

*complimentary copy*

Pontefract and District

Archaeological Society

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**1974**

Affiliated to:-

The Council for British Archaeology, Group 4.,

and

The Yorkshire Archaeological Society.

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Secretary's Report for the Pontefract & District Archaeological Society  
Journal.

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During the past year the summer outings have been reinstated. There was a Sunday afternoon tour of Pontefract, an evening visit to the battlefield at Towton and a whole day trip to Hadrians Wall. The latter was a notable success due in part to the weather which was warm and sunny and in part to our excellent guide, Eric Houlder who was the guide for all the outings.

Among the speakers during the last two years we have been fortunate to have had Mr.P.Addyman of the York Archaeological Trust, Dr.P.Phillips from Sheffield University and Mr.J.Goodchild of the Cusworth Hall Museum and the numbers attending the lectures has risen considerably.

It is regrettable that very few members have worked on digs out of this area during the last season this is not so much from lack of enthusiasm but various personal circumstances. Mr. E. Houlder, Mr. H. Batty and Mr. D. Lodge have been busy with cameras recording the demolition of several buildings in the town centre.

Jeff.Piper and Chris.Naseby two of our younger members spent their Spring Bank Holiday and most of their summer holidays at Mucking, Essex where the sites were of the Saxon and Mediaeval period.

The highlight of this year was the one day Conference held by the Council of British Archaeology on October 20th. in the Central Methodist Hall. Among the speakers were Mr.P.Mayes, Mr.E.Houlder and Mr.H.Batty, all members of the Society. More than 60 people attended and it closed with a conducted tour of the town.

At this meeting it was announced that the Pontefract Town Council had donated £2,000 for Archaeological work in the Borough. This was not designated for work on the Castle as has been widely believed but it is hoped it will be used in a form of Rescue work in advance of the bulldozers for the town centre development. The Castle has been re-scheduled and the area extended.

Mr.England a local brush maker gave up his business at the South Yorkshire Motors due to demolition and donated his equipment to the Society. It has been put in store until such time as a suitable place can be found for display.

Our thanks go to Mr.E.Houlder and Mr.D.Lodge in particular for the work they have done for the Society.

The next year or two will be an interesting period and we would welcome new members who should contact the Treasurer Miss.D.Roberts, 3a, Mill Hill, Pontefract. Telephone no: Pontefract 4201.

FLINT ARTIFACTS IN THE HEMSWORTH AREA  
PRELIMINARY REPORT BY G. H. CLAYTON

Materials collected 1970 - 1973.

Flakes	-	19	
Blades	-	28	
Burins	-	5	
Scrapers	-	7	
Cores	-	7	
Microliths	-	5	
Gravers	-	6	
Arrowheads - Barbed and Tanged	-	2	
Arrowhead - Tanged with single barb - Pennine Chert	-	1	
Notched Blades	-	2	
Waste and indeterminate pieces	-	59	
Neolithic Polished Stone Axe-head - Probably Lakeland Tuff	-	1	

THE AREA

The area in which the above materials were collected covers approximately two square miles, and lies near Hemsworth. The district is intersected by numerous small streams, some in valleys with quite steep sides, all of which flow eventually into the Dearne. Much of the area is between the 175ft. and 375ft. contour lines, with open views to the west on to Woolley Edge and the Pennines. The soil coverage is of two main kinds - light, thin, sandy soil overlying soft sandstone, and heavier, deeper, clay soils, also overlying sandstone.

About 70% of the area is under the plough, and has been for a considerable time, apart from several small areas which have recently been stripped of woodland and subsequently ploughed out. The rest is woodland and old pasture, some of the pasture being landed, and some showing rigg and furrow.

In four localities in the area concentrations of run slag and waste from iron-smelting sites have been noted, offering evidence that in medieval times the area was apparently well wooded. It can be reasonably accepted that this would also have been the case in prehistoric times, as is evidenced by the presence of the Neolithic axe-head, and of a similar one which was found ten

years ago about one mile to the east. Both are of a type assumed to have been used for felling small trees and scrub.

In three localities in the area a fair scatter of medieval potsherds has been collected, some glazed and some unglazed.

#### THE ARTIFACTS

All the artifacts are surface finds from ploughed land and vary considerably in colour and degree of patination. They range through chalky-white, bluish-white, yellow, fawn, chocolate, brown and translucent grey. Some show very little patination at all, and several give the appearance of having been exposed to extremes of temperature, the surface being whitish-blue and crazed.

