

ROMAN REMAINS IN SCOLE.

By C. H. GALE, M.INST.C.E., F.R.I.B.A.

Recent prospecting has shewn that Scole must in early Roman times have been quite an important settlement. The plan Plate No. 1 shews sites Nos. 1 to 6 where Roman remains have been found.

SITE NO. 1. STUSTON COMMON. Here some sherds of Roman pottery thrown up in a rabbit scrape led to an investigation of the site. Hand packed flint foundations of a wooden hut were uncovered eighteen inches below the surface. The building was eleven feet six inches square, and though the northern half had been very much disturbed by the burrowing of the rabbits the southern half was fairly intact. A few pieces of burnt wood were found and a quantity of iron nails. In the centre of the building there was a circular hearth of flints undisturbed.

Two feet below the surface of the ground, hard undisturbed gravel exists, and on this the foundations of the hut were laid. Inside the hut, immediately over the gravel, there was a six inch strata of loamy sand containing broken pottery, iron nails, coins and a quantity of worked flints. A selection of these finds are shewn in Plate No. II.

The coins found date from Claudius A.D. 41-54 to Tetricus I A.D. 268-275.

The broken pottery, being incorporated in the floor, was in such a fine state of division that little could be done with regard to piecing any of it together. Plate No. III shews some rims and a dish found on the site.

Seventy feet east of the hut and all square with it, an eighteen foot Roman road was found. The road ran north and south and if continued to the north would strike the Waveney at the point of a reputed ford on the river, and if continued to the south, would strike the old coach road across the common to Bury St. Edmunds.

The road is well made of compact gravel and has a good camber and is nine inches below the surface of the common.

SITE NO. 2. WATERLOO near SCOLE. Mr. Thrower, of Scole, reported that broken sherds of Roman origin were to be found on Mr. Musk's duck farm at Waterloo. The writer in company with Mr. Basil Brown visited the site and picked up several pieces of Roman pottery. Mr. Musk readily gave permission to carry out any prospecting thought necessary.

Plate No. IV shews the extent of the excavations in dotted lines. The small black circles are piles of a Roman wharf, round in section and averaging ten inches in diameter.

A and B are fallen timber, the cross piece at A is morticed into the two longitudinal pieces. C, C, C, C, are raking struts, morticed into the piles and rising at an angle of 45°.

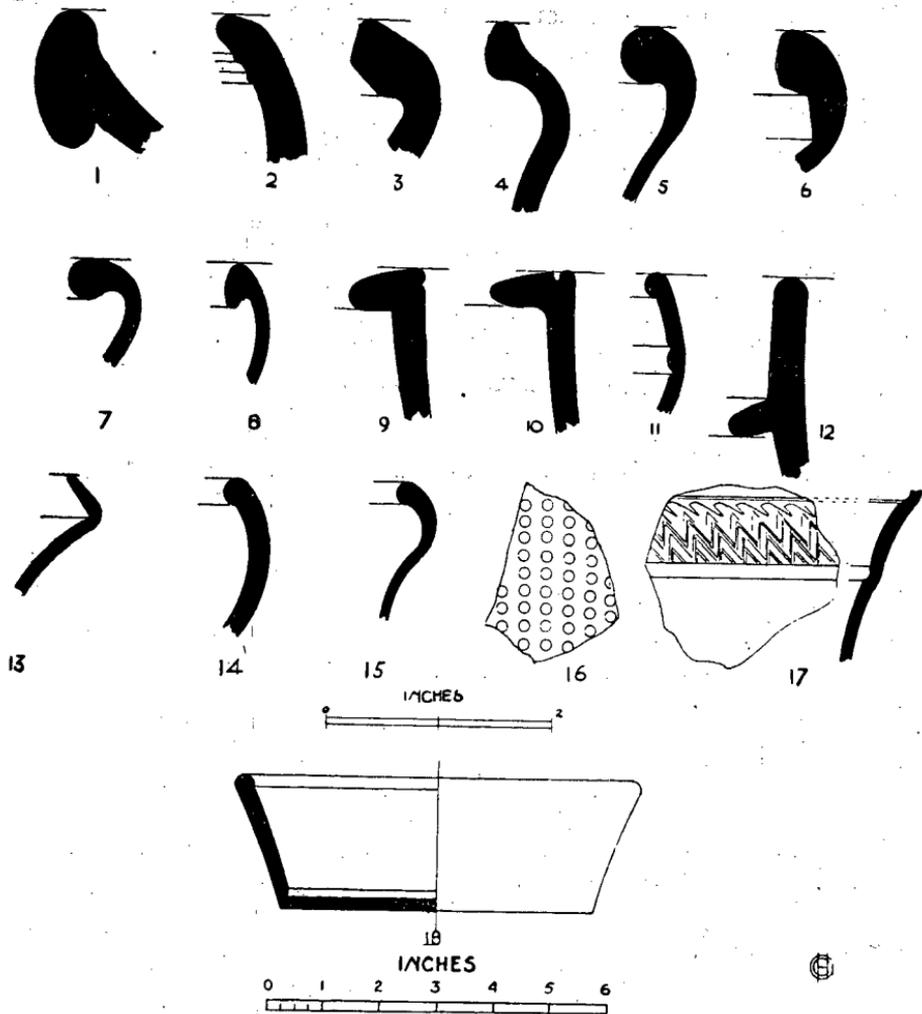


PLATE No. III.

Apparently a creek ran from the wharf passing the west side of the existing shed and joined the Waveney about one hundred and sixty yards from the wharf.

The general water level on the site is about three feet below the surface of the ground and the piles and struts have perished about three feet six inches to four feet below the surface. The existing timber is quite hard and in good preservation. Fragments of leather and a Roman sandal stitched with leather thongs, see Plate No. V, a horse's skull and broken pottery were found on the site of the wharf at a depth of four or five feet.

Twelve feet to the north east of the wharf and nine inches below the surface, a Roman gravel road was found.

The road is twelve feet wide with a slightly raised ridge on each side and a small ditch on the south west side.

Between the road and the wharf a large deposit of flints was found, evidently used to hold up the bank where it abutted on the wharf.

All the timber has been left where it was found.

The areas D, D, shew at least two occupations. One about thirteen inches and one about twenty inches below the surface. Portions of floors were found at these levels. The buildings were of timber, with foundations of flints as on Stuston common. The buildings were apparently destroyed by fire, as much burnt wood, iron nails and pottery were found. The floors were two inches thick and were composed of a chunam mixture of lime and sand. After each occupation was destroyed by fire the site was flooded as over each floor there is a layer of sand and mud six or seven inches thick.

Owing to the destruction caused by the floods the lines of the buildings could be traced in very few places. In area E there is a hard chunam floor fifteen inches below the surface and the remains of a doorway, the walls of which are of flint set in mortar.

At F there is a large piece of timber found when the ditch was deepened.

A great quantity of pottery was found, especially Samian, of which eleven pieces bore the makers name. The following is a list of these :—

SAMIAN MARKS.

<i>Stamp.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Form No.</i>	<i>Made at</i>	<i>Date.</i>
1. IVLII	JULIUS	33	Lezoux	Late I Cent.
2. ROPPUSFE	ROPPUS	18	S. Gaul	Late I Cent.
3. MAI	?	33	La Graufesenque	Late I Cent.
4. ?	?	18/31	Lezoux	Late I—early 2 Cent.
5. NI	?	18/31	Lezoux	Late I—early 2 Cent.
6. SECUNDINI				
M(anu)	SECUNDINUS	31	Lezoux	Early 2 Cent.

