

Figure 2—Excavations at "Halsmedde," 1934-35

**The Romano-British Cemetery at
St. Stephens, near Verulamium**

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“ Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire;
Hands, that the rod of empire might have sway'd,
Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre.”

Elegy—T. GRAY.

THE brow of St. Stephen's Hill, overlooking the valley of the Ver, was chosen as the site for one of the cemeteries of the Romano-British town of Verulamium. First used it seems during the closing years of the first century A.D., the cemetery, or at least one portion of it, is still in use as the burial ground for the parish of St. Stephens. Unfortunately the greater part of the ancient graveyard outside the bounds of the present consecrated ground at St. Stephens has been disturbed by modern building development and it has been in the hope of revealing a few last vestiges that the investigations described in this interim report (to the end of 1935) have been undertaken. Records of about one hundred burials have been obtained to date (December, 1935).

It was decreed that burying and burning should not take place within the precincts of the city except possibly in the case of very young children¹—“Hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepelito, neve urito.” Instead burial grounds were placed alongside the busiest thoroughfares or at the junction of important highways, beyond the city bounds.

The site at St. Stephens was chosen as here at least two important trackways converged. One—a ridgeway—ran towards the Praewood enclosure seemingly from the direction of Sopwell. Excavation has revealed that part of it at least was remodelled in the early years of the Roman occupation and it most probably served as a ridgeway approach to the first century Roman city, and still later as a means of access to the upper parts

¹ Ten small babies were found buried in buildings excavated at Verulamium during the years 1930-1933. (See Verulamium Report.)

of the second century city, skirting its western wall and entering it at the West or Silchester gate.

On his plan of Verulamium, prepared in 1721, Stukeley marks this track, which follows roughly the line of the present King Harry Lane, as a Roman road, but there is some uncertainty about the correctness of his designation of it as the "Via Romana Watling Street vocata." This ridgeway must, however, have been a most important thoroughfare at the time the burial ground was put into use, and divided it into two portions which we shall refer to as A and B as indicated on the plan of the site in Figure 1.

The other important track known now to us as Watling Street led from the hill top at St. Stephens down to the ford near St. Michaels, and was later to become, in a reconstructed form, the main approach to the second century city, which it entered at the South or "London" gate.

It is curious that Stukeley should have marked on his plan the position of this gate—"Porta Urbis Antiquæ" as he calls it—yet not have indicated the course of the road approaching it. Perhaps, however, this is not surprising if what tradition tells us is correct, that the monks of the Abbey of St. Alban tore up the Roman road hereabouts, as travellers used this route in preference to the more circuitous route past the Abbey and thus avoided paying the Abbey tolls. Not the slightest vestige of the road now remains above ground between the South gate and St. Stephen's Hill, and its course has only been revealed to us in recent times by the excavations of the Verulamium Excavation Committee.

As far back as 1848 we read in the Transactions of this Society of the discovery of the sepulchral group (Group I) in St. Stephen's Churchyard, consisting of a hexagonal glass jug containing ashes and surrounded by seven associated vessels. These are preserved in St. Stephen's Church. Other urns were subsequently unearthed near the same spot, but no precise records appear to have been kept. Fifty years later to the east of King Harry Lane and on the west side of the line of Watling Street, many urns and associated pottery were unearthed (Groups II to VI), but again the exact position at which they were found has not been recorded,

but private communications from the late Sir Edgar Wigram, the late Dr. William Page and Mr. F. Norman Reckitt have helped to fix the approximate position of the groups. Much of this pottery is preserved in the Herts County Museum.

In the early part of 1932 building developments commenced in that portion of the cemetery at present embraced by King Harry Lane and Watford Road. Happily the positions of a number of groups disturbed when digging the footings and drainage trenches were recorded and the pottery preserved (Groups VIII and XIII to XXI). In August of that year when a trench for a gas main was excavated, a further group was found (Group VII). In September Dr. and Mrs. Wheeler opened a trench at the junction of Watford Road and King Harry Lane, and excavated several groups (Groups IX to XII). During the next twelve months additional groups (Groups XXII to XXXII) were recovered during building operations in King Harry Lane. A small rectangular brick-lined burning chamber (No. 1) measuring approximately 8ft. by 3ft. was revealed, but this was unfortunately broken up by the builders before a complete examination could be made.

During the last three months of 1934 it was possible to excavate two other burning chambers (Figure 3) near the junction of Watford Road and King Harry Lane. The first chamber (No. 2) was 6ft. by 2ft. 6in. by 4ft. deep, and in addition to vast quantities of wood and bone ash and iron nails it contained a coin, much disfigured by burning, of the first century A.D., and probably of the time of Vespasian. The second chamber (No. 3) measuring 8ft. by 4ft. 6in. wide at the top reducing to 2ft. 6in. wide at the bottom and 5ft. 6in. deep adjoined No. 2 but was constructed some time after the latter had been discarded and filled in. It was approached by a ramp cut by the side of chamber No. 2 and also contained large quantities of wood and bone ash and over 300 iron nails, a small bronze ferrule and a portion of a bronze brooch. The samples of wood ash were identified as those of oak, ash and probably cherry. Fragments of second-century pottery, illustrated in Plate 27, were also recovered and it would appear reasonable to

date chamber No. 3 towards the middle of the second century and chamber No. 2 somewhat earlier. Group XXXIII was found close to chamber No. 3.

During the twelve months ending December, 1935, through the generosity and active co-operation of Mr. V. F. Rees, a portion of the cemetery situated in his grounds at "Halsmede" has been excavated and about forty additional groups have been recovered, Groups XXXIV to XXXVII during December 1934 and January 1935, and Groups XLV to LX and LXIX to XCIV since March 1935. Between February and March 1935 Groups XXXVIII to XLIV and LXI to LXXVII were recovered from the west side of King Harry Lane. The investigations are being continued.

Several topographical features of interest were revealed by the excavations at "Halsmede" (Figure 2). First a ditch marked bb on the plan running towards Verulamium was exposed. An access road shown in Figure 5 was carried across it at right angles by a small bridge, one abutment of which remained in position. This abutment was 8ft. long and was constructed of flint rubble with tile courses as shown in Figure 4. There were many pottery sherds, bones, including those of the horse, ox, sheep and pig, several bone tools and a bone pin at the foot of the abutment, but there was no evidence to suggest a date earlier than the second half of the first century A.D. for its construction. An "as" of Antoninus Pius 138-161 A.D. was found embedded in the silt at the bottom of the ditch. The function of the ditch is open to conjecture; but it most probably served as part of the drainage system of this area. The ditch was filled towards the latter part of the third century, by removing the earth from its East brink and casting it down. During this operation the grave-groups Nos. XXXVI, XLVII and XLVIII near the brink were disturbed, the pottery shattered and much of it thrown down the side of the ditch. The presence of numerous coins of the late 3rd and 4th centuries of Posthumus, Victorinus, Tetricus, Allectus (Colchester mint mark) and Valerius in scattered positions over the area of the cemetery suggest renewed activity about this time.

possibly when the site was re-used for inhumation purposes.

Watling Street was not located during these excavations as no suitable spot for excavation was available, but its East and West ditches indicated cc and dd in Figure 1 were identified in isolated trenches. The late Dr. William Page² reported that a piece of the road was uncovered in 1899 on the site of what was afterwards Canon Wigram's garden (Watling House). Mr. F. Norman Reckitt has also reported² that he uncovered in 1902 the foundations of the road which was about 18 feet broad, when making a tennis court at "Halsmede."

Its course is therefore fairly accurately determined.

While excavating for the sewers to the new houses on the West side of King Harry Lane, a ditch about 4ft. deep was revealed. This ditch passed under the now demolished St. Stephens farm, curving in the direction of the Praewood enclosure. The only dateable vessel (about 100 A.D.) recovered from the black silt at the bottom of the ditch is shown in Figure 26, No. 3. It was impracticable to carry out a complete examination of the stratification of the filling in the ditch to determine its date, but its course within the bounds of the cemetery is shown in the Plan. It would appear that the ditch was already in existence when the burial ground was planned as the frontage of portion B conforms to its alignment.

An examination of the grave groups suggests that the cemetery spread away from Verulamium towards the present position of St. Stephen's Church and later in a westward direction on the line of the present Watford Road.

The grave groups varied very considerably in regard to their disposition and their associated objects. In the majority of cases the urns with the ashes were placed in holes dug in the ground and were accompanied by smaller vessels, flagons, cups, etc., placed around in which gifts of food and other material were no doubt placed for the spirits of the other world. Many groups were so near the present ground surface that the tops of the urns had been ploughed away and the associated pottery shattered. In two cases groups were placed in a

² Private Communication

wooden chest, one with bronze fittings (Group XLVIII) and the other (Group LXXII) with iron straps, rings for lifting and fitted with an iron slide lock with bronze bolt, and iron hasp and staple. Often the urns were closed by lids, or by dishes or inverted bowls. In another instance the urn was surrounded by red tiles to form a cist. In grave groups Nos. LXIX, LXXII, LXXIII, LXXIV and LXXXIX there were two urns with ashes placed side by side. Occasionally jewellery and personal ornaments (Fig. 15) were placed in the burial, as illustrated by the twelve bronze bangles and eighty-six jet beads (Group XXXVI), a polychrome glass counter (Group XLVIII) and a bronze seal box with blue-enamelled lid and a manicure set (Group XLIII). A bronze pin (Figure 15, No. 21) of early type was found with first century A.D. pottery. The copper Greek coin of the first century B.C. (Group XLVIII) was no doubt an heirloom. It was struck in the city of Cnidus in Caria to commemorate the festival of the younger Dionysus and a bunch of grapes and a counter mark, the head of the Goddess Athena, are just visible. In one case (Group LVIII) the name of the cremated man, IVLIVS PRIMVS, was roughly scratched on the side of a Samian dish (Form 18/31) and in another (Group XL) a Samian cup (Form 33) was inscribed SIMILIS, i.e., the genitive of the common cognomen "Similis," meaning "how *exactly* like his father he is!"

Particularly interesting is the inhumation of a child, (LI) close to, and in line with, the west brink of the ditch, shown in Figure 7. In the left hand foreground is seen a cremation group dating to within a few years of 100 A.D., and consisting of two urns containing bone ashes and two small beakers. Close by—so close, in fact, that it actually cut through the cremation group—a grave was dug in which a child of about ten years of age was buried. The body was placed in a crouched position in an oblong wooden coffin, the head resting upon the hands. Near by the head is seen a small grey beaker and a bracelet of black Kimmeridge shale. The bones were much decayed.

A second inhumation (XCI), that of an adult, was found immediately below the boundary fence between Halsmede and Watling House. At the time of writing

this report the grave had not been completely excavated, but quantities of second century A.D. pottery sherds and a coin of Vespasian were found in the filling. Both this inhumation and that of the child are later than the cremations and are probably of the third or fourth century A.D. Both had an alignment roughly NW/SE, the head being towards the NW.

Grave group LII was surrounded by four holes, in which timber posts had been located, evidently for supporting a monument or some sort of cover (see Figure 8).

Photographs of typical groups *in situ* are shown in Figures 9 to 14. The personal ornaments, and bronze objects recovered are illustrated in Figure 15.

An inventory of the grave groups recovered to date and their associated pottery has been presented as an Appendix to this report. Over two hundred and fifty vessels have been measured and drawn, and rather more than two hundred of the drawings have been reproduced in Figures 16-27 for reference.

A careful analysis by statistical methods was made of the proportions of over seventy urns recovered from the cemetery, excluding those from Groups L(A), LXXVII and LXXXV which are referred to later.³

The analysis of the available published data from other, dated sites showed that the ratio of the bulge to height gave the most reliable variation with age between the years 100 and 250 A.D.; and that the date of the pottery treated collectively from the St. Stephen's site would range from about 90 to 150 A.D. The urns from grave-groups L(A), LXXVII and LXXXV may be assigned to the first century A.D. Mrs. Wheeler considers that the urn from Group LXXXV (Figure 17, No. 243) is not later than 80 A.D.

³ The proportions considered were the ratio (a) of the diameter of the mouth of the vessel to its height, the ratio (b) of the diameter of the bulge, or girth of the vessel to its height, the ratio (c) of the diameter of the foot of the vessel to its height, and the two marginal ratios, first (d) the difference between the radius of the vessel at its bulge and the radius of the mouth, expressed as a ratio of the vertical distance of the bulge from the top of the vessel, and second (e) the difference between the radius at the bulge and that of the foot expressed as a ratio of the vertical distance of the bulge from the bottom of the vessel. The ratios which are expressed in the Appendix in the manner a : b : c : d : e, were compared with those of vessels from other dated sites, notably those summarised by May in his work on the Silchester pottery.

It would appear, therefore, that the burials took place first in area A in the angle formed by the two highways, the early ridgeway and Watling Street most probably about 80 A.D., and that this area was re-used for burial purposes some time later; but those in area B were collectively rather later than those in area A. The whole cemetery was in use for cremation burials up to about 160 A.D., i.e., for a period of about eighty years, a period which marked great activity in Verulamium, for during this time the walls and gates, and many buildings within the city were in course of erection.

With regard to the pottery associated with the grave groups at least half of the Samian ware (Figure 16) may be assigned to the latter half of the first century A.D., and the stamps of CELADVS, VIRTVS and PATRICVS, all being of first century date and manufacturing at La Graufesenque in South Gaul were the only ones definitely identified. Allowance should be made when dating the grave groups for the fact that the Samian ware, owing to its good quality and more robust nature might remain in use, before being finally used in the burial, for a longer period than the more delicate ware, as, for example, the studded beakers (Figure 23) and the roughcast pots (Figure 23) which may be assigned to a period 80-130 A.D. Many of the flagons may also be assigned to the second half of the first century A.D. Allowing for the longer survival in use of the Samian ware and the flagons, the tentative dating of the cemetery as between 80 and 160 A.D. appears justified.

Incidentally, by comparison with pottery from other dated sites, the date of the carinated and cordoned form of urn with horizontal reeded rim (Figure 18) was apparently about 100-130 A.D., and the cordoned urn with undercut rim (Figures 19 and 20) was of intermediate age between the carinated form and the plain type of urn with rising roll rim (Figures 21 and 22) dating most probably from about 140 A.D. Sixty per cent. of the urns were of the intermediate type and about 20 per cent. of the earlier and later types respectively.