Many of the flints were found as widely-scattered singles, but a good two-thirds come from three clearly defined and concentrated sites each of between two and three acres in extent. Virtually all the flints were found above the 175ft. contour line, near to, or on the top of the watersheds between the small streams. Of the three sites referred to above, two are small, level plateaux, with a covering of light, thin sandy soil, and with adjacent falling ground to the south and west, giving an open view towards the Pennines. Oddly, the third is a wet site on the north-facing slope of a valley, with a heavy clay soil. This site is somewhat out of context as the majority of the artifacts, whether singles or groups were found on the areas of light, sandy, well-drained soil.

Due to the fact that all the artifacts are surface finds, their allocation to definite time periods is difficult, and can only be arrived at by typology. On opinion from the British Museum and Sheffield University, the time spread covered stretches from Mesolithic through to Bronze Age. It is probable that the majority of the flints are Neolithic, but further investigation and study is necessary, and, of course further field work as more specimens come to light each year.

Artifacts have been retained by finders:-

G. H. Clayton,

D. Lawton.

Ackworth and Hemsworth Historical Society.

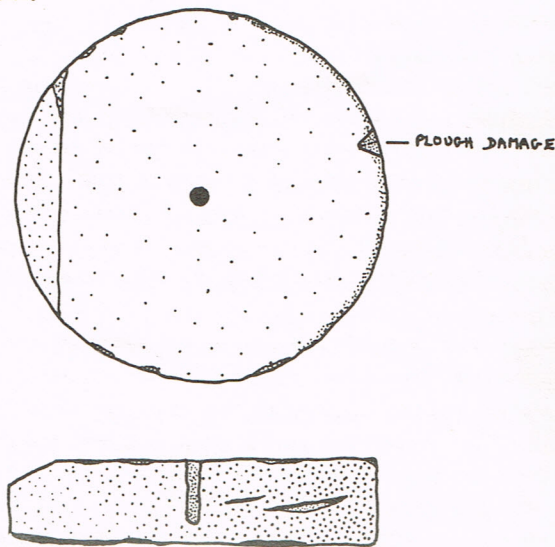
RECENT FINDS IN THE PONTEFRACT AREA, by Eric Houlder.

The past two years have been quite fruitful and the Society has had many finds reported. It is regretted that grid-references can no longer be given for find spots, but bona fide researchers will find the necessary details on the index cards at Friarwood House.

Of the prehistoric finds undoubtedly the most important is a Neolithic polished axe in Langdale rock found at Balne and reported by Mr. Philip Laycock. It is to Mr. Laycock that the credit must go too, for the discovery of all the querns listed below. As a result, the Lower valley of the Went will now figure prominently in the distribution maps. A total of four quernstones have been reported, all from Balne, and all, with one exception being upper stones of beehive querns.

The lower stone, fig. 1. is slightly plough damaged and cut from a gritty-grey conglomerate rich in Silica. Mr. Laycock donated it to the Castle Museum.

Figure 1.



Two early beehive stones are illustrated in figs.2 and 3. The first in a brown gritstone with two handle-holes, the earlier penetrating to the grinding surface. The second, fig.3. is in a grey-brown grit badly plough-damaged but with two handle-holes at different heights. These are in the possession of W.Faulkingham of Balne Hall.

Figure 2.

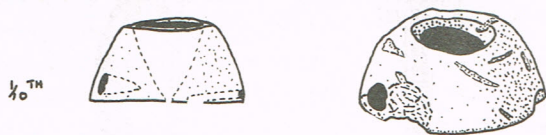
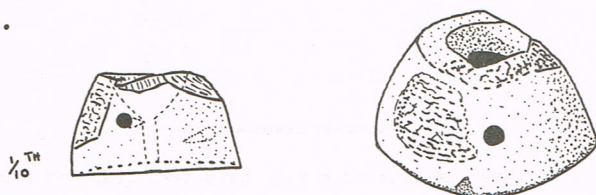


Figure 3.



Best preserved of the querns, fig.4. is extremely well preserved and contains its iron bush still in situ. It was dredged from the river Went. Its condition is such as to make one suspect a much later origin than the previous examples.

Figure 4.