Existing shed

D

F

D

Ditch

Fence

B

Roman Wharf

A

C

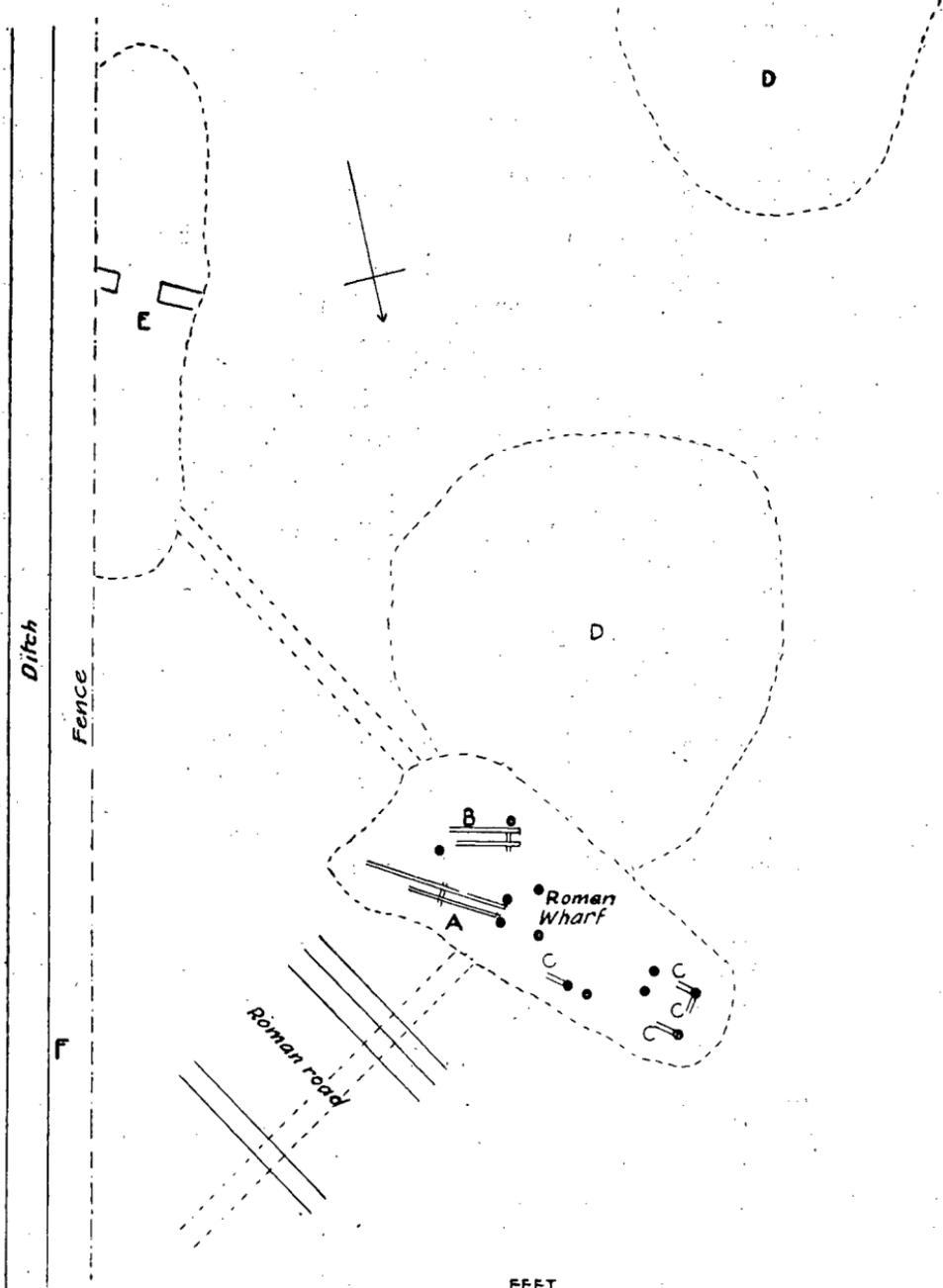
Roman road

F

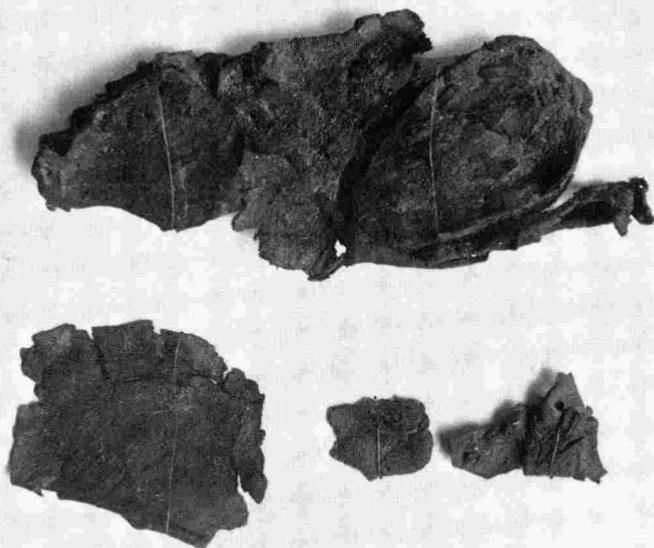
FEET



PLATE No. IV.



WATERLOO NEAR SCOLE

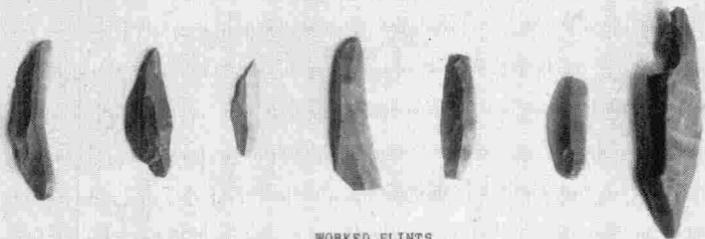


ROMAN SANDAL AND LEATHER STITCHED
WITH LEATHER THONGS.

INCHES



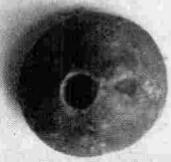
WATERLOO NEAR SCOLE



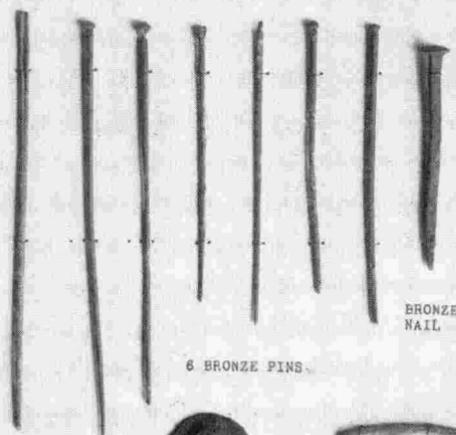
WORKED FLINTS



PIPECLAY FIGURINE FROM DOMESTIC SHRINE



BONE SPINDLE WHORL



6 BRONZE PINS

BRONZE NAIL

BRONZE NEEDLE



DUPONDIUS OF SABINA WIFE OF HADRIAN A.D.117-138



BRONZE ARTICLE

1/4CHES



WATERLOO NEAR SCOLE



1



2



3



4



5



6



7

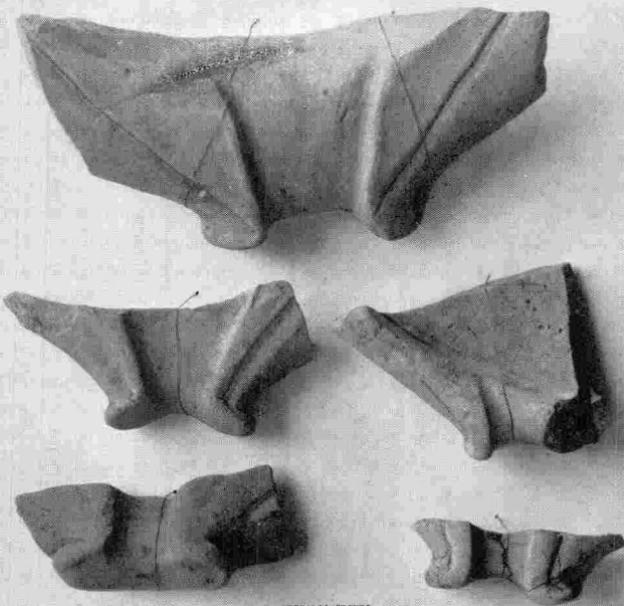
SAMIAN ORNAMENT

INCHES

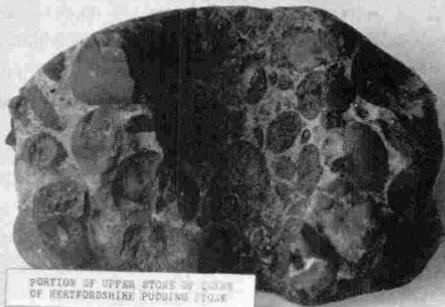
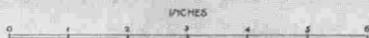


PLATE No. VII.

WATERLOO HEAD SCOLE



MURCHISONIA SPOUTS



PORTION OF UPPER STONE OF COAL
OF HEATFORDSHIRE PUDDING STONE

7. . . .	MA(nu)	?	31	Lezoux	Early-Mid 2 Cent.
8. . . .	vs	?	31	Lezoux	Mid 2 Cent.
9.	MARTHO	MARTIUS	31	Lezoux	Mid 2 Cent.
10.	AIISTIVI				
	M(anu)	AESTIVUS	33	Lezoux	2nd half 2 Cent.
11.	AFRICANVM	AFRICANUS	Ludowici Sa. Lavoye 2nd half 2 Cent.		

Other Samian forms found were 27, 35, 36, 38 and 80. See Plates No. 7 and 9.

In coarse ware a great number of forms have been reconstructed and are shewn in Plates Nos. III and VIII to XVIII.

Mr. Ivan E. Moore, M.A., kindly undertook to write up the pottery and his report is attached.

Other finds on the site were two coins on the area E, one of brass, burnt and indecipherable and a dupondius of Sabina, the wife of Hadrian, A.D. 117-138.

There were also found a pipeclay figurine, a bronze needle, six bronze pins, a bronze nail, a bronze article, a spindle whorl of bone, many worked flints and a large number of sling stones; see Plate No. VI. Also a portion of the upper stone of a quern of Hertfordshire pudding stone, see Plate No. VIII.

Mr. Basil Brown, of Rickinghall, undertook the excavation for the writer and his knowledge and enthusiasm were of the greatest assistance.

