EKI

EXCAVATIONS AT CAMERTON

SOMERSET

A RECORD OF THIRTY YEARS' EXCAVATION
COVERING THE PERIOD FROM NEOLITHIC
TO SAXON TIMES
1926–56

By

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With a Foreword by

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CAMERTON EXCAVATION CLUB

west of the site,[1] but here the iron ore is mostly in the form of ochre. The better known Romano-British iron workings are in the Forest of Dean and in the Weald.

It is, therefore, more likely that the iron ore used at Camerton came from the Forest of Dean region, where it was plentiful, and where it is known to have been mined by the Romans.[2] It could have been brought by water down the Severn and up the Bristol Avon to a point between Keynsham and Saltford, and then carried the remaining distance overland via the Roman road which runs north from the Camerton site, via Lammasfield and slightly east of Farmborough Common. Alternatively, the source of supply could have been the relatively poor but nearer deposits that occur in the Mendip region.

The local supply of outcrop coal probably made it better, from an economic point of view, to transport the iron ore to the site, rather than to purchase the finished article. Iron, in Roman times, must have been a comparatively expensive metal, and with coal available it is likely that the tools required for the purposes of agriculture were fashioned on the site. Ernest Straker in his book *Wealdon Iron* classifies the various types of iron cinder from Romano-British and early Medieval bloomeries, and a remarkable feature of the Camerton cinder is the absence of the most clearly recognizable type of Roman cinder, "the heavy lumps with smooth rounded protuberances."

Some of the Camerton slag is much weathered and highly vesicular and is unlike any other Roman slags examined by Dr. Wallis. The differences between the vesicular appearance of the Camerton slags and the "ropey" condition of other Roman slags may be due to differences in original ore from which slag accumulated, or perhaps to the rate of cooling. The report (*see* p. 81) on ten samples of iron slag taken from various levels is included for comparative purposes. No. 10 is from the furnace in the Longlands Field, and Nos. 11 and 12 are fragments of the smelted iron from the same site[3]. Dr. E. Gregory of Messrs. Edgar Allen & Co., Ltd., states that the "samples differ considerably in chemical composition," and he draws particular attention to Nos. 1, 5, and 9 which are all rich in ferrous oxide (FeO) although containing relatively low proportions of silica (SiO_2). Sample No. 7 containing 66·01 per cent silica, appears to be in an entirely different category from all the other samples, and is the only pre-Roman sample in the series. This may indicate a different source of supply or that a different technique was followed in the smelting operation.

THE PEWTER INDUSTRY AT CAMERTON

The recovery, during the course of the excavations in 1954, in the south-west corner of the Longlands Field, of a stone mould (Fig. 27, No. 2) found in association with the remains of a sunken furnace within Building XVII (Plate XVII (*c*)) suggests that pewter-casting took place in this sector of the Camerton site. The furnace appears to belong to the same period of construction as the simple rectangular buildings in the Rowberrow Field, which

[1] The writer gratefully acknowledges the kind assistance of Dr. F. S. Wallis, D.Sc., Ph.D., and Mr. L. V. Grinsell, F.S.A., Director and Curator respectively at the Bristol City Museum.

[2] Lydney Report, p. 18.

[3] The writer is grateful both to Dr. E. Gregory, Ph.D., of Messrs. Edgar Allen & Co., Ltd., and to Mr. Max Davies of the British Iron and Steel Research Association for arranging and making the analysis of the slags.

were built about the middle of the third century A.D., and continued to be occupied until at least the last years of the fourth century A.D.

This remarkable mould, which has been fashioned in the local Bath stone, is the lower stone of the mould. It is made to cast a wide flanged dish which would not have been dissimilar to a pewter dish in the British Museum from Cirencester.[1] The overall length of the Camerton mould is $15\frac{1}{2}$ in., 9 in. wide at its broadest part, and the average thickness is $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. The depth of the oval-shaped bowl is $\frac{5}{8}$ in., and the foot ring is $\frac{3}{16}$ in. high. The