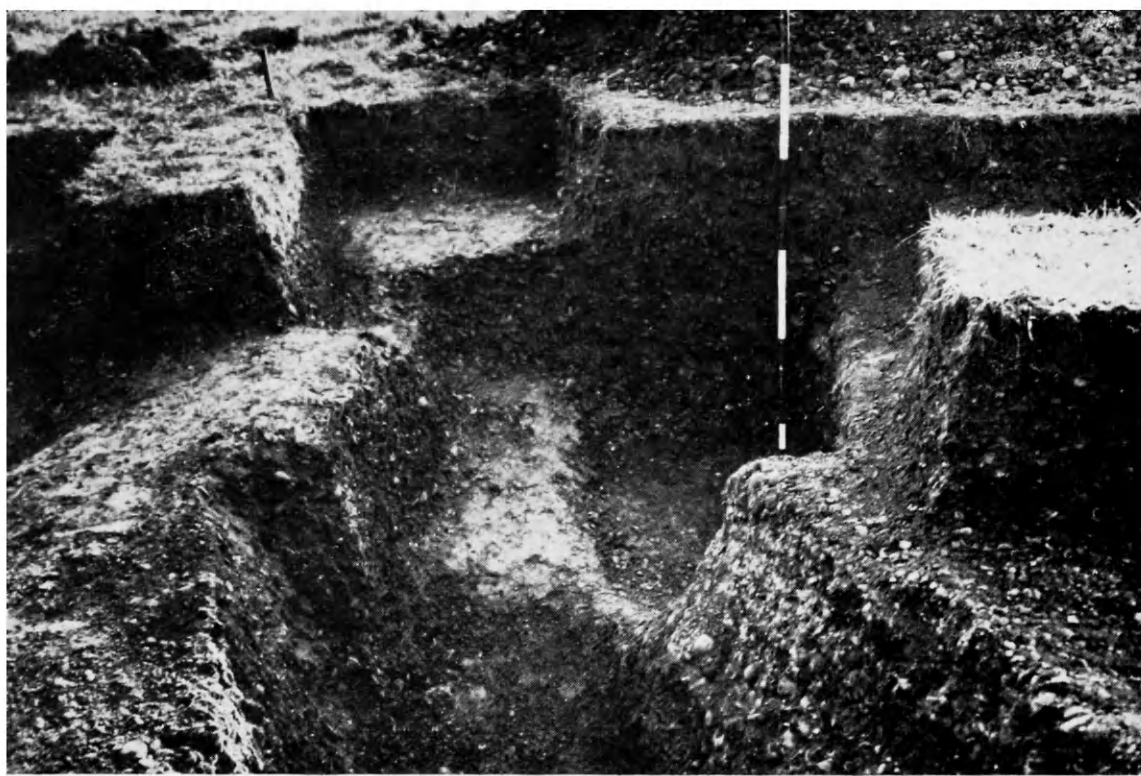


FIG. 3. BURNING CHAMBERS NOS. 2 AND 3.



FIG. 4. BRIDGE ABUTMENT ON WEST SIDE OF DITCH AT "HALMEADE."





FIG. 5. SHOWING SURFACE OF TRACK BELOW THE RANGE ROD, WITH GRAVE GROUP LIX AT ITS VERGE AND GROUP LVIII AT THE REAR.



FIG. 6. GRAVE GROUP XLIX ON BRINK OF DITCH
NEAR THE ABUTMENT OF THE SMALL BRIDGE.





FIG. 7. INHUMATION OF CHILD WITH CREMATION GROUP L IN FOREGROUND. (GROUP LXXIX WAS FOUND IN THE DEPRESSION BENEATH RANGE ROD.)



FIG. 8. CREMATION GROUP LII WITH FOUR POST HOLES AROUND IT. GROUP LIII IN BACKGROUND.





FIG. 9. GRAVE GROUP LV.



FIG. 10. GRAVE GROUP LVIII.



FIG. 11. GRAVE GROUP XLIX.





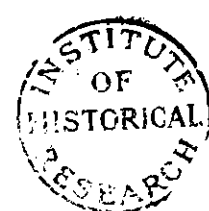
FIG. 12. GRAVE GROUP XXXIII.



FIG. 13. GRAVE GROUP LXX WITH
GROUP LXXII AT REAR.



FIG. 14. GRAVE GROUP LXXXV



The four coins (possibly offered as payment to Charon whose duty it was to ferry over the river Styx the souls of those deceased who had duly received the rites of burial) found with the ashes in four of the groups and that recovered from the ashes of the burning chamber were all earlier than 100 A.D., Titus (or Vespasian), Vespasian, Domitian, and Trajan, and the Greek coin (already referred to) of the first century B.C., but this does not necessarily mean that the respective groups can be assigned to the first century A.D., since the coinage may have remained current for some time. In attempting to assign a date to any one grave group the age of all the articles must be considered collectively, bearing in mind that the closest approximation to the correct date of the burial is obtained from the date of the most fragile or least durable articles.

[During January 1936, since this report was written, fifteen additional burial groups have been recovered at "Halsmede."—N. D.]

APPENDIX.

INVENTORY OF GRAVE-GROUPS AND POTTERY RECOVERED FROM THE
ROMANO-BRITISH CEMETERY AT ST. STEPHENS, ST. ALBANS.

GROUP I.

This group of pottery was recovered from the grave-yard at St. Stephen's Church in 1848 by the late Matthew H. Bloxam, and was described by him in the Transactions of the Hertfordshire Archæological Society for that year. He reported that soon after the recovery of this group other "sepulchral remains," consisting of cinerary urns of ordinary pottery, were discovered in the churchyard, but these were unaccompanied by any other deposits. No details of these further finds are recorded, and it has not been possible to trace any of the pottery. The exact site of the discovery of the pottery is not recorded.

The following associated objects are recorded by Bloxam and are preserved in the vestry of St. Stephen's Church:—

- No. 37. Hexagonal glass jar with handle containing ashes. (Figure 27.)
- No. 38. Glass unguentarium. (Figure 27.)
- No. 39. Red flagon, with buff slip mouthpiece with four rings, handle double ribbed. (Figure 25.) Second century.
- No. 40. Dish of red Gaulish ware, Form 18/31 (Figure 16). Early 2nd century.
- No. 41. Cup of red Gaulish ware, campanulate, Form 33. (Figure 16.)
- No. 42. Cup of red Gaulish ware, Form 46 (Figure 16).
- No. 43. Lamp, orange brown with handle and head on discus. Type IV (Walters), 1st-4th century, becoming dominant type towards middle of 2nd century. Potter's stamp on base illegible. (Figure 26.)
- No. 44. Small pot, white body with brownish grey slip, rough-cast. (May-Colchester graves A.D. 69-96.) (Collingwood,⁴ No. 77, p. 235.) Flavian to Antonine. (Figure 23.)

The group may be dated towards the middle of the second century A.D. 130-140.

A pencil sketch by T. J. Leo of an urn, cordoned with rim missing, found on 11th December, 1849, at St. Stephen's is preserved in the vestry of St. Stephen's Church.

⁴ Collingwood, R. G.—*Archæology of Roman Britain*.

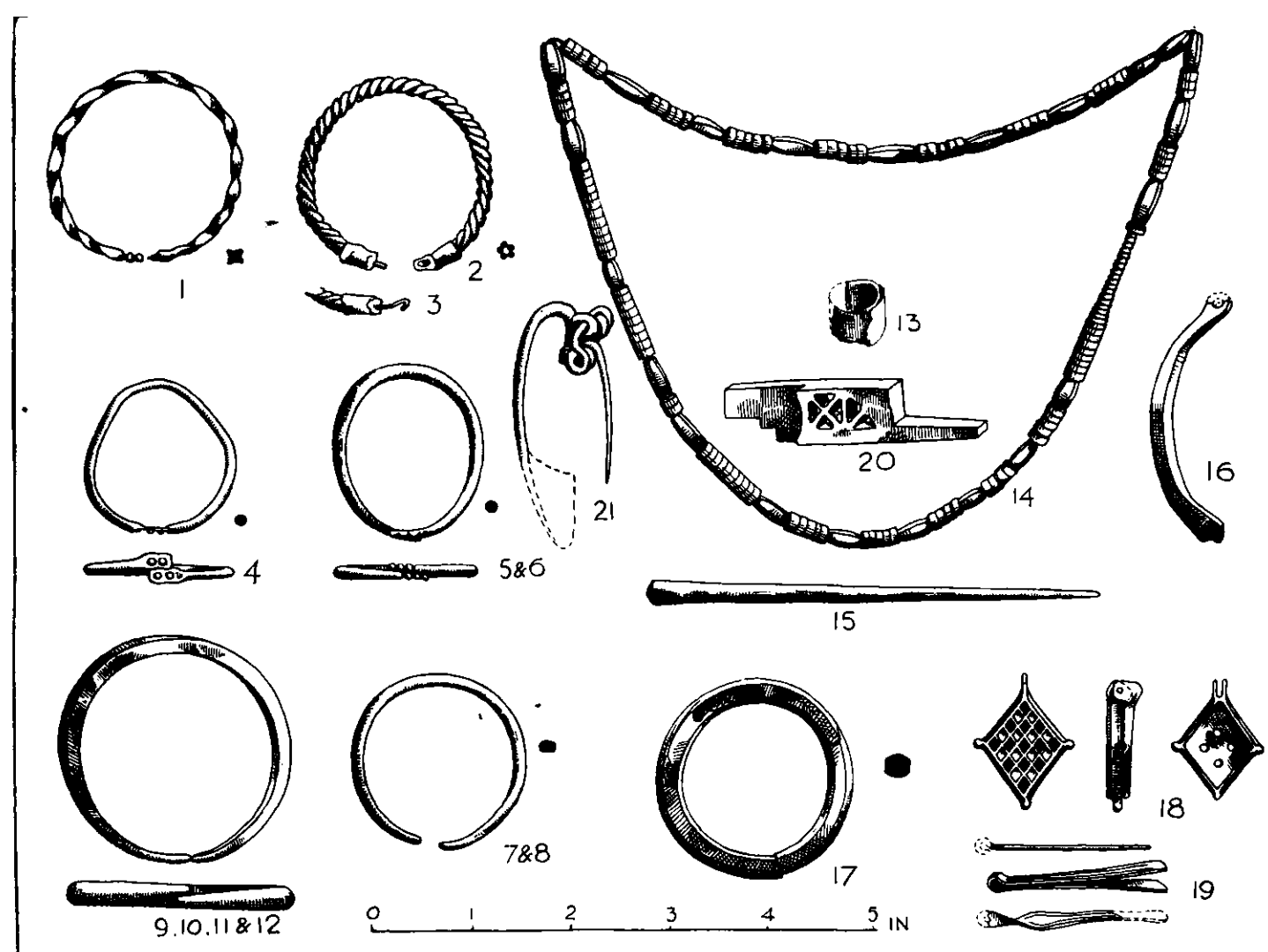
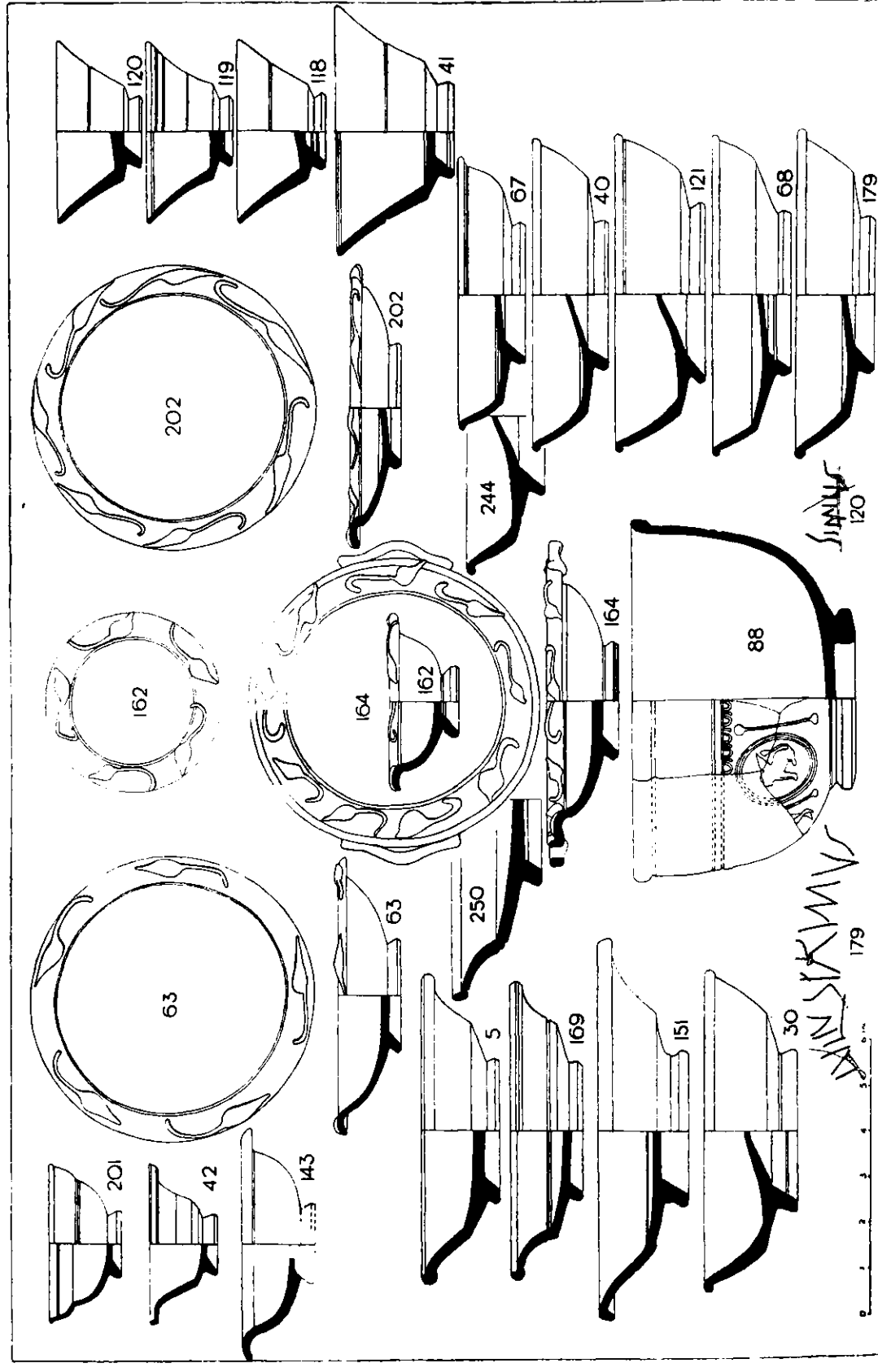


FIG. 15.—1-12, Bronze bangles from Grave Group XXXVI; 13, Bronze ferrule from burning chamber No. 3; 14, Eighty-six jet beads from Grave Group XXXVI; 15, Bone pin from ditch bb at Halsmede; 16, Portion of bronze clasp from burning chamber No. 3; 17, Bangle of Kimmeridge shale from inhumation LI; 18, Bronze seal box with enamelled lid from Grave Group XLIII; 19, Bronze manicure set from Grave Group XLIII; 20, Bronze slide bolt from iron lock of chest from Grave Group LXXII; 21, Bronze brooch found with first century A.D. pottery at Halsmede.



GROUP II.

This group of sixteen vessels was recovered by Mr. F. Norman Reckitt when the footings for "Halsmede" were excavated in 1902 and during the making of the garden during the following two or three years. No record has been traced as to the disposition of the various vessels, which were no doubt associated with more than one burial group. The pottery was handed to the care of the ground landlord at the time—the late Major Gape—who presented it to the Hertfordshire County Museum.

The following pottery has been preserved :—

- No. 45. Buff flagon, five rings on mouthpiece, handle missing. (Figure 24.)
- No. 46. Buff urn, roll rim on short neck rising from shoulder with flattened cordon, slightly rising base. (Figure 22.) Proportions 85 : 114 : 39 : 31 : 61.³
- No. 47. Light red flagon, three ringed disc mouthpiece, curved neck and double ribbed handle. (Figure 24.)
- No. 48. Wide-mouthed bowl of black native ware, coarse and gritty texture, countersunk cordon below neck, groove below rim. (Figure 17.)
- No. 49. Buff flagon, mouthpiece missing, handle double ribbed. (Figure 24.)
- No. 50. Light red carinated urn with horizontal beaded rim, two girth grooves on bulge. (Figure 18.) Proportions 98 : 113 : 39 : 16 : 69.
- No. 51. Buff urn with out-turned rim, rounded countersunk cordon at foot of neck. (Figure 20.) Proportions 83 : 99 : 34 : 21 : 52.
- No. 52. Buff urn with lid, short neck with cordon at base rising from shoulder and ending in undercut roll rim. Groove below rim, foot slightly moulded. (Figure 20.) Proportions 84 : 102 : 38 : 34 : 64.
- No. 53. Reddish black carinated cup of native ware, upper portion incurved, the lower descending in an ogival curve. (Figure 17.)
- No. 54. Light grey bowl with oblique rim and zigzag girth moulding on body. (Figure 23.)
- No. 55. Small buff jar, slightly outbent rim grooved on inside for lid; walls thick. (Figure 26.)
- No. 56. Black dish of coarse black ware. (Figure 17.)
- No. 57. Small light red jar with oblate spheroidal body. (Figure 26.)
- No. 58. Light grey bowl, flat fluted rim, carinated body with indented tooth girth moulding at angle, moulded foot. (Figure 23.)
- No. 59. Small light buff intersected beaker, body divided into two bulged zones by girth groove. (Figure 22.)

