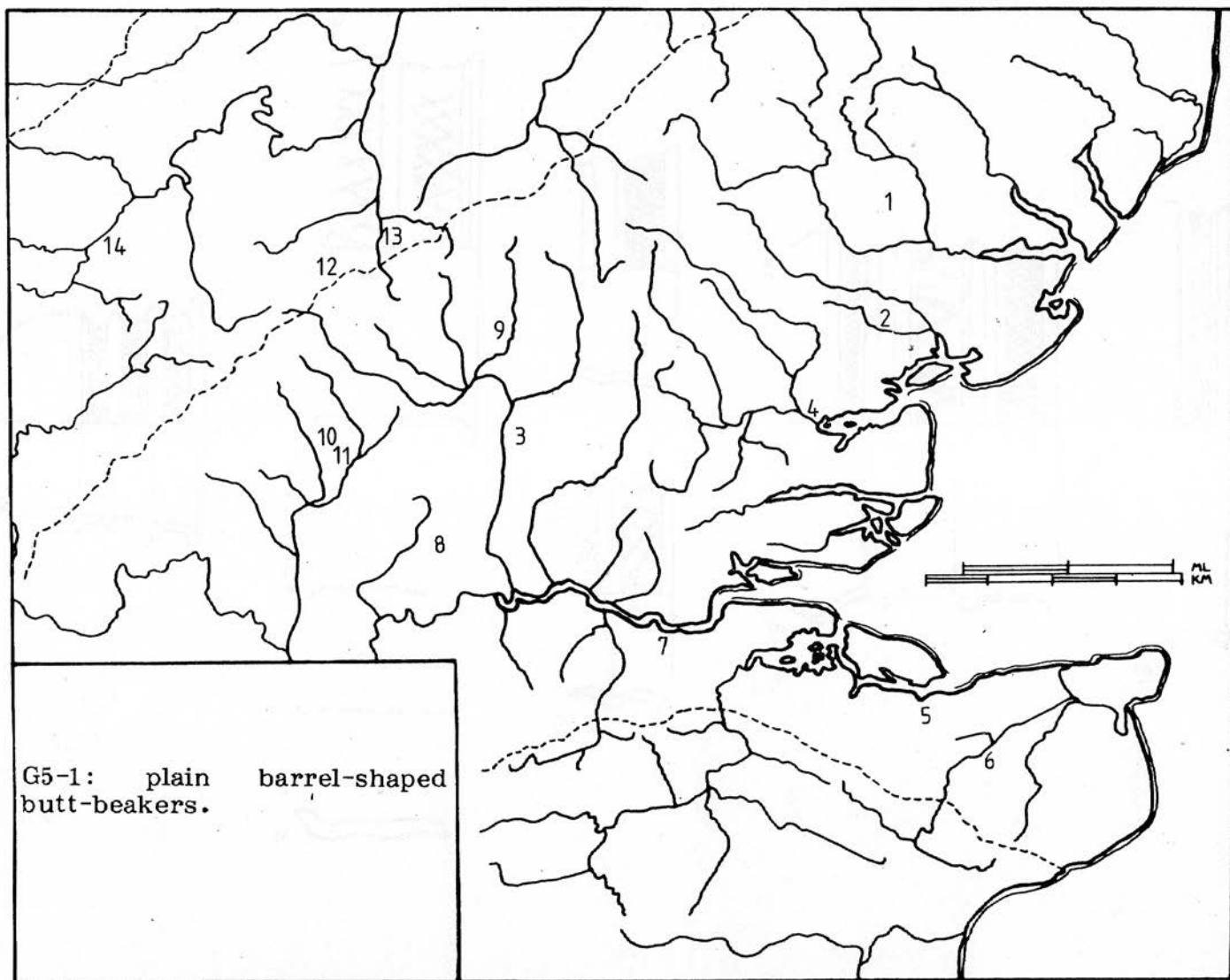


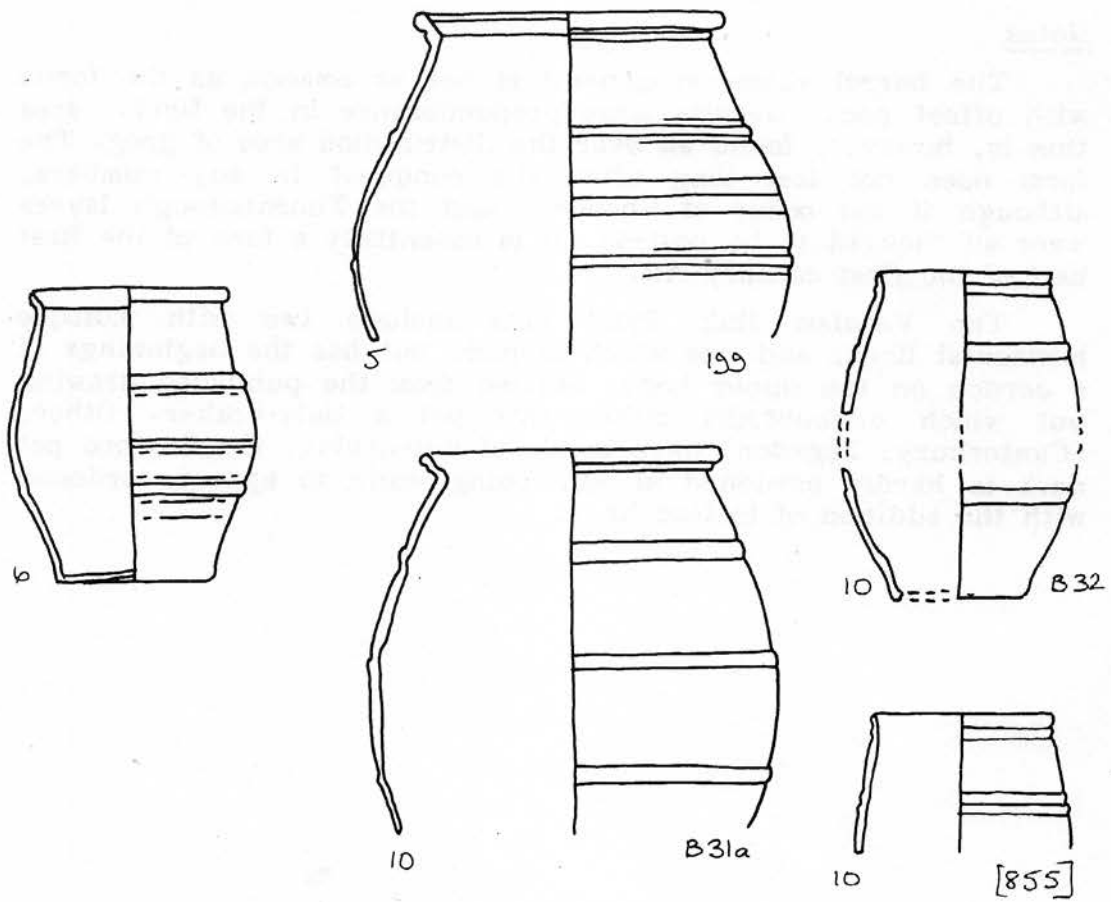
