

- e. Pin with facetted head. From primary silt of Ditch B.
- f. Pin with globular head. From east stoke-hole.
- g. Folding knife, one-and-one-eighth inches long, with iron blade and bone handle carved in the form of an ape. A larger clasp knife, three inches long, with a handle in the form of a crouching tiger, was found at Wroxeter. *Wroxeter II*, Plate X, Fig. 1. From fill of Ditch A, south section.

SHALE (Fig. 37)

- h. Fragment of bracelet, internal diameter two-and-a-quarter inches, decorated on both sides with a series of nicks. *cf. Wroxeter I*, Plate X, Fig. 2, 18. From east stoke-hole.

- i. Fragment of bracelet, two inches in diameter with a groove on one side: a basic shape which could be found any time from the Iron Age to the 4th century. From the wall footings, just east of the cistern.

THE GLASS (Fig. 38)

By Miss D. CHARLESWORTH, M.A., F.S.A.

- a. Beaker in colourless glass, rounded, polished rim, bulbous body decorated with two rows of dots drawn up with pincers. Some milky weathering. The beaker must have been broken before it was deposited in the hypocaust as only one piece has been in contact with extreme heat and has curled over. Pontil mark on base. Height 6.5 cms., diameter *c.* 9 cms.

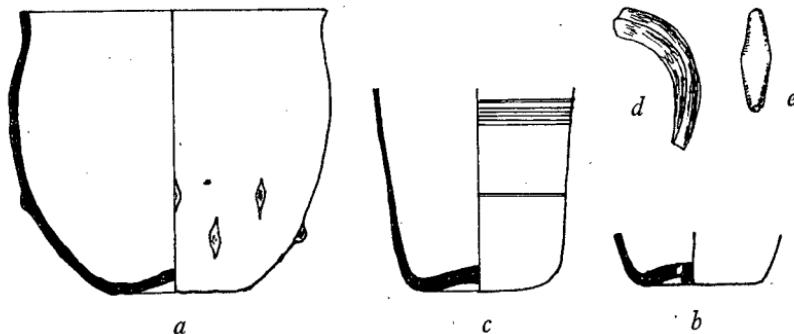


FIG. 38.—Glass (a—c, $\frac{1}{2}$; d and e, $\frac{1}{4}$).

No exact parallel to this vessel has been found. A similarly shaped and decorated beaker, but with a footing, was found in a well at Verulamium¹⁷ and dated by its context *c.* A.D. 160–190.

¹⁷ R. E. M. and T. V. Wheeler, *Verulamium* (1936), p. 186, Fig. 29, 26.

Fragments with the same decoration from the Saalburg¹⁸ are in the site museum, and there are both jars and flasks in the Cologne collections with these pincer-made dots on them, but unfortunately undated.

The period A.D. 150–250 is clearly indicated for this beaker and it is impossible to be more precise.

Found in a layer of ash between the piers projecting from the east flue sealed by the later cement floor.

b. Base in greenish glass with striations and bubbles; unusually thick blob of metal left in the centre of base when the pontil was broken away. It is part of a 4th century beaker found in Britain at such sites as Wint Hill, Silchester, Glaston (*Ant. Journal*, XXX, p. 73), and in the cemeteries in the middle Rhineland. It develops into the cone beaker of the 5th–7th centuries.

From the upper layer of rubble in Ditch B.

c. The same. They could have been a pair. The fragment of the side has faint wheel cut lines round it.

From the upper layer of rubble in Ditch A, south section.

d. Opaque blue glass fragment, thicker and finished off smoothly at the upper edge; one side is rough as though there had been a second parallel strand joined to it. Probably a handle, though it is not possible to hazard a guess as to the type of vessel or its date. Blue glass is most common in the 1st or the 3rd century.

From Ditch A, south section, the black layer associated with the east stoke-hole.

e. Biconical blue bead, broken at one end. These are common in the Roman period but I cannot give a date.

From the fill of Ditch A, west section.

THE SAMIAN (Fig. 39)

By B. R. HARTLEY, M.A., F.S.A.

a. Part of the wall of a form 37 bowl with freestyle decoration. Neither the fabric nor the individual types are in the usual repertoire of Central Gaulish samian, but the connections are probably with Central Gaul rather than East Gaul. Presumably 2nd century, but not necessarily very late in the century.

From Ditch A, south section, black layer associated with east stoke-hole.

b. Form 37, Trier ware. The dog is Fölzer 642,¹⁹ the straight wreath below the decoration is Fölzer 904, and the ovolo is probably Folzer 958. The general composition recalls such bowls as Fölzer,

¹⁸ F. Fremersdorf, *Saalburg Jahrbücher*, ix (1939), Taf. 11.

¹⁹ E. Fölzer, *Bilderschüsseln der ostgallischen Sigillata-Manufakturen* (1913).