

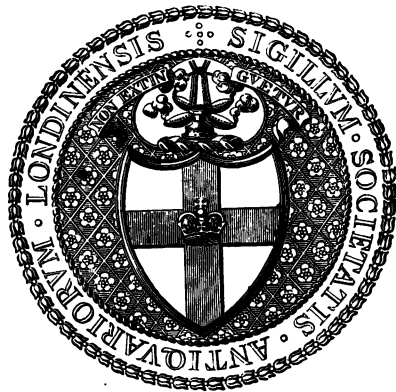
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Third Report on the
Excavations on the Site of the
Roman Town at Wroxeter
Shropshire

1914

By J. P. Bushe-Fox, Esq., F.S.A.



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Excavations on the site of the Roman town at Wroxeter, Shropshire, in 1914

By J. P. BUSHE-FOX, Esq., F.S.A.

THE work of 1914, which began on the 20th of June, was mainly concerned with the complete excavation of the large building (site VI) already partly uncovered in 1913. The piece of land between the back of this building and the modern road to the west was also thoroughly explored, with the result that other interesting structures (site VII) were brought to light.

Owing to the complicated nature of the remains on site VI, practically the whole of the soil had to be removed and dumped clear of the buildings. This entailed a very large amount of labour, which was however greatly facilitated by the light railway acquired at the beginning of the season. The loss of several of the workmen owing to the war, and the fact that nearly the whole of two years' excavations had to be filled in, made the work last much longer than usual, and it was not completed until the first week in January, 1915.

The buildings on site VI belonged to several different periods. As in previous years, the earliest houses were of wood and wattle-and-daub, and appear to have been built about 75-85 A.D. Owing to the perishable nature of these materials, very little trace of the actual buildings remained, but to judge by the very considerable accumulation of mixed soil, the different levels of the remains of the foundations, paths, &c., and the large amount of pottery and other articles found belonging to the last quarter of the first century and the early years of the second century, a certain amount of rebuilding took place during this period, and the occupation must have been a considerable one.

Soon after the beginning of the second century, three long houses with open fronts and porticoes on the street similar to those found in 1912 were erected, and before the middle of that century these were incorporated in one large building of more than one story, with many rooms, corridors, courtyards, and a small bath building. Some of the rooms were fitted with hypo-

causts, and, to judge by the number of fragments of painted wall-plaster, most of the walls must have been decorated. In one or two instances the floors appear to have been covered with various patterns in mosaic. This building was considerably altered at a later date, being converted into a type of Roman house frequently met with in this country, consisting of a series of rooms opening on to a corridor on the inner side, and surrounding or partly surrounding a large courtyard. A room that was probably a *Lararium* jutted out from the corridor into the courtyard, making a plan very similar to that of houses found at Silchester and Caerwent (*Arch.* LIV, pl. XVIII, p. 212, and LVIII, pl. VIII, p. 122). The houses found in 1912, the temple in 1913, and the large building uncovered this year, all had porticoes which formed a continuous colonnade by the side of the street. A water-main ran in front of the portico, and an ingenious arrangement of sluice-gates regulated the amount of water which passed into the individual houses.

The large structure found at the back of site VI, which unfortunately extended under the modern road to the west, and therefore could not be entirely explored, appears to be of unique plan, and it will not be possible to say with any certainty what was its original use until excavations have been carried out on the other side of the road and the western end uncovered.

Such a large amount of alteration and rebuilding had taken place on the area excavated that it has been considered desirable to print three separate plans indicating the different periods, as well as one general plan showing the whole of the remains found.

It was extremely difficult to say with absolute certainty what was exactly the precise form of the different buildings at various stages, as in some instances the earlier structures had been re-used and incorporated in the later, and in others they had been entirely swept away. Little more than the foundations of some of the walls remained, making it hardly possible to assign them to any particular period. In some cases where the evidence might have been read in different ways, what appears to be the most likely solution has been adopted. In the description of the remains it has not been thought necessary to give the detailed measurements of the different walls, rooms, &c., as the plans have been most carefully prepared, and by reference to them all measurements can be obtained. The stratification on the whole was not good, but sufficient evidence was collected to indicate roughly the dates of the principal buildings and alterations.

The conflicting evidence afforded by pre-Flavian coins and the earliest pottery found during the last three years is a curious feature of the excavations. Eight silver and forty-six bronze coins of the period 30 B.C.—69 A.D., thirty of them belonging to the emperor Claudius, have been found. A comparison of the proportions of coins from other sites appears to point definitely to a pre-Flavian occupation. A few brooches, notably two of the Aucissa type that may belong to this period, have been met with, and a few small fragments of pottery and stamps of two or three potters, whose activity ceased before the Flavian period, have come to light. As already stated, there is a great quantity of pottery belonging to the last quarter of the first century A.D. and the early years of the second century, but no stratified deposits have been found that can possibly be placed earlier than the year 75 A.D. It seems natural therefore to infer that these earlier brooches and scraps of pottery are survivals. It is also possible that they may have come from the supposed Claudian camp, but the occurrence of such a large number of pre-Flavian coins without the usual accompaniment of pottery and other articles of the same period raises a difficult question, to which there appears to be no reasonable answer at present, as it seems hardly possible that the inhabitants of the early camp would have dropped so much money on such a small area outside its boundaries.

The coins and pottery of the Antonine period, especially the latter part of it, have again been found in only small quantities, but there is no definite evidence to show that there was a disaster at that time. The last coins found belong to the emperor Arcadius and are of the same date as those of the emperor Theodosius I which were found in 1913. There was no evidence of the town having been finally destroyed by fire.

As in the two preceding years, I had the great assistance of Mr. A. G. K. Hayter, who again undertook the identifying and listing of the potters' stamps and coins. Mr. D. Atkinson stayed on the site for six weeks and gave much help with the inventory of the pottery. I have also to acknowledge assistance from the Rev. Prebendary Auden and members of the Shropshire Archaeological Society, especially the Rev. R. Jowett Burton, who undertook the cataloguing of the small finds. To Mr. N. La Touche I am indebted for the very carefully prepared plans. Mr. Reginald Smith and Mr. D. Atkinson have also given considerable assistance in the preparation of the report.

I should like to emphasize the fact that without the voluntary help of these gentlemen it would be impossible with the funds

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available to carry on the large amount of detailed work in a systematic and scientific manner.

Mention must also be made of the great financial assistance rendered by the Birmingham fund, which enabled more work to be undertaken than in previous years.

Owing to the war, the number of students was greatly reduced, only two from the Universities and three from other places taking part in the excavations.

SITE VI.

As in previous years, the earliest buildings were of wood and wattle-and-daub. At the lowest level on the east of the site near the main road, the grooves formed by the beams that held the framing for the wattle-and-daub walls still remained (plate I, 1, and XXX). Some of the beams, which measured 6 in. to 10 in. square, were 6 in. higher in the soil than others. Whether this difference in level represented two periods or whether some of the beams were originally much lower in the soil than others, it is not now possible to say. In connexion with these grooves were the remains of sandstone and cement floors or pavements, and many post-holes, the two largest measuring 12 in. and 8 in., and the small ones 3 in. to 6 in. wide. In one place a thin cement floor passed over the top of one of the beams suggesting an entrance or doorway at that point. The remains of these buildings were however so fragmentary that it was quite impossible to trace their original plan. There was a burnt layer in some places just above the post-holes, representing the remains of burnt wooden buildings. In this layer were coins of Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian, and in the hollow left by one of the beams was a coin of Vespasian. A British coin (no. 529, p. 72) was under the southern part of the pavement, and a coin of Domitian under the remains of the small oven in front of it. Two Republican coins (nos. 532, 533, p. 73, 102-100 B.C. and 76-72 B.C.) were found lying on the natural soil close by. The pottery from the low level at this part of the site appeared to belong to the last quarter of the first century A.D., and all the evidence points to the first buildings having been erected towards the close of the reign of Vespasian, and destroyed or pulled down after only a short existence.

Immediately to the west of the southern part of the sandstone and cement pavement already referred to and under site A (plate XXX) was an oblong building with a courtyard containing a well on the south side (plates I, 2, II, 1 and 2, III, 1, XXX). The walls, which were set on clay and cobbles, stood two to three rough courses high, and were 22 in. across; in one place there

was evidence of an offset of 2 in. on either side of the top course. These walls probably formed the foundation of a wattle-and-daub building. The remains of the walls on the west and east of the courtyard were of very poor masonry and had ragged ends, apparently cut through at a later period. The courtyard had a rough pavement of stones and broken tiles, and contained well vi (plate II, 2), which was 2 ft. 2 in. in diameter and 10 ft. deep, built up in courses of stone varying from 4 in. to 6 in. high. There were the remains of two floors in this building and much burnt clay, probably representing the fallen burnt daub from the walls. All this had however become very much disturbed when the later buildings had been erected, thus making the stratification bad. There was no evidence of cross walls. In front of the building on the east side were three stylobates set on clay and cobbles; on the centre one was the base of a very rough column, as shown in plate III, 2. These, with probably another to the north which is now missing, must have formed the supports for a portico. One of these was partly built over pit 74, which contained pottery belonging to the last quarter of the first century A. D. The filling of well vi also contained nothing later than that period. It would seem, then, that this building was erected in the last quarter of the first century but ceased to be in use at the beginning of the second century. Pottery, coins, &c., belonging to the last quarter of the first century were found at low levels and in rubbish pits over the whole of the area excavated, but with the exception of occasional post-holes and burnt layers, which may have represented wooden buildings, no other evidence of structures belonging to this period was met with. The two small ovens of clay in site B and the remains of the oven in site C, and of another in front of site A, may be placed before the building of the next series of houses. These were A, B, and C (plate XXX) and appear to have been long buildings with open fronts similar to those found in 1912. As these three houses were incorporated in a later building, little of their original structure remained. The walls of A were 2 ft. wide with horizontal bonding courses of tiles at intervals and stood on three rough foundation-courses 2 ft. 10 in. wide and 1 ft. 8 in. high, set on clay and cobbles 3 ft. deep. The walls of B stood six courses high, of 4 in. to 5 in. each and 2 ft. across, on two foundation-courses 2 ft. 10 in. across, set on clay and cobbles 3 ft. deep. The south wall of C was 2 ft. wide and stood six courses high, the courses averaging about 5 in., on a rough foundation-course 3 ft. wide, set on clay and cobbles. The north wall was 2 ft. wide standing three courses high of 5 in. each with six foundation-courses of 3 in., 2 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. wide, set on clay and cobbles.

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In front of these houses there was probably a colonnade on the same line as the portico of the later large building (plate XXXI), and it is likely that the foundations for the columns were the same in both periods.

At the side of each of these houses were long ovens or furnaces. The one to the south of A is shown on plate X, 2, and fig. 1. It

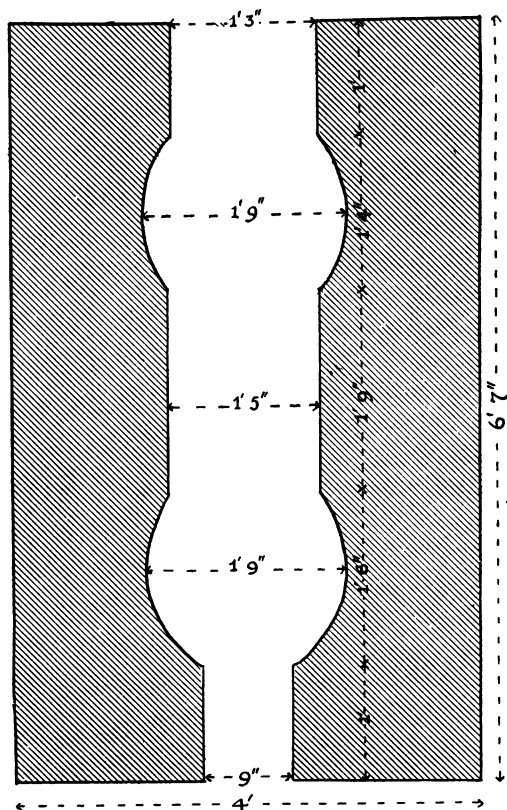


FIG. 1. Plan of oven.

was composed of heavily burnt clay, the sides standing about 1 ft. 2 in. high with the inside surface calcined, and a rough clay and stone hearth was situated at the west end. There was an opening at each end, and the general appearance was that of two ordinary round or oval ovens, placed back to back, connected by a central flue. There was no evidence of these having been used for metal working or other industrial process, and it seems probable that they were simply the fire-places on which the ordinary cooking for the establishments was carried out.

Well xi (plate IV, 1) must also have belonged to this period, as it

was under the level of the next structure. The mouth of this well was roughly 3 ft. square, and each side was composed of three slabs of stone, 6 in. to 10 in. thick, set vertically one above the other; the top one measured 3 ft. 7 in. high, the middle 2 ft. 1 in., and the bottom 8 in. The two upper courses were set slightly askew on the lowest one, at which point the inside measurement was only 2 ft. 1 in. by 2 ft. 3 in. Below the bottom course the sides for 2 feet were lined with clay and stones. The filling contained two fragments of late La Graufesenque pottery form 37, one form 27, two form 18/31, nine form 33, a stamp of the potter Felicio, coarse ware of the late first and early second centuries, and a few pieces of definite second-century ware.

These buildings, which succeeded the earlier wattle-and-daub structures, must have been built during the first half of the second century and ceased to exist before the end of that period, when the next building was erected.

Whether they had fallen into disuse before the construction of this later building, or whether they were partially destroyed for its erection, it was not possible to determine. The method of their incorporation in the next building was as follows, and can be seen by referring to plates XXIX-XXXI. The original alley-ways between sites A and B, and B and C, were converted into corridors, rooms 4 and 6 being inserted in the east end of each. Site A was divided into rooms by cross walls. Some of the walls of site B formed the north and south walls of room 5, and the south and west walls of the courtyard 28. Site C was divided into rooms by cross walls, and a series of rooms was added at the back of sites B and C, making the complete building a large one. There was a spacious portico on the street, at the back of which were rooms 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. Rooms 1 and 2 formed a small south wing divided from courtyard 28 by the passage or corridor 30. On the east and north sides of courtyard 28 was the corridor 29, which ran for some distance further west and was bordered on the north by rooms 8, 9, 11, and the narrow compartments 10 and 12 which probably contained staircases. Leading from the middle of the west side of courtyard 28 was the passage-way 25, with the series of rooms 21, 22, 23, 24 on the north side, and courtyard 26 and room 27 on the south side. To the west of 26 was room 18. There were entrances both from 25 and 26 into 19, and it is probable that both 19 and 20 were a return of corridor 29, and that the walls between 19 and 20, and 20 and 29 were only sleeper-walls over which the floor of the corridor passed. The west wing of the building consisted of rooms 13, 14, 15, 16. Room 15 was furnished with a hypocaust, the L-shaped projection on the

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west side being probably the remains of one side of the furnace, the fuel having been kept in the two spaces at the back of 14. Room 13 had an apse at the west, and at the back of 16 was a latrine (17) which was flushed by a water-channel running from the water-main in front of the portico and discharging across the site to the river at the back. A little to the south of the west end of the building was a small bath-house.

Having dealt with the general plan of the house, it will now be possible to consider some of the details. The walls have all been carefully drawn to scale on the plans, and it would serve no useful purpose to give all their measurements. The masonry was uneven in character, and the building appears to have been erected in a piecemeal manner; few of the cross walls were properly bonded in; the foundation courses varied considerably in depth and some walls had offsets, others none, and in one or two instances there was a pronounced offset at one end of a wall, while at the other end it had entirely disappeared. The foundations for the columns of the portico were also of most irregular construction, being formed of different sized blocks of stone apparently taken from another building. One of these, which had been placed upside down, was moulded on two sides and had probably been the plinth moulding at the corner of a building (plate I, 2). These stone piers and dwarf walls between them can be clearly seen in plate I, 1. There was probably another pier opposite the north wall of the building, but it is now missing. On the most northerly pier existing were the remains of a patch of mortar 2 ft. by 2 ft. 8 in., indicating the size and position of the stylobate of the column. This pier and the next one were each composed of two large blocks of stone which were built into the wall and projected about 1 ft. from it on the west side, the under-side of the stone being 11 in. above the bottom of the wall. Their east ends formed part of the side of the water-main by the street. The wall at this point was composed of stones and tiles standing in places two courses high above the offset and six below, with a projecting foundation-course 1 ft. 6 in. wide, set on clay and cobbles, on the west side (plate IV, 2). The two next piers were more massive, each being composed of three blocks of stone 1 ft. 10 in. thick; the north one measured 5 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 10 in., and the south 5 ft. 10 in. by 4 ft. The stones were cramped together and set on clay and cobbles. The grooves for the cramps, which may have been of iron held in place with lead, can be seen on plate V, 1. They measured 1 ft. 3 in. long, 3 in. to 4 in. wide in the centre, 6 in. to 7 in. at the ends, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep. These two piers probably formed the supports for an arch over the main entrance

to the building. This was very likely composed of tiles set in mortar, as a fragment of an arch of this material was found lying in the portico. The tops of these piers must have stood a little above the surrounding ground-level, as the surface of the corners was worn and showed signs of having been used for the sharpening of implements. Between the two piers was a 2 ft. foundation of poor construction, which probably carried the sill of the entrance. The next pier to the south consisted of two blocks of stone, one the re-used moulded stone already referred to, on a foundation of four slabs of stone set on clay and cobbles, which projected about 1 ft. on the west side. Of the next, nothing but the clay and cobbles remained, while the next consisted of four foundation slabs set on clay and cobbles (plate III, 2); the last consisted of one block of stone 3 ft. by 2 ft., set on clay and cobbles which extended westward about 5 ft., and may originally have supported a dwarf wall. The dwarf walls between the columns at this end stood two and three courses high, and were set on clay and cobbles. That each set of three of the piers may have been built separately for the supports of the earlier porticoes of sites A, B, C may account for their irregularity and difference of construction.