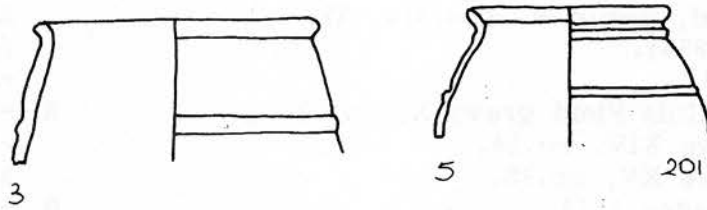
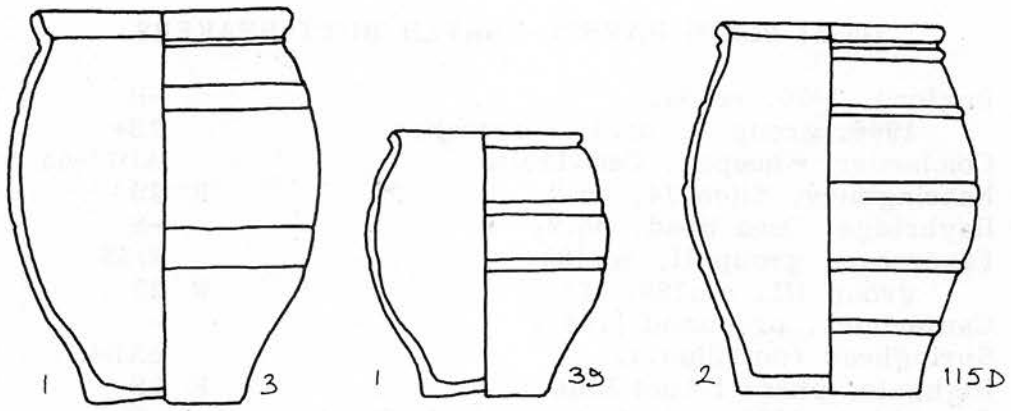
G5-1: PLAIN BARREL-SHAPED BUTT-BEAKERS