The staff of the Ipswich Museum under the supervision of Mr. G. Maynard completed the excavation of the wharf and supplied a pump, without which the work could not have been done.

Thanks are also due to Mr. Musk, of Waterloo, who not only suffered much inconvenience to the working of his farm, but at his own expense took the trouble to erect wire fencing to keep his ducks from the area of the excavations.

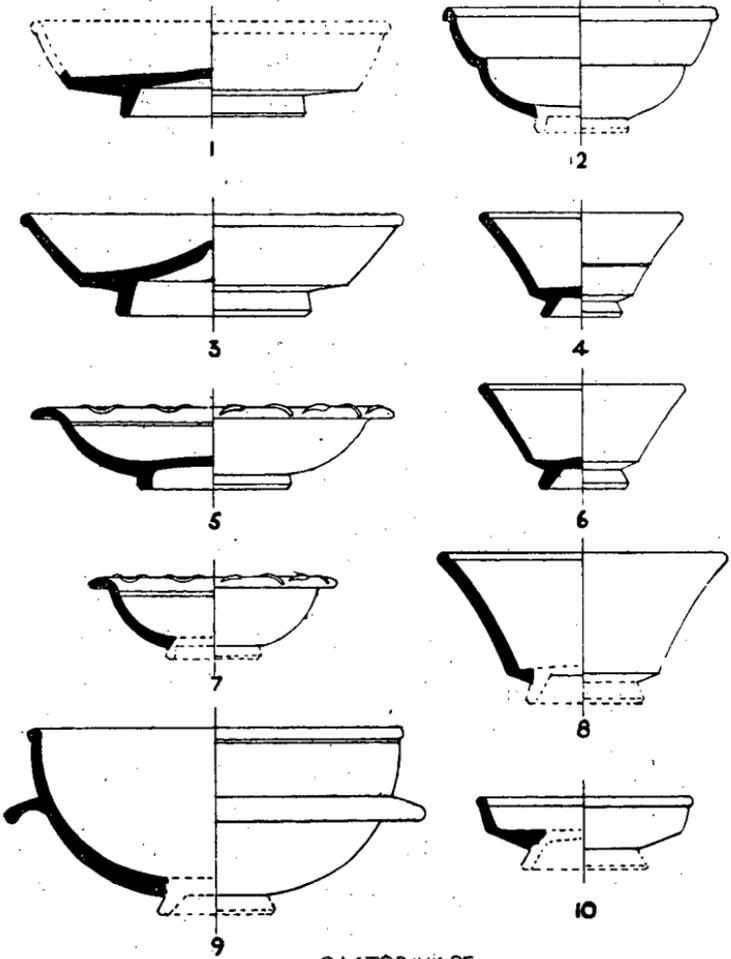
SITE No. 3. A Roman military road was uncovered near Scole bridge which indicates that the present diversion of the road over the bridge did not exist in Roman times, but that the Ipswich road ran straight on to Scole Inn, crossing the Waveney by a ford, traces of which still exist. The Roman road was twenty-one feet wide of hand packed flints, nine inches below the surface of the ground. It had a ditch on the west side, the line of which can still be seen on the ground.

A portion of the upper stone of a quern of hard green stone was found on the site, and fragments of Roman pottery in the ditch. The road was discovered and excavated by Messrs. Thrower of Scole and Long of Mission Road, Diss.

SITE No. 4. Mr. C. Thonger, of Scole House, has sunk a few trial holes in his grounds, and has found Roman walls of flint set in mortar in almost every case about eighteen inches below the surface. He also found a quantity of broken Roman pottery, Samian ware and coins.

ROMAN REMAINS IN SCOLE.

SAMIAN



CASTOR WARE

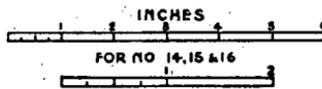
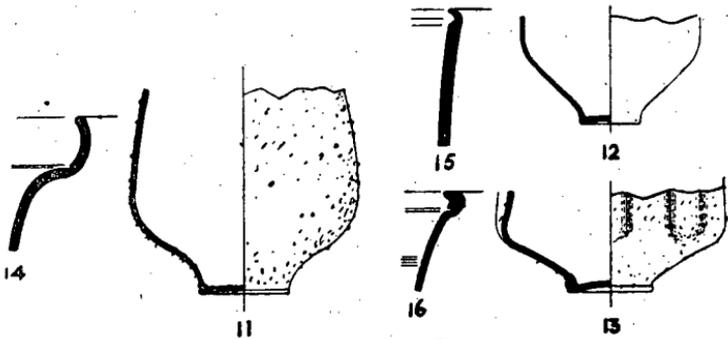


PLATE No. IX.

Dr. Ransome, of Scole, has also found Roman pottery in his garden.

There is no doubt of the existence of the remains of an extensive Roman villa in this area.

SITE No. 5. Mr. Thrower found and excavated an eleven foot Roman gravel road on the line of a former footpath running parallel to the Waveney on the east side of Scole bridge.

SITE No. 6. About 1905 the late Mr. A. Wood Crawshay, J.P., of Scole Lodge, was obtaining gravel from the gravel pit about three-quarters of a mile from Scole on the south side of the Bungay road when a multiple ditch Roman fort was disclosed. An account of this by Mr. W. A. Butt was published in the Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia, Vol. I, 321-3.

Mrs. Crawshay remembers that there were "six to eight ditches to the north, south, east and west in the form of a square."

Roman forts with more than four ditches are uncommon in the south of England.

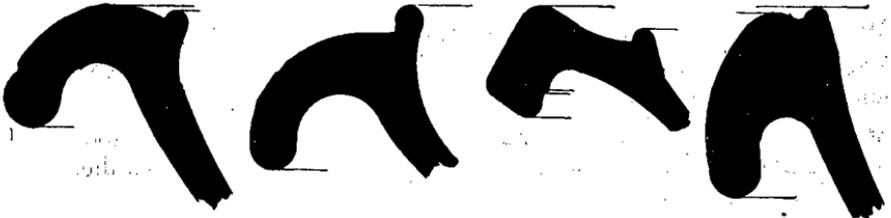
The writer visited the site with Mr. Spalding, of Scole, who dug the gravel for Mr. Crawshay. We picked up some fragments of Roman pottery but there was no sign of the ditches as the site has not been worked lately and much spoil has been thrown down and the whole place grassed over. Mr. Spalding remembers finding the bronze pedestal and iron weapons and pointed out the position where they were found. He states that no bones except the skull of a horse were found.

Besides the six sites recently investigated in the vicinity of Scole, Roman remains have been found at the following places between the Thetford and Bury St. Edmunds roads.

Rickinghall, pottery; Wattisfield and Hinderclay, kilns; Stanton Chare, villa; Ixworth, villa; Great Fakenham, earthwork and pottery; Barnham, pottery; Elveden, burial; Brandon, pottery; Wangford, pottery and fibula; Mildenhall, villa.

Taking in account all these facts, a very good case can be made for identifying Scole with Villa Faustini as the following table shews:

		Iter IX	Iter V
		All in mpm	
Londino	London		
Caesaromago	Chelmsford	31	
Colonia or Cameloduno	Colchester	21	52
Villa Faustini	Scole		35
Icinos	Thetford or		
	Bury St. Edmunds		18
Cambonico	Cambridge		35
			<hr/>
			140



1

2

3

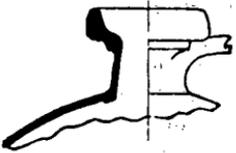
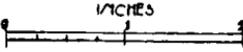
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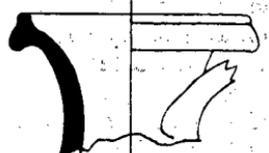
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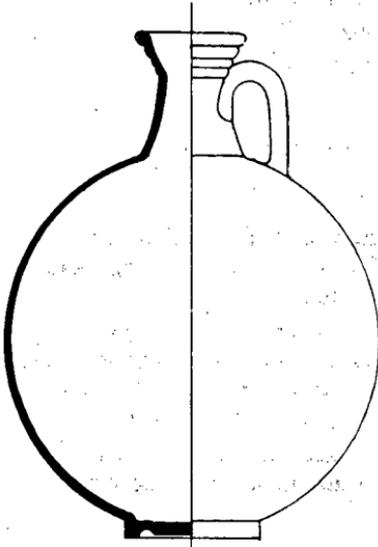
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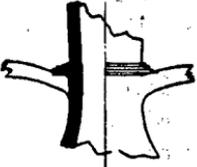
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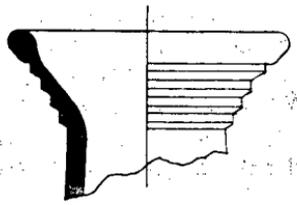
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12



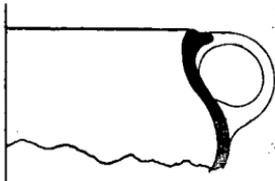
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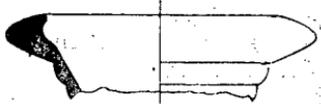
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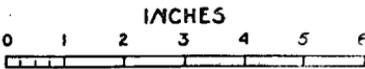
14



15



16



ROMAN POTTERY FROM WATERLOO, SCOLE.