It will be noticed that corresponding piers were built in the front wall of the building exactly opposite the piers of the portico. These came at the ends of the walls of the earlier houses A, B, C, and in the middle of the new front wall of each of these buildings, and would have supported the beams of the roof of the portico. The most perfect of these piers was that in the middle of the east wall of room 5, which measured 4 ft. across and 4 ft. 3 in. deep, stood four courses of 5 in. each high, and was set on the foundations of the wall on either side, which was formed of a bed of concrete 1 ft. 2 in. deep by 3 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. wide. The marks of the boards that formed the shuttering for the concrete could still be seen on its face in places.

Room 3 had a large entrance into the portico, and only a rough foundation-course, 2 ft. 2 in. wide, set on a thin layer of clay and cobbles, remained of the front wall. This weak foundation suggests that the wall was only a dwarf one, and it is possible that room 3 was a vestibule. At some period it had been divided by a cross wall—possibly to increase the area of room 2—as only the clay and cobbles remained of the wall between 2 and 3, over which a floor could easily have passed.

The floor of room 4 was composed of red tile tesserae with small tesserae of various colours in the apse at the west end; there was a quarter-round fillet of mortar at the juncture of the

walls and floor. The room could not have been entered from the portico, as the wall on this side stood above the floor level. Room 5 had an *opus signinum* floor at the north end, and there was probably an entrance in the north half of the east wall opposite the space between the two large piers of the portico, as the wall at this point only stood two courses high and measured 1 ft. 6 in. across, suggesting the foundation of a sill. In room 6 there were the remains of an *opus signinum* floor, and in room 7 very fragmentary remains of two floors, the lower one certainly belonging to a period prior to the laying down of this building. Rooms 1 and 2 of the south wing also had traces of *opus signinum* floors. A large number of tesserae of different colours, which must have belonged to a fine mosaic pavement, was found in the front part of room 8. In the south wall of the room was what appeared to be a blocked-up doorway, and on the north side of the same wall was a cross wall which extended about half the width of the room. On the east side of its south end was a mass of clay and cobbles which may have supported a shrine or some other structure now destroyed. There were some traces of an *opus signinum* floor in room 9, and in room 10 was a cross wall 18 in. wide, probably intended to support a stair. The northern part of room 10 may have formed a small chamber or cupboard entered from room 9. The west wall of room 10 was the original back wall of site C, and when room 11 and the others to the west were added, the extension of the north wall was not built quite in a line with the old north wall of site C but projected slightly to the north. It was impossible to say what was in space 11, as everything here was destroyed by the insertion of two hypocausts at a later date. Room 12 was a repetition of room 10. There was probably an *opus signinum* floor in corridor 29, but the existing floor appeared to have belonged rather to the next period than to the one now under discussion. 28 was an open courtyard; traces of the cobbled pavement still remained in the north-east corner. It is curious that although the west wall and part of the south wall of site B were re-used to form two sides of the courtyard, a new wall was built on the north side and continued westwards, forming the south side of corridor 29, and returned to the south at the east end, forming the east wall of the courtyard. The north, east, and south walls surrounding the courtyard would have been dwarf walls on which stood the columns or wooden uprights that supported the roof of the corridor. Whether this corridor had a pent roof, or if there was another corridor above in connexion with the rooms of the next story, it is now impossible to say. The west wall must have stood to the height of the roof of the rooms 27 and 24. Passage 25, which led from the court-

yard to number 19, had a floor of red tile tesserae, a small patch being still *in situ* at its west end. The south wall of the passage opposite the courtyard was a dwarf one, and several fragments of the small columns which stood on it and supported the roof of the passage were found in the vicinity. This arrangement permitted the lighting of rooms 21, 22, 23. Little but the foundations of their walls remained, owing to their being destroyed in the course of subsequent alterations, but they appear to have measured 1 ft. 10 in. to 2 ft. across, and were set on clay and cobbles of varying width and depth. Room 22 had a very substantial *opus signinum* floor. On the east side of the courtyard and opening into it was room 27, which was probably little more than a shed. On the north side of its entrance and in the south wall of 25 was what seemed to be the foundation of a pier. The courtyard itself had originally a gravelled surface, but was raised at a later date and, part of it at any rate, flagged. It was bordered on the greater part of its south side by a rough wall. A stone gutter ran along the north side to catch the water from the roof of 25, and another gutter ran from it past the east wall of 18 and through the south wall of the courtyard into the water channel coming from the front of the building. Well VII was about 10 ft. deep, and 3 ft. 3 in. by 2 ft. 8 in. across at the mouth, which was formed of two L-shaped coping stones, 8 in. thick, set face to face with another stone joining their ends (plate XI, 2). These slightly overhung the sides of the well, which had a rectangular opening of 3 ft. 2 in. by 3 ft. 8 in., each side being formed of four single slabs of stone 7 in. to 10 in. thick, set vertically one above the other. Starting from the bottom, these slabs measured respectively 10 in., 2 ft., 2 ft. 8 in., and 2 ft. 10 in. high. The filling consisted of earth, building rubbish, a large number of animal bones, only two or three indefinite fragments of pottery and coins of Tetricus (base), 268–273 A.D., Constantine II, 337–340 A.D., and Valens, 363–375 A.D., which suggest that the well was not filled up until the close of the occupation. Mr. Lyell states that a few small fragments of wood from this well were oak and willow.

A stone sill in the east wall of 19 showed that there had been an entrance at this point into courtyard 26. The dividing walls between 19 and 20, and 20 and the end of 29, consisted only of clay and cobbles and were probably sleeper walls passing under the floor, thus making 19 and 20 a return of corridor 29. For some reason that cannot now be explained, the walls of 18 were very strongly built, with a foundation course of from 3 ft. to 4 ft. wide set on 2 ft. of clay and cobbles.

Practically nothing but the clay and cobble foundations of the

walls of the west wing remained. Room 13 had a large apse on the west side, of which only the clay and cobbles, 3 ft. wide and 2 ft. deep, were left. This apse was probably covered with painted wall-plaster, as a large number of curved fragments showing an elaborate foliage pattern was found close by. A small fragment of the east wall of this room was standing, measuring 2 ft. 6 in. across; there appeared to have been a small buttress at the north-west corner. Room 14 had an *opus signinum* floor at the east end set on the natural sand, which may have been the floor of a hypocaust, as it was about the same level as the hypocaust floor of 15. The three walls projecting from the west wall probably belonged to small sheds with pent roofs, in which the fuel for the furnace was kept. Room 15 was a large hypocaust with an *opus signinum* floor 5 in. thick set on stones, the *pilae* being composed of tiles 11½ in. square. The foundations of the surrounding walls were set on clay and cobbles 2 ft. 5 in. across. An L-shaped foundation projected from the west wall, enclosing a bed of concrete 8 in. thick, in which were a number of post-holes 3 in. to 4 in. in diameter. This projection probably formed one side of the opening of the furnace, the other side having completely disappeared. Near here a rolled up sheet of lead, measuring 8 ft. 1 in. long, 1 ft. 7½ in. wide, and ¼ to ½ in. thick, was discovered. It may have formed the sides or lining of a tank. The walls of the northern part of room 16 were almost entirely destroyed, only traces of the clay and cobbles remaining. In the north-east corner was a small piece of L-shaped wall 1 ft. thick, of uncertain purpose. The south wall and the south end of the east wall were 2 ft. across, on a foundation of 3 ft. set on clay and cobbles. The south part of the west wall was of a very substantial nature, measuring 4 ft. wide. There were the remains of a thick *opus signinum* floor at the southern end, and across the centre of the room were some slight indications of a cross wall, which may however have belonged to the following period.

At the back of 16 was the latrine (17) which had been constructed by excavating the soil to about 4 ft. 2 in. below the ground level and lining the sides with masonry built up in courses of 5 in. to 6 in. high, varying from 1 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. 6 in. in thickness and set on clay and cobbles. The outer face against the soil was left rough, the inner surface being set fair faced. The north part of the pit or cellar thus formed was probably floored over, a row of wooden or stone seats being ranged along the inside of the southern wall. The water from the channel entered at the south-east corner, passed under the seats and out on the west side, where it was carried in a drain to the river. The drainage system

of this building was exceptionally interesting. By the side of the road, immediately in front of the portico, was a water-main 1 ft. 8 in. to 2 ft. wide, the sides (composed of tiles and dressed stones) standing to a height of 2 ft. in places. In front of the south part of the portico the bottom was formed of large flags (plate VI, 2), some of them 4 ft. 6 in. long, while the bottom of the northern part was made of channel stones (plate VI, 1). The probability is that this water-main had covering-stones at intervals similar to those in front of site V, but none of them remained *in situ*. The two side stones of the branch channel (plate VI, 2) appear to have been set so as to receive the end of a covering-slab. This side channel branched off at right angles through site VI, and the method of regulating the supply of water through it was as follows. The flow of water in the main by the street was from north to south, and immediately to the south of the opening of the side channel was a sluice-gate. The bottom of the side water-channel was 7 in. above the bottom of the main water-way, and when the sluice-gate was open probably little or no water flowed into the former, but upon closing the sluice-gate the water would immediately rise and be diverted into the side channel, flush the latrine, and pass on through the drain at the back of the site. Only the bottom part of one of the side stones of this sluice-gate remained (plate VI, 2), but two perfect examples were found further north, nearly opposite the south wall of the north wing (plate VI, 1). They were set opposite each other in the sides of the water-main, and measured 1 ft. 10 in. high and 1 ft. 2 in. wide, the grooves for the sluice being $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep and 2 in. across. There was also a rough groove between them in the bottom of the main. There appeared to be a blocked-up opening in the west side of the main immediately to the north of the sluice-gate, suggesting that a side channel led out of it here at some period. The existing side-channel measured at the inside of its mouth 1 ft. high and 2 ft. 5 in. wide, the sides being composed of blocks of stone. Some holes in the under side of the first covering-stone indicated that there was originally a grid at this point. Where the channel passed under the portico it measured 2 ft. 3 in. wide by 10 in. high, the sides being composed of two courses of stones and the bottom of roof-tiles, the joints being carefully cemented to prevent leakage; the whole was set on clay and cobbles. The top was covered with slabs of stone of various sizes, the dwarf wall of the portico passing over the top of the most easterly one (plate VI, 2). The channel passed under the floor of room 4, where the sides were in some instances composed of tiles (plate VII, 1), and it was covered as before with large slabs of stones on which the tessellated floor rested

(a section of the channel just before passing under room 4 can be seen in plate I, 2). Under the apse it was formed of a gutter-stone (plate V, 2). From this point onward through the site very little trace of it could be found until it reached the back of the building, but it evidently ran along by the south side of 28, 27, 26, 18, 16, into 17, from the west side of which it could be traced in a very perfect condition running towards the river across the area excavated. Immediately at the back of 17 it measured on the inside about 1 ft. 10 in. across and 2 ft. 4 in. deep, the sides being composed of four courses of stones set on, and backed with, clay, the bottom of the channel being of the same material. Large slabs of stone covered the top (plate VII, 2). Where it cut through the outer wall of site VII it was 2 ft. deep by 1 ft. 4 in. wide, the sides being composed of four courses of stone, and nearer the modern road to the west it was only 1 ft. deep by 9 in. wide, the sides standing two to three courses high.

A small bath-house was situated about 30 ft. to the south of the south-west corner of the building. Practically all its north side had been destroyed by the erection of later buildings, as may be seen in the general plan. A conjectural restoration is shown on plate XXXI. Room A appears to have been a hall or dressing room, off which were two octagonal cold baths, B and C. D and E were the hot rooms, furnished with hypocausts; F may have either been a small sweating-room, or a place for the hot-water tank, the furnace being situated immediately to the east.

The octagon C was in a very fair state of preservation (plate VIII, 1). The walls, which were set on clay and cobbles, stood ten courses high of 5 in. each, the inside face being coated with pink mortar 2 in. thick. Tiles set on mortar formed the floor, and at its junction with the walls was a quarter-round fillet which was also carried round the bottom of the lowest step. There appear to have been at least three steps down into the bath. No outlet for the water was discovered, but a gap in the south wall was probably caused by some one having removed a lead pipe at this point. The octagon B (plate IX, 2) was in a very fragmentary condition, and there was no sign of a mortar coating on the inside of the walls, which stood in places nine courses high of 4 in. to 5 in. each. The bottom of the inside was filled with about 2 ft. of disintegrated cement. This octagon appears to have fallen into disuse, a 3-ft. wall having been built across the entrance to it from A (plates IX, 2, X, 1, and XXIX). Running diagonally through this wall was an opening formed of flue tiles (plate X, 1), which must have been an outlet for water from A. Only the faintest traces remained of the walls of room D, which had a

hypocaust with *pilae* formed of small square tiles and flue tiles filled with cement (plate VIII, 2). Room E also had a hypocaust with *pilae* similar to those of room D, standing in some cases nearly 3 ft. high. There was an apse at the north and south ends. The sleeper wall which passed in front of the southern apse had two openings in it, 10 in. high by 1 ft. 2 in. wide, to allow the passage of the hot air. The walls of the apse had been jacketed with flue tiles, and the bottom of the floor was about 1 ft. 4 in. above the hypocaust floor. To judge by the height of the *pilae*, the floor of the room itself must have been quite 3 ft. above the hypocaust floor, and therefore roughly 1 ft. 8 in. above the floor of the apse. It is therefore probable that the apse contained a small bath. With the exception of a small fragment at the south-east corner, nothing of the north apse remained, but the arrangement of the *pilae* shows that there could not have been a bath on this side. The opening between the hypocausts of E and F was 15 in. wide, the sides being built of tiles, which would resist the heat better than stone. The space F (plate IX, 1) measured 6 ft. by 4 ft., and had two flues on either side of the main flue, with long *pilae* which appeared to have been originally 3 ft. high, composed of small square tiles and flue tiles filled with mortar. These *pilae* may have supported a hot-water tank, or the floor of a small sweating-room. Immediately to the east of this was the furnace, the sides of which were built up of heavily burnt clay, stones, and roof tiles. This bath building evidently belonged to, and was of the same period as the large house to the north of it (plate XXXI), and must have been out of use or destroyed when rooms 35 and 36 (plate XXXII) were constructed. To the south of this bath building were the remains of two *opus signinum* floors, and butting up against the south-east corner and extending to the back of site V was a long building of which little more than the foundations remained (plate XXIX). What exactly was the purpose or period of these it is now impossible to say. A pathway composed of stones, broken tiles, &c. (plate XXIX) ran from the main street between sites V and VI, passing over the oven to the south of house A (plate XXX), into the open space to the south of courtyard 26, which may possibly have been a garden.

The following is a list of the latest coins from well stratified deposits which can with some certainty be said to have been sealed by the construction of the building (plate XXXI).

Below the floor-levels of rooms 1 and 2
 „ the floor of room 4

Hadrian.
 Trajan.

Below the floor of room 5	Hadrian.
„ the floor-level of room 5, in a group of twenty-seven coins	Hadrian.
Below the top floor, room 7	Hadrian.
„ the corridor 29	Hadrian.
„ the floor of room 22	Nerva.
„ the path between sites V and VI	Hadrian.

The pottery and other articles in these deposits did not appear to be later than the middle of the second century A.D. The following pits were also all in positions that showed they must have been filled before the erection of the building, and could be roughly dated by their contents as follows: Pit 32, first half of second century. Pit 33, 80-110 A.D. Pit 34, 75-90 A.D. Pit 36, 80-120 A.D. Pit 42, first half of second century. Pit 60, 80-130 A.D. Pit 65, 90-110 A.D. Pit 68, 80-130 A.D. Pit 69, 75-120 A.D. Pit 75, late first and early second century. It will be seen, then, that the latest coins are those of the emperor Hadrian, 117-38 A.D., and that none of the pits or stratified deposits belongs to a period after the middle of the second century A.D., so the date of the erection of this building can be placed with some certainty between the dates 130-50 A.D.

At a later date very considerable alterations were carried out (plate XXXII). Rooms 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, and the passage 25 were levelled practically to their foundations, and the whole space, including courtyards 26 and 28, was converted into one large courtyard, surrounded on three sides by a corridor from which projected room 31, which was probably a *Lararium*. There was not enough evidence to show whether passage 30 existed at this period or not. Room 11 (plate XXXI) was converted into two rooms 11 A and B, with channelled hypocausts. Room 15 ceased to be a hypocaust, and was divided into two rooms, 15 A and B. A series of rooms—33, 34, 35, 36—was added at the south-west corner, while a tessellated corridor or verandah was built along the whole length of the west side, with a room (37) at the south-west end. Whether these alterations were all carried out at the same time or at different periods it is now impossible to determine.

When courtyard 32 was made, the surface of the old courtyard 26 was raised, and four rough blocks of stone were placed on the original coping-stones of well VII to bring it to the same level (plate XI, 1). The flagging to the west of the well also belongs to this period. The gutter stones of 26 must have projected through this later pavement, as they were worn quite

flat in places. There were traces of a rough *opus signinum* pavement in the north-west corner of the courtyard. The doorway from the passage 25 into 19 was blocked up with a piece of walling, and the entrance into the west corridor in the late period was probably the one that led from the old courtyard 26 into 19. The *Lararium* (31) was built partly over rooms 22 and 23, the foundations of the west part of the south wall being set on the *opus signinum* floor of 22. The *opus signinum* of corridor 29 extended into 31, passing over the foundations of the south wall of the corridor.

