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THE WHETSTONES FROM ROMAN SILCHESTER AT READING MUSEUM: THE VICTORIAN-EDWARDIAN EXCAVATIONS

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ABSTRACT

A hitherto undescribed assemblage of 51 whetstones recovered by Victorian-Edwardian excavators is reported below and assigned to geological sources. Unused/discarded roof tiles of Brownstones (Devonian, Lower Old Red Sandstone) and Pennant sandstone (high Upper Carboniferous) from the West Country were exploited for the majority of the whetstones. Some use was also made of roof tiles of Stonesfield Slate (Jurassic) from southern Oxfordshire. The only deliberately manufactured whetstones came from the Weald Clay Formation (Lower Cretaceous) of the northwest Weald, and from another Jurassic source in the west/south Midlands. A few whetstones, of sarsen and Bunter Pebble Beds quartzite, appear to have been 'found' objects. The Museum group is similar to the multi-period assemblage from Insula IX at Silchester, but is likely to emphasize circumstances in the town (especially the forum-basilica) during the later Roman period. A Catalogue of the whetstones is presented.

INTRODUCTION

Gallo-Roman *Calleva Atrebatum* (Silchester) in north Hampshire is one of the very few settlements of the period in Britain that did not in medieval times develop into a substantial town. Victorian-Edwardian excavators were consequently able to recover the plan and explore the entirety of this strategically important place, albeit with a strong emphasis on the final appearance of the settlement in the later period (Boon 1974). During their campaigns a vast and varied trove of artefacts was recovered, which now form the core of the exhibit in the Silchester Gallery at the Museum and Art Gallery in Reading. Amongst these artefacts is a group of 51, previously undescribed whetstones (here called the Silchester Collection), unassuming items but essential to the production and maintenance of edge-tools and metal fittings. Even today, such artefacts generally receive little systematic archaeological attention. The Victorian and Edwardian workers were even more neglectful, for very few of the whetstones in the collection are labelled with a locality, although the few marked examples, and the report by St. John Hope (1909, 473), point to the basilica in Insula IV as an important findspot. Modern excavations show that the forum-basilica was an area of much industrial activity in the later Roman period (Fulford & Timby 2000).

What is it about whetstones that justifies a claim for archaeological importance? Firstly, as items of stone, either 'found' or deliberately manufactured for trade, they point to one way in which geological natural resources were exploited in the Roman period. Secondly, those of the manufactured kind can feature significantly in the Roman everyday economy (e.g. Allen 2017). The purpose of this paper is to describe and catalogue the Silchester Collection, assign these whetstones to geological sources, and compare the collection with the considerable group of 86 items recently recovered from Insula IX (Allen 2014). In contrast to the Victorian-Edwardian assemblage, emphasizing the later Roman period, this group comes from a stratigraphic area excavation that spans the interval from the late Iron Age to the fifth century AD

BROWNSTONES

Two-fifths of the whetstones are tablets fashioned from fragments of unused/discarded roof tiles