(And a note on the Pottery from Stuston Common).

By IVAN E. MOORE, M.A.

Within the last seven years it has become possible, on account of the study of pottery from controlled excavations, to form certain conclusions about the occupation of the land of the Iceni (Norfolk and Suffolk) during the Roman period. But in order to check these conclusions, careful examination of the products of Roman sites over a wide area in this region is required.

When the Roman sites at Stuston and Scole were discovered in March, 1936, the significance of them for this purpose was at once recognized. Over and above this, they threw a sidelight on the potting industry at Wattisfield; in that they exhibited types in the characteristic Wattisfield fabric not found near the kiln, and also showed variations in those already known. The importance of these considerations is reinforced by the fact, that, amongst all the pottery from Scole, there was not a fragment of the characteristic third century flanged dishes, and little other characteristic third century ware. This suggests that this deposit is not much later than the end of the second century. As the Samian, Castor Ware, flagons and mortaria from Scole are predominantly second century in date, it would seem that we may claim such a date for the deposit, apart from the typological considerations. Since moreover there is present Gallo-Belgic influence, that has been seen to predominate on other sites in the region during this period, Scole may be associated with them.

On account of this it will be possible to deal summarily with such type of pot as has been treated elsewhere, referring those who desire detailed information to such literature and confine ourselves to those types which offer material for their further elucidation or have not been dealt with before. The drawings with full references are given for the sake of a complete record and to assist those identifying pottery on other sites.

The reports of other sites that are referred to in the course of this work are: (Brackets indicate short title used in Report).

A. WITHIN THE REGION OF THE ICENI:

1. The Roman Villa of Gayton Thorpe, Norfolk. *Norfolk Archaeology*, Vol. XXIII. (Gayton Thorpe).
2. Three Caistor Pottery Kilns. *Journal of Roman Studies*, Vol. XXII, Part I. (Caistor).
3. Early Settlement at Runcton Holme, Norfolk. *Proceedings of the Pre-historic Society of East Anglia*, Vol. VII, Part 2. (Runcton Holme).

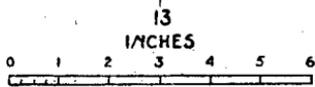
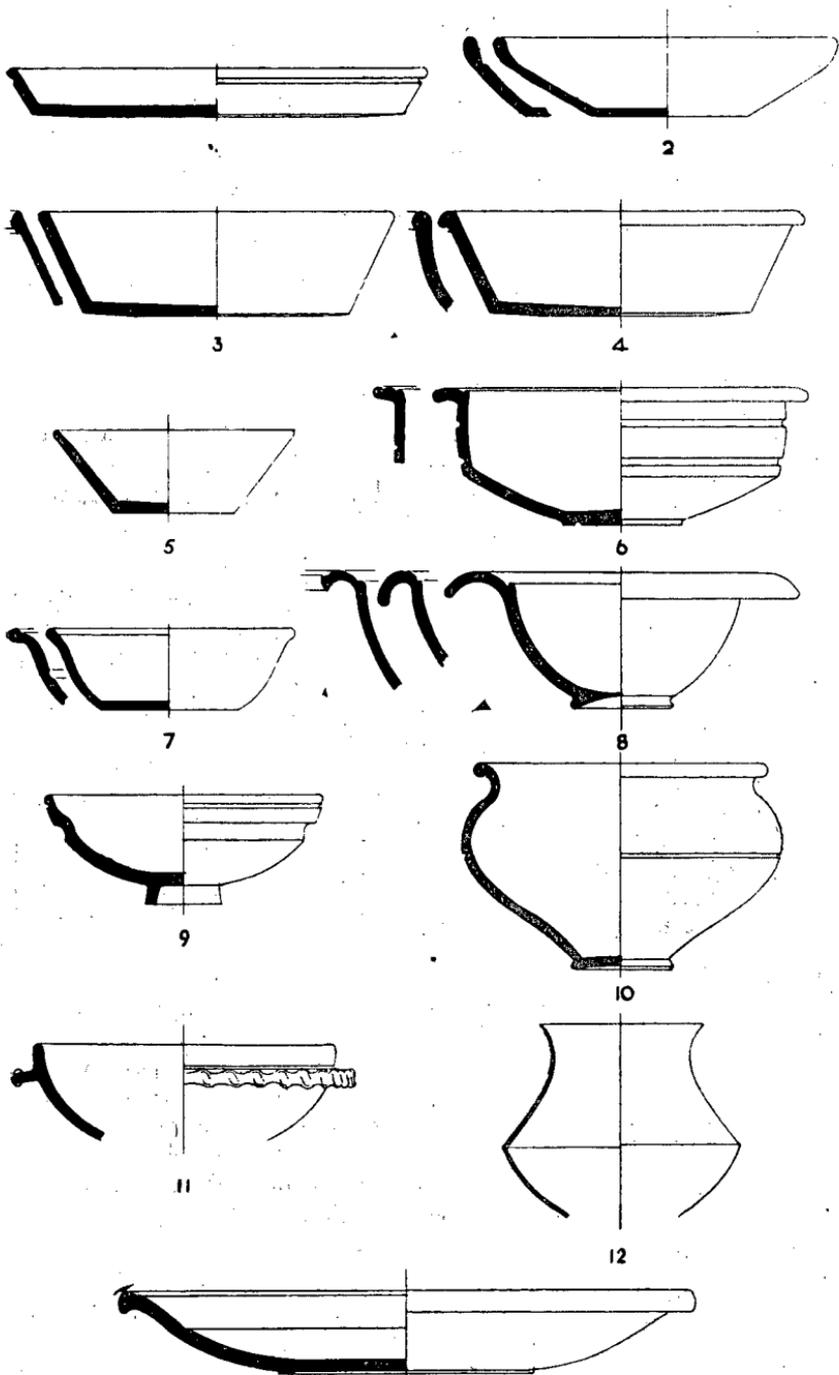


PLATE No. XI.

4. Reports on a Roman Pottery making site at Foxledge Common, Wattisfield, Suffolk. Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History, Vol. XXII, Part 2. (Wattisfield).
5. Reports on the Roman Sites at Brettenham and Needham, Norfolk. Norfolk Archæology, 1936. (Needham).

B. OUTSIDE THE REGION OF THE ICENI AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

1. Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries.
 - No. 1. Wroxeter 1912 (Wroxeter).
 - No. VI. Richborough 1926 (Richborough 1).
 - No. VII. Richborough 1928 ((Richborough 2).
 - No. X. Richborough 1932 (Richborough 3).
 - No. XI. Verulamium 1936 (Verulamium).
2. Kendrick and Hawkes, Archæology in England and Wales, 1914-1931 (Kendrick and Hawkes).
3. Collingwood, Archæology of Roman Britain. (Collingwood).
4. Curle, A Roman Frontier Post, Newstead. (Newstead).
5. Corder Roman Pottery and Kilns at Throlam, East Yorkshire. Hull Museum Publications No. 170. (Throlam).
6. The Belgæ of Gaul and Britain, Hawkes and Dunning, Archæological Journal LXXXVI. (Hawkes and Dunning).

PLATE IX.

PLAIN SAMIAN.

- | | | | | | |
|---------|-------------|-----------|-----|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| No. 1. | F18 | Roppus. | FE. | South Gaul. | Late 1st Century. |
| No. 2. | F27 | — | | Early Second Century. | |
| No. 3. | Ludowici Sa | | | Lavoye. | Second half of the 2nd Century. |
| | Africanus | | | | |
| No. 4. | F33 | —Mai | | Graufesenque. | Late 1st Century. |
| No. 5. | F36 | — | | Early Second Century. | |
| No. 6. | F33 | Aiistivi. | | Aestivus Lezoux. | Second half of the 2nd Century. |
| | | M(anu). | | | |
| No. 7. | F35 | — | | Late 1st Century. | |
| No. 8. | F33 | — | | Middle 2nd Century. | |
| No. 9. | F38 | — | | Second half of the 2nd Century. | |
| No. 10. | F80 | — | | Mid-Second Century. | |

(Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes, M.A., F.S.A., has inspected the stamped specimens and his date and reading is followed here). For further details on the above and the complete list of Potter's Marks from the site see above.

PLATE VII. Shows fragments of Decorated Samian. (1—6) are F37, and No. 2 may be from the Colchester Potteries. No. 7 is a rim of F35.

