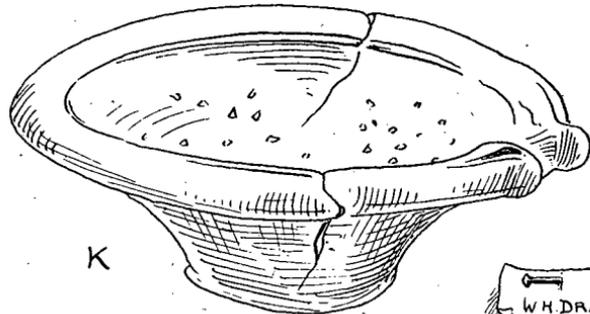
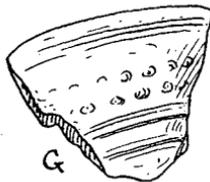
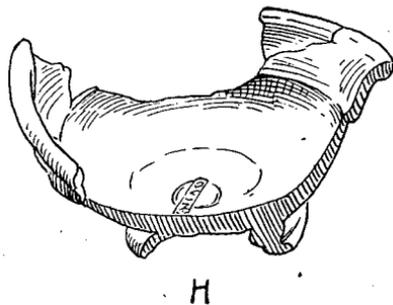
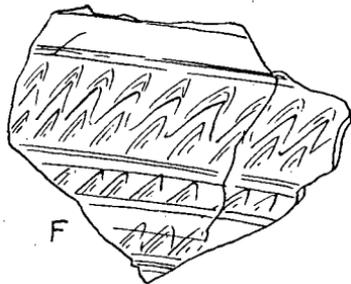
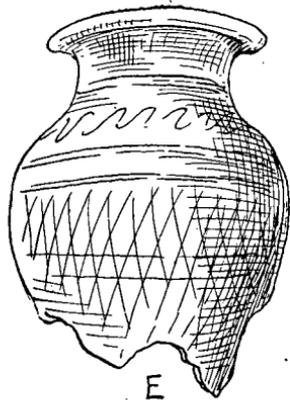


THE DISCOVERY OF ROMAN REMAINS
AT ALDEBURGH. MAY, 1907.

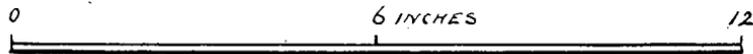
BY CHARLES GANZ.

The late Dr. N. Hele, naturalist and antiquary, in his "Notes about Aldeburgh, Suffolk," 1870 and 1890, wrote,—“Near the eastern bank or wall, bounding the river, about three miles from Aldeburgh, near Hazlewood, is a remarkably shaped piece of land higher than the surrounding marshes. It abuts upon the river, and into this spot the wall or boundary line is merged; the height of the land about equalling it. The ground is quadrilateral in shape and extends to the eastward towards the marshes. The face presented towards the river has from time to time been encroached upon by high tides, and presents an abrupt surface in which many oyster shells are apparent, as also a dark greasy soil. The general appearance is artificial and from the quantity of shells, bones, teeth, tusks, charcoal and fragments of rough pottery, it is probable that this must have been originally a small Roman station, the situation is remarkable, commanding a view of the river” —and concludes that the fragments of pottery, &c., he had found were Roman.

Acting on these few tangible data the members of the Aldeburgh Literary Society, having obtained the permission of the landowner, Capt. F. C. Vernon-Wentworth, R.N., and of Mr. Etheridge, the tenant, proceeded to investigate this rising mound on Barber's Point, not only by digging trenches across, but also by sinking trial pits. The mound to-day is a rabbit warren covered with bracken. Some years previously Capt. Ferrand also discovered a few pieces of pottery, but neither he nor Dr. Hele had dug to any depth. (Roman Remains in Ipswich Museum.)



- E and F - specimens of dark pottery
G - of buff-coloured and coarser ware
H - of fine red Samian ware, with the potter's stamp
K - MORTAR with chips of quartz set in the buff-coloured clay



W.H. DRAPER del. 1907

Barber's Point, in the parish of Hazlewood, is about three miles from Aldeburgh, on the north bank of the Alde River, here the river makes a wide sweep after passing a sand cliff on which some pine trees grow—low marsh lands surround the point, the uplands to the N.E. forming the Aldeburgh Golf Course. On May the 10th digging was commenced, broken portions of pottery were soon found, the trenches averaging a depth of four feet, the lower levels producing water. The first trench from south to north being dug, a conglomerate mass of oyster and other shells was turned up, these oysters shells were of a large size.