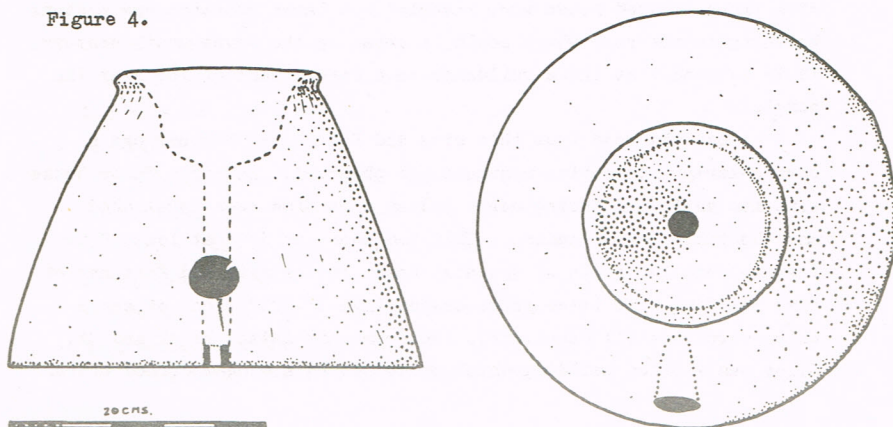
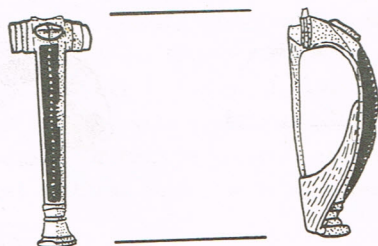


Fig.5. is a Romano-British fibula found by Mr.R.Brook near Pontefract Castle. It is a head stud brooch, a common type and can be closely dated to the first quarter of the 2nd century, and is in bronze with red enamel.

Figure 5.



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Finds of later periods than R.B. have been frequent during demolitions in Pontefract and only a brief resume of the discoveries is possible here. The writer, together with Messrs Lodge and Battye have numerous photographs illustrating this phase in the town's history.

During the demolition of Blackburn's shop in Beastfair the remains of a timber-framed house were revealed. A later addition was a stone building to the rear which could be dated to the Seventeenth century. It is assumed that these buildings once formed part of the Star Inn complex.

Across the road from this site and facing the Buttercross a particularly interesting sequence was observed. An early Tudor house with its gable end facing north had at some time been demolished and the gable left standing. This had been cut down at least four feet to form the gable of the next house on the site and features of that building were later incorporated into the C18 block of shops which were recently demolished. Between this latter block and St. Giles was a brick building which proved to be a much-modified timber



framed house.

Members of the Society were on hand when Great Northern House on Salter Row was demolished. This proved to have been a Tudor stone house, later enlarged, cased in brick, and given the exterior of a classical eighteenth century house.

During the closing months of 1973 large numbers of fragments of mid-seventeenth century clay pipes were found in one particular area in Featherstone. Several were stamped with the initials IB. Was IB a local pipemaker, and if not how did all his products come to be found together? The possibility must not be overlooked that the area where the pipes were found could have been the site of a Civil War camp. Alternatively there is always the possibility that the area is the site of a mass-grave, the result of a visitation of bubonic plague. TWO OF THE STAMPS



1/1

#### EXPERIMENTS IN INFRA-RED PHOTOGRAPHY.

Eric Houlder.

During 1972, 1973, and the beginning of 1974 the author has been carrying out research into the use of Kodak Infrared Ektachrome in archaeology. This is a false colour film developed for military use in camouflage detection and for use from Earth resources satellites. Acknowledgements are made to Greens of Pontefract for obtaining the first batch of the special film and to Mr. Michael Leach, a member of the Society, for piloting the writer on several occasions.

Previous use of infrared colour film (referred to from this point on as IRCF) in archaeology has been restricted to air-photography in the search for new sites. In England it has been used at Fishbourne, at Sutton Hoo, in Northumberland and Durham, and by the National Monuments Record as part of a multi-spectral air Photo. programme under J.N. Hampton.

The local research has three objectives:-

- 1 To discover previously unknown sites and clarify details of known ones.
2. To examine the effects of IRCF when applied to fieldwork recording in archaeology and local history.
3. To test the ability of IRCF to clarify soil-sections and other archaeological features.

#### TECHNICAL DETAILS.

To date two cameras have been used; a Minolta SRL for aerial work, and a Zorki 4 for the rest, both with appropriate filters, ie. Wratten No. 8. Yellow. Although the reflex camera gives more accurate framing the viewfinding is obstructed by the filter, and it was found that the range/viewfinder of the Zorki was more convenient in the long run. Exposure measurement was in all cases made with a Weston Master V.

