latest being c. A. D. 394. cf. Chap. III .

MILECASTLE 13 RUDCHESTER BURN

AA4 viii 319: Examined 1930

AA4 viii 199 Fig.3:

3. Cooking pot; calcite gritted fabric;
with an internal groove on the rim.

G.163

c.A.D. 360-400

'A hoard of gold and silver coins, the latest being A.D. 168
was found in 1766'. cf. Chap. III.

MILECASTLE 19 MATFEN PIERS

AA4 x 98.

Only a few scraps of pottery were found here'.

An altar made by a detachment of the first Cohort of the Vardulli to the Mother Goddesses, was found at an earlier time.

MILECASTLE 22 PORTGATE

AA4 viii 319 : Examined 1930

'The North gate was totally blocked in the Severan reconstruction.'

Pottery in Dept. Classics Archaeology Store, Newcastle:

My numbers:

1. Jar ;grey gritty rough fabric;badly worn;
Second century type.
 2. Jar ;grey fabric;
G.112 c.A.D.110-130
 3. Cooking pot;black burnished fabric;everted rim;
G.135 c.A.D.170-250
 4. Cooking pot;black burnished Category B fabric;worn;
G.138 c.A.D.180-250
 5. Carinated bowl with a flat rim;grey fabric ;badly worn;
G.218 c.A.D.125-140
 6. Cooking pot ;grey worn fabric;two fragments;
G.116 c.A.D.120-150
 7. Rough cast vessel;reddish brown fabric with a black slip;
Almost certainly belonging to the late second century.
 8. Two fragments of a mortarium in buff fabric with large
angular black grit in great profusion. Of probable
second century date.
- 16 grey and black burnished sherds.
12 white flagon sherds.
8 red flagon sherds.
4 dark buff amphora sherds.

DISCUSSION:

All the above vessels could be representative of occupation in the second century only, but because the amount of material is so small, it is impossible to make firm conclusions. But the presence of the totally blocked gateway, may perhaps be a pointer. (Dere St. 263yds. to the west)

MILECASTLE 24 WALL FELL

'IN 1812, two gold fibulae, a human skull, and some copper coins described as c.1700 years old were found.'

MILECASTLE 27 LOW BRUNTON

AA4 xxxi 165-174.

'No coins or inscriptions were found, and the only stratified piece of pottery, from the surface of the earliest road, was an undatable fragment.

The road surface was renewed twice before destruction.'

This report contains a wealth of structural detail, but since this survey is mainly concerned with the material finds, which in this milecastle were non-existent, it seemed pointless to repeat them. Only where finds are in evidence do I consider it relevant to include such details in a brief form, to enable the finds to be related to the structural periods.

MILECASTLE 31 CARRAWBURGH

AA3 ix 54-74.

Coin of Postumus. cf. Chap. III.

Hodgson records bones.

MILECASTLE 33 SHIELD ON THE WALL

AA4 xiii 262 : Examined 1935

Pottery in Dept. Classics Archaeology Store, Newcastle:

1. Cooking pot; light grey smooth fabric;
G.116 c.A.D.120-150
2. Cooking pot ;black burnished fabric;24 conjoining pieces;
G.125 c.A.D.125-180

2 pieces of rough cast ware.

6 sherds buff fabric.

6 sherds of reddish fabric, conjoining to form a base.

6 black burnished fabric sherds.

1 tile fragment.

1 flat gritty stone, with striations on both sides.

All this material came from a 'Trench outside the South gate of the Milecastle'.

MILECASTLE 34 GRINDON

A sandstone ball was picked up on the site in 1968, it is 3ins. in diameter and weighs 26.6ozs., and has a light groove possibly made by or for a rope. cf. Mc.48.

MILECASTLE 37 HOUSESTEADS

AA1 iv 269-276 Examined 1852

AA4 xi 103-120: Pottery unpublished. Excavated 1933

1852 Finds: Maso~~n~~s chisel,axe,coins of Hadrian and Pius;
numerous fragments of samian,one with 'dedico'
scratched;soot and charcoal.

Also evidence for at least two periods of 'violent
overthrow'.

1933 Report:

The site was much denuded and little remained but the first level,in the west the evidence was for a flimsy structure only and probably wooden,but two hearths were present. In the eastern half there seems originally to have been a rectangular stone building with two rooms,each with a doorway. Against the west wall of this building on the outside was a one foot square enclosure formed by four upright flags and one forming a base.It may have been the support for an amphora holding fresh water etc..

Indications of later structural alterations remained in the east but not in the west.

As for the periods of occupation,the bulk of the pottery,of which there was in all a very large quantity,belongs to the second century,and seems to represent what would be left lying about at the time when the milecastle was first destroyed at the end of that century.When the road levels at the north gate were examined previously by F.G. Simpson,there was not the smallest sign of an intermediate level IB,between levels I and II.F.G.Simpson found the whole

North pier on the west side of the north gate, tilted out of position, thus evidence for a violent removal of the gates.

Fortunately however, there were found a few pieces of pottery, notably of Huntcliff ware, which belong to the latest Wall period.

Parts of four inscriptions were found by John Clayton: Half of the slab recording the work of Aulus Platorius Nepos, parts of two altars, one dedicated to Jupiter and the other to Cocidius, and a legionary stone commemorating the work of the VI legion.

I apologise for the discrepancy, but owing to difficulty of access during the period of study available for this thesis, the finds from this structure (most at the Museum at Housesteads) have not been seen by me.

MILECASTLE 38 HOTBANK.

AA4 xiii 263:

'A pivot stone of period III made of a reused tombstone was found out of position with the following lettering...

-----vi] XIT ANNIS
MENSIBVS DV]obus
di] EBVS OVINOVE.

.....recalling someone who

lived so many years two months, and five days. The precise enumeration suggests a third century date, with which the lettering is consistent. The tombstone was no doubt one of a series lining the Military Way west of Housesteads fort, and in its fate is to be compared with the two tombstones from Mc.42.'

Some fragments of Huntcliff ware are further independent evidence for a fourth century occupation of the milecastle. Some fragments of an amphora were found beneath the north wall of a building on the west side of the milecastle.



MILECASTLE 39 CASTLE NICK.

Excavated 1854

Re-examined by F.G.Simpson 1908.

RW3 225:

'a small number of Roman pottery fragments, a terra cotta lamp, two bronze fibulae, one enamelled and one bronze stud.'

Material seen in Chesters Museum attributed to Castle Nick 1908

4 pieces of a Dr.33 cup.

The rim and base of a downturned rim dish in black burnished Category B fabric, badly burnt.

G.310

c.A.D. 180-210

Silver/bronze spoon with a socket for a wood or bone handle.

MILECASTLE 40 WINSHIELDS

Excavated 1909 and 1912 by F.G.Simpson, but unpublished.

AA4 xiii 269: References to the structure.

'Very badly disturbed.'

CW2 xi 395: Coin List.

Pottery in Chesters Museum

The unpublished drawings of the pottery from Mc.40 by F.G.Simpson, are in my possession and a Xeroxed copy of them is included in the drawings section of this volume. The numbering below is as in the drawing, and the description of the vessels are as identified by me in the Museum.

1. Mortarium ;buff fabric ;white grit;
G.243 c.A.D.100-140
2. Mortarium ;buff fabric ;white grit;
G.245 c.A.D.110-160
3. Mortarium ;brick red fabric ;red glossy surface;brown
grit; G.270 c.A.D.190-250
4. Hammerhead mortarium;white fabric ;reeded rim;
No exact Gillam parallel.
5. Bowl imitating Dr.38 ;white fabric;
G.207 c.A.D.370-400
6. Unusual bowl in grey fabric.
7. Segmental bowl;grey fabric;
G.296 c.A.D.150-200
8. Flanged bowl;lead grey fabric;
G.227 c.A.D.260-320
9. Wide mouthed jar;grey fabric;with two girth grooves;
G.190 c.A.D.350-400
10. Bowl possibly imitating Dr.38. (discussed fully in
drawings Chap. V).

11. Jar ;hard sandy grey fabric;very similar in rim profile
to a rusticated vessel. G.95 c.A.D.70-110
12. Jar rim;grey fabric;again possibly belonging to a
rusticated vessel. G.99 c.A.D.110-130
13. Cooking pot;black burnished fabric;with a small rim;the
fabric is typically Hadrianic/Antonine.
14. Vessel in thin hard grey fabric,estimated to the early
third century.
15. Cooking pot;black burnished fabric;
G.145 c.A.D.270-340
16. Cooking pot ;similar 15 above;
G.145 c.A.D.270-340
17. Cooking pot ;lead grey fabric;
G.142 c.A.D.190-280
18. Cooking pot;black burnished fabric;with an everted rim;
G.148 c.A.D.290-370
19. Cooking pot;black burnished fabric;everted rim;
G.147 c.A.D.290-370
20. Vessel with a cubious rimform.
21. Vessel in extremely thin grey fabric.
22. Beaker in black burnished fabric;
G.65 c.A.D.140-300
23. Cooking pot;black burnished fabric;
G,133 c.A.D.160-220
24. Cooking pot ;black burnished fabric;
G.134 c.A.D.160-230
25. Cooking pot;black burnished;fabric; everted rim;
G.148 c.A.D.290-370
26. Cooking pot;black burnished Category B fabric;
G.139 c.A.D.180-250
27. Cooking pot;black burnished fabric;everted rim;
G.148 c.A.D.290-370
28. Cooking pot;calcite gritted fabric;plain curved rim;
Variant G.161 c.A.D.300-370

29. Cooking pot ; calcite gritted fabric; slight internal groove on the rim, thus a late fourth century vessel.
30. Cooking pot; calcite gritted fabric; plain curved rim;
G. 161 c.A.D. 300-370
31. Cooking pot; calcite gritted fabric; internal groove on rim; Variant G. 163 c.A.D. 369-400
32. Cooking pot; similar 31 above;
G. 163 c.A.D. 360-400
33. Flagon neck; buff fabric; thus possibly second century.
34. Downturned rim bowl with outward carination in grey fabric; Unusual vessel.
35. Rolled rim bowl; lead grey fabric;
G. 225 c.A.D. 200-250
36. Flat rimmed bowl; black burnished fabric;
G. 220 c.A.D. 125-160
37. Flat rimmed bowl; black burnished fabric;
G. 221 c.A.D. 140-180
38. Downturned rim dish; orange/buff fabric; burnt
G. 307 c.A.D. 120-160
39. Downturned rim dish; black burnished Category B fabric;
G. 310 c.A.D. 180-210
40. Grooved rim dish; black burnished fabric;
G. 319 c.A.D. 200-350
41. Plain rimmed dish; black burnished fabric;
G; 329 c.A.D. 190-340
42. Lid in hard sandy grey fabric; mid-second century;
43. Dr. 27 bowl in plain samian ware. Thick fabric and a poor glaze.

Body sherds and un drawn vessels at Chesters Museum:

- 25 hard sandy grey fabric Trajanic/Hadrianic jar rims.
- 9 lead grey fabric , typically third century jar rims.
- 2 rims in shell gritted fabric, ledged for lids;
G, 157 c.A.D. 280-340

- 157 black burnished and grey body sherds, presumably belonging to jars and cooking pots.
- 108 buff and red sherds, presumably belonging to flagons and other vessels.
- 27 sherds of plain samian, representing at least 3 Dr. 27 cups
- 1 Flanged bowl in lead grey fabric with an internal wavy line decoration. Crambeck ware.
G. 231 c. A. D. 360-400
- 8 cooking pot rims in calcite gritted fabric, with an internal groove on the rim. Thus late fourth century.
- 21 cooking pots in calcite gritted fabric, with plain rims; thus belonging to the first half of the fourth century.
- 60 body sherds in calcite gritted fabric.
- 1 sherd of Rhensh ware in red fabric.
- 1 mortarium sherd in red fabric and with variegated grit

SMALL FINDS: at Chesters Museum.

- 2 micaceous sandstone lids, roughly circular and burnt at the edges.
 - 1 socketed spear head, iron.
 - Bronze plumb bob
 - penannular brooch
 - enamelled stud
 - 3 pieces.
 - Copper ring headed pin
 - finger ring
 - stud
 - small piece of copper plate;
 - Bone measuring stick, with varying but regular dimensions incised.
 - 4 pieces of green glass.
-

DISCUSSION.

Since the only references to the structural evidence from Mc.40 indicate that it was very badly disturbed, it is likely that for this structure the pottery and the coins constitute the only remaining evidence from which to discern the periods of occupation. However, it can be seen that pottery is present which can be regarded as representative of all four Wall periods. By comparison therefore with more fully documented milecastles such as Poltross Burn (Mc.48) it is possible to argue that Mc.40 had an highly similar sequence.

Due to the impossibility of estimating the nature of the group of pottery described above, that is, what pieces were stratified, and what area of the site they represent. There is very little that can be done with the pottery apart from apportioning it to probable periods as is recorded above.

MILECASTLE 42 CAWFIELDS

AA1 iv 54-59: Excavated 1848:

- Fragments of grey slate.
- Large pieces of earthenware vessels.
- Fragments of handmills; some from Andernach.
- Oyster shells
- Two denarii (cf. Chap. III)
- Bronze articles including a shield boss.
- Two large glass beads.
- Brass fibula.
- Javelin heads.

AA4 xiii 269: Structural detail re-examined 1935.

'However no stratification was left'



MILECASTLE 43 (Greatchesters)

J.R.S. xxx 162:

'The occupation earth present on the site suggests actual use before demolition to make way for a fort; both Mt.43 and T.43a were built and occupied on a Broad Wall conception, before the Narrow Wall and the fort had been thought of.'

POTTERY: Dept. Classics, Newcastle.

1. Carinated bowl with a reeded rim; grey fabric; dark grey surface. Variant G.214 c.A.D. 80-125
 2. Flat rimmed bowl; black burnished fabric; G.219 c.A.D. 125-160
 3. 2 grey jar rims; G.112 c.A.D. 110-130
 4. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric; G.116 c.A.D. 120-140
 5. Jar; buff fabric; 3 pieces; G.112 c.A.D. 110-130
 6. 2 grey jar rims; G.113 c.A.D. 110-130
- 76 sherds of grey/black burnished fabric vessels.
 4 buff sherds.
 2 sherds of plain samian.
-

MILECASTLE 48 POLTROSS BURN.

CW1 ix 164 : Disturbed 1886. Finds since lost.

CW2 xi 390 : Excavated

The site is on a slope from south to north of 1 in 5 and thus successive periods of occupation have caused an accumulation of soil and debris at the lower (north) end of the milecastle, that has preserved the Wall to a height of 9ft. while remains in the south are scanty.

A pair of long barrack-like buildings were found, separated by narrow passages from the outer walls, and placed like the orthodox strigae one on each side of the road leading from gate to gate. A drop in ground level of over 9ft. in the length of the buildings necessitated a considerable difference in level between the floors of the several compartments. Originally there were four of the latter in each building, but in later periods only three each. The road followed the slope of the ground.

North Gate:

In the north gate four floor levels were found, the alterations including a reducing wall in the same position as that at the south gate. For a detailed description of the changes associated with the different levels cf. CW2 xi 409-417. The reducing wall was attributed to Wall-period II, and almost certainly to the reconstruction at the beginning of that period. Two broken pivot stones were found and associated with period IA at this gateway.

When conflating the gate levels with the interior

no debris was found separating levels IA and IB, whose surfaces merged 12ft. from the gate.

South Gate:

The original level was possibly maintained here during all periods in order to lessen the north-south slope.

Interior:

In the north-east corner of the milecastle, the remains of steps were found, presumably leading to the Wall-parapet. Discussion in detail of the internal buildings, the rooms, and their periods, can only be relevant if a detailed plan of the structure is available, such a discussion occurs in the report (CW2 xi 417ff) and it would be pointless for me to repeat it here. The chronological significance of the various levels is discussed in conjunction with the material finds below.

Stone slates with nail holes were found to suggest the method of roofing, and window glass was found associated with the first period. A series of at least five ovens were found in the north-west corner of the milecastle.

Summary:

No pottery was found beneath the lowest floors and these can be attributed to the earliest occupation of the site. The lowest oven and the lowest step can only have been used in conjunction with the lowest road surface, and therefore the three must have been contemporaneous.

The Trajanic coins and the rusticated ware would suggest a construction date of c.A.D. 120, while the three burnt coins of Faustina the Elder (cf. Chap. III) suggest destruction c.A.D. 180. (Note that this is the reports conclusion, not mine)

The coin of Claudius Gothicus would indicate the second destruction as being post A.D.270, with a third and last period of occupation starting before A.D.300 and, on coin evidence, lasting till c.A.D.330.

Period I:

- a) Start c.A.D.120; stone buildings; pivot stones broken at the end.
- b) North gate refurbished; destruction c.A.D.180.

Period II:

Rebuilding with the north gate level raised and the reduction wall added; destruction c.A.D.270 (post)

Period III:

Rebuilding pre-A.D.300; then abandonment c.A.D.330.

Decorated Samian: FULL DISCUSSION CW2 x1 456-458.

- 2 fragments of a small Dr.37 bowl; figures, Dech. 106, 102, 1178, 169..
Lezoux ware.
- 3 fragments of a larger Dr.37 bowl; figures, Dech. 111, 793.
Lezoux ware of the Hadrianic period.
- 1 small fragment of possibly East Gaulish manufacture; pale fabric and a poor dull glaze.
- 7 small fragments including Dech. 934, 264, 16.

Plain Samian :

Dr.27; one vessel represented.

Dr.31; six vessels represented.

Dr.33; one vessel represented.

Dr.38; one vessel represented.

Newstead, Pl. xl, 21 ; one vessel represented.

Coarse pottery: Presented in the order of the report.

Early First Period:

BOWLS:

Plate III

1. Carinated bowl with a reeded rim; light grey fabric; dark surface wash inside.
DRAWN Variant G.215 c.A.D. 80-125
2. Carinated bowl with a reeded rim; dark brown fabric; dark brown surface wash.
DRAWN Probably a Trajanic survival.
3. Carinated bowl with a reeded rim; grey fabric;
DRAWN Variant G.214 c.A.D. 80-125
4. Carinated bowl with a flat rim; brown fabric; lattice decoration. G.218 c.A.D. 125-140
Similar vessel to this in red fabric, but with no lattice decoration, was found but not drawn. (cf. Chesters Museum)
5. Carinated bowl with a flat rim; grey fabric;
Variant G.218 c.A.D. 125-140

6. Carinated bowl with a plain rim; grey fabric;
DRAWN Probably early Hadrianic.

Plate IV:

4. Segmental bowl; brown/red fabric; similar to 3 vessels
from Haltwhistle Burn.
G. 294 c.A.D. 120-150

MORTARIA:

Plate IV:

5. Mortarium ; brown fabric; cream surface wash; transparent
grit; G. 245 c.A.D. 110-160

JARS :

Two fragments of rusticated ware belonging to the same
vessel.

Plate III:

24. Jar ; brown/red fabric; black surface; unusual shape.
DRAWN cf. Winshields 14.

26. Jar ; grey fabric; blackened surface; moulded base; wall
warped slightly.
G. 112 c.A.D. 110-130

FLAGONS:

Plate IV:

11. Two examples of a flagon neck in brown fabric with a
cream surface wash, and one in white fabric.
Similar G. 5 c.A.D. 110-130

One pinched spout (sides of the mouth pinched together
to form a spout) flagon neck, in grey/brown fabric.
cf. Newstead Fig. 33 9;
Similar appear at Wiesbaden dated to the late first
century.

First Period (mostly in debris):

BOWLS:

Plate III :

7. Bowl with an exaggerated flange; hard, brown/red fabric;
Type used G. 192 c.A.D. 120-140
cf. Melandra Castle Pl. iv, 10.

8. Bowl imitating Dr. 44; soft light brown fabric;
Variant G.200 c.A.D. 140-200
9. Tankard; hard light brown fabric;
DRAWN G.182 c.A.D. 120-170
10. Tankard; soft light red fabric;
DRAWN G.180 c.A.D. 120-170

One grey base.

MORTARIA:

Plate IV :

1. Mortarium; brown/red fabric ; cream wash; leaf pattern
stamp on the rim; white grit;
G.245 c.A.D. 110-160
2. Mortarium ; light brown fabric; cream wash;
G.243 c.A.D. 100-140
3. Mortarium ; cream fabric; broken and repaired by rivetting;
G.248 c.A.D. 130-160
6. Mortarium ; brown fabric; cream wash; white grit;
G.253 c.A.D. 140-180
7. Mortarium ; red fabric with a bluish surface; illegible
name stamp on the rim; probably over fired. Another
piece of this vessel, but unstratified.

One cream base.

JARS:

Plate III:

25. Rough cast beaker; hard red fabric; black slip;
G.72 c.A.D. 80-130
27. Wide mouthed jar with two handles; soft brown fabric;
Type used G.175 c.A.D. 150-190
28. Jar ; light brown fabric;
G.102 c.A.D. 80-120
12. Jar ; Hard dark grey fabric;
G101 c.A.D. 70-110
13. Jar ; light grey fabric; dark grey surface;
G.103 c.A.D. 80-120

14. Jar ; coarse dark grey fabric.
G. 113 c.A.D. 110-130
15. Jar ; coarse dark grey fabric;
Variant G. 108 c.A.D. 80-130
16. Jar ; coarse dark grey fabric;
Variant G. 112 c.A.D. 110-130
17. Jar ; coarse dark grey fabric;
G. 107 c.A.D. 80-130
18. Jar ; grey fabric;
Variant G. 108 c.A.D. 80-130
19. Jar ; coarse dark grey fabric:
G. 112 c.A.D. 110-130
20. Jar ; grey fabric;
G. 115 c.A.D. 120-140
21. Jar ; grey fabric;
G. 113 c.A.D. 110-130

COOKING POTS:

Plate III:

22. Cooking pot ; black burnished fabric;
G. 135 c.A.D. 170-250
23. Cooking pot ; black burnished fabric;
G. 118 c.A.D. 120-160
29. Cooking pot with two handles; black burnished fabric;
G. 126 c.A.D. 130-170

Plate IV:

32. Cooking pot ; black burnished fabric;
G. 125 c.A.D. 125-180

Vase or Urn Plate III 11, Narrow mouthed jar in hard black fabric, with a band of lattice decoration between double hollows. cf. Newstead Pl. xlvii 38, pre-Antonine.

FLAGONS:

Plate IV:

11. Two necks in red/brown fabric with a cream wash.
G. 5 c.A.D. 110-150

12. Neck in cream fabric almost certainly early.
Plus one hard buff fabric base.

DISHES:

Plate III:

30. Dish ;black burnished fabric;
G.318 c.A.D.160-200

31. Dish in black burnished fabric;
G.307 c.A.D.125-160

32. Eight further examples of dishes in black burnished fabric. Similar to 31 above.

33. Flat rimmed dish;black burnished fabric;
DRAWN G.308 c.A.D.130-180

Uncertain First and Second period Material:

BOWLS:

Plate III:

9. Tankard ;brown fabric;
G.182 c.A.D.120-170

One moulded base in hard redd fabric, probably burnt.

MORTARIA:

Plate IV:

9. Mortarium ;brown fabric;
G.268 c.A.D.180-220

7. Mortarium ;same vessel as 9 above.

JARS : 21 vessels, including:

Plate IV:

39. Jar ;grey fabric;
G.101 c.A.D.70-110

40. Jar ;grey fabric;
G.112 c.A.D.110-130

COOKING POTS: 10 vessels of general type Plate IV 32;
i.e. Hadrianic/Antonine black burnished fabric.

FLAGONS:

Plate IV: 11,15, Similar to G.5 c.A.D.110-150
17,18, are attributed to the late 2nd-early 3rd cent
35, Hard dark grey fabric; cf. Newstead Pl. xlix b 3.

Second Period.

BOWLS:

Plate IV :

33. Bowl ; smooth yellowish/white fabric; decorated with orange or red/brown paint in zig-zags.

Type used G.207 c.A.D. 370-400
'Intrusive in second period deposits'

Plate V:

19. Small flanged bowl ; grey fabric;

DRAWN G.229 c.A.D. 350-400
'Intrusive'

MORTARIA:

Plate IV:

8. Mortarium ; soft red fabric; white grit; moulded base;
G.270 c.A.D. 190-250

10. Mortarium ; hard brown/red fabric; haematite wash; white grit
G.271 c.A.D. 190-250

JARS:

"The second period jars are distinctly superior to those of the first in Quality of clay and workmanship, the clay is generally free from grit. The colour is light grey, or a grey/blue (lead grey) not met with in the earlier vessels. The change in the type of rim is distinctive. The bases found are mostly plain, but the sides are often decorated with lattice pattern."

Plate IV numbers 19, 23, 25, and 26 are similar to the description above, and are almost certainly third century in date.

24. Cooking pot ; black burnished fabric;
G.132 c.A.D. 140-220

27. Cooking pot ; black burnished fabric, Category B;
G.137 c.A.D. 180-210

28. Cooking pot ; similar above;
G.137 c.A.D. 180-210

22. Cooking pot ;black burnished fabric;
G.135 c.A.D. 170-250
30. Beaker with handles ;light grey gritty fabric;
G,65 c.A.D. 140-300
31. Cooking pot ;black burnished fabric;burnt;
G.130 c.A.D. 140-180

COOKING POTS:

3 vessels represented by Plate IV 32, i.e. G.125. c.A.D. 125-180

Plate IV:

20. Narrow mouthed jar;hard lead grey fabric;
Third century.
21. Narrow mouthed jar ;hard lead grey fabric;
G.31 c.A.D. 160-230
29. Narrow mouthed jar ;hard lead grey fabric;
G.30 c.A.D. 160-230
34. Unusual vessel in soft grey gritty fabric.

DRAWN

FLAGONS:

Plate IV:

13. Flagon ;brown fabric;cream wash;
G.7 c.A.D. 130-220
14. Flagon ;light red fabric;
G.15 c.A.D. 150-230
16. Flagon ;light red self-coloured fabric;similar above;
G.15 c.A.D. 150-230

DISH:

- Plate IV:42. in dull red fabric;
G.329 c.A.D. 190-340

Uncertain Second or Third Century Material:

- 3 hard lead grey jars, typically in the first half of the third century.
- 7 cooking pots in black burnished Category A fabric.

Third Period:

BOWLS:

Plate V:

18. Flanged bowl; grey fabric; blackened surface;
DRAWN G.228 c.A.D. 310-370

19. Flanged bowl ; light brown fabric;
G.229 c.A.D. 350-400

MORTARIA:

Plate V:

1. Hammerhead mortarium; cream fabric; black grit;
G.278 c.A.D. 270-350

2. Hammerhead mortarium; light red fabric; cream slip; black
grit; G.281 c.A.D. 290-370

3. Hammerhead mortarium; pink fabric; white surface;
G.278 c.A.D. 270-350

4. Hammerhead mortarium; white fabric;
G.282 c.A.D. 290-370

JARS:

3 hard lead grey jars, probably of the late third century
type.

Plate V:

5. 4 examples of a cooking pot; light grey gritty fabric;
with lattice decoration.
G.142 c.A.D. 190-280

COOKING POTS:

4 examples of the second century black burnished type of
vessel well represented by Plate IV 32.

Plate V:

6. Cooking pot ; calcite gritted fabric; internal groove on
the rim;
Type used G.163 c.A.D. 360-400

Numbers 13, 14, and 15, are all variants of the above, the
common post Theodosian cooking pot.

7. Cooking pot with an unusual early type of rim form in calcite gritted fabric.

DRAWN

8. Cooking pot ; calcite gritted fabric; plain curved rim;
G.161 c.A.D. 300-370

9. Cooking pot ; similar 8 above.
G.161 c.A.D. 300-370

10. Cooking pot ; calcite gritted fabric; plain rim;
G.160 c.A.D. 300-370

Numbers 11, and 12 are variants of 10 above.

16. Cooking pot ; shell gritted fabric; rim ledged for a lid;
G.157 c.A.D. 280-340

17. Cooking pot ; similar 16 above;
G.157 c.A.D. 280-340

DISHES:

Plate V:

21. Dish ; white fabric;
G.330 c.A.D. 330-370

22. Dish white fabric ; grey surface;
G.320 c.A.D. 350-400

In addition , one light grey gritty jar with a narrow mouth, was found in a third period context.

Unstratified;

BOWLS:

Plate IV:

4. Fragment of a segmental bowl, the same vessel as in the early first period. G.294 c.A.D. 120-150

Plate V:

18. Fragment of a flanged bowl, the same vessel as in the third period above. G.228 c.A.D. 310-370

20. Flanged bowl ; reddish fabric; hard gritty black surface;
DRAWN

JARS:

3 typically Hadrianic/Antonine black burnished cooking pots.

8 lead grey typically 3rd.-4th century types.

COOKING POTS:

- 4 typically Hadrianic/Antonine black burnished cooking pots
- 1 calcite gritted vessel, without an internal groove on the rim.
- 2 calcite gritted vessels with an internal groove

JARS (Narrow mouthed):

Plate IV:

36. Narrow mouthed jar; grey fabric; traces of a blue surface wash; Zig-zag decoration and traces of red colouring on a band between the bead and hollow;
cf. Newstead Fig. 25, 15
G. 28 c. A. D. 120-170
37. Narrow mouthed jar; grey fabric; moulded base;
G. 30 c. A. D. 160-200
38. Narrow mouthed jar; soft red fabric;
Variant G. 28 c. A. D. 120-170

FLAGONS:

- 2 buff bases with cream slip, probably second century.

DISHES:

- 3 vessels similar to Plate III 32
- 1 vessel similar to Plate IV 42.

In Addition:

Plate V:

23. Beaker ; black burnished fabric;
G. 65 c. A. D. 140-300
24. Cooking pot ; shell gritted fabric;
No Gillam parallel c. A. D. 280-340
25. Jar ; calcite gritted fabric; with no internal groove;
Thus c. A. D. 280-370

CASTOR WARE:

- 3 small vases; one base in white fabric with a light red surface; one rim in white fabric with a black surface; one base in grey fabric with a grey surface.

Coarse Pottery Summary:

Summary of the material found in the excavations at Tullie House Museum, Carlisle.

The total number of sherds to be found in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle, both body and rimsherds, including most of the pieces illustrated in the report, shows a marked disproportion between body sherds and rims. This would appear to indicate that much material has been discarded, and thus the excavators summary must be relied upon.

Report Pottery Summary:

Bowls (incl. 3 Tankards) other than mortaria.....	22
Mortaria	21
Jars	76
Cooking pots	63
Narrow mouthed jars	9
Flagons	19
Dishes	14
Beakers	3
Decorated samian vessels	10
Plain samian vessels	10
Amphorae	6 or 7
(Only 1 sherd of Amphorae was found in the Museum and this clearly shows that the material has been abstracted.)	
Early first period	17 vessels.
First period debris	49 vessels.
Uncertain first or second period	45 vessels
Second period debris	32 vessels.
Uncertain second or third period	11 vessels.
Third period debris	50 vessels.
Unstratified	43 vessels.

SMALL FINDS:

Coins:

For a full discussion and description of the coins found cf. Chapter III . 14 coins were found including 3 burnt coins of ~~the~~ Faustina Senior.

Fibulae: These are illustrated in Fig. 20 of the report:

1. Bronze harp shaped bow fibula from level I.
Newstead 321, YAJ. xxi 148, AA3 v 400
2. Bronze fibula, variant above, from level I
3. Bronze bow fibula from level I.
Newstead 323.
4. Bronze bow fibula unstratified.
Newstead 318
5. Bronze cross bow fibula from level III
6. Base silver cross bow fibula from level III.

Bronze objects; Fig. 21

Mounting with two studs and silvered surface.
Two buckles, one with an iron cross pin.
Patella handle.
Mounting with a single stud.
Pierced ornamental mounting.
8 lorica scales, 6 from level I, 2 from level II.
Penannular brooch.
Scabbard chape.
Surgical instrument.
9 fragments with varying uses. cf. CW2 xi
2 intaglios or seals of hard dull red stone, unpolished.

Iron objects:

2 hammers.
Pickaxe.
Fork shaped object with two prongs
Knife blade.
5 spearheads, and one socket.
2 S shaped hooks.
Shears
Several nails.

Stone objects:

2 yellow sandstone pillars of the hypo-caust type.
 Unfinished and uninscribed altar in yellow sandstone.
 Yellow sandstone lamp.
 Rough sandstone ball with grooves for rope.
 5 upper querns represented, 1 of beehive shape, all in yellow sandstone.

Glass:

6 fragments of window glass.
 2 long narrow bottle necks.
 2 beads, one green one blue.
 1 thin fragment of a vessel.

Tile:

5 fragments of Tegulae
 2 Imbrices.
 3 box tile fragments, and one pillar tile.

A very full description of the small finds is included in the report (cf. CW2 xi) .

DISCUSSION:

It is quite possible to equate the stratification found in 1909 with the present held chronology of the Wall;

e.g.	Early first period	with wallperiod	IA
	First period mostly	debris with	IB
	Second period	with wall period	II
	Third period	with	III
and then	add a post A.D. 370 period		IV

On considering the pottery, it can be seen that Mc.48 conforms to the regular occupation pattern theorised for such structures; i.e. during all the Hadrianic Wall periods. The considerable weight of lead/grey jars and the appearance of early type flanged bowls is very real evidence for a solid third century occupation, especially when taken in conjunction with the mortaria and coin evidence. While the calcite gritted cooking pots with internal rim groove are conclusive evidence for occupation in the late fourth century.

The absence of downturned-rim bowls in black burnished Category B fabric, and the presence of only two cooking pots in that fabric (Plate IV 27, 28) is interesting. Although the bowls are thought by me to have had a period of usage very nearly coinciding with the occupation of the Antonine Wall for the second time, and thus should only have a scattered appearance on that part of the Hadrianic frontier which was abandoned during the Antonine phases; it had been thought that the cooking pots in similar fabric, (Gillam numbers 137, 138, 139, 143.) had a period of usage, lasting well into the first half of the third century. Thus their appearance in greater numbers would have been expected and their dating

may need some revision. cf. Chap. V .

The appearance of the carinated bowls with reeded rims, and the single vessel in rusticated ware, suggest that this site was occupied very early in the Wallscheme.

MILECASTLE 49 HARROWS SCAR.

CW2 liv 267-268:

In the west half any internal buildings had been removed by the construction of the relatively modern cottage. Stone-lined post holes were found associated with the Turf Wall milecastle.

No finds were recorded, except an altar of buff sandstone, 9" x 12":

-----LAN

(f)LAVIVS MARCEL

LINVS DEC (urio)

V. S. L. M.

'(To some deity or other)

Flavius Marcellinus, troop commander, gladly and deservedly fulfilled his vow.'

From the stone milecastle there was also found a tombstone re-used as a pivot stone.

MILECASTLE 50 HIGH HOUSE (Turf Wall).

CW2 xxxiv 147:

Trial trenching at this spot quickly disclosed a roadway, cobbled foundations, second century pottery, and a small temporary oven.

CW2 xxxv 220: Excavation and structural details.

The north gate consisted of two rows of packed post-holes, five in each, the two rows 12ft. apart and 14ft. in length, and a tower is inferred, of approximately the same area as a turret. The south gate was a narrower structure only 10ft. 6ins. wide, but of the same length, but demolition had destroyed some of the evidence.

The lightly metalled road which passed through the milecastle crossed the Turf Wall ditch by a causeway of undisturbed subsoil (cf. Mc. 54TW) and also had a flood culvert.

Within the milecastle the accommodation had been of the simplest. The whole west side, thinly covered by occupation earth, had been left empty of buildings, as if for stores. Two pits had been dug in this area at the end of the occupation.

The east side had been reserved for occupation. In the southern two-thirds lay a wooden barrack, divided into a long room for the men presumably, and a room half the length presumably for the officer in charge, both with hearths. These hearths were perhaps rather for warmth than cooking, since an external hearth heavily used lay north of the barrack.

The pits were associated with the demolition, since their upcast was spread over the occupation earth.