When putting in the two hypocausts (11 A and B), for some reason that cannot now be explained, their south wall was not built exactly on the line of the original north wall of the corridor, but diverged towards the north as it approached the west end, a rough block of masonry being inserted in the south-west corner of 11 B to act as a foundation. These hypocausts were each formed of four blocks of masonry filled with earth and building rubbish, and divided and surrounded by flues 8 in. to 12 in. wide (plate XII, 1). These blocks stood about 2 ft. 2 in. high, and the tops of the flues were bridged with large tiles, the whole being covered with an *opus signinum* floor 3 in. thick. There were grooves in the wall at intervals for flue tiles, and in the dividing wall between the two rooms was an opening for the passage of the hot air, 2 ft. 2 in. high by 15 in. wide. Nothing of the north wall remained but the clay-and-cobble foundations, 13 ft. to 3 ft. 6 in. wide, and there was no evidence to show where the furnace was situated. It is just possible that these rooms may not have been hypocausts but store rooms, the channels being constructed for ventilation to prevent damp, on the same principle as those of the granaries often met with in Roman military camps and settlements.¹

The wall dividing room 15 into 15 A and B was 2 ft. 3 in. across, and two courses high of 5 in. each, on two foundation-courses 2 ft. 7 in. wide of 6 in. each, which were set on the *opus signinum* floor of the original hypocaust. Room 16 A, which had an *opus signinum* floor in the north part, appears to have been a latrine, the earlier one having been destroyed by the erection of corridor 38. Its east wall passed over the south wall of 16 (plate XXXII), returning at 3 ft. to the west and joining the west wall of 34. The narrow space (16 ft. by 3 ft.) thus formed was probably fitted with wooden seats, which stood upon the remains of the old south wall of 16, and against the new south wall of 16 A. A gap in the foundations of the east wall showed where the

¹ *Corbridge Report*, 1908.

water channel entered this space, and there was a corresponding opening in the west wall. To the west of this opening the water channel ran under the floor and west wall of 38. It was 1 ft. 6 in. deep and 2 ft. wide, covered with slabs of stone, and stood on the remains of the south wall of the disused latrine (17). At the end of this wall it took a slight turn to the north, joining the original drain at the west of 17. 34 could have been little more than a passage leading into 38. In 36 there were traces of an *opus signinum* floor; the west wall was 2 ft. wide, set on clay and cobbles 2 ft. deep, the north wall 1 ft. 6 in., on clay and cobbles 2 ft. deep, while the clay and cobbles of the south wall were 3 ft. deep, and varied from 3 ft. to 4 ft. wide. When this wall was built, the whole of the north side of the small bath-house was destroyed.

The foundations of the west and east walls of 33 ended in large blocks of stone, a space being left between them and the south wall of 18 for the water channel. The corridor or verandah 38 (plate XIII, 1) had a floor of red tile tesserae, and extended over the earlier foundations on the west of rooms 13 to 36. The walls measured 1 ft. 10 in. to 1 ft. 8 in. wide, and were set on clay and cobbles. A cross wall at the back of 13 points to there having been a room at the north end. In the west wall at the back of 15 A were two roughly square blocks of stone 8 ft. apart, with only slight traces of a foundation between, suggesting an entrance at this point. There also appears to have been another entrance at the back of 16 A, indicated by the bases of two piers 6 ft. apart. These bases were roughly square, composed of masonry set on a foundation of 4 ft. of clay and cobbles which was carried down to the bottom of the disused latrine (17). The wall continued southwards from this entrance for about another 9 ft., when it ended in a square block of stone. The corridor, however, appears to have continued to the south wall of the building, as there were patches of the mosaic floor and a piece of the foundation of its west wall at the back of 36. There was probably an entrance from it at this point into room 37, of which nothing but the foundations remained. The foundations of the north wall were carried through under the floor of the corridor forming a sleeper-wall. There were some traces of foundations to the west of 37, but so little remained that it was impossible to obtain the original plan. The west wall of the corridor, from the small room at the back of 13 to the north wall of 37, was probably a dwarf one, carrying uprights which supported a pent roof. At a later date the floor of the corridor became very uneven, owing to the soft made earth beneath, and

had sunk as much as 10 in. in places. This was made good by filling up the sunken places with building rubbish, and covering the whole with a layer of mortar.

The pottery from below the patches of tessellated floor was rather indefinite, but did not appear to be later than the second century. With it was a coin of Antoninus Pius, 138-61 A.D., and it seems probable that the addition of this corridor and of the rooms 33-37 must have taken place before the beginning of the third century.

To the south-west of the building were the wells ix and x. Well ix was 12 ft. 6 in. deep and 2 ft. 9 in. in diameter, built up in courses of stone 5 in. to 7 in. high. The bottom was dished, the sides starting to curve inwards at about 10 ft. 6 in. from the mouth. The filling of the well consisted of earth, building rubbish, various fragments of pottery, mostly belonging to the third and fourth centuries, iron nails, two knife-blades, a pair of bronze tweezers, a coin of the emperor Tetricus I, 268-73 A.D. (at 8 ft. down), animal bones, burnt wood, a few pieces of coal, &c. At the very bottom were three whole pots (nos. 81-3, plate XXVIII), which probably belong to the second half of the fourth century A.D., showing that the well was open in that period. With the whole pots were two or three thin flat pieces of oak that may have formed part of the sides of a bucket. Well x was 12 ft. deep, 2 ft. 6 in. in diameter, built up in courses of stone 4 in. to 8 in. thick. The filling of this well was very similar to the last, except that the pottery was not so plentiful, and appeared to be rather earlier. A coin of Crispina, 178-82 A.D., was found at 4 ft. down.

Just to the south of 31, in 32, was a grave composed of blocks of stone set on edge (plates XII, 2 and XXIX). It only contained a few human bones, but, curiously enough, among them were three heel bones—*os calcis*—two belonging to right feet, which suggests that two people were buried in this coffin. A little to the south of this was another burial, with only a few stones placed round the head. In this instance the skeleton was practically complete, and Dr. Wright states that it belonged to an adult male about 5 ft. 9 in. high. Both of these burials were oriented east and west, the complete skeleton having its head to the west. They could not have been earlier than the period of courtyard 32, as in putting in the slabs of the stone coffin the remains of the north wall of passage 25 (plate XXXI) had been cut through. Whether they belonged to the period of courtyard 32 or to a later date when the town had ceased to exist, there was no evidence to show. A few scattered bones of an

adult person were found to the west of room 37 (plate XXXII). In pit 64, with pottery belonging to the late first and early second centuries, was part of a skull; and a few other human bones, including three lower jaw-bones of adults, were met with lying loose in the soil in different parts of the site.

SITE VII (PLATE XXIX).

It was most unfortunate that the whole of the main structure on this site could not be uncovered, its north and south walls running under the modern road to the west. The three sides that could be uncovered consisted of two parallel walls, 13 ft. apart, enclosing a space, with rounded corners, 144 ft. wide, the greatest length up to the modern road being about 188 ft. A little of the actual walls remained at the north-east corner. The outer wall (plate XIV, 1) measured 1 ft. 11 in. across, standing two or three courses high of 5 in. to 6 in. each, on a very substantial foundation composed of stones and mortar 4 ft. 6 in. across and 2 ft. deep; one course of the inner wall (plate XIV, 2) remained standing, 6 in. high and 2 ft. wide, set on foundations similar to those of the outer wall. The lines of the rest of the walls were entirely traced by the remains of the mortar and stone foundations, and even these had completely disappeared in some places. Two feet to the west of the foundations of the inner wall, were the stone and mortar foundations of another wall, 2 ft. wide and 1 ft. deep (plate XIV, 2); there were some indications that the original wall that stood on these foundations was 1 ft. 5 in. wide. In the middle of the outer east wall was a small alcove 5 ft. by 4 ft., and a projection in the foundations of the north wall suggests that there may have been a similar one on that side. It was not possible to say if there had been another opposite to it on the outer south wall, as at that point the foundations had entirely disappeared, owing to a later building having been erected on this part of the site. Nothing remained of this later building except broken-up wall-plaster, building rubbish, and two stretches of clay-and-cobble foundations, one of which passed over the foundations of the outer wall of the earlier structure. There was an opening in the north-east corner of the outer wall, in the middle of which was a rough block of masonry, probably a foundation, measuring 4 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft. and 3 ft. deep. The east wall had a ragged end (plate XIV, 1), and only a little of the foundations of the end of the north wall remained, so it is impossible to say what was the exact plan, but it seems probable that an entrance existed here with two doors

shutting on a central jamb. On the west side of the north end of the outer east wall, was a circular pit sunk 2 ft. in the natural soil, 3 ft. 8 in. in diameter, and lined with rough courses of stone. Nothing was found in it, and its original purpose is uncertain. At the south-east corner of the outer wall was a small projection, which may have been the foundation of a buttress. Between the two south walls towards the east end, was a thin piece of mortar floor about 10 ft. wide. The drain from site VI cut through the foundations of both walls at the south-east corner. This drain appeared to have been made when nothing but the foundations of these walls remained, being of exactly the same construction where it passed through the foundations as it was on either side of them, and showing no signs of having been bonded into or built against any adjacent wall. Where it passed through the inner foundations it was 18 in. deep and 14 in. across, the sides being composed of three courses of stones, and some of the covering slabs being still in position (plate XIII, 2). The building to which this drain belonged was constructed about the middle of the second century (p. 16), and as the drain appears to have been laid down at the time of its erection, the curved walls of the structure on site VII must have already been destroyed before that date. What exactly this structure was used for it is difficult to say, especially as it has not been possible to uncover its western end; it could not however have extended much further in that direction, owing to the proximity of the line of the town wall. The two parallel walls may well have held tiers of wooden seats, the additional wall on the west side having been added to provide extra rows, and the alcoves in the outer walls may have been connected with staircases. The seating accommodation would have been considerable, and the enclosed space could well have been used for games, bull-baiting, &c.

This is, however, only put forward as a suggestion; no other building of this form appears to have been met with elsewhere, and it can only be hoped that some day it may be possible to trace the western end, which will in all likelihood solve the problem.

In the north-east corner of the structure just dealt with were the foundations of a building consisting of five rooms opening on to corridors. The walls of this house were of extraordinarily poor construction, being only 1 ft. to 1 ft. 1 in. across, built up in courses of red sandstone 3 in. to 4 in. high, and set on clay and cobbles 1 ft. 6 in. wide by 1 ft. deep. It is probable that these walls were only the foundations of a timber and wattle-and-daub building, as fragments of burnt clay, smooth on one side and with traces of the wattle on the other were found. This building seems

to have belonged to the latter part of the occupation, and nothing of any interest was found in it except a gem (plate XVIII, 27).

To the west of this building, near the road, were the foundations of a square house with a clay-and-stone hearth, and clay floor, on which were coins of Constans or Constantius II, 340-61 A.D. and Valentinian I, 364-75 A.D.

On the extreme north-west edge of the area excavated were two or three fragments of wall as shown on the plan, probably belonging to buildings outside the reserved area.

SMALL OBJECTS IN METAL, GLASS, BONE, &c.

PLATE XV.

1. Bronze fibula made of a single piece of wire twisted into a spring at the head, and flattened out to form a catch-plate at the foot, ending in a slightly upturned knob. This and part of a very similar example were found in the lowest levels, and were probably deposited in the last quarter of the first century A.D.

Somewhat similar examples occur on early Roman sites in this country, such as Cirencester and Silchester. Part of one was found at Newstead in the early period. They also occur at Heddernheim, Wiesbaden, and Hofheim, some of the examples from the last site being practically the same as the one from Wroxeter. The type with the knob at the foot appears to have been more prevalent in the first half and middle, than in the later part, of the first century A.D. (*Newstead Report*, plate CXXXV, 1; *Mitt. über Römische Funde in Heddernheim*, ii. Taf. iii. 49; *Hofheim*, plate IX, 169-175, abb. 23, 26-27).

2. Bronze fibula with hinged pin, the bow formed of a thin piece of bronze decorated with three longitudinal ribs; solid catch-plate.

Although it has not been possible to find an exactly similar example recorded, the type probably belongs to the first century, and is connected with the Aucissa and other thin flat bowed and hinged fibulae of that period. For the direct prototypes with perforated catch-plates, see *Bonn. Jahrb.*, cvii, p. 73; *Augusteisches Gräberfeld bei Coblenz-Neuendorf*, figs. 4, 12.

3. Bronze fibula with traces of tinning. Hinged pin, thin bow with raised central rib decorated with a wavy line between two rows of dots; solid catch-plate with terminal moulding. Found at a low level in room 5, and probably belongs to the period 80-120 A.D. Another very similar example, but slightly smaller,

was found in room 7 below the second floor, in a deposit assigned to the late first and early second century. They were probably both deposited in the last quarter of the first century. The type has been found at Wiesbaden, Neuss, and Hofheim, and appears to have been common in the middle of the first century and in the Flavian period (*Hofheim*, plate X, 227-32. *O. R. L., Wiesbaden*, p. 91, nos. 8, 9).

4. Bronze fibula. Hinged pin (missing), bow widening towards the head and decorated with three longitudinal grooves; solid catch-plate, and foot ending in a small knob. Found in pit 58, assigned to the late first and early second century.

Belongs to the same group as the two previous examples.

5. Bronze fibula with spring in semi-cylindrical cover; the chord held by a loop on the head; two raised ribs on the bow, and a hole in the centre intended to take an ornamental stud; two openings in the catch-plate, and the foot ending in a knob and mouldings. Found in pit 66, assigned to the late first and early second century. See no. 6.

6. Similar type to the last, but earlier; the chord of the spring caught up in a more pronounced manner; a plain bow, one opening in the catch-plate, and no knob on foot. Found in a deposit dating up to the second half of the second century. Another exactly similar fibula was also found, but not in a stratified deposit.

Both nos. 5 and 6 belong to the same type as no. 1, fig. 4, 1913 *Report*. Seven of this latter type were found in 1914; one of them at a low level in the portico of site IV, probably belonging to the period late first-early second century, one under the floor in room 5 with other objects dating up to about 130 A.D., and one in a low-level deposit in room 7, assigned to the late first and early second century.

7. Bronze fibula. An unusual and heavy type, with a hinged pin working in a semi-cylindrical cover; solid catch-plate; the bow decorated with three grooves filled with blue enamel ending in a small disc of enamel of the same colour; a circular depression on the end of the foot seems to have been similarly filled. The prolongation of the bow at the head is an unusual feature. Found under the pavement between sites V and VI, in a deposit dating up to the middle of the second century.

8. An ornamented bronze fibula of the same type as no. 4, fig. 4, 1913 *Report*. Not found in a stratified deposit, but probably belongs to the Antonine period.

Among other fibulae found this year were: an uninscribed example of the Aucissa type (1912 *Report*, fig. 9, no. 5). One very

similar to no. 8, fig. 10, 1912 *Report*. One like no. 5, fig. 4, 1913 *Report*, found under the pavement between sites V and VI, in a deposit not later than the middle of the second century, and another very similar, only smaller, found at a low level in the portico of site VI, probably belonging to the late first or early second century.

PLATE XVI.

9. Dragonesque or S-shaped fibula of bronze inlaid with enamel. The three central lozenges and the small circles in the scroll pattern on either side are light yellow, the rest of the enamel has lost most of its original colour, but it appears to have been dark-red and blue. It was found under the *opus signinum* floor in room 5, with a number of coins, the latest belonging to the emperor Hadrian, and pottery which does not appear to be later than about 130 A. D.

About twenty-four of these fibulae are recorded as having been found in this country, and four or five on the Continent. They are of typical Late Celtic design, and are one of the finest productions of native workmanship during the period of the Roman occupation. An example found at Newstead has been dated not later than the first half of the second century (*Newstead Report*, plate LXXXVI, 7), and others at Lamberton Moor to the early part of the same century (*Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, xxii, 59). One of these (no. 4), has a very similar pattern to the Wroxeter example. There are lists of known examples in the last article referred to, and in the *Corbridge Report*, 1908, p. 116.

10. Bronze fibula with a lozenge pattern on the bow, inlaid with enamel of different colours now much faded and decayed; the central row of lozenges appears to have been mostly light-coloured, while the angles at the sides are dark. There is a circular stud at the top of the bow with a bronze centre surrounded by a thin circle of dark enamel. Hinged pin, loop on the head, solid catch-plate and moulded terminal. These fibulae were worn in pairs and connected by a chain; in this instance part of the chain and its attachment are still preserved. Two attached together in this manner were found in a grave in Trier (*Newstead Report*, p. 323).

This type of fibula is met with frequently in this country, but only in small numbers on the Continent, and appears to be rather of native manufacture than Roman. Several examples were discovered at Newstead (plate LXXXVI, 19-23), and one of them could be dated to the Antonine period. Another example was found at Poltross Burn, on Hadrian's Wall, where it was assigned

to the second century (*Cumb. and West. Ant. and Arch. Soc. Trans.*, xi, N.S., fig. 20, 3). All of these have the hinged pin, and are descended from a type found at Lamberton Moor, which has the spring pin with the chord caught up in a loop on the head. Mr. Reginald Smith has dated these to the early second century, but it seems possible that they may be slightly earlier (*Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, xxii, 59; see also *Corbridge Report*, 1910, p. 40, figs. 12, 13).