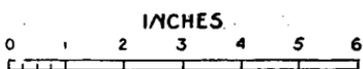
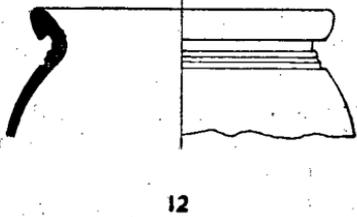
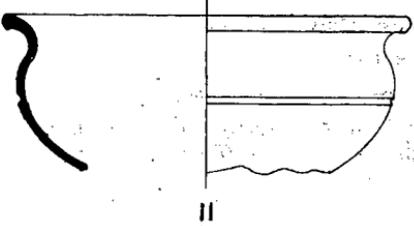
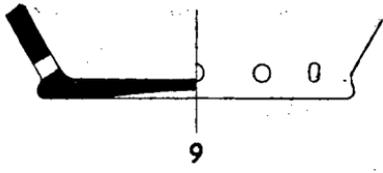
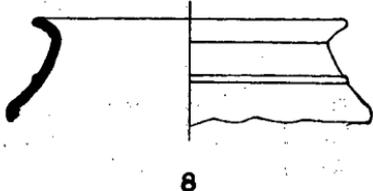
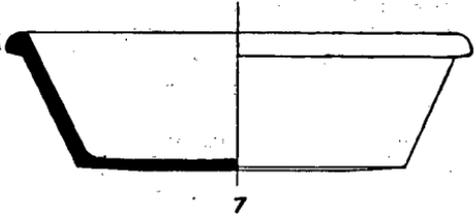
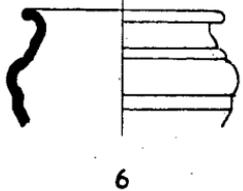
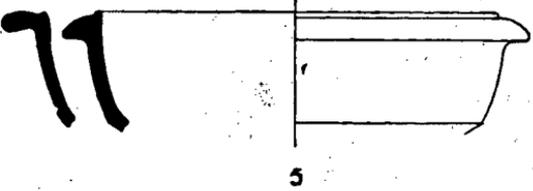
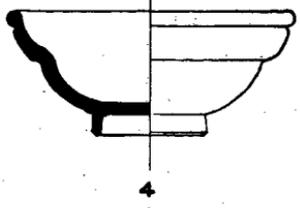
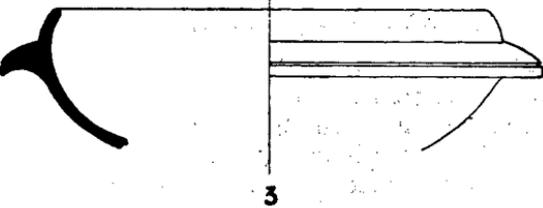
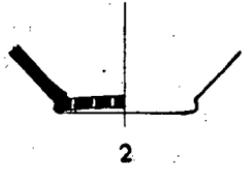
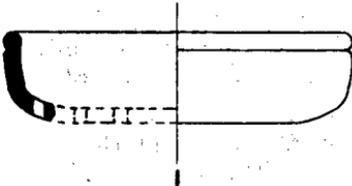


PLATE No. XII.

CASTOR WARE.

- No. 11. Incomplete vessel of hard-grey clay with rough-cast decoration. Collingwood 77 Flavian.
- No. 12. Incomplete vessel of soft clay, smooth surface. Collingwood 77.
- No. 13. Incomplete vessel of soft clay, with rough-cast decoration "Folded." Collingwood 79. 2nd half of the 2nd Century. Runcton Holme No. 48.
- Nos. 14, 15, 16. Fragments of rims of smaller vessels. No. 14 perhaps originally had a lid.

PLATE X.

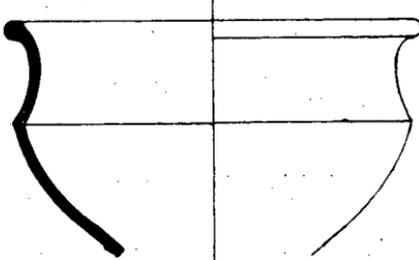
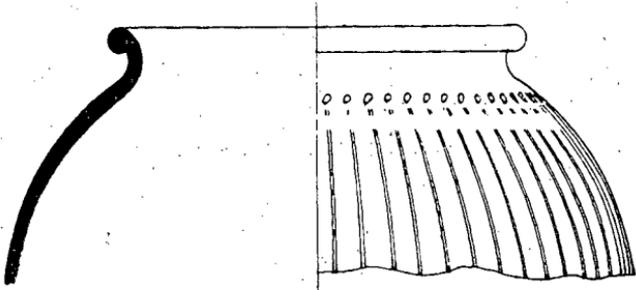
MORTARIA. All hard White Clay.

- No. 1. Wroxeter No. 58. Close of first and the first half of the 2nd Century.
- No. 2. Wroxeter No. 102. Latter part of 2nd Century.
- No. 3. Wroxeter No. 46. Beginning of 2nd Century.
- No. 4. Wroxeter No. 38. 80—110 A.D.
- No. 5. Wroxeter No. 18. Late 1st Century.
- No. 6. Wroxeter No. 90. (Approximately). Approaching hammer head type, common in the late 2nd and 3rd Century.
- No. 7. Wroxeter No. 238. On other sites latter part of the occupation.

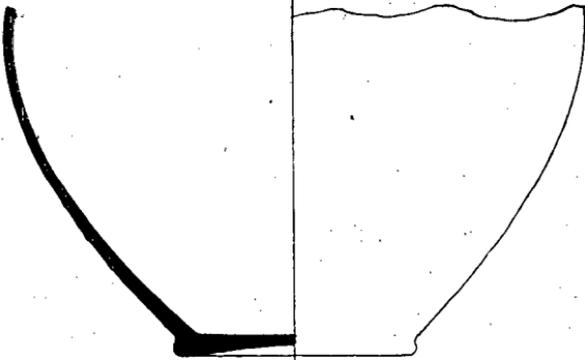
PLATE VIII. Shows a few examples of MORTARIA spouts.

FLAGONS.

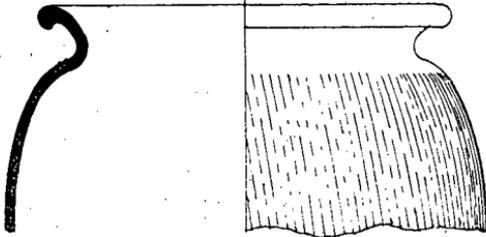
- No. 8. Neck of white moulded jug. Three reeded handle. The neck has been super-imposed upon a previously made body.
- No. 9. Fragment of jug of hard white clay with moulded mouth. Richborough III. No. 200.
- No. 10. Fragment of two-handled jug of hard white clay with moulded and slightly undercut mouth. Two reeded handle. Richborough II. No. 143. First century type.
- No. 11. Fragment of two-handle jug with funnel mouth. White chalky clay covered with brownish-black paint. Moulded neck ring. At Richborough (2nd Report, No. 163) single handled jugs of a similar description came into vogue in the middle of the third century.
- No. 12. Jug of thin whitish-yellow clay. Understepped neck. Two reeded handle with space intervening. Rounded profile. Cf. Caistor L2. Probably second century.
- No. 13. Fragment of stepped neck of jug. There is a large quantity of this type.
- No. 14. Fragment of vessel of white clay with handle. The narrow width given by the turned edges suggest a vessel after the nature of a flask.



2



3



4

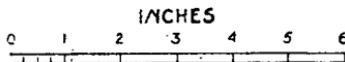


PLATE No. XIII.

No. 15. One-handled cup. Hard white clay. Cf. Caistor P2.

No. 16. Fragment of jug with disc mouth. Slight understepping.

Before turning to the corpus of coarse pottery proper, it seems convenient to make a few preliminary observations as to the method of description employed below. Since with the exception of three pots, all the ware is clearly ascribable to Wattisfield, the definitions employed there will be followed here:—

1. Unless otherwise stated, "Mica Content" may be assumed.
2. "Black Ware" is that found at Wattisfield, i.e., ware with polished black surfaces and a grey-white interior of pasty appearance. (For further details Cf. Wattisfield Report). The quality of the Grey-Ware Fabric is mentioned in dealing with the individual pot.

The rims figured on PLATE XVII are referred to on the first occasion of dealing with an appropriate pot and the decorations figured on PLATE XVIII with pots of the type on which they occur. A special note is appended upon the pottery from Stuston Common.

PLATE XI.

No. 1. Dish. Grey. Bead rim.

No. 2. Shallow dish with incurving side and thickened lip. Caistor O.2. At Caistor similar specimens are said to be imitating examples common in the Flavian-Trajanic period. In this specimen, the "Central Kick" in the base has disappeared. It would seem that this is a romanization of a Belgic form (Cf. Verulamium Fig. 21, No. 68).

No. 3. Dish. Black Ware.

No. 4. Dish. Black Ware. Pie-dish rim.