³ See footnote on page 249.

- No. 60. Grey studded beaker with thin out-turned rim. Oblong panels of raised dots in white clay slip, rounded cordon at junction of neck with shoulder. (Figure 23.)

GROUP III.

This pottery was recovered in the garden of "Halsmede," King Harry Lane, about 50 yards from the line of Watling Street on its West side.

- No. 22. Buff urn with rim missing, double countersunk cordon below neck, sharply incurved at base.
No. 23. Red Gaulish dish, base only, possibly Form 36.

GROUP IV.

This group of pottery was recovered from the north-east corner of the garden of "Watling House" at a depth of 2 feet, during the occupancy of the late Sir Edgar Wigram, who presented the pottery to the Hertfordshire County Museum. This series of pottery would appear to have been included in that referred to by the late G. E. Bullen, Esq., in his note on "A Discovery of Roman Pottery at St. Stephens"—*Antiquaries Journal*, Vol. II, 1922, p. 61, and may have been associated with several burial groups. Unfortunately no exact details are given of the discovery but the late Sir Edgar Wigram reported that⁶

"The fragments of Romano-British pottery about which you enquire were dug up in the garden of Watling House several years ago. As far as I remember, they did not number more than five or six in all. They were discovered in the north-east corner of the garden at a depth of about two feet below ground level. A few more similar fragments in somewhat better preservation were dug up just the other side of the hedge at "Halsmede" under the lawn tennis court. The largest urn (with cover) contains a few small fragments of bone, which showed signs of charring."

- No. 66. Grey urn with lid outcurving rim countersunk cordon below neck. (Figure 20.) Proportions 88 : 110 : 41 :: 27 : 56.
No. 67. Red Gaulish dish, Form 18. Potter's mark OF.CELADI (La Graufesenque) inside base. (Figure 16.) Claudius-Vespasian.
No. 68. Red Gaulish dish, Form 18. Vessel fractured. [This vessel may be that referred to by the late G. E. Bullen as bearing the mark OF VIRTII (La Graufesenque) Flavian; the vessel mentioned by him was of Form 18.] (Figure 16.)
No. 69. Grey studded beaker with oblong panels of diagonal rows of raised dots. (Figure 23.)

⁶ Private Communication dated 17th October, 1933.

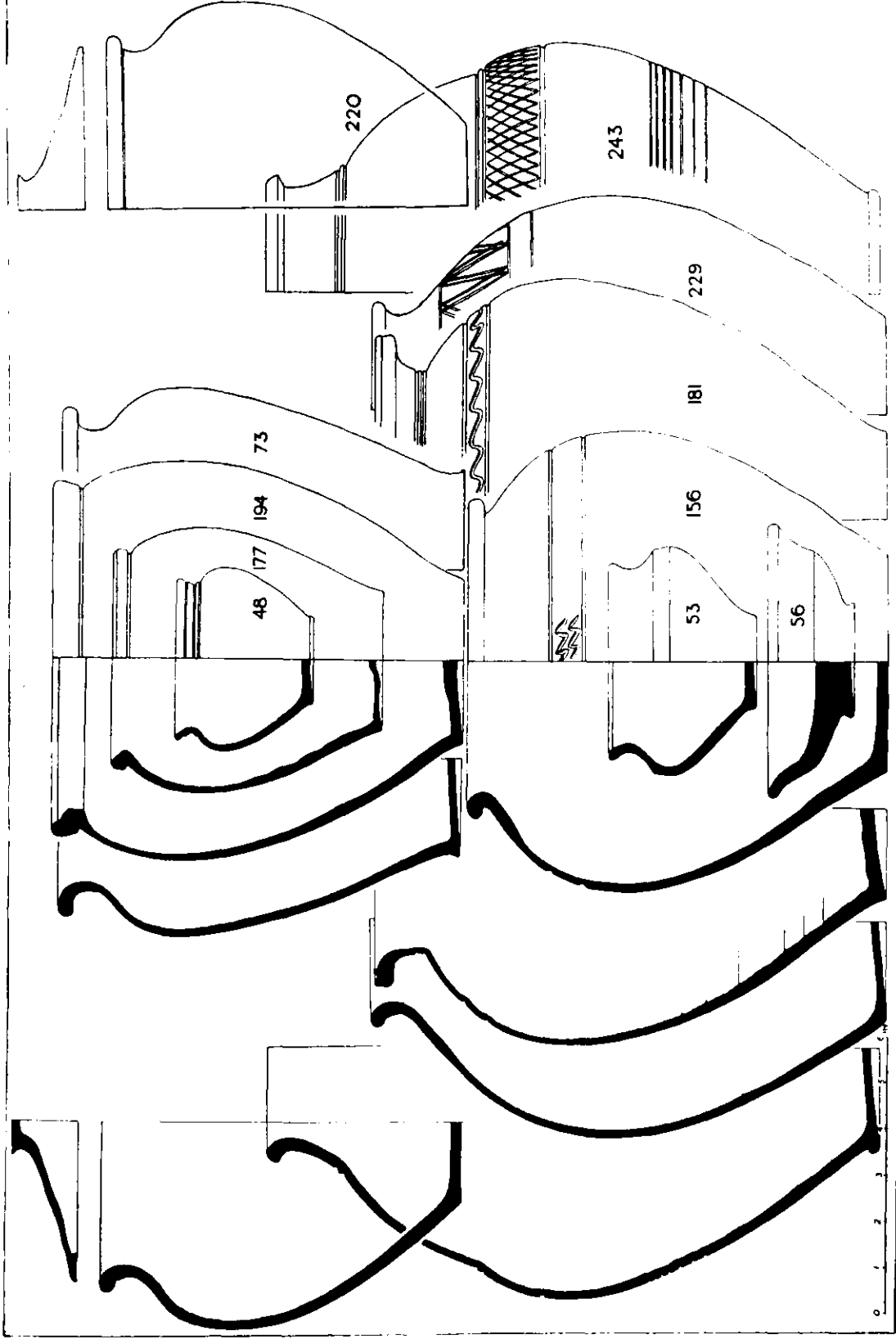


Fig. 17.

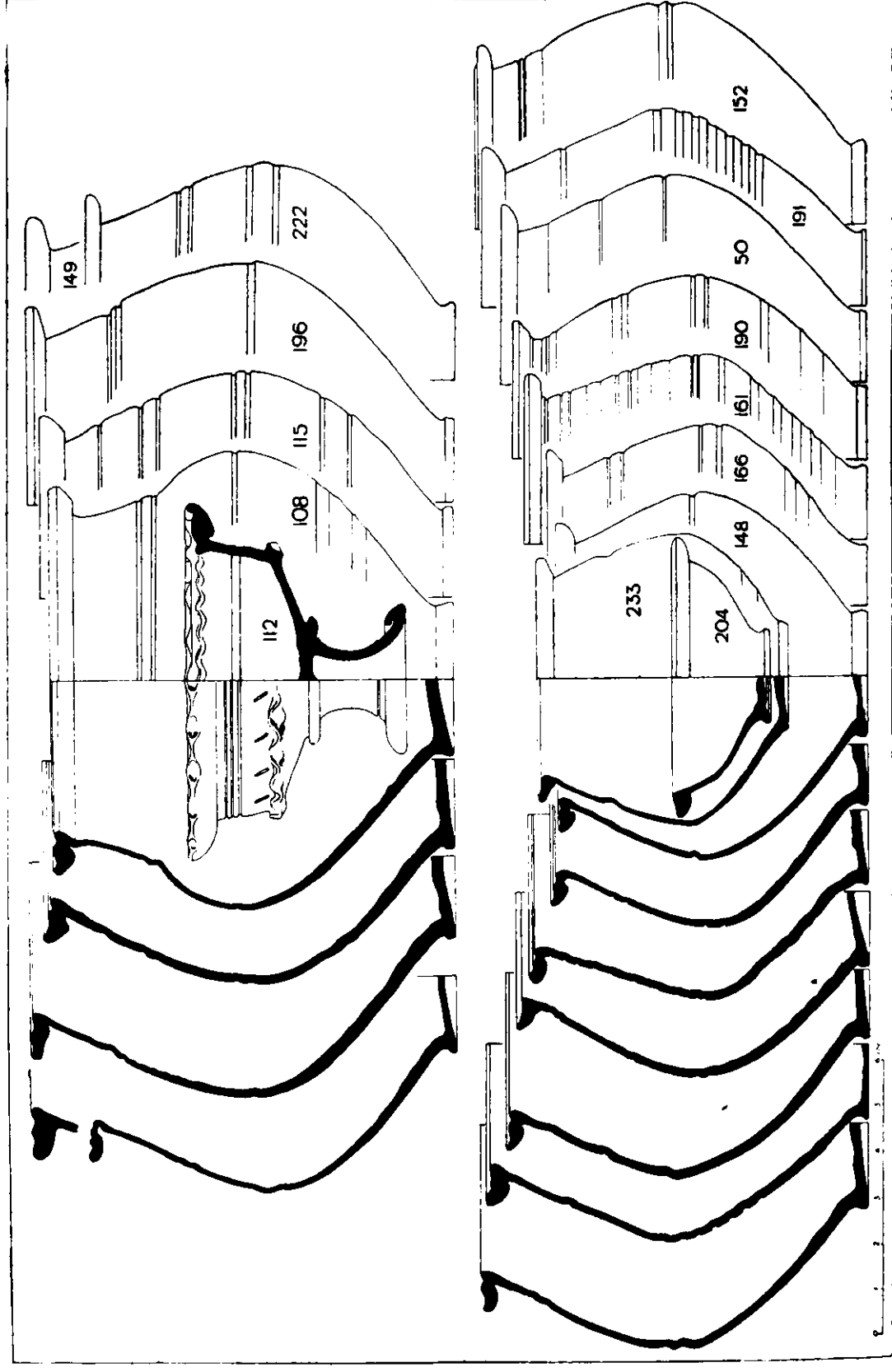


FIG. 18.

- No. 70. Red flagon with ovoid body incurved below to an angular foot ring; mouthpiece missing, handle double ribbed. (Figure 25.)
- No. 71. White flagon with disc mouth, curved neck, double ribbed handle and oblate spheroidal body (May-Colchester type 211—grave 69-96 A.D.) (Figure 24.)
- No. 72. Buff pear-shaped olla with outcurving rim. (Figure 22.) Proportions 63 : 93 : 34 : 35 : 51.

GROUP V.

This burial group was found when digging the footings of "Watling House" in November, 1900. The pottery was presented by the late Dr. Wm. Page, F.S.A., to the Hertfordshire County Museum and consists of three pieces.

- No. 61. Grey urn with outcurved rim with groove below and countersunk cordon at bottom of neck, moulded base. A copper coin of Emperor Domitian 86-96 A.D., was found in the urn below the ashes. (Figure 20.) Proportions 81 : 106 : 39 : 31 : 56.
- No. 62. Grey studded beaker with oblong panels of raised dots, rounded cordon below neck, lower margin of vessel with buff slip. (Figure 23.)
- No. 63. Shallow red Gaulish dish, Form 35, rim decorated with leaves on stalks "en barbotine." (Figure 16.)

GROUP VI.

A burial group found in the garden of Watling House and presented to the Hertfordshire County Museum by the late Dr. William Page, F.S.A. Of this group Dr. Page wrote⁷ :—

"The pottery to which you refer in the St. Albans Museum was found on the site of what was afterwards Canon Wigram's garden. A piece of Watling Street was found there and these vessels were found on the adjoining land. They were brought to me by some workmen, and that was their description of the place of their discovery. The date of the discovery must have been about 1899."

- No. 76. Buff urn with thick lip, countersunk cordon below neck. (Figure 20.) Proportions 86 : 109 : 44 : 27 : 57.
- No. 77. Buff flagon with five ringed mouth, three ribbed handle, oblate spheroidal body on a square moulded foot ring (May-Colchester type 204—grave 50-100 A.D.). (Figure 24.)
- No. 78. Buff flagon with four ringed mouth, double ribbed handle, oblate spheroidal body on a beaded foot ring (May-Colchester type 202 — 40-80 A.D.). (Figure 24.)

⁷ Private Communication dated 6th October, 1933.

GROUP VII.

This burial group was recovered from a depth of 2 ft. when excavating for a gas main alongside Watford Road in August 1933, at a point 50 yards from corner of King Harry Lane.

- No. 12. Buff urn with ashes, rim missing, base slightly moulded.
 No. 13. White carinated pipeclay jug with pinched mouthpiece. (Figure 24.)
 Nos. 14 and 18. Similar jugs to No. 13. (Figure 24.)
 No. 19. Red flagon mouthpiece and handle missing, globular body. (Figure 26.)
 No. 20. Small beaker of Castor ware, light clay with dark brown slip. (Figure 23.)
 No. 21. Small studded beaker, oblong panels of raised dots, cordon below neck, base missing. (Figure 23.)

GROUP VIII.

When digging the footings of "Quantocks," Watford Road, in 1933, an urn was recovered and presented to the London Museum.

GROUPS IX to XII.

In September, 1933, a trench was dug by the Verulamium Excavation Committee near the junction of King Harry Lane and Watford Road. Four burial groups were located. Groups X, XI and XII were only fragmentary. Group IX is described and illustrated in the Verulamium Report.

GROUP IX.

Found 38 ft. 3 ins. from East end of trench at a depth of 1 ft. 6 ins.

- No. 29. (i.) Urn with ashes. (Figure 21.)
 No. 30. (ii.) Dish of red Gaulish ware, Form 18/31. (Figure 16.)
 No. 31. (iii.) White pipe-clay flagon. (Figure 25.)
 No. 32. (iv.) Small cup. (Figure 26.)

GROUP X.

Found in N.-S. trench at a depth of 1 ft. 6 ins.

- No. 33. (i.) Base of grey urn turned over by the plough with ashes spilt in front of it. Ashes were mixed with iron nails and fragments of iron.

GROUP XI.