Other shells included those of snails, of mussels, and of cockles. Many bones were dug out, including those of oxen, wild boar, sheep, geese, and birds. The spinal column of a large cod was also found, the rings of which showed its age as 10 or 12 years. Charcoal, burnt earth, as well as hypocaust lumps were mingled with the shells, remains of which are invariably found near Roman dwellings.*

In following the layers of these shells the more successful finds resulted. About two feet down the largest portion of a vase was dug out, by means of a penknife, from the shells. It was of a grey color, its top ring $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. across, and its height 10 in., with a lattice pattern on its sides, the lips of the ring bending over in a graceful curve. [E]

To classify and enumerate the odd portions of red, pink, grey, brown, yellow, and black ware, would seem a futile task. Patience was not rewarded by putting divers portions together in the hope of constructing perfect vases, except in the case of a mortarium [K]; the two pieces of which, found some feet apart, were fitted easily together. It is of a smaller size than usual, of buff-coloured clay, and 9 inches in diameter, with no maker's name stamped on it: the inlaid pieces of quartz, studded in the bowl, give evidence of the mortarium's use for trituration.

* "The Celt, The Roman," &c., T. Wright, 1885.

Roughly classified, the ware in the eastern trenches was of graceful shape and decorated with diverse patterns of angular waving lines, plain lines, thick dents, dashes easily incised by a sharp piece of wood; while in the western trenches it was coarse and thick, *i.e.*, cooking utensils, carbonised food adhering still to the rims; only three grooved rims were found, but no covers, while handles, bases of stone jars and of amphoræ add to the diversity of the ware, without doubt made in England.

It is to be hoped that some day a series of patterns of British ware will be drawn up, as the shapes of Gaulish Red or Samian ware have been.

GAULISH RED WARE.

The specimens of this ware were, a small dish (marked H on our illustration) of type No. 27 in Dragendorff's series, an early type similar to that made at *La Graufesenque*, Dept. Aveyron, in France, dating about the third quarter of the first century, the potter's name, "QUINTUS," being pressed in a lozenge. There seems to have been another potter named Quintus at Lezoux, but he did not make any ware of this type. The bowl is $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. high.

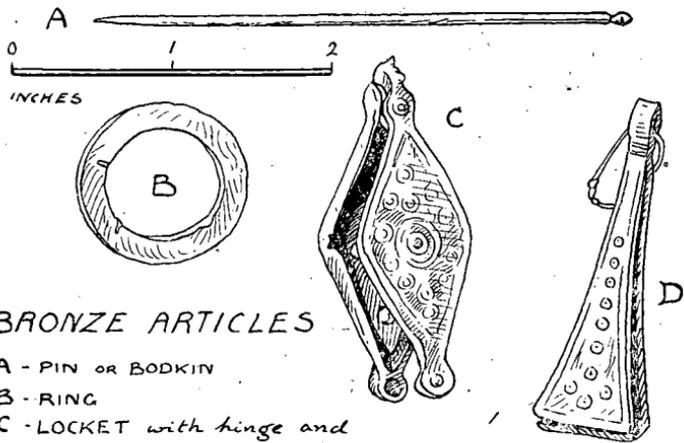
The base of a flat bowl bears the name "TASC:" this name has appeared on pottery dug up at Aldborough (Isurium), in Yorkshire, the name appearing as "TASCILLI M."* Other specimens have been found at Colchester and in London, the name being also read as "Tasgilli." This bowl [Dragendorff, type No. 18], was made at Lezoux, Puy de Dôme.

A smaller fragment [Dragendorff, type No. 27], measures $\frac{3}{4}$ in. lower section, and 1 in. the upper.

Part of a two inch vase shows Dragendorff, type No. 33, the name panel being obliterated.

Portions of a flat dish, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. are of Dragendorff's type No. 18.

* Reliquiæ Isuriana. H. E. Smith. 1852. London.