#### RESULTS.

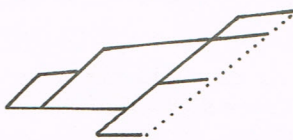
The most spectacular results were obtained in an air-sortie made in August 1972. Most cereal crops had not been harvested and a variety of crop-marks were recorded. These fell into two classes:-

1. The visible marks which would have recorded on ordinary black and white film.
2. Crop-marks caused by an increase or decrease in the infrared reflectivity of the crop and only visible on an IR photograph.

The sites clarified or discovered have been published elsewhere, (YAJ vol.45.1973, Yorks.arch.Index.) and the Pontefract and Castleford Express printed an excellent popular account by John Hargrave during the Autumn of 1972. Since the first publication a number of possible new sites have come to light as a result of further close study of the photographs, including what appears to be a previously unknown moated site in Fairburn Ings. Illustrated is a tracing from a projected IR transparency taken over Wentbridge. No scale is possible but it is obvious that the tracing shows an oblique view of the traces of a substantial building. The site was first discovered by C.J.Baines and published in YAJ part 166 (1968) p117. Fieldwork by Mr.Baines proved the existence of a Romano-British

site. The IRGF has defined the nature of the site.

ROMANIC BRITISH SITE  
AT WENTBRIDGE



On the ground the results have not been as spectacular though they do give encouragement for further experiment. In the field of local history recording few scientific techniques have been utilized in the past so even a slight advance can lead to a disproportionate increase in knowledge. Rough pasture in Featherstone showed enough differentiation to demonstrate the sites of long-abandoned coal-mining areas. It is presumed that foliage growing on soil saturated with coal waste reflects much less infrared than normal foliage. In contrast medieval rig-and-furrow recorded no better than it would have on ordinary film though one would expect a drop in IR reflectivity in the furrows. This particular subject was photographed in November; it is intended to repeat the experiment at a time of active growth when greater differentiation can be expected.

So far experiments on soil-sections (carried out at St.John's Priory by kind permission of the Director, C.V.Bellamy BSc.) have revealed slightly better delineation of strata. More work is needed before definite conclusions can be drawn, and the foregoing is offered as a preliminary report only.

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A ROMANO BRITISH SITE WENTBRIDGE BY C. J. BAINES

Since the publication of the article on local Romano British Native Sites in the Journal for 1972 recording the discovery of the site at Wentbridge in 1967, a further development has taken place. Through the kindness of Mr. Michael Leach, who was the pilot of the plane, the site was photographed from the air, by infra-red photography, by Mr. Eric Houlder.

The result was exciting and gratifying. The photograph showed that there had been a building on the site and it was possibly a home-stead of the simple corridor type. Some German types consisted originally of one room to which a corridor and wings were added. The simplest types showed no evidence of an upper storey, the foundations being of stone which would take a timber frame strong enough to support a tiled roof. (It will be remembered that fragments of roofing tiles were found). The frame would be filled in with wattle and daub.

Further light on the possible dating of the site now comes from the only piece of decorated Samian ware so far to be found. It is part of a bowl Form 37 and the decoration is badly worn, but it shows three letters in cursive script which were incorporated in the mould.

I submitted the piece to Mr. B. R. Hartley, M.A., F.S.A., of Leeds University, who states that the letters are the beginning of the signature of Cerialis of Lezoux (ΞΣΛΛΞΧΙΣΣ) a potter of East Gaul who worked C.A.D. 135-165. With the other pottery from the site this gives an approximate dating from 2nd to the 4th Century.

THE HERMITAGE, PONTEFRACT - D. ROBERTS

Construction of the Hermitage is attributed to Adam de Laythorp 1386.