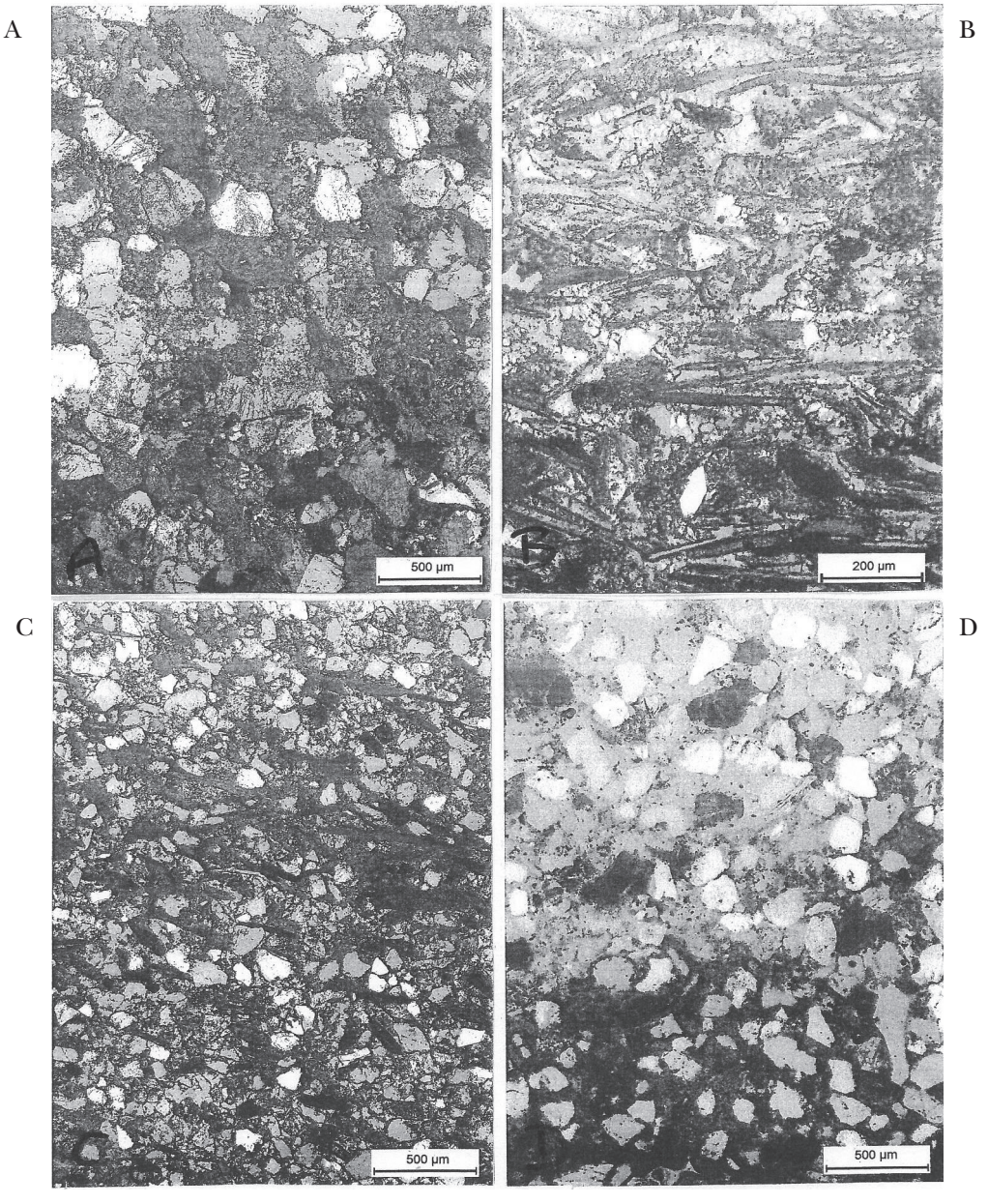

Fig. 1 Whetstones from the Silchester Collection under the petrographic microscope (ordinary light). A – Catlogue SF 121 (Brownstones). B – Catalogue SF 139 (Stonesfield Slate). C – Catalogue SF 94 (Weald Clay Formation). D –Caalogue SF 110 (Lower Greensand)

of Brownstones imported into Silchester from the West Country. The Brownstones is a thick, upward-coarsening, sandstone-dominated formation of Lower Devonian (Lower Old Red Sandstone) age that has several scattered outcrops in the region. The most extensive of these occur in the Newport-Chepstow-Forest of Dean area to the west of the Severn

(Trotter 1942; Welch & Trotter 1961) and northward along the Wye Valley, and along the eastern rim of the South Wales Coalfield (Strahan & Cantrill 1912; Heard & Davies 1924; Robertson 1927; Welch & Trotter 1961; Squirrell & Downing 1969). Small, poorly exposed outcrops are found inland in the Bristol area (Wallis 1927; Cave 1977; Kellaway & Welch 1993). Another small, but potentially significant, outcrop occurs near the mouth of the Avon on the coast of the Bristol Channel between Clevedon and Portishead (Pick 1964).

There is so far no direct evidence for Roman quarrying on any of these outcrops, but from transport considerations two possibilities may be entertained. One is that stone was quarried on the eastern flank of the Forest of Dean, with the Severn Estuary downslope close at hand, and then shipped to Gloucester for carting onward. The second possibility is that rock was taken from coastal quarries at Portishead, where the broad, shelving foreshore would have allowed vessels to be beached, thereafter sailing up the Avon to a roadhead at Bristol or Bath.

Their character shows that the tiles were extracted from the finer-grained, lower part of the Brownstones. At this level in the formation the predominant rocks are reddish brown, flaggy, very fine- to fine-grained, sublithic, quartzose sandstones with scattered mica (Fig. 1A).