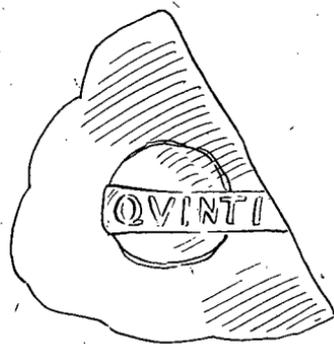
BRONZE ARTICLES

A - PIN or BODKIN

B - RING

C - LOCKET with hinge and
perforated back: the lid decorated
with blue enamel and a pattern of circles

D - TWEEZERS with incised pattern and wire ring



The name of the potter QUINTUS on "H" ←

One must deplore that further fragments of this choice ware could not be reconstructed. The frailty of this red ware was so proverbial, that when in Plautus a character is asked to knock gently, he exclaims, "you seem to fear that the door is made of Samian ware."

My thanks are due to Mr. Reginald Smith of the British Museum, for advice and help in defining these types.

Broken fragments of red bricks with circular openings, of tiles with fluted patterns and roof tiles with flanges, add to the results of the digging. A flat horse-shoe of an early type opens up a question as to the history of horse-shoes, into which this article cannot enter.

Three small iron roof nails, and one long iron nail and also two folded pieces of lead, similar to the lead clamps used to-day by local fishermen to sink their nets, form part of the metal found. Fragments of decayed wood cemented to bricks were turned up, but unfortunately these were not preserved intact, and an evident link in the chain of evidence for a wooden dwelling was lost.

Curiously no tools, glass, weapons, knives, beads, or lamps were unearthed, but a stone spindle whorl was found.

Four small ornaments now claim our attention.

(A) A little bronze bodkin with a knob head.

(B) A thick bronze ring with two nicks, which may have been caused by articles suspended from the ring, one side of which is flat.

(D) A pair of bronze tweezers, with nine circles in a pattern on one side and ten on the other, has a little bow of bronze wire at the upper end. The remaining ornament is a small diamond shaped bronze locket, on the cover of which is a pretty design (see illustration C) of small circles surrounding a larger one, with blue enamel inlaid among the pattern; the under side of the locket has four perforations, the hinge and the little catch working as well as when new. A square notch is on each of the two sides, by some it is suggested that through these a chain or band was passed, which would enable the locket to be suspended.*

* Friederich's "Kleinere Kunst and Industrie," p. 137. 1871.

This ornament has led me to an interesting study. By grouping similar lockets by shapes, they can be divided into (1) pear shaped, (2) circular, (3) square, (4) diamond, and (5) odd.

At the British Museum, in the Department of British and Mediæval Antiquities, are preserved 29 specimens, the labels on which call them "seal boxes"; this description according to Arch. Journal, Vol. xiv. p. 75, was given them by Frau Mertens Schaffhausen, who thought these capsules contained and protected impressions of Roman seals with a thread passing through the apertures, others believed them to have contained amulets, or that they were vinaigrettes in the modern sense. Mr. C. H. Read, the Keeper of this Department, wrote to me, "They used to be called seal boxes, but probably were used as vinaigrettes, the date being the second century."

Out of the 29 only one is noted from Suffolk, unfortunately without place of origin. It has a small diamond-shaped lid, length $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., with variegated ornamentation.

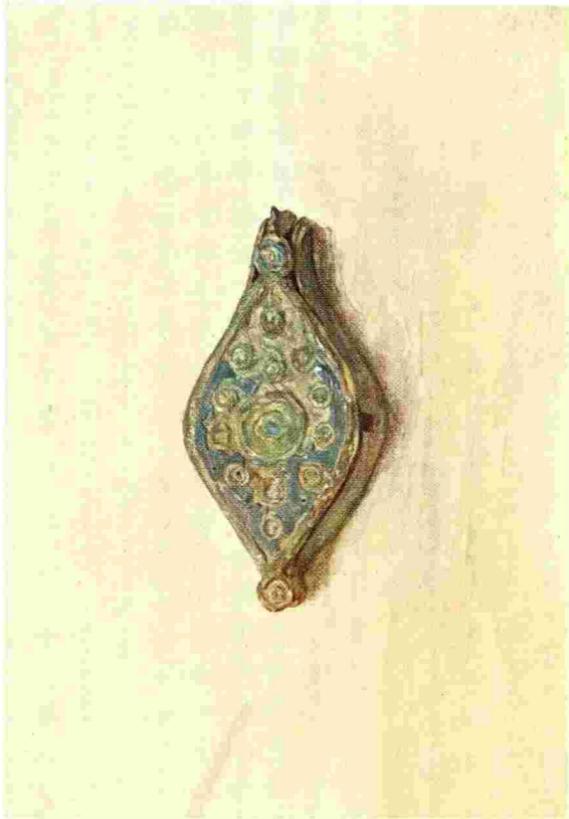
The remainder came from London (9), Colchester (9), Harwich (1), Westmoreland (4), Kent (1), Lincoln (2), two others are unlocated. They may be divided into three square, four diamond, nine pear-shaped, nine circular, and four odd.