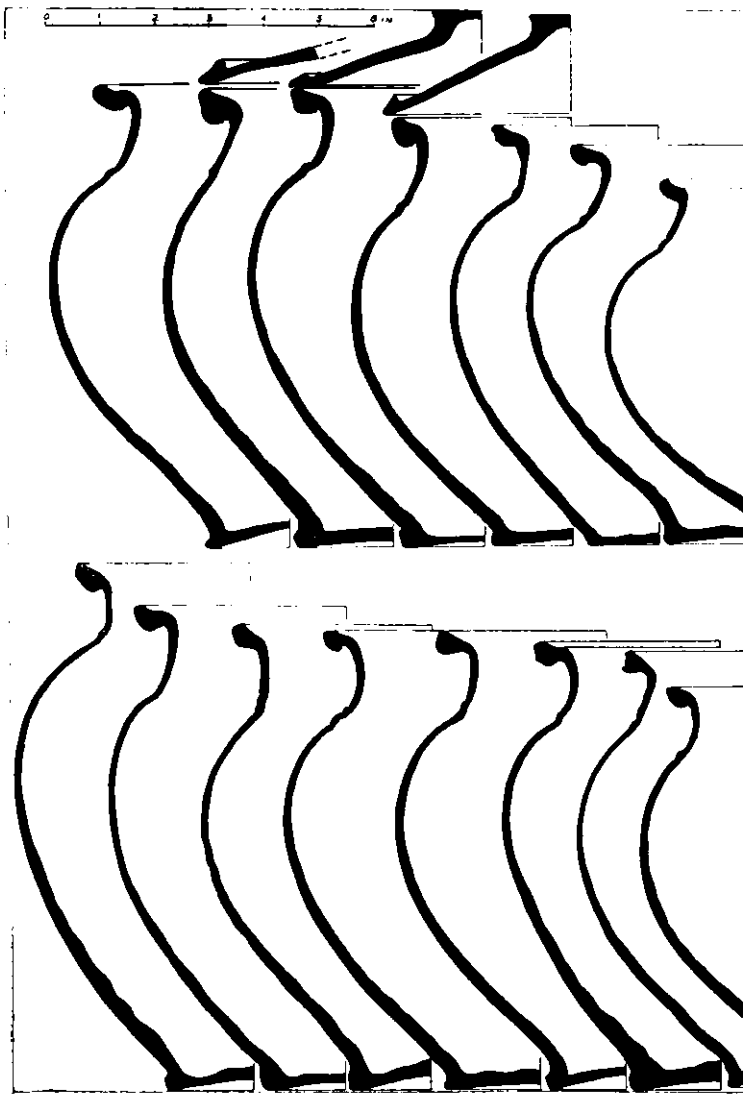
Found in N.-S. trench 1 ft. 6 ins. from surface.

- No. 34. (i.) Base of urn, knocked out of position by plough.

GROUP XII.

Found in E.-W. trench 67 ft. 2 ins. in E. end at a depth of 2 ft. exactly in line with north side of trench.

- No. 35. (i.) Large white urn containing ashes, top portion ploughed away.



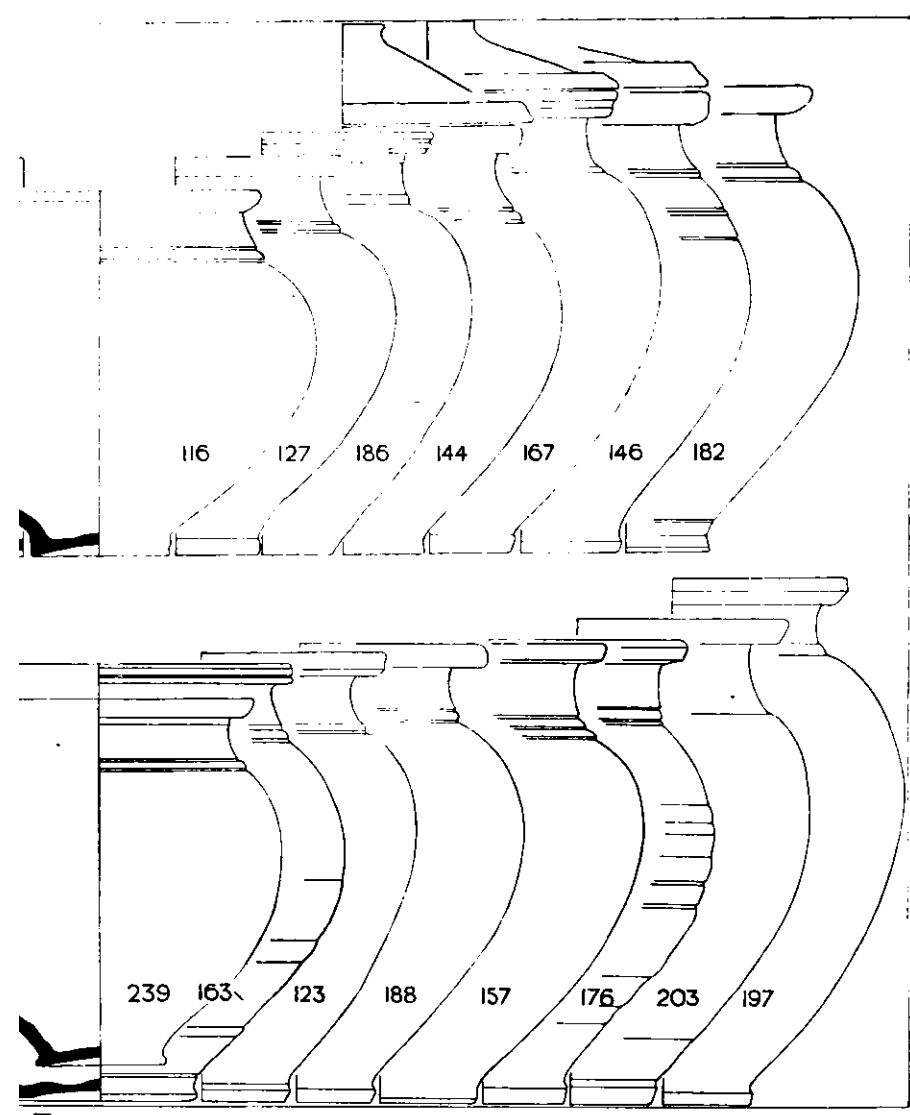
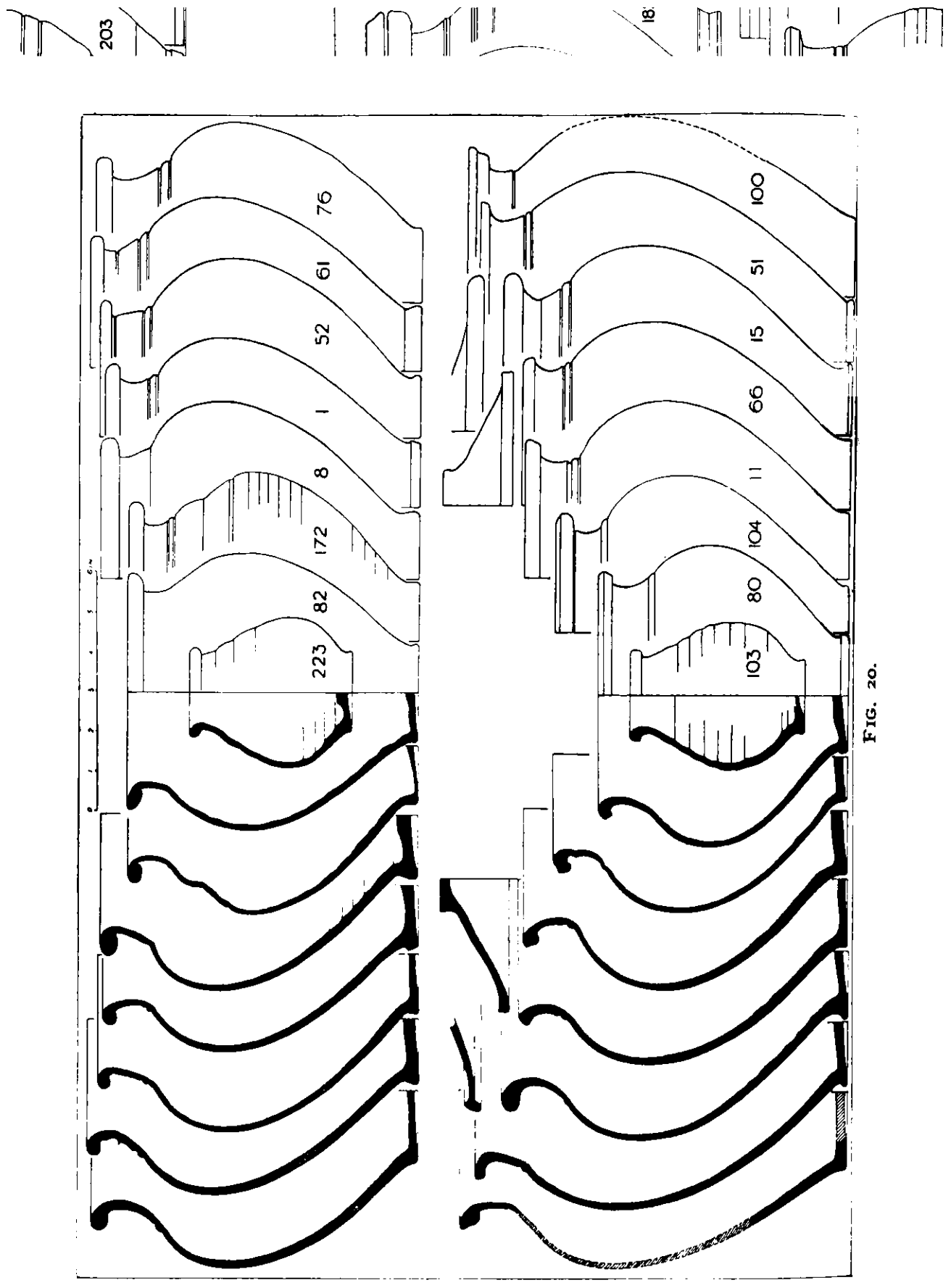


FIG. 19.



GROUP XIII.

Found in July, 1933, when digging the footings for "Dunelm" in King Harry Lane, at a depth of 1 ft. 6 ins. Unassociated urn.

- No. 4. Light red urn with outcurving roll rim with ashes. Slightly undercut. (Figure 21.) Proportions 84 : 93 : 39 : 13 : 45.

GROUP XIV.

Found in June, 1933, when digging the footings for "Merchiston" in King Harry Lane, at a depth of 1 ft. 3 ins.

- No. 1. Red urn with lid, badly damaged, outcurved neck ending in roll with rounded cordon below and rising from a flattened shoulder; moulded foot, slightly rising base (Atkinson-Caistor 100 — 130 A.D.). (Figure 20.) Proportions 89 : 106 : 43 : 23 : 51.
- No. 2. Red flagon globular body faintly ribbed on lower portion, mouthpiece and handle missing. Second century form. (Figure 25.)

GROUP XV.

Found on 20th July, 1933, when excavating for drains at "Dunelm" in King Harry Lane, at a depth of 1 ft. 6 ins.

- No. 8. Buff urn with ashes with undercut roll rim on short neck, rising from a flattened shoulder; foot moulded and rising base (Atkinson-Caistor type A3 100—130 A.D.). (Figure 20.) Proportions 90 : 108 : 41 : 28 : 56.
- No. 5. Inferior or imitation Samian dish; campanulate form, Curle 15 upturned lip, soft clay, glaze rubbed away. (Figure 16.)
- No. 6. Buff vase, mouthpiece missing; two rouletted rings round upper portion of vase, rouletted ring on cordon above. (Figure 26.)

GROUP XVI.

Found on 20th July, 1933, when excavating for drains at "Dunelm" in King Harry Lane, at a depth of 1 ft. 6 ins.

- No. 9. Grey urn, base only with ashes.
- No. 16. Small red urn, fragments; outcurving rim with thickened lip slightly rising base. (Figure 21.) Proportions 66 : 82 : 29 : 20 : 45.

GROUP XVII.

Found on 20th July, 1933, when excavating for drains at "Dunelm," King Harry Lane, at a depth of 1 ft. 3 ins.

- No. 7. Black urn, fragmentary, out-turned thickened rim, band of polished chevron ornament on shoulder bordered by grooves, rising base. (Figure 23.) Proportions 82 : 106 : 44 : 28 : 56.

GROUP XVIII.

- Found on 27th July, 1933, when excavating footings between "Dunelm" and "Fieldhead," King Harry Lane, at a depth of 1 ft. 6 ins.
- No. 10. Red urn with ashes, rim missing, lid inside, grooves on body, moulded foot with slightly rising base.

GROUP XIX.

- Found on 27th July, 1933, when excavating footings between "Dunelm" and "Fieldhead," King Harry Lane, at a depth of 1 ft. 6 ins.
- No. 11. Buff urn, fragmentary, with ashes, outcurved rim with thickened lip, rounded cordon at foot of neck, slightly rising base. (Figure 20.) Proportions 84 : 110 : 39 : 31 : 59.

GROUP XX.

- Found on 20th August, 1933, when excavating for drains at "Merchiston," King Harry Lane, at a depth of 2 ft. 6 ins.
- No. 15. Buff urn with ashes and fragments of lid; outcurving thickened rim, rounded cordon below neck, sharply incurved at base. (Figure 20.) Proportions 88 : 105 : 39 : 23 : 51.

GROUP XXI.

- Found on 7th September, 1933, when excavating for sewer at "Pinhay," King Harry Lane, at a depth of 3 ft.
- No. 17. Buff urn with ashes, boxed round with red tiles; rising rim flattened externally, foot lightly moulded. (Figure 21.) Proportions 77 : 85 : 35 : 10 : 44.

GROUP XXII.

- Found on 18th September, 1933, when excavating for footings at "Fieldhead," King Harry Lane, at a depth of 1 ft.
- No. 25. Light red urn with ashes, undercut rim on short neck, moulded foot. Proportions 81 : 108 : 34 : 38 : 57.

GROUP XXIII.

- Found on 29th September, 1933, when excavating drains at "Merchiston," King Harry Lane, at a depth of 1 ft.
- No. 27. Buff urn, fragmentary, outcurving rim flattened externally with groove below. (Figure 22.) Proportions 74 : 95 : 40 : 24 : 49.
- No. 26. Red flagon, mouthpiece and handle missing, globular body. (Figure 25.)

GROUP XXIV.

- Found on 23rd October, 1933, when excavating for post hole at "Dunelm," King Harry Lane, at a depth of 1 ft.