11. Bronze circular fibula with hinged pin, a central boss and a projecting knob at one side. Decorated with three concentric circles in milleflore glass. The outer circle is composed of alternate red and greenish blue sections, with chequer patterns of light yellow and dark red. The middle circle has a dark blue ground with small palm leaf objects at intervals. The inner circle is divided into alternate light yellow and dark-coloured sections with alternate light and dark star pattern. The central boss and the knob at the side were also set with milleflore or enamel which is now decayed. Found below the pavement between sites V and VI, in a deposit dating before the middle of the second century A. D.

Circular fibulae and studs set with milleflore glass and enamel are frequently found on Roman sites in this country and on the Continent. They occur at Newstead (*Report*, plate LXXXIX) where they probably belong to the Antonine period, at Zugmantel (*O. R. L.*, *Zugmantel*, p. 80, and plate X), where it is stated that they are most prevalent in the period from Hadrian to the close of the second century A. D. See also *O. R. L.*, *Pfünz*, plate XII, and Jacobi, *Saalburg*, plate LXVIII.

12. Bronze fibula of buckler form, decorated with a band of enamel which is now too decayed to make it possible to ascertain its original colour; eight small projections round the circumference, a central boss, and a hinged pin. Found under site A, plate XXX, in a deposit dating before 120 A. D. See remarks on no. 11 above.

13. Hollow-cast bronze enamelled fibula in the form of a cock. The wings are inlaid with blue, and the wattle with dark coloured enamel, the eyes were also set with enamel, now decayed. The fibula is the same on both sides and has a hinged pin; just above the hinge is a small hole, probably for the attachment of a chain. Found below the pavement between sites V and VI, in a deposit dating not later than the middle of the second century A. D.

Similar examples have been found in London, Caersws, Colchester, Lincoln, and at Brough Castle, Westmorland, some of which are now in the British Museum. They probably all belong to the second century. Bird fibulae of somewhat similar design

have been found in the Rhine district and are illustrated in the *Alert. uns. heid. Vorz.*, Band ii, Heft vii, Taf. iv ; Band iii, Heft i, Taf. iv, no. 1 ; none of them is, however, the same as the English examples.

14. Bronze penannular fibula decorated with two rows of incised dots, and with bent over ribbed terminals. Found at a low level in site VI ; probably belongs to the period 80-120 A.D. A similar one is illustrated in Ward, *The Roman Era in Britain*, fig. 75 c.

15. Enamelled bronze clasp or button. With the exception of the blue oval in the centres of each lozenge, the enamel is too decayed to ascertain its original colour. See 1912 *Report*, plate X, 4 ; 1913 *Report*, fig. 5, nos. 15, 16.

16. Object of bronze, apparently meant to represent a fish with two fins and a scale pattern on the back. It is not furnished with any means of attachment, and there is nothing to show for what purpose it was intended.

17. A thin plate of bronze with flanged sides, one end pierced, the other bent over at right angles with a small rivet in the centre. Ornamented with a heart-shaped pattern in bronze with a blue enamel ground.

18. Hollow bronze casting of a bust of a bearded man. It is fitted with a rivet at the back and was probably an ornament for a box. Found at a low level in site VI, and cannot be later than the first half of the second century A.D.

PLATE XVII.

19. White metal spoon of typical Roman design. Found in site VI. Compare *O. R. L.*, *Zugmantel*, plate XI, 30 ; *Pfünz*, plate XII, 29, 30 ; Ward, *Roman Era in Britain*, fig. 59.

It seems probable that the bend at the junction of the handle and the spoon is a survival of a hinge so that the spoon might be folded for carrying. For a hinged example see Roach Smith, *Ill. Rom. London*, plate XXXVII, 13.

20. Bronze needle with two eyelets at right angles. The thong or thread was probably passed through both eyes and thus prevented from slipping.

21. Circular box of thin bronze, with four equidistant openings in the sides ; decorated with incisions on the edges and with an incised cross on one side. Probably used to keep two leather straps in position where they crossed each other at right angles.

22. Upper part of a bronze linch-pin with moulded knob and shaft of oblong section.

23. Bracelet formed of a band of bronze with spiral terminals ending in a central rivet which forms a small boss. Found in the top soil over the portico of site VI. No similar example can be found recorded.

24. Thin plate of bronze with two circular ends pierced for rivets, and a pierced angular projection on the right-hand side. This resembles a type common in Anglo-Saxon graves, where they occur in pairs, and were used as clasps at the wrist. See *Northants Nat. Hist. Soc. and Field Club Proc.*, xv, (1909), 93.

PLATE XVIII.

25. Bronze lozenge-shaped seal-box. The upper half or lid is ornamented with a diaper of lozenges in brick red, dark blue and light yellowish-green enamel. The lower half is perforated with four holes. The two halves are hinged together, and in the hinge-plate of the upper half is a small hole, which suggests that it may have been used as a pendant.

When the seal-box was discovered, the lower half contained a small lump of matter which could be removed from the case in the form of a cake of dirt with four nipples on the under side, corresponding with the four holes in the bottom of the case. This cake was submitted to Mr. J. H. B. Jenkins, who reports on it as follows :

‘The upper or exposed surface of this little cake had the appearance of dirt or dust, which had silted into the case and hardened there. When the under surface, which had been in contact with the metal case, was examined under a microscope, a partial waxy translucence was noticed, giving hope that some wax might be extracted ; so it was treated with ether. The weight of the cake as a whole was only 0·16 grm. = $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains ; and by ether 0·05 grm., or 30 per cent. by weight, of an almost colourless wax was obtained ; the remainder may be taken as dirt which had found its way into the case on the exposed surface of the wax. There was no evidence of the wax having been coloured. It will be understood that, with less than one grain of the wax to deal with, a very full examination is difficult, but it melts at about 150° Fahr., which is also the temperature at which beeswax melts ; and it is only slightly soluble in cold alcohol, though soluble in hot spirit. This again is a property shared by beeswax.’

The primitive method of sealing a parcel, box, &c., was to tie it with a cord and embed the knot in a lump of clay, which was impressed with a seal. Seal-boxes were an advance on this method,

and the way in which they were used is shown here (plate XVIII, 25). The knot was in some instances embedded in wax in the seal-case which is grooved at the sides for the passage of the cord. Some of the wax would pass through the holes in the bottom, and spread on the under side, and key it in the box. The wax having been impressed with a seal, the lid of the box would then be shut to preserve the impression from damage. The parcel could not now be opened without either destroying the seal or cutting the cord. Another method in which the cord was passed through the holes in the bottom of the case is illustrated in plate XIX, 1, which shows a circular bronze seal-box, with a hinged lid decorated with raised concentric circles, one of them beaded. It was found below the pavement of 26 and was probably deposited before 150 A.D. This seal-box and its contents were also submitted to Mr. J. H. B. Jenkins, who reports on them as follows :

‘The lower or main portion of the seal-box had two slots in the sides on a diameter perpendicular to that passing through the hinge. These slots were cuts through the sides, and were not formed, as in the previous seal-box examined, by the metal being flanged or gathered outwards.

The bottom of the seal-box is perforated by four holes of about $\frac{1}{16}$ in. diameter. One hole was quite central. A second was at the limit furthest from the hinge, and this hole and the other two marginal holes were practically equidistant, so that lines connecting them would form an equilateral triangle. It is, I think, worthy of note that none of the holes thus came very near the slots in the slides.

The seal-box was practically filled with a cake of wax (plate XIX, 2). Though filling it, the cake was not attached to the case; but, when removed, the original position of the cake was quite easily traceable by markings on its under surface. Its top surface had no significant markings.

The inside bottom surface of the seal-box was very interesting : there was fairly conclusive evidence of the partly mineralized remains of a thread or string which had passed inside from one particular hole to another, and less distinct evidence of similar strands having passed from the other two marginal holes. This is fairly obvious under a hand lens. There is no evidence of the central hole having been thus threaded.

The under surface of the cake of wax had depressions to correspond with this triangle of string or thread. As a matter of fact, these markings, as seen in the accompanying photograph of the cake (plate XIX, 3), were not so plain when the cake was

received, for the lines were more or less silted with dirt. These siltings were very cautiously removed until I came to the wax, and the markings were then seen to form a well-defined triangular recess along which, presumably, threads originally passed. Furthermore, there were two other small linear depressions in the wax, one more defined than the other, which led from the triangular marking to the edges of the cake, and then continued as depressions up the sides to the slots in the box. If there were threads originally passing through the slots and down into connexion with the threads connecting the holes at the bottom, I discovered no evidence of them except so far as implied by these depressions.

I also dissolved the wax material very carefully away, and examined the residue of insoluble matter, but with negative results. I do not think that in this case the strands passed up into the body of the wax; they apparently remained external, and the triangular depressions in the cake bottom locate the original position of the strands.'

The arrangement of the cord which formed these triangular depressions was probably as follows: The middle of the string was threaded through the lower hole from the under side leaving a small loop in the interior of the box, the two ends of the cord were passed round the packet through the two upper holes from the under side and through the loop of the cord in the interior. The cord would then be pulled tight, the two loose ends passing through the notches in the sides. The wax, which was impressed with a seal, held the cord in place. The wax would be held in position by part of it passing through the central hole in the base and spreading on the under side.

The diamond-shaped example illustrated here (plate XVIII, 25) and the lid of a similar one were both found in unstratified deposits in site VI. Six round examples were also found, two of them in deposits with other objects dating not later than the first half of the second century. Seal-boxes are generally round, pear, or lozenge shaped, and are often enamelled or decorated with figures of animals, &c. They are frequently found on Roman sites both in this country and on the Continent, and occur as early as the first century at Hofheim (plate XVI, 54-9). See also *Newstead Report*, plate LXXXI, 6, 10, 11; Jacobi, *Saalburg*, plate LXIX, 10, 11; *O. R. L.*, *Pfünz*, plate XII, 59, 61; *Zugmantel*, plate X; *Guide to Greek and Roman Life* (Brit. Mus.), p. 166.

26. Circular seal-box of bronze, decorated with a crouching animal in relief. Four holes in the base and a groove on either side for the passage of the cord.

Found below the floor level, room 3, and probably deposited before the middle of the second century A. D.

27. Gem of Chalcedony from a finger ring, engraved with a crudely cut seated-figure, probably intended to represent Jupiter with a spear in one hand and what may be meant for a thunder-bolt in the other. His eagle stands in front of him. Found in site VII.

28. Iron finger ring set with a blue paste gem engraved with a draped figure standing left, with left hand resting on a column and the right holding an unrecognizable object. It possibly represents Venus admiring herself in a mirror. Site VI.

29. Silver finger ring ornamented with an incised cruciform pattern of eight small branches ending in circular depressions. Found in pit 66, assigned to the late first and early second century.

30. Bronze phalera with tinned surface and inlaid with niello. The pendant is attached to the disc by a hinge. These phalerae were generally worn on the breast-band of a horse, the band passing through the two loops at the back of the disc. It is possible that there may have been a rivet in the hole in the centre of the disc, holding the phalera in place on the leather strap. Found at a low level in site VI; probably belongs to the period 80-120 A. D. See 1913 *Report*, fig. 7, 22, and *Newstead Report*, plate LXXIV.

31. Thin bronze openwork pendant with tinned surface decorated with a pattern in small punched dots. The same class of object as the last, but of thinner metal. Found in a deposit that was probably not later than the second century (compare *Newstead Report*, plate LXXV, 10; *O. R. L., Wiesbaden*, plate X, 37, 40).

32. Thin bronze crescent-shaped pendant, decorated with a pattern in small punched dots. A small pendant probably hung from the hole in the centre. Similar object to no. 31 (compare *Hofheim*, plate XIV, 5; *O. R. L., Wiesbaden*, plate X, 36).

PLATE XX.

1. Heavy bronze casting of a horse's head on a hollow cylindrical mount decorated with a raised cord pattern and devices in small punched dots. There are two rivet holes near the end, and it was probably attached to wood and formed an ornament on a piece of furniture. The workmanship is better and more life-like than is generally the case. It belongs to the same class of objects as the eagle's head illustrated in the 1912 *Report*, fig. 10, no. 15.

2. Part of a bronze head-stall, restored from an example found at Newstead (*Newstead Report*, plate LXXI, 4). The curved piece with the disc in the centre went over the horse's nose, the bit being fastened to the rectangular holes, while straps attached to the angles formed by the upper curved piece and the straight sides passed over the horse's forehead and held the whole in position. For an illustration of this see Zschille und Forrer, *Die Pferdetrense in ihrer Formentwicklung*, Taf. V, 7, a, b. Other examples may be seen in *Hofheim*, plate XIX, 39; *Haltern*, Heft 2, plate XXVII, 2; *O. R. L., Zugmantel*, plate XII, 106; plate XXI, 56.

3. Bronze object with hook at one end, and at the other a thin plate doubled over and rivetted; also part of a similar one. Found together at a low level in the centre of site VI, and probably belong to the period before 120 A.D. Another pair was found at a low level in the portico, and was probably deposited before the same date; a single example was also found in trial trenching.

These hooks formed part of sheaths for the protection of the edges of axes, as shown in the illustration. They were attached by the rivets to a piece of grooved bronze which was fitted over the axe edge, the hooks themselves lay along the upper and lower sides of the axe and were held in place by cords or thongs tied to the wooden haft. The rivets also served as hinges to facilitate the attachment and the removal of the sheath. An axe was found in the Rhine near Mainz with one of these sheaths still in position (*Altert. uns. heid. Vorz.*, vol. v, plate X, 166. On the same plate a billhook-shaped implement furnished with a sheath may also be seen). The sheaths were sometimes decorated with bronze pendants, melon-shaped beads, &c. It has been suggested that the grooved bronze held a leather cover for the axe, but it is difficult to see how this could be attached, as the axe gradually diminishes in width from the cutting edge to the haft. For other examples see *Newstead Report*, 279; *O. R. L., Wiesbaden*, plate X, 61.

4. Part of the base of a light greenish-blue glass jar with raised concentric circles and the letters C and B or R, with a leaf between. A fragment of a similar inscribed piece of glass was found at Hofheim (p. 374).

PLATE XXI, fig. 1.

1. A thin plate of bronze with openwork pattern, possibly part of the ornament of a scabbard. For complete examples see *Altert. uns. heid. Vorz.*, Band ii, Heft 4, Taf. iii, 5; *O. R. L., Zugmantel*, plate XI, 6, 9, 10; and Jacobi, *Saalburg*, p. 486, fig. 78, 3. See

also *ibid.*, plate LVI, 3, 4, 5; *O. R. L., Heftrich*, plate II, 12. The Wroxeter piece may also have been part of an oblong ornament similar to those shown in *O. R. L., Pfünz*, plate XIII, 54; *Osterburken*, plate VI, 27-9, 32, 33, 36; and Jacobi, *Saalburg*, plate LIII, 14.

2. Bronze buckle, tongue missing. Common articles on Roman sites in this country and on the Continent (*O. R. L., Pfünz*, plate XIII, 33; *Zugmantel*, plate X, 55, 63; *Weissenburg*, plate VI, 27; Jacobi, *Saalburg*, plate LIV, 2, 7; Bruton, *The Roman Fort at Manchester*, plate CII, 4). At Corbridge, in 1914, one of these articles was found attached to a flat openwork brooch similar to one from *O. R. L., Osterburken*, plate VI, 28. It does not seem certain that these objects were always buckles, and they may have been used as pendants, &c.

3. Bronze button or link showing traces of tinning, the disc ornamented with concentric circles and a central boss or rivet which holds it to a bronze plate with a triangular opening. This plate appears to have been hinged to another piece of metal which was probably attached to leather. See *Hofheim*, plate XII, 39; Jacobi, *Saalburg*, plate LIII, 12, 13; *O. R. L., Stockstadt*, plate VII, 56, and *Wroxeter Report* 1912, plate X, 4.

4. Penannular bronze brooch with moulded terminals ornamented with diagonal markings. A similar brooch was found in the Appleton Turret on the Roman Wall, in a deposit assigned to the second century A. D. (*Cumb. and West. Ant. and Arch. Soc. Trans.*, xiii, New Series, plate XXVIII, 5, p. 338. See also an example in the *Newstead Report*, plate LXXXVIII, 15, which cannot be later than the Antonine period).

5. Bronze buckle with two perforated lugs for the attachment of the buckle plate. Top bar countersunk for the tongue now missing. Found at a low level in site VI, and probably belongs to the period 80-120 A. D. (compare *Newstead Report*, plate XCII, 1).

6. Thin bronze lozenge pendant with hook at one end and knob at the other. There is a similar one in *O. R. L., Sulz*, plate III, 52.

7. Bronze disc with central boss and two rivets at back. For similar example see Jacobi, *Saalburg*, plate LIII, 6.

8. Bronze ear-ring.

PLATE XXI, fig. 2.

1. Bronze loop with four rivet holes. The thin piece of bronze lying by its side was originally attached to the other side of the loop, and served to hold the rivets in place. The loop was probably attached to leather and formed part of a harness mounting.

On plate LXXIV, fig. 6, of the *Newstead Report*, four of these loops are shown attached to a metal disc (see also *Hofheim*, plate XIII, 1, 8, 34). Several of these loops have been found at Wroxeter, and they are common articles on Roman sites.

2. Bronze handle, or large buckle with tongue missing. Site VI.
3. Mother-of-pearl pendant in the form of an Amazon shield. The material is exceptional and its preservation perfect.
4. Small bronze buckle. Similar examples have been found at Hofheim (plate XI, 15, 19) and Pfünz (*O. R. L.*, *Pfünz*, plate XIII, 62).
5. Bronze fish-hook with barb, the shank flattened and roughened for binding. A somewhat similar example was found at Corbridge.
6. See Professor Gowland's remarks, p. 65.
- 7 and 8. Cylindrical ribbed tubes of thin bronze of unknown use. Somewhat similar articles have been found at Hofheim (*O. R. L.*, *Hofheim*, plate XVI, 28-33).
9. Broken spiral glass rod with flattened end. Although fragments of these glass rods have been found on other Roman sites their exact use is not clear (see Ward, *Roman Era in Britain*, fig. 59, 1).
10. Phallic bone pin. Site VI.