Pit A

This was 7ft. deep and sealed with clay. It contained a mass of bracken and heather mixed with floor sweepings.....
a little coarse pottery, including a broken drinking mug, a fresh but acid-bitten dupondius of Trajan (cf. Chap. III), an old shoe, the broken leaf of a well-used writing tablet, and a bundle of fragments from leather tents.

Pit B

This contained 4 pieces of pottery, among which was a fragment of a samian vessel of the type Curle 11, a survival into the Hadrianic age, some small joiners chippings, and a fragment of a wooden dedicatory building inscription (a full description and discussion of which occurs in CW2 xxxv 229ff), which is attributed to II Augusta under Platorius Nepos.

It may be emphasised that this dismantling was not preceded by any long occupation, since the layer was extremely thin. Hearths were little used and not renewed, in striking contrast to T54a which had a second floor level.

Pottery : Published CW2 lii 134 (Fig.7) numbered here as in report:

30. Neck and part of the handle of a flagon in orange/pink fabric; G.14 c.A.D.120-160

31. Rim and wall fragment of a Tankard, with concave sides and beaded lip, in brick red, slightly gritty fabric; G.182 c.A.D.120-170
 DRAWN

32. Jar; light grey self-coloured fabric; short everted rim; G.115 c.A.D.120-140

33. Jar; grey self-coloured fabric;
G.116 c.A.D.120-150
34. Jar; similar 32 above;
G.115 c.A.D.120-140
35. Cooking-pot; black burnished fabric; neckless and caked
with soot. G.118 c.A.D.120-160
36. Cooking-pot; black burnished fabric;
G.119 c.A.D.120-160
37. Cooking-pot; similar above;
G.119 c.A.D.120-160
38. Mortarium spout; soft buff fabric; SATVR(ninus), TV ligature
G.245 c.A.D.110-160
39. Carinated bowl with a reeded rim; bluish/grey fabric;
DRAWN G.214 c.A.D.80-125
40. Carinated bowl with a reeded rim; similar above;
DRAWN Variant G.214 c.A.D.80-125
41. The complete section of an imitation, in soft reddish-
brown fabric, of a samian platter approximating in form
to Curle type 15.
DRAWN G.338 c.A.D.130-160
42. Several fragments of a platter in black burnished fabric.
The type of rim is unusual.
DRAWN

In addition, attention must be drawn to three fragments of rusticated ware.

At Tullie House Museum, Carlisle, there was also an amount of pottery, obviously undrawn:

27 grey self-coloured jar rims, represented by G.112-117.

24 cooking-pot rims in black burnished fabric,
represented by G.115-122.

21 body sherds of amphora in buff fabric.

92 body sherds of grey/black burnished vessels.

25 white and buff flagon sherds.

2 pieces of rusticated ware, representing 2 separate vessels.

DISCUSSION:

From the structural evidence, it is apparent that the pottery listed above, represents an occupation of a few years most probably starting c.A.D.122. The interesting feature of this group which is so limited in date, is the almost equal proportions of cooking-pots and jars, in grey and black burnished fabrics. From this it would seem that vessels in black burnished Category A fabric, dark and granular, were appearing at the very start of Wall-period IA (cf. Chap.V).

MILECASTLE 50 HIGH HOUSE (Stone Wall)

CW2 xiv 190: Excavation 1846

"Fragment of samian ware.

Small stone chisel."

CW2 xiii 312:

'A comparatively modern building had occupied the site, and broken pottery, glass, wine bottles, and tobacco pipes, and various iron objects were scattered over the whole area, ranging in date from the late 17th. to the ~~early~~ mid 18th. centuries. Thus the interior was much disturbed, and no walls remained standing.

The evidence for periods of occupation was derived from the gates. Remains indicating three periods of occupation were found at the north gate, the details of which correspond very closely with those of the three lower road levels in the north gate at Mc.48. (CW2 xi 409).

North Gate:

Level IA: A few small fragments of pottery, including the mortarium 99, Pl. xviii, were found on this level. There were no clear indications of debris between this level and the next above it.

Level IB:

Very little pottery was found on the road at this level, whose surface was covered with loose debris. The top pivot stones also appear to be broken, and this together with the debris is taken to indicate destruction.

Level II:

This was apparently represented by the

foundation for a higher roadway, but the surface had been removed, as were all subsequent levels. Some flagging inside the milecastle may be the remains of a period III floor level.

South Gate:

In the south gate levels IA and IB are represented by successive pivot stones still in situ, and level II by the blocking and covering with masonry of the second pivot stone for the narrower gateway.

In the interior a dark level remained from which most of the pottery came, the majority belonging to the second century. Some pottery, including fragments of rusticated ware were found beneath some flagging near the west wall.

In both the west and the east the sites of structures remained, evidently from period II since they both rested on the period I occupation level, but since no foundations were found the plans of any structures were unable to be discerned.

Samian:

Dr. 37 12 fragments, all coarse and thick, all but two were were unable to be used for figure type identification.

Pl. xix 8 Both Venus::: Dechelette 179a, 175.

Pl. xix 9 One piece had leaf decoration of late second century appearance.

Dr. 31 20 fragments including two stamps:

1. ALBI La Graufesenque 1st. cent.
Albinvs-----Rheinzaubern mid 2nd. cent.

Albillvs-----East Gaul, Rheinzaubern 2nd. cent.
Heiligenberg

2. MACERATI the lettering is poor and the first part of the name has been stamped twice.

Dr. 38 A small portion of a base.

The fragment of a globular vase with a fluted exterior, was found beneath the Period II road in the gateway.

COARSE POTTERY:

The vessels illustrated are here numbered as
 in the report; in which 96-112 are attributed to period I
 113-120 are attributed to period II
 121-123 are attributed to period III

Plate xviii

96. Mortarium ;pinkish/yellow fabric;cream surface wash;
 G.245 C.A.D. 110-160
97. Mortarium ;hard red fabric;darker red polished rim;
 G.252 c.A.D. 130-170
98. Mortarium ;soft white fabric;
 G.254 c.A.D. 140-180
99. Mortarium ;hard red fabric;dark red polished rim;
 G.268 c.A.D. 180-220
100. Mortarium ;red fabric;large white quartz pebbles embed-
 ded in it. G.262 c.A.D. 170-200
101. Mortarium ;gritty grey fabric;
 G245 c.A.D. 110-160
102. Segmental bowl ;soft fine pink fabric;cream wash;
 came from foundation level;
 G.294 c.A.D. 125-150
103. Segmental bowl;similar above;
 G.294 c.A.D. 125-150
104. Flat rimmed bowl ;sandy grey fabric;
 G.219 c.A.D. 125-150
105. Flanged bowl ;white hard stone-like fabric;
 G.229 c.A.D. 350-400
106. Flat rimmed bowl ;coarse yellow fabric;
 G.219 c.A.D. 125-150
107. Flagon with a well moulded screw neck, and a single
 furrowed handle;reddish/buff fabric;
 G.5 c.A.D. 110-150
108. Flagon with corrugated surface;pink fabric;cream wash;
 G.16 c.A.D. 175-250

109. Jar; grey gritty fabric; angular rim;
G.113 c.A.D.110-130
110. Jar; similar above;
G.113 c.A.D.110-130
111. Jar; similar above;
G.113 c.A.D.110-130
112. Rusticated cooking-pot; grey/black fabric;
G.97 c.A.D.80-130
113. Mortarium; red fabric;
G.261 c.A.D.160-210
114. Hammerhead mortarium; hard smooth white fabric;
G.273 c.A.D.240-300
115. Hammerhead mortarium; white fabric;
G.283 c.A.D.290-370
116. Cooking-pot; brown shell-gritted fabric; rim grooved for
lid; probably Dales ware.
G.157 c.A.D.280-340
117. Cooking-pot; hard gritty light grey fabric; pimply
surface; rim grooved for a lid.
G.153 c.A.D.290-370
118. Cooking-pot; similar above;
G.153 c.A.D.290-370
119. Cooking-pot; hard grey fabric;
G.135 c.A.D.170-250
120. Cooking-pot; similar above;
G.135 c.A.D.170-250
121. Flagon neck; red fabric;
122. Fragments of fourth century cooking-pots.
123. Flanged bowl; hard buff fabric; grooves on the flange;
DRAWN probably fourth century.

In addition:

Plate xxvi.

- 123a. Wine cooler; light self coloured fabric;
G.349 c.A.D.160-200

2 more pieces of rusticated ware.

13 examples of flat rimmed dishes in black burnished fabric, similar to Corbridge 1911 Fig.6 82.
G.308 c.A.D.130-180

10 examples of bowls with grooved rims, similar to Corbridge 1911 Fig.6 83.
G.317 c.A.D.130-220

Fragment of a rough cast beaker; thin red fabric with a black slip.

SMALL FINDS

Coins: Denarius of Vespasian, 3 bronze Trajanic coins, Pius, Marcus, and two coins of Constantine I (cf. Chap. III).

Fragments of one lower and four upper millstones.

4 spearheads.

Window glass and plain green glass bead.

Some stone slates.....perhaps for roofing.

Intaglio, hard dull red stone, and polished.

Fibula with a hinged pin.

DISCUSSION

Pottery from the later periods was present, but there is no material which can definitely be said to be post A.D.370, but the interior as a whole was so disturbed, that this absence may easily be attributed to robbing. By comparison with Mc.48 and Mc.9, where the stratigraphy was relatively less disturbed, and from a consideration of what pottery there is; it is probable that Mc.50SW was occupied for the same sequence as the others, although the occupation of Mc.50TW may well have extended till c.A.D.128-130, since the lower courses of the

Stone Wall had been laid before those of the milecastle.

With the appearance of the rusticated jar (112) and sherds, and the three grey angular rim jars (109-111), and in comparison with the material from Mc.50TW, a date of c.A.D. 128-130 for the construction of Mc.50SW could be suggested. Since I believe that the four vessels noted above, and especially the rusticated vessel, only rarely survive into the latter half of the reign of Hadrian in use, their place being taken almost completely in that period by the typical black burnished cooking-pot. (cf. Chap. V)

MILECASTLE 52 BANKS HEAD

RW3 267 : "Two altars to Cocidius"

Examined 1933 CW2 xxxiv 147.

Examined 1934 CW2 xxxv 247.

Dimensions: 90ft.3ins. by 76ft.9ins.

'This milecastle is larger perhaps due to the fact that it had to provide the garrisons for two turrets and Pike Hill signal tower, at least during ^{wall} period IA. A burnt hypocaust pillar used up in the road filling of the final period, suggests that the buildings within the milecastle had been more elaborate than usual.'

'Little remained of the internal buildings at Banks Head, trial trenches only yielded evidence for a complete removal of the Roman levels by deep cultivation. There were the usual two pivot-hole periods and then the north gateway was partially blocked, almost certainly during the Severan reconstruction of the Wall zone. The threshold was then raised probably during period III, and during period IV the gate was totally blocked by a rough wall lavishly mortared. (Banks Head did not produce any late fourth century pottery, but it is very heavily disturbed and such ware does occur in the Wall Ditch at Pike Hill tower, so I think it a real possibility that this milecastle had a similar occupation sequence to the rest.)

Material at Tullie House Museum, Carlisle:

- 2 broad bladed iron spear heads.
- 1 gladius type dagger or sword blade.
- 3 much corroded pieces of iron.

Material at Dept. Classics, Newcastle:

4 cooking pot rims in calcite gritted fabric; plain rims;
Variants G. 161 c.A.D. 300-370

1 cooking pot rim; calcite gritted fabric; with internal groove
on the rim; G. 163 c.A.D. 360-400

7 pieces of flanged bowl in Crambeck fabric; light grey/white
dated to c.A.D. 370-400

MILECASTLE 53 BANKS BURN

Examined 1932 . CW2 xxxiii 267.

CW2 xxxv 254.

'The general level of the site has since been lowered to such an extent that even the original floor has been entirely removed, leaving no remains of internal buildings.'

Pottery at Tullie House Museum, Carlisle:

1 cooking pot rim in black burnished fabric, and 20 body sherds; all in Category B .

G.138

c.A.D. 180-250

1 hammerhead platter in hard grey fabric, smooth but very thick ; probably of fourth century date.

DRAWN

3 body sherds in grey fabric.

1 fragment of plain samian.

MILECASTLE 54 RANDYLANDS

Trial trench 1932. CW2 xxxiii 270.

Examined 1933. CW2 xxxiv 144.

Further examination 1934 CW2 xxxv 236

CW2 xxxiv 145:

The south gate contained road levels IA and IB as in Mc.48 (CW2 xi 390);while in period II the gate had been reduced to a single doorway, and on the road just outside it lay a coin of Gallienus (cf. Coins Chap. III).

The milecastle contained at least one detached block of stone buildings, from above which, typical pieces of late fourth century cooking pots were forthcoming.

Post-holes overlain by the foundations of the Stone Wall were found, attesting to an earlier structure.

CW2 xxxv 236:

'A clean clay layer, being placed directly upon the second century occupation earth, must represent the first stage of the third century restoration. The floor and relics of that period were absent, nor was a Constantian level found; for the clay sealing was immediately covered by a flagged floor upon which only late fourth century pottery occurred. Evidently the latest builders within the milecastle had removed the earlier floors.' (I think it more probable, and in keeping with the evidence from similar structures, that the flagging represents the early third century floor, that the upper floors had been removed by relatively modern disturbance, and that the pottery is unstratified from a later period.)

'The stone barrack building in the west of the mile-cast had two rooms, one evidently for habitation, the other for stores. In the former were found two lower and one upper guerns'ones. There was also coarse pottery from the lowest stone wall level, of which the distinctive feature was its similarity to that discovered in Mc. 50TW.

The occupation level of Mc. 54TW was distinct from that above and produced a fine upper millstone of beehive pattern and a typically Hadrianic mortarium.'

Pottery at Tullie House Museum, Carlisle:

- 3 cooking pot rims in calcite gritted fabric;
Variants G. 161 c.A.D. 300-370
- 2 cooking pot rims in calcite gritted fabric;
Variants G. 163 c.A.D. 360-400
V
- 2 fragments of a flanged bowl in Crambeck fabric, not enough to see the internal wavy line;
G. 231 c.A.D. 360-400
- 1 cooking pot rim in black burnished fabric;
G. 122 c.A.D. 125-160
- 2 cooking pot rims in black burnished fabric;
G. 121 c.A.D. 125-160
- A mortarium in cream fabric and white slip
G. 245 c.A.D. 110-160

~~Report~~. In addition:

- 24 body sherds in calcite gritted
- 12 sherds in black burnished fabric
- 8 sherds in buff self coloured fabric
- 2 worn samian fragments.

SMALL FINDS

Lead chisel

Whetstone

2 pieces of coal

Coin of Gallienus (cf. Coins Chap. III)

DISCUSSION

The evidence from the documented stratification, and from the minute amount of pottery, from Mc. 54, when compared with similar but more complete evidence from other such structures, such as Mc. 48 and Mc. 9, suggests that this site was occupied in a similar fashion to the others.

NB. The pottery found at Tullie House Museum accords well with that recorded in CW2 xxxv.

MILECASTEL 55 LOW WALL

CW1 i 81: "

"Mrs. Hodgson discovered and drew an early fourth century cooking pot."

NILECASTLE 59 OLD WALL

CW1 xiii 465:

"Trial trenches produced some pottery that was certainly Romano-British."

MILECASTLE 60 HIGH STRAND

RW1 297:

'Altar to Cocidius'

MILECASLE 61 WALLHEAD

PSAN2 vii 220:

Some fragments of red samian ware attested to
Roman occupation.

MILECASTLE 65 TARRABY

HB11 206: 'Altar to Cocidius'

MILECASTLE 67 STANTON

HB11 210:

Records coin finds, but I have been unable to trace them.

MILECASTLE 73 WATCH HILL, DYKESFIELD.

CW2 xxxv 213 :

'a scrap of pottery' produced by trial trenching
along the Wall.

CW2 lii 14: Examined in 1948

Pottery in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle:

Bowl ; black burnished fabric:
G.219

c.A.D. 125-160

Mortarium fragment in buff/white fabric with a prominent
bead on the rim, and most probably of Antonine date.

7 body sherds of gritty grey self-coloured fabric, typical
of Trajanic/Hadrianic jars---cf. G.113-117

MILECASTLE 78 KIRKLAND

Pottery at Tullie House Museum, Carlisle:

Rim fragment ; much worn, in dark grey homogeneous fabric ;

Almost certainly belonging to a narrow mouthed Jar :

	G.28	c.A.D. 120-170
Jar rim ; Badly decayed ;		
	G.116	c.A.D. 120-150

13 worn body sherds in grey fabric, 1 body sherd in black
burnished fabric, 3 in buff fabric.

6 fragments of a flagon in orange/buff fabric, most probably
of a Hadrianic date.

MILECASTLE 79 SOLWAY

Excavated 1949

CW2 lii 17

The east half of the milecastle was excavated. Well preserved Stone Wall levels were not obtained, but the Turf Wall stratum was everywhere undisturbed, not quite ^{as} thick [^] in the east half of the milecastle as at Mc.50TW.

A pit attributed to the early third century was equated with Severan rebuilding, and although no levels remain, enough third and fourth century material was found in the plough soil to indicate occupation. Sherds of the late fourth century were not apparent, but this may be due to stone robbing.

A timber structure occupied the east half in the second century Stone Wall level, and may perhaps have been barracks.

However, no traces of a structure in the east half of the milecastle at the Turf Wall level could be found, though there were many traces of cooking. There were four hearths, one made from the lower half of a round bottomed amphora. Much pottery and an indecipherable denarius were found.

It is evident that the milecastle had to be built on an artificial platform, sometimes to a depth of 4ft.9ins., since ground level was subject to flooding, and the possibility exists that the Turf Wall itself may rest on such a support.

SAMIAN WARE: This is very fully discussed in an appendix to the report beginning on page 38 thus is only briefly described here, with the same numbers. All the fragments discussed below came from the level preceding the construction of the stone milecastle.

Fig.8.

1. Three fragments of a bowl Dr.37; possibly by VEGETVS; figures, O.1840, O.1404a; Of a Hadrianic date.
2. Two fragments from a bowl Dr.37; too small to be identified.
3. Four fragments conjoining from a small bowl Dr.37; continuous winding vine scroll, probably O.2239b. In the style of: ATTIANVS, CINNAMVS, LAXTVCISSA, PATERNVS, SACER. It is difficult to place earlier than c.A.D.150, and is more probably c.A.D.155.

COARSE POTTERY: The pottery figured in the report is only that which came from the pre-stone milecastle level. This is at present in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle. Unfortunately the remainder of the material from the excavation was not available for study. The same number as the report are used, though the order of presentation is slightly different.

Fig.6

- | | | |
|--|-------|---------------|
| 8,12,6, and 13, are all jars in hard grey fabric | | |
| Variants | G.111 | c.A.D.110-130 |
| 1,2,3, are all ajrs with no rim in grey fabric; | G.118 | c.A.D.120-160 |
| 4. Jar; grey fabric; | G.117 | c.A.D.120-150 |
| 5. Jar; grey fabric; | G.113 | c.A.D.110-130 |
| 7,11, and 9, are all jars in grey fabric; | G.116 | c.A.D.120-150 |
| 10. Jar; grey fabric; | G.115 | c.A.D.120-140 |
| 14. Beaker; black burnished fabric; | G.65 | c.A.D.140-300 |

15. Beaker; black burnished fabric;
G.64 c.A.D.130-190
16. Cooking pot; black burnished ware;
G.123 c.A.D.125-160
17. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G.128 c.A.D.130-180
18. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G.123 c.A.D.125-160
19. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G.122 c.A.D.125-160
20. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G.129 c.A.D.140-180
21. Mortarium; orange fabric; grey brown core with
cream slip; the grit is small multi-coloured and
well worn;
G.245 c.A.D.110-160
22. Mortarium; orange fabric; cream slip; grit is medium
sized and multi-coloured; there is a stamp in two lines,
with only one letter either F or E now visible in the
upper line.
G.254 c.A.D.140-180

Fig.7

23. Mortarium; dark grey vitrified stoneware with purple
core: charged with small pebbles instead of grit;
grossly over fired.
G.252 c.A.D.130-170
24. Mortarium; orange fabric; white slip; grit is sparse,
large and opaque;
G.249 c.A.D.130-160
25. Fragment from a bowl of unusual form, in soft, light
DRAWN: grey fabric. While there are no exact parallels,
the fabric is consistent with a Hadrianic date.
26. A fragment of a platter in soft self coloured orange
DRAWN fabric. This is possibly a debased imitation of
a samian ware platter of a form approximating
to Dr.18/31; cf. Mc.50TW 41.
27. Flat rimmed bowl; black burnished fabric;
G.221 c.A.D.140-180

28. Flat rimmed dish; black burnished fabric;
 Type used G.307 c.A.D.120-160

NB In the plough soil was recovered 16 pieces of third century pottery, representing at least 9 separate vessels and one piece of early fourth century cooking pot.

REPORT:

In order to assess the date of Mc.79TW, the mass of pottery it produced was closely compared with Mc.50TW:

MC.79TW only half excavated 750 sherds

MC.50TW completely excavated 740 sherds

Thus Mc.79TW was presumably occupied twice as long: also, while Mc.50TW contains all the types typical of primary deposits on Hadrian's Wall; i.e. debased rustic ware, carinated bowls, and tankards; the Mc.79TW group does not contain a single example of any of them, despite the fact that the two are almost equidistant from their presumed supply centre - Carlisle. (cf. part II Chap. V)

MC.79TW was obviously constructed at a later date than Mc.50TW and was occupied longer during the Hadrianic period. In fact until the earliest Stone Wall levels can be studied, the question remains as to whether the milecastle was replaced in stone in the last years of wall period IA or in the beginning of wall period IB.

SMALL FINDS.

Stone gaming board, later used as a hearth-stone.

Lead casing for a plumb bob.

A follis of Constantius I (cf. Coins Chap. III).

Denarius, worn and burnt and indecipherable.

DISCUSSION.

Owing to the disturbance and the relative sterility of the Stone Wall levels, it is virtually impossible to decide whether the rebuilding in stone occurred at the end of Wall-period IA, or at the beginning of Wall-period IB. The evidence provided by the presence of the following numbered vessels in the Turf Wall stratum: 14,15,20,22, and 27, is ambiguous. All of them could conceivably appear in a wall period IA context, but are more typical of Antonine I and wall-period IB contexts.

The most important piece of evidence is that provided by Group 3 in Fig.8, of samian fragments, the earliest date of which is most likely c.A.D.155. This would suggest that the rebuilding in stone occurred at the beginning of the wall period IB phase.

MILEFORTLET 1 BIGLANDS HOUSE

Examined 1954 CW2 liv 35

"Several fragments of Roman pottery were picked up on the surface, and a midden of mussel shells was noticed."

Material in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle:

3 sherds of black burnished cooking pot fabric, typically gritty, Hadrianic/Antonine material.

MILEFORTLET 5 CARDURNOCK

Excavated 1943-4

CW2 xlvii 78

Period I

The traces of two buildings based on rafts of beams 1 ft. sq. and embedded in clay, were found; the construction perhaps being due to the unstable nature of the sandy subsoil. A timber lookout tower was supplied at the southwest angle as shown by 4 large rectangular post-holes.

Period II

The second stage in the occupation of the fortlet was marked by a notable reduction in the size of the fortlet. The west and south ramparts of the first structure were retained, but the north and east ramparts were demolished. A new north gateway was constructed, considerably nearer the middle of the north rampart than the previous one. The clay and timber rafts were largely removed, but nothing remains for the second period structures. The previous drains were filled with occupation earth containing pottery, and were in due course overlaid by hearths. A palisade trench screening the east and south sides, was also evident.

Period III

This phase consisted of a reconditioning of the ramparts, including the north rampart constructed in period II; mainly a refacing with new turves.

The pottery: The pottery is numbered as in the report but in the case of the coarse pottery has been grouped in to suggested occupation periods.

SAMIAN.

This survey is in brief note form, since an excellent and very full description is present in the report cited above.

1. A worn decorated fragment; partly burnt; figures 0.687, 0.2028. Of possible Antonine date, this piece was found in the roadmetal of the later roadway.
2. An unstratified sherd; figure 0.376a; of possible Antonine date.
3. One quarter of a small bowl; figure 0.1511; probably the work of BVTRIO and of Hadrianic date.
4. A fragment of a larger bowl; figure 0.154, 0.707; probably belonging to the QVINTILIANVS, GRATVS, and PATERCLOS group of potters, and of Hadrianic date.
5. Much of a large bowl; figures 0.598, 0.83, 0.571, 0.796, 0.1236; of probable Hadrianic date.
6. Two fragments of a fairly small bowl; figure 0.1003, 0.1004, 0.2382; of probable Hadrianic date. Found from within later north rampart.
7. An unstratified and worn fragment of a small bowl; figure 0.443a; of probable Hadrianic date.
8. A worn fragment of a vessel made in a worn mould; figure 0.1836; of probable Antonine date.
9. Nearly half of a large bowl made in a well-worn mould; figure 0.853, 0.2167, 0.905, 0.1666, 0.1059, 0.1781, 0.1627, 0.711, 0.1214; probably the work of CINNAMVS and of Antonine date.
10. Three small fragments; figures 0.2295a, 0.2348; of probable Antonine date.
11. An unstratified fragment; figures 0.1609, 0.533; of probable Antonine date.
12. Two fragments; figures 0.1780; of probable Antonine date.
13. An unstratified fragment, possibly the work of ALPINIVS of Trier; of a date somewhere in the region of the late second to early third century.

PLAIN SAMIAN.

- (a). Dr.31 portion; AVITVS FEC: unstratified.
cf. Index of Potters Stamps on Terra Sigillata 1931
Oswald. pp34, 355, 424.
- (b). Dr.31 portion; GENIALIS; from Lezoux.
ibid.above: ppl33, 389, 426.
- (c). Dr. 18/31 portion; SABELIVS; La Madeleine.
ibid.above: p272;
- (d). Dr.18/31 portion; SACROTICI; of probable Hadrianic date.
ibid.above: pp 277, 417.
- (e). Dr.33 portion; --BINVS retrograde; probably ALBINVS
from Lezoux.

With the exception of Sacroticus, all the above
have Antonine parallels and probably belong to that period.
Forms Dr.31 and Dr.18/31 predominate.

In addition:

3-4 Dr.27 cups
3 Dr.33 vessels
Flanged bowl of Curle type 11, a probable
Trajanic survival

Unfortunately it proved impossible to add more information
concerning the above material, than that already included
in the report, since the group does not appear to be avail-
able, and was not in evidence at Tullie House museum in
Carlisle, where the coarse pottery resides.

COARSE POTTERY.

The pottery is listed in the stratified and
unstratified groups for clarity and not as in the report,
but the report figures and numbers are used.

228

Group I: Material sealed by the structures of the 1st period, or from the subsoil; i.e. c.A.D.130

Fig.10

6. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric; burnt to a rose-ochre colour

G.127 c.A.D.130-170

8. Jar; soft grey fabric;

G.117 c.A.D.120-150

Fig.12

27. Flat rimmed dish; black burnished fabric;
Type used G.308 c.A.D.130-180

30. Flat rimmed dish; black burnished fabric; burnt orange/pink
G.307 c.A.D.120-160

31. Flat rimmed dish; black burnished fabric;
G.308 c.A.D.130-180

33. Flat rimmed dish; black burnished fabric;
G.306 c.A.D.120-160

37. Bead rimmed dish; black burnished fabric;
Type used G.316 c.A.D.125-160

Fig.13

54. Mortarium; buff fabric; dark red grit with occasional quartz; with a stamp and bold hooked flange;
G.252 c.A.D.130-170

55. Mortarium; orange-pink fabric; cream wash; dark red grit and quartz;
G.246 c.A.D.120-160

Fig.14

2. Mortarium; buff fabric; large variegated grit;
AVSTIN i / MANV G.252 c.A.D.130-170

3. a, b, and c, Mortaria; reddish buff fabric; cream slip; small variegated grit; DOCIL FE
G.252 c.A.D.130-170

4. Mortarium; red fabric; cream wash; EXSI retrograde
G.245 c.A.D.110-160

5. Mortarium; buff fabric; variegated grit; ICOTASCI retrograde
G.245 c.A.D.110-160

Group II: Period I c.A.D.130-180; material which can be attributed to both wall periods IA and IB.

Fig.10

- | | | |
|--|-------|---------------|
| 1. jar; hard grey fabric; | G.117 | c.A.D.120-150 |
| 2. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric; | G.130 | c.A.D.140-180 |
| 3. Cooking pot; black burnished category B fabric; | G.138 | c.A.D.180-250 |
| 4. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric; wavy line on neck; | G.125 | c.A.D.125-180 |
| 5. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric; | G.135 | c.A.D.170-250 |
| 9. Cooking pot; slate grey hard fabric; | G.136 | c.A.D.180-250 |
| 11. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric; rivetted; | G.120 | c.A.D.125-160 |
| 12. Beaker; grey fabric; | G.65 | c.A.D.140-300 |
| 13. Beaker; orange-pink fabric; | G.64 | c.A.D.130-190 |

Fig.11

- | | | |
|---|------|---------------|
| 15. Narrow mouthed jar; lead grey fabric; | G.31 | c.A.D.160-230 |
|---|------|---------------|

Fig.12

- | | | |
|---|-------|---------------|
| 26. Flat rimmed dish; black burnished fabric; | G.308 | c.A.D.130-180 |
| 32. Flat rimmed dish; black burnished fabric; | G.306 | c.A.D.120-160 |
| 37a. Bead rim dish; grey fabric; | G.317 | c.A.D.130-220 |
| 43. Bowl (derivative Dr.29); hard dark grey fabric; | | |
| DRAWN Type used | G.211 | c.A.D.130-170 |

Fig.11

47. Base of a brownish pink unguent pot with a clumsy
footstand. G.36 c.A.D. 90-160

Fig.12

49. Lid; grey/black fabric;
G.340 c.A.D.100-140

50. Rim of a Castor ware Hunt Cup, with the fore part of
a hare in barbotine fashion.

Fig.13

57. Mortarium; in iron grey fabric; grey/pink grit;
Type used G.269 c.A.D.180-220

Group III: Material incorporated in the structure of
Period II, i.e. c.A.D.340-400

Fig.13

51. Platter in Huntcliff fabric.
DRAWN G.332 c.A.D.340-400

Group IV: Unstratified.

Fig.10

7. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric;
G.130 c.A.D.140-180

10. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric; wavy line on neck;
G.140 c.A.D.180-270

Fig.11

16. Cooking pot; calcite gritted fabric;
Variant G.161 c.A.D.300-370

17. Cooking pot; calcite gritted fabric;
Variant G.161 c.A.D.300-370

18. Cooking pot; black burnished fabric; everted rim;
G.148 c.A.D.290-370

19. Cooking pot; calcite gritted fabric;
Type used G.160 c.A.D.300-370

Vessels numbered 20-24 inclusive, are all variants of
the type of cooking pot illustrated by
G.163 c.A.D.360-400

Fig.12

Vessels 25,29,34, are all variants of the flat rimmed
dish best illustrated by
G.307 c.A.D.125-160

35. Flat rimmed bowl; black burnished fabric;
G.218 c.A.D.125-140

Fig.11

36. Dish with a grooved rim; possibly black burnished fabric; G.321 c.A.D.350-400
38. Dish with a grooved rim; metallic grey fabric; G.321 c.A.D.350-400
39. Dish with a grooved rim; black burnished fabric; G.318 c.A.D.160-200
40. Flanged bowl; reddish brown fabric; imitation Dr.38 DRAWN G.203 c.A.D.360-400
41. Flanged bowl; pink fabric; painted red; burnt black below the flange G.206 c.A.D.360-400
42. Flanged bowl; light grey fabric; dark grey slip; G.229 c.A.D.350-400
- Vessels numbered 44 and 45 are flagon rims in pinkish grey fabric similar to G.8 c.A.D.140-180
46. Flagon neck with twin handles and traces of paint on the shoulder.
48. Side and shoulder of a grey pink unguent pot; probably the same vessel as 47.

Fig.12

52. Shoulder of a purplish brown jug with remains of decoration in white slip; attributable to the fourth century.
53. Fragment of a poppy-head beaker, attributable to the second century.
56. Mortarium; Indian red fabric; cream wash; pinkish red grit; DOCIL is G.252 c.A.D.130-170

Fig.14

1. Buff fabric, pinkish in fracture; ARD--- similar to Icotascus.
6. Rough buff fabric; sparse white grit; G.245 c.A.D.110-160
7. Smooth reddish buff fabric; cream wash; G.252 c.A.D.130-170
8. Similar to 7. G.252 c.A.D.130-170

One fragment of brown glazed ware, attributable to the late 16th or early 17th century's

SMALL FINDS

Iron:

3 knife bladespl.ix
 2 socketed spearheads
 Shackle for a chain assembly pl.ixb.
 Ring
 hinge
 3 hooks of varying uses
 Small cleat
 L shaped slide key
 beading fragment
 c.30 nails various
 16 fragments

Bronze:

Disc brooch
 Small buckle

Jet:

3 jet erratics
 2 gaming counters, 1 jet, 1 samian
 Block of jet.

DISCUSSION

As the report indicates the pottery from this milefortlet can be divided between two major chronological periods; the second and the fourth centuries, the majority of the material belonging to the former.

It is noteworthy that many of the characteristic vessels usually associated with primary levels east of Carlisle on Hadrians Wall, are absent. This could be due either to the later construction of this structure or to a

difference in the supply of pottery; a fuller discussion of this problem occurs in Chap.V. However it must be noted that in Group I of this milefortlet, the primary sealings, vessels of a developed rimform in black burnished fabric occur--6,28, and 31, and also mortaria numbers 54, and Fig.14,2 and 3. These are vessels, which because of their widespread appearance during the Antonine period in Scotland, and relatively light appearance in wall period IA contexts, are given a date for primary use of C.A.D.130. Thus I would maintain that the appearance of these vessels suggests that the milefortlet was constructed at the earliest in c.A.D.130.

From the presence of vessels numbered: 3,5,9,15, and 39. I would maintain that this structure had a normal wall period IB occupation. (cf. Chap. VI) However this occupation must somehow be related to the primary fortlet, since the two structural periods discerned beyond this---the smaller fortlet, and the rampart reconditioning---are both of fourth century occurrence.

This is apparent from the position of vessel 51, a dish in calcite gritted fabric. There is no parallel for an earlier occurrence of this type of vessel than c.A.D.340, and in this structure it is sealed by the initial construction of the smaller fortlet.

Thus I would suggest that Milefortlet 5 was occupied during wall period IA, starting c.A.D.130; wall period IB; and then since there is no evidence of third century occupation, was abandoned. Then c.A.D.340, the fortlet was rebuilt to a

a smaller pattern, perhaps to meet the increasing threat of Irish raiding. I would attribute the rampart reconditioning to the general period of Theodosian reconstruction, since there is evidently post A.D.370 occupation of the site, as shown by the presence of calcite gritted vessels with an internal groove on the rim.

MILEFORTLET 12

Archaeological Newsletter for Northumberland, Cumberland,
and Westmorland. No.2 :May 1968

Examined 1967:

The only sherds found, on the gravel spread
immediately at the inner toe of the rampart, fit into the
A.D. 125-140 period.

C H A P T E R

T H R E E

35a: TRAJAN dupondius c. A. D. 114

An unstratified coin, present whereabouts unknown. It was apparently identified on the site by Dr. J. Kent; he suggested a date of about A. D. 140 for its loss. It was found in the turf overlying the turret wall.

AA4 xliii 156.

39a: 1. TRAJAN denarius

Obverse: TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PP PF MI.

Reverse: COS V PP SPQR.

2, and 3. badly worn copper coins:
TRAIANO AVG GER DAC
other similar but indecipherable.

Found in Chesters Museum.

44b: VALENS 'A small copper coin' A. D. 364-378

In fairly good preservation, found by J. P. Gibson in 1892 amongst the debris of the upper layers.

AA2 xxiv 14.

48a: VESPASIAN denarius A. D. 70

Obverse: IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate head; right.