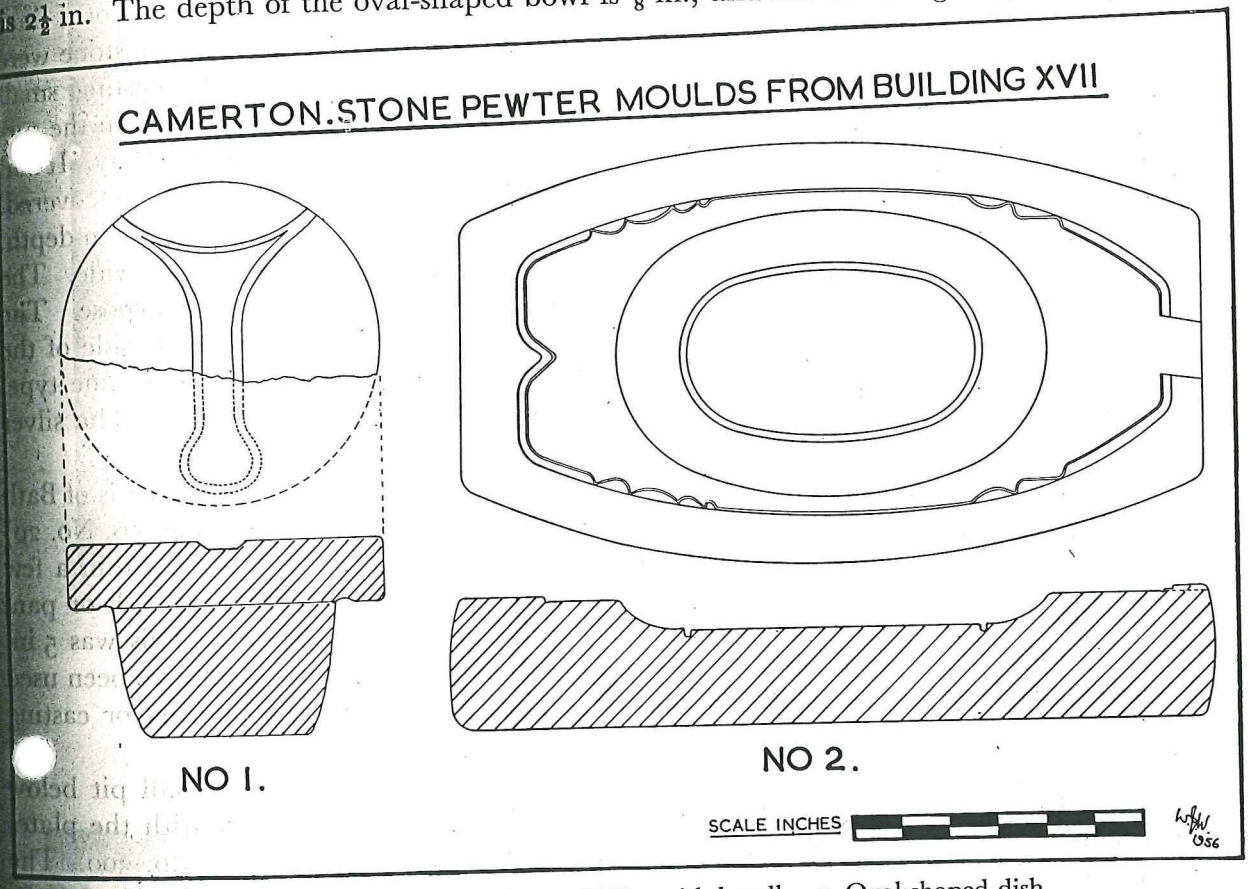


FIG. 27. Stone pewter moulds. 1. Skillet with handle. 2. Oval-shaped dish.

width of the flat flange at the sides is $\frac{1}{2}$ in., but it widens at the ends to 2 in. The actual bowl is 9 in. long and 6 in. wide. The overall length of the bowl, including the decorated flange, is $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. and its width is just under 7 in. The flange is decorated along its edge by a narrow border $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide at the ends; this narrows towards the middle of the bowl to less than $\frac{1}{8}$ in., but before doing this the decoration takes on a wavy appearance. The decoration has three waves at one end, but only two at the other. The pouring-hole, which is roughly cut, is $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in width and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in depth. There are several incised cut-marks around the outside edge of the mould. These were probably made to ensure that the binding which held the two moulds together did not slip during the casting operation. The mould

[1] *British Museum G. to R.B.*, 1951, Fig. 19.56.

was found lying upside down on the floor of the third century building, on the south side of the furnace. It was broken in three pieces, probably due to the constant pressure from above over the hollow mould beneath. Apart from this the mould is intact, as can be seen in Plate XVII (*a*) and Fig. 27, No. 2.

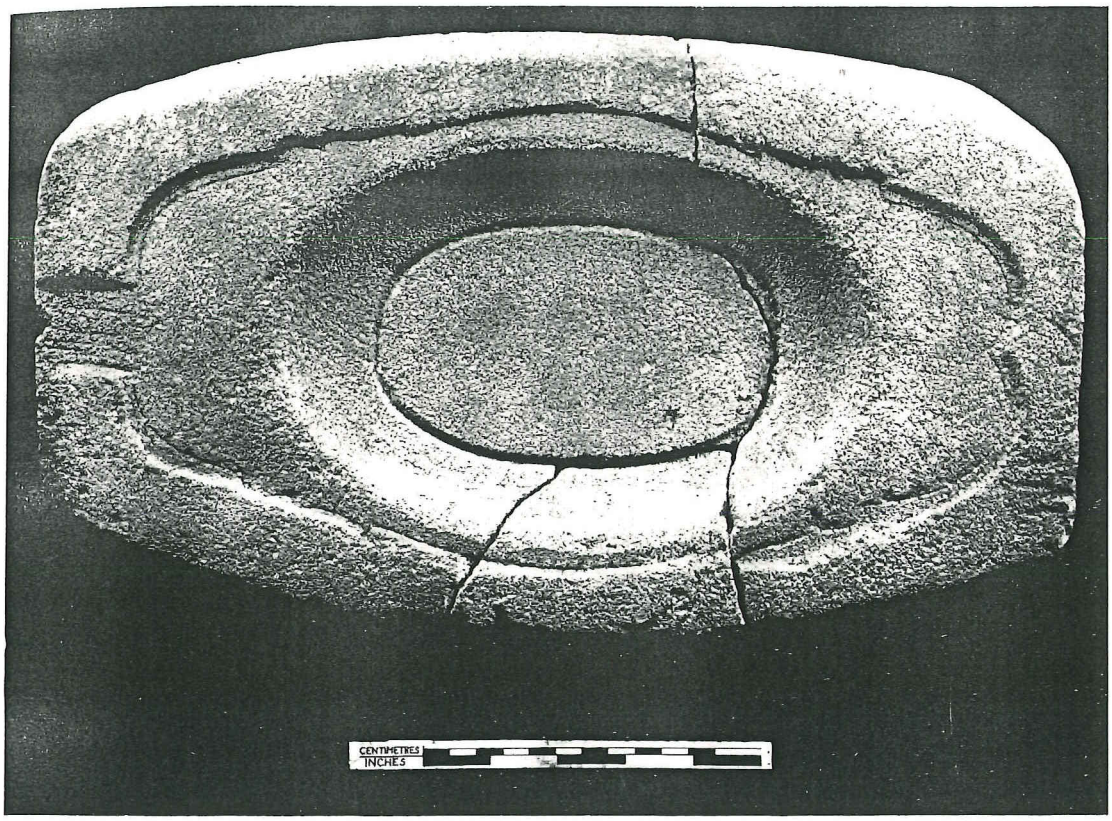
A second mould found during the 1955 excavations on the same site is made of the local white lias (oolite) stone (Fig. 27, No. 1 and Plate XVII (*b*)). Outcrops of this stone occur about a $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the south-west of the site at Clandown. This stone is of a finer grain than the Bath stone and lends itself to smoother cutting. Moulds of this stone were also found at Lansdown, Bath in 1905–8, and were, perhaps, used for casting small bronze objects. This second Camerton mould was found broken and embedded in the surface of a cobbled area which lay between Building XVII and the nearby Fosse Way. It had been used as road metal after it had been broken. Only half of the mould was recovered. The mould was used for casting a circular skillet or flat-bottomed saucepan, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. in depth. The diameter at the bottom was $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. and at the top $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. with a rim $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide. The handle was cast separately, the top of the mould being utilized for this purpose. The handle was 1 in. wide, but it widens considerably at the end for fitting to the side of the saucepan and it is likely that it was fitted by rivets. Skillets or paterae of the same type, have been found on several sites in Britain, made of bronze, silver, or iron.[1] The silver examples are generally richly decorated.