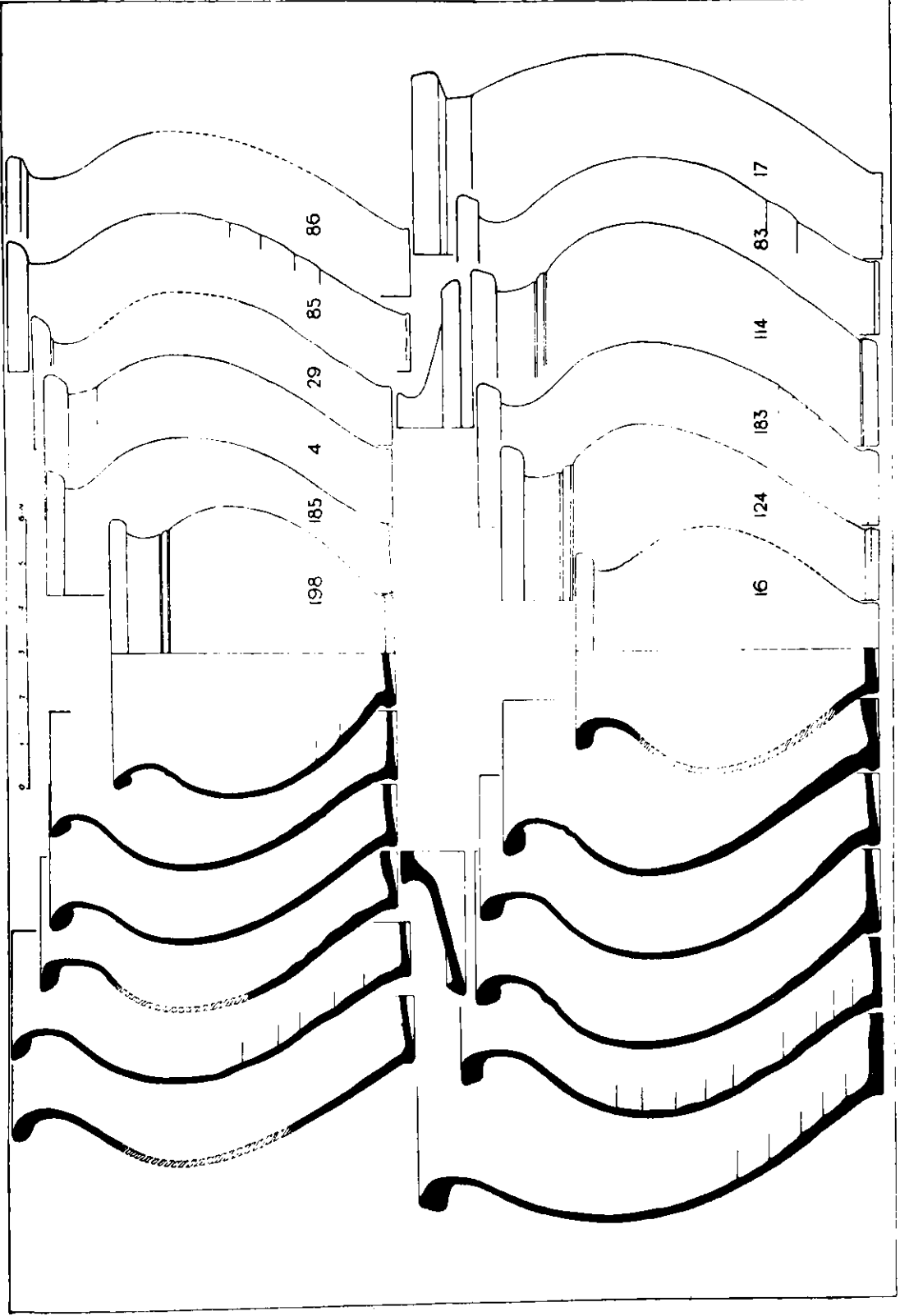
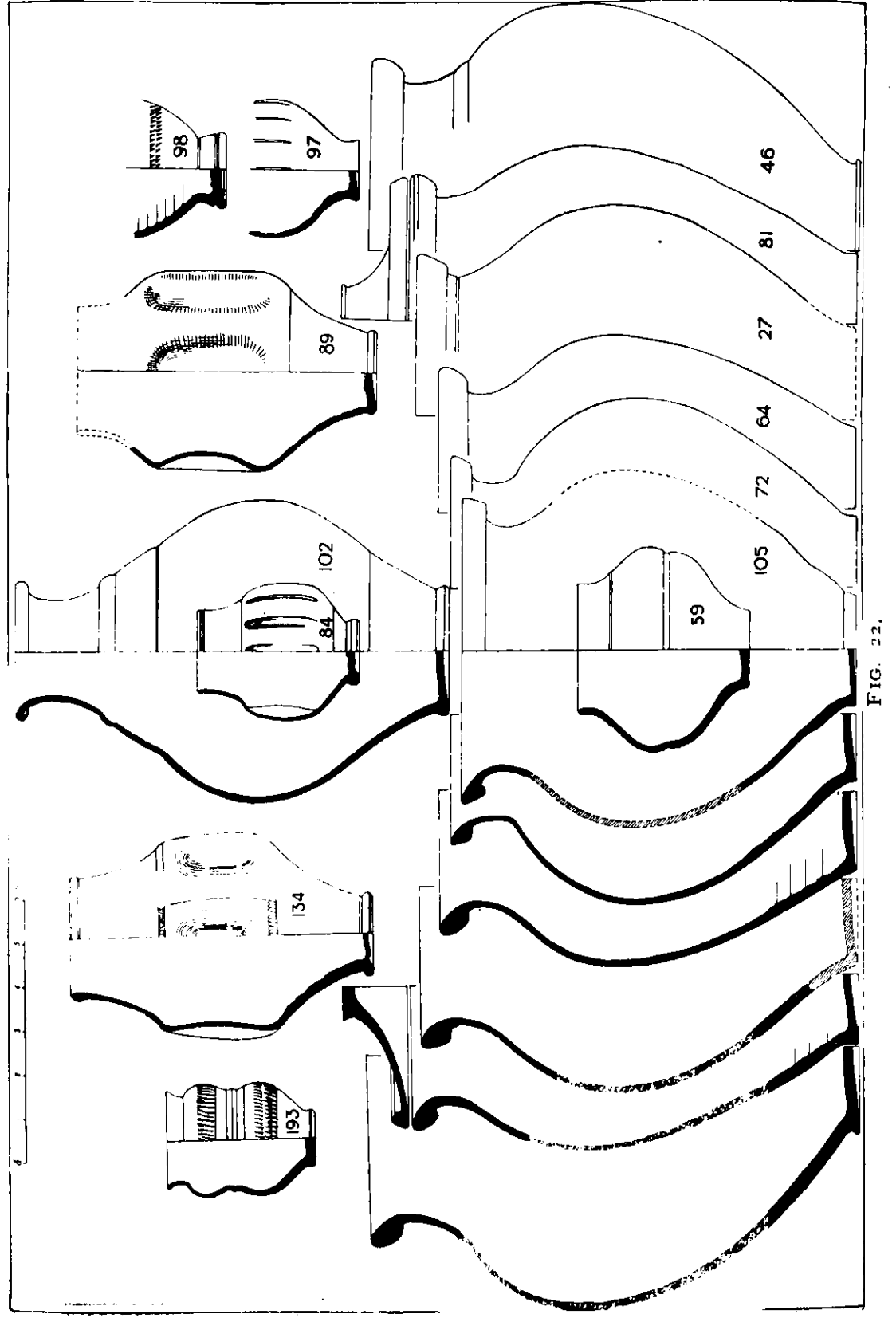


FIG. 21.



- No. 73. Urn of coarse brown ware with ashes, short neck with thickened rim. (Figure 17.)
- No. 74. Jug of Castor ware, mouthpiece missing; decorated with a zone of scrolls, bordered by rows of rouletted notches, with two further rows below; handle treble ribbed, light clay with dark brown slip. (Figure 25.)
- No. 75. Carinated buff bowl, fragmentary, rim treble ribbed slightly falling. (Figure 26.)

GROUP XXV.

Found on 21st November, 1933, when digging trench for drains between "Dunelm" and "Fieldhead," King Harry Lane, at a depth of 1 ft.

- No. 80. Buff urn with ashes, wide bodied, with roll rim rising from shoulder with flattened cordon; foot moulded, rising base. (Figure 20.) Proportions 95 : 118 : 46 : 26 : 65.

GROUP XXVI.

Found on 6th April, 1934, when excavating for the footings at "Woodlands," King Harry Lane, at a depth of 1 ft.

- No. 81. Buff urn with lid, ashes and nails, undercut roll rim slightly grooved on exterior. (Figure 22.) Proportions 64 : 76 : 30 : 16 : 37.

GROUP XXVII.

Found on 6th April, 1934, when excavating for the footings at "Woodlands," King Harry Lane, at a depth of 1 ft. This group was by the side of Group XXVI.

- No. 82. Red urn with ashes with slightly undercut roll rim, foot slightly moulded; slightly rising base. (Figure 20.) Proportions 81 : 95 : 33 : 16 : 55.

GROUP XXVIII.

Found on 7th April, 1934, when excavating for footings for "Woodlands," King Harry Lane, at a depth of 1 ft.

- No. 83. Buff urn with ashes, roll rim, body faintly ribbed, foot retaining "fin," flat base. Red tile for lid to urn. (Figure 21.) Proportions 65 : 84 : 36 : 20 : 45.
- No. 84. Grey bulbous beaker, vertically indented. (Figure 22.)

GROUP XXIX.

Found on 7th April, 1934, when excavating for footings for "Woodlands," King Harry Lane, at a depth of 1 ft. 3 ins.

- No. 85. Red urn, roll rim, body faintly ribbed, slightly rising base, ashes spilt. (Figure 21.) Proportions 65 : 78 : 27 : 16 : 41.

- No. 88. Samian bowl, fragmentary, Form 37, large medallions in panels, one framing a griffin (?). (Figure 16.)

GROUP XXX.

Found on 7th April, 1934, when excavating for footings for "Woodlands," King Harry Lane, at a depth of 1 ft.

- No. 86. Buff urn, badly shattered, portions only recovered; thickened outcurving rim, foot slightly moulded, slightly rising base. (Figure 21.) Proportions 67 : 80 : 33 : 15 : 42.

GROUP XXXI.

Found on 24th August, 1934, when excavating foundations of outhouse at "Woodlands," King Harry Lane, at a depth of 1 ft. 6 ins. The group was badly shattered, fragments of the pottery only remaining.

- No. 90. Buff carinated bowl, flat treble ribbed down-bent rim, girth groove slightly above angle. (Figure 26.)
No. 91. Grey urn, rim missing, raised band on shoulder lightly scored with diagonal lines, rounded countersunk cordon below. (Figure 23.)

GROUP XXXII.

Found in September, 1934, in the rear garden at "Quantocks," Watford Road, at a depth of 1 ft. 2 ins.

- No. 92. Red urn, rim missing, with ashes and nails.

GROUP XXXIII. (Figure 12.)

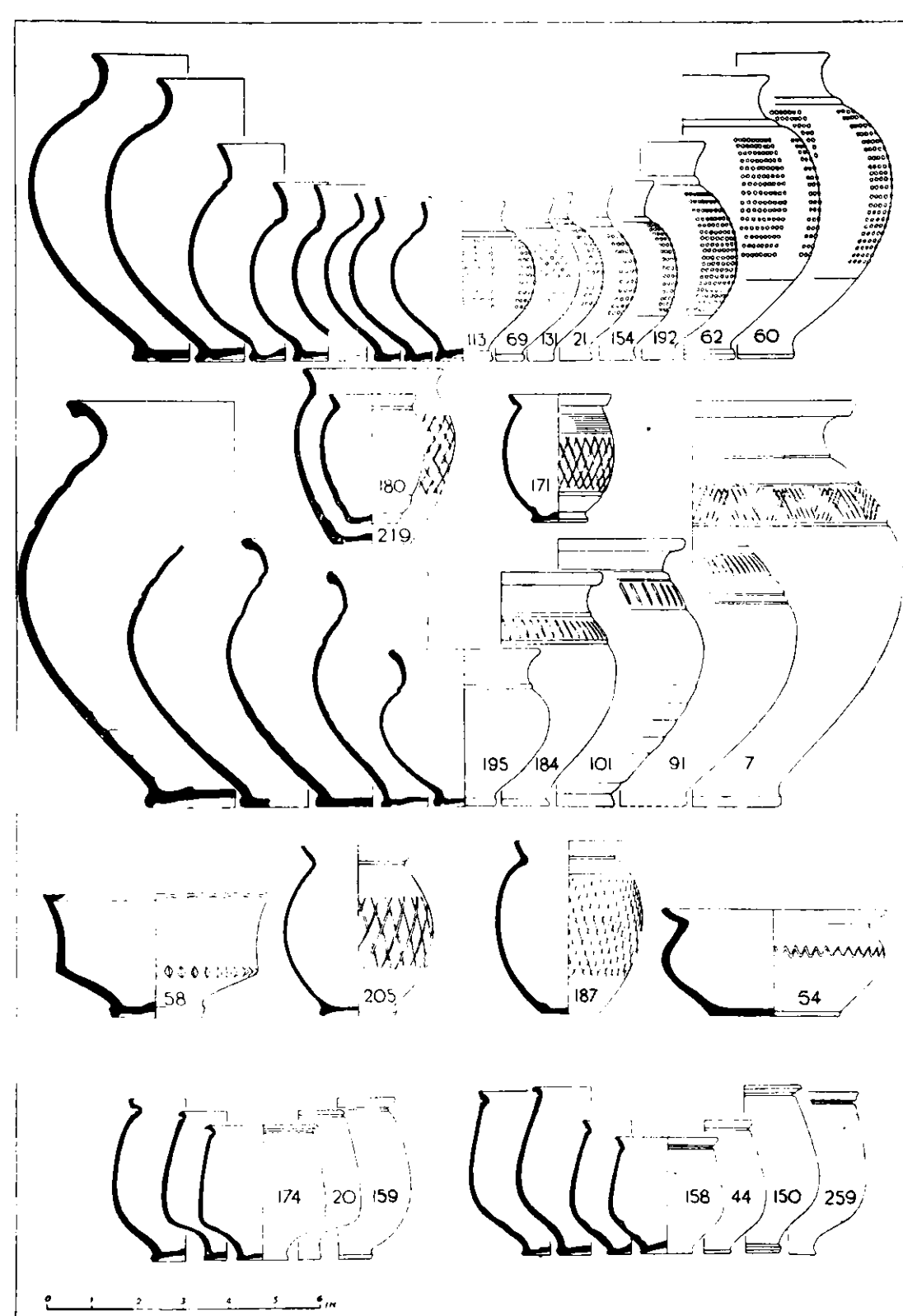
Found on 21st November, 1934, near crematorium No. 3, at a depth of 1 ft. 6 ins., the tops of the vessels being ploughed away.

- No. 96. Buff urn, top portion missing, three girth grooves on body.
No. 97. Grey vase, top missing, fluted sides, small incurved foot. (Figure 22.)
No. 98. Brown vase, top missing, rouletted bands of tooth moulding on side, conical foot with groove at junction with body, and one to form bead at base. (Figure 22.)

GROUP XXXIV.

Found on 16th December, 1934, at "Halsmede," at a depth of 2 ft., pottery badly damaged and scattered. Silver denarius of Emperor Trajan (97-100 A.D.) with group.

- Obv. IMP. CAES. NERVA. TRAIAN. AVG. GERM.
Rev. P. M. T. RP COS II PP.
No. 100. Buff urn with lid, roll rim grooved externally and slightly undercut, groove at base of neck. (Figure 20.) Proportions 81 : 89 : 40 : 10 : 41.