Reverse: COS ITER TR POT Fortuna seated left; holding branch in right hand; caduceus in left.

Craster writes: '....not likely to have been dropped later than the reign of Hadrian....it is not sufficiently worn to have been in circulation for more than half a century.'

CW2 xxvi 444.

49b: 1. VESPASIAN sestertius

On floor one, and below the flags of floor two, thus its loss can be attributed to period IA.

2. DOMITIAN dupondius A. D. 92-94

Obverse: IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XVI CENS PER PP .

Reverse: VIRTUTI AVGVSTI S.C. Radiate head r., Virtus standing r. with spear and parazonium.

On the lowest floor and in fair condition, thus presumably IA.

CW2 xiii 336.

51b: 1. ANT. PIUS dupondius

With a radiate crown; very corroded but not much worn. In the packing of the higher level of the platform directly associated with a layer of flags: attributed to period IB.

2. DOMITIAN dupondius

With a radiate crown also; unstratified however, found in the modern disturbance inside the doorway. This coin was extremely worn.

AA4 xliii 182

52a: HADRIAN dupondius A. D. 119-121

Found against the outer face of the east wall at foundation level, in fresh condition; identified by Mr. P. Hedley in the 1933 excavations.

CW2 xxxiv 151.

53a: CONSTANTINE I

This coin found in 1932 was in disturbed soil.

CW2 xxxiii 265.

57a: HADRIAN

Unstratified and apparently lost.

CW2 xxxiv 132.

Tower 13a: HADRIAN sestertius A. D. 119-128

Obverse: IMP CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG P. M. TRP COS III .
Reverse: LIBERTAS PVBLICA S. C.

In very good almost mint condition; M. G. Jarrett: 'This coin in almost mint condition coming from one of the coastal tower foundations, indicates that the tower was being built within a relatively short time after its minting, and probably well before A. D. 130; and taken together with the pottery from the site, it provides conclusive evidence for Hadrianic occupation.'

CW2 liv 49.

Willowford Bridge Tower:1. TITUS denarius A. D. 80

Obverse: IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P. M.

Reverse: TRP IX IMP XV COS VIII PP . Laureated head; legend reading from r. to l.
Elephant to l..

From the first floor and reasonably worn. Cohen ed. 2, 303.

2. TRAJAN denarius A.D. 104-110

Obverse: IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TRP. Laureated head.
Reverse: COS V PP SPQR OPTIMO PRINC

From the first floor and in reasonably good condition.
Cohen. ed. 2, 82.

3. COMMODUS sestertius

CW2 xxvi 484.

Knag Burn Gateway:

1. CLAUDIUS GOTHICUS
2. CONSTANTIUS

Found by J. Clayton in the excavations of 1856.
PSAN1 i 186.

MILECASTLES.Mc. 9: 1. JULIA TITI

A. D. 79-81

Obverse: illegible head r..
 Reverse: " Ceres standing l..

Identified by Mattingly, much worn and in bad condition.

2. DOMITIAN

c. A. D. 88

Obverse: mostly illegible COS XIII head laureate r;
 Reverse: IOVI VICTORI S.C. Jupiter seated l., holding figure
 of victory and sceptre.

Identified by Mattingly, much worn.

3. TETRICUS

A. D. 270-273.

Obverse:TRICVS PF AVG bust radiate and draped r..
 Reverse: LA....ITIA AVG N Laetitia standing l., with wreath
 and anchor.

Condition fairly good.

4. VALENTINIAN I Arles mint.

A. D. 364-375

Obverse: D N VALENTINI ANUS P F AVG Bust diademed and draped
 r..
 Reverse: GLORIA ROMANORVM Emperor standing r., placing r.
 hand on head of kneeling
 captive; and holding labarum in l.

Very good condition, found at the west side of the south
 gate.

5. George V Halfpenny

A. D. 1919

Found in surface soil.

AA4 vii 158.

Mc. 12: MAXIMIAN, CONSTANTINE, CONSTANS, CONSTANTIIUS II, VALENS,
ARCADIUS.

'A great number' found in 1752; the above perhaps represent
 the coins handed over in 1856 believed found in 1820,
 (RW3 12h). The last coin was dated by Bruce to A. D. 394; but
 Dr. Kent now argues for a date between A. D. 404-408.

The reading of this one is:

Brand i 607.

Obverse: (D N ARC) ADIVS P F A (VG)
 Reverse: (V) RBS RO (MA)

AA2 xi 242.

Mc.13: A hoard found in 1766 numbered 15 aurei and 500 denarii according to Wallis. (Natural History and Antiquities of Northumberland, 168).

Craster lists a hoard found near Rudchester in 1764, the composition date and findspot of the two tally so well it is reasonable to equate them at the moment.

AUREI:	NERO	4
	VESPASIAN	4
	TITUS	1
	DOMITIAN	1
	TRAJAN	2
	HADRIAN	1
	FAUSTINA I	1
		<hr/> 14

DENARII:	MARK ANTONY	8
	NERO	8
	GALBA	2
	VITELLIUS	6
	VESPASIAN	137
	TITUS	26
	DOMITIAN	40
	NERVA	6
	TRAJAN	95
	HADRIAN	74
	SABINA	5
	ANT. PIUS	32
	FAUSTINA I	17
	MARCUS AURELIUS	10
	FAUSTINA II	0
		<hr/> 470

AA3 viii 219.

Mc.24: 'Some copper coins found by Mr. R. Elliot in 1834, or at least reported by him. He was quoted by Bruce as saying, that according to the date one of them was about 1700yrs. old. This would lead one to suppose that it was slightly under that period in age, and was thus possibly either a coin of Hadrian or Ant. Pius.

RW2 136.

Mc.31: POSTUMUS antoninianus

An unpublished coin found by E. Birley in 1934.

Mc. 37: 1. HADRIAN

2. ANT. PIUS

Two coins recorded by Clayton during the excavations of 1853.

3. MARK ANTONY denarius Leg. X c. 33-31 B.C.

Very worn, found under flagging at north end of west half of the milecastle. Cohen 38

4. DOMITIAN as A.D. 79-81

Very worn, unstratified from the topsoil.

5. TRAJAN dupondius A.D. 103-111

SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI

Unworn but from topsoil. Cohen 472

6. TRAJAN sestertius A.D. 103-117

Illegible from the topsoil.

7. TRAJAN sestertius A.D. 112-117

REX PARTHIS DATVS

Fairly worn from the topsoil. Cohen 328

8. TRAJAN dupondius A.D. 112-117

FORTUNAE REDUCI

Unworn from under late wall in the most southerly building, Cohen 166

9. AELIVS CAESAR denarius A.D. 137

TR. POT. COS II

All these coins were identified by Mr. Hedley.

AA4 xi 119

Mc. 38: TRAJAN sestertius

An unpublished coin mentioned in Mr. Hedley's notes, found in 1935.

Mc.40: The excavations of 1908 were never published, but a list of the coins found at all levels but period I was used for comparison by Craster in the Boltross Burn report, Mc.48

- CLAUDIUS GOTHICUS
- VICTORINUS
- TETRICUS
- CARAUSIAS
- DIOCLETIAN 3 examples.
- MAXIMIANUS
- GALERIUS
- CONSTANTINE the GREAT
- CONSTANTINE II

CW2 xi 437.

- Mc.42: VESPASIAN denarius
- M. AURELIUS denarius

Found by Clayton in 1848.

AA1 iv 58.

- Mc.48:
- 1. MARK ANTONY denarius c.32-31 B.C.

Obverse: ANT AVG III VIR R P C Galley
Reverse: LEG VI

From an eastern mint, and well worn. Noted as coming from period I.

- 2. TRAJAN sestertius A.D. 104-111

Obverse: IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG DAC GER PM TR P COS V
Reverse: SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI S.C.

Very well preserved and stratified an period I. Cohen 477

- 3. TRAJAN sestertius A.D. 104-111

Similar to 2 above and also stratified in period I, Rome victorious. Cohen 391

- 4. HADRIAN as A.D. 117-119

Obverse: IMP CAES TRAIANUS HADRIANVS AVG.
Reverse: indecipherable.

Unstratified from topsoil.

- 5. FAUSTINA as

Shows traces of burning, probably in a period I layer. From

the reports use of the previous word, I would not accept it as valid since of the others the word definitely is used. Supposed evidence of the second century destruction.

6. FAUSTINA SENIOR as post A.D. 141

Obverse: DIVA FAUSTINA
Reverse: AETERNITAS S C

This coin and 5 above were found stuck together on the excavation spoil heap. Both showed traces of burning.
Cohen 29

7. Exactly similar to 6 above but definitely from period I.

8. GALLIENVS Rome mint. A.D. 266-268

Obverse: GALLIENVS AVG.
Reverse: DIANA E CONS AVG

From middle levels. Cohen 154

9. CLAUDIUS GOTHICUS Rome mint A.D. 269

Obverse: IMP CLAUDIUS AVG
Reverse: ANNONA AVG

Stratified in middle levels. Cohen 21

10. VICTORINUS struck in Gaul A.D. 268-270

Obverse: VICTORINVS P F AVG.
Reverse: INVICTVS

Again probably in middle levels Cohen 50

11. DIOCLETIAN follis A.D. 296-305

From London or Trier mints. From top levels. Cohen 87

12. DIOCLETIAN follis A.D. 305-306

From Trier mint same level, well preserved. Cohen 345

13. MAXIMIANUS HERCULEUS follis A.D. 296-305
Cohen 180

14. Exactly the same as 13 above.

15. CONSTANTINUS CHLORUS follis A.D. 296-305

Well preserved from unstratified top levels. Cohen 71

16. CONSTANTINE the GREAT silvered nummus centenionalis
with Christian emblem, from the London mint, and in fair
condition. Cohen 638

17. 'An indecipherable second brass of the second century.'

CW2 xi 439.

Mc. 50:

1. VESPASIAN denarius A.D. 70

Obverse: IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG

Reverse: COS ITER TR. POT

In very fair condition, under second floor. Cohen ed. 1, 36.

2. TRAJAN sestertius A.D. 97-117

From under second floor, much decayed.

3. TRAJAN dupondius A.D. 105-111

Obverse: IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TR P COS PP

Reverse: SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI S.C.

Unworn but greatly decayed, under second floor.

4. TRAJAN sestertius A.D. 116-117

Obverse: IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC PARTHICO
P M TR P COS VI PP.

Reverse: ARMENIA ET MESOPOTAMIA IN POTESTATEM P R REDACTAE
S C .

Again beneath second floor.

Cohen 39

5. ANT. PIUS sestertius A.D. 154

Obverse: ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XVII

Reverse: LIBERTAS COS IIII S C

Good condition from beneath second floor. Cohen 535

6. M. AURELIUS sestertius A.D. 140-161

Obverse: AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PII F (IL)

Reverse: IVENTVS S C

Fair condition under second floor.

7. CONSTANTINE the GREAT London A.D. 309-313
 8. CONSTANTINE the GREAT Trier A.D. 309-314

Both coins were from disturbed upper levels.
 Cohen 536,530.

CW2 xiii 336.

Mc. 50TW: TRAJAN dupondius

Found in the excavations of 1934.

CW2 xxxv

Mc. 51: VALENS

Found by F.G. Simpson in 1936 but unpublished, remaining
 in TULLIE HOUSE MUSEUM, Carlisle.

Mc. 54: GALLIENUS

A.D. 260-268

Found on the road just outside the south gate of the
 milecastle during Simpson's excavations of 1933. Cohen 276
 CW2 xxxiv 145.

Mc. 79: CONSTANTIUS I follis

Discovered in the disturbed topsoil, but in mint condition
 thus showing that late levels had at one time been
 present. Cohen vii 62

A denarius was also found between the hearths and so
 burnt as to be unrecognisable.

CW2 lii 20,26.

270

C O I N S U M M A R Y

	<u>Milecastle</u>	<u>Turret</u>	<u>Hoard</u>
M. ANTONIUS	2		8
NERO			12
GALBA			2
VITELLIUS			6
VESPASIAN	2	4	141
TITUS		1	27
JULIA TITI	1		
DOMITIAN	2	2	41
NERVA			6
TRAJAN	11	8 or 9.	97
HADRIAN	2+1 poss.	5 or 4.	75
SABINA			5
AELIUS CAESAR	1		
ANT. PIUS	2	2	32
FAUSTINA I	3		18
MARCUS AURELIUS	2		10
FAUSTINA II			4
COMMODUS		1	
GALLIENUS	2		
POSTUMUS	1		
VICTORINUS	2		
CLAUDIUS GOTHICUS	2	1	
TETRICUS	2		
CARAUSIAS	1		
MAXIMIAN	2		No. unknown
DIOCLETIAN	3		
CONSTANTIUS CHLORUS	1	1	
GALERIUS	1		
CONSTANTINE I	5	2	No. unknown
CONSTANS			No. unknown
CONSTANTIUS II	1		No. unknown
VALENS	1	1	No. unknown
VALENTINIAN I	1		
ARCADIUS			No. unknown
<hr/>			
TOTAL=	54	28	

Plus one indecipherable denarius

The coins of Mc.40 are counted here as one each when the number is not known.

D I S C U S S I O N

The evidence provided by the coin finds from the milecastles and turrets, is of little value in solving the problems connected with these structures. Since the major use of individual coin finds is as a 'terminus post quem', the existence of Hadrianic coins in deposits of the earliest phases of the Wall construction, cannot provide a closer dating than that already provided by epigraphic, literary, and pottery sources in conjunction.

Three hoards are reputed to have come from the mile-castles, but their provenance and composition can only be regarded with doubt, an example being that attributed to Mc. 13. According to Wallis (Natural History and Antiquities of Northumberland, 168.) a hoard was found here in 1766 of over 500 aurei and denarii; while Craster (AA3 viii 219.) lists a hoard found near Rudchester in 1764 of c. 484 aurei and denarii. The composition, findspot, and date, tally so well that it is reasonable to equate them at the moment, but the discrepancies do give cause for doubt. The provenance of the hoards from Mc. 12 and Mc. 24 are similar in the doubtful nature of their findspots. This, in conjunction with the difficult nature of assessing the informative value of a hoard, apart from the 'terminus post quem' provided by the latest coin, necessitated that they be included in a separate column in the Summary above, to those individual coins whose provenance is more certain.

For if the deposition of a hoard can be attributed to a certain period (often the 'terminus post quem' provided by

the latest coin);and it is difficult in most cases to assign a cause for deposition,since they are innumerable;its composition,although valuable,does not necessarily give any indication of the coinage in current circulation at that time, or even for an estimated length of time previous to this i.e. the hoarders own lifetime;especially if the context from which the hoard came is not known.The nature of a hoard can vary greatly;a hoard which owes its existence to political factors, may in its composition represent a hurried collection,a conversion of all assets into ready cash.This would be far different from a hoard which had economic roots and whose composition represents a definite collection,over a long period of time,of that coinage considered best value i.e.selective collection.Robertson made the point that all hoards must be acceptable currency,and while this may apply to coinage in the baser metals,surely gold and silver will always possess intrinsic value,and thus will always be accepted.Thus to analyse the composition of the hoards found in the milecastles and turrets/about which so little is known,would be fruitless.

However groups of coins found in such contexts as arm-purses are obviously a different case to those cited above,and are not really 'hoards'as such,and from these it is possible to infer that the composition represents current circulation.It would be useful to consider two such 'hoards' from the Wall area,other than from milecastles and turrets, whose provenance,and relationship to the Hadrianic Wall construction period is certain;one being from a sealed deposit,

the other connected by inference with the building of the Wall. The first is an arm-purse sealed beneath the rampart backing of the Hadrianic fort at Birdoswald. It was found in 1949 and the latest coin was a fresh denarius of Hadrian (CW2 liv 56) COS III dated to between A.D. 119-128, out of a total of 28. The Thorngraston hoard consists of another arm-purse with 63 coins found in 1837 in a Roman quarry on Barcombe Hill, south of Housesteads and east of Chesterholm (the best account of which appears in Numismatic Chronicle 1963, 61-66, by E. Birley), the latest coin again being of Hadrianic date.

The Hadrianic and pre-Hadrianic coinage brought to light in the turrets and milecastles, accounts for almost half the total number of coins found in these structures excluding the three hoards---42. When the composition is compared with the two 'hoards' quoted above, which are almost certainly representative of current coinage in circulation in the early Hadrianic period, it can be seen that all three groups contain coinage covering the 150 yrs. preceding the reign of Hadrian, and are basically extremely similar. However even when Hadrianic coins have been found in foundation contexts in turrets such as T. 52a and coastal Tower 13a, the exact chronology is still debatable.

The presumed date for the start of Wall-period IB is c.A.D. 155-158 (cf. Introduction and Chap. III), and here again the coinage found does little to settle the matter.

An as of Pius dated to A.D. 154-155 was found in T. 18b but was unfortunately not in a sealed context.

A dupondius of Pius, unfortunately too worn to be

accurately dated was found in T. 51b, directly associated with a floor attributable to Wall-period IB.

An unstratified coin of Pius was found in 1853 at Mc. 37. While in Mc. 50 Stone Wall, a sestertius of Pius dated to A.D. 154 and in good condition, was found sealed beneath the floor attributed to Wall-period IB.

Thus the two coins from T. 51b and Mc. 50 respectively, together suggest a starting date for Wall-period IB in the milecastles and turrets, as post A.D. 154.

A coin of Commodus was found in Willowford Bridge Tower, the only one in the smaller structures, but although the consensus from the pottery of the Tower would suggest that it was occupied throughout the second century, the coin adds no further information. Also two coins, one of Claudius Gothicus, and one of Constantius Chlorus were found at the Knag Burn Gateway, and the function of this feature and its nearness to Housesteads explains this (the feature can only be included in this survey under the heading of 'Smaller Structures').

The appearance of third and fourth century coinage in the milecastles, is consistent with, and supplementary to the evidence provided by pottery from those structures which have been excavated; that the majority of them, if not all, were occupied until the end of the fourth century. The earlier suggestion that the milecastles were abandoned c.A.D. 330, has long been refuted by a fuller understanding of the pottery, and relatively recent finds of later coinage. A coin of Valens was found by F.G. Simpson at Mc. 51 in 1936, and a coin of Valentinian

was found in 1929 at Mc.9, even if the coin of Arcadius from Mc.12 and dated to the early fifth century is excluded owing to doubtful provenance.

The appearance of late coinage in the turrets, does I think, require explanation, since on other evidence the majority seem to have been abandoned and, or, demolished in the early third century (cf. Chap. V). Those turrets which were not systematically demolished in the Severan reconstruction of the Wall would obviously have provided shelter when needed in later periods, even if in ruins. Such a theory can be used to explain the sporadic appearance of late sherds of pottery, on sites where the weight of evidence would suggest no real late third or fourth century occupation; and the appearance of the odd coin can be explained in a similar fashion. However in most cases the lack of complete excavation and of recorded finds make it impossible to argue either way.

A coin of Constantine the Great was found in T.29a in 1873, and due to lack of evidence it is impossible to say whether this structure was systematically occupied in the fourth century.

In T.53a an unstratified coin of Constantine the Great was found in the examination of 1932, and the appearance of a late third century cooking pot on this site also, when compared with the mass of similar late material from T.52a, would suggest that both these structures were occupied in the late third to early fourth centuries at least. (cf. Chap. VII).

The appearance of a coin of Valens in T.44b, may also

indicate occupation, when the commanding position of the site is considered; but again lack of evidence leaves this the subject of speculation.

To make a comparison between the coinage found in the milecastles and turrets, and that from the Wall forts, in an attempt to discern differences in garrison would be invalid for the following reason. The differences of composition between the two groups, may be directly related to the differences in the size and function of the structures concerned, rather than to any basic difference in garrison.

Indeed, I maintain that it is far harder to lose a coin in a turret or even a milecastle (especially one of great value), than in a fort. This is directly related to the size of the structures, since in a fort a large area may be covered before the discovery of the loss of a coin, and hence the chances of recovery are minimal. Whereas no matter how many hours elapse between loss and discovery of the fact, in a turret, the area covered is likely to be so small that the coin would be found.

This means that marked absences of coins in the turrets and milecastles when compared to those found in the Wall forts are to be expected, especially of valuable denominations in gold and silver. Thus the ratio of 1-5 of silver to coins of lower denominations in the milecastles and turrets, compared with the 1-3 ratio in the Wall forts, does not necessarily reflect poorer garrisons in the former (as suggested by T.P. Morley in an unpublished Durham B. A. dissertation on the Coin Evidence from the Wall), but perhaps merely the expected proportions of valuable to less

valuable currency.

The wealth of Bronze fibulae, and armament decoration from turrets, and such examples as the fine bronze cup from T.35 would suggest that the garrisons of these structures were no poorer, and indeed no different to those of the forts.



C H A P T E R

F O U R

257
FIGURE 1.

T7b,1. AA4 vii pl.11. Period IA

A carinated jar or beaker in hard, light buff fabric, with the exterior showing traces of a cream slip. The vessel is nearly complete and belongs to the earliest period of the turret.

Parallels: 1) Richborough I pl. xxvi 75-77, all in hard grey fabric with a silver grey slip. Vessel 77 came from a late first century context.

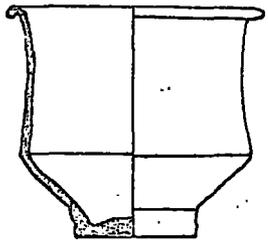
2) Jewry Wall Fig. 40, 18. For which a date of c. A. D. 110 is suggested.

3) Camulodunum 211-217, all in first century contexts.

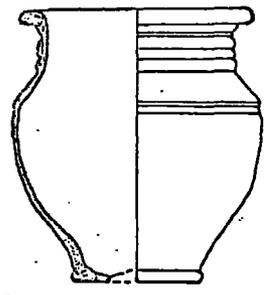
This vessel is used by Gillam to illustrate type 177 and dated by him c. A. D. 120-140.

This sort of vessel is a direct progression from Belgic forms (cf. Jewry Wall Fig. 35. 24; Fig. 34, 16.) typical of the pre-Roman Aylesford-Swarling culture. Some interesting parallels in form come from purely Belgic contexts such as the cemetery at Abbots Langley (found alongside a pedestal urn), and Lexden Park, Colchester, where a vessel in fine brown fabric with a darker brown polished slip (Colchester Museum 2725.13) was found in 1908, in a Belgic cemetery. This vessel is illustrated in FIGURE 1: AS 218
PPS xxxi 349.

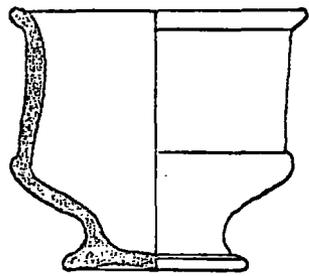
Similar vessels with Belgic origin in form, from the milecastles and turrets are illustrated below: T13a, 3; T18b, 2; T25b, 29; T26a, 3; T35a, 4; T50b, 64; and discussed individually. A general discussion of the suggested 'Gallo-Belgic' revival in the pottery of the early second century, takes place in the discussion of T50b, 64; below.



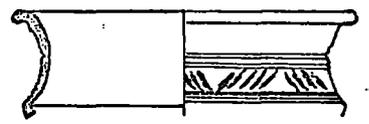
T. 7b, 1.
AA4 vii pl. 11.



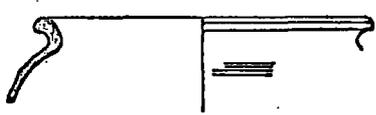
T. 7b, 2.
AA4 vii pl. 11.



AS 218.
PPS xxxi 349.



T. 13a, 3.
AA4 viii 327.



T. 18b, 12.
AA4 xliii 93.



T. 13a, 14.
Unpublished.

T7b,2. AA4 vii pl.11,2. Period IA.

A jar with a cordoned neck in hard white fabric, with the lower part of the outside apparently blackened by cooking. The fabric is not uncommon in early Wall-period IA deposits, but the type appears to be a new one.

This vessel is used by Gillam to illustrate type 114, and is dated by him to within the limits of Wall-period IA i.e. c.A.D. 120-140. The parallels cited by him are as follows

- 1) Benwell 1928; sealed by the structure of the rest-house to the south of the fort A.D. 125-140.
- 2) T29b, pl. III, 13 and 14. AA3 ix 54-70.
- 3) T50b, 82; in a Wall-period IB context. CW2 xiii 309

A further parallel is an unpublished vessel from T52a, 29.

T13a,3. AA4 viii 327. Period I.

Three fragments of a wide-mouthed jar in smooth, hard grey fabric.

This vessel is similar in general type to Mc.10, 43. (cf. AA4 vii pl.111), but it was noted that this type does not occur in deposits of the similar period at Birdoswald. A parallel for the form, but with no decoration is Camulodunum 227, described as 'a plain carinated bowl with deep concave neck-shoulder curve' in grey fabric. This vessel is Neronian in date, but similar finds from the Colonia suggest that this particular form of vessel was still in use well into the second century.

T13a,14. Unpublished.

A small rim fragment of a dish in soft, light-orange fabric, self-coloured with some grit. The rim is flat and very similar to the earliest black burnished variety, while the fabric is typical of the Trajanic/Hadrianic period. The diameter may be c.4", but the sherd was too small for the measurement to be definite.

T18b,12. AA4 xliii 93. Period IA

A wide-mouthed jar in pinky-brown corky fabric containing white shelly grit. The external surface is dark grey-black, the internal light grey. The pot bore a band of incised lines round its shoulder.

The fabric of this vessel is extremely unusual, its description is not unlike Dales Ware, but the rimform is distinctive and is usually associated with vessels from the first half of the second century in sandy light self-colour fabrics. It belongs to the Gillam group of types 101-108, and may generally be dated within the limits c.A.D. 80-130.

Dales Ware with its distinctive rimforms did not apparently really emerge until c.A.D. 230 at Norton Disney, but the fabric itself may of course, have been in use at kilns of the area, much earlier.

FIGURE 2.

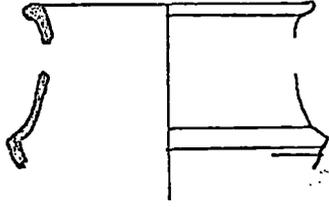
T18b,29. AA4 xliii 95. Period IA or IB.

A wide-mouthed jar with carination in light grey fabric with very fine dark grit.

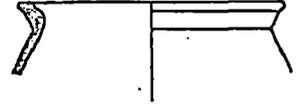
Although it has no decoration the vessel is extremely similar to that from MC.10 which is illustrated by Gillam as his type 185, dated to within the limits of Wall-period IA c.A.D. 120-140.

The form is reminiscent of Belgic vessels as discussed in conjunction with vessel T7b,1; above, but is wider and more bowl-like than is normal for the former.

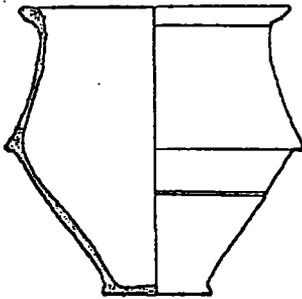
Parallels: 1) A jar of almost the same form with an overlap at the carination is Camulodunum 226. This vessel in soft blue/grey fabric is dated to the second century.



T. 18b, 29.
AA4 xliii 95.



T. 18b, 34.
AA4 xliii 96.



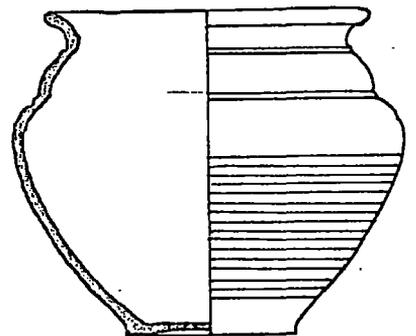
Camulodunum
226



T. 19b, 13.
Unpublished.



T. 25b, 2.
AA4 xliii 112.



Camulodunum
218

2) The overlap at the carination is quite often found in Roman cinerary urns; cf. Ant. J. iv 23. Fig. 1a, from Thanet.

3) Richborough I, 75-77.

T18b, 34. AA4 xliii 96. Unstratified.

A cooking pot in hard grey fabric with a darker external finish.

This vessel is related to the early cooking pots of the period A.D. 120-150, but there is no exact parallel in Gillam. A possible parallel is Birdoswald 1929, 22a, from the Alley deposit dated c.A.D. 125-140. However on the grounds fabric and style, the vessel illustrated here belongs undoubtedly to the Hadrianic/Antonine period.

T19b, 13. Unpublished.

A downturned rim dish in dense grey fabric with a reddish surface. The type of fabric is difficult to determine owing to its treatment either during use, or in the earth.

The rim is exactly similar to those bowls and dishes in black burnished Category B fabric which are in use in the north in the period c.A.D. 180-210, but the wall of the vessel is very curved and has no apparent chamfer (a notable feature of the Category B vessels), and even allowing for decay, I do not think it could have been Category B fabric. This is the only downturned rim vessel I have so far found from Hadrian's Wall, which is almost certainly not in Category B fabric.

A reasonable parallel is Jewry Wall Fig. 19, 20, a vessel with a similar curved wall and rim, but in dark grey fabric, dated to the Antonine period. On the basis of rimform alone, I would tentatively attribute this vessel to a late

T25b,2. AA4 xliii 112. Period IA.

A jar in hard light grey fabric, with fluting on the body and a burnished shoulder (there were several fragments of the same vessel burnt to a bright yellowish/pink on the outer surface).

This vessel appears to be a development of Camulodunon 218, dated there as post-Conquest. It is an unusual vessel in these parts. This is not the first occasion on which a vessel has been found on Hadrians Wall and on the Antonine Wall to which the closest parallels are vessels of an earlier date in the Belgic regions of Britain.

However vessel 218 is in thick soapy native 'fine ware' whereas the vessel from T25b is in that fabric typical of Trajanic/Hadrianic vessels.

FIGURE 3 .

T25b,21. AA4 xliii 114. Period IA.

A cooking pot in grey fabric, with a brick red base and a brick red core.

This vessel, from the internal wheelmarks evident, was wheel-made throughout, and appears to have been overfired. A fairly normal early Hadrianic type of vessel much like Gillam 115 in profile, and limited in appearance to the reign of Hadrian i.e. c.A.D. 120-140.

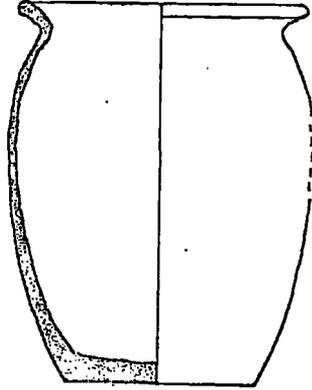
T25b,24. AA4 xliii 114. Period IA.

Dish in pale grey fabric with a grey/brown surface, and trellis pattern, probably originally black burnished fabric.

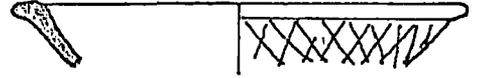
Parallels: 1) Mc. 50TW, 42.

2) Jewry Wall Fig. 49, 1.

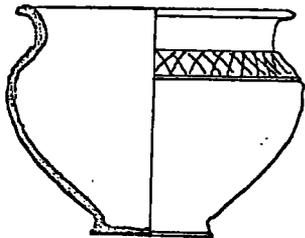
From its stratified appearance in this turret, and from its appearance in MC50TW during the short occupation



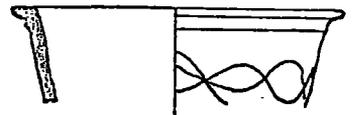
T. 25b, 21.
AA4 xliii 114.



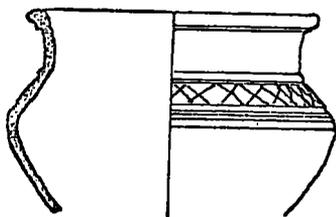
T. 25b, 24.
AA4 xliii 114.



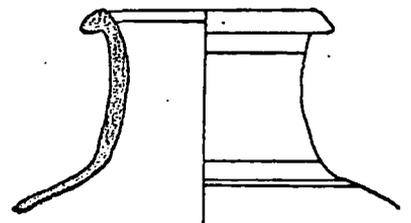
T. 25b, 29.
AA4 xliii 114.



T. 25b, 48.
AA4 xliii 116.



T. 26a, 3.
AA4 xliii 134.



T. 26a, 10.
AA4 xliii 134

of the latter, this type of vessel is obviously of Hadrianic date.

T25b,29. AA4 xliii 114. Period IA.

A cooking pot or wide mouthed jar in hard pale grey fabric, with high lattice and burnished lines around the neck.

This vessel is of much the same profile as Camulodunum 218 Ac and Fig. 54,19, and is another example of Gallo-Belgic shape in a normal Romano-British fabric, and is of Hadrianic date in this context.

T25b,48. AA4 xliii 116. Unstratified.

A small bowl in grey fabric.

Parallels: 1) Jewry Wall Fig. 44,8, dated to pre-A.D. 160.

2) Also Jewry Wall Fig. 46,5, dated to the later second century.

It would appear that this shape of vessel was fairly common in the midlands in the second century, but few of the vessels reached the northern frontiers. The most common flat-rimmed bowls in the north are wider and shallower.

T26a,3. AA4 xliii 134. Period IA.

A jar in red fabric with a black internal and external surface, possibly altered by re-firing.

Parallels: 1) Colchester Fig. 54,18, dated to c.A.D. 100, which was also in red fabric, but had a grey surface.

2) This vessel is very similar in shape to T25b, 29, above, and is likewise Gallo-Belgic in form.

3) Similar vessels were being made in Colchester in kiln 24 in the early third century. Fig. 87,23.

4) In the north the general form continues in use well into the Antonine period in a variety of polished fabrics cf. Newstead 46.

T26a,10. AA4 xliiii 134. Period IA.

A large jar in thick hard grey fabric with a burnish outer surface.

The closest parallel is perhaps Corbridge 1947,7, dated c.A.D. 160-200, by Gillam, who used that vessel to illustrate type 30.

FIGURE 4.

T26a,26. AA4 xliiii 136. Late IB.

A bowl in buff sandy fabric, cf. Gillam 291, and dated to the early Hadrianic period. The Gillam parallel is Corbridge 1911,36, a vessel in light grey fabric with a darker grey surface.

This vessel is very similar in profile to T25b,24 above and I do not think that I agree with the Gillam parallel cited above. However it is almost certainly of Hadrianic date and residual in the above deposit.

T26a,27. AA4 xliiii 136. Late IB.

A jar in red fabric decorated with a white slip, and red painted decoration. A small patch of burning has turned the exterior surface grey and the paint purple, closely resembling the cordoned sherd drawn beneath it.

A most unusual vessel cf. Excavations at Elmswell 1938 (Hull University 1940), there dated c.A.D. 70-110.

T29b,3. AA3 ix 66.

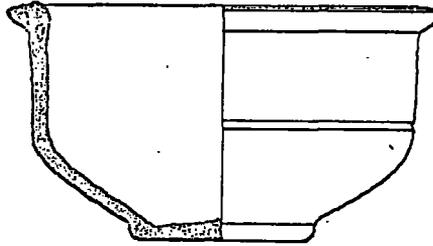
"A complete bowl with a flat reeded rim in pinkish/buff fabric with the exterior smoked grey. It is much worn with use and has several rivet holes just below the rim. This type of vessel is common in Flavian and Trajanic times (Newstead Corbridge and Gellygaer), and occurs also in the lowest deposits (i.e. Wall-period IA) of the Wall buildings (Mc. 48) but it has nowhere been observed in post Hadrianic levels. If it had continued in use into the reign of Antoninus Pius or even into the latest years of Hadrian, examples would almost



T. 26a, 26.
AA4 xliii 136.



T. 26a, 27.
AA4 xliii 136.



T. 29b, 3.
AA3 ix 66.



T. 29b, 4.
AA3 ix 66.



T. 29b, 5.
AA3 ix 66.

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certainly have come to light in the forts on the Scottish^{w/c} or in the rich early Antonine levels at Corbridge. It must therefore have fallen out of use about the same time as the so-called 'Rustic' ware, with which it is usually associated.