Additional to the moulds described above is a third stone. This is circular. It is of Bath stone, and is $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, 3 in. thick, with the sides sloping inwards (Fig. 56, No. 20) giving it a diameter of $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the base. It was found on the same floor, within a few feet of mould No. 2. It may quite well be the inner mould for a fairly large dish or pan. A further interesting find associated with the moulds was an iron clamp. This was 5 in. wide with prongs $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, with an internal width of $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. It may well have been used to keep the two opposite members of the mould together during the pouring or casting operation.

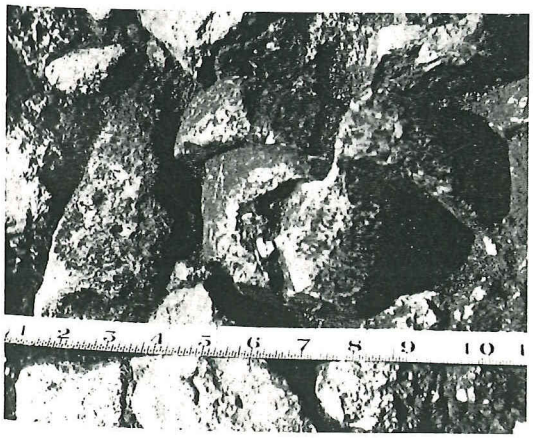
Two small pewter plates, each 6–7 in. in diameter, were found in a small pit below the floor of Room F in Building I alongside its west wall, and associated with the plates were several fragments of a heavy cavetto-rim pot (Fig. 46, No. 523) of *c.* A.D. 300. The plates were in a very fragmentary condition and the drawing on p. 252 (Fig. 57,A) is an approximate one. This also applies to a similar plate which came from the vicinity of Building III. A similar plate can be seen in the Richborough Museum, where it is given a late Roman date. A further interesting object of pewter is a flat circular disc 5 in. in diameter with a raised berm or rim on its edge, and a further berm forming an inner circle 2 in. in diameter (Fig. 57,B). This inner ridge is not so high as the outer ridge by $\frac{1}{8}$ in. The disc is quite flat on its under side. It was found lying on the floor level alongside the east wall of Building VI. It is difficult to say to what use this interesting object would have been put.

The only other pewter finds are a small handle from a dish of some sort (Fig. 57,C) and the bowl of a spoon (No. 7, p. 265).

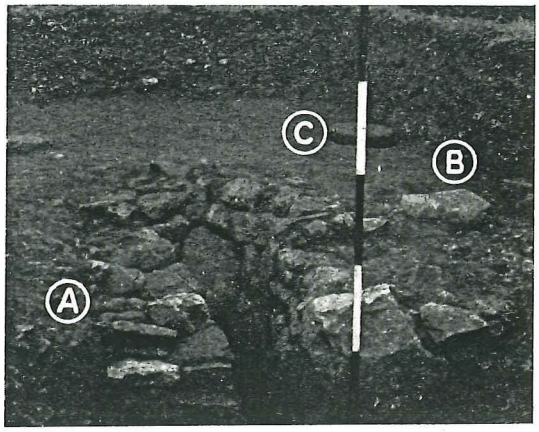
[1] *British Museum G. to R.B.*, 1951, p. 38, Figs. 4, 5, and 6.



(*a*) Building XVII. Stone mould No. 2. Used for casting an oval-shaped dish (p. 83).



(*b*) Building XVII. Stone mould No. 1 as found imbedded in cobbled floor. Used for casting a small skillet or saucepan (p. 84).