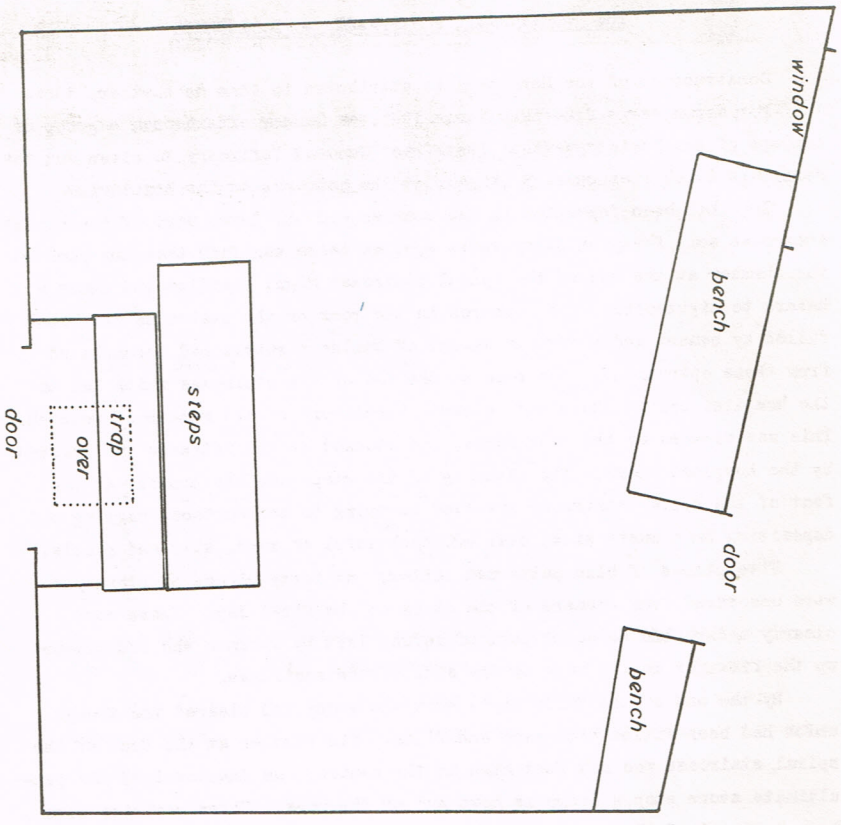
For seven weeks from 14th March 1971, on Sunday afternoons, a group of members of the Society went to Pontefract General Infirmary to clean out the Hermitage which lies under Southgate at the entrance to the hospital.

Sand has been deposited in the chamber and the lower part of the spiral staircase some forty or fifty years ago, as there was fear that the pool in the chamber at the end of the spiral staircase might overflow and cause a hazard to sightseers. The fissures in the rock on the staircase had been filled by cement and a certain amount of builders rubble had accumulated from these operations. The room at the top of the staircase which led to the hospital spirit store had become a repository of all manner of rubbish. This was cleared by the task force, and stacked at the entrance and removed by the hospital staff. The cleaning of the steps and the chamber at the foot of the spiral staircase involved carrying to the surface, bagging and depositing on a waste site, over 600 bucketsful of sand, silt and rubble.

Five pieces of blue patterned pottery and forty pieces of plant pot were uncovered from corners of the steps on the first day. These were clearly modern and no doubt part of refuse left by workmen who had cleaned up the fissures in the rock on the side of the staircase.

By the end of the fifth day's work the group had cleared the trough which had been filled with sand and filth. The chamber at the foot of the spiral staircase was six feet high in the centre. On the level of the penultimate stone step a ledge is hewn out of the rock. Three cavities have been hewn out of the rock on the left hand side of the spiral staircase at regular intervals. These could have held a light, no doubt of oil and tallow. On the right hand side of the staircase before the spiral section starts a similar, though larger cavity, has been hewn out of the rock.

Six steps from the chamber at the foot of the spiral staircase an effigy of a skeleton with a pointing arrow has been carved on the rock on the left hand side of the staircase. This may be the work of a late nineteenth century craftsman/wag, and certainly bears no relation to the original use of the Hermitage.



THE HERMITAGE ANTECHAMBER. E.H. J.P. P.W. 193.1972.

1 foot

In the trough which may have been silted up for forty or fifty years, were found some fragments of plant pot, two nails, two pieces of window glass, one piece of bottle glass, three bones and one watch chain fob. When cleared the trough filled with clean water to a depth of about nine inches and at frequent intervals for some weeks in 1972 members tested the depth which despite periods of heavy rainfall did not alter.