Many of the whetstones are clearly fragments of larger items, both faces of which have generally been thoroughly smoothed through use. There are, for instance, two pairs of joining pieces (Catalogue SF 113A, B; SF 114A, B) and several examples with broken edges that slight well-developed surface grooves. The latter are of two main sizes. The larger are straight to very slightly curved, 20–35 mm wide, up to 18 mm deep, with one end generally better defined than the other, and of V-shaped to U-shaped profile (Fig. 2, SF 88). Narrower and invariably flat-bottomed grooves are more common. They are straight to very slightly curved, and range in preserved length from 4–15 cm and in width from 8–12 mm (Fig. 2, SF 87). The more complete examples are seen to deepen along their length, from a faint impression at one end (proximal with respect to user) to a sharply defined, semicircular termination up to several millimetres deep at the other (distal with respect to user). At least one small whetstone of Brownstones is apparently complete (Fig. 2, SF 103). It has been extensively smoothed and carries on opposite faces three, short fine grooves up to 4 mm wide of V-shaped to U-shaped profile.

Brownstones roof tiles appeared in volume at Silchester in late Roman times (Allen 2014, fig. 13.2). Two fragments catalogued below (Catalogue SF 97, SF 116) are marked as from the basilica (Insula IV), where later others were recorded (Fulford & Timby 2000; Allen 2014).

PENNANT SANDSTONE

Roof tiles of Pennant sandstone, apparently of West Country origin, were also brought to Silchester during the late Roman period (Allen 2014, fig. 13.2). This is strongly suggested by their co-distribution with Brownstones tiles in southern Britain (Allen 2014, fig. 13.4), as well as from geological considerations. Pennant sandstone comes from thick, sandstone-dominated formations of late Upper Carboniferous age with a similar outcrop distribution to the Brownstones. The rocks are most extensively exposed in the eastern South Wales Coalfield (Strahan & Cantrill 1912; Robertson 1927; Thomas 1974) and the Forest of Dean (Trotter 1942; Welch & Trotter 1961). They appear as well in the group of structurally complex basins that form the Bristol-Somerset Coalfield (Green & Welch 1965; Cave 1977; Kellaway & Welch 1993). Where the Romans quarried Pennant sandstone is unknown, however, but in recent centuries considerable extraction for building purposes has occurred along the banks of the Avon in Bristol itself, and along the Frome valley to the northeast.

The rocks most suitable for tile-making were flaggy, medium- to coarse-grained, and light to dark grey or greenish grey in colour, a strong, reddish staining occuring where the rocks lay near to unconformably overlying Triassic beds.

The eight whetstones attributed to Pennant sandstone are more varied in form than those of Brownstones. Three are small and bar-like, but probably represent exploited tile fragments (SF 95, SF 99, SF104). One whetstone shows

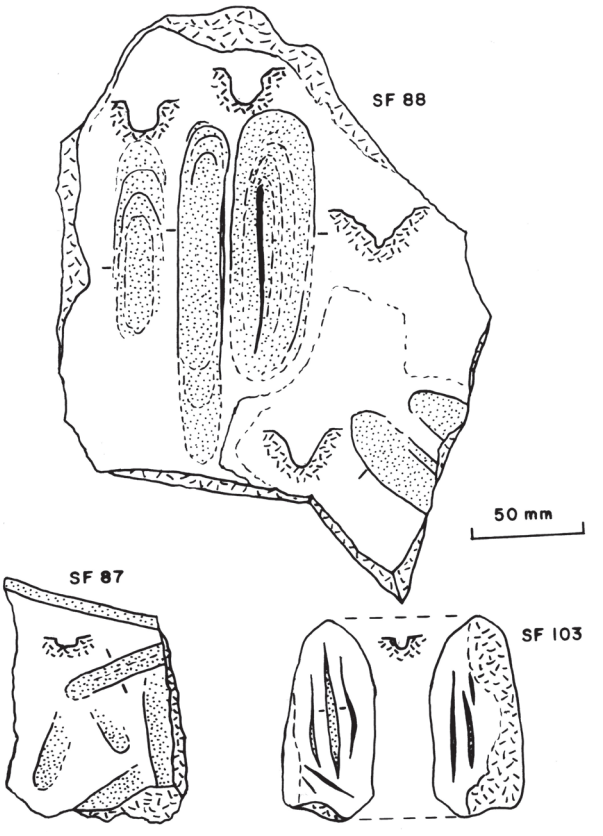

Fig. 2 Whetstones from the Silchester Collection, Brownstones (Catalogue SF 87, SF 88, SF 103)

large grooves similar to those seen on some Brownstones pieces (Fig. 3, SF 96). Another has narrow, flat-bottomed grooves (Fig. 3, SF 140). As other studies have shown (Allen 2014, e.g. fig. 5.8), the rocks have a characteristic appearance under the petrographic microscope, consisting of a mixture of angular, medium- to coarse-grained quartz sand with abundant and varied rock fragments (especially phyllites), accompanied by feldspar and mica, all squeezed tightly together in a 'condensed' fabric as the result of burial pressure. Grains of clay-ironstone, siderite, and coalified wood are occasionally seen.