(*c*) Building XVII. (A) Furnace. (B) Stone mould No. 2 as found. (C) Stone mould No. 3 as found (p. 81).

The Romano-British site at Camerton, situate alongside the Fosse Way, which ran from the Devon coast to Lincoln, lay adjacent to the lead deposits on the Mendip Hills, the exploitation of which is well attested in Roman times,[1] and it is also in the centre of the small Somerset coalfield. Several of the coal seams outcrop on the slopes of the surrounding hills and these, most likely, were known and worked in Roman times (*see* page 94). A further significant feature was the finding of the remains of a coal dump, which supplied fuel for the nearby furnace. There is, therefore, no doubt that coal was used for this purpose.

Where indeed, in Roman Britain, was there a more suitable area for the production of pewter? Tin alone, which is the main constituent of pewter, had to be brought from the Cornish peninsula, and there is evidence to suggest that these tin deposits were worked by the Romans in the middle of the third century A.D.

It is known that Spain was the chief source of tin in Roman times until about the middle of the third century A.D., when the mines began to close and fears were expressed regarding the possible exhaustion of mineral resources to supply the Roman world.[2] It is about this time also that we find a change of conditions in the Cornish peninsula; Roman coins become common; milestones indicate increased attention to transport and the industry has evidently come under some measure of Imperial direction. The result of this was an increased output, and it is now that tin and pewter vessels begin to play a conspicuous part in domestic life.[3]

We also know, that lead, which is the other constituent of pewter, was extensively mined on the nearby Mendip Hills in the neighbourhood of Priddy and Charterhouse. Large pigs of Mendip lead have been found from time to time bearing the Imperial stamp. The importance of this material to the Romans is proved by the extensive mining operations in the district of the Stiperstones, and its subsidiary hills in Shropshire; the hill region of north Derbyshire and the neighbourhood of Holywell[4] where, like the Mendip region, quantities of mining debris and metallurgical residue bear testimony to their extensive mining operations.

Roman pewter is not too well dated in this country[5] but most of it seems to belong to the fourth century A.D.

Silver table ware was far too expensive for any but the wealthy, and consequently, with the material available, we have the setting-up of a pewter industry which turned out vessels in quantity to meet the demands among the villa-dwellers for a cheap substitute for the costly silver utensils which were imported from the continent[6]. Coincident with the increased activity in the Cornish lead mines, we see increased attention being paid to the housing conditions on the Camerton site, and a number of simple rectangular buildings (*see* separate chapter, pp. 54–63) were erected, presumably to house the artisans who worked

[1] *Mines of Mendip*, Gough.
[2] *Roman Mines in Europe*, Davies.
[3] *Roman Britain and the English Settlements* (Oxford, 1949), R. G. Collingwood and J. N. L. Myres, p. 231.
[4] "Metals in Antiquity." Huxley Memorial Lecture, 1912, W. Gowland.
[5] *London in Roman Times* (London Museum Catalogue), R. E. M. Wheeler.
[6] *Roman Britain and the English Settlements*, p. 272.

in the pewter-casting and iron-smelting industries. It is also worth noting that the occupation-layers from this time onward take on a very black appearance, no doubt due to the increased use of coal and the smelting operations. Thus, within a few years, the settlement changed from a simple rural agricultural community to an industrialized settlement. One can imagine the traveller approaching along the Fosse Way from the south, over the brow of Mendip, being confronted with the rising black smoke from the settlement on the plateau which lay between him and Aquae Sulis (Bath).

A large number of pewter vessels have from time to time been recovered from Roman sites, and many chance finds have been made in the Mendip district, as can be seen from the attached list of pewter finds in this country. This also suggests that they were made locally in the region of Mendip and not imported.