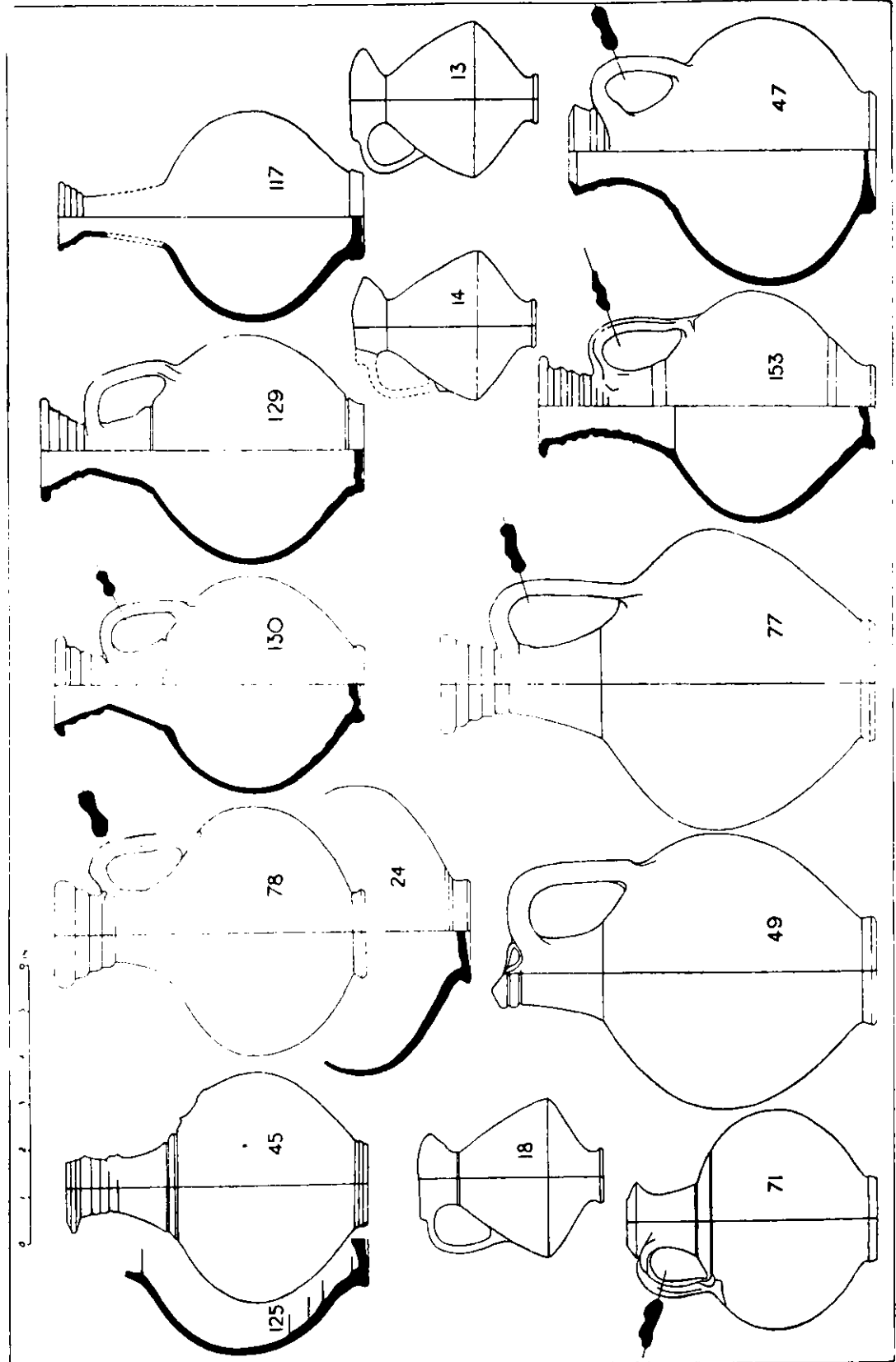


FIG. 24

- No. 101. Dark grey vessel, outcurved rim, subcarinated body, raised band lightly scored with diagonal lines bordered above by countersunk cordon, and groove below (May-Colchester-grave 50-100 A.D.) (Figure 23.) Proportions 97 : 108 : 43 : 9 : 68.
- No. 102. Grey ogival vase with rounded bulge incurving above and below; flattened cordon on neck (May-Colchester-graves 100 A.D.) (Figure 22.)
- No. 103. Bag shaped beaker, coarse gritty brown ware, lightly ribbed. (Figure 20.)

GROUP XXXV.

- Found on 11th January, 1935, at "Halsmede," at a depth of 2 ft., 4 ft. from Group XXXIV.
- No. 110. Small brown urn, fragments only.

GROUP XXXVI.

- Found on 13th January, 1935, at "Halsmede," 10 ft. from "Watling House" boundary; situated on the brink of Roman ditch and spilt into it when subsequent filling took place. Twelve bronze bracelets and 86 jet beads (Figure 15) were found in association with the pottery and spilt ashes and would appear to have been placed with the group at the time of burial. As to type, Dr. R. E. Wheeler states that the bracelets are of the simplest form, and might be of any date within the Roman period. They are, for example, exactly similar to those which he found in 1930 in association with late Roman burials near the North Gate of Verulamium.
- No. 104. Buff urn, badly broken, short neck with roll rim, flattened externally with definite undercutting and keeled cordon below; flattened cordon at base of neck. (Atkinson-Caistor, type A, 100-130 A.D.) (Figure 20.) Proportions 79 : 105 : 30 : 31 : 65.
- No. 105. Light red urn, fragments only, undercut roll rim, flattened externally. (Figure 22.) Proportions 75 : 88 : 28 : 16 : 51.
- No. 107. Red cup of Castor ware, rim and base only. (Figure 26.)

GROUP XXXVII.

- Found on 13th January, 1935, at "Halsmede," at a depth of 2 ft.
- No. 108. Buff urn, with ashes, treble-ribbed rim, countersunk cordon at foot of neck, girth groove on body, incurving sharply to rising base. (Figure 18.) Proportions 98 : 115 : 39 : 19 : 70.
- No. 109. Buff urn, base only.

GROUP XXXVIII.

- Found on 7th February, 1935, when digging footings at "Wendy," King Harry Lane, at a depth of 1 ft. An *As* of Titus (or Vespasian), about 75 A.D., was found with the ashes.

No. 114. Buff urn, with lid and ashes, roll rim, slightly undercut, rounded cordon below short neck, slightly moulded foot. (Figure 21.) Proportions 77 : 99 : 42 : 28 : 47.

No. 111. Lamp, red body, grey glaze, potters mark EVCARPI. Type III (a) (Walters—Catalogue of Lamps in the British Museum, 1914).—70-120 A.D. (Figure 26.)

No. 112. Frilled tazza or incense cup of coarse brown gritty ware, late first to mid-second century. (Figure 18.)

No. 113. Grey bulbous beaker, with raised dot ornament. (Figure 23.)

GROUP XXXIX.

Found on 7th February, 1935, when digging footings at "Wendy," King Harry Lane, at a depth of 1 ft.

No. 115. Buff sub-carinated urn with ashes, slightly rising flat rim, treble ribbed, seven girth grooves, slightly moulded base. (Figure 18.) Proportions 89 : 109 : 43 : 19 : 70.

No. 116. Buff vessel with upcurving rim, ledged inside, cordon below neck, slightly moulded base with external groove. (Figure 19.) Proportions 84 : 118 : 39 : 33 : 72.

No. 117. Buff flagon, fragments only, mouthpiece with four understeps. (Figure 24.)

No. 131. Grey vase, with raised dot ornament. (Figure 23.)

GROUP XL.

Found on 7th February, 1935, when excavating for footings at "Wendy," King Harry Lane, at a depth of 1 ft.

No. 124. Buff urn, with ashes, undercut roll rim, flattened externally, countersunk cordon below neck. (Figure 21.) Proportions 82 : 94 : 39 : 15 : 45.

No. 118. Samian cup, Form 33, slightly campanulate, single groove on exterior and two grooves on interior of base. (Figure 16.)

No. 119. Samian cup, Form 33, slightly campanulate, four external and one internal groove; single groove on interior of base. (Figure 16.)

No. 120. Samian cup, Form 33, slightly campanulate, single groove on exterior, inscribed SIMILIS. (Figure 16.)

No. 121. Samian dish, Form 18/31, fragments. (Figure 16.)

No. 122. Red flagon, mouthpiece and handle missing, globular body. (Figure 25.)

No. 123. Light grey vessel of gritty ware, undercut roll rim, flattened externally and slightly ledged inside; stepped cordon below neck, slightly moulded foot. (Figure 19.) Proportions 82 : 96 : 40 : 18 : 47.

GROUP XLI.

Found on 7th February, 1935, when excavating footings at "Wendy," King Harry Lane, at a depth of 1 ft. Urn ploughed away.

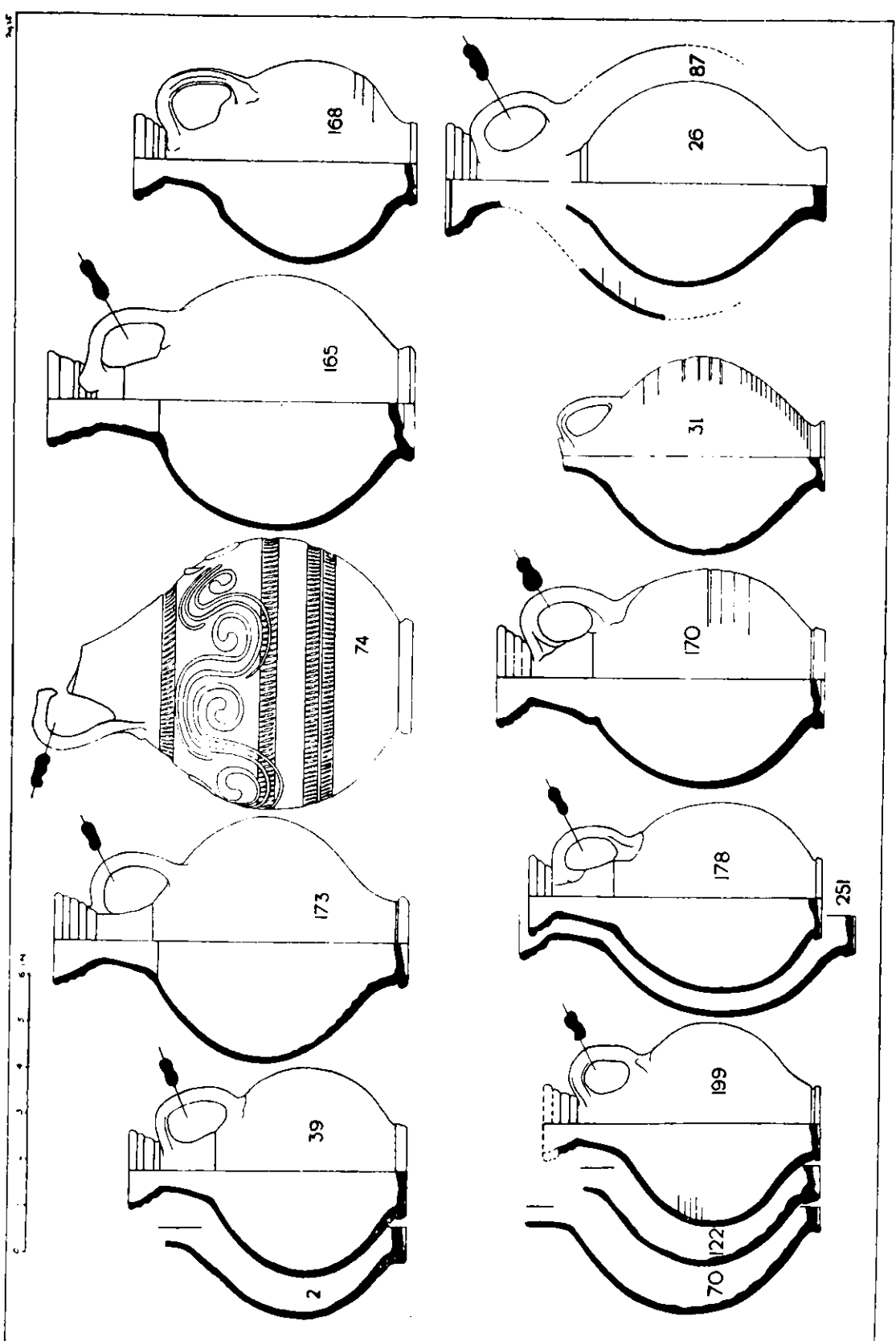


FIG. 25.

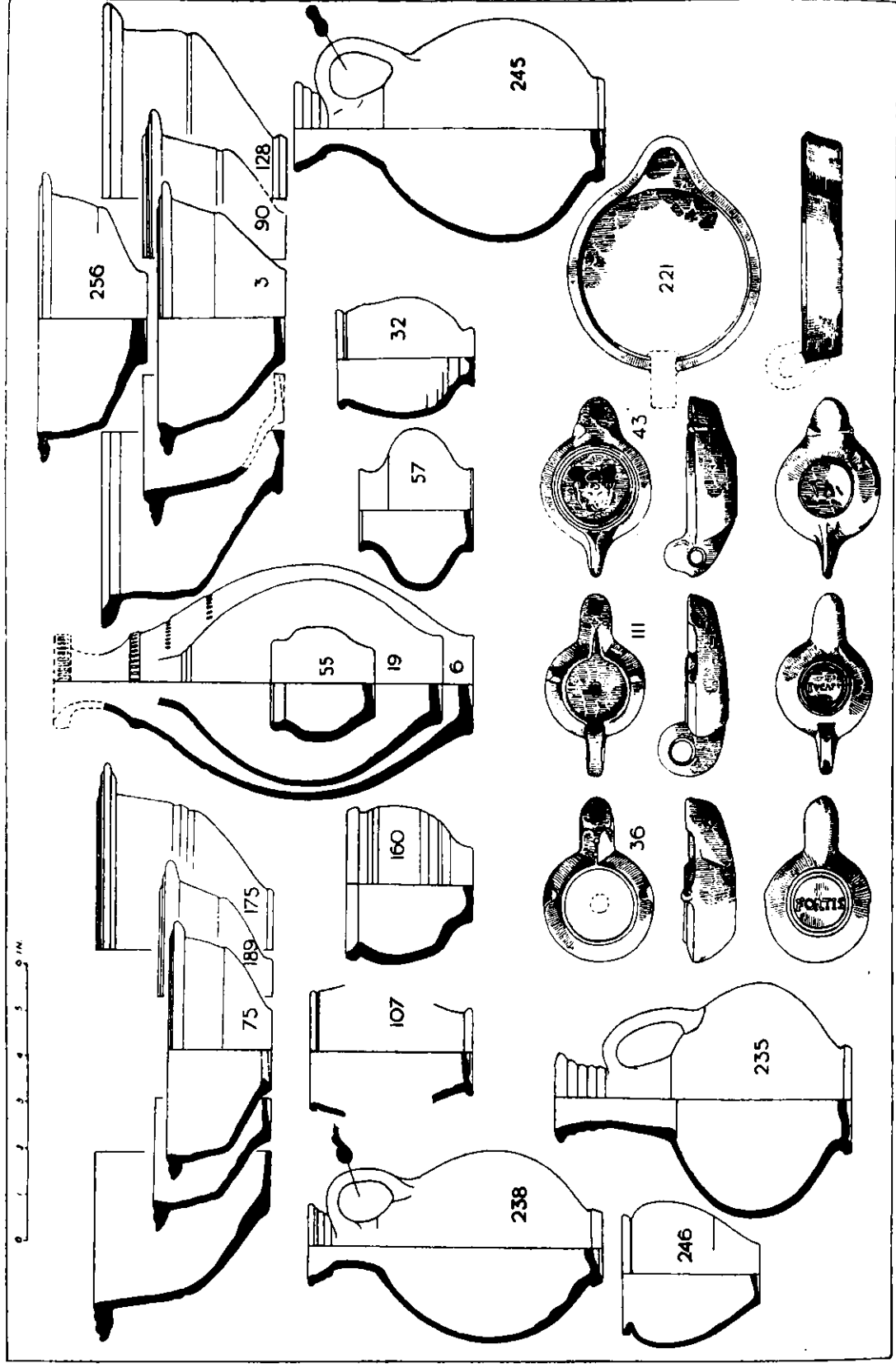


FIG. 26.

- No. 125. Light red flagon, with mouthpiece and handle missing. (Figure 24.)

GROUP XLII.

Found on 7th September, 1935, when excavating footings at "Wendy," King Harry Lane, at a depth of 1 ft.

- No. 126. Light red urn, fragmentary, cordon below neck, slightly moulded foot.

GROUP XLIII.

Found on 12th February, 1935, when excavating for water main at "Wendy," King Harry Lane, at a depth of 1 ft. 3 in. Bronze seal box, with lid of chevron pattern (Figure 15) inlaid with blue enamel (Collingwood—Arch. of Roman Britain, Figure 67c), and fragmentary remains of bronze manicure set were recovered from this Group.