In the Greek and Roman Department, as kindly shown me by Mr. Walters of that department, there are 18 specimens from Italy, pear-shaped, seven, square one, diamond one, circular five, and oval four. These are described as perfume or seal boxes. There are also wooden and ivory seal boxes in the case. Cat. Bronzes Brit. Mus. 2225-2242.*

From Colchester Corporation Museum, Mr. A. G. Wright, the curator, has sent me four coloured designs of enamelled boxes of circular shape.

At the Corporation of London Guildhall Museum there are two circular and two square shaped portions of, and one complete circular locket (Mr. E. M. Borrajo, curator).

* 1st and 2nd Cent. A. D.



Drawn by F. E. Chardon.

LOCKET FOUND AT ALDEBURGH, MAY, 1907.

At Moyses Hall, Bury St. Edmunds (Mr. H. Barker, curator), there is a circular cover of a locket from the Romano-British Cemetery at Icklingham (Acton Collection), the pattern on which gives evidence of its having been enamelled. Two objects from Dunwich (Acton Collection) are labelled as "*Chapes*" (part of a scabbard), one is undoubtedly the under side of a square locket and has four holes; the other, of an oblong shape, having a pattern on the upper side and a perforation, is still open to conjecture.

At Little Humby, Lincs., Arch. Journal, Vol. xiv. p. 75, a square one is recorded.

At Silchester, Hants., 1900, a pear-shaped one.

From the Museum Wallraf-Richartz, Cologne, Germany, the Curator (Dr. Poppelreuter) writes, that they possess several small circular perfume cases (*Wohlgeruch Kapseln*), that he knows of square ones, and he refers to illustrations in the "*Bonner Jahrbücher*," Vol. cxiv.—cxv., plate xxi., 10 f. and p. 387. These have holes at the sides.

I have already mentioned Dr. Friederich's Catalogue of the Berlin Museum, 1871, wherein eleven specimens are noted.

At Carlsruhe the Museum Catalogue mentions five (*Riechbüchschén, s.g. Siegel Kapseln: i.e. perfume or so-called seal boxes*).

The Keeper (Mons. Salomon Reinach) of the Musée de St. Germain, near Paris, informs me, "our museum possesses several of those objects, called either *cassolettes* or amulets (never *vinaigrettes*, which has no meaning of the kind). I think they are amulets, and that some sort of relic (magic of course) was introduced between the two sides." The Museum possesses from Mayence two; from Auvergne two, one found in the river Loire at Orleans, and one from an unknown place in Gaul.

Sir John Evans has two in his possession and favors "Perfume cases or in modern term, *vinaigrettes*."

In "*Roman London*," by Roach Smith, appear two pear-shaped examples, which are included in the 29 in the British Museum.

The Curator (Mr. Oxley Grabham) of York Museum, states there are no perfume cases in their collection; but from another source I learn there is at least one with a double row of dots, found in 1879 in the Ouse, having a half-penny of the reign of Henry v. 1413-22 in it.

Mr. G. Montagu Benton of Cambridge, has sent me drawings of three lockets in the Collection of the University Museum of Archæology.

As two came from Suffolk, I copy his descriptions—

1. A small oblong locket of bronze, the flat face decorated with 16 chequers of green enamel, and the bottom provided with four circular perforations (0".8 by 0".6). Roman, Wangford Warren, Suffolk, 1904.

2. A small circular stout bronze case, opening locket-wise, both sides bearing a similar decoration of dotted lines (d. 1".3). Mediæval, Eriswell, Suffolk, 1898.

3. A small pear-shaped locket of bronze, the flat face decorated in blue, green and red enamel, with a roundel and six dots in the outer border; the bottom is provided with three circular perforations set in a triangle (1".2 by 0".8). Roman, Godmanchester, Hunts., 1903.