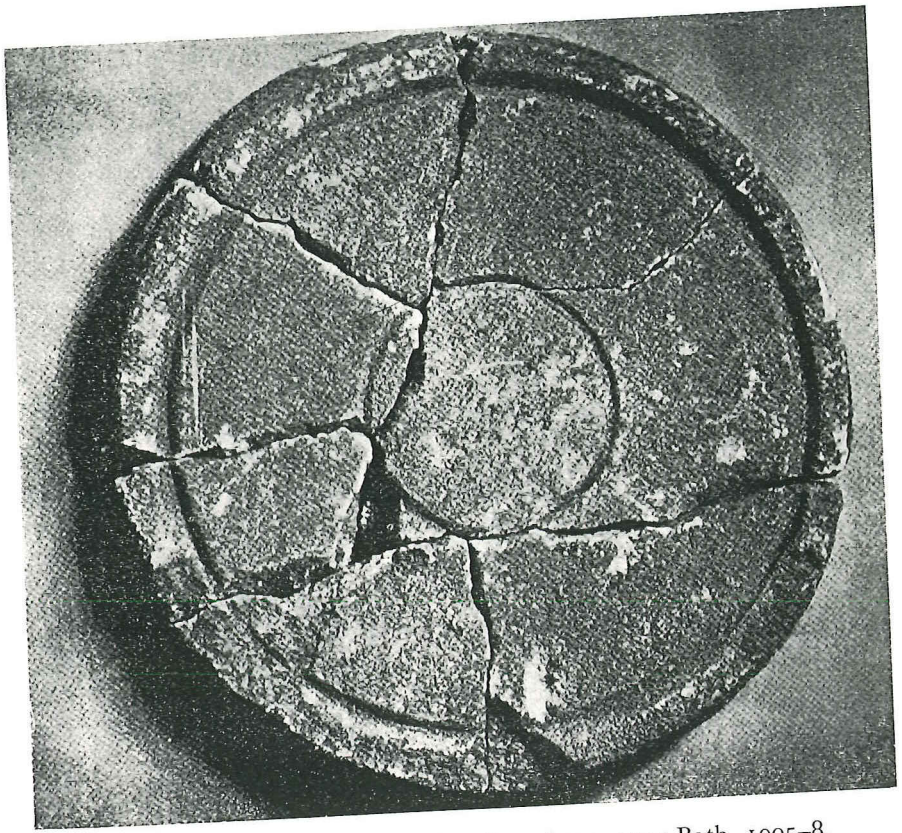
The essential component of pewter is tin; lead also is generally used and, although it can be replaced by either antimony or copper, the Romans, as far as is known, only used an alloy of tin and lead.[1] Mention should here be made of the interesting series of stone discs or moulds which were found during the excavations at Lansdown, near Bath during the years 1905–8[2] (*see* Plate XVIII). These were found within a small settlement which appears to have been occupied for the greater part of the Roman period. Four of these moulds, judging from the excellent photographs, appear to be made from Bath stone similar to the Camerton examples. The largest mould consists of four fragments of a large circular stone disc which appears to be shaped in the form of a shallow bowl, with a wide flanged rim which has two well-defined grooves (Plate XVIII (*a*)). The diameter of this disc is given as 19½ in. Also on the same plate are fragments of two further moulds; one appears to be circular, while the other belonged, apparently, to an oval mould. The second mould is nearly complete, but broken in six fragments, and is 18 in. in diameter (Plate XVIII (*b*)). It appears to be flat with a small circular inner groove about 6 in. in diameter and a second groove which lies just within the rounded outer rim. The remaining moulds, with which we are not here concerned, appear to be of the local white lias (oolite) and were apparently used for casting small bronze objects and small pottery moulds.

Similar moulds to the Lansdown examples are reported to have been found at Silchester in 1892, "about the basilica and forum in Insula VIII."[2] These "had the same incised rings and were of the same stone and thickness."

The Lansdown examples are similar in workmanship to the Camerton moulds, but they do not appear to have been so finely finished, and it is difficult to imagine that either of the larger moulds could have been used for pewter-casting, as the Camerton example undoubtedly was. The largest Lansdown mould, especially the rim, could hardly have been used as such as there does not appear to be a retaining outer ridge to the mould, if such it is, and further the resulting bowl would have the decoration on the underside of the rim. The 18 in. example from Lansdown appears to be too shallow to serve any useful purpose, and they can be said to belong to a different category to the Camerton examples. Further, Sir John Evans was uncertain whether they could have been used as moulds, and Mr. St.

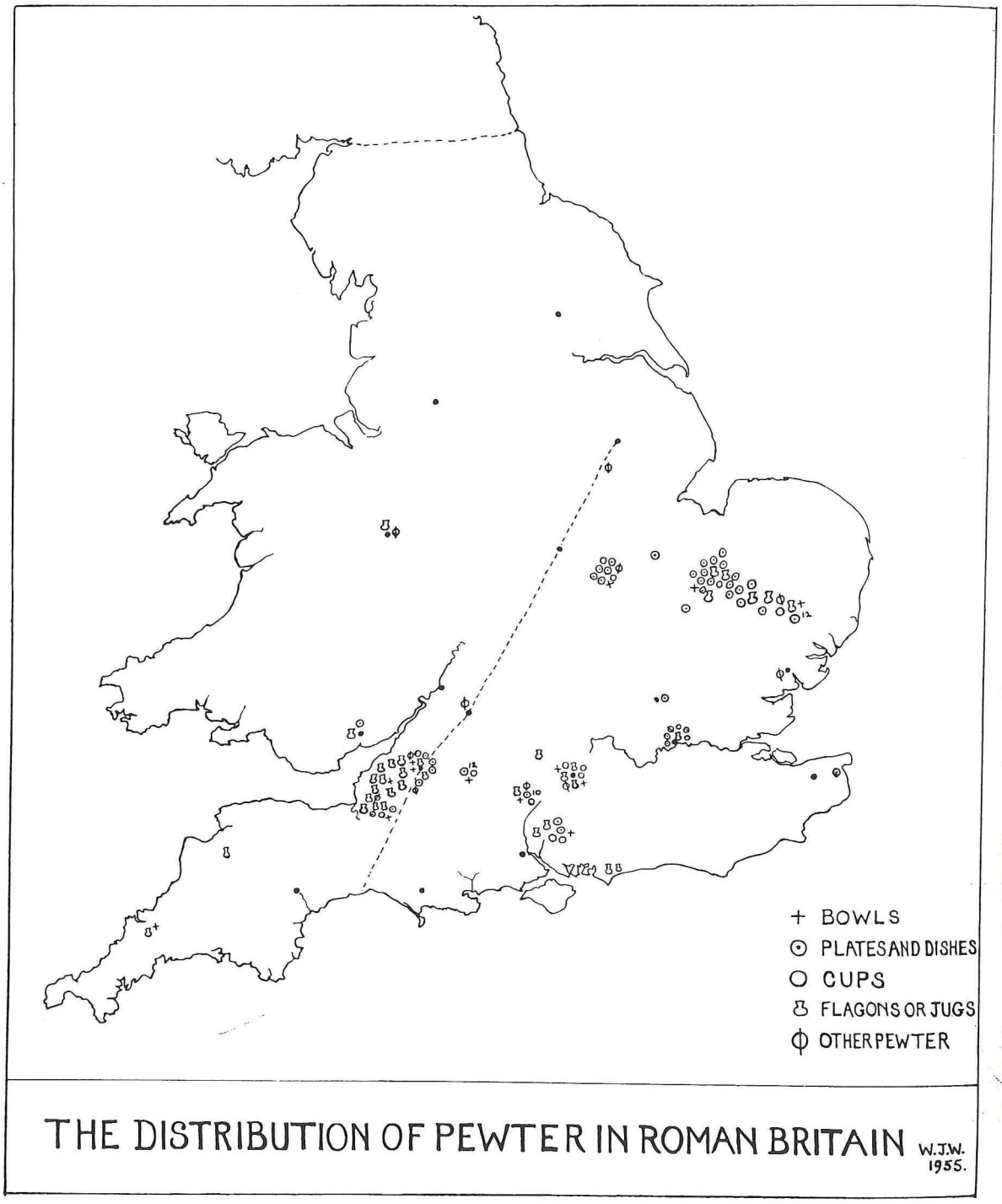
[1] History of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers.
[2] *Antiquaries Journal*, XXII, 2nd series, pp. 34–8.