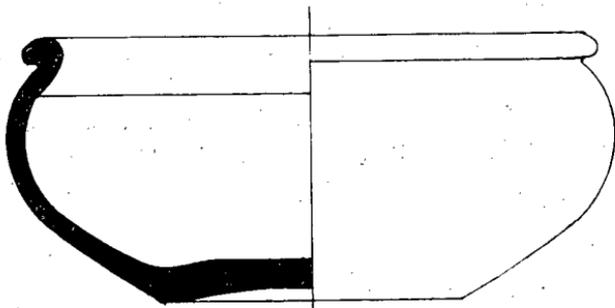
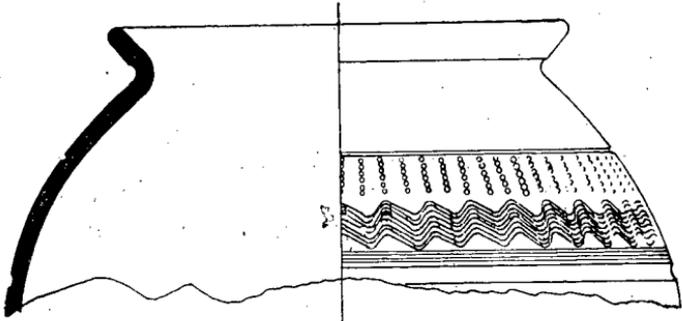
No. 5. Dish. Black Ware. Dishes No.'s 3 and 4, with variants shown, together with PLATE XII, No. 7, represent a group common at Wattisfield. No. XVI in that report. This seems to be a characteristic type of the mid-second century in our area.

No. 6. Carinated bowl. Black Ware. Decorated by two parallel tooled lines.

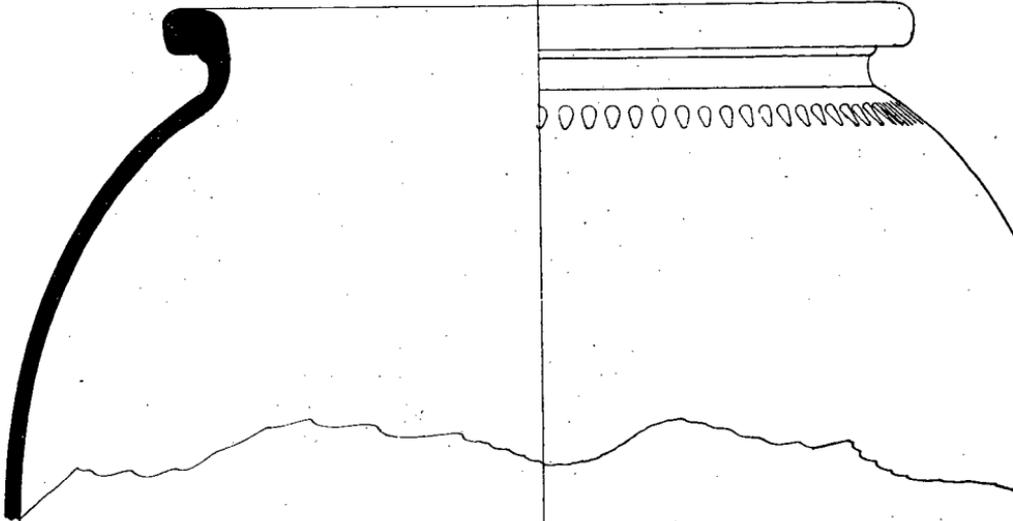
No. 6a. Represents a type of vessel with reeded flange and well marked fort well known in the first and second century at Verulamium (Fig. 28, No. 20) and retarded at Caistor (M) 120-140 A.D. No. 6 shows a specimen of this type as it was about the middle of the second century. Another specimen comes from Needham (Fig. 7, No. 3).

No. 7. Dish, fired black throughout. Overhanging rim. This form is a development of No. 6. At Runcton Holme (No. 21) this stage had been reached by 150 A.D.

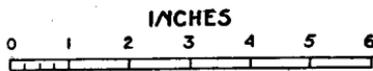
No. 8. Bowl. Black Ware. Overhanging rim and domed base. Wroxeter (P 71, No. 17) is an approach to this form. The form is probably collateral of No. 6, which will develop to No. 11. Antonine at Wroxeter.



2



3



- No. 9. Cup. Hard Gray Clay. Imitating Samiam F27. At Richborough similar imitations occurred in deposits 80-120 A.D. Richborough Third Report, No.'s 225-227. On PLATE XVIII No. 13 is an imitation in grey ware of decorated Samiam F37.
- No. 10. Black. Tooled girth line, undercut lip (Wattisfield, Fig. 7b). This specimen is a characteristic Wattisfield Bowl. The type is a descendant of Caistor F-G. A parallel example was found at Newstead, No. 46, in an Antonine deposit. A group of pots of this type from the Throlam Kilns, which ceased working c. 280 A.D., show a diminished carination, indicating a development of the type in the third century. Throlam. Fig. 12.
- No. 11. Flanged Bowl. Grey. Imitating F38. Frill on flange. This "Frill" or "Pie Crust" decoration occurred at Wattisfield and is attributed to the second and third century. (Wattisfield, p. 17). (The same decoration occurs on jars, PLATE XVIII, No.'s 2 and 3). Flanged bowls (without frill decorations) though usually attributed to the third century occurred at Verulamium in a deposit dating 160-190 A.D. (Verulamium, p. 182 and Fig. 27, No. 11. No. 11 is probably by analogy of the same date.
- No. 12. Carinated Cup. Thin Black Ware. Romanization of Pre-Roman "Tazza" type of iron age C. Runcton Holme No. 18. Dated A.D. 50. Richborough 3rd Report, No. 288, dated 80-120 A.D. The cup found on other sites in this region in the second century is represented by PLATE XVIII, No.'s 4, 5, 7 (Wattisfield No. IV). Fragments of the same cup have been picked up at Scole House, Wangford (Thetford Museum) and Needham (Fig. 7, No. 1). No. 12 may very well be the predecessor of this later form.
- No. 13. Dish. Stone coloured. Foot ring. A derivative of a Gallo-Belgic type. (Verulamium, Fig. 12, No. 9, and a type known at Colchester). Here the "Central Kick" has disappeared and the rim decreased.

PLATE XII.

- No. 1. Strainer. Grey. In the form of bead rim dish.
- No. 2. Fragment of strainer. Black Ware.
- No. 3. Flanged bowl. Black Ware. Cf. PLATE XI, No. 11.
- No. 4. Cup. Grey. Mica content. Imitating Samian F.27. Cf. Plate XI, No. 9.
- No. 5. Bowl. Black Ware. This specimen shows the carinated bowl (Plate XI, No. 6) developing into flanged bowl (Plate XI, No. 12 and Plate XII, No. 5).
- No. 6. Cordoned Bowl. Black Ware. Slightly undercut rim. This is derived from a Gallo-Belgic form common at Colchester. (Kendrick and Hawkes, p. 207, Plate XX). This form on other sites has undergone development (Caistor Type G) and is the predecessor of (Plate XI, No. 10).

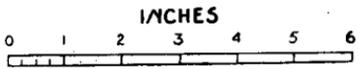
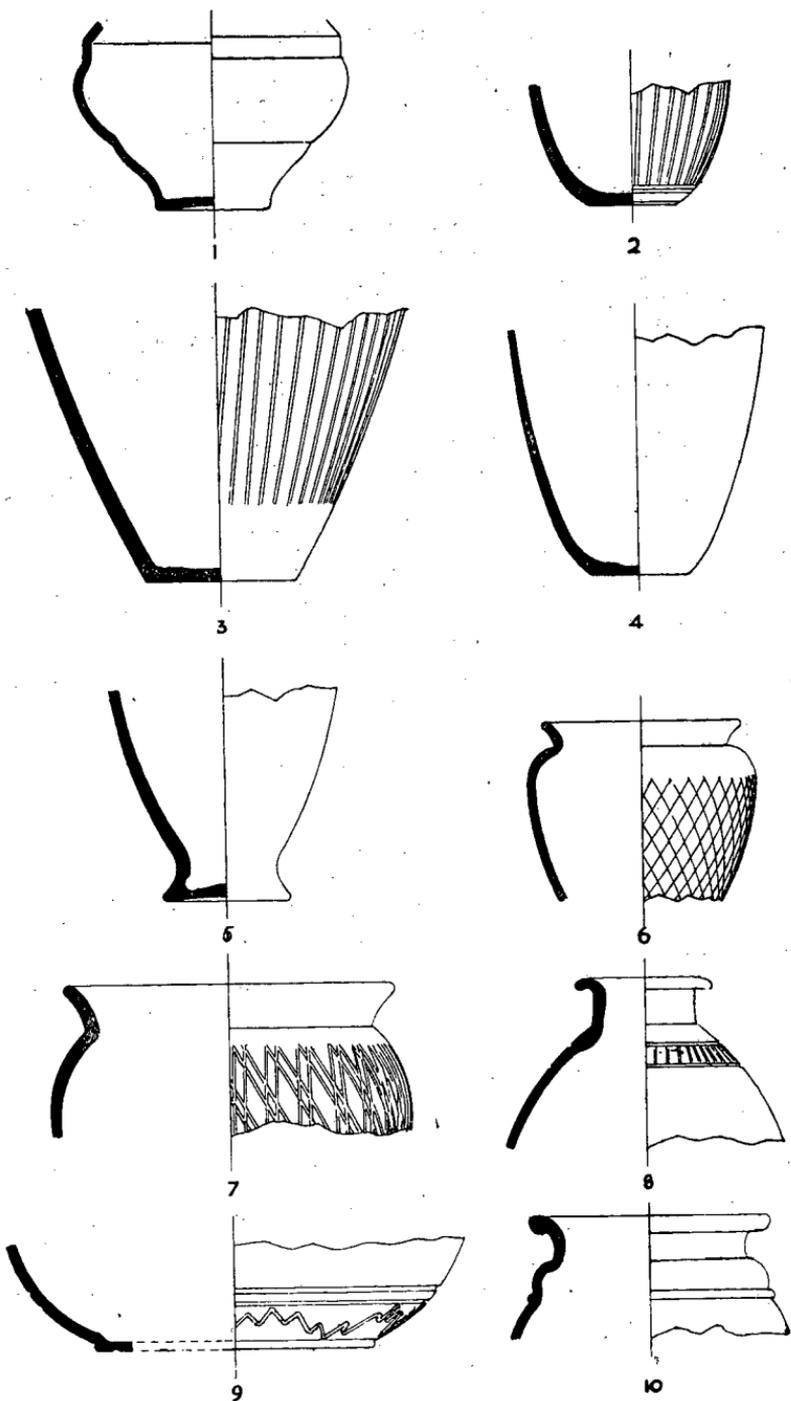


PLATE No XV.