This locket contained a yellow clay-like substance (? pigment used for toilet purposes). The following is the analytical result:

"The bulk of the locket consists of wax; there is present also inorganic matter, chiefly iron, aluminium, phosphate, further, in small quantities, copper and zinc, besides traces of calcium and magnesium sulphate."

This analytical result seems of some importance, and coincides with the white clay mentioned in *Archæologia* xxxix. 510, as found in some lockets in Italy.

Six specimens, noted above, were found in Suffolk, viz. :—1 Wangford, 2 Eriswell, 3 Icklingham, 4 Dunwich, 5 British Museum, 6 Aldeburgh. (See illustrations).

It will be seen that this little locket unearthed at Aldeburgh, has opened a wide field of research bearing on the vexed question of the real use of these ornaments.



ICKLINGHAM $\frac{1}{2}$.

ERISWELL $\frac{1}{2}$.

WANGFORD COMMON $\frac{1}{2}$.

BRONZE LOCKETS FOUND IN SUFFOLK.

The idea of seal boxes can safely be dismissed, and the question lies between amulet and perfume case.

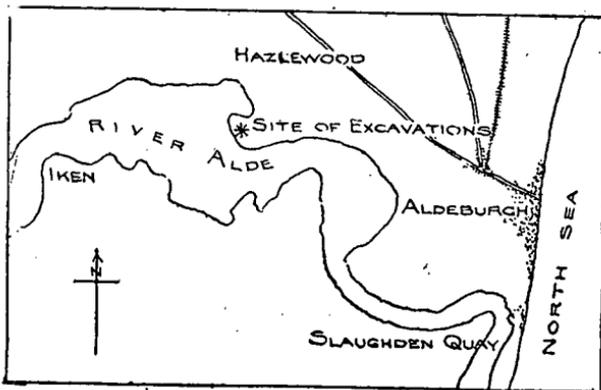
All will agree that with their fancy and elaborate designs these lockets or pendants were meant to be seen ; to suspend them some thread or band had to be passed through the notches in the sides. In the opinion of Dr. Friederich these were kept in place by sealing wax. The chemical compounds of the Cambridge specimen seem to point to perfumery rather than to an amulet.

Professor Flinders Petrie who viewed the finds, pronounced the pottery to be of the first or second century, certainly before Constantine.

There is little to prove that this mound on Barber's Point, before the river's mud walls were erected, was a Roman outpost. The possibility of the existence of a villa on the common near remains at present unsolved, but the Society, encouraged by the rich return for their first diggings, will, it is to be hoped, continue their search.

Undoubtedly another Roman site in Suffolk has been added to the list by the digging on Barber's Point.

My warm thanks are due to the Curators, and others, who have so generously given me their invaluable assistance, and to Messrs. W. H. Draper, F. E. Chardon, and S. T. Cowles for their illustrations.



BRONZE LOCKETS.

British Museum (Dept. of Brit. and Mediæval Antiquities).

1. *Colchester*. Lid, bronze, enamelled, square, blue. Arch xxxix. 508, pattern chequers. J.H.P.
 2. *Kirkby Thore*, Westmoreland. Lid once enamelled; circle with elongation.
 3. *Colchester*. Lid semi-circular pattern. J.H.P.
 4. *Brough*, Westmoreland. Circular, red with blue circles.
 5. *Colchester*. Circular, vermilion and red enamel. J.H.P.
 6. *Kirkby Thore*, Westmoreland. Diamond.
 7. *Brough*, Westmoreland. Circular.
 8. *Lincoln*. Square. A.T.
 9. *London*. Lower part; pear-shaped. C.R.S.
 10. *Colchester*. Lid, circular.
 11. *Thames*. Tinned bronze, with figure of Victory. Given by Rev. J. C. Jackson, 1895.
 12. *Suffolk*. Diamond, variegated pattern on lid.
 13. *London*. Under-side 4 holes. C.R.S.
 14. *London*. 3 holes, lower part. A. W. Francis, 1880.
 15. *Colchester*. Three pear-shaped, with remains of enamel. Purchased 1870.
 18. *Near Harwich*. Lid, on which a cock. Presented, Franks, 1881.
 19. *London*, Cannon Street. Under side, 3 holes. Franks, 1880.
 20. *London*. Top, circular. S.C.R.
 21. *Colchester*. Revolving lid. J.H.P.
 22. *Kenchester*, Co. Hereford. Franks, 1891.
 23. *Colchester*. Enamelled. Arch. xxxix. 508. J.H.P.
 24. *London*. Circular, broken. C.R.S.
 25. *Reculver*, Kent. Pear-shaped, graceful pattern. Meyrick Coll. 1817.
 26. *London*. Lid, "Roman London" xxxiii. 15. C.R.S.
 27. *London*. Pear. Compare Roach Smith, p. 129, pl. xxxiii, fig. 14, 15. C.R.S.
 28. *London*, Mansion House. Square. J. E. Price, "Roman Antiq., Mansion House, 1873," pl. viii. 16, 17.
 29. *Lincoln*. Late Celtic pattern, graceful design, square. A.T.
- [Note.—Most of these have side notches.]