Where these whetstones were found is unclear. Given the resemblance to Brownstones examples, however, SF 140 (Fig. 3), with its numerous narrow grooves, could have come from the forum-basilica (Ins. IV). SF 136 is marked as found in Insula II, immediately westward.

THAMES FLUVIAL TERRACE GRAVELS (BUNTER PEBBLE BEDS)

The Bunter Pebble Beds is an early Triassic formation with widespread outcrops in the Welsh Borders (e.g. Hamblin & Coppack 1995), the Cheshire Basin (e.g. Earp & Taylor 1986), the north Midlands (e.g. Frost & Smart 1979)), and East Yorkshire (e.g. Edwards 1967)). The beds are dominated by very well-rounded pebbles and small cobbles of tough, fine- to coarse-grained quartzites stained brown to reddish-brown ('liver-coloured'). The fossils they very occasionally yield point to a far distant provenance, probably in northern France.

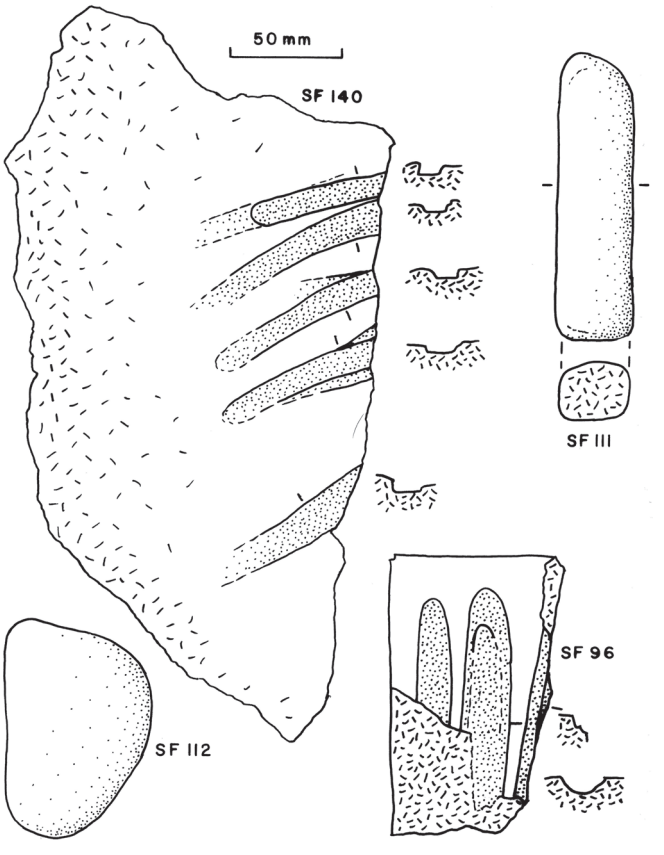

Fig. 3 Whetstones from the Silchester Collection, Pennant sandstone (Caalogue SF 96, SF 140), Bunter Pebble Beds (Catalogue SF 111, SF 112)

During Pleistocene times clasts originating in the beds were carried southward by ice and meltwater and ultimately incorporated into the older, higher-level fluvial terrace gravels now found in the northern and central Thames Basin (Bridgland 1994). The terrace deposits of the Kennet system to the south lack these northern elements.

Five whetstones of Bunter quartzite came to Silchester as 'found' objects of a convenient size and shape, probably from fields on terrace gravels in the area (Fig. 3, SF 111, SF 112). Three are bar-like (Catalogue SF 105, SF 111, SF 130), one resembles a tablet (Catalogue SF 107), and the fifth is discoidal (Catalogue SF 112). These whetstones are rounded to very well rounded, and all have been exploited, as shown by the presence of weakly developed facets and, particularly, extensive patches of bright, metallic-looking polish. Lithologically, they are fine- to coarse-grained orthoquartzites devoid of rock fragment and feldspars. The find-spots are not recorded.