(*a*) Stone discs or moulds found at Lansdown, near Bath. 1905–8. (Diameter of largest 19½ in.) (p. 86).



(*b*) Stone disc or mould found at Lansdown, near Bath, 1905–8. (Diameter 18 in.) (p. 86).

PLATE XIX



Map showing the distribution of pewter in Roman Britain (p. 87).

John Hope thought that both the Lansdown and Silchester examples had been used merely for decorative purposes.

A fragment of one of the small Camerton plates, together with a lump of metal which came from the floor on which the moulds were found, was submitted to Dr. E. Gregory of Messrs. Edgar Allen & Co., for analysis and the following is his report.[1]

	Fragment of pewter plate	*Lump of metal from mould at floor level*
SiO_2 . .		1·80
Fe_2O_3 . .	30·93	0·64
Lead . .	30·93	66·98
Tin . .	40·57	0·12
Copper . .		9·75

"The lump of metal had the appearance of a slag with a high proportion of the metals there as oxides. The fragment of plate was very heavily oxidized with only a small amount of the metal there in its metallic form."

The average result of analysis of Roman pewter is about two thirds tin to one of lead with traces of copper and iron, but an octagonal dish from Icklingham gives a larger percentage of lead than tin: Tin 45·74, Lead 53·34. On the other hand an oval dish from the Appleshaw hoard gives 99·18 tin and 0·14 lead.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PEWTER IN ROMAN BRITAIN

The distribution of Roman pewter is significant. It reveals once more that only in the civil zone of the province was any appreciable extent of Romanization achieved.

A preliminary survey indicates that the Cambridge region and the area lying around the Mendip Hills are the two centres where pewter is most prevalent. A glance at the distribution map (Plate XIX)[2] also shows small groups in the Hampshire, Reading, London, and Northampton areas. There are also isolated finds in Devon and Cornwall and in Wales and one at Richborough. Types would appear to be fairly evenly distributed, with perhaps a predominence of pewter ewers or jugs in the Mendip region. It would appear that little or no pewter has been found to the north of the Fosse Way beyond Cirencester.

A small amount of pewter was found in the folds of the "packets" of silver which had been crushed to reduce it to small compass to facilitate transport with the silver treasure found at Traprain, Scotland,[3] but this was probably loot from southern Britain.

[1] The writer thanks Dr. Gregory for this information.

[2] The writer acknowledges, with thanks, the kind co-operation of Museum Curators who so readily responded to this inquiry, and Mr. Peter Greening who organized the inquiry and co-operated in the preparation of this paper.

[3] A. O. Curle, *The Treasure of Traprain*, Glasgow, 1923, p. 107.

The following are the chief finds of Roman pewter in the West of England:

Where Found	Type of Vessel	Date	Reference	Remarks
Roman villa at Brislington, near Bristol. (Found at the bottom of a well 1899–1901.)	Seven pewter jugs: F.1259 F.1260* F.1261 F.1262 F.1263 F.1264 F.1265* (* Fragmentary).	A.D. 265–361	*Arch.* LVI.	The seven vessels are in the Bristol Museum. The numbers given are the Museum catalogue references.
Meare, Somerset. Found on Meare Heath, August, 1928 at a depth of 3 ft. 6 in. at the bottom of the peat.	Two pewter vessels: 1. A plain dish. 2. A plain bowl with an octagonal flange about halfway up the bowl.	Fourth century.	*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LXXV, 105, Pl. XIII.	In the Taunton County Museum.
Edington, Somerset. Found in the peat in 1832.	Pewter ewer (bottle shaped, 7 in. in height).		Noted from the Skinner *Add. MS.* 33727/8, Brit. Mus.	Skinner stated that it was in the possession of a "Mr. Collings of Timsbury."
Shapwick, Somerset. Found on Shapwick Heath, May, 1936, together with a small earthenware beaker, which contained 120 silver coins ranging from Constantine to Honorius.	Three pewter vessels: 1. Beaker or cup set on a hollow pedestal base. Everted rim. S-shaped handle. Probably had second handle. 2. A plain saucer. 3. Small circular plate.	*c.* A.D. 410.	*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LXXXII, 163, Pl. VI.	In the Taunton County Museum.
Shapwick, Somerset. Found on Shapwick Heath, June, 1937 with a small earthenware beaker which contained 125 silver coins Constantius II to Arcadius.	Pewter jug, grooved handle with triangle terminal and concave base.	Late fourth century.	*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LXXXIII, 150, Pl. XXIII.	In the Taunton County Museum.
Shapwick, Somerset. Found on Shapwick Heath, together with a wooden tankard with bronze fittings.	1. Pewter bowl with incised ornamental device on interior of base. 2. Canister containing 1,100 bronze coins mostly of Valentinian I.	Fourth century.	*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LXXXV, 191–202, Pl. XXII.	In the Taunton County Museum.