- No. 127. Buff urn, with ashes, undercut roll rim, countersunk cordon below neck. (Figure 19.)
 No. 128. Carinated buff bowl, slightly rising treble ribbed rim, girth groove above angle. (Figure 26.)
 No. 129. Red flagon, five-ringed funnel mouth on conical neck, ending in flat horizontal rim, oblate spheroid body, groove at base of neck and above foot. (Figure 24.)
 No. 130. Buff flagon, with falling rim on funnel mouth with three understeps, conical neck on oblate spheroid body, groove at base of neck, handle double ribbed. (Figure 24.)

GROUP XLIV.

Found on 18th February, 1935, when excavating drainage trench at "Wendy," King Harry Lane, at a depth of 1 ft. 3 in.

- No. 132. Red urn, rim missing.

GROUP XLV.

Found on 2nd March, 1935, at "Halsmede," at a depth of 2 ft. 6 ins.

- No. 145. Red urn with ashes, rim missing, fragments.

GROUP XLVI.

Found on 2nd March, 1935, at "Halsmede," at a depth of 2 ft. 6 ins.

- No. 144. Red urn with buff lid and ashes, undercut roll rim, countersunk round cordon below neck. (Figure 19.) Proportions 84 : 103 : 38 : 21 : 58.

GROUP XLVII.

Found on 3rd March, 1935, at "Halsmede," at a depth of 2 ft. 6 ins., close to brink of Roman ditch and spilt into it when subsequent filling took place.

- No. 146. Red urn, fragmentary, with lid and ashes, undercut roll rim flattened externally, keel cordon on neck with two grooves below; moulded foot. (Figure 19.) Proportions 81 : 98 : 42 : 18 : 52.
- No. 147. Buff vessel, base only.
- No. 148. Buff carinated vessel, horizontal rim treble ribbed with girth groove at angle. (Figure 18.)

GROUP XLVIII.

Found on 16th March, 1935, at "Halsmede," at a depth of 2 ft. 6 ins. on brink of Roman ditch and spilt into it when the ditch was subsequently filled in. The group was enclosed in a wooden box with bronze fittings, two of which were recovered. (Figure 15.)

A Greek coin of the 1st century B.C. was found, from the City of Cnidus in Caria, bearing on the obverse the head of the younger God Dionysus and a countermark of the head of Athena wearing a helmet; and on the reverse branches of vine carrying bunches of grapes. A polychrome glass ornament or counter of some rarity was found among the spill from the group.

- No. 149. Buff carinated urn, fragmentary, horizontal treble ribbed, shallow countersunk rounded cordon at angle. (Figure 18.)
- No. 150. Roughcast Castor bag-shaped beaker with thin angular grooved lip (May-Colchester in graves 69/96 A.D.). (Collingwood, No. 77, p. 235—Flavian-Antonine.) (Figure 23.)
- No. 151. Samian dish, fragments, Form 46, with downturned rim. (Figure 16.)
- No. 173. Red flagon, fragments. (Figure 25.)

GROUP XLIX. (Figure 11.)

Found on 20th March, 1935, at "Halsmede," at a depth of 2 ft. on west side of Roman ditch.

- No. 152. Red carinated urn, very friable and broken, flat rim treble ribbed, slightly downbent, flattened cordon on neck and groove above, girth keel cordon at angle, moulded base. (Figure 18.) Proportions 95 : 115 : 43 : 20 : 71.
- No. 153. White flagon, disc mouthed with five steps below, oblate spheroid body, handle treble ribbed. (Figure 24.)
- No. 154. Small grey "poppyhead" beaker with five oblong panels of raised dots, dark grey slip below. (Figure 23.)
- No. 155. Small glass "unguentarium," top missing. (Figure 27.)

GROUP L. (Figure 7.)

Found on 25th March, 1935, at "Halsmede," at a depth of 2 ft. Two urns with ashes were deposited side by side and had been slightly disturbed when the grave (Group LI) was dug.

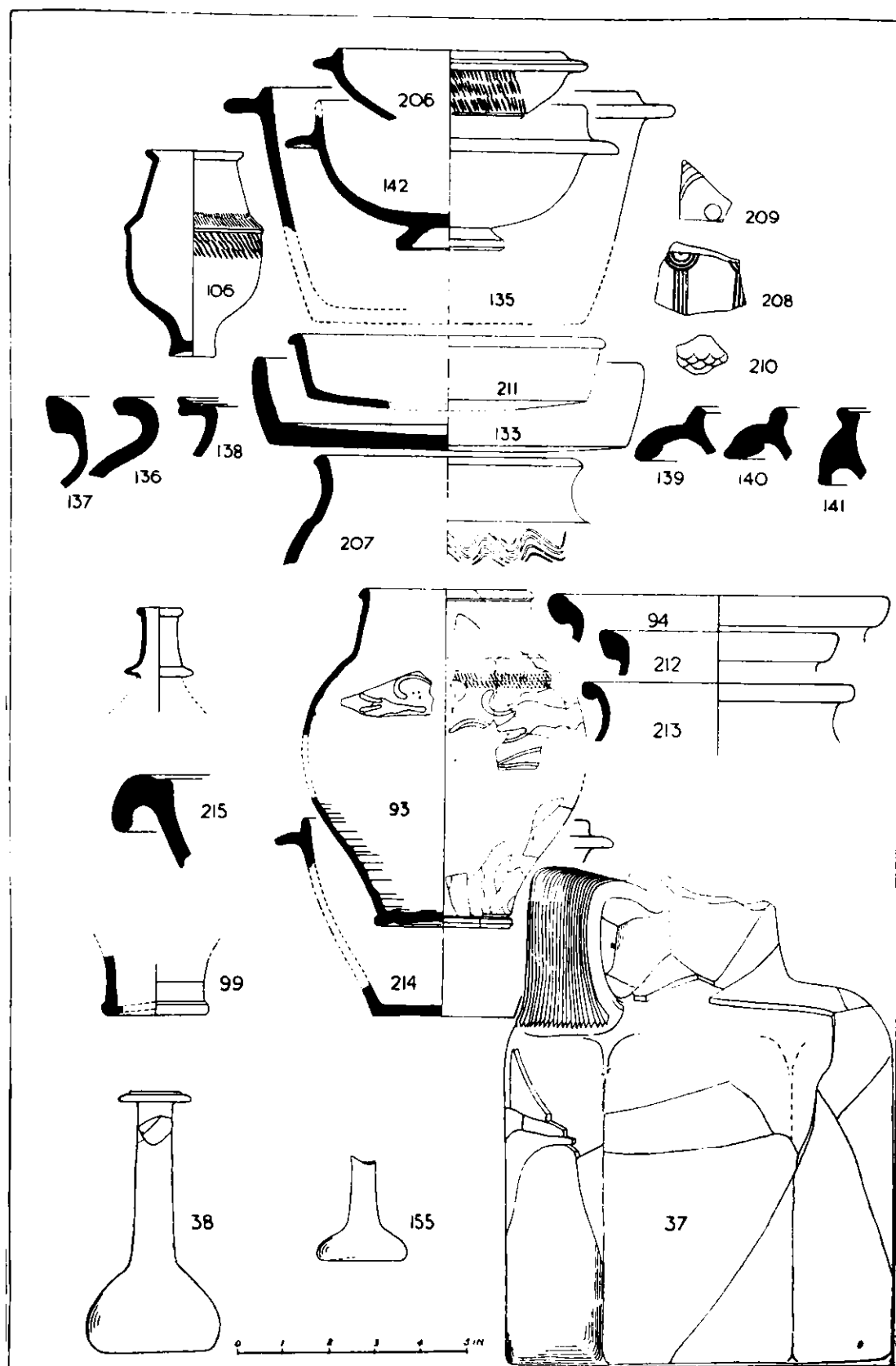


FIG. 27.



- A.No. 156. Urn with ashes of coarse brownish black ware, zig-zag ornament on shoulder bordered by girth grooves. (Figure 17.)
- B.No. 157. Buff urn with ashes, outcurving rim, flattened externally, two cordons on shoulder. (Figure 19.) Proportions 96 : 113 : 42 : 20 : 60.
- No. 158. Roughcast Castor beaker, brown slip on white body (Flavian-Antonine). (Figure 23.)
- No. 159. Light red bag-shaped beaker. (Figure 23.)

GROUP LI. (Figure 7.)

The grave of a young child about 8-10 years old, found on 30th March, 1935, at "Halsmede," at a depth of 3 ft. 6 ins. The grave had been dug through cremation Group L. The skeleton (Figure 7) was in a crouched position, head to N.W., resting on arm (approximately S.E./N.W.). Small grey beaker, rim ledged internally, faintly ribbed (Figure 26, No. 160), and bracelet of Kimmeridge shale. The skeleton had been placed in an oblong wooden coffin of which there were no remains, except iron nails about 3 ins. long. The child was just cutting the second incisors.

GROUP LII. (Figure 8.)

Found on 5th April, 1935, at "Halsmede," at a depth of 2 ft.

- No. 161. Carinated buff urn with ashes, treble ribbed rim, slightly rising, seven girth grooves, one immediately below rim and two on angle; whole surface faintly ribbed. (Figure 18.) Proportions 99 : 108 : 43 : 9 : 68.
- No. 162. Samian dish, Form 36, leaf pattern applied "en barbotine" to rim. (Figure 16.)

GROUP LIII. (Figure 8.)

Found on 6th April, 1935, at "Halsmede," at a depth of 2 ft.

- No. 163. Buff urn with ashes, rising rim, flattened externally with groove, two grooves on shoulder, lower portion of urn faintly ribbed. (Figure 19.) Proportions 89 : 113 : 45 : 28 : 59.
- No. 164. Samian dish, in urn as lid, rim decorated "en barbotine," with two handles. (Figure 16.)
- No. 165. Red flagon, four ringed mouthpiece, spheroidal body, handle double ribbed. (Figure 25.)

GROUP LIV.

Found on 8th April, 1935, at "Halsmede," at a depth of 2 ft.

- No. 166. Red carinated urn with ashes, two girth grooves on angle, two higher up, treble ribbed rim slightly rising, lower portion of urn faintly ribbed. (Figure 18.) Proportions 99 : 111 : 37 : 13 : 76.

GROUP LV. (Figure 9.)

Found on 13th April, 1935, at "Halsmede," at a depth of 2 ft. 6 ins.

- No. 167. Buff urn with lid and ashes; lid badly warped, rounded cordon on shoulder, rising rim flattened externally. (Figure 19.) Proportions 82 : 101 : 35 : 23 : 56.
 No. 168. Buff flagon, four ringed mouthpiece, flattened cordon at junction of neck to globular body, slightly moulded foot. (Figure 25.)
 No. 169. Samian dish, Form Curle 15. (Figure 16.)
 No. 170. Buff flagon, four ringed mouthpiece on conical neck, globular body, double ribbed handle, moulded foot. (Figure 25.)
 No. 171. Grey beaker with lattice pattern. (Figure 23.)

GROUP LVI.

Found on 19th April, 1935, at "Halsmede," at a depth of 2 ft. 6 ins.

- No. 172. Buff urn with ashes, undercut roll rim, sub-carinated body, wide cordon on shoulder with narrow countersunk cordon above, girth groove above angle. (Figure 20.) Proportions 94 : 116 : 41 : 26 : 65.

GROUP LVII.

Found on 19th April, 1935, at "Halsmede," at a depth of 2 ft. No urn was found, but bone ash in a pocket in the subsoil with fragments of Castor jar.

- No. 174. Castor jar, white body with dark greyish brown slip. (Figure 23.)

GROUP LVIII. (Figures 5 and 10.)

Found on 2nd May, 1935, at "Halsmede," at a depth of 2 ft. 6 ins.

- No. 176. Buff urn with ashes and red lid in fragments; rising rim, keel cordon and narrow countersunk cordon on neck, two girth grooves on body, faintly ribbed elsewhere, slightly moulded base. (Figure 19.) Proportions 86 : 99 : 35 : 15 : 55.
 No. 177. Buff beaker of native ware, groove below rim. (Figure 17.)
 No. 178. Red flagon with buff slip, three ringed mouthpiece, globular body, double ribbed handle. (Figure 25.)
 No. 179. Samian dish, Form 18/31, inscribed IVLIVS PRIMVS. Potter's mark CINTVSMF (?) (Cintusmus of St. Bonnet—Trajan—Antonine or Cintusmus of Lavoye, Ittenweiler, Rheinzabern and Westerndorf, Hadrian—Antonine, see F. Oswald—"Index of Potters' Stamps.") (May-Silchester, p. 214.) (Figure 16.)
 No. 180. Small grey beaker, outcurving rim, narrow cordon at junction with body. (Figure 23.)

GROUP LIX. (Figure 5.)

Found on 4th May, 1935, at "Halsmede," at a depth of 2 ft. 6 ins.

- No. 181. Large grey urn with ashes; rising rim flattened externally, grooved on upper surface, short neck, three grooves at junction with body; band of incised waving line bordered by grooves. (Figure 17.) Proportions 71 : 94 : 35 : 27 : 47.

GROUP LX.

Found on 4th May, 1935, at "Halsmede," at a depth of 2 ft. 6 ins., a pocket containing bone ash only and no pottery.

GROUP LXI.

Found on 7th May, 1935, when excavating for drains at "Wendy," King Harry Lane, at a depth of 1 ft. 3 ins.

- No. 182. Buff urn in fragments, with ashes, upturned undercut roll rim, countersunk cordon on shoulder. (Figure 19.) Proportions 81 : 101 : 37 : 24 : 56.
 No. 183. Buff vessel in fragments, plain, rising roll rim, slightly moulded base. (Figure 21.) Proportions 73 : 92 : 37 : 21 : 49.
 No. 184. Dark grey vessel, black in upper portion, roll rim, flattened cordon with vertical burnished lines. (Figure 23.) Proportions 88 : 100 : 42 : 27 : 51.

GROUP LXII.

Found on 8th May, 1935, when excavating for drains at "Wendy," King Harry Lane, at a depth of 1 ft. 6 ins.

- No. 185. Red urn in fragments, with ashes, rising roll rim slightly undercut. (Figure 21.) Proportions 72 : 93 : 40 : 24 : 45.

GROUP LXIII.

Found on 13th May, 1935, when excavating for drains at "Wendy," King Harry Lane, at a depth of 1 ft. 3 ins.

- No. 186. Red urn with ashes, rising rim grooved externally and below, cordon on shoulder. (Figure 19.) Proportions 81 : 101 : 34 : 25 : 59.
 No. 187. Grey beaker with lattice burnished lines (pre-Hadrian). (Figure 23.)

GROUP LXIV.

Found on 13th May, 1935, at "Wendy," King Harry Lane, when excavating for drains, at a depth of 1 ft. 3 ins.

- No. 188. Buff urn with ashes, rising rim flattened externally, countersunk cordon at junction of neck to body, slightly moulded foot. (Figure 19.) Proportions 82 : 99 : 35 : 20 : 54.

- No. 189. Red carinated bowl, as lid to urn, flat treble ribbed rim slightly falling. (Figure 26.)

GROUP LXV.

Found on 13th May, 1935, at "Wendy," King Harry Lane, when excavating for drains, at depth of 1 ft. 6 ins.