CALCAREOUS SANDSTONE

Perhaps the most enigmatic of the whetstones are a group of three small, well-worn items manufactured from a nondescript calcareous sandstone. Two of these are small, delicate, pencil-like bars (e.g. Fig. 4, SF 100), the third a flat bar/tablet (Fig. 4, SF 131). The rock is an off-white, to yellowish or pinkish, faintly laminated, fine- to medium-grained quartz sandstone with occasional mica and

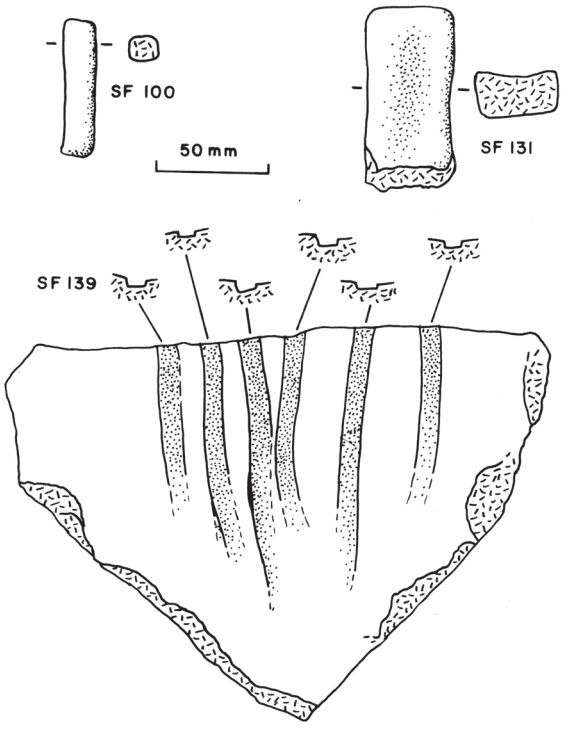

Fig. 4 Whetstones from the Silchester Collection, Stonesfield Slate (Caaloue SF 139), Calcareous sandstone (Catalogue SF 100, SF 131)

very occasional comminuted shell. There is a plentiful calcite cement. A Middle Upper Jurassic source in the west or south Midlands is not out of the question, and there is some resemblance to the Upper Jurassic Lower Calcareous Grit and the Middle Jurassic Stonesfield Slate of this area (Arkell 1947).

Where these items were found at Silchester is not recorded, but nothing similar was found at Insula IX (Allen 2014). The delicate form of these whetstones, especially the two bars (Catalogue SF 100, SF 101), suggests that they could have been used in toiletry or perhaps formed part of a portable writing-set.

STONESFIELD SLATE

The assemblage includes a single example of a roof tile of Stonesfield Slate that had been exploited as a whetstone (Fig. 4, SF 139). This formation, worked since Roman times mainly for roofing (Aston 1974), occurs locally in the lower part of the Middle Jurasasic Great Oolite Series in the south Midlands (Arkell 1947). The rock that forms the tile is an off-white to pink, laminated, shelly limestone with scattered quartz sand, mica, and carbonaceous material (Fig. 1B). The illustrated face of the whetstone has been thoroughly smoothed and, clearly smashed after use, carries six, incomplete, flat-bottomed grooves; the underside, also smoothed, has only one such groove. Where the whetstone was found is unrecorded.

WEALD CLAY FORMATION

A substantial group of manufactured whetstones can be attributed to a geological source amongst the numerous thin sandstones interleaved with mudrocks in the thick, early Cretaceous Weald Clay Formation of the northwest Weald. As Allen and Scott (2014)

explain, this source was identified on the basis of the distinctive thin-section petrography of the rocks (Fig. 1C), the detrital mineralogy, and a range of palaeontological features. The precise manufacturing site, however, remains unknown. The rock is a grey to greenish grey, very fine- to medium-grained, richly calcareous, laminated sandstone composed of angular-subangular quartz with occasional chert and mica, a very little feldspar and glauconite, and variable amounts of comminuted shell and sea-urchin fragments. Present in most examples, and in some strewn abundantly over the laminae, are charcoal fragments that preserve anatomical structure (Allen & Scott 2014). Large fragments of marine shells are very occasional. The abundant calcite cement is lustre-mottled on a millimetre scale.