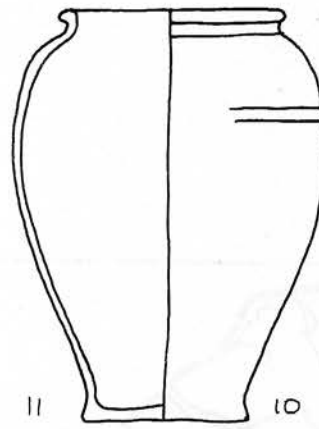
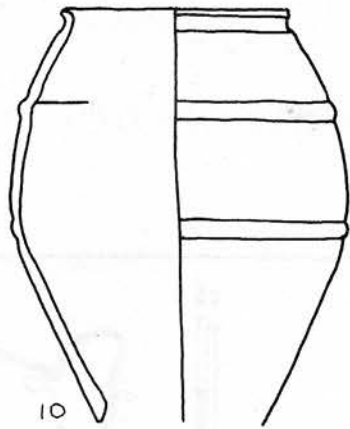
1	Boxford, 1926, no.39.	-B	○
	1966, group A, no.3, + brooches.	2B+	●
2	Colchester, Sheepen, Cam.115D.	AD10-65	●
3	Nazeingbury, ditch 14, no.9.	R 2S	○
4	Heybridge, Osea Road, no.2.	-S	○
5	Faversham, group II, no.183.	2/3S	○
	group III, no.199, 201.	R 2S	○
6	Canterbury, presumed [104].	-	●
7	Springhead (not illus.).	cAD45	●
8	Highgate, phase I (not illus.).	R 2S	●
9	Braughing, 1972 early features (not illus.).	-S	○
	bath house, F.25, no.7.	AD25-45	○
10	Prae Wood, group B, nos.31a, 32.	AD5-40/45	●
	II [855].	AD5-40/45	●
	[538].	-S	●
11	Verulam Hills Field grave X, no.10.	R -B	●
	grave XIV, no.14.	-B	●
	grave XV, no.15.	2B	●
12	near Pegsdon [11].	R -	●
13	Arlesey, Etonbury [10].	-	●
14	Thornborough, Bourton Grounds, no.42, F.5.	2S	●

Notes

The barrel shape in general is not as common as the forms with offset neck; despite some preponderance in the Herts, area this is, however, found all over the distribution area of grog. The form does not last long after the conquest in any numbers, although it did occur at Sheepen, and the Thornborough layers were all thought to be post-43. It is essentially a form of the first half of the first century AD. The Verulam Hills Field pots include two with multiple horizontal lines, and one which is plain but has the beginnings of a cordon on the upper body, omitted from the published drawing but which undoubtedly makes this pot a butt-beaker. Others (Canterbury, Pegsdon) have bands of burnishing; the Boxford pot no.3 is hardly cordoned at all, being made to appear cordoned with the addition of incised lines.







[538]