- No. 7. Dish. Black Ware. Base rises slightly on the outside. See Plate XI, No. 4.
- No. 8. Bowl. Roll rim. This is a development from No. 6. Caister F3.
- No. 9. Fragment of strainer. Grey.
- No. 10. Fragment of cheese squeeze with ribbed interior. Dark Grey. Cf. Richborough 2nd Report No. 152. Strainers and cheese presses occur throughout the Roman period.
- No. 11. Bowl. Girth line and slight undercutting of lip. This is a further development of Plate XI, No. 6. (Runcton Holme No. 22, where it is placed in the Antonine period).
- No. 12. Jar. Grey Ware. Ribbed shoulder and undercut lip.

PLATE XIII.

- No. 1. Black Ware. Moulded rim with slight undercutting. Decorated with zone of stabbing round the neck and vertical lines.
- No. 2. Bowl. Black Ware. This bowl derives from a Pre-Roman form (Hawkes and Dunning No. 21), and is a variation of Plate XI, No. 12.
- No. 3. Fragment of wide bodied jar. Grey.
- No. 4. Jar having shoulder and undercut rim with rustic incised decoration. Grey.

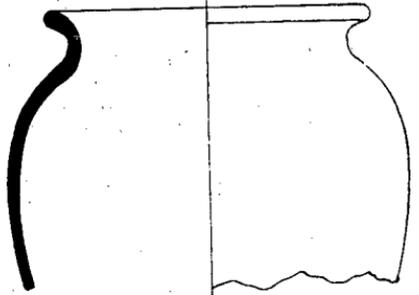
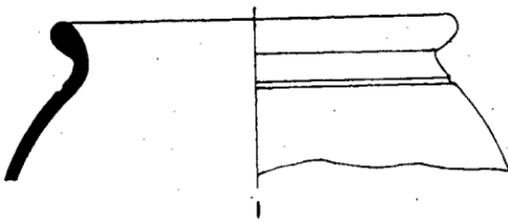
PLATE XIV.

- No. 1. Fragment of jar. Black Ware. Decorated by band of parallel zones of stabbing and "scribble" within incised lines. Oblique lip. Plate XVIII, No.'s 6, 8, 9 and 10 shows alternative decoration.
- No. 2. Bowl. Black Ware. Central Kick. "Folded-over" rim. (Cf. Wattisfield No. 20). Plate XVII, No.'s 25-27 show variations in this type of rim.

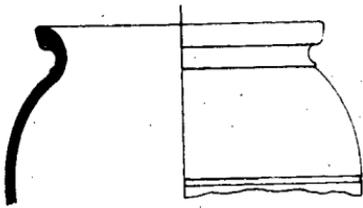
No. 3. Incomplete large storage jar. Thickened rim decorated with a line of stabbing around the neck.

Plate XIII, No. 1; and Plate XIV, No.'s 1 and 3; Plate XVI, No.'s 1 and 3; Plate XVII, No.'s 11-22 and 24 belong to a type of wide shouldered and narrow necked jar, a form derived from Belgic influence. For details see Runcton Holme, p. 247, Fig. 29 and Caistor K.

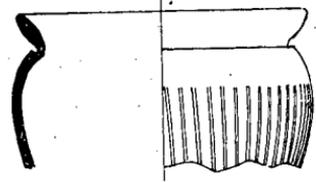
Plate XIII, No. 4 and Plate XVII, No. 7 are representatives of a type of jar having a rim of one or other of several varieties rising from a distinct shoulder. The undercutting of the lip is characteristic. For details, see Runcton Holme, p. 247, Caistor A-E.



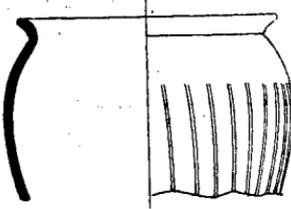
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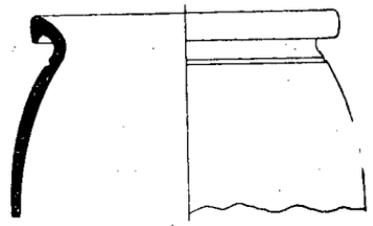
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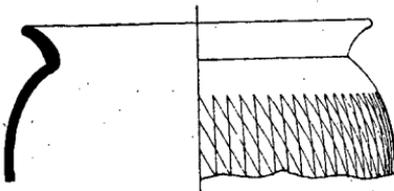
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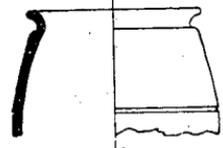
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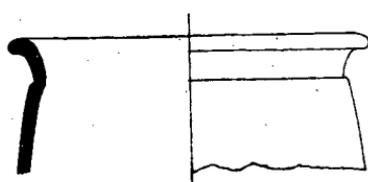
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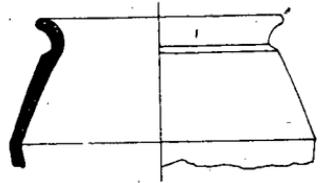
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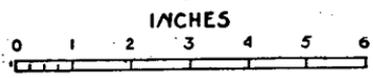


PLATE No. XVI.



PLATE XV.

- No. 1. Cordoned Bowl. Black Ware. Plate XII, No. 6.
- No. 2. Fragment of beaker. Grey with vertical line decoration, oval shape. (Wattisfield 1a).
- No. 3. Fragment of beaker. Black Ware, with vertical line decoration. Angular shape. (Wattisfield 1).
- No. 4. Fragment of beaker. Dark Grey. Oval shape. (Wattisfield 1a).
- No. 5. Fragment of jar. Grey with no mica. This fragment is a replica of the Belgic pedestal urn.
- No. 6. Small beaker with rounded shoulder and oblique lip. Decorated with a lattice pattern.
- No. 7. Fragment of beaker with rounded shoulders. Oblique lip. Plate XV, No's. 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7, Plate XVI, No's. 4 and 7, exhibit the body and rims of beakers. The beaker of this type with a distinct shoulder is a common Hadrianic form, but the shoulder diminishes as the century goes on, resulting in a pear shaped vessel. (Atkinson Gayton Thorpe, p. 202). In some specimens the sides rising from the foot are angular but the ovaloid form seems to appear as the shoulder diminishes. (Wattisfield, No. 1 and No. 1a). Brettenham and Needham, Fig. 5, No.'s 17, 18, and 27. Fig. 7, No. 2. Plate XVII, No.'s 1 to 6, gives us a selection of rims of this type of jar. In No. 2 the over-sailing rim is appearing.
- No. 8. Fragment of bottle. Black Ware decorated with zone of vertical incised lines round the neck.
- No. 9. Fragment of bowl in Yellow Ware. Moulded foot. "Scribble" decoration around the base.
- No. 10. Fragment of cordoned jar of hard Grey Clay. Slight undercutting of rim. Cf. Plate XII, No. 6.

PLATE XVI.

- No. 1. Jar. Black Ware. Thickened-roll rim. (Plate XIV, No. 1).
- No. 2. Incomplete jar, black polished surfaces with grey-white interior. Roll rim Runcton Holme No. 37.
- No. 3. Jar. Grey, thickened lip. (Plate XIV, No. 3).
- No. 4. Beaker. Grey with oblique lip with deep groove on the shoulder (Plate XV, No. 7, Needham. Fig. 7, No. 2).
- No. 5. Beaker. Coarse-grey. Oblique lip, with decoration of vertical lines.
- No. 6. Fragment of jar. Grey. Moulded undercut rim.
- No. 7. Beaker. Dark Grey. Oblique lip tending to over-sailing. Lattice decoration.