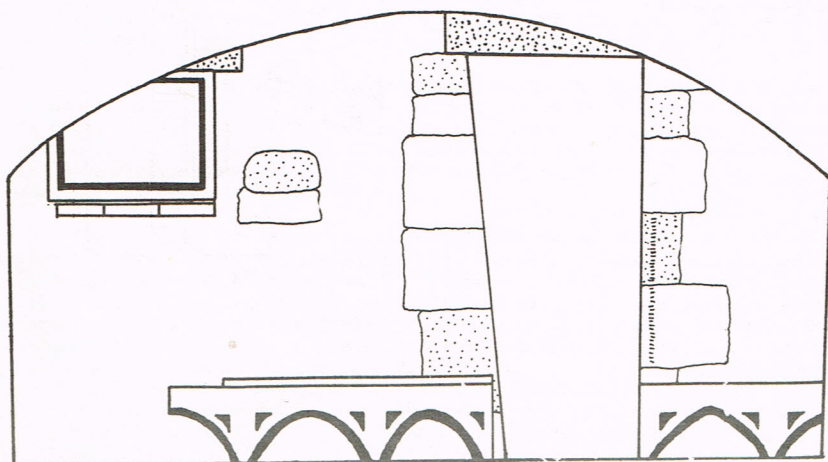
Official photographs were taken during the period of excavation by Messrs. Attye, Houlder and Lodge. A plan was drawn by Mr. Lodge. Oak gates at the entrance to the Hermitage and the Oratory were given by Alderman and Mrs. Blackburn, and erected by members, Messrs. Lodge and Peacock. The Hospital Management Committee through its Group Secretary, Mr. Mangnall, gave the Society members much help when organising this piece of reclamation work.

(See Pontefract and District Archaeological Society Newsletter October 1971 Issue for further details).

**HERMITAGE ANTECHAMBER: ELEVATION.**

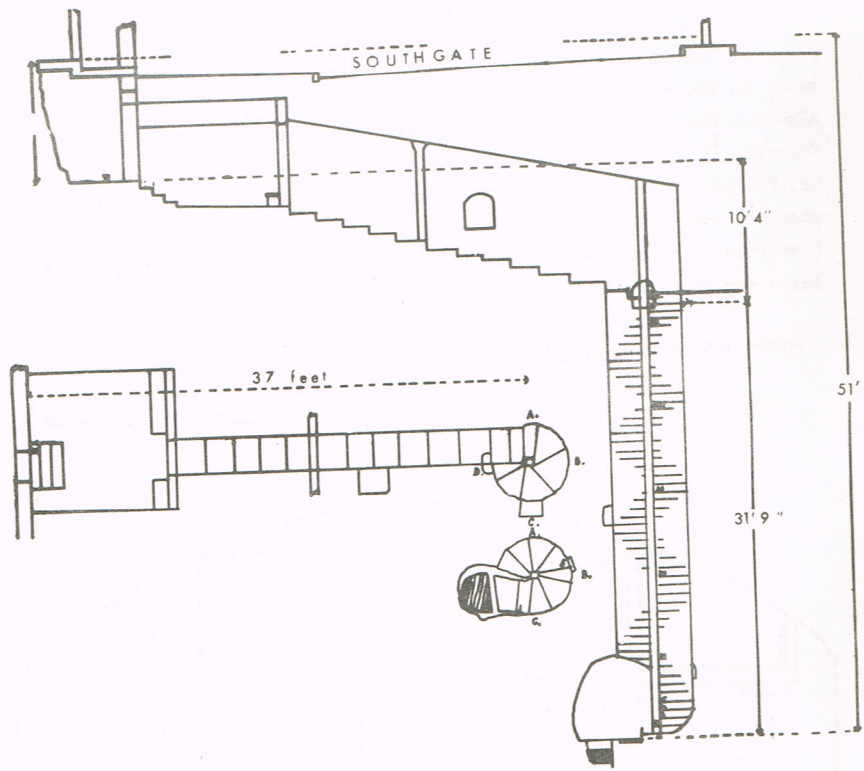
— one foot

*E.H. PW. 19.3.1972.*



**The Hermitage of Roger de Laythorp  
at Pontefract General Infirmary**

Cleaned & surveyed 1971





Excavations during 1972 and 1973 were centred on an area about one hundred feet square north of the westernmost bay of the church. Earlier work associated with the planning of the nave itself had revealed apparent floor levels over a wide area outside the north wall, and 1972 provided an opportunity to explore this.

Initially two ten-foot square trenches were opened about forty feet north of the nave and on a line parallel to it. The intervening baulk was later removed and the whole treated as one unit.

Superficial levels contained little of interest but from a depth of about three feet numerous small areas of ash and charcoal marked the sites of small fires of apparently early post-dissolution date. Further similar patches appeared throughout the next two to three feet. Occasional flecks and pellets of greenish metal suggested that copper or bronze may have been present in the material burnt, and occasional pieces of fused lead, but the traces were too sparse to suggest deliberate metal working, and seemed more likely to be associated with the salvage of metals at the dissolution.