The whetstones in the assemblage take the form of short, broken, worn to very worn bars of oval to mainly rectangular section (Fig. 5, SF 132, SF 137). Sufficiently fresh, however, are two that show traces of rebates along the long edges (e.g. Allen 2014, fig. 7.17), a sign, distinctive of the Wealden whetstones, of manufacture by snapping off bars from shaped slabs of sandstone that had been grooved at regular intervals on opposite faces (Atkinson 1942; Allen 2014, fig. 2.3). This is well shown by SF 137 (Catalogue), which has charcoal-strewn laminae, and also SF 138 (Catalogue). Large shell fragments occur in SF 135 (Catalogue). Fine grooves are seen on three of the bars (Catalogue SF !32, SF 133, SF 137). Three of the Wealden whetstones are labelled as coming from the northeast corner of Insula IV, the site of the forum-basilica.

Whetstones of Wealden provenance are present in Roman Britain from the first to the fourth century. They are abundant, with a spread in Britain from Dorchester and Fishbourne in the south, to Gloucester and Wroxeter in the west, to York, Corbridge, and Melrose in the north, and to Scole, Canvey Island, and London in the east (Allen 2017). Like some Roman coarseware pottery of British origin, they are also known from sites on the near-Continent. Many examples were found in Insula IX at Silchester (Allen 2014). The whetstones are the 'high-end' product of what Atkinson (1942) long ago argued was a major stone-based industry in Roman Britain, now known to have substantial parallels in northern Gaul (Thiébaux *et al.* 2016). The Wealden products were sufficiently valued and valuable as to be used at times as votive offerings (e.g. Field & Parker Pearson 2003).

LOWER GREENSAND

A large, roller-like object of subrectangular section with one end broken can be attributed to the Lower Greensand (Fig, 5, SF 110), probably the Hythe Beds of the western Weald (Osborne White 1910; Dines & Edmunds 1929; Kirkaldy 1933; Middlemiss & Knowles 1959; Thurrell *et al.* 1968; Ruffell 1992). The object is well-smoothed, consistent with use as a whetstones, but the shape and size suggests that it could also have served as a pestle. The rock is a pale grey-green, glauconitic, medium- to coarse-grained sandstone with an abundant cherty cement and irregular wisps and patches of pure, dark grey chert (Fig. 1D). It has affinities with Peacock's (1987) Lodsworth stone, extensively used for querns in Iron Age and Roman Britain. The find-spot is unknown.

SARSEN

Sarsen, a form of duricrust (Goudie 1973), is the name given to large, rounded masses of tough, strongly cemented quartz sandstone and flint-pebble graved (puddingstone) widely scattered over the ground surface and in the superficial deposits of southern Britain, and especially in association with chalk downlands (e.g. Bowen & Smith 1977; Summerfield & Goudie 1980; Potter 1998; Ullyott *et al.* 2004). The parent sediments were sands and gravels that became leached and silicified under superficial conditions during the earlier Cenozoic (Ullyott *et al.* 1998), when the British climate was warm and humid, supporting a luxuriant vegetation. The resulting rocks are extremely difficult to work, but have been exploited in southern Britain up to modern times ((Stanier 2000), and during the Prehistoric provided *polissoirs* (Drisse 2017).

Two whetstones from the Silchester Collection

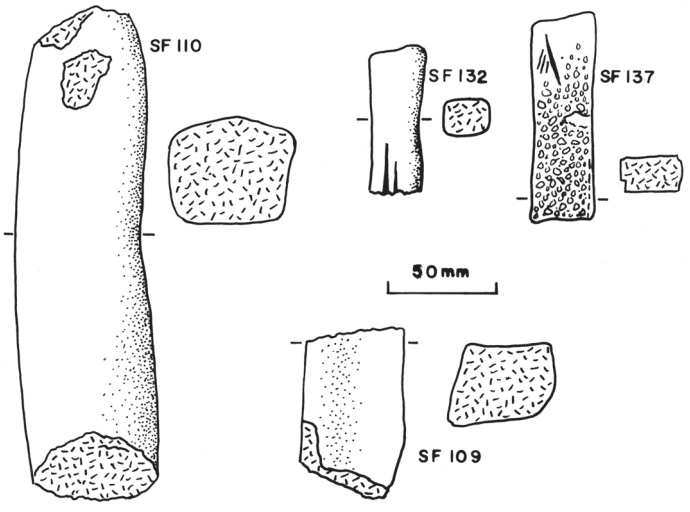

Fig. 5 Whetstones from the Silchester Collection, Weald Clay Formation (Caalogue SF 132, SF 137 with charcoal on one lamina), Lower Greensand (Catalogue SF 110), Sarsen (Catalogue SF 109)

are of sarsen. Like the Bunter quartzite whetstones, they are exploited, 'found' objects, to judge from the flat to slightly concave facets present. Formed of off-white to brown, medium-grained quartzite, SF 108 (Catalogue) is triangular, well rounded, and tablet-like. It preserves several root moulds (Carruthers 1885; Clark *et al.* 1967; Allen 2007) and, therefore, is definitely of sarsen. The second example is a broken, slightly tapering bar of pale brown, pure, very coarse-grained quartzite (Fig. 5, SF 109).