PLATE XXII, fig. 1.

1. Bone weaving-comb with thirteen teeth, only one of which is now perfect. Weaving-combs are not uncommon on Roman sites in this country, such as Camelon, Corbridge, Newstead (*Newstead Report*, plate LXVIII, 1-4). They have been found in large numbers at Glastonbury (*The Glastonbury Lake Village*, p. 266), on other pre-Roman sites, and in the brochs of northern Scotland (*Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, ix, 548). They appear to belong to the native rather than to the Roman civilization. The same fact has been noted on the Continent, where they occur in the prehistoric lake-villages, &c., but hardly at all on the German Limes.

2. Bone article with incised pattern. See 1912 *Report*, plate XI, 25, 26; 1913, plate IX, 3.

3. Disc of green glass with a hole in the centre. Greatest thickness $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Probably a spindle whorl.

4. See p. 63.

5. See Professor Gowland's remarks, p. 65.

PLATE XXII, fig. 2.

1. Bone pin with carved female bust, good workmanship. Found below the pavement of courtyard 26, and is probably not later

than the middle of the second century A.D. Compare *Newstead Report*, plate XCIII, fig. 16; Ward, *Roman Era in Britain*, fig. 70; *Guildhall Cat.*, plate XXXIII, 7; *O. R. L., Okarben*, plate III, fig. 2.

2. A very thin hollow casting of a small female head in bronze; probably belonged to a statuette; but is difficult to identify. The workmanship is rather unusual, the lines of the hair and eyes being very deeply cut.

3. Male full-faced bust, engraved on a bone plate $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick. There are also traces of a similar portrait having been begun on the reverse. The workmanship is very crude, but it should be noted that the eyebrows and nose are indicated by a continuous line, which suggests that the artist was used to producing this style of portrait. It was probably a piece of inlay, and most likely belongs to the latter part of the occupation. Found in the top soil of site VI.

PLATE XXIII.

1. Cup or vase of thin white transparent glass with two girth grooves near the rim and two round the middle; foot ring and domed base. Pit 75, assigned to the late first and early second century A.D.

2. Broken body of a horse with halter in white clay, cast in a mould. It is of the same material and class as the white clay statuettes illustrated in the 1912 *Report*, plate XI, fig. 2, and 1913, fig. 10. Compare Tudot, *Figurines en Argile*, plates LVIII, LIX; and *Newstead Report*, plate LXXIII.

POTTERY

DECORATED TERRA SIGILLATA.

As in 1912 and 1913, a large amount of this pottery was met with. It affords practically no new evidence as to the date of the town, and little can be added to what has already been said in the previous reports. The late La Graufesenque pottery was again found in large quantities, showing that there must have been a considerable occupation at that period. A few pieces appear to belong to the reign of Vespasian, but with the exception of nos. 1-4 there was nothing that could well be earlier, and even these examples might belong to the beginning of the Flavian period. The type of decoration in use at and immediately after

the close of the activity of the South Gaulish factories is one of the most difficult to recognize, and for that reason several pieces have been illustrated that appear to belong to that date. Special reference has also been made to a curious style of decoration (plates XXIV, 7, 8, 9 and XXV, 2) that probably belongs to about the same time.

PLATE XXIV.

1. Form 29. Good glaze and moulding. Upper frieze—scroll composed of tendrils ending in poppy heads, and spirals ending in rosettes, the points where the tendrils join being covered alternately with five small rings ending in two diverging leaves and four small rings. Lower frieze—gadroons. Between the friezes a moulding between two raised lines. The bowl has a rounded contour. La Graufesenque fabric. Probable date between 60–75 A. D. Found at the back of site VI.

2. See p. 41, no. 32.

3. Form 29. Upper frieze—wreath formed of bunches of three poppy heads; on either side of each bunch a small circle with dot in centre. Both elements occur on a piece from Hofheim (Ritterling, 1913, xxv, 14). Compare also the upper frieze of a bowl from Torre Annunziata in the British Museum (Walters, M. 6). Lower frieze—scroll with the upper lobes filled with tendrils ending in leaves (Knorr, *Rottw.*, 1912, iv, 4) and corded buds or catkins, the points where the tendrils join being covered with two small rings and diverging leaves. In the lower lobes a bunch of three leaves on a pedestal, with a tendril ending in a leaf on either side like Knorr, *Rottw.*, 1912, iv, 4. A moulding between two beaded lines divides the friezes. La Graufesenque fabric. Probable date between 60–75 A. D. Found at the back of site VI.

4. Form 30. Egg and tongue with a long tongue ending in a small rosette. Decoration in metopes divided by beaded lines, corner tendril on left ending in a small leaf, the one on the right in a large leaf, and between them a male figure to left which cannot be found recorded, wearing a mantle or toga. La Graufesenque fabric. Probable date 50–75 A. D. Found at the back of site VI.

5. Form 30. From the low level of the portico, site VI. Decoration in metopes divided by wavy lines ending in rosettes of eight. (1) A draped Apollo playing a lyre and walking right (Déch., 49). (2) The cruciform pattern composed of two diagonal wavy lines, the upper and lower angles filled with a bunch of three

leaves in the centre and two corded leaves on either side with wavy lines for stalks. In the side angles tendrils, ending in leaves. A rosette of eight in the centre. The cruciform pattern seems to fill every second metope. (3) A man walking left carrying something on his head; below, a hare running right. La Graufesenque, last quarter of the first century.

6. Form 64. Draped man holding a scroll in the right hand (Déch., 524). Venus standing on a mask (Déch., 176 a). Soldier on left (Déch., 100), on right Déch., 99. Two masks in the field, but both too blurred to identify.

All the figures on this fragment are used by Libertus and the cup is probably his work, and may be attributed to the early part of the second century. Compare a similar vase bearing the name of Libertus found at Oundle (*V. C. H. Northants*, i, 219, fig. 35).

7. Form 37. Metopes divided by wavy lines ending in rosettes. The metopes are filled with a number of small decorative objects. (1) The lower part of a figure to right wearing boots (Déch., 64 ?) on an altar decorated with a festoon and supported by an inverted acanthus leaf (Knorr, *Rottw.*, 1907, ix, 1). A spiral tendril issues from the base of the altar and a tendril ending in a corded bud or catkin from the wavy line on the right. (2) Between columns formed of the roll pattern (Déch., 1111) a wavy line rises from the comb pattern (Knorr, *Rottw.*, 1907, ix, 1) is crossed by the bow-and-quiver design (Déch., 1104), and joins another object above which is now lost. (3) Part of an animal and two small leaves in the field, as in 1913 *Report*, plate XIV, 19. Below a continuous wreath formed of pairs of leaves on a central stem. Probably early second century. See no. 8.

8. Form 37. Decoration in subdivided panels separated by beaded lines, with rosettes of six at some of the angles. Below, a narrow ornamental wreath of three leaves, the two outer corded. The panels are filled with many small decorative objects, animals, and figures, including the acanthus leaf (Déch., 1160). Pit 58, assigned to the late first and early second century.

Nos. 7-9 and plate XXV, 2 all appear to belong to a class in which the decoration is usually very complex, consisting of many small decorative motives well moulded but without any definite system of arrangement. They appear to belong to the early part of the second century. Similar fragments are figured in the *British Museum Cat.*, figs. 184, 192, 199, 202, and they occur not infrequently elsewhere. In the same pit as no. 8 was a stamp of Joenalis. At Colchester there is a bowl of form 37 bearing this potter's name, with many similar features in the decoration to those on

the fragments just mentioned. This is the only piece having this form of decoration that is known with a potter's stamp. Unfortunately it is not possible to say where this potter worked, and there does not appear to be any definite evidence as to the source of this pottery, but it is probably from Lezoux or East Gaul. Fölzer (3, s) is inclined to assign bowls with some details which recur in this class to the pottery of Luxeuil, but the evidence seems hardly conclusive. Compare also a bowl from Rottweil (Knorr, ix, 1) which appears to be closely connected with this class. The Rottweil and Colchester bowls must belong to the late first or very early second century, and it seems probable that none of this type of pottery can be later than the reign of Hadrian.

9. Form 37. Decoration in two bands: Upper band, festoon and tassel, the corded tassel ends in the small three-leafed ornament which forms the bottom wreath of the previous fragment. Lower band, divided into panels by beaded lines ending in rosettes containing cruciform patterns, consisting of two diagonal beaded lines, the upper and side angles filled with a double leaf like Déch., 1161; the lower angle has the same three-leafed ornament as appears in the upper band. Found in a deposit dated to the late first and early second century.

10. Form 37. Decoration consisting of a scroll formed of a vine tendril, with birds at intervals. Below, a narrow wreath composed of double leaves (compare *O. R. L., Stockstadt*, xviii, 12; *Wroxeter Report*, 1912, plate XV, 14, fig. 12). Found in pit 61. Late first and early second century.

11. Form 37. The decoration is composed of a continuous scroll of pairs of concentric semicircles. In the upper lobe a medallion of two concentric circles enclosing an ornament made up of four bunches of three leaves (Déch., 1178). On the top of the medallion two diverging tendrils ending in pointed leaves. In the lower lobe Perseus standing right with Medusa's head (Déch., 145). Probably Lezoux fabric. Found in pit 53. 90-130 A. D.

12. Form 37. A series of four small spirals on left, next a small leaf on stalk, on right a nude male figure dancing with both arms raised. Probably German. Found under the pavement between sites V and VI, in a deposit not later than 150 A. D.

13. Form 37. Small well-moulded egg and tongue, with corded tongue ending in a star. The decoration appears to have been in two bands. Upper band, festoons and tassels. The festoon corded as Knorr, *Canns.*, viii, 5, enclosing Sphinxes alternating right and left. (Déch., 496, 497, and Lud., iii, T 205-6.) Corded tassels ending in diverging spirals. A beaded line below. Compare a bowl with stamp of Doecus from Astwick (*V. C. H.*

Beds., ii, plate I). From a deposit assigned to the late first and early second century.

14. Form 37. The decoration consists of a large scroll formed of a single continuous stem with two diverging leaves loosely attached to their stalks in the upper lobes, also two small rosettes in the field. In the lower lobe the stalks of the leaves are entirely lacking. It seems probable that this is a copy of the south Gaulish scroll-pattern, and of a somewhat later date. Found in pit 66, which belonged to the late first or early second century A. D.

(Not illustrated). Form 37. Decoration, a continuous frieze composed of groups, masks, and figures.

From left to right they are as follows: (1) Large full-face bust of a man wearing a petasus (Déch., 662). (2) Mask to left, below it a cock (Déch., 1023), above a small object like a petasus. (3) Venus (Déch., 172). (4) Cupid to right, a hind below (Déch., 879). (5) An erotic group. (6) Cupid (Déch., 269). (7) Large bust of a veiled female facing left (Déch., 660), seahorse below (Déch., 31). (8) Cupid (Déch., 269) as no. 6, behind him a petasus. (9) An erotic group. (10) Cupid as no. 4, below a dolphin (Déch., 1050). (11) Bust as no. 1, with a small petasus as in no. 2 above. (12) Cupid (Déch., 260), below the hind as no. 4. (13) Erotic group. (14) Cupid (Déch., 242), a petasus below. (15) Large female bust to left (Déch., 660a or 661), a small petasus above. (16) Cupid (Déch., 259 *bis*), a dolphin below as in no. 10. (17) Erotic group. (18) A seahorse below (Déch., 34a) and a small petasus above. (19) Apollo with lyre (Déch., 43). (20) Mask to left (Déch., 712), above it a small petasus. Instead of the usual egg and tongue, a band of circles with a dot in the centre, divided by upright lines separated from them. Déchelette (vol. i, 185) believed that the latter decoration was confined to the potters Libertus and Butrio, and was more commonly used by the former. Six of the types cited above are used by Libertus.

This bowl was found in pit 59 with the decorated bowl no. 27 (p. 40), and probably belongs to the first half of the second century.

Plate XXV, 1. Form 37. Decoration in metopes divided by wavy lines ending in rosettes of six. In each metope Perseus with Medusa's head and sword (Déch., 146), and nude male standing with hands tied behind back (Déch., 643). Lezoux fabric. Found in pit 75, assigned to the late first and early second century.

Plate XXV, 2. Form 37. Unusual decoration, consisting of narrow continuous bands of decorative objects between beaded lines. The second band from the top is not unlike the lower band on Walters, M. 1206.

Although this piece has affinities with some of the east Gaulish pottery published by Fölzer, nothing similar can be found recorded. Found below the second floor in room 7, in a deposit assigned to the late first and early second century (see no. 8, p. 36).

Plate XXVI, 1. Form 37. Decoration in metopes divided by beaded lines ending in rosettes of six. In the small metopes two medallions composed of two concentric circles enclosing a rosette of six. In large metope on left Hercules with club, bow, and lion-skin (Déch., 443), and lion springing right (Déch., 624). In large metope on right nude male seated right and nude male seated left (Déch., 534 a). Lezoux fabric. Found in pit 75, assigned to the late first and early second century.

Plate XXVI, 4. Form 37. Decoration in metopes divided by wavy lines ending in rosettes. In metope on left a small draped figure standing over the fore part of a dog, and a draped figure walking to left; neither of these can be found recorded. In metope on right a medallion of three concentric semicircles ending in rosettes of six and enclosing a blurred mask under an object that cannot now be identified; below, two corner tendrils ending in two small leaves. Found at a low level below room 2, and is probably not later than the early second century.

POTTERS' STAMPS ON TERRA SIGILLATA.

The total number of potters' stamps and fragments of stamps amounted to 285. This number was made up of 17 on decorated and 268 on plain ware. Some of these were quite illegible, and others were so fragmentary that they are not worth recording. The potteries and districts of 68 have been ascertained with some certainty.

La Graufesenque	33
" and Montans	1
" and Banassac	1
Montans	1
South Gaulish	2
Lezoux or Allier District	20
Gaulish	1
Rheinzabern	6
" and Ittenweiler	2
East Gaulish or German	1
	<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 68

As in 1913 there were a large number of La Graufesenque potters nearly all belonging to the last 35 years of the factory.

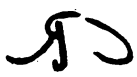
A few, however, appeared to be slightly earlier, and the activity of the potters Ardacus and Licinus can hardly have lasted into the Flavian period. This does not necessarily point to a pre-Flavian occupation, as where there is a large mass of pottery as at Wroxeter it is only natural to expect the occurrence of a few survivals.

STAMPS ON DECORATED TERRA SIGILLATA.

27. TTA. 30. 37. On plain band below the decoration. Pit 59. First half of second century.

Decoration (plate XXV, 3). A large scroll composed of a two-leaved wreath. In the upper lobes Sphinxes (Déch., 496, 497) alternately facing right and left. Under the Sphinx to right a sea-bull (Déch., 29), and under Sphinx to left a seahorse like Déch., 34. The field is sprinkled with small leaves, and in one case over the Sphinx to left is a small bird. In the lower lobes a large leaf on a stalk, with goats (Déch., 889) and dogs below (like Knorr, *Canns.*, vii, 2).

This stamp occurs on a mould, form 37, at Lezoux, on a bowl of the same form in Lyons Museum, and on fragments of decorated bowls from several other places (Déch., i, 252).


28.  37. Inverted on the plain band below decoration. Good bright glaze. Found in a deposit below room 1, assigned to the period before 150 A. D.

Only a small fragment of the decoration showing, but it appears to have been free style. A hare can be seen running to left, and the lower part of two other animals, one probably a stag; the snake and rock ornament at intervals (Déch., 960 *bis*).

A bowl from Maldon in the Colchester Museum bears the same stamp and very similar decoration (fig. 2, p. 41).

29. CRISPI/. 29 or early 37.

This is probably part of a stamp of the potter Crispus who appears to have worked at La Graufesenque. His stamps occur at Newstead in the early period on form 33, at Neuss on 18/31, and also at Hofheim and Wiesbaden (Déch., i, 83; *Newstead Report*, p. 234; *Bonn. Jahr.*, cxi-cxii, 340; *Hofheim*, 238, 245).

30.  29. On inside of base.

The stamp Macrima occurs several times at La Graufesenque on form 29 (Déch., i, 284), and on form 18 (M. 664) in the British Museum, where are also the stamps Macer f on 33, and Macro = Macr(i) officina, on 27, the latter coming from the pottery kilns

at Clermont-Ferrand (Walters, M. 937. 34). There may have been more than one potter of this name.

31. ◀OM. 29 or early 37. On inside of base.

Part of a stamp of the potter Mommo.

See 1912 *Report*; stamps on plain Terra Sigillata, no. 78.



FIG. 2. Bowl from Maldon in the Colchester Museum.

32. /AD. 29. On inside of base.

Part of this bowl was found under the floor of room 4, in a deposit not later than the middle of the second century.

Decoration (plate XXIV, 2). A small portion of the upper band showing part of a scroll pattern with a rosette of seven in the field. Upper and lower bands separated by a moulding between two beaded lines. Lower band, a wreath composed of poppy heads and leaves, with rosettes where they join the central cord.

