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
LII[a 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: Hoppstidten).
D3-3: plain lidded bowls or barrels.