- No. 190. Buff sub-carinated urn, slightly rising rim on grooved neck, two girth grooves, faintly ribbed above and below, square moulded base. (Figure 18.) Proportions 76 : 103 : 41 : 25 : 64.
- No. 191. Grey carinated urn, buff inside, gritty texture, treble ribbed rim slightly rising, groove at angle, single groove in upper portion of urn, six grooves in lower portion. (Figure 18.) Proportions 83 : 102 : 39 : 20 : 60.
- No. 192. Grey studded beaker, five oblong panels of raised dots. (Figure 23.)
- No. 193. Waisted beaker of Castor ware, white body with blue slip; thin outcurving rim, keel cordon at waist, rouletted bands on margins above and below, moulded foot. (Figure 22.)

GROUP LXVI.

Found when excavating for drains at "Wendy," King Harry Lane, on 13th May, 1935, at a depth of 1 ft. 6 ins.

- No. 194. Coarse red urn, rim ledged internally. (Figure 17.)
- No. 195. Grey beaker, outcurving rim, cordon at junction with body. (Figure 23.)

GROUP LXVII.

Found when excavating for drains at "Wendy," King Harry Lane, on 13th May, 1935, at a depth of 1 ft. 6 ins.

- No. 196. Sub-carinated urn, flat rim treble ribbed, girth grooves at angle, two grooves on upper portion of body, slightly moulded foot. (Figure 18.) Proportions 93 : 113 : 39 : 19 : 75.
- No. 197. Stone coloured urn, rising rim slightly undercut, flattened cordon on neck, slightly moulded base. (Figure 19.) Proportions 66 : 91 : 34 : 28 : 51.
- No. 198. Red urn, undercut rising rim, flattened cordon on shoulder, slightly moulded base. (Figure 21.) Proportions 96 : 104 : 41 : 9 : 55.
- No. 199. Red flagon, four ringed mouthpiece, oblate body, grooved foot. (Figure 25.)
- No. 200. Black cooking pot.

GROUP LXVIII.

Found at "Quantoicks," Watford Road, in 1933, when digging drains.

- No. 203. Buff urn with ashes, upturned undercut rim, slightly moulded base. (Figure 19.) Proportions 87 : 98 : 33 : 14 : 55.

- No. 204. Light red bowl used as lid for urn, falling flat rim. (Figure 18.)

GROUP LXIX.

Found at " Halsmede " on 12th October, 1935, at a depth of 2 ft.

- A.No. 216. Black cordoned urn, outcurving thickened rim, raised band on shoulder; similar form to No. 7. (Figure 23.) Proportions 92 : 110 : 41 : 23 : 56.
B.No. 217. White urn with ashes, rim missing.
No. 238. Buff flagon, globular body, four ringed mouthpiece, handle treble reeded. (Figure 26.)

GROUP LXX. (Figure 13.)

Found at " Halsmede " on 12th October, 1935, at a depth of 2 ft.

- No. 218. Buff cordoned urn with ashes. Proportions 87 : 115 : 39 : 37 : 61.
No. 219. Black beaker with lattice pattern on body. (Figure 23.)

GROUP LXXI.

Found at " Halsmede " on 12th October, 1935, at a depth of 2 ft. 6 ins.

- No. 220. Brownish black urn of native ware with grey lid and ashes. (Figure 17.)
No. 221. Open type lamp or lamp stand. (Figure 26.)

GROUP LXXII. (Figure 13.)

Found at " Halsmede " on 19th October, 1935, at a depth of 1 ft. 9 in. Contained in wooden chest (rotted away) with iron straps and handles, hasp and staple, iron slide lock and bronze bolt.

- A.No. 222. Buff carinated urn, with ashes (Figure 18), horizontal reeded rim. Proportions 98 : 118 : 41 : 23 : 75.
B.No. 232. Grey urn, with ashes. Proportions 91 : 110 : 41 : 25 : 56.
No. 223. Buff bag-shaped beaker. (Figure 20.)

GROUP LXXIII.

Found at " Halsmede " on 20th October, 1935, at a depth of 2 ft.

- A.No. 224. Buff urn, slightly rising rim, with ashes.
B.No. 225. Buff urn, rim flattened and grooved externally, with ashes.
No. 226. Grey studded beaker.

GROUP LXXIV.

Found at " Halsmede " on 20th October, 1935, at a depth of 2 ft.

- A.No. 227. Buff urn, with sharply undercut rim, with ashes.
B.No. 236. Light grey urn, with ashes.
No. 233. White carinated vessel, flat reeded rim. (Figure 18.) Proportions 98 : 116 : 44 : 14 : 100.

GROUP LXXV.

- Found at " Halsmede " on 23rd October, 1935, at a depth of 2 ft.
 No. 228. Buff urn, with roll rim and lid, with ashes. Proportions 87 : 113 : 36 : 31 : 66.

GROUP LXXVI.

- Found at " Halsmede " on 26th October, 1935, at a depth of 1 ft. 9 in.
 No. 237. Red urn, with ashes, lower portion only.

GROUP LXXVII.

- Found at " Halsmede " on 29th October, 1935, at a depth of 3 ft.
 No. 229. Large urn of native ware (first century A.D.). (Figure 17.)

GROUP LXXVIII.

- Found at " Halsmede " on 29th October, 1935, at a depth of 1 ft. 6 in.
 No. 230. Fragments of buff urn, with ashes.

GROUP LXXIX.

- Found at " Halsmede " on 29th October, 1935, at a depth of 2 ft.
 No. 231. Fragments of buff urn and ashes.

GROUP LXXX.

- Found at " Halsmede " on 5th November, 1935, at a depth of 3 ft. below Group LXXIV.
 No. 234. Light red urn, with ashes, similar to No. 167. Proportions 82 : 105 : 35 : 30 : 56.
 No. 235. Red jug, oblate spheroidal body. (Figure 26.)

GROUP LXXXI.

- Found at " Halsmede " on 7th December, 1935, at a depth of 1 ft. 6 ins.
 No. 239. Small buff urn, and ashes, roll rim with cordon on neck. Proportions 85 : 98 : 36 : 17 : 59. (Figure 19.)

GROUP LXXXII.

- Found at " Halsmede " on 7th December, 1935, at a depth of 1 ft. 6 in. on east brink of ditch.
 No. 240. Base of red urn, with ashes.

GROUP LXXXIII.

- Found at " Halsmede " on December 8th, 1935, at a depth of 1 ft. 6 in.
 No. 241. Fragments of red urn, with ashes.

GROUP LXXXIV.

- Found at " Halsmede " on 14th December, 1935, at a depth of 2 ft.

- No. 242. Buff urn, with undercut rim, and cordon on neck, with lid. (Similar to No. 167, Figure 20.) Proportions 85 : 103 : 35 : 23 : 59.
 No. 244. Samian dish. Form 18/31. (Figure 16.)
 No. 245. Red flagon, globular body, rounded double-reeded handle, four stepped neck. (Figure 26.)
 No. 246. Small grey beaker, high shouldered, white slip on upper portion. (Figure 26.)

GROUP LXXXV. (Figure 14.)

Found at " Halsmede " on 15th December, 1935, at a depth of 2 ft.

- No. 243. Brownish-grey-black urn of native ware, narrow mouth, globular body. Mrs. Wheeler states that the prototype from Prae Wood is dated 20-40 A.D., and that a vessel similar to this one was found at Verulamium with coins of Vespasian. Mrs. Wheeler considers that this vessel is not later than 80 A.D. (Figure 17.)

GROUP LXXXVI.

Found at " Halsmede " on 26th December, 1935, at a depth of 1 ft. 6 in.

- No. 247. Small buff urn, with ashes, with lower portion of a larger buff urn inverted to form a lid. Heavy roll rim and cordoned neck. Proportions 87 : 97 : 31 : 14 : 55.

GROUP LXXXVII.

Found at " Halsmede " on 26th December, 1935, at a depth of 2 ft. 6 in.

- No. 248. Large buff urn, with ashes; heavy undercut roll rim grooved externally. Proportions 85 : 108 : 37 : 27 : 63.

GROUP LXXXVIII.

Found at " Halsmede " on 26th December, 1935, at a depth of 2 ft.

- No. 249. Buff urn, with ashes, undercut roll rim flattened externally, cordoned neck. (Similar design to No. 167, Figure 19.) Proportions 85 : 101 : 37 : 18 : 54.
 No. 250. Samian dish, form Curle type 15. (Figure 16.)
 No. 251. Buff flagon, globular body, rounded double-reeded handle, four-stepped mouthpiece. (Figure 25.)

GROUP LXXXIX.

Found at " Halsmede " on 27th December, 1935, at a depth of 2 ft.

- A.No. 253. Brownish-black urn of native ware, with ashes. (Similar form to No. 194, Figure 17.)
 B.No. 254. Buff urn, with ashes.

GROUP XC.

Found at " Halsmede " on 27th December, 1935, at a depth of 2 ft.

- No. 252. Buff urn, with ashes.

GROUP XCI.

The inhumation of an adult found on 26th December, 1935 at " Halsmede," at a depth of 3 ft. The filling contained second-century A.D. pottery sherds and a coin of Vespasian. The grave had not been fully excavated at the time of writing this report, but the burial is dated tentatively as third or fourth century A.D.

GROUP XCII.

Found at " Halsmede " on 28th December, 1935, at a depth of 2 ft. 6 in.

- No. 255. Buff urn, with ashes, undercut rim slightly upcurving, flattened externally, with cordoned neck. Proportions 90 : 102 : 36 : 15 : 66.
No. 256. Carinated pale-pink dish, horizontal treble-reeded rim, inverted as lid to urn. (Figure 26.)

GROUP XCIII.

Found at " Halsmede " on 28th December, 1935, at a depth of 2 ft.

- No. 257. Buff urn with ashes, undercut rim grooved externally. (Similar to No. 11, Figure 20.) Proportions 87 : 102 : 38 : 19 : 55.

GROUP XCIV.

Found at " Halsmede " on 28th December, 1935, at a depth of 1 ft. 9 in.

- No. 258. Grey cordoned urn, with chevron ornament, white slip on upper portion, body faintly ribbed. (Similar in design to No. 7, Figure 23.) Proportions 97 : 115 : 42 : 23 : 60.
No. 259. Beaker of Castor ware, white body, brown slip rough cast. (Figure 23.)

MISCELLANEOUS POTTERY.

- No. 3. Buff carinated bowl, treble-reeded, flat, downward bent rim, girth groove slightly above angle, found in silt of ditch E, King Harry Lane. (Figure 26.)
No. 24. Red flagon, globular body, lower portion only, from gas-main trench, Watford Road. (Figure 24.)
No. 36. Lamp, Type IIIa (H. B. Walters—Catalogue of Lamps in B.M. 1914), 70-120 A.D. Raised rim round discus and horizontal groove on upper surface of nozzle with two small air-vent holes. Potters stamp FORTIS, proprietor of lamp factory possibly at Mutina in North Italy before 79 A.D. and during first half of second century. (Figure 26.)

- No. 64. Buff urn, outcurving rim slightly undercut, from garden of Watling House, King Harry Lane, exact position unknown, now in Herts County Museum, Hatfield Road, St. Albans. (Figure 22.) Proportions 68 : 82 : 38 : 4 : 37.
- No. 79. Fragment of rim of vessel, close to crematorium No. 1, King Harry Lane.
- No. 87. Red flagon, base missing, from garden of "Quantocks," Watford Road, found on 21st May, 1934, at a depth of 1 ft. Three ringed, saucer mouth two ribbed round bent handle, globular body (May-Colchester No. 207, 50-100 A.D.). (Figure 25.)
- No. 89. Folded beaker of dark grey ware, found when digging post hole at "Woodlands," King Harry Lane, on 18th July, 1934, at a depth of 1 ft. 6 in. (Figure 22.)
- No. 93. "Hunting Cup" of Castor ware, brown, ornamented with band of rouletted hatching above a decorated panel depicting hunting scene. Found on 5th October, 1934, badly broken, in crematorium 2. B.M. Guide, 135-200 A.D. (Figure 27.)
- No. 94. Rim of olla, found on 5th October in crematorium 2. (Figure 27.)
- No. 95. Lower portion of large red urn found to the south of crematorium 2, at a depth of 1 ft. 6 in., on 20th October, 1934.
- No. 99. Neck and base of Castor vase, found near Crematorium 2. (Figure 27.)
- No. 106. Red bulbous beaker with oblique rim, conical neck, pectice moulding at junction of neck and body, incurved support and rising base (3rd century type). Found near Group XXXVI in filling of ditch bb at "Halsmede" on 13th January, 1935. (Figure 27.)
- The following pottery, Nos. 133 to 143, was also found in the filling of ditch bb at "Halsmede," during excavations in 1935, and is illustrated in Figure 27, except where otherwise stated:—
- No. 133. Light grey dish with curved sides and sagging base, late 2nd century. (Collingwood, No. 36, p. 226.)
- No. 134. Brown folded beaker; five circular indentations with vertical grooves between, bands of roulette hatching. (May-Silchester, Plate XLIII B. No. 2—133-200 A.D.) (Figure 22.)
- No. 135. Conical flanged black bowl, 3rd century. (Collingwood, No. 30, p. 234.)
- No. 136. Rim of brown urn.
- No. 137. Rim of red urn, flattened externally.
- No. 138. Rim of buff urn.
- No. 139. Rim of buff mortar (Antonine).
- No. 140. Rim of buff mortar (Antonine).
- No. 141. Rim of red mortar (late 2nd century).

- No. 142. Hemispherical flanged bowl, grey body with red slip, imitation of Drag. 38. (Wheeler-Segontium Figure 77, Nos. 39, 40, 350-370 A.D. May-Silchester, Plate LIV, 94. Bushe Fox-Richborough, Plate XXVIII, Nos. 109-112—broadly assigned to 4th century.)
- No. 143. Samian dish—Form 36, portion only. (Figure 16.)
- No. 175. Buff sub-carinated bowl, of brown gritty ware, horizontal ribbed rim, slightly falling and undercut, two girth grooves at angle. Found at "Halsmede"; unassociated with burials. (Figure 26.)
- No. 201. Samian cup, Form 27, with potter's mark on inside OF PATRC. Patricus of La Graufesenque; Nero-Flavian. This vessel is preserved in the vestry of St. Stephen's Church. (Figure 16.)
- No. 202. Samian dish, Form 36, rim decorated with lotus buds; preserved in vestry of St. Stephen's Church. (Figure 16.)
- No. 205. Buff thin sided ovoid beaker with oblique rim with lattice ornament on body, beaded foot and rising base. Found west of King Harry Lane. (Figure 23.)
- No. 206. Flanged bowl of brown ware, rouletted pattern on body. Found at "Halsmede" in top filling of ditch.
- No. 207. Coarse black vessel incised wave pattern on shoulder. Found in filling of ditch at "Halsmede."
- No. 208. Black bowl, incised pattern (B.M. Guide 70-130 A.D.); from filling of ditch at "Halsmede."
- No. 209. Grey vessel, white paint; from filling of ditch at "Halsmede." (Fragment.)
- No. 210. Imbricated ware (fragment), (B.M. Guide 80-130 A.D.); from filling of ditch at "Halsmede."
- No. 211. Coarse brown bowl; from filling of ditch at "Halsmede." Late 2nd century (Collingwood, No. 46/48, p. 227).
- No. 212. Fragment of roll rim, flattened externally, of buff olla; from filling of Crematorium 2.
- No. 213. Fragment of outcurving roll rim, of buff olla; from filling of Crematorium 2.
- No. 214. Fragments of black conical flanged bowl; from filling of Crematorium 2.
- No. 215. Fragment of rim of buff mortarium, with potter's mark unidentified; from trench near Crematorium 2. Late 1st or early 2nd century.

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