Underlying all this, at a depth six to seven feet below present turf, there was a consistent substantial layer of charcoal, three to six inches thick and covering an area about six feet in diameter. It proved to be resting directly on a stone hearth built of large squarish blocks of stone all heavily burnt. A channel, some five inches wide had been built into the hearth, and crossed it roughly north to south. The edges were heavily burnt, and the channel was solidly packed with charcoal. Many other burnt stones lay at random over the hearth. When the channel was cleared it became obvious that an earlier hearth lay immediately below, the channel itself being two courses deep. removal of the upper layers exposed the underlying hearth, of the same size as the upper but more regularly built. A thick layer of charcoal separated the two hearths, but did not divide the two courses of the channel walls.

The evidence suggested that the lower hearth had been built, complete with channel, and used on one or more occasions. It seems it then became necessary to raise the hearth nine or ten inches. The walls of the channel were given a second course of squared stones, and the rest of the hearth area raised by laying more flooring stones on top of the residual charcoal. There had been substantial firing on the upper level.

The floor of the channel had a slight fall to the south and ended at the edge of a deeper pit cut into natural boulder clay. This had almost vertical sides on the north, east and west and extended into our south baulk. It contained a loose fill of mixed stones and clays with tip lines inclined from the north. The floor was natural clay, with a layer of charcoal thickening towards the southern side. This concealed a trench cut into the clay, and aligned in the same direction as the channels described above. The clay-cut trench was about eighteen inches wide and two feet deep, the walls and edges reddened with heat, and at the southern limit of our trench carried a large mass of baked clay resembling the side of a large bowl embedded in our southern baulk. Only a portion of this could be recovered at this time, but sufficient to indicate that this was part of a casting mould. The largest single portion of the mould

proved to be part of a rim with a curvature suggesting that the overall diameter of the object cast would be approximately four feet. Many other broken fragments of mould were collected, several with the mould surface exposed. This surface had been polished to perfect smoothness, and coated with graphite. A few tiny splashes of greenish metal indicated bronze casting and this was confirmed by spectrographic analysis.

The overall picture of this excavation area leaves no room for doubt that we have a medieval bell-foundry. The portions of mould include parts of the core of the mould, and also of the outer cope. They imply a bell some four feet diameter at the mouth, probably about four feet high and likely to weigh about a ton. It would be a reasonable size for the tenor bell of a peal.

It is clear that the foundry area extends further than the trenches so far described. More recent excavations south of the baulk which contained the bell-mould material, have produced more fragments of the mould, and indicated the southern limits of this foundry. Excavations to the east have not yet reached the required depth, but we anticipate more evidence of the extent of this foundry in due course.

The 1972-3 excavation was, however, extended northwards, and provided what may be another piece of this jig-saw.

North of the channelled hearths described at the beginning of this report, another somewhat similar hearth was uncovered at a yet higher level.

It had been noted earlier that the material overlying the stone hearths was of a loose fill of clay, charcoal and stones, with patches of ashes apparently from post dissolution fires.

A further trench was opened immediately north of the hearths and the baulk eventually removed. This exposed a third stone built hearth at this higher level. It had a built-in channel, rather wider than the ones previously described, filled with gritty charcoal, and closed at its northern end by a stone laid across the end. The whole rested on natural clays and was approximately five feet below present turf.

The channel was one and a half feet wide and five feet long. It was five to six inches wide, with a slight fall to the south. At the southern end it communicated with a shallow crucible bowl almost three feet wide and four inches deep. It was ash-grey in colour and contained a large resolidified piece of lead.

The junction between channel and crucible bowl was a clumsy one, and seemed to be a re-use of the furnace. Whilst the hearth rested on natural clays, the crucible rested on loose fill overlying the lower hearth area. A large piece of 13th/14th C. pottery was found in the loose fill immediately underneath the shallow crucible, but not directly above the lower hearth. It seems unlikely that the crucible could have been used at the same time as the lower hearth, but if a later adaptation of an already present channel, the two hearth levels

could be associated.

Supporting this idea, a series of steps had been cut out of the natural clay, linking all three levels and reaching, at the bottom, the level on which the bell-mould was found. No treads survived, but if of stone, these could well have been retrieved when the foundry was abandoned. The loose fill on which the crucible rested, also spread over the steps.

Accounts of medieval bell-founding indicate that the founder was often an itinerant craftsman who, when commissioned to make a bell, would set up his foundry on the site concerned, and as close as possible to the place where the bell was to hang.