It should be noted that two carinated bowls appear at Balmuildy, and one at Mumrills, but these are probably chance survivals. For this reason however I would suggest that this class of vessel slightly outlived rusticated ware in the early Hadrianic period. (cf. Chap. V.)

T29b,4. AA3 ix 66.

An unusual bowl in dark blue/grey fabric.

T29b,5.

A similarly unusual bowl in coarse buff fabric.

Parallels: 1) Jewry Wall Fig. 21, 9, in a late first century context.

2) Jewry Wall Fig. 38, 8 and 12, of Trajanic date.

FIGURE 5.

T29b,12. AA3 ix 67.

A jar in curious coarse red fabric, with a fat squashed rim. It could possibly be a more usual fabric that has been re-fired, and I would attribute the vessel in its context to the Hadrianic/Antonine period.

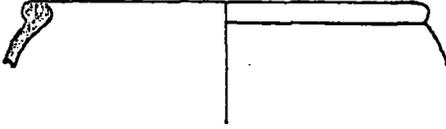
T29b,24. AA3 ix 67.

A cooking pot with the rim flattened with a ledge for a lid, in black fabric, dark and gritty. This vessel is almost certainly of Antonine date.

T29b,37. AA3 ix 67.

A neckless cooking pot in black burnished Category A fabric.

The vessel is an unusual variation of the neckless Hadrianic/Antonine cooking pots, but is obviously of the same date and manufacture.



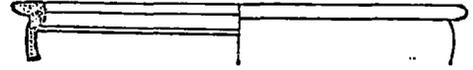
T. 29b, 12.
AA3 ix 67.



T. 29b, 24.
AA3 ix 67.



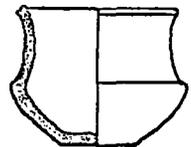
T. 29b, 37.
AA3 ix 67.



T. 35a, 13.
AA4 xliii 154.



T. 35a, 4.
AA4 xliii 153.



AS. 96.
PPS. 335.

The rather crude forms of vessels 12 and 37 from T29b, suggest that they represent the continuance of a pre-Belgic Iron Age tradition, as the discussion of Camulodunum 254 on page 267 of that work, would indicate. However although they represent the simplest form of cooking pot, there is no reason to suggest that they were manufactured anywhere other than a normal Romano-British kiln.

T35a,4. AA4 xliii 153. Period IA.

A cup in pinky/red fabric with a burnished grey surface.
Parallels: 1) Camulodunum 212c.

This is a vessel of similar Gallo-Belgic origin to T7b,1, discussed above, although a smaller variety. It does not have the cordons that the Camulodunum parallel possesses (a Gallo-Belgic characteristic), but is of the same general size and form.

The thin well-made character of this vessel shows that it is yet another example of Gallo-Belgic fashion, revived and manufactured in a Roman second century context. Although as Mr. Gillam has pointed out this 'revival' as such may in fact be no more than the first forms of new manufacturing centres (Carnuntina 1956).

The best Gallo-Belgic parallel was found in a cemetery at Deal in Kent in 1909, Grave II (Deal museum C12). It is of a gritty but fine textured fabric dark brown in colour, covered with an overall black polished slip, well smoothed down to the shoulder but below, rather patchy and rough.

2) Jewry Wall Fig. 21, 4.

T35a, 13. AA4 xliii 154. Period IA.

An unusually shaped dish with a flat rim, in light grey sandy fabric.

This vessel is of a similar type to 4 and 5 from T29b above (cf. Jewry Wall Fig. 21, 9.) and certainly of an early second century date.

FIGURE 6.

T35a, 18. AA4 xliiii 154. Period II.

The rim of a large bowl of uncertain form, almost certainly Hadrianic in date. Although extremely large, it may well be a similar vessel to Jewry Wall Fig. 36, 14 and 15, another second century revival of form. (also Jewry Wall Fig. 41, 29.)

It could also be similar to the lipless bowls from Norton, type 1c, although the date for the Norton kilns is suggested as c. A. D. 220-280, and would seem overlate for this particular vessel to have a connection.

T35a, 22. AA4 xliiii 154 Unstratified.

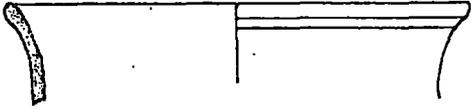
Mortarium in creamy white fabric containing much fine light greyish brown grit. The grit is noticeably as thick in the fabric as it is on the surface of the vessel, cf. Colchester 498 dated to the late second or early third century.

T45a, 9. AA4 xliiii 165 Unstratified.

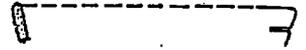
A very worn dish in greyish fabric, attributed to the late Antonine period. There is too little of the vessel left to attempt suggesting a parallel.

T48b, 25. CW2 xxvi 447

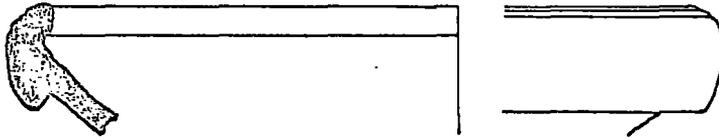
A mortarium in smooth pink fabric with quartz grit, and sooted externally. cf. Corbridge 1951, 44. AA4 xxx1 227. This vessel is almost certainly Hadrianic i. e. c. A. D. 100-140



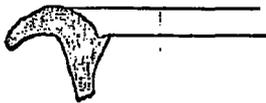
T. 35a, 18.
AA4 xliiii 154.



T. 45a, 9.
AA4 xliiii 165.



T. 35a, 22.
AA4 xliiii 154.



T. 48b, 24.
CW2 xxvi 447.



T. 48b, 25.
CW2 xxvi 447.

FIGURE 6.

T48b,24. CW2 xxvi 447

A rolled rim bowl in greyish black fabric which I would date to the early third century (cf. Chap. V.). It does not appear to be the usual form, such as Colchester Kilns Fig. 93, 1-3.

FIGURE 7. The unpublished drawings of F. G. Simpson.

T39a,2. Unpublished.

A wide mouthed jar with two grooves, in orange fabric, formed of 7 conjoining pieces. Similar in profile to Mc. 40, 9 below.

A gillam parallel, but in grey fabric, (190 from T7b, 20) is dated by him to the late fourth century. According to my estimation, this turret (T39a) was demolished in the early third century. Thus, whether this vessel is a stray, which is exceedingly unlikely (cf. Chap. VII), or it belongs, at the latest, to an early third century context.

The two pieces cited by Gillam were both unstratified, that from T7b, and the other from Housesteads. Such vessels in Crambeck grey fabric were being manufactured in the latter half of the fourth century there, but I must suggest that where the vessel from T39a is concerned, an earlier date and a different kiln site be assumed.

T39a,15. Unpublished.

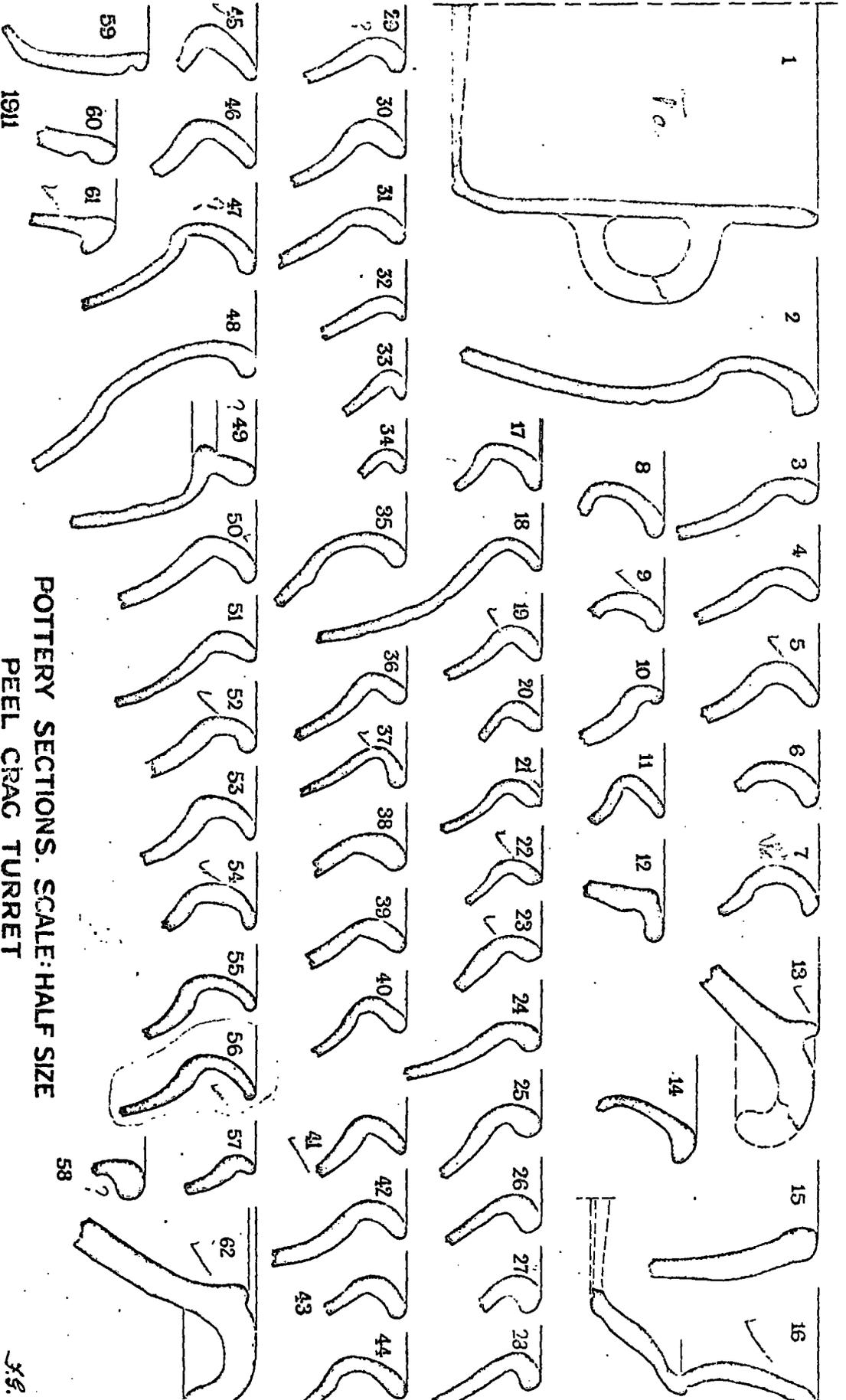
A thick rimless cooking pot in reddish/grey fabric, which I would suggest belongs to the Hadrianic/Antonine period. Cf. T29b, 37. above.

T39a,16. Unpublished.

A carinated bowl in orange fabric formed of 3 conjoining pieces.

This is a further example of the bowls appearing in the early second century, showing a revival of Belgic fashion

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POTTERY SECTIONS. SCALE: HALF SIZE

PEEL CRAG TURRET

T39a.47. Unpublished.

A cooking pot in hard light grey fabric, with lattice decoration, probably one of the early third century types. cf. Chap. V.

T39a.49. Unpublished.

A jar with a flanged rim in yellow fabric, with a light buff surface, the walls showing wheel marks.

This vessel is similar in type to Gillam 151, dated c. A. D. 190-260. Of the parallels cited by Gillam, three are unstratified from Benwell, Rudchester, and Lanchester, while of the other two, one is sealed by the third century destruction at Corbridge c. A. D. 296, the other by second century destruction at Benwell. In the context of T39a, this vessel could very easily be placed in the suggested phase of occupation in the early third century.

FIGURE 8.WBT.25. CW2 xxvi 503.

This vessel is described as a small cooking pot in coarse grey fabric. I suggest that the vessel has received bad treatment in the ground and that it is most likely decayed black burnished fabric, probably of an early Antonine date.

WBT.32. CW2 xxvi 503.

A flat rimmed dish in thin drab fabric, probably of Hadrianic/Antonine date.

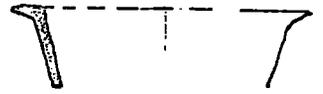
WBT.47. CW2 xxvi 503.

A black gritted ware cooking pot.

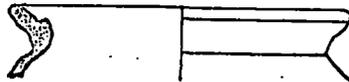
This vessel is compared in the report with Mc.48, pl. v. 6-17, which are vessels of the late third to early fourth century in shell or calcite gritted fabrics. This vessel does not have a rimform characteristic of either Dales or Hunt-



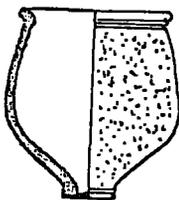
WBT. 25.
CW2 xxvi 503.



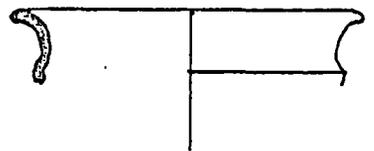
WBT. 32.
CW2 xxvi 503.



WBT. 47.
CW2 xxvi 503.



T. 49b, 7.
CW2 xiii 346.



T. 49b, 14.
CW2 xiii 348.

cliff ware, but its appearance would perhaps best fit the former. Although vessels with the normal Dales ware rim-form do not appear earlier than at Norton Disney c.A.D. 230, the fabric was almost certainly in use in the late second century, and in the occupation sequence of this tower, could be attributed to that period.

T49b, 7. CW2 xiii 346. Period I.

A small, thin, well-baked vase in pink fabric, with a sharply moulded rim and foot and a rough cast exterior surface.

Though this form of vessel persisted in Castor and other wares, the rough cast covering of the exterior does not appear to last into the third century; but later developments of the type show a narrower mouth, more elongate foot with no moulding, and the greatest expansion of the body higher up.

It occurs commonly in the first century, and on the continent Koenen notes its occurrence in graves from Flavian to Antonine times (Gefasskunde pg. 86).

This vessel is used by Gillam to illustrate his type 75 and dated c.A.D. 130-180 in the north:

Hadrianic deposits:	Birdoswald 1929.
Hadrianic/Antonine:	Corbridge 1954.
Antonine:	Corbridge 1947.
	Balmuildy
	Mumrills
	Old Kilpatrick.

T49b, 14. CW2 xiii 348. Period I.

A wide mouthed jar of uncommon type with rivet holes in the rim, in black burnished fabric. This vessel is possibly similar in profile to T39a, 2. above, and like it, an early third century date can be suggested.

FIGURE 9.

T50a,46. CW2 xiii 351. Period IB.

An unusually thick bowl of uncommon form, in red fabric with a few fragments of quartz grit in the interior. It may have been used as a mortarium.

The fabric could be similar to that of T29b,12. above and may be from the same kiln area (cf. also Lanchester 31). There may be a parallel with the fabric viewed at Muncaster by J.P. Gillam (CW2 lxi 56), but the kilns were not found, if present at that site.

T50b,53. CW2 xiii 352. Period IA.

A rusticated jar with a groove on the shoulder, in dirty white sandy fabric with a dark grey surface. This type of vessel is common in Flavian and Trajanic deposits in the north of Britain, occurs quite frequently in the primary deposits on Hadrian's Wall, but does not appear in the Antonine period (cf. Chap. V.).

This vessel is similar to Gillam type 96 and dated c. A. D. 80-130.

T50b,63. CW2 xiii 353. Period IB.

An unusual bowl in grey fabric, moderately fine and well-baked. The vessel presents a smooth and well-finished surface.

This vessel is used by Gillam to illustrate type 212, and is dated c. A. D. 160-200.

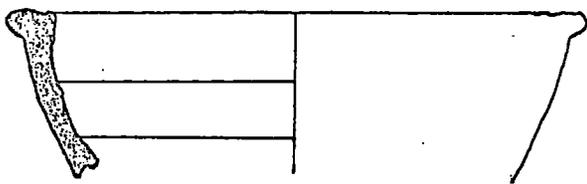
T50b,64. CW2 xiii 353. Period IB.

A laminated bowl of unusual form in orange fabric, the exterior surface is polished and the interior apparently covered with a cream wash, no part of the base was found.

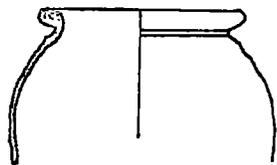
This vessel in form and fabric is not unlike two figured by Behn in *Römische Keramik* (fig. 243 and 246).

243: 'Ton rötlich^{g/}elb mit Spuren brauner Ueberfärbung.'
Reddish/yellow fabric with a trace of Brown slip.

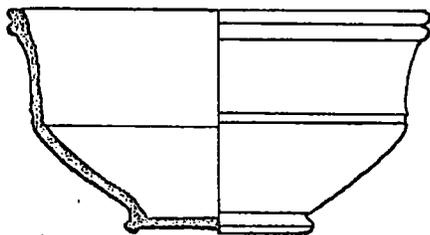
This vessel is derived from a La Tène form and attributed to the first century A. D.



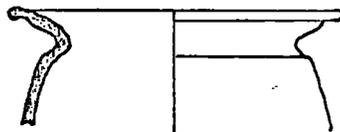
T. 50a, 46.
CW2 xiii 351.



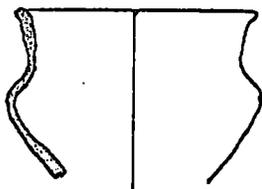
T. 50b, 53.
CW2 xiii 352.



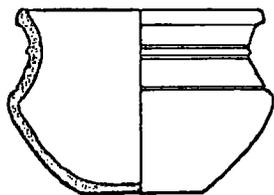
T. 50b, 63.
CW2 xiii 353.



T. 50b, 92.
CW2 xiii 354.



T. 50b, 64.
CW2 xiii 353.



AS. 119.
PPS. 337.

246: 'Ton gelbrot, oberfläche geglättet.'
A yellowish fabric, with a burnished upper half.

which is attributed to Constantian times.

T50b,64, could of course be an imprôt from Germany in this country, but there are enough vessels of a similar nature present on the Wall and in the rest of the country to postulate that it was manufactured in this province.

The form of the vessel is Gallo-Belgic, but unlike many of the other examples found in second century contexts on the Wall and elsewhere, this vessel is of crude manufacture and design.

A Belgic parallel is a vessel from a cremation burial at Grove Mill, Hitchin, Hertfordshire (Cambridge Museum, Ransom Collection 23 498); which is of a dark red/brown, fairly open textured fabric, covered with a darker brown to black polished slip. (Fig. 9: AS119. PPS xxxi 337.)

The similarities between many vessels from the Aylesford-Swarling and various Gallo-Belgic cultures with vessels of second century and later Roman date, are sometimes striking: AS218. PPS xxxi 249, and Throlam Fig. 9, 2.

The vessels as listed in the discussion of T7b, 1, and figured in this chapter, constitute a group which could be suggested as representing a Belgic revival in the early second century, in pottery forms. It is difficult to give a reason for this trait of fashion, and it appears to be limited to a few forms only, such as the carinated jar/ beakers and narrow mouthed jars.

There are no published examples of the carinated jar/beaker form from a Wall-fort context, and from the contexts of the examples found in the turrets (T.7b,1;T18b,29; T35a,4;) it would appear possible that they represent a form limited in occurrence on the Wall, to an early Hadrianic date. The suggested Wall-period IB date for T50b,64, is obviously due to the misleading impression that turret stratification can sometimes give, since there are no examples as yet from the Antonine Wall either.

A further interesting example of this type of vessel is one found in the Romano-British potter's field at Wappenbury (TPBAS. Vol.79, Fig.8,3.), the kiln producing it being dated to the early part of the second century on the basis of parallels to the form of its products. It should be noted however, that some of the parallels used in arriving at this date, are most probably those cited from the turrets, above.

As a whole, these vessels, although generally Belgic in form, do not have the characteristic Belgic trait of cordons, and appear in the fabrics typical of the Trajanic/Hadrianic potteries which supplied vessels to the north. These potteries in the Midlands, were for the most part in the primary stages of their production in this period, and the suggested 'Revival' could be associated with this fact. Also, it is apparent that elsewhere in the province (Winchester Excavations 1949-60, Vol.1, pgs.62 and 65.), such

forms are regarded as simply a ' continuation of pottery techniques already predominating before the invasion, even at so late a date. Therefore it can perhaps be suggested that the so-called 'revival' in the north of Belgic forms, is no more than the arrival ,with a new industry, of the prevalent forms from the south.

T50b,92. CW2 xlii 354. Period II.

A cooking-pot in lead grey fabric, and with a widely everted rim and lip, to which the closest parallel is Gillam 148 , dated by him c.AD.290-370. There are many examples of this type of vessel from T52a and Walwick Fell fort.

FIGURE 10

T51b,11. AA4 xliii 177. Period IB.

A flat rimmed dish or bowl in an orange self-coloured fabric, and attributed to the Hadrianic/Antoine period.

A vessel of similar form is Jewry Wall Fig.46,5; attributed to the mid-second century.

T51b,17. AA4 xliii 177. Period IB.

A high quality narrow-mouthed jar of conspicuously Belgic appearance, in grey fabric with a smooth slate grey external finish, probably of Antonine date.

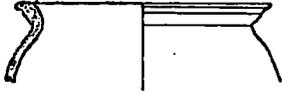
Parallels: 1) For Belgic prototypes cf. Verulamium Fig.34,60.

2) For developed Roman types cf. Verulamium Fig.35,62 and 63; dated to the early second century.

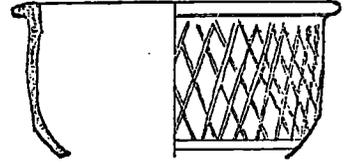
T51b,4. AA4 xliii 176. Period IA or IB.

A cooking-pot or jar in a hard buff fabric and with a dark grey burnished surface.

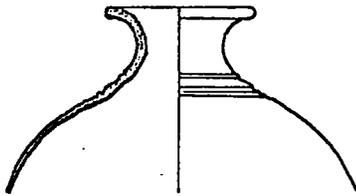
Although the angle of the everted rim is similar to that of certain third century cooking-pots, this vessel does not resemble them in any other particular. It is a grey



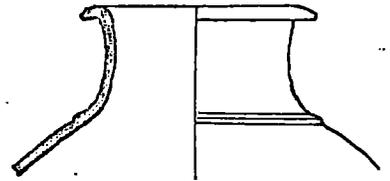
T. 51b, 4.
AA4 xliiii 176.



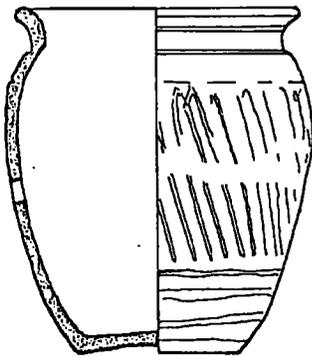
T. 51b, 11.
AA4 xliiii 177.



T. 51b, 17.
AA4 xliiii 177.



T. 51b, 24.
AA4 xliiii 178.



T. 51b, 25.
AA4 xliiii 178.



T. 51b, 31.
AA4 xliiii 179.

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wheel-made vessel of the kind defined as a jar by F.G. Simpson, and it resembles, although it is not identical with, Gillam types 115-117. It is therefore probably Hadrianic, and in any case is almost certainly not of a later date than the early Antonine period.

T51b,24. AA4 xliii 178. Layer IIII.

A narrow-mouthed jar in light orange fabric with white quartz grit, showing traces of a darker orange slip on the rim.

This form is prevalent throughout the Roman period but the fabric indicates a fourth century date.

T51b,25. AA4 xliiii 178. Layer IIII.

A cooking-pot in very heavy black sandy fabric, paralleled by Gillam 164 and dated by him c.A.D. 380-400.

1) cf. Arch. Journal Vol. 89, Fig. 9, 13.

2) cf. Birdoswald 1929, 21a and 21d.

T51b,31. AA4 xliiii 179.

A cooking-pot in brownish-grey sandy fabric with a darker grey external surface.

Similar vessels with cross-hatching in groups of parallel lines generally appear in second century contexts; cf. Aldborough Fig. 24, 16 and 20, a vessel attributed to the late second century.

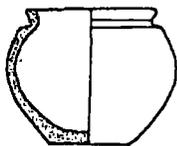
FIGURE 11

T52a,28. Unpublished.

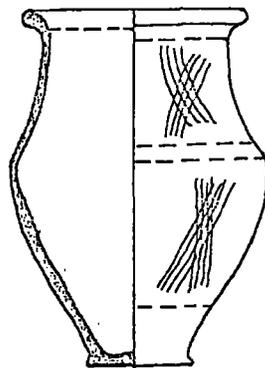
A small beaker in black burnished fabric, similar to Gillam 171 and dated by him c.A.D. 170-220.

T52a,62. Unpublished.

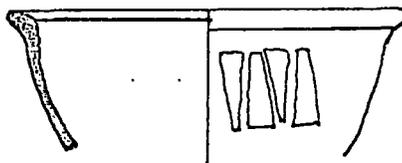
A carinated jar in black burnished fabric with intermittent cross-hatching all over.



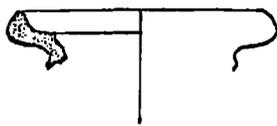
T. 52a, 28.
Unpublished.



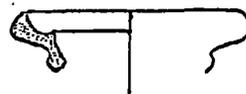
T. 52a, 62.
Unpublished.



T. 54aS, 4.
Unpublished.



T. 54aN, 2.
Unpublished.



T. 54aN, 3.
Unpublished.

I have been able to find no parallel for this vessel, and due to the longer occupation sequence of T52a, its date is indeterminate. However the fabric is not the typical Hadrianic/Antonine black burnished fabric, being very heavily polished and not quite so gritty. In fact, it has more in common with the black burnished fabric in which the everted rim cooking-pots (G147-148) appear in the late third to early fourth century; thus I would suggest a similar date for this vessel.

T54aN,2. Unpublished.

A curious rim-form in soft, smooth, light orange fabric.

T54aN,3. Unpublished.

Similar to the above.

These two fragments from different vessels appear to be too small in diameter for carinated bowls, and too big for amphorae or flagons.

T54aS,4. Unpublished.

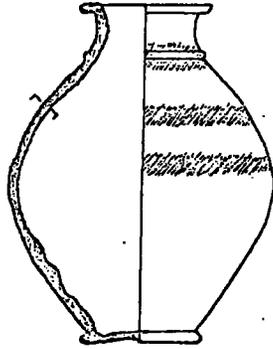
A carinated bowl in brick red fabric, with large cross-hatched decoration, similar to Gillam type 218, and dated c.A.D.125-140.

FIGURE 12.

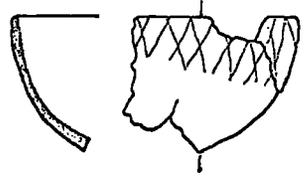
T56b,4. CW2 xxxiv

A narrow-mouthed jar in cream fabric with decoration in chocolate paint. The vessel is used by Gillam to illustrate type 34 and is dated c.A.D.280-380.

This vessel is a late development of the butt-beaker class represented by Camulodunum 119c. This type of vessel is developed from a mixture of the 'Augustan' butt-beakers (Haltern 84) and influences from late La Tène jars. A



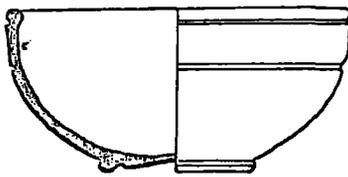
T. 56b, 4.
CW2 xxxiv



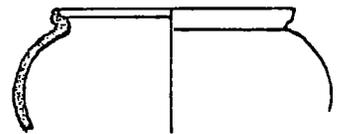
CT. 15a, 2.
CW2 liv 36.



Mc. 9, 24.
AA4 vii 162.



Mc. 9, 31.
AA4 vii 162.



Mc. 9, 47.
AA4 vii 163.

fuller discussion is present on Page 240 of Camulodunum.

Tower 15a,2. CW2 liv 36.

Two conjoined fragments from a bowl with a diameter of about 6ins.in black burnished fabric.

It has been made by cutting down a broken cooking-pot, and although the rim has been smoothly ground to a neat edge, and the surviving portions of the edge are in one plane, the cut has been made at an angle to the plane of the rim of the original vessel, and the resultant bowl cannot have stood upright on its' base. Although examples are known of cut-down jars having been used as covers for cinerary urns, the present vessel probably served as the lid for a cookin^g-pot.

The section drawn to the left of the illustration is taken at right angles to the plane of the present rim, at the point marked on the sketch, and therefore displays a greater curvature than would a vertical section of the original cooking-pot.

Mc9,47. AA4 vii 163. Period IA.

A cooking-pot in coarse brown fabric with a black exterior, and with the rim grooved to fit a lid.

This vessel is similar in form to Gillam 150, dated by him c.A.D.140-210, but both parallels cited are unstratified, one from Benwell, and one from a second century deposit at Corbridge (1911,111.); and thus an earlier date is possible.

Mc.9,24. AA4 vii 162. Period II.

A 'hammerhead mortarium' in dark buff fabric with black grit, belonging to the third century.

Some similar vessels have been brought to light at
Carpow (cf. Chap. V.)

Mc.9,31. AA4 vii 162. Unstratified.

A bowl with a grooved rim in light grey fabric, with a dark blue-grey surface, a probable imitation of Dr.37;

cf. Birdswald 1929, 60a. for an early period I group.

This vessel is used by Gillam to illustrate type 195, and is dated c.A.D.140-200.

FIGURE 13.

Mc.9,44. AA4 vii 163. Unstratified.

A carinated bowl in light grey fabric, with a hard steel grey surface, and with the interior coated with a greenish-brown wash; probably belonging to period IA.

This vessel is used by Gillam to illustrate type 186 and is dated c.A.D.120-140. It should be noted that a similar vessel appears in Mc.48 in the early period I deposit.

Mc.10,42. AA4 vii 163. Unstratified.

This is a typical rusticated jar in hard blue/grey fabric (cf. Chap. V).

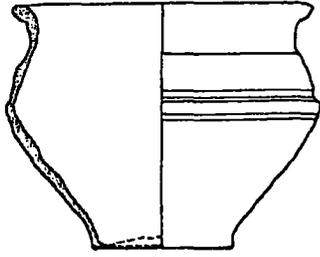
Mc.10,43. AA4 vii 163. Unstratified.

A carinated jar in black burnished fabric, used by Gillam to illustrate type 185, and dated by him c.A.D.120-140.

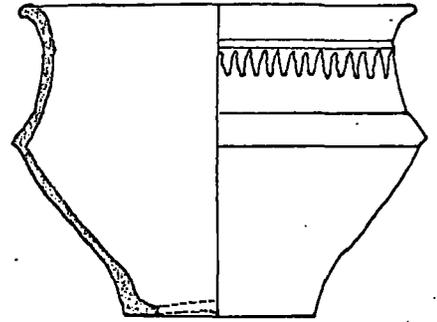
For both these vessels from Mc.10, parallels can be found among vessels F1-G7 at Caistor (Three Caistor Pottery Kilns; D. Atkinson, J.R.S. 1932, pg.33) attributed to Kiln 1, which was most probably working in the first half of the second century.

Mc.48, Pl. III, 6. CW2 xi 447. Period IA.

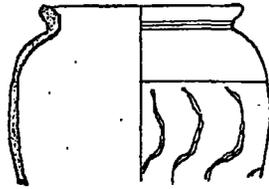
A carinated bowl with a plain rim in grey fabric,



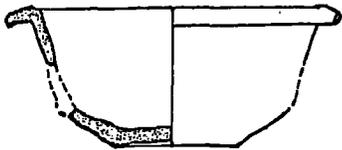
Mc. 9, 44.
AA4 vii 163.



Mc. 10, 43.
AA4 vii 163.



Mc. 10, 42.
AA4 vii 163.



Mc. 48, pl. III 6.
CW2 xi 447.



Mc. 48, pl. III 24.
CW2 xi 447.

FIGURE 13.

the carination is very low and could almost be considered a large chamfer. This vessel is almost certainly Hadrianic in date.

Mc.48,Pl.III,24. CW2 xi 447. Period IA.

A jar with a red/brown fabric and blackened surface, it has a moulded base and the wall is warped slightly, similar to Mc.40,14. below. cf. Camulodunum 218.

FIGURE 14.

Mc.48,Pl.III,27. CW2 xi 446. Period IB.

A wide-mouthed jar with two handles in soft brown fabric, used by Gillam to illustrate type 175, and dated c.A.D.150-190.

A parallel is Colchester 304 (Roman Colchester, Hull) of which several examples were found, but the only date so far is that provided by the vessel from Grave 408 at Colchester i.e. c.A.D.275.

Mc.48,Pl.IV,34. CW2 xi 452. Period II.

An unusually shaped cooking-pot in soft grey gritty fabric.

This fabric is not really typical of third century vessels, but the form is not typical of Hadrianic vessels to which the fabric could be assigned.

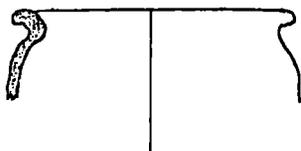
Mc.48,Pl.V,7. CW2 xi 460. Period III.

A cooking-pot with an unusually early type of rim-form, in calcite gritted fabric; cf. Birdswald 1929, 21a, 21d. and T51b 25.

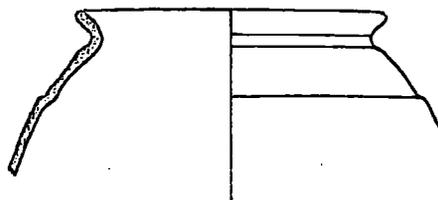
Mc.48,Pl.V,20. CW2 xi 462. Unstratified.

A flanged bowl in reddish fabric with a hard gritty black surface.

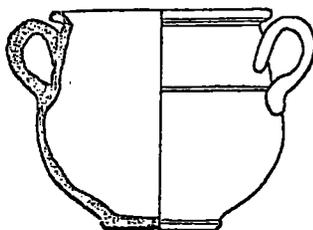
This vessel is certainly of third or fourth century in date, and the fabric may be due either to the process of decay or refiring.



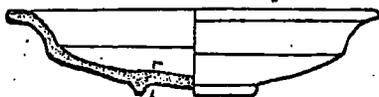
Mc. 48, pl. V 7.
CW2 xi 460.



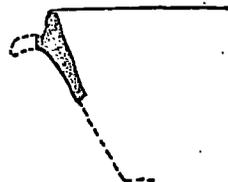
Mc. 48, pl. IV 34.
CW2 xi 452.



Mc. 48, pl. III 27.
CW2 xi 447.



Mc. 50TW, 41.
CW2 lii 34.



Mc. 48, pl. V 20.
CW2 xi 460.

Mc.50TW,41. CW2 111 34.

The complete section of an imitation, in soft reddish brown fabric, of a samian platter approximating in form to Curle type 15.

This vessel is used by Gillam to illustrate type 338 and is dated by him c.A.D.130-160, since there is also an example from an Antonine context at Mumrills.

FIGURE 15.

Mc.50TW,42. CW2 111 147.

Several fragments of a platter in Black burnished Category A fabric, with a rim form unusual in the north.

- 1) Camulodunum Fig.19,12; a coarse heavy rim and the junction with the wall very curved externally.
- 2) Caerhun Fig.29,202; Hadrianic/Antonine.

Mc.50SW,123. CW2 xiii 357. Unstratified.

A flanged bowl in hard buff fabric with grooves on the flange; cf. Throlam Fig.9,2; Crambeck 122.

Mc.79,25. CW2 111 34.

A fragment of a bowl of unusual form, in soft light grey fabric, and while there are no exact parallels to the form, the fabric is consistent with a Hadrianic date.

- 1) T35a,18.
- 2) Norton Fig.13,1c. (kilns dated c.A.D.220-280).

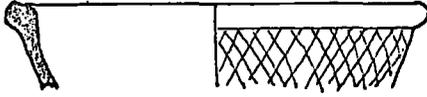
Mc.79,26. CW2 111 34.

A fragment from a platter in soft self-coloured orange fabric. This is possibly a debased imitation of a samian platter of a form approximating to Dr.18/31. An imitation in similar fabric was found at Mc.50TW,41.