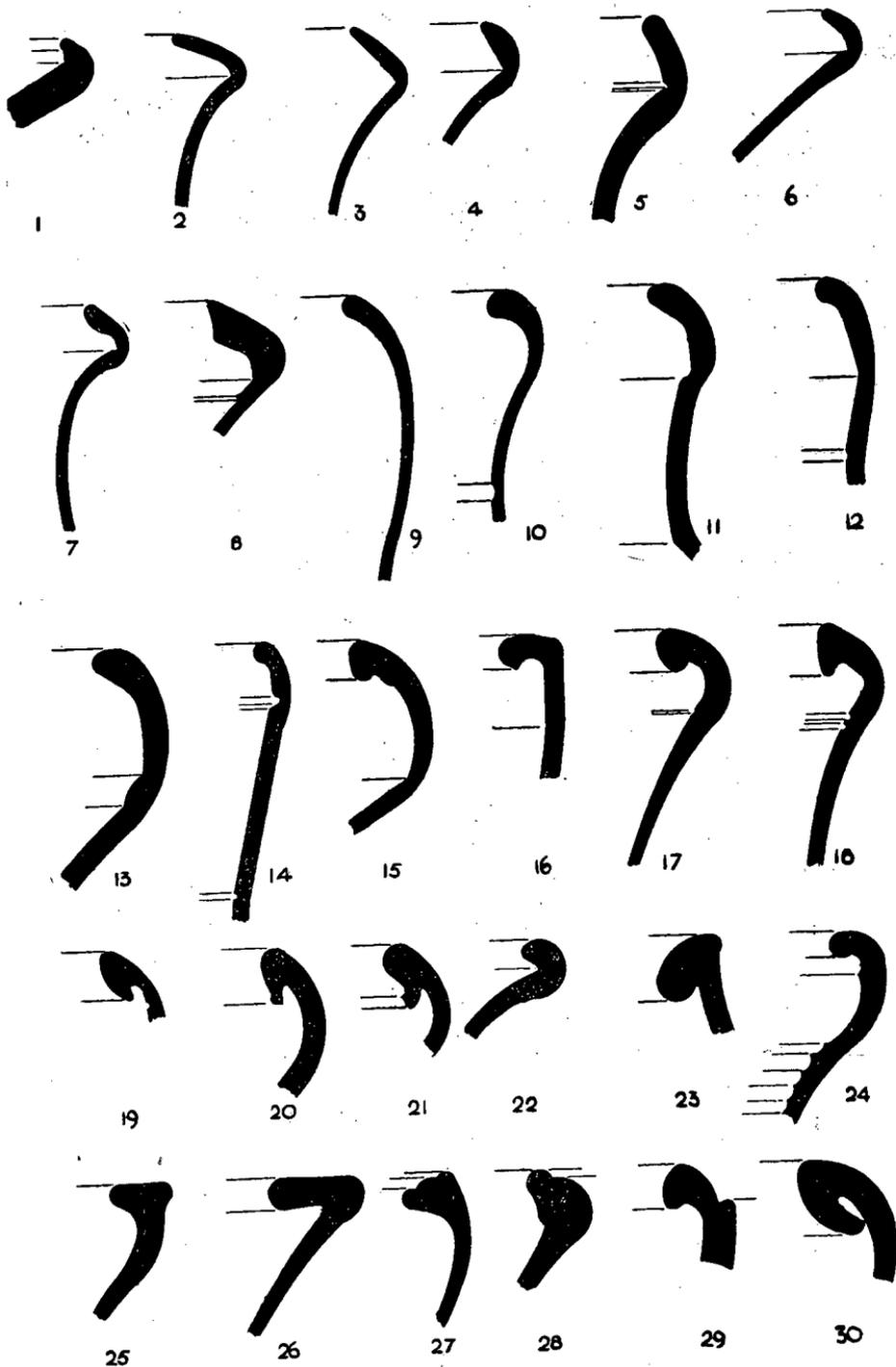


PLATE No. XVII.



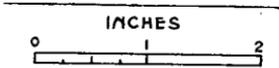
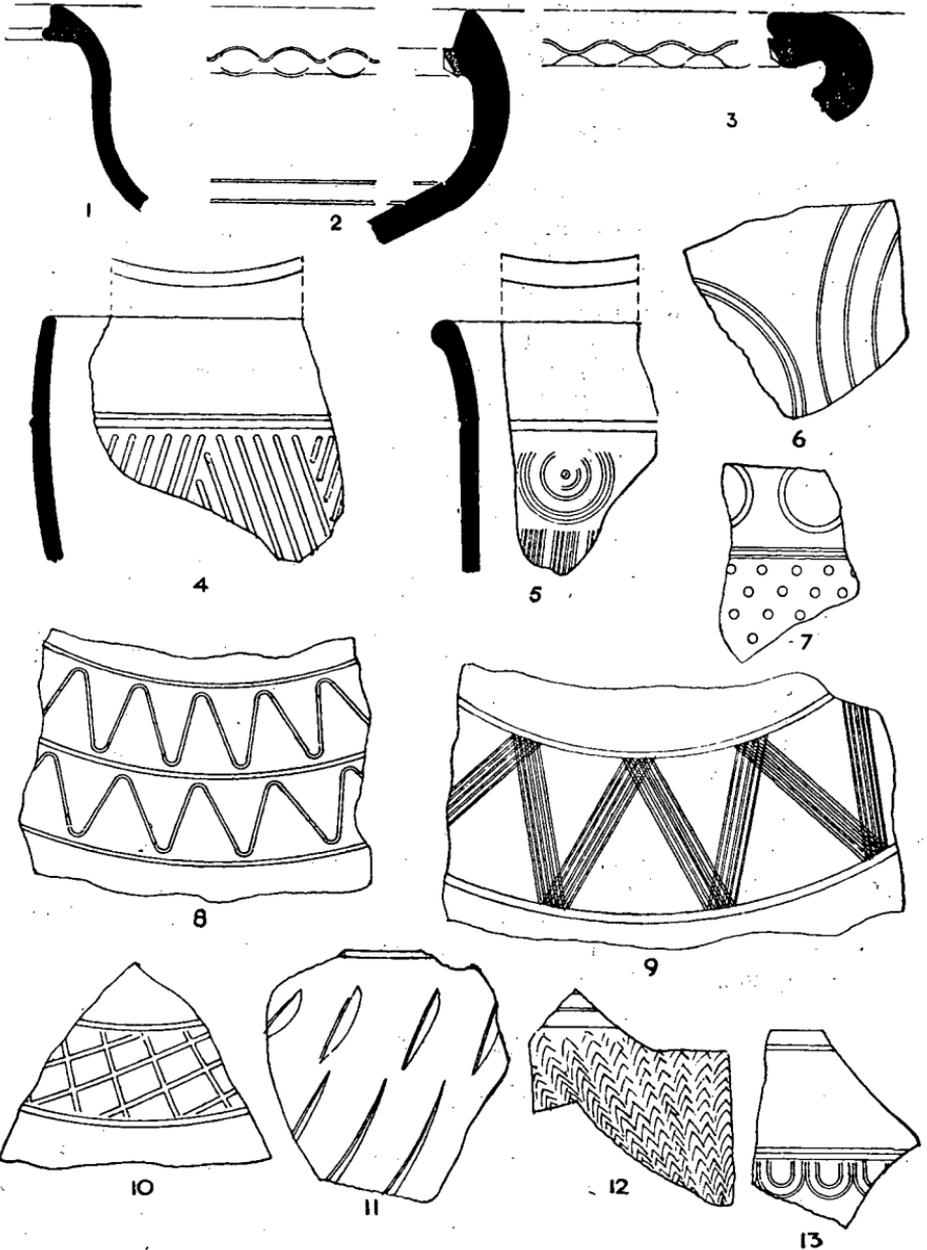


PLATE No. XVIII.



No. 8. Carinated beaker. Light grey, polished. Girth line. (These beakers 8, 9 and 10 and Plate XVII, No. 14, seem to be derivations of a Belgic form of which the complete form is not known at Verulamium. (Fig. 18, No. 59).

No. 9. Carinated beaker. Grey. Moulded lip.

No. 10. Carinated beaker. Oblique lip rising from ledge.

On a small fragment of pottery a graphiti occurs. VKLO1.

A NOTE ON THE POTTERY FROM STUSTON COMMON.

Together with the Pottery discovered on Stuston Common there were seven coins of Emperors of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Centuries. Generally speaking the pottery is consistent with a date on the other sites in the 2nd Century, but at Stuston it was found together with the coins on the floor of the building thus dispensing of a second century date for the deposit. Probably the best explanation is that some time during the third century pottery from an earlier site (Scole) was brought to this site for some purpose at present unknown. There is no question of a super-imposition of occupation, so that the material must have been dumped.

CONCLUSIONS ON THE SCOLE POTTERY.

It has been seen that in many specimens of pottery from Scole there is a relation to first century Gallo-Belgic forms indicating retardation of development and a persistence in this area of first century forms in the second century. Judging by this, the Flagons, Samiam and Mortaria, the earliest date for this site is the last years of the first and the opening years of the second century. In this date and in its characteristics the Scole pottery throws no additional light on the Roman occupation of the region of the Iceni. But the fact that the deposit does not seem to extend later than the end of the second century or opening years of the third is interesting. It remains at present an open question whether this closing date has a historical significance or is merely a feature peculiar to the deposit.

In concluding this report I would acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. C. H. Gale for sorting the pottery and making the drawings of the principal types before my examination of it began.