The most likely destination, therefore, for any bell cast in this foundry, would seem to be the north-west tower of the priory church.

Excavations in the north-west corner of the nave (Thoresby Society Publications, Vol XLIX, p40) showed some destruction of the foundations of the church walls in this area which could have been caused by a collapse of the tower. Perhaps the bells contributed to this.

#### Bell Founding in the Middle Ages

Some details of the techniques of bell founding in medieval times are given in the writings of a monk under the pseudonym of Theophilus. The original account is in Latin, and apparently describes the monk's own personal experience in various manufacturing processes. The following details are taken from the translation by C. R. Dodwell of the earlier Latin versions. He believes Theophilus wrote this account between 1110 and 1140.

After describing the methods of making the mould core, Theophilus describes the facsimile of the desired bell. This may be built up of wax applied on to the core and built up to the desired thickness of the bell, or of a thin clay mixture similarly applied. The outer layer of the mould, the cope, is then built up, and the whole gently fired to bake the clay. If the false bell was fashioned in wax, this would now melt and be allowed to escape through small holes in the mould, round the rim. This is the 'lost wax' or *cire perdue* method, and leaves a cavity inside the thickness of the mould, of the shape and thickness required. Bell metal is subsequently run into this cavity to cast the bell.

If the thin clay mixture is used for the false bell, the mould must be opened by separating the cope from the core. The false bell material is now removed, and the cope replaced on the core. This again leaves a cavity into which the bell metal will be run.

Theophilus now says that in the place where you want to cast the bell you should dig a pit as deep as the mould is high, with a channel across the bottom, one and a half feet wide, in which the fire can burn. The mould is stood on the shoulders of this channel. A wall is built round the mould and half a foot away, leaving the passage clear as a stoke hole. You lay a wood fire in the channel

and build up the wall to the top of the mould, laying a cover of iron or clay across the top of the pit and keeping the fire in for the whole day and the following night.

In the meantime you prepare the bell metal in a nearby furnace. For a large bell a flat bottomed crucible is used which can be tapped so that the molten metal can run out. This should be conducted down a channel to the top of the bell mould - a distance of not more than five feet - and in this way the mould is filled, and the bell is cast.

Bell metal at this time is likely to be a bronze mixture of between 20% Tin : 80% copper, and 25% Tin : 75% Copper. For a large tenor bell it will be nearer the 25:75 ratio. The tin is not added to the copper until immediately before the crucible is tapped. This means that the tin is ready to be tapped. As the metal runs into the bell-mould, the monks gather round and sing the 150th psalm.

#### The St. John's Foundry

It is now clear, therefore, that our deepest trench, with the channel one and a half feet wide, is the founding pit. Parts of the bell-mould were still lying across the shoulders of the channel.

The stone hearth with its narrow stone channel seems to be the place where the large crucible of copper was melted and cleaned. The channel to carry the molten metal to the top of the bell-mould. The channel is five feet above the level where the fragments of mould were found, and would therefore be at a suitable height to pass metal to the mould.

It is possible that the uppermost hearth might have been used to melt the tin, or perhaps more than one bell was cast, and this relates to another bell of different size.

The study of this area continues, and may yet answer some of the remaining questions.

## A ROMANO-BRITISH SITE AT WENTBRIDGE

by C. J. Baines

AS a sequel to the article in P.A.J. for 1972, when it was stated that the piece of Samian ware discovered had been identified by Mr. B. R. Hartley, M.A., F.S.A., of Leeds University — for record purposes I now quote from a full report on the piece since received from Mr. Hartley :-

“Wentbridge, Yorks.

A fragment from a decorated bowl of form DRAGENDORFF 37 thrown in a mould signed, before firing, below the decoration by CERALIS ii of LEZOUX.

The first part of the name only survives, but the restoration is certain: CER(IALIS). Although only one panel has enough of the design left for identification, the sherd is of particular interest, as it carries the seated APOLLO (OSWALD 83 DECHELETTE 52) with a defective leg to the chair (c.f. GALLIA XXVII (1969), p.10). The leg is here replaced by a chevron of the type which was used by the CERALIS-CINNAMUS firm (e.g., IBID fig. 3, 17 and 20). The dating of the CERALIS-CINNAMUS wares (including the earliest products of the CINNAMUS firm) has been discussed elsewhere in the light of recent evidence from LEZOUX and CLERMONT-FERRAND (BRITANNIA III (1972), p.p. 34-35, 49). The evidence strongly suggests a date in the region of A.D. 140-160.”