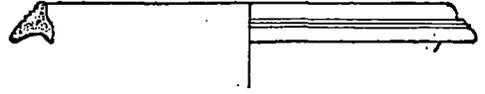
FIGURE 16.

MF.5,43. CW2 xlvii 115.

A dark grey bowl in a hard fabric, possibly derivative from samian form Dr.29, cf. Verulamium Fig.31,37; and T50b,63. Probably of Hadrianic date.



Mc. 50TW, 42.
CW2 lii 34.



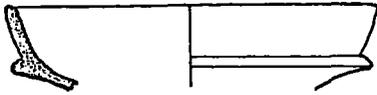
Mc. 50SW, 123.
CW2 xiii 357.



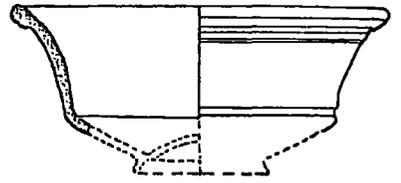
Mc. 79, 25.
CW2 lii 34.



Mc. 79, 26.
CW2 lii 34.



MF. 5,40.
CW2 xlvii 115.



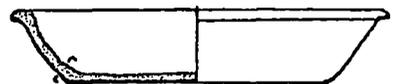
MF. 5,43.
CW2 xlvii 115.



MF. 5,51.
CW2 xlvii 115.



Mc. 9,67.
AA4 vii163.



PHT. 17.
Unpublished.

FIGURE 16.

MF.5,40. CW2 xlvii 115. Unstratified.

A flanged bowl in reddish/brown fabric, cf. Mc.48, Pl. IV, 33.

MF.5,51. CW2 xlvii 115. Period II (Wall-period II).

A plain rimmed dish in calcite gritted fabric, used by Gillam to illustrate type 332, and dated by him c.A.D. 340-400.

Mc.9,67. AA4 vii 164.

A plain rimmed platter in calcite gritted fabric,

Pike Hill Tower 17. CW2 xxxiii 277.

Platter in calcite gritted fabric similar to above, from the Wall-ditch.

It is unfortunate that the only one of the three platters illustrated in calcite gritted fabric, that is stratified, is that from MF.5. Since this vessel is in the most important position in that structure, in being sealed by the second phase, the date of which is at issue.

A parallel from else-where can be found at Throlam Fig. 9, 6 which is described as 'a dish of hard calcite gritted ware, black externally, dirty dark brown internally, and much pitted' but once again this vessel is not stratified, and not manufactured on the site. However, it is presumed to belong to the period when the kilns restarted in the mid-fourth century, and this period is also that in which the use of this fabric was most prevalent.

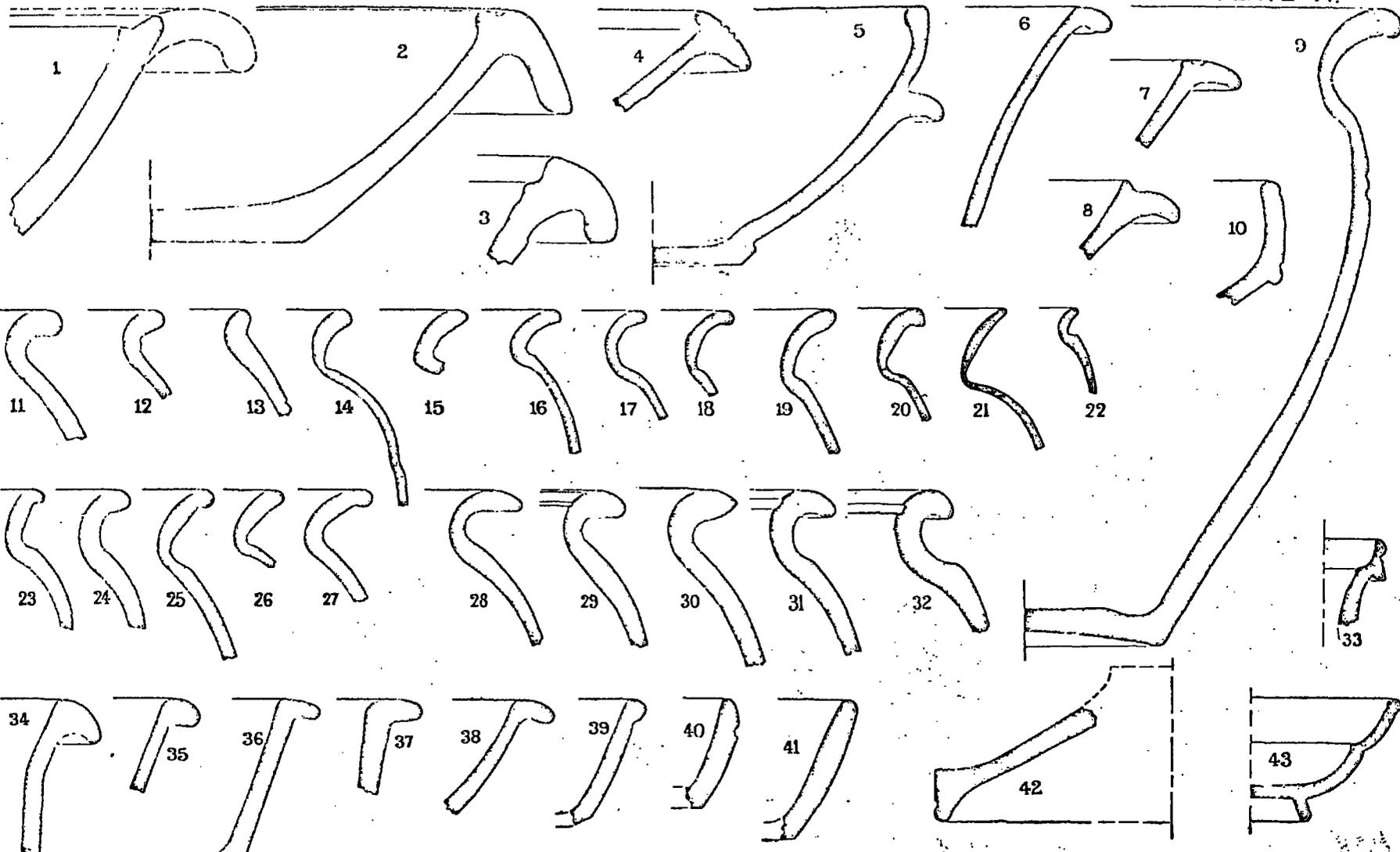
FIGURE 17.

Figure 17 consists of the unpublished drawings of F.G. Simpson of the pottery from Mc.40.

Mc.40,14.

An unusual cooking-pot of probable third century date.

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1908 & 12

POTTERY SECTIONS
SCALE: HALF SIZE

WINSHIELDS MILECASTLE

J.S.S.

C H A P T E R F I V E

This chapter is basically a comparison between material found in the milecastles and the turrets, and that found in the Wall-forts and elsewhere. Although the general chronology of Romano-British coarse pottery in the north has been presented by J.P. Gillam in both *Carnuntina* 1956, and *AA4 xxxv*; where useful, I have repeated his general conclusions with my own examples, to clarify the occupation sequence of the structures under discussion; and where necessary, I have suggested alterations in the general chronology, put forward by Mr. Gillam in the above articles.

The chapter is divided into two parts. The first deals with material relating to the primary construction and first occupation phase of the milecastles and turrets. The second is an attempt to classify the chronology of coarse pottery in the north, in the late second and early third centuries, in order to discern, if possible, a more exact idea of the occupation sequence of the frontiers in that period.

Since I consider that the discussion of a Wall-period IB occupation phase coarse pottery grouping, can be used to most advantage as a single entity, I have devoted Chapter 6 to that problem.

P A R T IFIGURE 18.

Mc.48,Pl.III,2. CW2 xi 447 Early First Period.

Carinated bowl with a reeded rim in dark brown fabric, with traces of a dark surface wash.

Mc.9,33. AA4 vii 162 Unstratified.

A carinated bowl in hard blue/grey fabric;cf.Birdoswald 1929 63-66.

Mc.50TW,39. CW2 lii 34

Fragment from the rim of a carinated bowl with a reeded rim,in soft bluish/grey fabric.

T20a,1. Unpublished.

Reeded rim of a bowl in grey fabric with a matt surface.

T56b,3. Unpublished.

Carinated bowl with a reeded rim in hard light grey fabric.

Corbridge 1951,7. AA4 xxxi 222 Associated with destruction c.A.D.100

Several fragments making up a complete carinated bowl, in light fawn fabric with rust coloured patches on the surface.

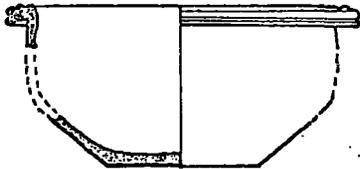
This vessel is used by Gillam to illustrate type 215, and dated c.A.D.80-125.

Chesterholm 1935,14. AA4 xv 228 Below north rampart.

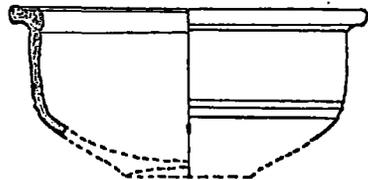
A carinated bowl in hard dark grey fabric.The degenerate footstand suggests a comparatively late date for this vessel,which is used by Gillam to illustrate type 216, and dated c.A.D.100-130.

Melandra Castle 1. Unpublished casual site find 1966.

Reeded rim bowl in smooth light grey fabric with a darker grey surface.



Mc. 48, pl. III, 2.
CW2 xi 447.



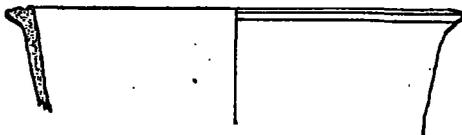
Mc. 9, 33.
AA4 vii 162.



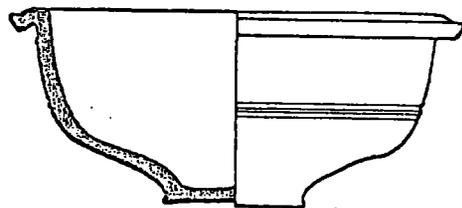
Mc. 50TW, 39.
CW2 lii 34.



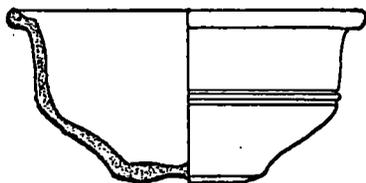
T. 20a, 1.
Unpublished.



T. 56b, 3.
Unpublished.



Corbridge 1951, 7.



Chesterholm 1935, 14.



Melandra Castle.
Unpublished. I

FIGURE 19.

Haltwhistle Burn Fort, 1. pg.54

Carinated bowl with a reeded rim in gritty brown fabric.

Jewry Wall Fig.21 13. pg.88 c.A.D.80-120

Reeded rim bowl in grey fabric.

The following vessels from the milecastles and turrets are in the general 'carinated bowl with reeded rim' category, and include those illustrated in this chapter:

Mc.9,32,33,and 34.	T13a, 1.
Mc.40, 1,2,and 3.	T17b, a base.
Mc.48,Pl.III, 1,2,and 3,	T19b, 1.
Mc.50TW, 39 and 40.	T20a, 1.
Mc.43, 1.	T29b, 3 and 8.
T39a, 7.	T50b, 93 and 94.
	T56b, 3.

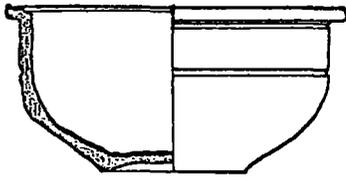
Birdoswald 1929,63a. AA4 xxx 195.

Carinated bowl with a flat rim in soft grey fabric, nearly complete. This vessel is used by Gillam to illustrate type 218, and dated c.A.D,125-140.

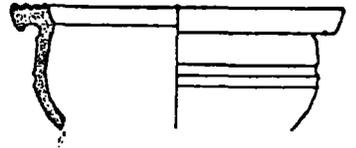
The following vessels from the milecastles and turrets are of the same general category as G.218 above :

T13a, 8,17,and 29.	Mc.10, 41.
T25b, 17.	Mc.22, 5.
T39a, 1 example.	Mc.48,Pl.III, 4 and 5.
T48b, 29,30,and 23.	WBT, 1.
T50b,65.	T54aS, 4.
	T57a, 6.

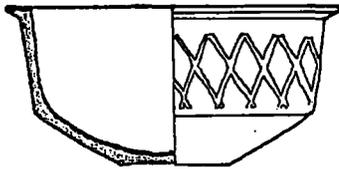
Carinated bowls with reeded rims in light self-coloured fabrics, are perhaps most typical of Flavian/Trajanic sites. The type is almost certainly associated with Agricola levels on a number of sites (cf. Newstead Fig.26 ; and Malton Fig.1



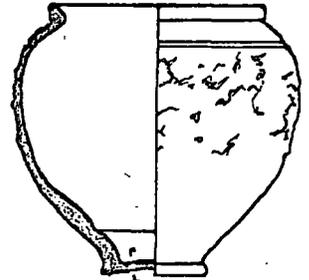
Haltwhistle Burn 1.



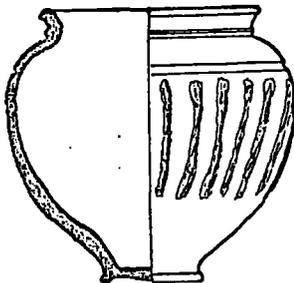
Jewry Wall Fig. 21, 13.



Birdoswald 1929, 63a.



Chesterholm 1935, 38.



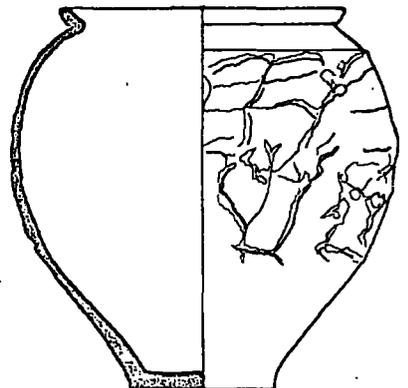
Birdoswald 1929, 23a.



T. 50b, 53.
CW2 xiii 358.



Mc. 50SW, 112.
CW2 xiii 358.



North Hykeham,
Fig. 5, 6.

9 and 10, Fig.2 3.),but this appears to be the earliest fixed dating,for although one appears to come from an earlier level at Verulamium (Verulamium 1938 Fig.13, 11.)dated c.A.D.60-65, it seems likely from a study of the other vessels in the group from this site,that this group has been dated too early.

On military sites in the north,this type appears to be rare in the Hadrianic period,and it has certainly ceased in both supply and manufacture before c.A.D.140. A carinated bowl with a flattish rim of definitely Trajanic form appears at Balmuildy (pl.xlvii, 1.),while at Mumrills (PSAS xciv Fig.15 84.) a markedly early looking reeded rim bowl appears;but both of these could be attributed to survival from the early Hadrianic period (the Mumrills example to possible Flavian occupation),despite their early form.

Although this type of vessel is widespread in occurrence and extremely variable in form,there is little evidence from which to discern typological significance concerning the reeding of the rim. The suggestion by Steer (PSAS xciv Mumrills pg.124.) that the Hadrianic variety has no more than two soft grooves on the rim,is perhaps doubtful,when the wide variety of rims found in milecastles and turrets and illustrated in FIGURE 18 are considered. From the difference between Mc.48,Pl. III, 2, and T20a 1,alone,I would suggest that no valid generalisation concerning the reeded rims of carinated bowls can be made.

However, on general form,it would appear that the

carination of reeded rim bowls becomes slightly more angular towards the end of the reign of Trajan. Late first and early second century examples (FIGURE 19: Jewry Wall Fig.21 13.), when compared with those from the milecastles and turrets (Mc. 9, 33. FIGURE 18), and from the Stanegate (FIGURE 19: Haltwhistle Burn 1.), definitely appear to ^{be} more circular in body form.

From the sites for which evidence is available, it is apparent that carinated bowls with reeded rims are fairly typical of the primary deposits on Hadrian's Wall east of Carlisle, and from the examples cited they apparently represent the last forms of a widespread Flavian/Trajanic group of vessels. Another frequent appearance is the flat rimmed carinated bowl type illustrated in FIGURE 19 by Birdswald 1929 63a (G.218). This type of vessel is usually in a light self-coloured fabric, although sometimes faint traces of burnishing are apparent, but it is obviously not related to the primary Wall construction and occupation phase, due to its non-appearance at sites such as Haltwhistle Burn, Throp, and T54aN, all of which are closely connected with the first few years of Wall-period IA occupation.

Since this type of vessel (G.218) appears normally in the same range of fabrics as the reeded rim carinated bowls; with its flat rim and marked angular carination it is almost certainly the direct descendant of the latter, both typologically and chronologically. For whereas the weight of occurrence for the reeded rim variety is in the primary Hadrianic deposits,

and the type was almost certainly not being supplied to the Wall later than c.A.D.128-130; the type represented by G.218 appears in all contexts except primary ones throughout the Hadrianic period, but few appear in Corbridge and none in Scotland, and thus the date suggested by Gillam, c.A.D.125-140, would suite it. The total lack of this type of vessel in Scotland is rather unexpected, since some survivals would be present, especially when two of the earlier reeded rim variety appear; but I can think of no other explanation for this except that the life of the G.218 type must be restricted to a short period in the middle of Hadrians' reign, and that the black burnished variety had gained complete control of the bowl market, well before the move into Scotland i.e. c.A.D.140.

From the start of Wall-period IA the bowl class in the north was gradually dominated by flat rimmed vessels in the normal black burnished 'cooking-pot' fabric i.e. a fabric of dark granular appearance with the exterior surfaces black, and burnished with lattice decoration on the outside. This type of vessel is best illustrated by Gillam 219-221, and generally has a fairly wide, angular chamfer between the wall and base. Although there are no examples of this type from the primary deposits in the milecastles and turrets, or from the Stanegate, its' appearance in general Wall-period IA contexts is so widespread (too numerous in the milecastles and turrets to list usefully) as to suggest that the advent of the type in the north occurred very soon after the primary phase of Wall construction.

Since the type is obviously from a totally different manufacturing centre to those discussed previously, it is difficult to suggest any typological connection. Yet in some cases the chamfer is so wide as to be almost carination, but rather than see any direct connection, I consider it useful to quote J.P. Gillam in his suggestion 'that the black burnished flat rimmed bowl with wide chamfer, could enjoy the position of 'nephew' to the earliest form of carinated bowl' discussed above.

Figure 19 continued.....

Chesterholm 1935, 38. AA4 xv 232.

The greater part of a rusticated jar in buff fabric, with a groove on the shoulder, squat rim, and a well-moulded base. The rustication is irregular and shallow. The vessel is used by Gillam to illustrate type 98, and dated c.A.D. 80-130.

Birdoswald 1929, 23a. AA4 xxx 192 Period IA.

Two small fragments of a rusticated jar in black fumed fabric (probably burnt). This vessel is used by Gillam to illustrate type 99 and dated c.A.D. 110-130.

T50b, 53. CW2 xiii 352 Period IA.

Rusticated jar in dirty white sandy fabric, with a dark grey surface.

Mc. 50SW, 112. CW2 xiii 358 Period IA.

Jar rim in grey/black fabric, probably belonging to the rusticated variety.

North Hykeham Fig. 5 6. N. Hykeham Kiln, Lincs; Ant. J. 1958;
(Lincoln Museum 66.37) F.H. Thompson.

A cinerary urn in orange fabric with a pinkish/buff buff surface. Short, sharply everted rim and north of England type rustication i.e. reticulated linear variety surmounted by wave-like curves, at least on the upper half of the pot. This vessel was found in association with a cemetery at Lincoln, and is probably Flavian.

Rusticated vessels from milecastles and turrets:

- T7b, 2 rusticated vessels Pl.xix Fig.2 1. AA4 vii 145.
- T13a, 2 vessels represented by sherds: 1 heavy linear rustication; 1 light linear rustication.
- T17a, 2 vessels represented by sherds: 1 heavy linear
1 light linear.
- T18a, 1 body sherd.
- T18b, 3 vessels represented: 1 sherd with star rustication;
2 sherds heavy linear;
3 sherds light linear.
- T19b, 2 vessels represented: 5 sherds heavy linear;
3 sherds light linear.
- T25b, 3 vessels represented: 2 sherds light linear, buff;
5 sherds grey light linear;
5 sherds heavy linear, grey.
- T31b, 1 body sherd.
- T39a, 2 vessels represented: 1 sherd light linear;
1 sherd heavy linear, spasmodic.
- T50b, 53 and 54, plus 1 body sherd.
- T51b, 1 grey rusticated sherd.
- T54aS, 1 sherd rusticated.
- Mc.9, Part of a rusticated jar with star rustication,
Pl. xlix Fig.2 4. AA4 vii 147
- Mc.10, 42.
- Mc.40, 11 and 12.
- Mc.48, 1 vessel represented by 2 body sherds, heavy linear.
- Mc.50TW, 2 vessels represented: 1 sherd light linear;
1 sherd heavy linear.
- Mc.50SW, 112 and 2 body sherds.

A type of vessel similar to the carinated bowls with reeded rims, in being typically Flavian/Trajanic and being limited in appearance on the Wall to the early Hadrianic period, is that type of vessel termed 'rusticated'. Examples of jars with a rusticated finish are illustrated in FIGURE 19. The ware is prevalent in deposits of the Flavian period in the north of Britain, but it appears in pre-Flavian contexts in the south; in

the north it persists, though perhaps in less profusion, throughout the first quarter of the second century.

Its appearance in primary contexts in the milecastles and turrets east of Carlisle is quite numerous, and from its appearance in the Wall forts (FIGURE 19: Chesterholm 1935 38; Birdoswald 1929 23a.) it is possible to suggest a similar life in Wall-period IA to the carinated bowls with reeded rims, i.e. ending c.A.D. 128-130.

The typological development and chronology (Romano-British Pottery Kiln at N. Hykeham, Lincs. ANT. J. 1958) of this ware, adds little to the information provided by the examples produced from the Hadrianic Wall, since their deposition is apparently limited so tightly in time. A tentative distinction concerning the date of manufacture of this type of jar, could be made from such examples, related to the weight and type of rustication apparent on the sherds. Those vessels like Chesterholm 1935 38, with shallow spasmodic rustication are most typical of a Hadrianic date of manufacture, whilst those paralleled by Birdoswald 1929 23a, with heavy linear rustication are perhaps most typical of a Trajanic date for manufacture. However, the similarity of rustication of the vessel illustrated in FIGURE 19 from North Hykeham with that also illustrated from T50b, 53, the one with a Flavian date, the other Hadrianic, would suggest that any chronology based on form of rustication must be doubtful.

The rustication on these jars, is generally assumed to be

part decorative, part functional, and where it is formalised as on Birdswald 1929 23a, the decorative aspect obviously had precedence, but light spasmodic rustication as on the types attributed to Hadrianic manufacture (Chesterholm 1935 38) is most probably primarily functional in the provision of a rough surface for gripping. It may perhaps be speculative to suggest that the gripping surface provided by the lattice on black burnished cooking-pots was more functional, but it would appear possible that the utility as well as the mass production and availability of the latter, gives some reason for its eventual dominance and the disappearance from the markets of the former.

FIGURE 20.

Perry Barr Fig.3 1. Romano-British Kiln Site at Perry Barr, Birmingham. TPBAS. Vol.77.

A handled tankard considered to have been made at the kiln, in buff fabric, attributed to the early second century, with some vertical burnishing on the exterior surface.

Perry Barr Fig.3 2.

A similar vessel to 1 above, but with a demarcated zone of lattice decoration.

T39a, 1. Unpublished.

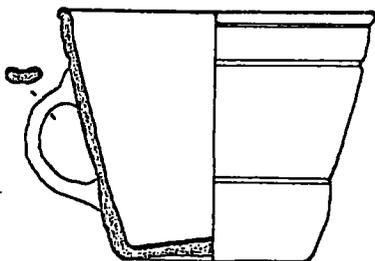
Tankard with a single handle in smooth reddish/brown fabric, that has been burnt. This vessel is used by Gillam to illustrate type 179 and dated c.A.D.120-150.

T49b, 5. CW2 xiii 347. Period I.

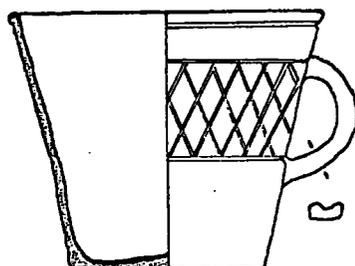
Tankard in red fabric with a polished surface and lattice decoration. This vessel is used by Gillam to illustrate type 180 and dated c.A.D.120-150.

Mc.48, Pl.III, 9. CW2 xi 447 Period IB.

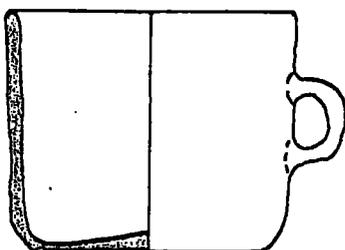
Tankard in hard light brown fabric. This vessel is used by Gillam to illustrate type 182 and dated c.A.D.120-170.



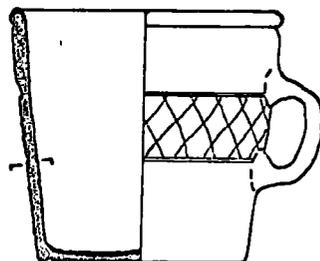
Perry Barr.
Fig. 3, 1.



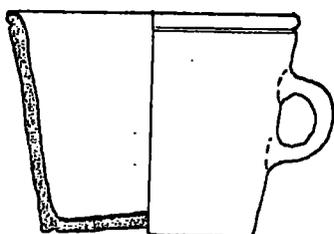
Perry Barr.
Fig. 3, 2.



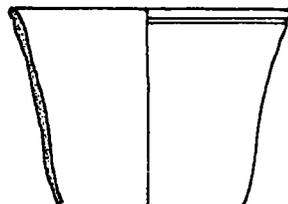
T. 39a, 1.
Unpublished.



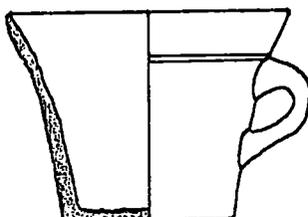
T. 49b, 5.
CW2 xiii 347.



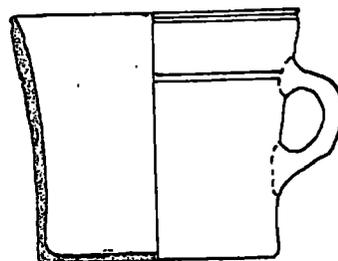
Mc. 48, pl. III, 9.
CW2 xi 447.



Mc. 50TW, 31.
CW2 lii 34.



T. 48a, 10.
CW2 xxvi 448.



Old Kilpatrick
pl. xxiii 18.

Mc.50TW,31. CW2 111 34

Tankard in brick red, slightly gritty fabric, no handles surviving.

T48a,10. CW2 xxvi 448 Period IB.

Tankard in soft buff fabric, complete but for three side fragments. This vessel is used by Gillam to illustrate type 183 and dated c.A.D.130-180.

Old Kilpatrick Pl.xxiii 18.

A handled tankard attributed to the Antonine occupation of the site by Miller. This vessel is used by Gillam to illustrate type 184 and dated c.A.D.140-190.

Tankards from milecastles and turrets, including those illustrated

T35a, 14 and 15.	Mc.50TW, 31.
T39a, 1.	Mc.48,Pl,III, 9 and 10.
T48a, 10 and fragment similar to G.184.	
T48b, 19.	T49b, 5.
T50a, 47.	P.H.T. 19.
T50b, Fragment similar to G.180.	
	T52a, 46.

The sort of single handled tankard fairly common among finds from the turrets and occasionally the milecastles and illustrated in FIGURE20, had its' origin in Iron Age Celtic prototypes, formed of wood and metal.

(cf. J. Brailsford PPS xxiv Fig.1 8;
cf. Corcoran PPs xviii 83)

These tankards themselves appear to be derived from a North Italian prototype from a cemetery at Ornavano,

(Neue Untersuchungen uber die romische Bronzeindustrie von Capua und von Niedergermanien. pg.19 Pl.12 8.)

dated from the associated coins c.104-84 B.C.; and throughout the Roman

period vessels of wood and hooped metal continued in use on native sites. The similarity of a vessel from Porth Dafarch in Anglesey (ARCH.J.xxxiii 141; ARCH.CAMB.1878 35; RCAM Anglesey lxix Fig.2 28a)dated to the fourth century A.D.,with the vessel cited from Ornavano, is striking. Thus it appears likely that the ceramic tankards found on Roman sites had native parallels or even prototypes in co-existence.

The tankards illustrated in FIGURE 20 are typologically little different from one another, varying slightly in concavity of walls, grooves, and lattice decoration. They are all in a variety of buff/red fabrics, some polished, and others not so. As the list above shows, vessels of this type are much more common in the turrets and milecastles, usually in the earliest levels, than published examples might suggest. They do not occur at Corbridge or on the Scottish Wall; except one example from Old Kilpatrick (FIG.20, pl.xxiii 18) and since the only exact parallels in form are from Wall-period IA contexts at Mc.48 and T48a (a fragment), this vessel would appear in all probability to be a survival, (and not as Gillam suggests c.A.D.140-190). It may therefore be presumed that the type had a very short life in the north, falling within Wall-period IA.

Some of the examples from milecastles and turrets are from deposits attributed to the later part of the second century (FIG.20 T.49b 5), and here, either the stratification is suspect or they must be survivals. Since the turrets were almost certainly abandoned during the Antonine I occupation phase, such a survival would mean either usage of the type in

the Antonine period (but the evidence would not suggest this), or re-use of a vessel abandoned intact twenty years before. Both possibilities are extremely unlikely and thus I would suggest that where such a published vessel is attributed to a Wall-period IB level, that the individual context of the vessel, at least, is suspect.

The examples illustrated from Perry Barr in FIGURE 20 are almost exactly similar in fabric and form to those from the Wall (cf. Romano-British Kiln Site at Perry Barr, TPBAS Vol.77 pg.33). The type does not appear in the West Midlands until the second century, and whereas the earliest forms have near vertical sides, there is a tendency for the angle to increase, until by the fourth century there is a pronounced flare (cf. Excavation in Bays Meadow, Droitwich TPBAS Vol.75 Fig.5 16 and 17). Vessels of the earliest forms similar to the types from the Wall, were also found at a kiln at Hartshill associated with the products of the mortarium-maker VITALIS 4, who was manufacturing c.A.D.100-130, and these vessels were of a buff/orange fabric (cf. JRS 11 173).

It would thus seem a very real possibility that the tankards from the milecastles and turrets had this area of the West Midlands as their point of origin. Further, it would appear that the vessels found on Hadrian's Wall typify the early forms manufactured on these sites, and which were possibly limited to the period c.A.D.100-130. Thus I would suggest a revision of Gillam dating for the occurrence of this type of vessel in the north, to within a Wall-period IA context c.A.D.122-140.

FIGURE 21.Haltwhistle Burn Fort 18 Pg.55

This vessel is termed an example of 'Upchurch Ware' which in this context I associate with black burnished fabric, since the fabric is paralleled with that of vessels 5 and 6 of the same report, which are undoubtedly cooking-pots in the latter fabric. It is roughly burnished and decorated with intersecting lines.

The term 'Upchurch Ware', derived from 19th century finds in the Upchurch marshes in Kent, has been used as an all-embracing term for Romano-British cooking-pots in various grey and black fabrics. This was highly unsatisfactory and Mr. J. P. Gillam in the Corbridge report for 1946-9 (AA4 xxviii 184) limited the term to the description of vessels generally known as 'poppy-head beakers', since these seemed to agree most completely with the character of the Upchurch finds.

Haltwhistle Burn Fort 19 Pg.55

A similar bowl to 18 above, but with no decoration.

Throp 15. CW2 xiii 376

A cooking-pot in the usual gritty fabric, with a black body and surface, burnished outside at the top and bottom with lattice decoration round the body, and wavy line decoration round the neck.

Throp 16. CW2 xiii 376

A cooking-pot similar to 15 above in black burnished fabric, also with wavy-line decoration about the neck.

Haltwhistle Burn Fort 5 Pg.55

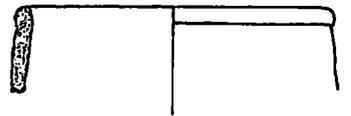
A cooking-pot in black burnished fabric (Upchurch Ware in this context).

CT.15a 1 CW2 liv 48

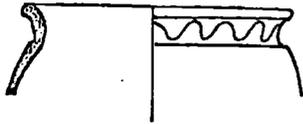
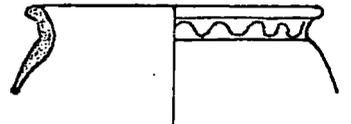
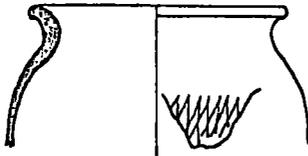
Two fragments not conjoining of a cooking-pot in dense black, slightly gritty fabric, with acute angled cross-hatching. This vessel is similar to Gillam type 125 and is dated c.A.D. 125-180.



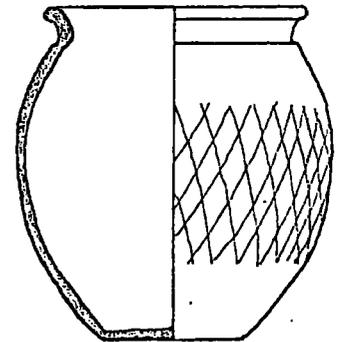
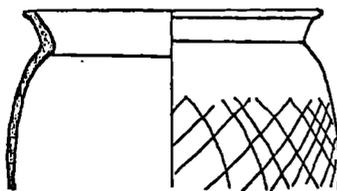
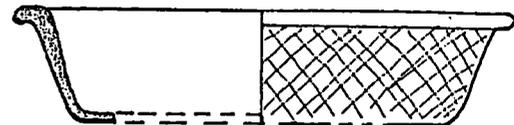
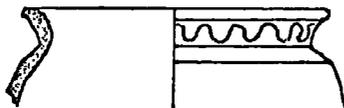
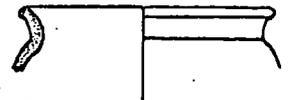
Haltwhistle Burn 18.



Haltwhistle Burn 19.

Throp 15.
CW2 xiii 376.Throp 16.
CW2 xiii 376.

Haltwhistle Burn 5.

CT. 15a, 1.
CW2 liv 48.MF. 5, 6.
CW2 xlvii 110.MF. 5, 27.
CW2 xlvii 114.Melandra Castle.
Unpublished. 2Melandra Castle.
Unpublished. 3

MF.5,6. CW2 xlvii 110 Period IA.

A brownish grey cooking-pot, latticed and burnt rose-ochre.

Melandra Castle 2. Unpublished casual site find 1966.

Cooking-pot in black burnished fabric.

Melandra Castle 3. Unpublished casual site find 1966.

Cooking-pot in black burnished fabric.

The Hadrianic/Antonine group of pottery, isolated and figured by J.P.Gillam on page 57 of Carnuntina 1956, shows the increasing dominance of black burnished fabric vessels in that period. The five black burnished vessels illustrated in FIGURE 21 from the Stanegate forts at Throp and Haltwhistle Burn must represent those vessels first in supply to the Wall area, and presumably the last few years of Hadrianic occupation of those sites which were in existence before the construction of the Wall-forts. These vessels must definitely be attributed to this short period since at Throp for example, they certainly do not belong to the group of vessels attributed to the later third century occupation. When these vessels are viewed in conjunction with the four black burnished sherds found in the foundation context, Layer 16 at T.18b, and the single black burnished sherd found in layer 6, the old ground level at T.35a, it must be assumed that the earliest forms of cooking-pots and bowls in typical black burnished Category A fabric were reaching the Wall area during its initial construction period, and not as has been suggested, a few years later i.e. c.A.D.125.