Both whetstones show signs of water transport and were probably picked up from local fields. Where at Silchester they were found is unknown.

DISCUSSION

The two whetstones assemblages, the one held at Reading Museum and Art Gallery from the Victorian-Edwardian campaigns (Silchester Collection), and the later one from Insula IX (Allen 2014), come from excavations very different in kind and scope, but show many similarities (Table 1). A further comparison is possible with a small group of whetstones (Allen 2014), recovered in recent decades from other Silchester sites, chiefly the forum-basilica (Fulford & Timby 2000). Unfortunately, many of these whetstones, first described by Wooders (2000), could not be traced when the collection was re-examined, and consequently only the survivors are included.

Tablet whetstones made from unused/discarded Brownstones roof tiles dominate all three assemblages to the tune of roughly 40% or better. Similar whetstones fashioned from Pennant sandstone roof tiles are only roughly half as prevalent in the groups; in the Sichester Collecton there is a single, re-used roof tile of Stonesfield Slate, but this lithology is not known from Insula IX. Only the rebated, bar-shaped whetstones of sandstone from the Weald Clay Formation are clearly primary manufactured items of trade; they are roughly twice as abundant relatively in the Silchester Collection as at Insula IX. Probably also manufactured items are the small, bar-shaped whetstones of calcareous sandstone (Middle/?Upper Jurassic) in the Silchester Collection. All four materials come from geological sources tens of kilometres distant from Silchester. Many of the remaining whetstones – notably those of Bunter quartzite, sarsen, and ironstone – would appear to be 'found' objects, picked from comparatively local sources, because they were of a suitable size, shape, and material. Some of these may have

Table 1 Comparative geological composition of whetstone assemblages from Reading Museum (Victorian-Edwardian excavations, Silchester Collection), Insula IX (Allen 2014), and other Silchester sites (Allen 2014)

Provenance	*Reading Museum no. (%)*	*Insula IX no. (%)*	*Other Silchester sites no. (%)*
Lwr Palaeozoic sandstone	-	1 (1.2)	-
slate	-	1 (1.2)	-
Brownstones	21 (41.2)	35 (40.7)	13 (72.2)
Upper Old Red Sandstone	-	2 (2.4)	-
Pennant sandstone	8 (15.7)	18 (20.9)	4 (22.2)
Bunter Pebble Beds (Thames gravels)	5 (9.8)	2 (2.3)	-
Middle/Upper Jurassic	3 (5.9)	2 (2.3)	-
Stonesfield Slate	1 (2.0)	-	?1 (5.5)
Portland sandstone	-	3 (3.5)	-
Weald Clay Formation	10 (19.6)	8 (9.3)	-
Lower Greensand	1 (2.0)	3 (3.5)	-
Upper Greensand	-	1 (1.2)	-
sarsen	2 (3.9)	7 (8.1)	-
ironstone	-	3 (3.5)	-
Total	51 (100.1)	86 (100.1)	18 (99.9)

been opportunistic finds by individual people as they went about their daily activities, but others could have been deliberately collected as 'low-end' items for trade by pedlars or in local markets.

Taken together, the Silchester Collection and the assemblage from Insula IX constitute by far the largest known group of whetstones (n=137) from any one site in Roman Britain. Over the roughly four centuries of the occupation of *Calleva* no fewer than 13 geological sources were exploited for whetstones, either directly or secondarily. Some of these sources lay several or many tens of kilometres distant, such as the Brownstones and Pennant sandstone affording roof tiles, whereas others were comparatively local, such as the Bunter pebbles, sarsen, and ironstone. The town participated to a significant extent in the important Roman 'high-end' whetstone industry, with its international reach, based on the early Cretaceous Weald Clay Formation of the Weald.

