

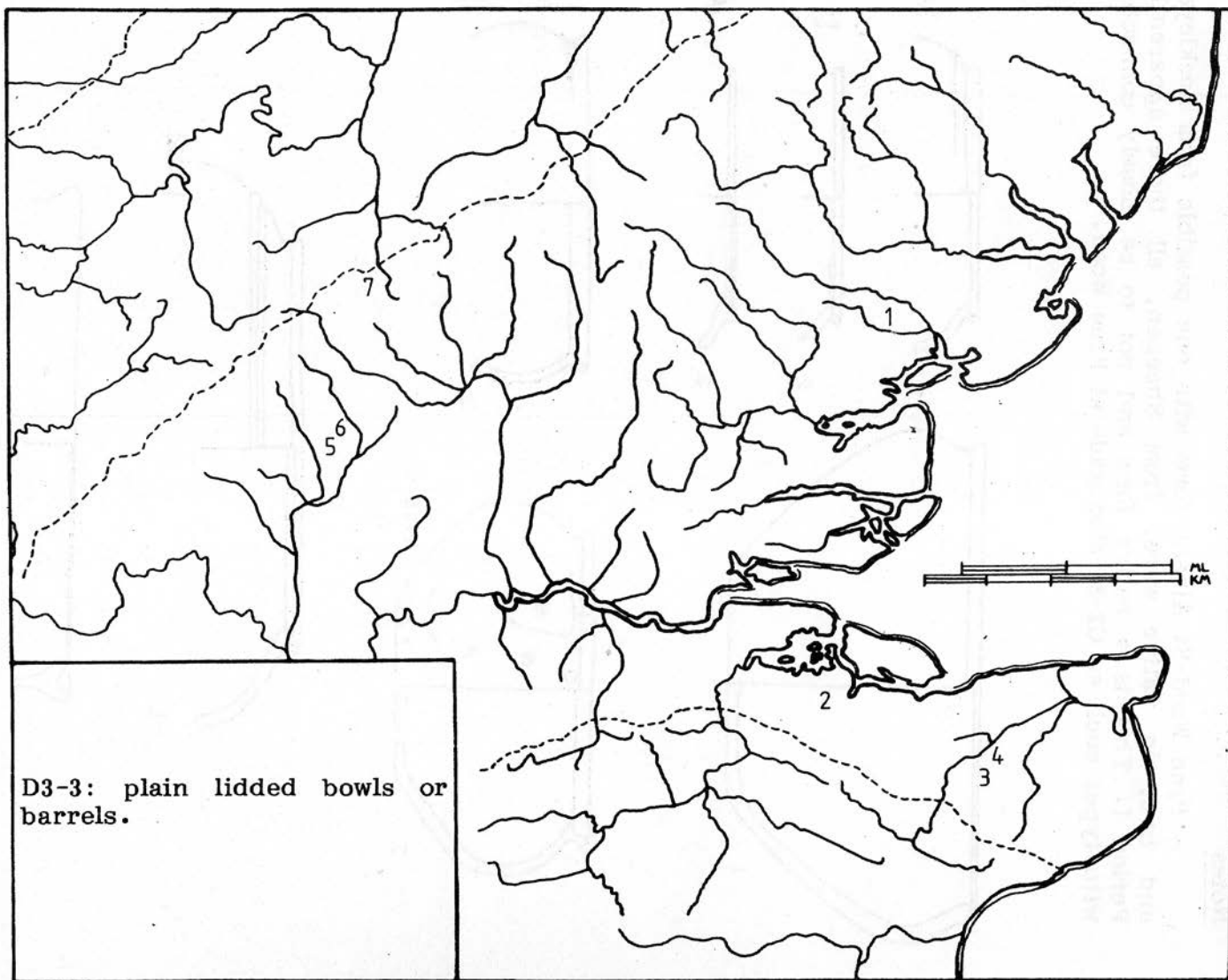
D3-3: PLAIN LIDDED BOWLS OR BARRELS

1	Colchester, near Winsley's Almshouses [825] =AB		
	211 (=Cam.253).	1B+;+L1	●
	Sheepen, Cam.253, total 56 (but see below).	AD10-61	●
2	Borden [1127], ditch B.	2/3S	△
3	Swarling grave 15 [1425] =AB 30.	HM1B;+L1	●
4	Canterbury, Rose Lane ditch primary silt, no.5.	2S	●
	layer 2, no.33.	2S+	●
5	Prae Wood, XIIC [848].	AD5-40/45	●
	LVII Grey Clay [474].	AD5-40/45	●
	LIIIa Grey Clay and Sand [454].	post-43	●
	XXII [1241].	AD30-50	●
6	St Albans, King Harry Lane cemetery, two (not illus.).	-B	●
7	Hitchin, Grove Mill [876] =AB 120.	-B;+L1	●

Notes

I do not suppose that many flint-gritted pots were made on the fast wheel, but the Borden example of this form is one. It is otherwise always a native grog-tempered form found both in settlements and burials, and confined to the central areas of grog-tempering. The Hitchin pot clearly had a strip of clay added by hand to a wheel-made body in order to make the flange. At Sheepen, the rim form was differentiated as well as the presence or lack of cordons, but here I have divided them only into plain or cordoned (D3-4). There are a surprising number of both Cam.252 and 253 rims in the CM type trays, showing a good deal of variation and often similar to the Prae Wood examples; they are hard, grey, sometimes yellow-buff, often burnished and occasionally even Roman in fabric. Hawkes and Hull noted that Cam.252 and 253 were very common in Augustan-Tiberian graves in the Rhineland, and the grave contexts in this country are likely to be of similar date. D3-3 favours a lid of LI form. Some of the settlement fragments are in contexts that also contain Roman wares, but it is entirely a native form.

(e.g. Mahr 1967 pi.14, no.7, with LI: Hoppstfidten).



D3-3: plain lidded bowls or barrels.