The fragment of name on this bowl is almost certainly the latter part of the stamp OF·NIGRI·AD. This stamp occurs on the inside of a base of a decorated bowl at La Graufesenque (Déch., i, 288), at Hofheim (p. 242) on a 29 and a plate, at Colchester and in the Guildhall on 29, on 18 from London (*Arch.*, lxvi, 268) and Leicester, and in the London Museum on a large

plate with a quarter-round moulding and a roulette circle which is probably pre-Flavian. The decoration on the Wroxeter example suggests a date between about 60 and 75 A. D.

33. SABINVS. 29 or early 37. On inside of base.

Found at a low level below room 2, and probably belongs to the period 80-120 A. D.

Sabinus. See stamps on plain Terra Sigillata, 1912 *Report*, no. 103.

34. CRILLI·M. 37. On the plain band above the decoration.

Probably part of the stamp of the potter Sacrillus. He may have worked at Lezoux in the second half of the second century, as his stamps have been found in the Allier district (*Coll. Antiq.*, vi, 74), and on form 79 in the Pudding Pan Rock deposit (*Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxi, 268). The stamp also occurs in London on 31 (*Arch.*, lxvi, 239), on 33 at Yewden, and on 31 at Kenchester.

35. VANDE. 10. 29. On the inside of base. Pit 74. Assigned to the last quarter of the first century A. D.

A very similar stamp of the potter Vanderius has been found on decorated ware at La Graufesenque, and there is another stamp of the same potter at Orange (*Déch.*, i, 302).

Decoration (plate XXVI, 3). Upper band, scroll pattern. In upper lobes: tendrils ending in leaves, spirals ending in rosettes, and a rosette of twelve in the field. In lower lobes: every third lobe contains a rabbit (Knorr, *Rottw.*, 1912, iv. 2). The other two lobes contain the arrow-head pattern. Between the upper and lower bands a moulding between beaded lines. Lower band, metopes divided by wavy lines ending in rosettes. In the metopes cruciform patterns alternating with medallions. In the metopes containing the latter are four corner tendrils ending in leaves similar to those in the upper band. The cruciform pattern, which varies in width, is composed of two wavy diagonal lines with a rosette where they cross, a bunch of three poppy heads (*J. R. S.*, iv, p. 26, fig. 4 κ) in upper triangle, a bunch of three leaves (*ibid.* fig. 4 ρ) in the lower, the side triangles being filled with tendrils ending in leaves as above. The medallions are composed of three concentric circles containing (1) gryphons (*Déch.*, 503 a), below which are small labels that appear to bear potters' stamps which are illegible. (2) Apes sitting right, in front of them in two instances are three rosettes, and in one instance one rosette of twelve.

The date of the bowl is probably between about 70 and 80 A. D.

STAMPS OF POTTERS THAT ALSO OCCURRED IN 1912 (NOS. 1-19)
AND 1913 (NOS. 20-26).

1. *Advocisus*.

✓*ISI*. 37. Stamped vertically upwards in the decoration, only a small fragment of which remained, showing a Triton brandishing an oar (Déch., 17).

5. (B) *CHRESIM*. 37. On inside of base. Found in Pit 48, which contained a mixed lot of pottery.

Very unusual decoration (plate XXVI, 2). Between two wavy lines a band of large leaves with rosettes of six in the field; below, a band of bunches of three leaves with rosettes of six between.

6. *Cinnamus*.

✓*ANW*. 37. Horizontally in decoration.

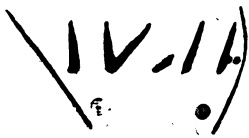
Only enough of decoration showing to indicate that it consisted of medallions with small animals below.

10. *Divixtus*.

✓*X·F*. 37. On plain band below decoration.

Only a small portion of the decoration remaining. It consisted of medallions formed of two concentric circles separated alternately by a single beaded line ending in a small circle with the ornament (Déch., 1111) set diagonally on either side, and by two similar beaded lines between which is the mask supporting the Caryatid (Déch., 656).

INCOMPLETE AND UNCERTAIN STAMPS.



37. In raised letters on the plain band below decoration.

A small portion of a narrow ornamental band or wreath showing. Probably late La Graufesenque.

✓*SIC*. 37. A circular stamp on the inside of base. No decoration showing. Possibly part of a stamp of the potter *Advocisus*.

✓*IOI*. 29. On inside of base. No decoration showing.

✓*ENI*. 29 or early 37. On inside of base. Pit 66.

May be part of the stamp of *Passenus* or *Passienus*. See stamps on plain *Terra Sigillata*, 1913 *Report*, nos. 197, 198.

✓*ATTI*. 37. In a deposit not later than *Hadrian*.

May be part of a stamp of *Attianus*, *Attilius*, or *Atillus*.

STAMPS ON PLAIN TERRA SIGILLATA.

221. (A) OFAAN. 27.

Part of a stamp of the La Graufesenque potter Amandus (Déch., i, 81). The name also occurs at Banassac (Déch., i, 118). Stamps of this potter have been found at Hofheim (*Hofheim*, 1912, p. 244), Wiesbaden, and Neuss (Sels). Probably belongs to the period between 40 and 80 A. D.

A potter of the same name worked at Rheinzabern (Lud., i, 4).

222. (A) ANAILL. Under the floor level of room 1, and probably before 150 A. D.

Stamps of the potter Anailus occur on form 27 at Leicester and on 18 (?) at Cirencester.

223. (A) /INARIS. 27.

/ARIS. 18/31.

These are probably parts of stamps of the potter Apolinaris, who may have worked at Lezoux, as his stamp occurs in the Allier district (*Coll. Antiq.*, vi, 71). There is a 27 with his stamp in the Colchester Museum.

224. (A) ARDACI. 27.

The potter Ardacus worked at La Graufesenque and made decorated bowls from 29 (Déch., i, 82, 251). His stamps occur at Hofheim, Wiesbaden, Neuss (legionary camp and in Sels collection), Xanten, in London on forms 18, 24, 25, 27, and Hofheim 9 (*Hofheim*, 1912, pp. 244 and 249; Walters, M. 783; *Bonn. Jahr.*, xcvi, 143; cxi-cxii, 337), and at Andernach before 68 A. D. (Déch., i, 94). It seems probable that his activity ceased before the Flavian period.

225. (A) /ATILIANI·M. 31.

A mould with the stamp of Atilianus has been found at Lezoux (Déch., i, 157). The name occurs in the Pudding Pan Rock deposit, which is assigned to the second half of the second century A. D., on forms 31, 33, 38, 79 (*Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxi, 248), and on a circular stamp on form 33 from Colchester now in the British Museum (Walters, M. 1683).

226. (A) OFBASSI. 27. On the natural soil below room 2, and probably belongs to the latter part of the first century A. D.

OFBASSI. 18. Pit 61. 90-130 A. D.

A potter Bassus appears to have worked at La Graufesenque (Déch., i, 81, 159). Moulds bearing this name have been found

at Lezoux, but they are probably the work of another potter (Déch., i, 159).

The name occurs on forms 1-3, 15-17, 18, 18/31, 24, 27, 29, 31, 33, and is sometimes joined with Coelius, and has been found at Xanten, Hofheim, Wiesbaden, Neuss (legionary camp and Sels), Pompeii, London, and in a grave at Andernach with a coin of Augustus (Déch., i, 94, 95; *Bonn. Jahr.*, xcvi, 141; cxi-cxii, 336; *Hofheim*, 1912, 244; Walters, M. 4, 786-91, 916, 917, 929; *Arch.*, lxvi, 267). The La Graufesenque potter appears to belong to the period from late Tiberius to Flavian.

227. (A) CATIANI·M·. 38. Pit 45. A mixed deposit.

Probably a Lezoux potter of the second half of the second century, as his stamps occur in the Allier district (*Coll. Antiq.*, vi, 72), and several times in the Pudding Pan Rock deposit (*Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxi, 268). Walters (M. 1698) gives a stamp on form 33 in the British Museum.

228. (A) OFC/N. 18. At a low level beneath the portico of site VI, probably belonging to the period 80-120 A. D.

The stamp OFCEN occurs twice at Rottweil on form 18 (*Rottw.*, 1912, 58); at Neuss on 18/31 and 31 (*Bonn. Jahr.*, cxi-cxii, 339). Walters records it once on 29, five times on 18, and once on 33? (M. 305, 629-33, 932). It appears to belong to the latter part of the first century.

A stamp OFGEN, which probably belongs to the same period, has been found at La Graufesenque (*C. I. L.*, xiii, 10010, 956), and on a 29 at Corbridge.

229. (A) /IIIIAMV2. 27.

Cinnamus, 1912 *Report* decorated Terra Sigillata no. 6.

230. (A) OFCN·SEN. On a large thick 18 with a roulette circle.

Found under the pavement between sites V and VI, in a deposit dated not later than 150 A. D.

A similar stamp was found at Rottweil on the same form (Knorr, *Rottw.*, 1907, 69). Both of these pieces probably belong to the latter part of the first century.

231. (A) OFCOIV. 27. Pit 61. 90-130 A. D.

Very little is known of the potter Coius. His stamps have been found at Neuss on form 18 (*Bonn. Jahr.*, cxi-cxii, 336), and in London on the same form and on the form Hofheim 10.

232. (A) OF·L·COS·VIRIL. 33.

Lucius Cosius Virilis was a potter of La Graufesenque (Déch. i, 83), who, according to Ritterling (*Hofheim*, 1912, 250), was not earlier than 80 A. D.

His stamps occur on 27 and 31 in the British Museum (Walters, M. 988, 998), on 18 and 27 in the Guildhall Museum, on 31 at Chesters, on 18 and 31 at Silchester, on 27 at Corbridge, on 27 and 31 at Neuss (*Bonn. Jahr.*, cxi-cxii, 336), and on 18 at Rottweil (Knorr, *Rottw.*, 1907, 67).

233. (A) Θ E $\overline{\text{E}}$ B $\overline{\text{B}}$  IO. 18.

The name of this potter may have been Eddillus or Teddillus (*C. I. L.*, xiii, 10010, 840, 1897).

A similar stamp to the one above is in the Guildhall Museum on form 31. Other examples have been found at Cirencester on 18, at Corbridge on 27 and 33, at Dorchester on 31, and in former excavations at Wroxeter on 33 (*V. C. H. Shropshire*, i, p. 251).

234. (A) GAI·M. 33. Found at a low level between sites V and VI, and probably belongs to the period 80-120.

A potter Gaius may have worked at Lezoux (*Coll. Ant.*, vi, 72). A stamp M·GAI/ occurs on a mould, form 37, from this pottery (Déch., i, 303). There is also an East Gaulish potter of the first half of the second century (*O. R. L. Stockstadt*, 102). Stamps occur on 27 at Neuss (*Bonn. Jahr.*, cxi-cxii, 336), in the British Museum (Walters, M. 1875), and at Carlisle, on 18 and 27 in the Guildhall Museum, on 27 and 33 at Cirencester, on 18 at Dorchester and in London (*Arch.*, lxvi, 257), and on 31 at Bremenium and Upchurch.

235. (A) IOENAKISI. On a thick 27. Pit 58. Late first and early second century A. D.

There is a 37 bowl with this stamp in the Colchester Museum, the decoration of which suggests a late first- or early second-century date, and a central or east Gaulish origin. Stamps also occur at Neuss on 27 and 31 (*Bonn. Jahr.*, cxi-cxii, 336), at Silchester and in the Guildhall Museum on 27, and at Cirencester on 18/31.

236. (A) IYKI·TAKUSSM. 81. Stamped on the outside a little below the rim. Pit 76. 120-50 A. D.
(*C. I. L.*, xiii, 10010, 1078).

237. (A) LAINI. 27.

No similar stamp can be found recorded. Stamps of a potter Latinus have been found at Zugmantel (*O. R. L., Zugmantel*, 139), Silchester, and Cirencester, on form 33, and there are three stamps in the British Museum (Walters, M. 2109-11), and one in the Trier Museum on the same form, and one in the Cologne Museum on form 31 (*Bonn. Jahr.*, xcvi, 147, 153).


There was also a potter Latinianus who appears to have worked at Rheinzabern (*Lud.*, i, 47).

238. (A) LICINIAAO. 18.

This probably reads Liciniana officina. The stamp occurs on form 18 at Hofheim (*Hofheim*, 1912, p. 240) and in London (*Arch.*, lxvi, 256). The stamps LICINIM and OFLICINIMĀ, recorded by Déchelette as coming from La Graufesenque, probably belong to the same potter (*Déch.*, i, 81). There is a similar stamp to the latter on form 18 in the British Museum (Walters, M. 657).

Other stamps of the potter Licinus occur at Wiesbaden in the early period, at Neuss (Sels) and Hofheim (p. 245). In the London Museum there is a 29 with his stamp and decoration that may be pre-Flavian, and it seems probable that his activity ceased about the beginning of that period.

239. (A) MIVBILVS. Small 33. Under the pavement between sites V and VI, in a deposit dated before the middle of the second century.

M  BILVS. Small 33.

There is an example of this stamp in the Douai Museum (*C. I. L.*, xiii, 10010, 1244). Dragendorff records a stamp MIVBBILO·F (*Bonn. Jahr.*, xcvi, 106).

240. (A) MARTIALIS/. 18/31. Found at a low level below room 2, and probably not later than the early second century.

There appear to have been at least two potters of this name. One worked at La Graufesenque (*Déch.*, i, 81), and the other appears to have been an East Gaulish potter of the first half of the second century, who worked later at Rheinzabern (*O. R. L. Zugmantel*, 142; *Stockstadt*, 104; *Lud.*, i, 52). His stamps are common on the German Limes.

The name occurs on 27, 31, 32, 37 at Neuss (*Bonn. Jahr.*, cxi-cxii, 342), on 18 in the Mainz, Bonn, and Guildhall museums, on 18/31 at Hartlip, Kent, and Cirencester, on 27 in Trier and Bonn, on 31 at Trier, Mainz, Saalburg, Chesters, Carlisle, and Corbridge, on 33 at Silchester and Cirencester, &c. (*Bonn. Jahr.*, xcvi, 143, 145, 148, *Corbridge Report*, 1911, 39; Walters, M. 2303, 2315). The La Graufesenque potter is stated by Ritterling (*Hofheim*, 1912, 250) to be not earlier than 80 A. D., and he probably belongs to the late period of that factory, but there is a 29 with his stamp in the Guildhall Museum, which might well belong to the Nero-early-Vespasian period.

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241. (A) M·AX^{III}·AIV^{III}. 31.

A stamp of the potter Maximinus. His stamps occur on 31 at Silchester, on 32 at Rheinzabern (Lud., ii, 50), on 33 in the British Museum (Walters, M. 2130-1), at Corbridge, Dorchester, Leicester, Silchester, South Shields, and in the Guildhall Museum.

242. (A) /MEΘIN. 27.

Déchelette (i, 84) gives a stamp MEΘINOS from La Graufesenque.

243. ^{III}MORISM. 27. Pit 67. Late first and early second century A. D.

Stamps of the potter Memor occur twice on 37 from Pompeii and once in the Trier Museum. Mr. Atkinson places the period of the potter's activity between the years 60-80 A. D. (*J. R. S.*, iv, p. 40). A stamp on form 18 was found at Rottweil, and Knorr assigns the potter to the period of Vespasian (Knorr, *Rottw.*, 1907, 63). Stamps also occur in the Flavian fort at Hofheim, and in both periods at Wiesbaden (*Hofheim*, 1912, 246), on 27 and 31 at Neuss (*Bonn. Jahr.*, cxv-cxii, 342), on 18 at Bonn (*Bonn. Jahr.*, xcvi, 143), on 27 at Silchester, on 18 and 27 in the Guildhall and British Museums (Walters, M. 672, 820-1).

The potter probably worked at La Graufesenque (Déch., i, 84).

244. (A) /RCAT. 18 with roulette circle. From the low level below room 2, and probably deposited not later than the early second century.

Mercator (see 1912 *Report*, p. 44).

245. (A) /N·CELSI. 18/31.

See OF·C·N·CELSI (*C. I. L.*, xiii, 10010, 1400).

246. (A) NAMI^{III}·NI. 38.

The potter Namilianus probably worked at Lezoux in the second half of the second century as his stamps have been found in the Allier district, and on form 33 in the Pudding Pan Rock deposit (*Coll. Antiq.*, vi, 71; *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxi, 268). The stamp occurs three times on 33 in the British Museum (Walters, M. 1728-30).

247. (A) NĒRRVSI. 27. Low level, site VI. 80-120 A. D.

This stamp occurs on 33 at Neuss (*Bonn. Jahr.*, cxv-cxii, p. 343), and in the Reading Museum from Silchester on form 27.

248. (A) /WIDI. 38 or 82.

A stamp of Numidus has been found in former excavations at Wroxeter (*V. C. H. Shropshire*, i, p. 250), and the name occurs

on 31 and 33 in the British Museum (Walters, M. 1987, 2141).

249. (A) /³ON+I. 18.

Probably a stamp of the potter Pontei^{us} (*C. I. L.*, xiii, 10010, 1543) who is stated by Ritterling to be not earlier than 80 A. D. (*Hofheim*, 1912, 250). A similar stamp occurs at Neuss on form 16 (*Bonn. Jahr.*, cxi-cxii, 344), and in London on 18 (*Arch.*, lxvi, 239, 257).

250. (A) POTTΛ/. 31.

Probably part of a stamp of the potter Pottacus (*C. I. L.*, xiii, 10010, 1552). His stamps occur on 31 from London (*Arch.*, lxvi, 257) at Chesters, Cirencester, Corbridge, Colchester, Leicester, Silchester; on 33 at Cirencester, South Shields, and in the Guildhall and British museums (Walters, M. 2150).

251. (A) /³RM·SCO. 27. In a low-level group, site VI, dated to the late first century.