Where Found	Description	Date	Reference	Remarks
Found between Wedmore and Glastonbury, 1820.	Pewter jug with moulded neck.			Bristol Museum. (Information *per* Mr. L. V. Grinsell, F.S.A.)
East Harptree, Somerset. Found containing coins of fourth century date.	Pewter ewer (bottle shaped).	Fourth century.	*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXXV (ii), 21; *Ant. J.*, XII, 56.	Now in East Harptree parish church.
Chew Stoke, Somerset. Chew Stoke, Somerset. Herriot's Bridge.	Biconical pewter jug. Flanged pewter bowl.	End of third century.	*Arch. News Letter*, Nov., 1954. *J.R.S.*, XLV (1955), Pl. L.	Bristol Museum. (*per* Mr. P. Rahtz.)
Bath, Somerset.	3 Pewter jugs. 1 Hexagonal, flanged bowl. 1 Hemispherical bowl on stand. 2 Dishes. 2 Plates. 1 Detached base or rim.		*The Roman Baths of Bath*, Guide by A. J. Taylor, 1923.	Roman Baths Museum. (Found in the culvert at the Roman Baths.)
Bristol. Kingsweston Roman villa.	Pewter jug.		*Trans. Bris. & Glos. Arch. Soc.*, LXIX, 53, no. 2.	Bristol City Museum.
Cornwall. St. Stephen in Brammel.	Octagonal flanged bowl.		*Arch.*, XVI, Pl. IX, p. 137.	British Museum.
Cornwall. Bossence St. Erith.	Tin jug and bowl inscribed.		*Vic. County History, Cornwall*, V, 8.	Ashmolean Museum.
Devon. Goodrington.	Pewter jug.			Torquay Museum.

The appended list is the result of a preliminary survey made to establish the chief centres of Roman pewter in Britain. Fifty-six museums were requested to supply particulars of any Roman pewter in their respective districts. Forty-seven replies were received and of these twenty-nine were negative and eighteen gave particulars of pewter finds in the museum or district.

Where Found	Description	Date	Reference	Remarks
Berkshire				
Cliveden.	1 Ewer.	Third or fourth century.	*Ant. J.*, XI, Pls. VIII, IX.	Reading Museum.
Silchester.	1 Bucket or urn. 3 Flagons or ewers. 3 Cups. 1 Flanged bowl. 1 Stand (candlestick) 1 Bowl.		*Arch.*, LVIII, LIV, LIII.	In the City Museum, Reading (*per* Mr. George Boon, F.S.A.).
Thatcham.	1 Jug.		H. J. E. Peake, *The Arch. of Berkshire*, p. 118.	Ashmolean Museum (*per* Miss J. R. Kirk).
Cambridgeshire				
Abington Piggots	4 Dishes. 2 Bowls.			
Bed of River Cam.	1 Jug.		*Proc. Camb. Ant. Soc.*, XXXIII, (1933), 165–6.	
Burwell	1 Jug. 1 Dish.		*Proc. Camb. Ant. Soc.*, XXXIII, (1933), Pl. V.	
Isle of Ely.	Large dishes. Octagonal cup.			
Isleham Fen.	2 Jugs. 3 Bowls. 2 Tazza. 1 Dish. 2 Pedestalled bowls.		*Proc. Camb. Ant. Soc.*, XXXIII, (1933), Pl. V.	
Lakenheath	1 Dish.			
Manea	2 Bowls and fragments of 2 other vessels.			*per* Miss J. Liversidge, F.S.A.

[1] A comprehensive survey of the distribution of pewter in Roman Britain will later form the subject of a separate paper. The writer will be grateful to hear of any other Roman pewter finds in Britain.

Where Found	Description	Date	Reference	Remarks
Cambridgeshire—(contd.) Quaverney Rollers-Lode	1 Jug.		*Proc. Camb. Ant. Soc.*, XXXIII, (1933), Pl. IV 165.	
Sutton, Isle of Ely.	6 Large dishes. 1 Bowl. 1 Tazza.		*Proc. Camb. Ant. Soc.*, XXXI, p. 66. *Arch. of Cam Region*, Pl. XXXV 5, p. 216.	
Stonea March.	1 Bowl.	A.D. 300.		Castle Museum, Norwich (*per* Mr. R. R. Clark, F.S.A.).
Streatham.	2 Dishes and other dishes found in a ditch near a villa.			
Whittlesea Mere.	2 Dishes.			
Essex Colchester.	2 Lamp stands. 1 Cylindrical vessel.			
Gloucestershire Cirencester.	A few doubtful fragments. Dish (flanged).		*B.M.G. to Roman Britain*, 1951, Fig. 19, 56.	Corinium Museum (*per* Professor D. Atkinson, F.S.A.).
Hampshire Appleshaw, near Andover.	32 pieces, including 10 large circular dishes with black inlaid pattern ornament, a dish, flanged bowls, a footed cup, a flagon, a beaker, small bowls, etc.	A.D. 350.	*Arch.*, LVI, p. 13.	British Museum (*per* Mr. J. Brailsford, F.S.A.).
Winchester.	1 Flagon, biconical in form.	Late third early fourth century.	*Proc. Hants. Field Club*, XIX, Pt. I.	City Museum, Winchester (*per* Miss Sarnia Butcher).
Hertfordshire St. Albans (Verulamium).	2 plates about 5½ in. in diameter. One inscribed.	Fourth century A.D.	*Illustrated London News*, No. 6137, Vol. 230, 19-1-57.	
Kent Richborough.	1 Plate.	Late Roman.		Richborough Ministry of Works Museum.
Lincolnshire Norton Disney (Roman villa).	1 Small toilet instrument.	Fourth century.	Unpublished.	Birmingham City Museum (*per* Mr. Adrian Oswald, F.S.A.).