In comparison with the Stanegate examples in FIGURE 21,

MF.5 6 is obviously a more developed form in the same fabric, but CT.15a 1 is indistinguishable from the earlier examples, and thus it would appear that no closer date for the initial construction of the Cumberland coastal section of the frontier can be suggested on the basis of typology alone.

The examples illustrated from the vicus area at Melandra Castle, when compared with the above, seem to be of approximately the same form and style, as those current on the Wall during the first decade of its occupation.

As in the bowl class on the Hadrianic frontier, where typically Flavian/Trajanic forms overlap into the Hadrianic period, so with the olla class of vessel. In the earliest phases of Wall-period IA occupation of the milecastles and turrets, although hand-made cooking-pots in black burnished fabric are in evidence, the dominant type of vessel are typically Trajanic wheel-turned jars in light self-coloured fabrics. The distinction between the terms jar and cooking-pot is for convenience only, since the function of the vessels was obviously the same, and it is based on the definition given by J.P.Gillam (AA4 xxviii 184): a cooking-pot being in black or grey burnished fabric, with a plain cut-away base, and thin, often hand-made walls; a jar being in light homogeneous fabric, usually grey, with wheel-turned walls and a moulded foot on the base.

For the first few years of Wall-period IA (c.A.D.122-125) the jars typified by Gillam types 107-114 form the major part of the olla class of vessel to be found in the milecastles and

turrets. By c.A.D.125 and the advent of the first forts 'per lineam valli' the olla class of vessel is divided equally between cooking-pots and jars, and by the time of construction of Milefortlet 5 (c.A.D.130) black burnished fabric vessels are almost totally dominant in all classes.

This gradual change within an approximate ten year period is best shown by a study of the turret excavation report in AA4 xliii, where individual phases of occupation within the general Wall-period IA, were discerned. The forms of vessel illustrated by Gillam types 115-117 can appear in both sorts of fabric, wheel-turned and hand-made, and can be assumed to be generally current in the transition period, when it is possible to suggest that Flavian/Trajanic manufacturing centres copied the earliest Black burnished forms before losing the markets.

From a detailed study of the coarse pottery from the smaller structures, two points have arisen concerning the frontier west of Carlisle, which may be worthy of consideration.

The almost complete absence of four types of coarse pottery from both the Wall and the coastal structures west of Carlisle is very apparent. Carinated bowls with reeded rims, rusticated ware, and tankards do not appear in any structure so far excavated west of Carlisle, and grey jars are extremely limited in appearance (only 5 in Mc.79) and in none of the more characteristic Trajanic/early Hadrianic forms. These types, from their appearance in stratified contexts both on the Stanegate and the Wall structures in the east, are generally regarded as being typical of early Hadrianic occupation in the

in the frontier zone (as well as Trajanic and earlier of course). Also there is a basic similarity between the composition of the groups of coarse pottery from Mc.79 and MF.5.

There are several reasons which could be put forward to explain these anomalies. The coastal structures are generally regarded as being a later addition to the Wall frontier, and the non-appearance of the above types of pottery at Mc.79 could be considered as being ambiguous and inconclusive, since only half the structure was excavated. The sources of supply of coarse pottery in this instance may have differed between east and west, and the material mentioned may not have reached this part of the frontier. However it must be noted, that at Old Church, Brampton.

"coarse ware strikingly like that obtained at Haltwhistle Burn and Throp, in both fabric and type" was found,

and in both these structures rusticated ware and carinated bowls were present in reasonable quantity. A sherd of rusticated ware was also found in 1907 at the Cowan Sheldon Works in Carlisle (CW2 xvii Notes) although this may of course be Trajanic or earlier in deposition. Thus in the pre-Hadrianic period at least it is possible to infer that this material was reaching the west.

From the proportion of grey jars to black burnished cooking-pots found in Mc.79 (CW2 lii 30), it is evident that this structure belongs in its occupation at least, to the last period of transition from jars to cooking-pots referred to above, especially when compared with the group of material from Mc.50TW

dealt with in the same report (CW2 111 34).

Thus although it is dangerous to argue from negative evidence, I would suggest that the reason for the non-appearance of these types of pottery in the west, is chronological, since the last vestiges do appear at Mc.79, and the earlier types as far west as T54a8. I suggest that the section of Wall and structures west of Carlisle be possibly of a later date of construction than that to the east (5-10 years), and that the Cumberland coastal scheme, be considered as a slightly later addition still (c.A.D.130+).

These suggestions are of course extremely tentative, owing to the fact that no reasonable amount of evidence is available from between Mc.79 and T54b, a problem which only further excavation can solve (cf. Appendix II). However the amount of material from Mc.79 and MF.5 is alone considerable and valid conclusions may be possible, when it is taken in conjunction with other evidence, such as the inscription from the Cumberland coastal fort at Moresby (RIB 801), which due to the inclusion of 'Pater Patriae' is at least post A.D.128 in its construction.

P A R T IIFIGURE 22.

MUMRILLS: PSAS xciv 86ff.

Mumrills Fig.11 9.

One quarter of a cooking-pot in black burnished fabric, also dense black in fracture; although the surface is sooty, the fabric appears little changed and is wholly typical of Category A. This vessel has a tall rim, with wavy line decoration on the neck, and there were 12 examples in all.

Mumrills Fig.12 30.

Three fragments of a bead-rim cooking-pot of distinctive form in black highly polished fabric (sample 31 in the spectrographic analysis) identified as Category B. There were 2 examples of this type.

Mumrills Fig.12 35.

Two conjoining fragments from a cavetto-rim cooking-pot in fine smooth grey fabric (sample 34) identified as Category B. There were 53 examples of this type.

Mumrills Fig.11 14.

Two conjoining fragments from a flat-rimmed bowl; one fragment is in black burnished fabric with a coating of soot, the other has been oxidised bright orange.

Mumrills Fig.13 41.

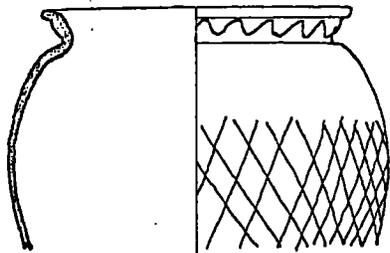
Fragment from a bowl with a downturned rim, in dark grey burnished fabric with a pinkish tinge on the external surface.

Mumrills Fig.13 42.

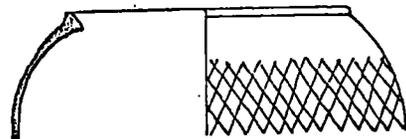
Two conjoining fragments from a bowl with a downturned-rim, in black burnished fabric, pinkish/grey on the inner surface. At least 72 examples of bowls with downturned-rims were found.

Mumrills Fig.13 47.

Two conjoining fragments from a short-rimmed bowl in hard light grey fabric, with a tarry deposit (sample 3) identified as Category B. There were 3 examples of this type.



Mumrills.
Fig. 11, 9.



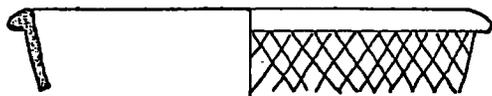
Mumrills.
Fig. 12, 30.



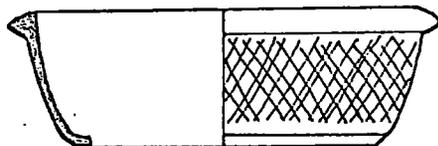
Mumrills.
Fig. 12, 35.



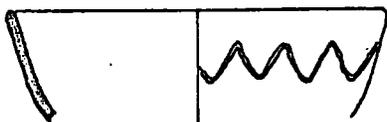
Mumrills.
Fig. 11, 14.



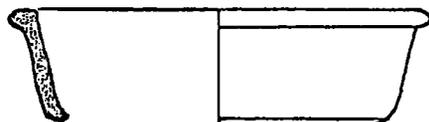
Mumrills.
Fig. 13, 41.



Mumrills.
Fig. 13, 42.



Mumrills.
Fig. 13, 45.



Mumrills.
Fig. 13, 47.

Mumrills Fig.13 45.

Two conjoining fragments from a plain-rimmed bowl decorated with a wavy line, in dark grey fabric with a black burnished surface (sample 12) identified as Category B. There were 3 examples of this type.

Most of the pottery came from the outer ditch of the western defences of the fort, and represented one major clearing and deposition of rubbish, since conjoining pieces occurred at different levels. A substantial number of vessels had been heavily burnt, in some cases after breakage. From the domestic items included in the rubbish, such as an infants feeding bottle (Fig.14 69; pl.xi 3.), the suggestion could be made, that this deposit represents clearing in the annexe rather than the fort. At least 322 separate vessels were identifiable from this deposit.

J.P.Gillam's assessment of the pottery (PSAS xciv 113) as forming a generally homogeneous group deposited c.A.D.170-185, has since been modified by him in retrospect, to a deposition very close to the end of the second century. This agrees well by comparison with deposits attributed to a similar period from Corbridge and Benwell.

FIGURE 23.

Old Kilpatrick pl.xxi 27. Miller.

A handled beaker in grey fumed fabric, showing a rather metallic polish. There were 30 fragments of similar vessels, while this one is used by Gillam to illustrate type 65 and dated c.A.D.140-300.

Old Kilpatrick pl.xxi 3.

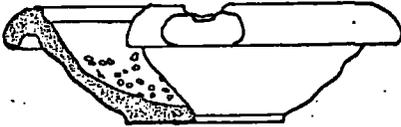
A cooking-pot in black burnished fabric, of which approximately 20 similar vessels were represented, although 250 more were of the same general form.



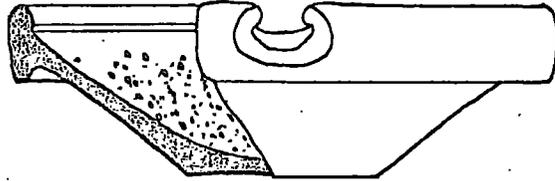
Old Kilpatrick.
pl. xxi 27.



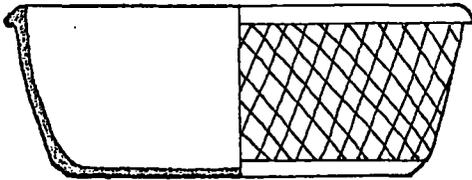
Old Kilpatrick.
pl. xxi 3.



Old Kilpatrick.
pl. xix 21.



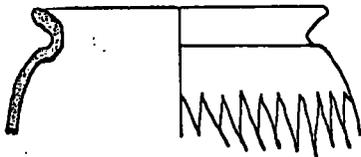
Balmuildy.
pl. xlii 45.



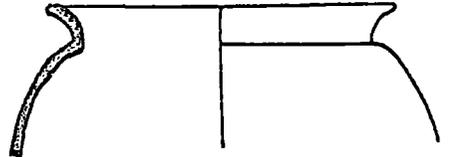
Old Kilpatrick.
pl. xxii 10.



Balmuildy.
pl. xlvii 10.



Balmuildy.
pl. xlv 10.



Balmuildy.
pl. xlv 7.

Old Kilpatrick pl.xix 21.

A mortarium fragment in reddish fabric probably representative of the last twenty years of the second century, possibly also of the Raetian type.

Balmuildy pl.xlii 45.

Miller.

A mortarium in buff fabric, almost wall sided. This type also appears at Old Kilpatrick, but is probably more typical of the third century than the second. There are 2 examples from this site equated by Gillam with his type 272 and dated c.A.D.190-300.

Old Kilpatrick pl.xxii 10.

A downturned-rim bowl probably in black burnished Category B fabric. There were over 300 vessels of the of the bowl class represented at Old Kilpatrick, and this form is noted as being the commonest.

Balmuildy pl.xivii 10.

A downturned-rim dish almost certainly in black burnished Category B fabric; the majority of the bowl/dish class from this site are noted as being of this 'pie-dish' form.

Balmuildy pl.xlv 10.

A cooking-pot in black burnished fabric probably Category A, with an out-bent rim; a typical post A.D.160 form in this fabric (Antonine II).

Balmuildy pl.xlv 7.

A cavetto-rim cooking-pot almost certainly in black burnished Category B fabric; this form was noted at Balmuildy as being $\frac{1}{4}$ of the olla class vessels represented.

unpublished

With the aid of an ^{unpublished} dissertation presented for the degree of B.A. at Durham University in June 1958 by S.G.C. Stoker on 'The Coarse Pottery from the Antonine Wall', I have been able to study unpublished material from sites such as Kirkintilloch, Castlecary, Cadder, Bar Hill, Rough Castle, and Carriden. This material is from a variety of sources and is at present distributed between the Glasgow and the Edinburgh Museums.

From the drawings and information provided by that dissertation I suggest that the group of pottery from Mumrills, Old Kilpatrick and Balmuildy illustrated in Figures 22 and 23 of this thesis, is representative of the coarse pottery in supply to the army in the north during the second occupation of the Antonine Wall. None of the material was found in deposits sealed by dateable evidence, but the conflation of sites and evidence presented below, does suggest this sort of group.

FIGURE 24.

'Pottery from levels of the second and third century, covering the Vallum at Benwell.' Swinbank AA4 xxxiii 142.

Benwell Box 1 16.

A fragment from a bowl of late second to early third century type, in grey fumed and polished fabric, reddened by burning.

Benwell Box 1 20.

Rim fragment from a bowl/dish in black burnished fabric.

Benwell Box 2 34.

Rim fragment from a bowl in light grey fabric of mid-second century date.

Benwell Box 2 28.

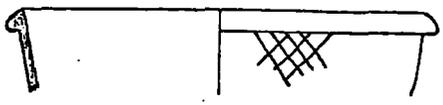
Rim fragment of a downturned-rim bowl in black burnished fabric, probably Category B.

Benwell Box 1 5.

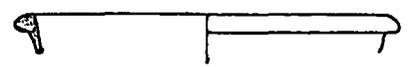
Rim fragment from a cavetto-rim cooking-pot in light grey fabric.

Benwell Box 3 4.

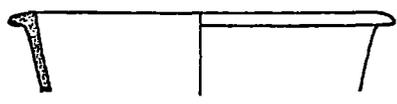
Fragment of a neckless cooking-pot in burnished light grey fabric cf. Fig. 22 above; Mumrills Fig. 12 30.



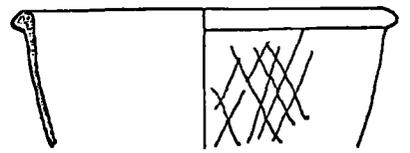
Benwell.
Box I,16.



Benwell.
Box I,20.



Benwell.
Box II,34.



Benwell.
Box II,28.



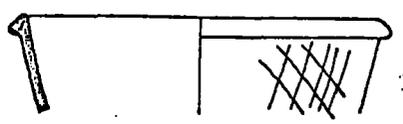
Benwell.
Box I,5.



Benwell.
Box III,4.



Benwell.
Box I,6.



Benwell.
Box VI,46.

FIGURE 24.

Benwell Box 1 6.

Rim fragment from a cooking-pot of mid-second century type in black fumed fabric with traces of soot.

Benwell Box 6 46.

A downturned-rim bowl in black burnished fabric, almost certainly Category B.

This group of pottery is limited to that discovered in and immediately above the Vallum filling. To the east of the causeway at Benwell the first definite level was a flagged floor which due to its' subsidence into the ditch, must have been laid soon after the ditch was filled. The filling was apparently a single operation from the appearance of the soil.

All the pottery illustrated in Figure 24 above, comes from beneath the above structure, and the composition of each individual Box is so similar, that Figure 24 is representative of the group as a whole. The similarity of the material to that already illustrated from Scotland, is striking.

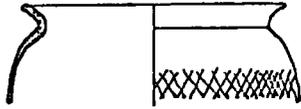
The samian ware from the same deposit (AA4 xxv 52) provides a date from the latest Lezoux pieces: a complete bowl of DIVIXTVS and one of IANVS; from the first occupation layer overlaying the filling, of c.A.D. 180 plus; (the opinion of Prof. E. Birley of A.D. 160 plus, has since been modified) thus agreeing admirably with the Antonine II period favoured for the Scottish group of coarse pottery.

FIGURE 25.

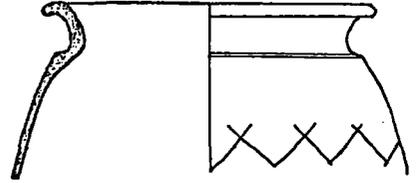
Corbridge 1946-9 AA4 xxviii 152.

Corbridge Fig. 7 29.

A wheelturned cooking-pot with a cavetto-rim in smooth



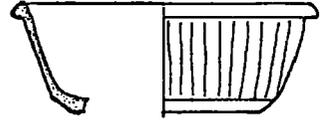
Corbridge.
Fig. 7,29.



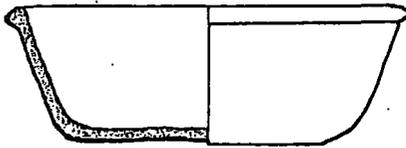
Corbridge.
Fig. 8,37.



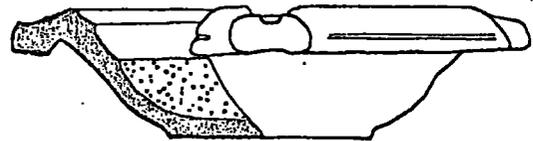
Corbridge.
Fig. 9,64.



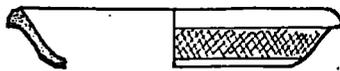
Corbridge.
Fig. 9,77



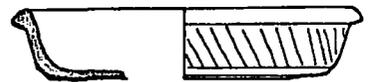
Corbridge.
Fig. 9,79.



Corbridge.
Fig. 9,74.



Corbridge.
Fig. 10,83.



Corbridge.
Fig. 10,85.

fine hard grey fabric, almost certainly Category B. There are nearly 20 similar vessels illustrated in this report and the vessels used by Gillam to illustrate types 137, 138, and 139, are among them.

Corbridge Fig.8 37.

The rim and shoulder of a wheel-made cooking-pot with a high beaded rim, in hard smooth light grey fabric ;5 similar vessels were also illustrated.

Corbridge Fig.9 64.

The fragment of a rim of mortarium in hard, brick-red fabric, with a grey core and a white slip, a little chocolate-brown grit survives in the interior. This vessel is used by Gillam to illustrate type 264 and dated c.A.D.180-200.

Corbridge Fig.9 77.

A bowl with a downturned-rim with a slight chamfer in polished grey fumed fabric with a pinkish tinge. 4 vessels of a similar nature are also illustrated; the decoration either cross-hatching or parallel lines, is lightly scored on an already burnished surface.

Corbridge Fig.9 79.

A similar to downturned-rim bowl to 77 above, certainly in black burnished Category B fabric.

Corbridge Fig.9 74.

The greater part of a mortarium with diametrically opposed lugs or handles on the rim, and neatly moulded spout. The fabric is fairly hard and porous, and brick-red throughout; the surface of the rim, and the inside of the vessel down to a distinct margin, are covered by a hard crimson glaze; the interior of the vessel below the margin, and the exterior below the rim are unglazed. The grit, confined to the unglazed interior, is medium-sized and chocolate-brown. This vessel is used by Gillam to illustrate type 268 and dated c.A.D.180-220, a Raetian type; of which several other examples are also illustrated.

Corbridge Fig.10 83.

A dish with a downturned-rim and slight chamfer, in polished grey fumed ware with a pinkish tinge, probably Category B. Three similar vessels are also illustrated.

Corbridge Fig.10 85.

A similar vessel to 83 above, used by Gillam to illustrate type 310 and dated c.A.D.180-210.

This deposit was found sealed between flagging and a lower level of gravel, itself associated with the reconstruction c.A.D.163, north of the granaries at Corbridge. Since the flagging represents the next phase of building on this part of the site, it may be attributed to the early third, or very late second century, and the deposit most probably represents a sealed late second century group.

The vessels illustrated in Figure 25 above, are representative of the deposit as a whole, in which some 500 separate vessels were represented by approximately 4,300 sherds.

The consistency of composition of Figures 22-25 above, all from deposits definitely associated with the late second century, from both the Hadrianic and Antonine frontiers, would suggest that these provide a nearly complete picture of the types of coarse vessel extant in that period.

FIGURE 26.

South Shields 1966 (as yet unpublished; material by courtesy of J.P.Gillam and J.Tait.).

South Shields 66 LE.

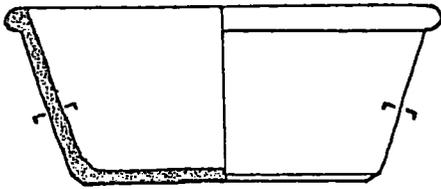
A rolled rim bowl in hard light grey fabric, with a dark burnished but undecorated surface.

Unfortunately the stratification of this piece was disturbed.

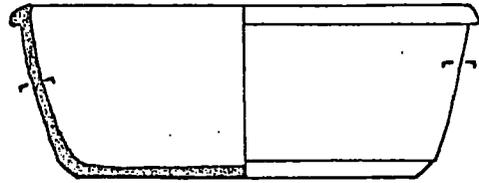
South Shields 66 CO.

A downturned rim bowl in black burnished Category B fabric.

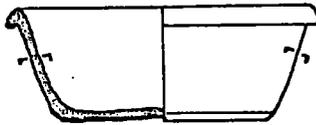
This piece was found sealed on top of the found-



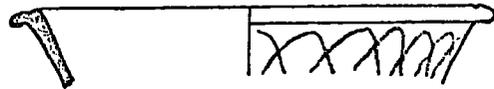
South Shields 66,LE.
Unpublished.



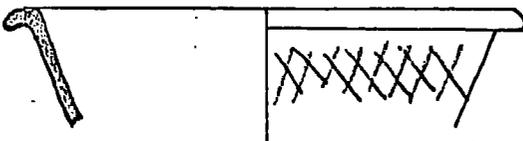
South Shields 66,CO.
Unpublished.



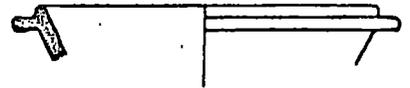
South Shields 66,ER.
Unpublished.



Lanchester 23.



Lanchester 24.



Corbridge 67,IQ.
Unpublished.

ations of a demolished wall believed to have been constructed in Antonine II times. Thus it belongs to the late second/early third century.

South Shields 66 ER.

A small downturned-rim bowl in black burnished Category B fabric.

This vessel was sealed beneath packed gravel belonging to the extension of the Via Principalis associated with the construction of the granaries, set back from the original road width.

Although the majority of the pottery from the 1966 excavations was unstratified, there were two deposits sealed by features associated with early third century Severan activity i.e. granary building. The first was underneath the road extension associated with the granary building, the second the filling of a drain, in use from Hadrianic to Severan times. Both deposits were comparatively small, and represent the whole range of second century material, with only a few pieces attributable to the late second/early third century.

Corbridge 67 IQ. Unpublished Temple III sq. B2.

A flanged bowl in worn Black burnished Category A fabric. This vessel came from a deposit of soft brown earth with strong marks of burning, 12 ins. below the present surface. From personal experience of the site in question, and from the fact that 4 sherds of samian were in the same deposit I would not suggest any other date for this level, than the early third century. Indeed the deposit may well belong to that general period of activity believed to have occurred on the site between the period c.A.D. 195-210.

Lanchester: The Coarse Pottery. Steer. TDNAAS ix 112.

Lanchester 23.

An incipient flanged bowl in black burnished fabric, decorated with intersecting arcs.

Lanchester 24.

Similar bowl only with Lattice decoration.

FIGURE 27.Lanchester 15.

A cooking-pot in hard blue/grey fabric; many similar vessels are illustrated from the same and other deposits in the report.

Lanchester 39.

A cooking-pot in black burnished fabric with acute-angled lattice decoration.

Lanchester 53.

A rolled-rim bowl in black burnished fabric with acute-angled lattice decoration.

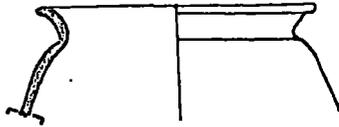
Lanchester 57.

A bowl with a flat rim in light grey smooth fabric, decorated with a wavy line externally.

Lanchester 51. is also worthy of note, but not illustrated .

A block-rimmed cooking-pot in grey fabric, similar to Carpow 1966 4 (below), and various Colchester vessels (cf. Colchester Kilns Fig. 86 17, and Figure 32 below).

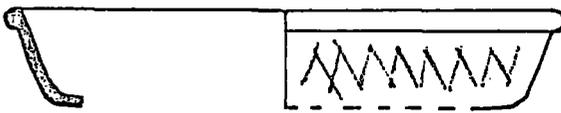
In the report Steer suggests that due to the inscriptions found of Gordian (RIB 1092 Armamentaria and Principia; RIB 1091 Bathhouse outside the fort.) the fort was unoccupied in the early third century, and rebuilt from foundations in Gordians' reign. The terminology used in the inscriptions really gives no direct evidence that the fort was rebuilt totally from the foundations. Indeed the term CONLAPSA (RIB 1092) has been interpreted as meaning the 'collapse' of a standing structure, as opposed to INSTRVXIT which has been interpreted as construction from foundations. Such an argument is only tentative, but the number of rebuilding inscriptions from forts in the north covering the 30yrs. after



Lanchester 15.



Lanchester 39.



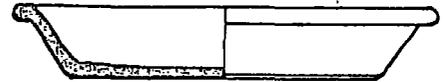
Lanchester 53.



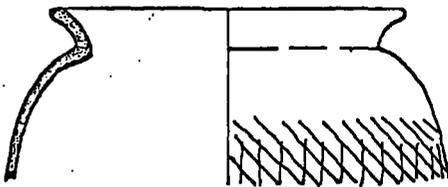
Lanchester 57.



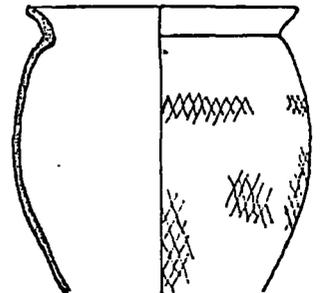
Carrawburgh.
Fig. 9, 14.



Carrawburgh.
Fig. 10, 20.



Carrawburgh.
Fig. 9, 3.



Carrawburgh.
Fig. 9, 4.

Severus, would suggest that, rather than all these structures being totally reconstructed, individual buildings in already occupied sites, were repaired or reconstructed.

Thus the pottery would range from the late second century to the late third, as indeed appears to be the case by comparison, and the sealed groups discerned by Steer, are representative of earlier periods than he has apportioned to them.

The Temple Of Mithras at Carrawburgh. Richmond and Gillam.

AA4 xxix 1.

Carrawburgh Fig.9 14.

A fragment of a bowl or platter with a rounded rim, in dark grey fumed fabric, undecorated. This piece was sealed beneath the narthex screen foundation, with a scrap of samian amongst other pieces.

Carrawburgh Fig.10 20.

Three large fragments of a platter with a rounded rim, in dark grey fabric with a black fumed surface, undecorated.

This piece was found in association with a plain-rimmed platter in polished black burnished fabric, probably Category B.

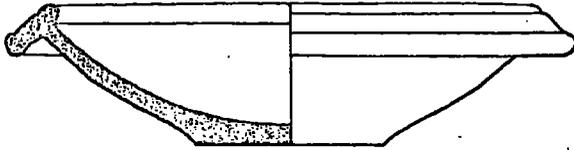
Carrawburgh Fig.9 3.

Fragments from the upper part of a wheel-made cooking-pot in grey fabric, with a burnished black fumed surface. Typically early third century.

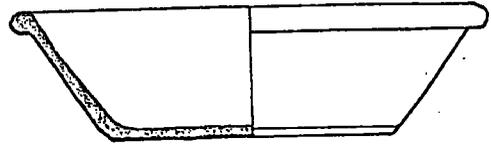
Carrawburgh Fig.9 4.

Fragments of a cooking-pot in grey fumed fabric.

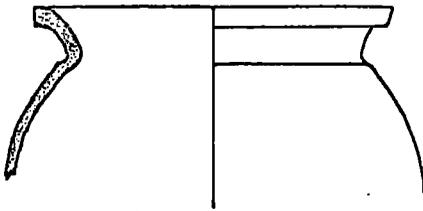
Vessels 3, 4, and 14 come from beneath the foundation of the wattle screen of the narthex of period IIa, while vessel 20 is associated with period IIb. Periods IIa and IIb of the Mithraeum are attributed to the first quarter of the third



Carpow 1961-2.
Fig. 7, 2.



Carpow 1961-2.
Fig. 7, 6.



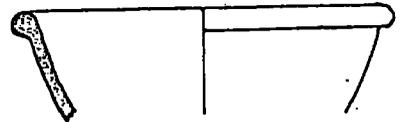
Carpow 1961-2.
Fig. 8, 2.



Carpow 1961-2.
Fig. 8, 9.



Carpow 1966. 1
Unpublished.



Carpow 1966. 2
Unpublished.



Carpow 1966. 3
Unpublished.



Carpow 1966. 4
Unpublished.

century on the evidence of inscriptions and coins, and the deposits of pottery including those illustrated in Figure 27 of this thesis, agree with this date substantially by comparison with other sites.

FIGURE 28.

The Roman Fortress at Carpow, Perthshire.

1961-2 PSAS xcvi.

1966 Unpublished (by courtesy of J. Tait).

Carpow 1961-2 Fig. 7 2.

A rim fragment of a mortarium in hard smooth, whitish fabric. Usually associated with the products of the midlands factories in the late second/early third century.

Carpow 1961-2 Fig. 7 6.

A grey bowl with a rolled rim and vestigial chamfer between the base and wall; the type is commonest in the first half of the third century.

Carpow 1961-2 Fig. 8 2.

A large jar with a square rim, originally in hard dark grey fabric, but now burnt brown.

Carpow 1961-2 Fig. 8 9.

A black burnished cooking-pot with a considerable overhang.

Carpow 1966 1.

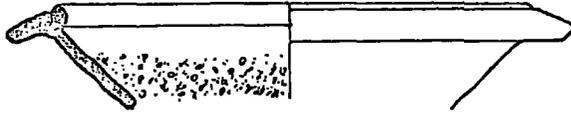
A cooking-pot in light grey fabric throughout.

Carpow 1966 2.

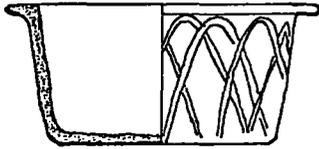
A rooled-rim bowl in grey/brown fabric, burnished, but with no decoration apparent.

Carpow 1966 3.

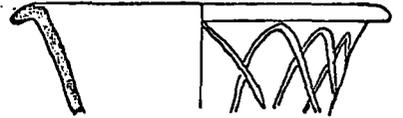
A jar in reddish/brown fabric, with a grey/brown surface, and thumbnail decoration below the neck.



Carpow 1966. 5
Unpublished.



Carpow 1966. 6
Unpublished.



Carpow 1966. 7
Unpublished.



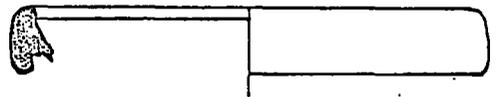
Carpow 1966. 8
Unpublished.



Carpow 1966. 9
Unpublished.



Carpow 1966. 10
Unpublished.



Carpow 1966. 11
Unpublished.

Carpow 1966 4.

A jar of two conjoining fragments, in reddish/brown fabric with a grey surface.

FIGURE 29.Carpow 1966 5.

A mortarium in pinkish-buff fabric throughout.

Carpow 1966 6.

Incipient flanged bowl in black burnished fabric with intersecting arc decoration.

Carpow 1966 7.

Similar above.

Carpow 1966 8.

Similar above.

Carpow 1966 9.

A plain-rimmed platter in grey fabric throughout, with a groove near the rim.

Carpow 1966 10.

Mortarium in cream fabric throughout with black and brown grit.

Carpow 1966 11.

A mortarium in white fabric throughout with mixed grit.

The site at Carpow can be historically assigned most satisfactorily to the early third century--- the period of Severan campaigning in Scotland. The coarse pottery both published and unpublished, when viewed separately from some of the mortaria, as a homogeneous group, can most easily be assigned to this period, and the presence of some fragments of samian would also suggest a date within the period A.D. 210-230 for its occupation.

However the presence of mortaria, which in other contexts could only be referred to the late third century, must be explained, since no other vessels would suggest a second period of occupation of the site this late. The rolled-rim bowls and grey jars characteristic of the deposits (both 1961-2 and 1966) are almost certainly from the Colchester area (cf. Fig. 34 above), belonging both in form and fabric to the products of Kiln 24 (Colchester Kilns Figs. 86 and 87, dated c.A.D. 220) and Kilns 27 and 28 (Fig. 93, dated c.A.D. 210) cf. Figure 32 below. Of the mortaria, the vessels illustrated from the excavations of 1961-2 (PSAS xcvi 203), and the unpublished example 5, are all most probably from the Mancetter/Hartshill group of kilns, and are best viewed in a late second to early third century context.

The 1961-2 vessels 4 and 5, and the unpublished example 10, however, are by themselves suggestive of a late third century date, but since the pottery as a whole is so generally consistent with an early third century dating, a similar context must be suggested for them. The nearest vessels in form are those produced by IVNIVS and CARITA (cf. Fig. 34 below) of the Mancetter/Hartshill group, which are placed in the late second century by Mrs. Hartley, from the contexts of their appearance at Binchester, High Cross, Ilkley, Lancaster, and Wroxeter, and from their general form. Thus I suggest that the Carpow vessels, although not common in the north until a later period, were in fact in production in the early third century in this area.

Carpow 66 11, is a mortarium which although late in

form, can almost certainly be attributed to the Colchester area. The products of kiln 24 are so close in form and fabric, that I would suggest that this vessel belongs to the general supply from Colchester group, that such a proportion of the Carpow material appears to represent.

The Carpow deposit of coarse pottery and the occupation sequence which it suggests will be discussed in more detail at the end of this chapter. With the material illustrated in Figure 29 of this Thesis, was found a coin of Julia Domna, unfortunately more information concerning this important piece of material is at the moment not available.

FIGURE 30

T25b,37. AA4 xliii 115. Period IB.

A bowl in black burnished fabric, with a rim slightly more rolled than usual, but due to the fabric, I would suggest that it had more in common with the downturned rim variety than the true rolled rim bowl.

T.25b,44. AA4 xliii 116. Unstratified.

A cooking-pot in black burnished fabric, equated with Gillam type 138 and dated c.A.D.180-250.

T.7b,9. AA4 vii 152. Period I.

A cooking-pot in black burnished fabric.

T.48a,11. CW2 xxvi 448.

A small downturned rim dish, in black burnished Category B fabric.

T.49b,20. CW2 xiii 348. Period II.

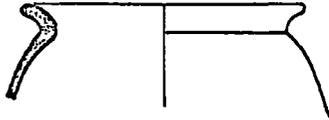
A cooking-pot in hard grey ware with a polished surface, and latticed decoration. Not black burnished fabric.



T. 25b, 37.
AA4 xliii 115.



T. 25b, 44.
AA4 xliiii 115.



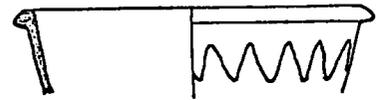
T. 7b, 9.
AA4 vii 152.



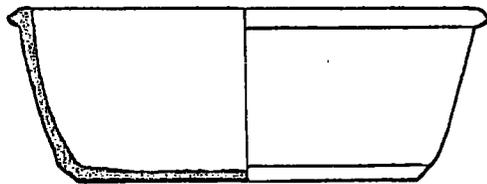
T. 48a, 11.
CW2 xxvi 448.



T. 49b, 20.
CW2 xiii 348.



T. 25b, 36.
AA4 xliiii 115.



T. 7b, 18.
AA4 vii 152.

T.25b,36. AA4 xliii 115. Period IB.

A downturned-rim bowl in black burnished fabric Category B.

T.7b,18. AA4 vii 152.

A downturned-rim bowl in dark grey fumed ware, probably Category B fabric.

Rolled-rim bowls in Turrets, similar to Colchester Kilns Fig.93,3; and equated with Gillam 225 dated c.A.D.200-250, on the argument detailed below.

T.25b,37.