Part of the stamp OF·PRIMI·SCO (*C. I. L.*, xiii, 10010, 1571). It occurs on form 17 at Neuss (*Bonn. Jahr.*, cxi-cxii, p. 345), on 18 at Cirencester, and 27 at Colchester.

252. (A) PRISC·I·M. 31.

A potter Priscus worked at Lezoux, where he made bowls of form 37 (*Déch.*, i, 174). Drexel believes that a potter of this name worked in East Gaul (*O. R. L.*, *Faimingen*, 66). Stamps occur on 31 at Corbridge, Cirencester, and in the Guildhall Museum, on 33 at Corbridge, Silchester, Leicester, and in the British Museum (Walters, M. 2156), and on 79 at Lancaster.

253. (A) /³BVSF. On a concave base. Pit 49. Not stratified.

A potter Probus worked at Rheinzabern, and belongs to the time of the Outer Limes (*O. R. L.*, *Zugmantel*, 146). Stamps also occur at Ittenweiler (Forrer, 216), in the Mainz Museum on 38 (*Bonn. Jahr.*, xcvi, 154), and in the Antonine period at Newstead (*Report*, p. 239).

254. (A) QVINTIO. 27.

|/INTIO. 27.

This stamp occurs on a 27 and 29 in the Guildhall Museum, and the decoration on the latter suggests the period of Vespasian. At Colchester the stamp occurs on 27 and 29. There are also stamps QVINTIIO in the Guildhall and Colchester museums.

255. (A) RVFFI·AA. 33.

(B) RVFFI·M. 33.

A potter Ruffus appears to have worked at La Graufesenque

(Déch., i, 84). Stamps similar to those given above have been found at Newstead (*Report*, p. 240) on forms 27 and 31, and one also occurs at Cappuck. Mr. Curle places them in the Antonine period; both of these sites were however also occupied in the time of Agricola. It is possible that there was more than one potter of this name. Stamps also occur at Carlisle on 27, at Chesters and Cirencester on 31, at Hartlip, Kent, and in the Guildhall Museum on 33, recently in London on 27 and 33, and in the British Museum on the same forms (Walters, M. 870, 925).

256. (A) SACIIANTP|. 27.

(*C. I. L.*, xiii, 10010, 1687).

A stamp of this potter occurs on 27 in the Guildhall Museum.

257. (A) SACR·ILI·M. 31.

For a stamp of Sacrillus on decorated ware see p. 42.

258. (A) SA·TVR·I/. 33.

The stamp (Saturio) has been found many times at Rhein-zabern on forms Sa, Sb, Sc, Ta (*Lud.*, i, 71; iii, 60), and on a 37 with barbotine decoration in the Speier Museum (*Bonn. Jahr.*, xcvi, 121).

259. (A) SENTRVS·FE. 18/31 with a roulette circle, found at a low level on site VI, and was probably deposited before the end of the first century.

A potter of La Graufesenque (Déch., i, 84). Possibly pre-Flavian as his stamp has been found at Neuss (Sels) and Hofheim (1912, 246). Stamps occur on 18 from London (*Arch.*, lxvi, 256) in the British (Walters, M. 734) and Guildhall museums, and on form 27 at Silchester.

260. (A) SILVIPATR̄IC. 18.

Silvi Patrici. Probably La Graufesenque (*C. I. L.*, xiii, 10010, 1818). There is a similar stamp on form 18 in the British Museum (Walters, M. 748). C·SILVIP occurs on a bowl, form 29, in the Guildhall Museum, the decoration of which appears to belong to about the period of Vespasian.

261. (A) TIBERI·M. 27.

This stamp occurs in the Allier district, and probably comes from Lezoux (*Coll. Antiq.*, vi, 74).

262. (A) |INTIRI/. 31.

A stamp TINTIRI·M occurs at Cirencester on form 31, and the stamps TINTIRIO and TINTIRIOM on form 33 are in the Colchester Museum.

263. (A) OVIRIΛIΣ. 33.
 (B) OFVIRI/. 18. At a low level, site VI, and probably belongs to the period 80-120 A. D.

There appears to have been more than one potter named Virilis, as stamps occur at La Graufesenque (Déch., i, 85), Rheinzabern (Lud., ii, 85; iii, 77), and Heiligenberg (Forrer, 236). The La Graufesenque potter worked in the latter part of the first, and in the early second century, and is stated by Ritterling to be not before 80 A. D. (*Hofheim*, 250). Stamps occur at Neuss on 18 and 31 (*Bonn. Jahr.*, cxi-cxii, 346), at Rottenburg on 31 (Knorr, *Rotten.*, 71), at Corbridge and Cirencester on 33, and in the British Museum on 18 and 33 (Walters, M. 756-60, 975).

264. (A) V†ALISMSF. 18.
 Vitalis M() s(ervus) f(ecit) (*C. I. L.*, xiii, 10010, 2063). Similar stamps occur in the British Museum on form 18 (Walters, M. 763-8), and one was found recently in the City of London on the same form. Probably La Graufesenque, second half of first century.

See Vitalis, 1912 *Report*, no. 132.

STAMPS OF POTTERS THAT ALSO OCCURRED IN 1912 (NOS. 1-133)
 AND 1913 (NOS. 134-220).




7. (B) OFALBAN. 27.
 8. (F) ALBINI·OIII. 31. Below the pavement between sites V and VI, in a deposit dated before the middle of the second century.
136. Apro. (A) on 27.
 13. (C) ASIATICIMΛ. 31.
 139. (B) A·T·T·I\|. 33.
 19. Beliniccus. (A) on 33.
 (B) IΛICI. Flake. (*C. I. L.*, xiii, 10010, 281 r.) Pit 66.
 Late first and early second century A. D.
142. (B) BIC~~||||~~Λ·I|. 27.
 (C) BIGA·F/. 33. Found in room 5, below the second floor, in a deposit belonging to the late first and early second century A. D.
23. (B) BVTTVRRRI. 38. Below pavement between sites V and VI, in a deposit dated before the middle of the second century.

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146. (A) on 18. Pit 70. Late first and early second century A. D.
 (c) OFCALVI. *V.R.S.* Low level, site VI, and probably belongs to the period 80-120 A. D.
- CARBONISMA.
149. (B) CARBONISMA. On a large 18 with a roulette circle. Low level, site VII; probably first century.
 (c) CARBONISMA. 18. An incomplete stamp on the same form with a roulette circle.
36. Cintusmus. (c) /INVSΛF. Thick concave flake.
163. Cocuro. (A) on 33.
- 41, 42. Cosius Rufinus. (c) on 27. Pit 67. Late first and early second century A. D.
166. Cotto. An incomplete stamp on 18, found below the second floor in room 5, in a deposit dated to the late first and early second century.
168. (D) ΣΞΡΔ|. 27. Also an incomplete stamp on an 18 with a roulette circle. Both were found at a low level in site VI, and probably belong to the period 80-120 A. D.
44. (E) DACOMAR·VSF. 33. With a kick in the centre of base.
170. (B) DIVICI·M. 33.
48. (B) On 33. In a deposit below room 1 dating before 150 A. D.
 (D) /DONNAVC·I. 27. Low level, site VI, and probably belongs to the period 80-120 A. D.
174. Ericus. (A) on 18/31. Low level, site VI, and probably belongs to the period 80-120 A. D.
52. (D) OIDIJÆΘ. 33. Well XI. First half of second century A. D.
53. (c) OFRONT/. 18. Low level, site VI, and probably belongs to the period 80-120 A. D.
56. (B) GENALIS\ . 33. Pit 66. Late first and early second century A. D.

58. (B) HABILIS·M. 33.
60. Illixo. (A) on 33. And an incomplete stamp on 18.
68. (B) MACRIN\/. Flake. Pit 66. Late first and early second century A.D.
69. (C) MALLEDO. 33.
75. (C) MARTI·\/. 38.
186. (B) MAS·V·ETI:. 33.
76. (B) MATERNI. 33.
190. (B) MÆE\|. 18.
78. (B) MOM. 27.
79. (D) MOSSI·MA. 31.
193. (B) OFARI\/. 27. Under the pavement between sites V and VI, in a deposit dating before the middle of the second century.
195. (B) /FNGRI. 27 or 33.
196. An incomplete stamp of Osbimanus on 31.
197. (A) \ASSENAA. 18.
86. (C) PATERNI. 27. At a low level under the pavement between sites V and VI, in a deposit dated before the middle of the second century.
87. (A) on 18. Under the floor of room 4, in a deposit not later than 150 A.D.
- (D) PATRICI·\/. 18 with a roulette circle. Under the pavement between sites V and VI, in a deposit dated before the middle of the second century.
- And an incomplete stamp on 18, from the low level under room 1, and probably belongs to the period 80-120 A.D.
88. (D) PAVLIM. 33.
89. Peculiaris. (A) on 33. Below pavement between sites V and VI in a deposit dated before the middle of the second century.
- Also four incomplete stamps on 27, and one on 33.
201. Peregrinus. (A) on 18.
205. (E) /RM·AA. 27.
93. Priscinus. (A) on 33.
208. Regulus. (B) on 27.

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209. Roppus ; incomplete, apparently similar to A on form 18.
102. (E) OFRVFII. 27(?)
 (F) OFRVFIN. 27. Pit 74. Last quarter of first century.
107. (C) /\TVRNN. 33.
108. (B) \ /NDINIM. 18/31.
 (C) SECVNDINI. 27.
212. (B) on a flake from pit 75. Late first and early second century.
 „ on a concave base from pit 68. 80-130 A.D.
 (D) SECVNDM . 27. And another incomplete stamp on the same form.
112. (B) on 18. Pit 66. Late first and early second century.
 Also part of a similar stamp on 18 with a roulette circle.
 (H) SEVERI·OF. 31.
114. (B) SILVANI. 33. Low level, site VI, and probably belongs to the period 80-120 A.D.
118. (B) OFZVLPIK /. 18 with a roulette circle. Below room 1, in a deposit dated before 150 A.D.
215. (B)  ITTIVSF /. 33. Below pavement between sites V and VI, in a deposit dating before the middle of the second century.
126. Q. V. C. (A) on 27.
 „ on a concave base. Below pavement between sites V and VI, in a deposit dating before the middle of the second century.
218. Vespo. An incomplete stamp on the form Corbridge, 1911, fig. 9, no. 116. Below the floor of room 4, in a deposit dated before 150 A.D.
132. (H) OFVITA. 27. Below the floor of room 4, in a deposit dated before 150 A.D.
 (I) OFVITK. 27.
 (J) VIIIIIZ. 18. Pit 70. Late first and early second century A.D.
 (K) VITALEI . 18.

ROSETTE STAMPS.

Two of these with eight petals were found, one on a flat plate bottom and one on form Lud. B c.

INCOMPLETE AND UNCERTAIN STAMPS.

ADV/. 31. Under pavement between sites V and VI, in a deposit dating before the middle of the second century.

\/ILLI. 31. Pit 66.

Possibly Banuilli, no. 18, 1912 *Report*.

OF ▯ ALVI. 18. Of Calvi or Salvi.

Ɔ·IIII. 27. Under the floor, room 22, in a deposit dating before 150 A.D.

A blurred stamp, may be a variation of OF·CIIN.

C·+ \ 31. Low level. Site VI; probably belongs to the period 80-120 A.D. May be part of a stamp of Chresimus or Chrestus. No. 33, 1912 *Report*.

CINTVS/. 31. Cintussa or Cintusmus.

\/C·J. 18/31. Below room 5, in a deposit not later than 150 A.D. May be part of a stamp of L. Cos. Virilis. No. 232, p. 45.

\/C·TO. 27. Pit 61. Late first and early second century.

May be MCRESTO (Déch., i, 268; Walters, M. 554).

/CATVS. 80. Below pavement between sites V and VI, in a deposit dating before the middle of the second century.

May be Divicatus, Pacatus, &c.

DIVIC/. 33.

Divicus, Divicatus, &c.

/O·R·F.

Possibly part of a stamp of Genitor, as he sometimes wrote his name with a dot between each letter. His stamp has been found at Lezoux (*C. I. L.*, xiii, 10010, 960 d), and occurs on forms 31 and 33 in the British Museum (Walters, M. 1658, 1713-15), on 31 at Corbridge (*Report*, 1907, 67), and on 33 at Kenchester and Cirencester.

GO/. 33.

May be Gondim.

- \MAS. 27.
 May be OFMAS (*C. I. L.*, xiii, 10010, 1288).
- VII·V/. Flake.
 May be Nivalis (*C. I. L.*, xiii, 1434, 1²).
- /9A90. 27. This appears to be the same stamp as OBYRIMII
 (*C. I. L.*, xiii, 10010, 1471) which has probably been
 wrongly read.
- PAT/. 27.
 Several begin thus.
- PATE\ . 31.
 Several begin thus.
- COFSBC. Small concave base. The stamp is blurred and
 difficult to read. It may possibly be connected with
 OFSEXCN (*C. I. L.*, xiii, 10010, 1804).
- TAVRI/. 27.
 Several begin thus.
- VICTO/. 31.
 Victor, Victorinus, &c.
- /RTVSF. 27 or 33.
 May be part of a stamp of Virtus (no. 131, 1912 *Report*).
- /TER·F. 81. Diagonally downwards on rim.
- \RO·F. 31.
- /RNI. 18.
- /IOFIC. 18.
- /CCIVS·F. 27.
- \RAF. 18/31.
- III·IIII/. 18/31. Low level, site VI. 80–120 A.D.
- IIIIIINI·M. 18/31. See list of incomplete and uncertain stamps
 (1912 *Report*, p. 64).

AMPHORA STAMPS (FIG. 3).

21. Probably Q·ANT·Я. Found at a low level in site VI, in a deposit belonging to the late first century. Similar stamps occur on the Continent (*C. I. L.*, xii, 5683, 30; xiii, 10002, 101).

22. This stamp occurs in the Monte Testaccio, and in several other places on the Continent (*C. I. L.*, xii, 5683, 56; xiii, 10002, 153; xv, ii, Fasc. i, 2763, 3419).

Q·Δ·T·η

21

QCR

22

Q·CCLi

23

Q·N·A·C

24

rcLOBICELI

25

Q·M·A·C·O·R

26

D·X·S·C·O·L

27

C·I·B

28

Y·A·R

29

III·V·N·F
E·T·M·E·L

30

Λ·P·F

31

Q·A·P

32

S·A·F·E·R

33

S·L·A·V

34

L·E·L·E·M·C

35

Λ·Σ·Γ·Σ·Λ

36

E·V·T·S·E·R·P·A·V

37

S·N·R·V·F

38

V·T·I·A

39

I·N·F

40

L·A·N

41

STAMPS ON AMPHORAE

Q·O·E·L·S·F

47

Q·O·E·L·S·F

48

O·O·I·N·V

49

F·L·V·L·V·L

50

R·I·M·V·E·R·I

51

R·A·A·S

52

R·A·L·L·I·I·I

53

R·V·L·L·I

54

R·E·R

55

T·I·N·N
I·N·V·S·X
V·A·R·E·N

56

C·I·T·A·I·S·F·E·L

57

I·N·V·I·C

58

I·I·C

59

STAMPS ON MORTARIA

FIG. 3. Amphora and Mortarium Stamps. $\frac{1}{2}$.

23. The last letter of this stamp is blurred and uncertain, but there is a similar stamp ending in E in the Lyons Museum (*C. I. L.*, xiii, 10002, 139. Compare also *C. I. L.*, vii, 1331, 25; xii, 5683, 51; xiii, 10002, 138, and *Corbridge Report*, 1911, p. 61, 34).

24. The last letter of this stamp is uncertain, and the form of the N rather suggests a ligatured NV or ANV. There is a stamp C-NAR from Poitiers that may possibly be the same (*C. I. L.*, xiii, 10002, 368).

25. P C L B I C E L I. P. Clodi. Iceli. Different forms of this stamp occur several times in the Monte Testaccio, and on various Continental sites (*C. I. L.*, xii, 5683, 68; xiii, 10002, 167; xv, ii, Fasc. i, 2787).

26. A badly impressed stamp that appears to read either CVMCOR or GVMCOR. No similar stamp has been found recorded.

27. Probably D() At() Z() Col. Col may stand for either Colonia or Colonus. Amphorae bearing similar stamps have been found in the Monte Testaccio; one of them has a painted inscription giving the name of the consuls for the year 149 A.D., and on another is mentioned the oppidum of Corduba—the modern Cordova—and the date 153 A.D. (*C. I. L.*, xv, ii, Fasc. i, 2715). This is an interesting point, as it not only shows that the vessels were filled with Spanish wine, but also gives a definite date. Other examples of this stamp are given in *C. I. L.*, ii, 4968, 26; xii, 5683, 75, and *O. R. L.*, *Hofheim*, Taf. vi, 50, p. 30.

28. Probably C() I() Alb(). Stamped on the lip. Several variations of this stamp have been found in the Monte Testaccio and in other places on the Continent (*C. I. L.*, xii, 5683, 127; xiii, 10002, 257; xv, ii, Fasc. i, 2921; *O. R. L.*, *Weissenburg*, Taf. v, 10a; *Mittenburg*, Taf. iv, 25).

29. MAR. This stamp occurs in London (*C. I. L.*, vii, 1331, 72), in the Monte Testaccio, and in other places on the Continent (*C. I. L.*, xv, ii, Fasc. i, 3020, 3486; xiii, 10002, 338). It has been found on amphorae with the stamp P·S·AVT on the other handle in the Monte Testaccio, and on other Continental sites (*C. I. L.*, xv, ii, Fasc. i, 3143a; xiii, 10002, 434), the complete stamp probably being P. S() Avit(i) Mar(). There is also a stamp M·A·R (*C. I. L.*, xii, 5683, 13; xiii, 10002, 76).