Where Found	Description	Date	Reference	Remarks
London				
Bucklersbury House, Walbrook.	2 Plates.	Mid-second century.		Guildhall Museum (*per* Mr. Norman Cook, F.S.A.).
Battersea from the Thames.	Ingots bearing the Chi-Rho symbol.	A.D. 350	*B.M.G. to R.B.*, 1922, Fig. 23, p. 32. Lethaby, *Londinium.*	
Copthall Court.	Bowl bearing an incised Chi-Rho symbol.		*London in Roman Times* (London Museum) Fig. 2.1, p. 25.	
Isleworth from the Thames.	1 Plate.		*London in Roman Times* (London Museum) Pl. LI, B.2.	
Moorgate St.	1 Jug.		do. Pl. LI, B.1.	
London Wall.	1 Cup.		do. Pl. LI, B.3.	
London Bridge.	1 Lamp filler.		do. Fig. 14, 2.	
Southwark.	2 Dishes (one marked MARTINVS).		*B.M.G. to R.B.*, 1922, p. 85.	
Norfolk				
Welney.	1 Large dish with chequered central panel. 1 Jug. 1 Dish. 1 Bowl.		*Proc. Camb. Arch. Soc.*, 44 (1950) 18–21.	"Roman Pewter from the Old Croft River at Welney" (*per* Mr. T. C. Lethbridge, F.S.A.).
Northamptonshire				
Durston.	3 Dishes. 6 Plates. 1 Crucible? 1 Part of bowl.		*Vic. County History, Northants.*, I, 197.	Northampton Museum (*per* Mr. R. W. Brown, F.L.A.).
Irchester.	1 Part of bowl. 1 Part of plate.			Northampton Museum.
Newbottle.	2 Plates			Northampton Museum.
Peterborough.	"Plates in a well."			*per* Mr. W. H. Durst from information given by Mr. G. Wyman Abbot, F.S.A.
Shropshire				
Shrewsbury.	1 Spoon. 1 Part of a jar.			Shrewsbury City Museum. Excavations of Thos. Wright, nineteenth century (*per* Mr. J. L. Hobbs).
Wroxeter.	1 Pewter torc. (fragment.)			*Wroxeter*, I, p. 30, Fig. 2.16.

Where Found	Description	Date	Reference	Remarks
Suffolk				
Icklingham.	12 Dishes, (one square.) Bowls, circular or octagonal; Saucers; Jug; Cups etc., found in 1852 on a Roman villa site (40 pieces in all.)		*B.M.G. to R.B.*, 1951, p. 42.	3 Items: (*a*) Bowl or pedestal, (*b*) Flat patera, (*c*) Small conical cup, are in the Ipswich Museum. The remainder of the hoard is in the B.M.
Wangford.	1 Small conical cup.			In the Ipswich Museum.
Winston, from bed of stream, Barley Farm.	1 Large flat dish.			In the Ipswich Museum (*per* Mr. Norman Smedley).
Mildenhall, West Row.	5 Dishes. 1 Bowl. 3 Pedestalled cups.		*B.M.G. to R.B.*, 1922, p. 85.	
Sussex				
Church Norton (Selsey Bill) near the priory.	2 Vases or flagons.		*Ant. J.*, VI, 321. *B.M.G. to R.B.*, 1951, Fig. 19.55	
Wales				
Caerwent, found in a well.	1 Jug. 1 Plate.		*Arch.* LX, p. 144, Fig. 4 and LXII, pp. 435, 438.	Nat. Museum of Wales.
Llantwit Major, Glamorgan (Roman villa).			*Arch. Cambrensis*,, 1953 p. 152.	Nat. Museum of Wales.
Tre'r Ceiri (Caern) Hill Fort.			*Cymmrodorion Society Trans.*, 1920–21, p. 51.	Nat. Museum of Wales.
Wiltshire				
Box, Roman villa.	1 Jug with single handle.		*W. Arch. Mag.*, XXXIII, 268.	Devizes Museum.
Manton. Found in 1883 at Mr. Alec Taylor's racing stables.	12 Dishes and other pieces.	Early fifth century.	*Devizes Museum Catal.* Pt. II, p. 169; *Illustrated London News*, Feb. 4th, 1884; *Standard*; Jan. 30th, 1884.	The following items are in the Devizes Museum: (*a*) 3 Round dishes or plates. (*b*) 2 Small cups or shallow bowls. (*c*) 1 Small cylinder (*per* Mr. F. K. Annable).