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THE CATALOGUE

Brownstones

SF 87: tablet (124×76×22 mm), broken, diamond-shaped, faces smooth, grooves
SF 88: tablet 270×185×38 mm), broken, irregular, faces smooth, wide grooves
SF 97: tablet (185×110×28 mm), broken, irregular, faces smooth, wide and narrow grooves, basilica 1909
SF 103: tablet (83×38×23 mm), complete, very worn, fine grooves
SF 113A, B: tablet (125×11×17–30 mm), broken, trapezoidal, faces smooth
SF 114A, B: tablet (171×127×23 mm), broken, faces smooth, narrow grooves, 80.08
SF 115: tablet (119×106×12–27 mm), broken, rectangular, faces smooth, grooves
SF 116: tablet (138×98×29 mm), broken, triangular, smooth, narrow grooves, basilica 1909
SF 117: tablet (182×109×23 mm), tile, broken, trapezoidal, faces smooth, narrow grooves
SF 118: tablet (115×80×15 mm), broken, irregular, faces smooth, narrow grooves
SF 119: tablet (123×116×20 mm), broken, rectangular, faces smooth, grooves, 80.08
SF 120: tablet (152×88×12 mm), broken, triangular, faces smooth, narrow grooves
SF 121: tablet (116×78×24 mm), broken, faces smooth, narrow grooves
SF 122: tablet (78×66×29 mm), broken irregular, faces smooth, narrow grooves
SF 124: tablet (137×61×24 mm), broken, trapezoidal, faces smooth, narrow grooves
SF 125: tablet (78×63×19 mm), tile, broken, faces smooth, narrow grooves
SF 126: tablet (93×77×6–24 mm), broken, irregular, faces smooth, narrow grooves
SF 127: tablet (114×92×26 mm), broken, trapezoidal, faces smooth, narrow grooves
SF 128: tablet (102×85×21 mm), broken, rectangular, faces smooth, narrow grooves
SF 129: tablet (124×84×29 mm), broken, subtriangular, faces smooth, grooves
SF 134: tablet (114×49×15 mm), complete, rectangular, faces smooth

Pennant sandstone

SF 95: tapering bar (89×53×19 mm), broken, well-smoothed
SF 96: tablet (123×70×24 mm), broken, rectangular corner, faces smooth, narrow and wide grooves
SF 99: tapering bar (53×21×19 mm), broken, rectangular section, worn
SF 104: stout bar (68×41×26 mm), broken, very worn, fine grooves
SF 106: tablet (88×64×16 mm), faces and edges smooth, fine grooves
SF 123: tablet (112×74×19 mm), broken, club-shaped, faces smooth, fine grooves
SF 136: ?tablet (75×31×28 mm), broken, worn, Ins. II
SF 140: tablet (334×168×29 mm), roughly triangular, faces smooth, many narrow grooves

Thames Terrace Gravels (Bunter Pebble Beds)

SF 105: found bar (130×29×25 mm), rounded, one face flat
SF 107: found tablet (125×64×15 mm), quartz veins, exploited
SF 111: found tablet (123×70×24 mm), well-rounded, exploited
SF 112: found discoidal (95×63×14–19 mm), well-rounded, exploited
SF 130: found bar (138×28×25 mm), subrectangular section, rounded, exploited

Calcareous sandstone (Middle/?Upper Jurassic)

SF 100: small bar (62×14×11 mm), rectangular section, worn, trench 17
SF 101: small bar (70×16×13 mm), rectangular section, worn, trench 18
SF 131: flat bar/tablet (78×38×18 mm), complete with one broken end, very worn

Stonesfield Slate

SF 139: tablet (240×165×12 mm), broken, triangular, faces smooth, many narrow grooves

Weald Clay Formation

SF 92: bar (95×23×18 mm), broken, rectangular section, worn, rebates
SF 93: bar (50×21×15 mm), broken, oval section, very worn
SF 94: bar (55×23×15 mm), broken, rectangular section, worn
SF 98: tapering bar (79×20×17 mm), broken, rectangular section, worn, Ins. IV.NE
SF 102: bar (57×17×15 mm): broken, rectangular section, worn

SF 132: bar (63×25×15 mm), broken, rectangular section, worn, fine grooves
SF 133: bar (75×26×21 mm), rectangular section, very worn, faint fine grooves
SF 135: bar (78×22×19 mm), broken, rectangular section, worn
SF 137: bar (86×25×15 mm), broken, rectangular section, rebates, fine grooves (a split along a lamina reveals pellets of charcoal and charred wood)
SF 138: bar (102×22×14 mm), broken, rectangular section, rebates, Ins. IV

Lower Greensand

SF 110: bar (212×58×47 mm), roller-like, broken, subrectangular section, worn

Sarsen

SF 108: found tablet (112×85×26 mm), complete, triangular, root traces, exploited
SF 109: found bar (72×47×32 mm), stout, broken, rectangular section, exploited