T.29b,11.

T.49b, 2 examples but unnumbered, paralleled in the report by Corbridge 1911, Fig.6 81, the vessel used by Gillam to illustrate type 225.

Downturned-rim bowls and platters, in black burnished Category B fabric in the Turrets, equated with Gillam types 222,223,310 311,312, and dated c.A.D.180-210.

T.7b, 18.

T.12a, 5.

T.13a, 7,16,28.

T.17a, 8.

T.19b, 13.

T.25b, 36,49.

T.26a, 31.

T.30b, unnumbered example of Gillam 222.

T.35a, 17,21.

T.39a, 61.

T.48a, 11.

T.48b, 24.

T.49b, unnumbered example of Gillam 222.

T.52a, 25.

T.54a, 24.

T.57a, 1.

Cavetto-rim cooking-pots in black burnished Category B fabric in the Turrets, equated with Gillam types 137-139 and dated c.A.D.180-225.

T.7b, 9.

T.13a, 12.

T.19b, 6,9,

T.25b, 43,44.

T.29b, 33,34,35.

T.30a, 1,2.

T.39a, 11,45,46,55,56.

T.48b, 21,26.

WBT, 35.

T.49b, 17,21.

T.51b, 37.

T.52a, 6,17,28,40,57.

T.57a, 4.

Cavetto-rim cooking-pots in black burnished Category B fabric from the Turrets, equated with Gillam type 143, and dated c.A.D.190-270.

T.7b, 14.

WBT, 23.

T.12a, 1.

T.19b, 11.

T.26a, 25.

T.39a, 8.

T.52a, 56.

Cooking-pots with profiles similar to Gillam types 140, 141, 142, and 144. These vessels are usually in lead grey burnished fabric often with lattice decoration, and although of a finer wheelmade construction, are obviously a continuation of form from the black burnished fabric cooking-pots. They begin to appear during the Antonine II occupation, and for the first half of the third century, they form the major proportion of the olla class in use in the north. Black burnished vessels continue to be manufactured but in the third century the fabric is different to the typical Hadrianic/Antonine type, neither Category A or B, but more akin to A, slightly harder and finer.

T.7b, 13.

T.13a, 11, 19.

T.18b, 36.

T.39a, 7.

T.48b, 27.

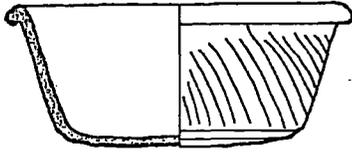
WBT, 21, 22.

T.49b, 22, 20, 23, 24.

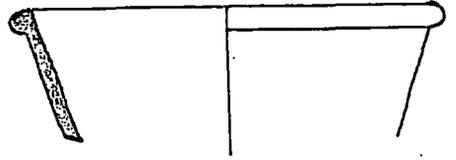
T.52a, 42, 55, 60, 64.

T.54a3, 26.

Further discussion on the importance of the above vessels in determining Turret occupation sequence, occurs later in the chapter.



Mc. 9,40.
AA4 vii 163.



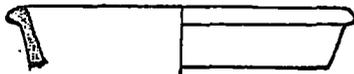
Mc. 50SW, cf. Corbridge.
Fig. 6, 81.



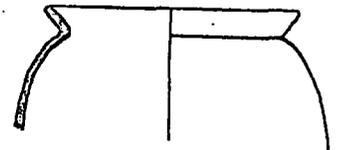
Mc. 22,4.
Unpublished.



Mc. 9,59.
AA4 vii 163.



Mc. 39.
Unpublished.



Mc. 48, pl. IV 27.
CW2 xi 452.

FIGURE 31.

Mc.9,40. AA4 vii 163. Period II.

A bowl with a downcurved-rim in black burnished Category A fabric. 8 examples of this type were found on the site. This vessel is used by Gillam to illustrate type 224 and dated c.A.D.190-240.

Mc.50SW, cf. Corbridge Fig.6 81 (1911). CW2 xiii 357.

A rolled-rim bowl in grey fabric, burnished but undecorated, and unnumbered in the text.

Mc.22,4. Unpublished.

A cooking-pot in black burnished Category B fabric.

Mc.9,59. AA4 vii 163. Period IB.

A cooking-pot in black burnished fabric, Category B; several other examples were also illustrated.

Mc.39.

An unnumbered example of a downturned-rim dish, similar to Gillam type 310.

Mc48.pl.iv 27. CW2 xi 452.

A cooking-pot in light grey fabric, probably Category B.

Milecastles:

Rolled-rim bowls similar to Colchester Kilns Fig.93 3, and equated with Gillam 225 and dated by him c.A.D.190-240.

Mc.40, 35.

Mc.50SW, 3 examples paralleled by Corbridge 1911 Fig.6 81.(G.225)

Downturned-rim bowl/platters in black burnished Category B fabric, equated with Gillam types 222,223,310,311,312.

Mc.39, 1 example of G.310. Mc.40, 39. (G.310).

Downcurved-rim bowls in Black burnished fabric illustrated by Gillam 224.

Mc.9, 40 and 39.

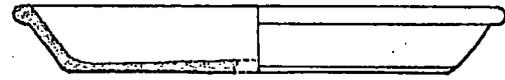
Black burnished Category B fabric cooking-pots, G.137-139.



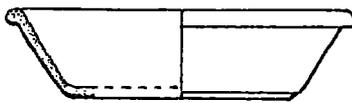
Colchester.
Fig. 89, 12.

Colchester.
Fig. 89, 13.

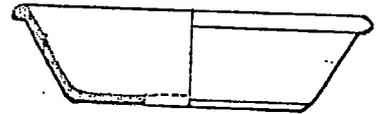
Colchester.
Fig. 89, 14.



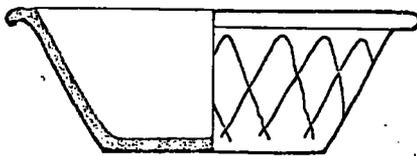
Colchester.
Fig. 93, 1.



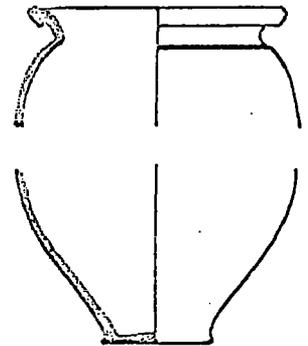
Colchester.
Fig. 93, 2.



Colchester.
Fig. 93, 3.



Colchester.
Type 304.



Colchester.
Fig. 86, 17.

Mc.9, 59 (G.139).

Mc.10, 1 G.139 example.

Mc.22, 4 (G.138).

Mc.40, 26 (G.139).

Mc.48, 27 and 28 (G.137).

Mc.53, 1 example G.138.

Some unusual points arise when comparing the late second/early third century material from the milecastles and turrets. None of the downturned-rim bowls (G.222,223) which are quite common in the turrets, and which are characteristic of Antonine II occupation in Scotland, appear in the milecastles and only two of the downturned-rim dishes. Also, very few of the cooking-pots in black burnished Category B fabric, typical of occupation in the late second century elsewhere in the north, appear in either turrets or milecastles, which must reflect their duration of supply to the north.

FIGURE 32.

The Roman Potters Kilns of Colchester, Hull.

Research Report of the Society of Antiquaries xxi ed.1963.

Colchester Fig.89 12,13, and 14.

Mortarium rims in buff fabric from Kiln 25.

Colchester Fig.93 1,2 and 3.

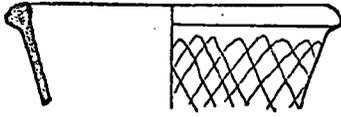
Rolled-rim bowls and platters in grey fabric, straight sided, and polished overall but with no decoration. These vessels were very numerous and were especially connected with Kiln 27.

Colchester Type 304.

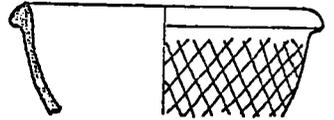
An incipient-flanged bowl in black burnished fabric with intersecting arc decoration, dated as probably Antonine and later.

Colchester Fig.86 17.

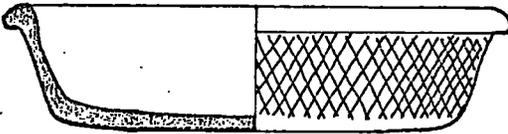
A grey jar with a squarish lip on the rim from Kiln 24 but quite characteristic in type of most of the jars manufactured in Colchester.



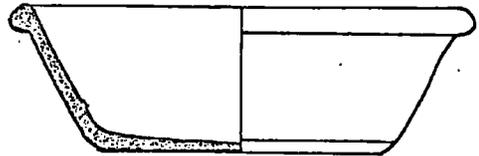
Lincoln
Fig. 7, 9.



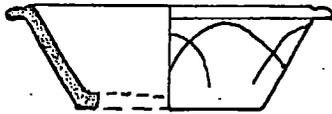
Lincoln
Fig. 7, 10.



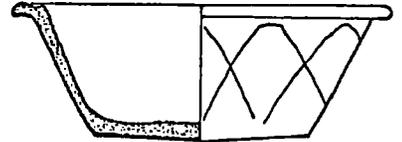
Lincoln
Fig. 7, 16.



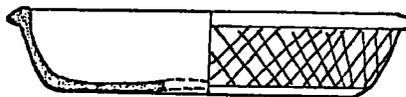
Durovernum.
Fig. 5, 15.



Jewry Wall
Fig. 19, 21.



Jewry Wall.
Fig. 19, 22.



Richborough I. 46.

These vessels, together with those illustrated in Figure 34 of this thesis represent a group, which in composition is extremely similar to that found at Carpow. The kilns are dated in the report on the rather doubtful basis of general typology of product, owing to the lack of sealed and dated deposits in the area. The dating of the vessels illustrated in Figure 32 above, by comparison with the sequence of the deposits dealt with in this chapter, will perhaps alter the suggested dates in the Report.

FIGURE 33.

Excavations at Lincoln 1955-58 Arch.J.1960.

Lincoln Fig.7 9.

'Pie-dish' in cooking-pot fabric, with a mottled grey glossy surface.

Lincoln Fig.7 10.

Similar vessel to above.

Lincoln Fig.7 16.

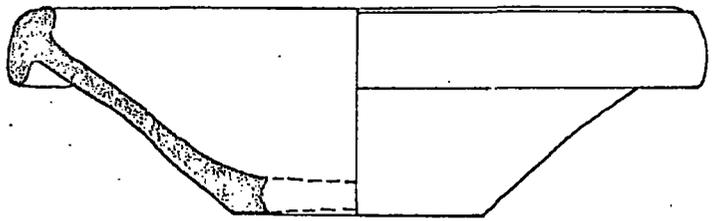
Similar above.

This type is first encountered during the reign of Hadrian and although these three vessels are late typologically, they do not as suggested by Mr. Petch, resemble Gillam 225, but rather vessels in Category B fabric expected in the Antonine period. These pieces came from beneath the Colonia rampart.

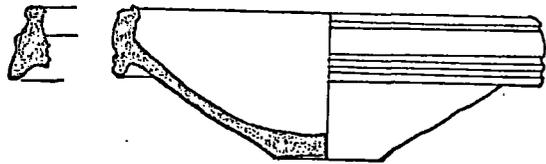
Durovernum Fig.5 15.

A Roman Tiler and Two Pottery Kilns at Durovernum.
Ant.J. 1956-7 40.

A straight sided bowl with a rolled rim in grey fabric. This vessel belongs to the period of the levelling of the derelict Kiln area, dated by two pieces of Samian



Colchester Fig.87,4.



Colchester Fig.86,8 and 9.



IVNIVS



IVNIVS ?



CARITA

ware to the late second/ early third century. I must disagree with the parallels assigned by Mr. Jenkins for this vessel, one being Richborough I 46, also illustrated in Figure 33, a totally different form of vessel.

Jewry Wall Fig. 19 21 and 22.

Incipient flanged bowls in black burnished fabric, with intersecting arc decoration. Similar vessels are noted as being found at Margidunum, in a Well dated c.A.D. 220-300. These vessels are dated in the report c.A.D. 200-325.

FIGURE 34.

Colchester Fig. 87 4.

A mortarium in pale buff fabric from Kiln 24 .

Colchester Fig. 86 8 and 9.

Mortarium rim fragments of a typologically advanced form in pure white fabric. From Kiln 24 dated c.A.D. 220.

Mortarium rims from Mrs. K. Hartley of the types produced by JVNIVS and CARITA in the Mancester/Hartshill kiln complex at the end of the second century. They are dated to this period by Mrs. Hartley, by their appearance in late Antonine contexts at Ilkley and Binchester.

DISCUSSION:

One of the major elements in discerning the occupation sequence of the Roman frontiers in the north of Britain in the last half of the second century, are those vessels in the bowl and cooking-pot classes in black burnished Category B fabric. This fabric in most cases is identifiable and distinguishable from Category A (typical of the Hadrianic/Antonine period with a granular appearance and feel to the fabric) on both subjective and spectrographic grounds. Category B fabric can best be distinguished subjectively by what has been described as the 'silky' feel of the surface, and has a 'polished' as opposed to a 'burnished' appearance often with

a pinkish tinge. Whilst the most reliable judgement is that provided by the spectrographic analysis of the fabric, the expense and equipment necessary has meant that this has only been carried out once (cf. PSAS xciv 129).

The vessels are also typologically different to those in Category A fabric in both classes, and the conclusion drawn by J.P. Gillam in Carnuntina 1956 (126-129) is that they represent a different manufacturing centre. The typological form of bowls and platters with a downturned-rim and small chamfer, illustrated by Gillam types 222, 223, 310, 311, and 312, are limited to this fabric, and are typical of deposits in the north attributed on historical and other grounds to the late second century (cf. Figures 22-26 incl.). In these deposits, this type of bowl/platter forms the major proportion of vessels of that class, and it is safe to assume therefore that their maximum usage be attributed to the last quarter of the second century.

From the scattered and low incidence of their appearance in turrets, usually in unstratified deposits, or those attributed to the last phase of Wall-period IB (cf. Figure 30 and the list on page 345), it would appear that these vessels had just arrived on the northern market, or in the military supply, a few years at the most before the turrets were abandoned at the end of Wall-period IB.

It is possible however, that these vessels found in the turrets could be attributed not to the beginning of their

supply, but to the end, and that they in fact represent additional evidence for a short early third century occupation of the turrets, associated perhaps with the 'Severan' reconstruction of Hadrian's Wall. This would in part explain a rather difficult problem arising from the fact that only two downturned-rim vessels have as yet been found in milecastles (Mc.39, Mc.40). It is difficult to imagine that at the end of Wall-period IB the milecastles were abandoned several years earlier than the turrets, and so missed the advent of this type of vessel. It is easier to suggest that the material found in the turrets represents in most cases the transition of Severan working parties, some time before the Wall itself and perhaps the milecastles, were fully re-occupied.

This theory would appear to be supported by the fact that where downturned-rim bowls in black burnished Category B fabric are concerned, either their manufacture or their hold on the market in the north, appears to have ceased in the time of Severus. Since they are almost totally absent from those deposits probably representing post-Severan occupation in the north (cf. Figures 26-29 incl.), i.e. Wall-period II, and thus the milecastles may well have missed their incidence entirely.

On the basis of their appearance in late second century deposits in Scotland, Corbridge, and Benwell, and due to the fact that they appear to be the latest pieces in the deposits at South Shields sealed c.A.D.208, I would suggest a period of incidence in the north for downturned-rim bowls, within present chronology, of c.A.D.180-210. It should perhaps be remarked

here that although the individual dates assigned to occupation phases in the north may change as knowledge increases, the coarse pottery groups maintain their relationships with each other and the occupation sequence of their contexts, and hence the relationship of group to group remains the same.

Another chronologically important type of vessel within the bowl/platter class is that illustrated by Gillam type 225, appearing in the deposits from Carrawburgh, Lanchester, and Carpow (Figures 26-29 incl.). This is a straight sided vessel with a rolled rim and small chamfer, in grey fabric with a darker grey burnished surface, and invariably undecorated. Vessels of exactly this form and fabric were found in great numbers associated with Kiln 27 at Colchester (cf. Figure 32). The date assigned by Hull to the operation of this Kiln is c.A.D. 300, but all the exact parallels I have found both in the north and south would appear to suggest a date of c.A.D. 200-250 for its manufacture (as suggested by Gillam).

This type of bowl does not appear in any of the deposits attributed to the late second century in the north; Antonine II in Scotland, Benwell Vallum filling, and Corbridge 1946-9. However it does seem to appear almost immediately above such deposits. At South Shields, the deposits sealed by features associated with the granaries construction (suggested c.A.D. 208) agree in form and content with both Benwell and Corbridge, and a rolled-rim bowl appears in the deposits succeeding these (cf. Figure 26 SS 66 LE) although not in a sealed context. At Corbridge (1946-9 AA4 viii 193) a similar

example occurs above the sealed late second/early third century deposit.

However, perhaps the most interesting example was found in association with T.25b (37), for there is a real possibility that this turret was demolished and the recess blocked (a mortar line crosses the turret in line with the south face of the Curtain Wall). The blocking and demolition of turrets are features associated usually with the reconstruction of the Wall usually attributed to Severus. If the turret was blocked, as seems likely, the evidence would appear to support the above suggestion of a Severan date, since this vessel does not appear in any second century context elsewhere; and for the majority of turrets for which blocking and demolition evidence is more certain, the pottery could not possibly be later than Severan.

Of the two such vessels illustrated in Figure 27 from Carrawburgh, one was sealed by the foundation of the wicker screen of the Narthex of Period IIa of the Mithraeum, the suggested date for which is c.A.D.222; while the other is attributed to the Period IIb occupation, presumed to be mid-third century in date. The example illustrated in Figure 33 from Durovernum/Canterbury (15) belongs to the period when the kiln area was levelled (after being abandoned for some time), and this process is attributed to the late second/early third century on the basis of some late samian pieces. Other examples from T.29b, T.49b, Mc.40, and three examples from Mc.50SW are all in early third century contexts.

Thus the date for the initial arrival of this type of bowl in the north would appear to be c.A.D.208, after Antonine II, and the Corbridge and Benwell deposits, and also the small sealed group of material from South Shields. From the occurrence of examples in Period IIc and Period III levels at the Mithraeum at Carrawburgh (AA4 xxix Fig.12 50; Fig.11 38), I would consider it possible that this type of bowl was in use in the north for most of the third century.

The group of pottery from Carpow, from which two examples of this type of bowl are illustrated in Figure 28, suggests a more intimate connection with the Colchester area. The major proportion of the pottery would appear to belong to the late second/early third century, especially some of the more usual midland mortaria, and this would agree with the consensus of opinion on historical grounds. The type of grey jar from Carpow illustrated in Figure 28 (Carpow 1961-2, Fig.8 2; 1966 4.) with a square lip to the rim, is paralleled very closely from Colchester by Figure 86 17 (illustrated in Figure 32), while the Carpow mortarium illustrated in Figure 29 (Carpow 1966 11) is also quite possibly in Colchester fabric, which suggestion was supported by Mrs. Hartley. Both of these types of vessel were being manufactured in Kiln 24 at Colchester, which is dated by Hull to c.A.D.220, which for an approximation is reasonably close to the date suggested for Carpow on other evidence.

The weight of the evidence already mentioned above, and the possibility that the Carpow group of pottery may in

part represent a block Colchester supply, would argue in favour of the rolled-rim bowls from Carpow, so exactly similar to those described from Kiln 27 (Figure 93 1-3), being manufactured there, and that the Kiln was in fact in operation from the early third century onwards, and not as Hull would suggest c.A.D. 300.

The type of incipient flanged bowl in black burnished Category A fabric (it is not quite the same as the typical gritty Hadrianic/Antonine fabric, it is denser but definitely not Category B.) with intersecting arc or lattice decoration illustrated by Gillam types 226 and 227, and Colchester type 304 (Figure 32), may perhaps be another Chronological marker. For again, three examples are present in the Carpow group (Figure 29), and to be consistent with the rest of the material, should perhaps be attributed to the early third century for initial occurrence.

An interesting example of this type of vessel, with an extremely high bead in black burnished fabric, was found at Corbridge in 1967 (Figure 26; IQ 67) in a context which suggests an early third century date at the latest. In comparing the early third century date for the Carpow examples (Figure 29), the probable mid-third century date for those illustrated from Lanchester (Figure 26), and the suggested late third century date for the Colchester example (Figure 32), it appears that these bowls are one of the few definitely third century types. Gillam would perhaps suggest some typological development from types 226-227, but from the examples illustrated I find it extremely difficult to support any sequence. The Carpow and

Corbridge examples would suggest a date earlier than c.A.D.220 for the initial appearance of this type. The Jewry Wall examples (Figure 33) also suggest a date for this type, spanning the third century.

The incidence of bowls with downcurved-rims, illustrated by Gillam type 224 (Figure 31) is so slight, that no chronological significance can be drawn from them.

The cooking-pot class in the late second/early third century was dominated by two types of vessel, the cavetto rim pots in black burnished Category B fabric illustrated by Gillam types 137-139, and 143; and the cooking-pots in hard lead/grey fabric illustrated by Gillam types 140-142, and 144. For the early part of the period vessels in black burnished Category A fabric (Figure 23, Balmuildy pl. xlv 10) were still quite frequent, and indeed the Category B cooking-pot variety does not seem to have been quite so abundant as the bowls in Scotland in the Antonine II phase. Cooking-pots in Category A fabric continue in appearance until the early third century and reappear at the end, and it is not until very late in the second century that vessels of similar profile but wheelmade in grey burnished fabric often with lattice, appear.

The vessels from Mumrills illustrated in Figure 22 (Fig. 12 35; Fig. 12 30), that from Balmuildy in Figure 23 (pl. xlv and those from Benwell illustrated in Figure 24 (Box 1 5; 3 4);, are typical examples of cooking-pots in black burnished Category B fabric, current in the late second century, with their dist-

inctive typological forms.

Mumrills Figure 22 (Fig. 11 9) and Balmuildy Figure 2 (pl. xlv 10) illustrate the type of vessel in Category A fabric that would continue (although these particular vessels could of course belong to either Antonine I or II, not being stratified into Antonine II occupation. Corbridge Figure 25 (Fig. 8 37) illustrates the type of grey cooking-pot which from the small numbers present in Scotland, may have arrived at the very end of the second century, to achieve dominance for the first half of the third century. The best description of these grey vessels was perhaps given by F.G. Simpson in the pottery report for Mc.48 (CW2 xi 451):

"The second period jars are distinctly superior to the first in quality of clay and workmanship. The clay is generally free from grit. The colour is light grey, or a grey/blue not met with in the earlier vessels. The change in the type of rim is distinct. The bases are mostly plain, but the sides are often decorated with lattice pattern."

An example

of the latest Category B type vessel to appear is illustrated in Figure 27 from Carrawburgh (Fig. 9 3), from a period IIA context.

The question again arises where cooking-pots in Category B fabric found in the turrets are concerned, as to whether they represent the last stages of Wall-period IB occupation or a short early third century occupation. Again these vessels appear in greater numbers in the turrets than the milecastles (the lists of both are on pg. 345 above).

Of greater importance perhaps are the lead/grey

cooking-pots referred to above, which from their relative scarcity in Scotland, cannot have been in supply as early as Wall-period IB. A list of the turrets containing examples of these cooking-pots is on page 346 above.

Perhaps the most important combination of factors where a turret is concerned, is where there is definite evidence for blocking and demolition, alongside the presence of material the initial dating of which is much later than the end of Wall-period IB. Such a case has already been mentioned, T.25b, but there the blocking wall evidence was slight and demolition not total. However at T.39a and T.54aS, there was definite evidence for demolition and blocking walls, and both turrets contained examples of lead/grey jars.

At T.39a the structure was almost totally levelled in the Roman period, and the recess blocking wall was carried flush with the south face of the Curtain Wall over the foundations of the turret. In this turret there were five examples of Category B cooking-pots typical of the Antonine II period, one example of the latest type of cavetto-rim cooking-pot in Category B fabric, which has more in common with early third century examples (cf. Figure 27: Carrawburgh Fig.9 3; G.143), and one example of a lead/grey cooking-pot (T.39a 7) which is almost certainly of very late second or early third century dating.

In T.54aS, although not demolished so completely, there existed plain evidence for a blocking wall, and also a

lead/grey cooking-pot (T.54aS 26) of very late second to early third century date.

In the case of T.39a for example, I postulate that the lead/grey vessel must have been deposited on the site while the turret was still standing, since it is highly unlikely and too coincidental that a vessel would be deposited on exactly that spot after demolition and blocking, because considering that the turret was levelled completely the ground would be little different to the surroundings.

There are two real possibilities for the date of the blocking and demolition of many of the turrets; either at the end of Wall-period IB, or during the presumed Severan reconstruction of the Wall; and the presence of vessels in T.39a, T.54aS, and possibly T.25b, which are certainly later than the end of IB would suggest the latter.

Thus on the assumption that the demolition and blocking of some of the turrets (there is certain evidence for T.19a, T.25b, T.35a, T.36a, T.39a, T.39b, T.40a, T.40b, T.50a, and T.54aS) can be apportioned to a period of activity in the early third century (the bowl from T.25b at least would place it here) and since in some cases it is obviously connected with the rebuilding of the Curtain Wall, the reconstruction of the Wall would appear to be Severan. Thus the deposition of pottery in some quantity would be possible, and I would prefer to see the greater amount of the Category B material from the turrets attributed to this phase.

It is possible that one or two pieces of Category B material could have reached the turrets before the end of Wall-period IB, but not in the numbers ⁱⁿ which they appear, when the almost total lack in the milecastles is considered. I do not think it possible to postulate on the evidence, a different sequence of occupation for the turrets as opposed to the milecastles at the end of Wall-period IB, but such a difference in the early third century would be quite feasible. Indeed on comparing the deposits of pottery sealed by the road extension at South Shields, and the flagging at Corbridge, with that material as a whole from the demolished turrets which could be attributed to the early third century, the similarity is striking as indeed it should be, even to the presence of one rolled-rim bowl (T.25b) as at South Shields. The conclusion that the respective periods of occupation coincide is obvious, and it is possible to suggest a date of c.A.D.208 for all three activities. The milecastles may have been refurbished and occupied after the completion of most of the reconstruction and thus supplied with the newer types of pottery. However the disparity between milecastles and turrets in this matter must await the finding of new evidence before a more satisfactory explanation can be propounded.

From conflation of the material illustrated from Corbridge, Benwell, South Shields, and the turrets, and discussed above, it would appear that although the deposits from Mumrills,

Balmuildy, and Old Kilpatrick (and the rest of the Antonine Wall from Stoker) were not sealed and datable from the sites, they do appear to contain that ^hwich is representative of the Antonine II occupation on present knowledge. The absence of rolled-rim bowls and the presence of a small proportion of lead/grey vessels, would suggest that the sites in Scotland were abandoned only a short while before the deposits at South Shields and Corbridge were sealed c.A.D.208.

The material from Benwell Vallum filling and the first occupation layer above it, is similar in composition to that from Scotland, in the almost total dominance of the distinctive rim-forms of Category B fabric vessels. However the appearance of at least two vessels with downcurved rims, dated by Gillam c.A.D.190-240 (Box 2 27; Box 6 47) one from the filling itself, would perhaps suggest a date very near to the end of the second century for the deposition and occupation, before lead/grey jars had achieved a dominant position in the northern markets.

The Corbridge deposit of 1946-9 again agrees in form and content with the other late second century deposits, however the appearance of several examples of RAETIAN type mortaria (cf. AA4 xxxi Fig.25), which although appearing in Scotland are reasonably scarce and of late date, would suggest the closer affinity with South Shields already suggested, in date of deposition.

The South Shields sealed deposit is extremely small and not very informative in content, but on historical grounds

the construction can be reasonably apportioned to the period of Severan campaign preparations, i.e. c.A.D. 208. Again, on historical grounds it is possible to suggest that the Antonine Wall was abandoned at least a few years before this, and thus the deposit sealed by the flagging at Corbridge being slightly later in composition would also be c.A.D. 208 in sealing.

The deposits of Lanchester and Carrawburgh have already been discussed, and no conclusions have been made, apart from the general similarity of some of the material with Carpow. The Carpow material is perhaps the most interesting since it is so totally different to the earlier deposits. On present knowledge Carpow would be tentatively placed in the period of Severan campaigning c.A.D. 210, but this would mean that the pottery group is only a few years, if that, removed from the material at South Shields, Corbridge, and the turrets. The normal post-Severan deposit composition is illustrated by the Lanchester and Carrawburgh groups, mostly vessels in the third century grey fabric, but with quite a proportion of black burnished Category B material.

Where the Carpow deposit is concerned, apart from three of the mortaria rims, not one piece could possibly be placed in a late second century context in the north elsewhere, and there is a complete absence of vessels in black burnished Category B fabric. With the date suggested on other grounds for the occupation of this site, and when in comparison with other post South Shields/Corbridge deposits, it would appear that Carpow represents a separate block supply of coarse pottery.

After a study of the pottery, the majority seem to form a homogeneous group, possibly a block supply from Colchester as suggested above, where most of the types were in production in the early third century, but had not yet reached the northern markets elsewhere.

This would appear to be one explanation of the problem that since the deposit differs so completely from the others of a supposedly similar date, the dissimilarity must either be the reflection of chronological or supply differences. The other deposits do however exhibit a marked continuation with South Shields and Corbridge, with many overlaps.

There is some possibility that the site represents campaigns at a later date, perhaps a decade or so later, but the best solution as yet is the difference in supply. This problem again must await further evidence for its solution.

In this Chapter some problems were raised, and in some cases, some solution was offered, but the wider picture of the north in the second/third centuries from a concensus of the material presented is dealt with in the concluding Chapter of this thesis.

C H A P T E R S I X

The simplified pottery sequence described below, is based on the evidence accumulated and discussed in the previous chapters of this thesis, and to cite parallels here for the general sequence would be both repetitious and obscuring. The general sequence for the second and early third centuries agrees almost completely with that already provided by J.P. Gillam in Carnuntina 1956, and AA4 XXXV 180, but I have felt it worthwhile to describe it in my own words, in order to emphasise the position of black burnished Category B material in the sequence. I have felt it necessary to restrict myself to two main groups of vessels, bowls/dishes, and jars/cooking pots, since the number of flagons and mortaria produced by the milecastles and turrets is too small to draw any valid conclusions from it, even by comparison with other sites.

It will be realised that where coarse pottery is concerned, to abstract a particular number of years (e.g. Wall-period IB c. A.D. 155/8 - 180) in a century, will not necessarily produce a number of pottery types limited to that particular period. In one class of vessel the prevalent types do change, sometimes quite frequently, but it is impossible to get absolute dating limits for a particular type, if indeed any such thing exists. There will always be many overlaps, and the problems founded by survivals.

Where Hadrianic Wall-period IB is concerned (I am

using present chronology; c. A.D. 155/8 - 180), the characteristic pottery types, will also be those in use in the adjacent historical periods, Antonine I and Antonine II. However where this particular period is concerned, several factors simplify what would otherwise be an extremely complicated problem.

Although in no site so far excavated on the Antonine Wall, have the levels associated with Antonine I and II, been satisfactorily separated (and hence the associated pottery groups). The situation is eased by there being a large group of pottery which can only be attributed to the Antonine II period (due to its spasmodic or non-appearance in Wall-period IB, and its appearance on other late sites), namely black burnished Category B material. At present, it would appear that the historical transition from Hadrianic wall-period IB to Antonine II, corresponds almost exactly with the advent in the north of a major new type of coarse pottery.

Also, from literary and epigraphic evidence, and historical probability, it would appear likely that very few, if any (except perhaps W.B.T.) of the milecastles and turrets on Hadrian's Wall were occupied during the Antonine I phase in Scotland. Thus there should be two groups of pottery in those structures representing two occupations separated by the duration of Antonine I. Therefore, although

there will be individual vessel overlaps and survivals from wall-periods IA to IB, as pottery groups they should be distinct.

The group of coarse pottery representing occupation in wall-period IA, with some exceptions, should be composed of pottery current in the period c. A.D. 110-150. The wall-period IB group should be composed of pottery current in the period c. A.D. 145 - 185, allowing for the sudden arrival of Category B material.

A short summary of the sequence of the two groups of vessels from the early second to the mid third century would be as follows:

The carinated bowls with reeded rims (G.211 - 217), dominant in late Trajanic times, give way to the flat-rimmed carinated bowls (G.218), and the earliest black burnished Category A flat-rimmed bowls (G.219 - 221) in the first half of the Hadrianic period. The first flat-rimmed black burnished vessels are either flat-bottomed or with a wide chamfer akin to carination. These vessels are dominant by the Antonine I occupation phase, and in that period the chamfer tends to decrease in size and the rim to droop somewhat, leading to those vessels typical of wall-period IB (cf. Fig 22 Mumrills 11, 14). These vessels remain on the market in the Antonine II phase but lose their dominance on the advent of the downturned-rim bowls

with small chamfer in black burnished Category B fabric (G.222-223). The latter maintain their dominance in the northern area until the time of Severus, when the rolled rim bowls with small chamfer in grey burnished, but undecorated fabric (G.225), first begin to arrive, probably from the Colchester region. Incipient flanged bowls with both groove and bead in the slightly different black burnished Category A fabric (G.226 -227), also begin to appear at this time (with no chamfer), and I am tempted to suggest that both lattice and intersecting-arc decoration were present in this period. In the first half of the third century, these two types, plus survivals and overlaps from the late second century Category A, and B types, cover the bowl/dish class between them.

The sequence of plain rimmed bowls, or with either groove or bead, from Trajanic times onwards, follows the same progression and changes in fabric, as the rimmed variety.

It is difficult to be sure, but I would suggest that the down-curved rim bowls (G.224) of the late second century and the incipient flanged variety of the third, are the direct descendants typologically of the flat-rimmed bowls in Category A fabric. While the Category B downturned-rims appear at a tangent to be followed by the grey rolled-rim bowls of the third century.

In the jar/cooking pot class the fabric sequence is

extremely similar, but typological progression is perhaps more continuous. The progression moves from the sharp black rims of the Trajanic light self-coloured jars (G.111 - 117), through the short bulging rims of the Hadrianic/Antonine period cooking pots (G.115-125) to the higher more everted rims of Wall-period IB (G.126-136). Then the cavetto and near cavetto-rim variety in Category B fabric appear (G.137-139), to be replaced more gradually in the late second and early third century by the high and more angular rims of the lead/grey, wheel made cooking pots (G.140-142,144). The latter do not appear to be dominated by any one manufacturing centre although Colchester obviously does play a part (especially those vessels with squarish rims), and only in the post A.D. 369. period in the North, is the olla class again dominated totally by one or two types, as occurred during the period c. A.D. 130-180. An interesting feature is the continuation of the cavetto-rim cooking pots in Category B fabric (G.143), well into the mid-third century in the north, while the bowls in that fabric appear to survive only into the first decade or so of that century.

Since the vessels illustrated by Gillam do not represent major individual types, but rather some phases in a general trend, it would be quite wrong (and sometimes impossible) to try and accurately assign an individual rim to a particular Gillam form. Rather one must try and assign

vessels to particular phases, one instance of which is represented by a particular Gillam form. To enumerate the vessels of each Gillam type assignable to the IB phase of occupation from the milecastles and turrets would be pointless, and perhaps even misleading. There are no particular types which are strictly limited to appearance in the IB levels on Hadrians Wall, all coarse pottery current in the period c. A.D. 145 - 180, plus many survivals from the earlier period, could well appear. The problem presented by the 'survivals' is extremely difficult, for theoretically any vessel, given the right set of circumstances, could survive for quite some time, the case of a Trajanic type reeded-rim bowl being found in a presumed Antonine context at Balmuildy (cf. Chapter V) is an example.

However, although all of the types of vessel current in wall-period IA could survive to wall-period IB, there are a considerable number of types whose approximate date of arrival in the north, appears to be later than wall-period IA, and thus if found in the milecastles and turrets could only represent occupation during Wall-period IB. Here it must be said, that from what stratified evidence there exists from the milecastles and turrest, the approximate chronological limits set by Gillam for vessels in the mid-second century, appear up-held with few exceptions.

