

REMARKS UPON AN AMPHORA AND TWO FIGURES, FOUND
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BY

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.

Roman amphoræ may be divided into two principal classes:—

1.—The well known wine amphora of classical antiquity, derived from Greek models. It had a slender body, pointed base, and two long handles, which were sometimes stamped with inscriptions. Such amphoræ have been frequently found in Italy, but less often in England.

2.—An amphora with a large globular body, rounded base with a slight projection in the centre, two shorter handles, and a short neck.

It is to the second variety that the specimen under consideration belongs, though the handles and neck have been anciently removed.

Amphoræ of this description have been found from time to time in England, and often in connection with sepulchral deposits.

A vessel of this kind was found at Lincoln, the neck and handles of which had been removed to allow a sepulchral urn to be introduced. It is engraved in *Archæologia*, XII., pl. xiv., p. 109.

Another was found with some remarkable sepulchral deposits at Southfleet, in Kent; the neck was broken off, but traces of the two handles remain. It is preserved in the British Museum, and is about 21 in. in diameter. It is engraved in the *Archæologia*, XIV., pl. vi., p. 37.

One found at the Bartlow Hills, Essex, had retained its neck and handles, and was found filled with earth, ashes, and small fragments of bone; its height was 22 in. Engraved in *Archæologia*, XXVI., pl. xxxiii., fig. 7.

At Deveril-street, Southwark, an urn was discovered, enclosed in a huge outer urn, no doubt one of these large amphoræ. See *Archæologia*, XXVII., p. 412.

An amphora, 21 in. in diameter, wanting its neck and handles, was found at Old Ford, Stratford-le-Bow, in which was enclosed an urn. See *Archæological Journal*, VI., p. 76. It is now in the British Museum.

In the same Museum are two specimens from the collection of London antiquities formed by Mr. C. Roach Smith (Cat. Nos. 32 and 33). One of them is perfect and 21 inches in diameter, and was found in the City, near Lothbury. The other, 22 inches in diameter, had lost its neck and handles. There is likewise a third specimen, perfect, 20 inches in diameter, found in Beverley-road, Colchester.

The Hon. R. C. Neville describes in his *Antiqua Explorata* an amphora of this kind, of which the top had been removed, and which had been found at Chesterford, enclosing the bones of a bird.

More examples might no doubt be cited, but those given above are sufficient to show that these amphoræ have been found not unfrequently in England.

As to the two fragments of pipe clay figures they seem both to represent Venus, and are of a kind that has previously been found in England, but not very commonly.

In the British Museum are fragments of 18 figures of this kind, mostly found in London. They have been noticed by Mr. Roach Smith in his *Illustrations of Roman London*, p. 109, where several are figured. Some of these

are evidently of the same type as the two from Hawkedon; the right hand is arranging the hair, the left down at the side supporting the drapery. In the same work Mr. Smith has reproduced a perfect figure of this kind, borrowed from *Tudot, Figurines en Argile Gallo-Romaines*, Paris, 1860. The original having been made at Moulins, where moulds for such figures have been found. See also an article on "Romano-Gaulish Fictilia," in *Collectanea Antiqua*, VI., p. 48.

From the frequent occurrence of this figure of Venus and the general similarity of the examples, it was probably a well-known type of the goddess, derived from some celebrated statue.