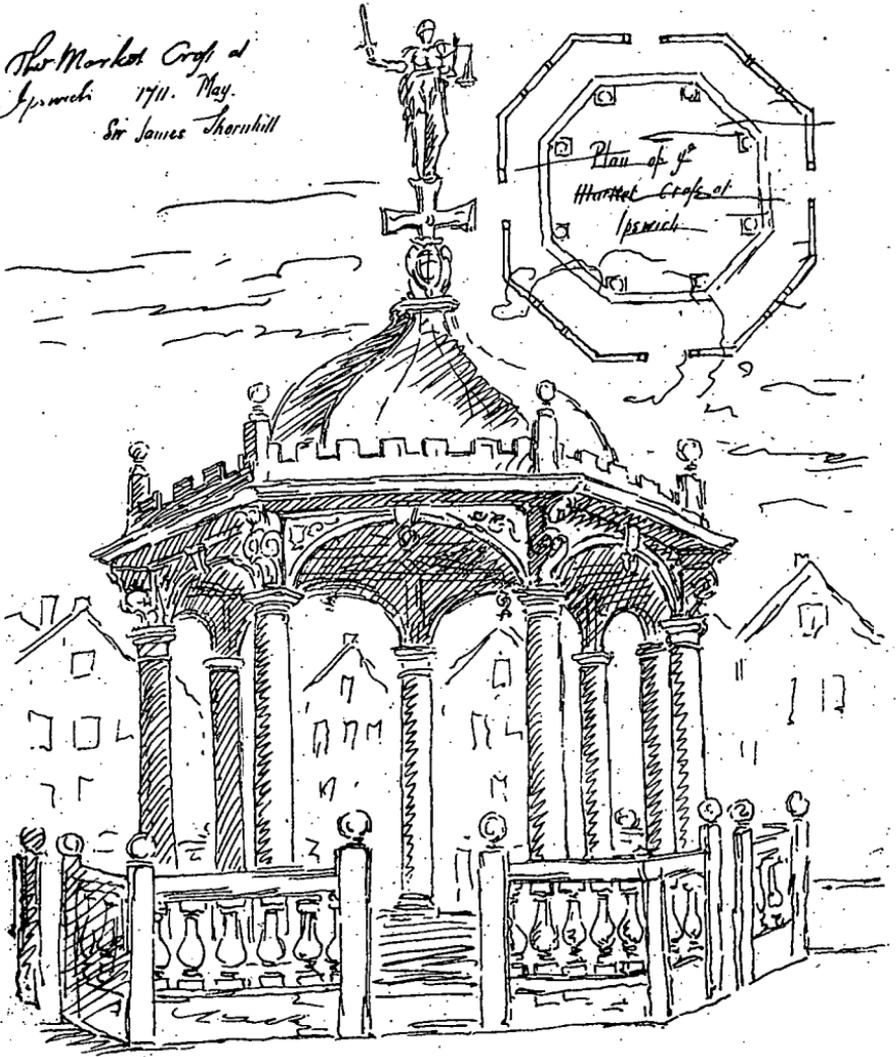
J.H.P. Pollexfen Collection.

A.T. Trollope Collection

C.R.S. Roach Smith Collection

S.C.R. Roach Smith Collection?

*This Market Cross at
Ipswich 1711. May.
Sir James Thornhill*



THE MARKET CROSS.