Thus with a group of unstratified pottery from a turret (the most usual case), it is possible to assign

individual vessels to the IB phase of occupation, if the approximate date of arrival is post c.A.D.140 (i.e. the approximate end of Wall-period IA), but it is not possible to estimate from the residue of possible Wall-period IA material, what proportion did in fact survive into IB.

(Material which is obviously post c.A.D.180 is excluded from this argument and discussed in Chapter V). This argument is best illustrated by looking at one turret where the IA and IB levels were clearly discerned, and comparing the two groups of pottery thus separated.

An example is T.18b where flagging sealed a coin of Antoninus Pius dated c.A.D.154-155 (cf. Page 26), and 8" of rubble was noted as separating the two occupation periods. Although little identifiable pottery was found in the IB occupation level, it can be seen that of the five vessels definitely identified, three (Nos.18-20) could not possibly belong to Wall-period IA (if their approximate dates are accepted), whilst of the remaining two, if found unstratified one (21) could be attributed to either IA or IB, but the other would definitely have been attributed to Wall-period IA (22). The same applies to the samian fragments identified from this IB level, of the eight sherds, five are definitely Antonine in date, but one is definitely Hadrianic. There are also six vessels sealed in the IA occupation context of this turret (4,7,11,14,16, and 17.) which from their constant appearance in Antonine levels in Scotland could have been attributed

to Wall-period IB as well, if unstratified. A major difficulty of course as at T.18b, is that very few IB occupation layers have been discerned, or if discerned have been found undisturbed.

The solution of attributing unstratified vessels to a Wall-period IB context on the basis of their approximate post c.A.D.140 arrival (dates given because no examples had appeared by 1956 in a sealed IA context; the usual circular argument) is barely tenable, but I have not found any such vessels in a sealed IA context so far.

Thus any Gillam form with an approximate date of arrival in the north between c.A.D.140-180, and an approximate date of disappearance before c.A.D.200, if found in a turret or milecastle on Hadrians Wall, almost certainly belongs to Wall-period IB occupation. If several such pieces are found in a sealed context, then the associated group, even if a large proportion appears to be earlier material, may also be attributed to this period. This does of course only apply to the milecastles and turrets, which were almost certainly unoccupied during the Antonine I phase.

C H A P T E R S E V E N

Owing to their small size, turrets present some problems in the understanding of their stratification not normally met with in other Roman structures. This is due to the fact that it would probably be quite necessary for the interior of the structures to be cleaned more regularly than normal, and the resultant occupation debris deposited at some outside spot. Since the build-up of occupation debris in such a small area in which many activities were combined, could be quite excessive, and it is hard to believe that the first floor of a turret (i.e. the ceiling of the ground floor) was regularly increased in height.

Although when excavating a turret, investigation should not be limited merely to the area enclosed by the walls, it is impossible to include very much of the surrounding area, most of which would be totally unproductive. Thus although as at T.7b and several others (e.g. T.33b, T.50a.), the areas outside a turret where its walls meet the Curtain Wall were places favoured for the deposition of such clean-up material (at T.33b the eastern corner outside the turret was composed of a mixture of burnt sand, clay, broken pottery and flags, and other occupational debris, to a considerable depth), the possibility that rubbish-pits existed elsewhere should not be overlooked. As at T.18b, when only a portion of the structure is available for excavation, the proportion of the finds from relative periods, should not be taken as an indication of occupational density or length.

It is quite possible that in the interior of the structures some levels may be totally or partially removed by subsequent cleaning. The relaying of clay and flag floors should not be seen as individual periods for each structure, but rather as mere phases without chronological significance within several main periods. Structural debris such as mortar and stone, beneath a floor may perhaps be a more valid pointer to the fact that the floor represents the start of a new period rather than a mere periodic refurbishing. In many cases where a portion of a floor attributed to Wall-period IB has been found, such structural debris was present beneath it (T.7b, T.13a, T.25b, T.48a, T.48b, T.49b.).

However in some cases, no such clear distinction is possible, as F.G.Simpson said (AA4 vii 170):

"the difficulty of detecting successive clay floors which are not separated by masonry debris, has been demonstrated at T.29b, T.39a and T.39b, where in each case a clayey mass nearly 12ins. thick, containing burnt matter but no fallen stone, certainly represented two levels of occupation."

(and the occupation of these structures in Wall-period IB is definitely suggested by the coarse pottery cf. Chapter I). From this evidence and from the character of the masonry debris existing beneath IB floors, it is possible to say that Wall-period IB did not follow on destruction, but consisted of the putting in good order of the lesser wall structures. In some cases this may have meant the reconstruction of the decayed upper storey and the construction of a

new, higher threshold, since as in T.7b a build-up of 24ins. from the turrets initial construction to the beginning of Wall-period IB occurs outside the turret, a matter of 30-35yrs.

Another point which may be well worth mentioning initially is that it is relatively unlikely that any material would stray onto a turret site, apart from that actually in use there. Although in the cases where turrets were not demolished in the early third century, some later finds indicating occupation (i.e. shelter) may be expected, I think that it is safe to say that even when unstratified, finds actually from a turret site are likely to have come from actual occupation of that site, rather than to have strayed from elsewhere.

The most important feature of the evidence provided by the small finds from the turrets is the light it throws on the nature of the garrison of those structures. Since I believe it is possible to assume that whatever the nature of the Garrison of the turrets, they were at least garrisoned all alike, the most useful approach would be to survey the finds as a whole, rather than for each individual structure. The Coastal Towers will also be included.

The small quantity of weapons among the small finds from the turrets are no different in form to those usually found in auxiliary contexts in the north. Broad-bladed socketed spearheads of iron seem the most prevalent type of weapon (T.7b, T.29b, Tower 3a, CT.16a, CT.16b-3), but a pilum head was found at T.48a, and if from a legionary context, presum-

ably was lost or discarded during one of the constructional phases on the Wall. Four shield-bosses have been found (T.18b, T.26a, T.29b, CT.16b.) and iron knife blades are relatively common (T.18b, T.26a, T.32a, T.39a, T.48a, T.51b.), but only one sword pommel has been found (T.26a.) and only two identifiable scabbard chapes (T.32a, T.51b.). Recognisable sling-stones have only been found in T.32a and T.31b.

In several cases leaf-shaped flint arrowheads and flint flakes, and bone archers wrist-guards have been found (T.18b, T.25b, T.29b, T.51b.), some of which are obviously from a pre-Roman context, and while flint is an easily available tool during all periods, due to the amount of metal-working evident in the turrets, I feel that these finds provide no usable evidence as to the nature of the garrison.

Bronze fibulae of most types (some enamelled e.g.T.33b.) are quite common (T.18b, T.29b, T.32a, T.33b, T.39a, T.48a, T.49b, T.50b.) and several bronze rings have also been found (T.39a, WBT.), while amongst the large number of bronze fragments found in the turrets must be many decorative pieces of equipment (e.g.T.7b.). Bronze tweezers (T.48a.) and toilet instruments (T.51b.) have been found also, along with a large number of bronze buckles and equipment studs (iron studs being attributed to boots) (T.26a, T.44b, T.48a, T.49b, WBT, T.50b, T.51b.).

The normal soldierly occupations of looking after equipment are well represented by a very large number of iron

studs probably used for boot repairs (T.18b, T.25b, T.26a, WBT., T.51b.) and smaller than constructional nails, and even the occasional boot itself (T.7b.), and also by an assortment of metal and bone tools, whetstones, and needles (T.26a, T.31b, T.45a.). Recreation is also represented in the finds, and indeed, considering the small total amount of the finds by comparison with such a site as Corbridge, gaming counters (T.25b, T.51b.) and boards (T.29b, T.48a, T.48b.) are quite heavily represented. It can perhaps be suggested that garrison duty at a turret was somewhat tedious.

Querns or portions of them are present in reasonable numbers in the turrets (T.7b, T.18b, T.24a, T.29a, T.29b, T.48a, WBT., T.51b.) and are mainly of the Andernach variety. Food debris is represented by a vast array of animal bones, oyster and mussel shells and several boar-jaw fragments, and in some cases the ground floor of a turret appears to have been used for carving meat (T.26a.). A study of the food bones from T.18b, T.25b, T.26a, T.35a, T.45a, and T.51b is present in AA4 xliii 193, and the conclusions were that the food was in joints of meat and not whole carcasses, and although nearly every joint of meat was represented, they were mainly stewing joints.

The apparently high incidence of food bones and the low incidence of mortaria and querns in the turrets has been used to suggest that the garrisons of the turrets were of a different nature to those of the Wall-forts: (AA4 xliii 184)

AA4 xliiii 184; T.51b :

"Certainly one cannot postulate a Romanised wine drinking, vegetarian garrison at this turret."

but I regard such a statement as untenable for the following reasons.

The theory that a higher proportion of meat was consumed in the turrets when compared with the forts cannot be put forward, since there is no such larger structure from which evidence can be taken regarding the proportion of meat in the diet. Also, I believe that the size of turrets, and hence the small area open required for their investigation, has in some cases, given a different priority to small and fragmented bone finds, than that which of necessity prevails in the larger structures. Thus prominence is found where it may not in fact exist.

As to the low incidence of mortaria, it should be noted that from the turrets so far excavated, a minimum of 53 separate mortaria have been found (the number would be much higher if individual sherds had been recorded in some cases), a not inconsiderable number for vessels of that nature. Also it might be pointed out that if the garrison of the turrets were regular auxiliaries from the forts, they may well bring the bulk of their grain supplies ready-ground and mixed, especially if the length of duty was not long. Meat would also have been readily available at that time, with the expansion of livestock farming to the north east of the Wall (Cheviot

area) in the second century. The very large number of flagon sherds in the turrets, would also suggest that wine was a fairly staple drink for the garrisons, although for the amphorae found in the turrets it is perhaps best to assume secondary usage as normal, since it is hard to imagine such a small garrison as a turret requiring such a large quantity of drink.

In almost every turret so far excavated more than one hearth has been found, and in some cases as many as six. Many of these hearths were obviously not for cooking purposes, but for metal working, at T.18b the ash contained iron oxide, and at T.26a bronze fragments and moulds were found. The emphasis here must be placed on metal-working rather than metal smelting, for rarely in such hearths could the high temperature necessary for the latter have been maintained, and the fumes would have been prohibitive in such a small space. From the numerous bronze fragments, it is more likely that the nature of the work was the normal soldierly activity of decoration and repair of equipment, and repair of the structure. Mineral coal and charcoal are ubiquitous throughout the excavated turrets.

Many other individual items have been found in the turrets notably a fine bronze cup in T.32a, a bronze seal-box lid and a crude relief sculpture in WBT. However a glance at the picture presented by all the small finds, both pottery and otherwise, merely shows the exact similarity between these

structures and a normal auxiliary Wall-fort. The argument put forward that the garrisons of the turrets were poorer or different to normal auxiliaries, possibly frontier levies, cannot be disproven, but the basic similarity between material from the turrets, and material from the milecastles and forts, would suggest otherwise. A statement such as that in the discussion of T.26a in AA4 xliii 135:

"A handsome piece of military equipment was found and a darning needle, so the garrison may have taken pride in their personal appearance, even if their immediate surroundings were shabby, a barbarian phenomenon well known today."

is obviously straining the point, darning needles were surely standard equipment for all soldiers.

The ground floor of a turret was probably fairly 'shabby', but this was basically because several usually separate activities were combined in one small space. AA4 xliii 185:

"The general impression given by a turret is of a sort of mess room, providing warmth, food, facilities, recreation, perhaps minor repairs, shoe mending, knife sharpening, even possibly handicrafts."

In fact the ground floor of a turret appears to have combined in one space, two parts of a normal Wall-fort contubernium. This usually consisted of a room for sleeping accommodation, a room presumably for messing and equipment, and a covered porch for cooking and all the other activities best done in the open air

but sheltered from the weather. In a turret it is presumed that sleeping accomodation would be on the 'assumed' first floor, and thus the ground floor takes the place of both the equipment room and the covered porch of a contubernium, and since the soldiers were not in a fort, the standards of tidiness may well have been less.

It can be seen that the evidence provided by the weapons, ornaments, eating equipment, occupation debris, and recreation items from the turrets would suggest that the garrisons were composed of normal auxiliary soldiers. The gaming counters and boards are especially indicative of this, since all of the examples so far found in Britain are from regular Roman military contexts: Newstead, Corbridge, Holt, Richborough, Mc.41, Mc.50SW, Mc.79.

Evidence from the material finds providing more information concerning the nature of the structure of turrets is rare. All turrets excavated so far had a reasonable number of iron nails present, unfortunately few excavators mention whether these had been used or not (i.e. bent or straight), so presumably some timber was present, probably the ceiling or first floor. Chamferred stones are also quite normal, but whether these belong to a course around first floor height, or to the roof, it is difficult to say. Fragments of an imbrex and a tegula do occur at T.18b and T.30a, but only one fragment at each turret, while stone roofing slabs were found at T.29b, T.48a, and T.48b, but the possibility exists that

these are flags. The possibilities for the roofing of the turrets are numerous, both stone slabs and tiles are possible, or even stone flags if the roof was flat to provide a further platform for observation; both thatch and turf which would leave no trace are also quite likely.

Window glass is present at several turrets (T.7b, T.25b, T.29a, T.50b, T.51b.) in small quantities, as would be expected for if a turret were demolished or abandoned, most usable window glass would probably have been removed.

That there were openings in the ground floor east and west walls of turrets, I regard as quite likely for ventilation reasons at least. The reason given in the report on T.7b (AA4 vii 145) that several conjoining sherds were found both outside and inside the east wall, and the similar argument on T.25b (AA4 xliii 108) with gaming counters, is ingenious but it must be remembered that this area outside the east wall is the most normal rubbish pit for a turret anyway, and thus it could be explained by haphazard cleaning rather than by the presence of a window. It is merely guesswork to suggest that the most likely place for window glass would be on the first floor.

Thus the structural knowledge of turrets is little increased by the study of the material finds. As was said in AA4 xliii 185, in reference to T.51b:

"There was as always no tangible evidence for signalling." and this statement holds true of all turrets so far excavated.

C H A P T E R E I G H T

As has already been said (Chapter VII) the similarity between the material finds and occupation debris of the milecastles and turrets and the Wall-forts, is so striking as to make a similarity in garrison highly probable. However only a few milecastles have been the subject of excavation.

Iron broad-bladed socketed spearheads have been found at Mc.40, Mc.48, Mc.50SW, Mc.52, and MF.5, in greater numbers than in the turrets, while several pilum heads were found at Mc.42. Only one bronze shield boss was found (Mc.42) but an almost complete gladius was found (Mc.52), and knife blades appeared at Mc.48 and MF.5. A scabbard chape was found at Mc.9. Ornamental metalwork is quite common, finger rings, bronze and silver fibulae, and other decorative items (Mc.9, Mc.39, Mc.40, Mc.42, Mc.48, MF.5.), while metal fragments are as ubiquitous as in the turrets. A beautiful silver/bronze spoon with a socket for a wood or bone handle was found at Mc.39, comparing favourably with the bronze cup found in T.32a.

Querns, including several of the bee-hive variety, and many of Andernach origin are quite numerous in all the milecastles for which any recorded excavation has been done. It is perhaps from these that the detachments received their supply of grain before going out for duty on a turret.

Several items have been found which seem to emphasise

the possible function of a milecastle as a maintenance centre for its stretch of the Curtain Wall. A bone measuring stick was found at Mc.40, a plumb-bob, a pick-axe, and two hammers were found at Mc.48, a chisel at Mc.54, and another plumb-bob at Mc.79. While nails were found in all the milecastles. Terra-cotta tile fragments and some window glass were found at Mc.48, and some stone slates at Mc.42, and Mc.50SW; but again it is not enough from which to postulate any further structural details.

Gaming boards and counters similar to those found in the turrets were found at Mc.9, Mc.50SW, Mc.40, Mc.79, and MF.5, another point of similarity with the turrets, Food debris is hardly recorded at all and none unpublished remains available for study, so a comparison with the turrets on diet is impossible. At Mc.34 and Mc.48 round sandstone balls were found similar to those from T.7b, and T.18b, and although they are referred to as ballista balls, from the rope marks on several I believe that it is more likely that they are weights used for suspending wine or water flagons from a ceiling beam perhaps.

Thus from a brief look at the small quantity of small finds from the milecastles, it is I think possible to assume that they were garrisoned by auxiliary troops, no different to those in the Wall-forts and that they were tightly connected with the turret garrisons, probably providing them. It is also possible I think, though on only a few items of evidence, to emphasise their position as maintenance depots for their respective stretch of Curtain Wall.

Any changes in milecastle garrison or function are difficult to discern from the material finds, and since only two structures have been fully excavated and recorded (Mc.9, Mc.48.), structural evidence does little to clarify matters. A common feature could be the initial flimsy wooden structure on the west side of a milecastle (traces may have been missed in Mc.48) ,from the lack of hearths probably-store houses. The erection of stone buildings on the west side, in Wall-period IB or II denotes a definite change in garrisoning ideas, while the partial blocking of the North Gate in the milecastles at the start of Wall-period II denotes a change in function (Mc.22 north gate, was entirely blocked and the small amount of pottery does not suggest any occupation later than the second century).

Further discussion in detail of milecastle occupation must await more excavation of these structures.

C O N C L U S I O N

To discuss the garrisoning and military function of the milecastles and turrets on Hadrians Wall without further more concrete evidence than at present exists, is pure speculation. However, from a broad view of the material finds from these structures, it is possible to assume that the occupants were little different from the Roman auxiliary troops occupying the Wall-forts.

If, as seems likely, the garrisons of the smaller structures were auxiliary troops, it also seems most probable that they were provided from the infantry or part-infantry units stationed in the Wall-forts. I feel it is unlikely that those cavalry units on the Wall would be used for such sedentary sentry duty, since their value as strategic units has been well shown by Dr. Bartle (Ph.D. thesis entitled Roman Cavalry, Durham University 195).

A theoretical system could have been, that the non-cavalry units stationed on the Wall, sent detachments for a period of some weeks to garrison a certain number of milecastles, and these in turn garrisoned the turrets either side for shorter periods (the size of Mc.52 could be explained by the fact that it also garrisoned Pike Hill Tower). It is perhaps of interest to note that in World War II, 72hrs. was thought the maximum for small detachments to remain on duty and maintain vigilance, in the innumerable small coastal watch stations around Britain (Civil Defence Orders, Oct.1940). A similar short rotational period may have been

necessary in the turrets, and may explain the paucity of items such as querns, considered indicative of sedentary occupation.

The military function of milecastles and turrets obviously changed considerably in the first few years of construction. The frontier originally consisted of the Curtain Wall and the milecastles and turrets, and has been likened to an elaborate prestigious customs barrier. The milecastles would provide frequent controlled crossing points, and the turrets would provide observation northwards, presumably signalling east to west, and possibly to the larger garrisons to the south. Even under this scheme, many of the turrets would have been superfluous, and in some cases of bad siting totally useless.

Before this original scheme had been fully constructed, the Wall-forts and then the Vallum were added, presumably because more opposition was met with than had been expected. The closer supervision of the frontier provided by these larger army units, must obviously have made many of the turrets and milecastles superfluous, but occupation of them apparently continued. A comparison of the pottery from the smaller structures east of Carlisle with those few that have been excavated in the west (cf. Chapter V Pg. 319) suggests that the latter may have been of later construction, and the Cumberland coastal structures later still. These apparent chronological differences could be due to the delays in the

building programme caused by the addition of the Wall-forts and the Vallum, and may not necessarily indicate that they were later additions to the original scheme. This problem must await further excavation and the provision of more coarse pottery from the western sites, before solution.

Where the milecastles are concerned, although evidence is only available from a few, the occupation sequence appears to be quite straightforward and uniform. From the evidence, they would appear to follow the Wall-forts in the vicissitudes of their occupation. Occupation is evident for Wall-periods IA, IB, II, III, and IV, the latter being more certain now that calcite-gritted vessels with an internal groove on the rim, are recognised as being a definitely post c.A.D.360 type of vessel. Mc.22 is perhaps an exception, since unlike the other milecastles for which evidence is available, instead of having one portal of its north gate blocked at the beginning of Wall-period II, the gate was entirely blocked (the nearness of Dere Street could of course explain this). What pottery evidence that exists for this milecastle would also seem to suggest that occupation was limited to the second century.

The number of Cocidius altars that appear in the milecastles (Mc.52, Mc.60, Mc.65.) attributable to the third century (one from Mc.52 being datable to A.D.262-8), would seem to indicate some mid-third century activity on the Wall, since Cocidius is definitely a Higher Ranks deity.

The only milefortlet from which any reasonable amount of evidence exists, would appear to suggest that the Cumberland coastal structures of the frontier had a rather different occupation sequence to the central sector. Milefortlet 5 appears to have been occupied during Wall-periods IA and IB and then abandoned, until the fortlet was rebuilt and occupied in the first half of the fourth century, perhaps against the threat of Irish raiders.

The different nature and occupation sequence of the small structures on the Cumberland coast is also suggested by the evidence from six coastal towers (3a, 12a, 13a, 15a, 16a, 16b.)

"There seems to have been one single occupation layer, of seemingly short duration, sandwiched between the debris of builders and demolishers." (CW2 liv 47)

The reason for this difference could be one of many; the proximity of the Ala Petriana, or the effective policing of the north side of the Solway.

The occupation sequence of the turrets on Hadrian's Wall is also fairly straightforward in the second century, all those for which evidence exists were almost certainly occupied during Wall-periods IA and IB, and left deserted during the Antonine phases in Scotland. Willowford Bridge Tower may have been occupied throughout the second century, due to its special position. This may perhaps explain the larger number of querns and mortaria present on this site, since during the Antonine phases, tours of duty may have been longer owing to the abandonment of the milecastles.

From the evidence of the coarse pottery, I have suggested (cf. Chapter V pg. 358) that many turrets had some sort of occupation in the early third century during the period of Severan reorganisation, when many of them were finally demolished and their recesses into the Curtain Wall blocked (definite evidence for blocking at: T.19a, T.25b, T.35a, T.36a, T.39a, T.40a, T.40b, T.50a, T.54aS.). A curious point about the lack of such early third century material in the milecastles has already been discussed (Chapter V pg. 365), and may perhaps be explained by the suggestion that these were not re-occupied until sometime later in Wall-period II.

Of the turrets for which evidence exists only two (T.7b, T.52a.) have sufficient evidence to suggest permanent occupation beyond the early third century. The pottery from T.7b would suggest that this structure was abandoned in the early third century, but re-occupied and possibly rebuilt in the late fourth century, perhaps for its north-south signalling advantages. T.52a appears to have been occupied throughout the third century, and to have been abandoned towards the middle of the fourth, again the only reason that suggests itself is signalling.

A larger amount of early third century material is present at T.49b, which seems to have had heavier occupation than normal in this period, perhaps as a base for one of the Severan working parties.

Of the other undemolished turrets for which evidence

exists, many have several individual finds of a date later than the early third century (T.13a, T.29a, T.44b, T.45a, T.50b, T.56b, T.57a.), and in some cases, such as the coin of Valens (cf. Chapter III) from T.44b, these may act as indicator of later occupation. T.44b commands the Walltown defile and thus would have been a useful post to continue, similarly T.45a is in a good signalling position, and one sherd of shell-gritted ware is present. However with the rest, it is impossible to say whether the calcite-gritted sherds, or an odd coin, represents actual military occupation since denuded, or merely the sheltering of passers-by in a later period. The policy dictating the survival of a turret and whether it was occupied or not, was obviously one of individual utility, after the Severan re-organisation of the frontier area.

One important feature of the turret occupation sequence as suggested by the coarse pottery, is the very real likelihood of a short early third century occupation of them. The pottery group from these sites (cf. Chapter V pg. 358) containing both rolled-rim bowls and those of the downturned-rim variety, bridges the gap between the late second century material from the Antonine Wall and Benwell Vallum filling, and that of Lanchester, Carrawburgh, and Carpow.

I maintain that when pottery from sites is surveyed as groups, then differences may be discerned which might otherwise go un-noticed, and which may reflect some chronological difference. The differing proportions of grey jars to black

burnished cooking-pots (cf. Chapter V pg. 318) in the early Hadrianic period in the turrets between east and west, may well show a difference in the dates for primary occupation and possibly construction, similarly between the Hadrianic Wall structures, the Antonine Wall, and Carpow. Where the turrets are concerned the amount of coarse pottery from an individual site is usually too small for any proportions to be meaningful, but if the material is grouped by period or area, it can be quite useful.

A P P E N D I X I

General Bibliography:

A large number of single parallels of individual vessels from widely various sites, are used in the text of this thesis. Where such a parallel is cited, the reference is quoted in full in the text. I feel that to include a list of such single vessel parallels here, would serve no purpose, and would make this bibliography unwieldy. Thus this bibliography contains all those works consulted of general importance, and those sites which are used frequently as sources, in the text.

Types of Roman Coarse Pottery Vessels in Northern Britain.

J.P.Gillam AA4 xxxv 180.

Roman Pottery in north Britain. Carnuntina (Römische Forschungen in Niederösterreich, iii), Graz-Koln, 1956, pg.64ff.

J.P.Gillam.

The Roman Fort at Balmuildy, 1922 S.N.Miller.

The Roman Fort at Old Kilpatrick, 1928 S.N.Miller.

Excavations at Mumrills 1958-60, K.Steer PSAS lxiii 523.

Newstead 1910, A Roman Frontier Post and its People. J.Curle.

Excavations at Benwell 1928, AA4 v 59.

Benwell Vallum Filling. B.Swinbank AA4 xxxiii 142.

Carpow 1961-2, ^{R.E.} A.Birley PSAS xcvi

Excavations at Birdoswald Fort 1929, CW2 xxx 187.

The Temple of Mithras at Carrawburgh, I.A.Richmond and J.P. Gillam, AA4 xxix 62.

Excavations at Chesterholm 1935, AA4 xv 222.

Corbridge 1947-1951, AA4 xxxi 177.

The Coarse Pottery From Lanchester, TDNAAS ix 112 K.Steer.

Haltwhistle Burn Fort, AA3 v 263.

Throp, CW2 xiii 374.

A reference list for the milecastles and turrets is included as Appendix IV.

Research Reports of the Society of Antiquaries of London:

No.6; Excavations at Richborough I, J.P.Bushe-Fox 1926.

No.11; Excavations at Verulamium, R.E.M.and T.V.Wheeler 1936.

No.14; Camulodunum, C.F.C.Hawkes and M.R.Hull 1947.

No.15; Excavations at the Jewry Wall Site, Leicester, K.M. Kenyon 1948.

No.20; Roman Colchester, M.R.Hull, 1958.

No.21; The Roman Potters Kilns of Colchester, M.R.Hull 1963.

The Roman Pottery at Crambeck, Castle Howard, P.Corder 1928. (Roman Malton and District Report No.1), with modified dating in A pair of Fourth-Century Romano-British Pottery Kilns near Crambeck. P.Corder and M.Birley, Ant.Journal Vol.17 392-413.

Excavations at Elmswell 1938, Hull University 1940.

A Romano-British Potters Field at Wappenbury, Warks.

TPBAS Vol.79

Winchester Excavations 1949-1960, Vol.I, B.Cunliffe.

The Thorngrafton Hoard, E.Birley Numismatic Chronicle 1963 pg.61-66.

The Roman Pottery at Norton, East Yorkshire, R.H.Hayes and Sir Edward Whitley 1950.(Roman Malton and District Report No.7).

A Romano-British Kiln Site at Perry Barr, Birmingham,

TPBAS Vol.77.

Excavations at Bays Meadow, Droitwich, TPBAS Vol.75.

Excavations at Lincoln 1955-58, Petch, Arch.Journal 1960

A Roman Tilery and Two Pottery Kilns at Durovernum,

Ant.Journal 1956-7 40.

Three Caistor Pottery Kilns, D.Atkinson JRS 1932.

Roman Pottery Kilns at Throlam, P.Corder

(Roman Malton and District Report No.).

North Hykeham Kiln, Lincs. F.H.Thompson, Ant.Journal 1958.

A P P E N D I X IIProblems:

1. The discrepancy between East and West of the Wall in the initial levels, in Trajanic/Hadrianic pottery is either (pg.319) a difference of supply or of chronology. If chronological it would suggest a stronger difference than purely in building seasons. More excavation in the West needed.
2. The lack of Category B material in the milecastles compared with the turrets (pg.365) can either be explained by the earlier abandonment in Wall period IB of the former or their later occupation in the early third century.
3. Although a large group of cooking pots in T52a. are from the late third century, the complete lack of other types of vessel, casts doubt upon the suggestion that this turret was occupied throughout the third century.
4. Do the 'stray' finds in turrets of post-Severan date indicate actual occupation or squatting.

A P P E N D I X IIISuggested Gillam Revisions in dating:

1. G116-125 in black burnished fabric could have an initial date of c.A.D.120, owing to their appearance in foundation contexts in several turrets.
2. G137 could be redated to c.A.D. 180-210, due to the non-appearance of such a thin-walled small vessel in post Severan times.
3. Due to the almost complete non-appearance of tankards in Scotland (except G184, pg.313), I would limit tankards to the Hadrianic period i.e. c. A.D. 120-140. (G. types 179-184).
4. G218. This type of vessel very often appears in light self-coloured fabrics, but because of the complete absence of this form from the Scottish frontier, I would suggest that this vessel, must have gone out of use pre A.D.140, or some survivals would have been likely. Thus a date c.A.D.125-135 is suggested.

5. G225. No vessel of this type has yet been found in a definite pre-Severan context, thus a date c.A.D.200-250 is suggested. (cf. Roman Potters kilns at Colchester, where a date of c.A.D.300 is suggested for the life of these vessels.)
6. G228. This type of vessel was probably in supply in the north in the third century.
7. Bowls/platters in Category B fabric, with down-turned rims (G222,223,310,311) are almost certainly limited to the period: end of IB to c.A.D.208, the beginning of Severan reorganisation.

APPENDIX IV

This is a list of those references to the milecastles and turrets, which contain some detail as to structure or finds. For those sites about which only structural details are recorded, no site survey is included in Chapters I and II of this thesis (cf. Introduction). Those sites for which only the approximate position is recorded, are also excluded from this list.

Milecastles:

- 8: West Denton. PSAN iii 278.
 9: Chapel House. AA4 vii 152. AA4 xxxi 173.
 10: Walbottle Dene. AA4 vii 163.
 12: Heddon-on-the-Wall. NCH xiii 537. AA2 ix 242. PSAN4 iii 275.
 AA4 iv 121.
 13: Rudchester Burn. AA4 viii 319.
 14: March Burn. JRS xxxvii 168.
 17: Whittledene. AA4 ix 256.
 18: East Wallhouses. AA4 ix 256.
 19: Matfen Piers. AA4 ix 205. AA4 xiii 259.
 20: Halton Shields. AA4 xiii 259.
 21: Down Hill. AA4 vi 145.
 22: Portgate. AA4 viii 317.
 23: Stanley. AA4 viii 317.
 27: Low Brunton. AA4 xxxi 165.
 31: Carrawburgh. AA3 ix 54.
 33: Shield-on-the-Wall. AA4 xiii 262.
 34: Grindon. AA4 xxxi 172.
 35: Sewingshields. JRS xxxviii 84.
 37: Housesteads. AA4 iv 269. AA4 xi 103.
 38: Hotbank. AA4 xiii 263.

- 40:Winshields. AA4 xiii 269. CW2 xi 395.
 41:Melkridge. JRS xxxvii 168.
 42:Cawfields. AA4 xiii 269.
 43:Greatchesters. JRS xxx 162.
 47:Chapelhouse. AA4 xiii 270.
 48:Poltross Burn. CW2 xi 390.
 49:Harrows Scar. CW2 lvi 18.
 50:High House. CW2 xiii 312. CW2 xxxiv 147. CW1 xiv 190
 51:Wallbowers. CW2 xxviii 384. CW2 xxxv 254.
 52:Bankshead. CW2 xxxiv 147. CW2 xxxv 247.
 53:Banks Burn. CW2 xxxiii 267. CW2 xxxv 254.
 54:Randylands. CW2 xxxiii 270. CW2 xxxiv 144. CW2 xxxv 23
 73:WatchHill, Dykesfield. CW2 xxxv 213. CW2 lii 14.
 79:Solway. CW2 lii 17.
- Milefortlet 1:Biglands House. CW2 liv 35.
 Milefortlet 5:Cardurnock. CW2 xlvii 78.
 Milefortlet 9? CW2 liv 35.
 Milefortlet 12: Archaeological Newsletter for Northumberland
 Cumberland, and Westmoreland, No.2 May 1968.

Turrets:

- 7a :Benwell Bank. NCH xiii 528.
 7b :Denton Hall. AA4 vii 145.
 12a:Heddon West. AA4 viii 322.
 12b:North Lodge. AA4 viii 322.
 13a: AA4 viii 322.
 17a: AA4 ix 257.
 17b: AA4 ix 257.
 18a: AA4 ix 258.
 18b:Wallhouses West. AA4 ix 258. AA4 xliii 87.
 19a: AA4 x 98.
 19b: AA4 x 99.
 21b:March Burn. AA4 viii 317.

- 22a:Portgate. AA4 viii 317.
 22b:Stanley AA4 viii 317.
 24a, 24b, 25a:Located AA4 viii 317.
 25b:St.Oswalds. AA4 viii 317. AA4 xliiii 108.
 26a:High Brunton. AA4 viii 317. AA4 xliiii 128.
 26b:Brunton. AA2 ix 234 (Dug).AA3 ix 56.AA4 viii317.
 27a:Chesters. JRS xxxvi 134.
 29a:Black Carts. AA2 vii 256. AA3 ix 56.
 29b:Limestone Bank. AA3 ix 56.
 30a:Carrawburgh East. AA3 ix 55.
 30b:Carrawburgh West. AA3 ix 55.
 33b:Coesike. JRS xxxviii 84.
 35a:Sewingshields. AA4 xliiii 151.
 36a:Kennel Crag. JRS xxxvii 168.
 39a:Peel Crag. CW2 xiii 307.
 39b:Steelrigg. CW2 xiii 307.
 40a:Winshields. JRS xxxvii 168.
 40b:Melkridge. JRS xxxvii 168.
 44b:Mucklebank. AA2 xxiv 13. AA3 ix 56.
 45a:Walltown Crags East. AA2 ix 234.AA3 ix 69.AA4 xliiii 162.
 45b:Walltown Crags West. AA2 ix 57.
 48a:Willowford East. CW2 xxvi 429.
 48b:Willowford West. CW2 xxvi 429. CW2xxvii 236.
 Willowford Bridge Tower. CW2 xxvi 480.
 49b:Birdoswald. CW2 xiii 303.
 50a:High House. CW2 xiii 307.
 50b:Appletree. CW2 xiii 309.
 51b:Lea Hill. CW2 xxviii 382. AA4 xliiii 170.
 Pike Hill Signal Tower. CW2xxxiii 271.
 52a:Banks East. CW2 xxxiv 148.
 53a:Hare Hill. CW2xxxiii 262.
 53b:Craggle Hill. CW2 xxxiii 270.
 54a:Garthside. CW2 xxxiv 138.
 54b:Howgill. CW2 131 xxxiv.
 55a:Dovecote. CW2 xxxiv 131.

- 56b:Cambeck. CW2 xxxiv 132.
57a:Beck. CW2 xxxiv 132.
72b:Rundle House. CW2 lii 15.
73a: CW2 lii 15.

Coastal Towers:

- 3a : CW1 v 128.
3b : CW1 v 128.
12a: Archaeological Newsletter for Northumberland,
Gumberland, and Westmorland, No.2 May 1968.
13a: CW2 liv 40-42.
15a:Bank Mill. CW2 liv 36.
16a: CW2 lvi 62.
16b: CW2 liv 42.

It should be noted that all references to the sites are not included in the above list, only those which contain information concerning structure or finds.