30. Part of the stamp $\overline{\text{IIVN}} \cdot \text{MELISSI}$
ET MELISSE = (Duorum) Jun(iorum)
Melissi et Melisse. The stamp occurs several times in the Monte Testaccio and in other places on the Continent (*C. I. L.*, xv, ii, Fasc. i, 2967; xiii, 10002, 297).

31. A stamp M.P.F occurs in the Monte Testaccio (*C. I. L.*, xv, ii, Fasc. i, 3070).

32. PAC reversed. No exactly similar stamp has been found recorded. Compare *C. I. L.*, xiii, 10002, 392; xv, ii, Fasc. i, 3082.

33. $\widehat{\text{SAX}} \cdot \widehat{\text{FER}}$. There are a great many variations of this stamp, which appears to stand for the name of a place Saxum Ferreum or Saxum Ferri. A number of the stamps have been found in the Monte Testaccio, and one of the amphorae bears a painted inscription which mentions the oppidum of Corduba—the modern Cordova—and the date of 149 A. D. (*C. I. L.*, xv, ii, Fasc. i, 4171). Here, as in number 27, is evidence which shows that the wine was Spanish, and it is a curious coincidence that varieties of both stamps have been found on amphorae with painted inscriptions that can be dated to the year 149 A. D. (*C. I. L.*, xv, ii, Fasc. i, 3167). Similar stamps have also been found in other localities on the Continent (*C. I. L.*, xii, 5683, 272; xiii, 10002, 46).

34. The latter part of this stamp is blurred and illegible, and it has not been possible to find a similar one recorded.

35. This stamp probably reads $\widehat{\text{L}} \cdot \widehat{\text{SEL}} \cdot \widehat{\text{SEANV}} \cdot \widehat{\text{C}}$, but the ligatured ANV is uncertain. The final C may possibly stand for Colonia or Colonus. There is a similar stamp from the Monte Testaccio (*C. I. L.*, xv, ii, Fasc. i, 2981).

36. $\widehat{\text{Q}} \cdot \widehat{\text{SEP}} \cdot \widehat{\text{SA}}$. There is a similar stamp in the Mannheim Museum, but it has a dot between the E and P and has been read Q. Se() P() Sa() (*C. I. L.* xiii, 10002, 462).

37. $\widehat{\text{EVT}} \cdot \widehat{\text{STER}} \cdot \widehat{\text{PAVL}}$. Found below room 1, in a deposit dated before 150 A. D. A possible reading is Eut(yches?) Ster(tini?) Paul(lini) (Servus). The stamp occurs in the Monte Testaccio and on other Continental sites (*C. I. L.*, xiii, 10002, 483; xv, 3194. Compare also xv, 2823, 3193).

38. The second letter is uncertain and the stamp may read either Sn() Snū() Sanū() or Srū() Rūf(). No similar stamp can be found recorded. It was found beneath the pavement between sites V and VI, in a deposit dated not later than the middle of the second century.

39. A badly impressed stamp which appears to read $\widehat{\text{VR}} \widehat{\text{T}} \text{II} \text{A}$. The letter before the A is uncertain, and may be either an E, F, or P. Although no exactly similar stamp to this one can be found recorded, there are a number that are apparently of the same origin and have been variously read as Uritti Er(os), Urit(ti) Ēpa(phroditus), Urit(ti) Eu(tyches), or Uritti Er(otes).

One occurs at Binchester (*C. I. L.*, vii, 1331, 124), another in the Monte Testaccio (*C. I. L.*, xv, ii, Fasc. i, 3248), and there are several from other Continental sites (*C. I. L.*, xii, 5683, 316-17; xiii, 10002, 533). The Wroxeter example was found below the pavement between sites V and VI, in a deposit dated before the middle of the second century.

40. Incomplete and uncertain stamp.

41. Incomplete and uncertain stamp.

MORTARIA STAMPS (FIG. 3).

47. **DOCILIS·F**. This stamp occurred three times—twice on fragments, one of them in a deposit under the pavement between sites V and VI dating before the middle of the second century, and once on type 45 on either side of the spout, in pit 75, dated to the late first and early second centuries. The stamp has been found before at Wroxeter (*C. I. L.*, vii, 1334, 26).

48. A badly impressed stamp which appears to read **DC̄O·VF̄**, and another letter that may be a B, D, or R. On a small variety of type 46.

49. **DOINV**. Type 38. There is a similar stamp on the same form with **EECI** on the other side of the spout in the Chesters Museum. The stamp has also been found in London (*C. I. L.*, vii, 74; *Guildhall Cat.*, 646).

50. **F·LVGVD**. Two examples were found, both on type 34. One was in a deposit dating to the late first and early second century. The stamp probably stands for *Factus Luguduni*, the name of the maker having been stamped on the other side of the spout. The potters Albinus, Ripanus, and Arbanus worked at Lugudunum (Lyons). The stamp occurs in the British and Guildhall museums (Walters, M. 2820-2, and *Guildhall Cat.* 646), and at Newstead and other places (*Newstead Report*, p. 265).

51. **PRIMVSF**. Found below the pavement between sites V and VI, in a deposit dated before the middle of the second century. The stamp has been found in London and on several Continental sites (*C. I. L.*, vii, 1334, 41; xii, 5685, 34; xiii, 10006, 68).

52. **RĀMS**. Stamped on both sides of spout. Type between 38 and 46. Found at a low level in site VI, and probably belongs to the period 80-120 A.D.

53. A badly impressed and uncertain stamp. Type 102, with less pronounced bead.

54. Probably **RVCCI**. An incomplete stamp on a fragment of

rim. Type 34 or 38. A stamp Ruccus has been found in London (*C. I. L.*, vii, 1334, 44).

55. SER (reversed). Type 46. Found at a low level in site VI, and probably belongs to the period 80-120.

56. This stamp appears to read $\frac{\text{TINVS}}{\text{VAKEN.}}$ = Valentinus. The top line has been stamped twice. Type 46. There is a similar stamp in the Guildhall Museum (*Cat.* 628, but wrongly read), and another has recently been found on the General Post Office site (*Arch.* lxi, p. 225). In both of these the top line has the appearance of having been stamped twice, as in the Wroxeter example. The same stamp is also given in Walters, *Brit. Mus. Cat.* (M. 2806). The name occurs on a mortarium from Cheveaux (*C. I. L.*, xiii, 10906, 96).

57. The letters of this stamp are very indistinct and difficult to read. It is possible they may be C·SITAISFCV. Type 34.

58. This stamp may read either way up. Type 34. Found in pit 73; dated to 80-120 A.D.

59. On type 58.

The following stamps were also found in 1912 (nos. 1-28) and 1913 (nos. 29-46):

1. Two stamps of this potter were found, both on type 34.

4. This stamp occurred four times—once on type 46 and twice on 58, the other being only a fragment. Three of these were in deposits that were probably not later than the second half of the second century.

17. Two examples on types 102 and 114.

18. Variations of this stamp occurred on type 46 three times—two of them in deposits not later than the second half of the second century; on type 54 three times, one of them in a deposit dating not later than Hadrian; and once on type 58.

19. On type 58. Found in pit 58, dated to the late first and early second centuries.

22. Two examples on type 54. One from pit 70, late first and early second centuries, and the other below the pavement between sites V and VI, high up in a deposit dated not later than the middle of the second century.

43. Three examples on type 54. One was found in a deposit that was probably not later than Hadrian.

The stamp FECIT occurred once on a fragment of rim from a low level in site VI, and probably belongs to the period 80-120 A.D.

THE COARSE POTTERY.

(Plates XXVII, XXVIII.)

As in previous years a very large amount of coarse pottery was met with. The majority of the types have already been published, and no fresh evidence was forthcoming to justify any alteration or modification of the dates assigned to them. The two small cups nos. 73, 74 are interesting, as they belong to a class that is very uncommon after the middle of the first century, and are of the same period as the small green-glaze vases previously found in the cemetery and now in Shrewsbury Museum (1912 *Report*, fig. 7, p. 21). Pit 50 contained a rather unusual deposit which consisted of fragments of two of type 71, one of type 70, and about ten or twelve of type 72, all of which have strong affinities with pre-Roman Late Celtic types but are debased and later. No Terra Sigillata or other pottery was found in connexion with them, but a coin of Faustina II, 141-175 A.D., was found in the side of the pit, which suggests a date for the deposit but is not sufficient evidence to establish it with certainty.

The numbers of the types are continued from last year's report.

70. Narrow necked urn of hard reddish smooth clay with a brown core and slightly burnished outside surface. The neck is divided from the body by a cordon, and there are three countersunk cordons below. On the two zones formed by the countersunk cordons is a pattern in lightly burnished lines. This urn is evidently a direct descendant of the Late Celtic cordoned pottery, of which examples were found at Hengistbury Head (*Excavations at Hengistbury Head (Reports of the Research Committee of the Soc. Antiq., no. 3)*, class B, p. 34, plates XVII, XVIII). Found in pit 50 with nos. 71, 72.

71. A beaker of hard smooth drab clay. Above the decorated zone, which is composed of vertical combed lines, is a raised cordon. The combed lines are crossed by girth grooves, with two deep grooves round the centre of the bulge. The plain bands above and below the combing are furrowed with burnished horizontal lines formed with a blunt pointed tool. This example can be traced from two common Mont Beuvray types (Bulliot, *Fouilles du Mont Beuvray*, Album, plate VI, 3, 5, plate XXIII, 12, which are modified cordoned pedestal urns, and plate XXIV, 3, which is closely connected with the butt-shaped beaker illustrated on plate XXV, 9). An example was found in England at Aylesford, and is illustrated in *Archaeologia*, lii, plate IX, 1. A later example,

assigned to about the middle of the first century A.D., may be seen from Hofheim (Ritterling, *Hofheim*, 1912, plate XXXVI, 102). The Wroxeter example was found in pit 50 with nos. 70, 72, and a coin of Faustina II, and is a still later variety of the same type.

72. Tall storage jar with strongly turned-over rim. Light grey vesicular clay with smooth but pitted surface. A burnished pattern on the shoulder, consisting of chevrons between two bands. Probably of local manufacture. Fragments of a number of these were found in pit 50 with the two preceding examples. The patterns on the shoulders were in different arrangements of burnished lines, some of them being latticed.

73. Small thin-sided hemispherical cup of whitish clay, with dark to light brown colour coating. Ornamented with a zone of three rows of applied clay scales. The inside is similarly coated and rough cast. Similar cups are common at Haltern in the Augustan period (*Mitt. der Altert.-Komm. für Westfalen*, Taf. II, xxxvii, 11). One was found in a grave-group in the Province of Starkenburg assigned to the early Empire (*Altert. uns. heidn. Vorz.*, Band v, Taf. 70, 1326). This type also occurs frequently at Hofheim in the early deposits—40 to 51 A.D. (*Hofheim*, Taf. xxxii, 22 Ad.).

74. Fragment of a similar cup to the last, but decorated with small applied discs covered with little clay studs divided by raised crossed lines; found in room 17. An example with very similar discs without cross lines is illustrated in the *Hofheim Report* (Taf. xxxii, 22 Ac), where it is assigned to the early period 40 to 51 A.D. Another very similar example from Silchester may be seen in the Reading Museum.

75. A bowl rudely imitating the Terra Sigillata form 30 in reddish-buff, smooth, friable clay intermixed with fragments of broken pottery. Decorated with a zone of vertical ribs between girth grooves and another groove below the lip. Found in pit 69, which contained late first and early second century pottery.

76. Beaker of hard, light-buff clay with a reddish core. Decorated with a zone of irregular ridges in applied clay, bordered above by a row of sharply incised circles and a girth groove. Not found in a stratified deposit, but probably last quarter of first century A.D. (see 1913 *Report*, p. 49).

77. Beaker of hard reddish to light-brown clay, ornamented with pairs of vertical stripes in cream slip, above them on the shoulder are two girth grooves. Probably belongs to the late first or early second century (see 1912 *Report*, no. 8, p. 70, and 1913 *Report*, no. 56).

78. A deep bowl-shaped vessel with wide opening and overhanging rim. Three girth grooves on the body. Ordinary red clay with a dirty brown core, the outside surface and the inside of the rim smoothed, the remainder of the inside rough and marked with the ribs of turning. Examples of this type, some with slight variations in the contour and others not so well formed, are frequently met with on the site. It has not been possible to obtain any definite dating for them, but they do not occur in the early periods. A few have been found in not very well-defined second-century deposits, the majority having been met with in association with later wares.

79. Similar type to the last, but with more upright side and less overhanging rim. It is probable that the better-formed examples, as no. 78, are the earlier.

80. A similar type to no. 71, but larger and with greater bulge. Hard grey clay with darker smoothed surface. Ornamented with two countersunk cordons, a girth groove half way between them, and another immediately below the lower cordon. An obliquely offset foot. Found in pit 68, which contained very little, but all that could be dated belonged to the period 80-130 A. D.

81. Vase or beaker, with tall conical neck, bulbous body, and very small foot. Soft reddish-buff clay with a dull black coating burnt buff in places. Probably belongs to the fourth century. Found at the bottom of well x with nos. 82, 83.

82. Small bowl of ordinary buff clay with an offset at the junction of the neck and body. Found in the bottom of well x with nos. 81, 83, and probably belongs to the fourth century.

83. Small-mouthed jar of ordinary reddish-buff clay, which originally had a smoothed surface but now much roughened by wear. Found in well x with nos. 81, 82, and probably belongs to the fourth century A. D.

84. Small unguent pot of hard, pinkish-buff sandy clay. Found in pit 61, assigned to the period 90-130 A. D. In the same pit were five small white clay vases similar to fig. 8, no. 28, 1913 *Report*.

METALLURGICAL REMAINS

The various objects found were submitted to Professor W. Gowland, F.R.S., who reports on them as follows :

'The most important are five clay crucibles, two of which are of unusually small size (plate XXII, fig. 1, no. 5).

One crucible is $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. high and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter. It contained slag in which was imbedded a small globule of silver.

Another is $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. high and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter. It contained similar slag to the last and also a globule of silver. The dimensions of a third are 1 in. high and $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter. A small globule of silver was also found in it. The remaining two are $\frac{7}{8}$ in. by $\frac{7}{8}$ in., and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $\frac{7}{8}$ in., and contained only argentiferous slag.

The upper rim of all the crucibles, where this was preserved, was more or less fused and had been exposed to an intense heat, the bottoms and parts of the sides showing but little signs of high temperature, from which it follows that these crucibles had not been placed in the fire, as is the modern practice, but that the bottoms and much of the sides had been imbedded in the ashes of the furnace to protect them from the intensity of the fire, which was made above them. This, the ancient prehistoric method, was still practised by the Romans, owing probably to the fusibility of the clay of which their crucibles were made.

The crucibles had all been employed in melting silver for the casting of silver articles. Among the metal objects, a bronze head of a figure or bust is of special interest. The irregular ridges on the face show that it is a defective casting which had been made by the *cire perdue* process, these ridges being due to cracks produced in the mould when it was heated for the purpose of drying it and melting out the wax.

A casting of a bronze fibula (plate XXI, fig. 2, no. 6), quite unworked, just as it had been taken from the mould, is also worthy of note. It had been cast in an ordinary clay double mould, from which it may be concluded that it was the intention of the caster to produce a considerable number of these fibulae.

Another object is a large ingate of bronze having two runners, an uncommon feature in Roman castings. The casting of which it filled the inlets for the molten metal must have been of greater breadth than thickness, and therefore the two runners were necessary.'

VARIOUS VARIETIES OF WOOD

Some samples of burnt wood from various sites have been reported on by Mr. A. H. Lyell as follows :

'From the low level below the portico : Hazel, *Corylus avellana*.

Room 1, low level : Oak, *Q. robur*, perhaps boards ; Ash, *Fraxinus excelsior*, perhaps boards ; Holly, *Ilex Aquifolium*, a stick.

Corridor 30, low level : Oak, *Q. robur*, large pieces (? of beams) ; Ash, *Fraxinus excelsior*, one piece.

Burnt layer under pavement between sites V and VI : Oak, *Q. robur*, sticks ; Elder, *Sambucus nigra*, one piece of stick ; Hazel, *Corylus avellana*, sticks ; Hornbeam (?), *Carpinus Betulus*, sticks ; Scotch Fir, *Pinus sylvestris*, one piece ; Ash, *Fraxinus excelsior*, one piece, showing signs of tool (? plane).'

ANIMAL BONES

The bones found were submitted to Mr. E. T. Newton, F.R.S., who reports on them as follows :

'A number of bones have been submitted to me from two or three different spots, noticed separately below, but there is little calling for special notice. They consist of the usual remains found in Roman excavations, namely, domestic animals for the most part, together with such other animals as may have been used as food, or would be likely to get mixed with household refuse.

Well vi. The greater part of the bones from this well are those of oxen, some of which are small and may have belonged to the long-faced ox, *Bos longifrons*. Besides these there are a few bones of sheep, pig, and dog, as well as two wing-bones of a stork.

Well vii. Limb-bones and antlers of red deer make up by far the greater part of the osseous remains found in this well, and they are remarkable on account of the large size of some of them, especially one antler, now in several pieces. There is no evidence of either fallow deer or roebuck among these remains.

Oxen are also represented, and some of these bones may have belonged to *Bos longifrons*. There are also portions of sheep, pig, dog, and a tooth and foot-bone that may possibly be cat, as well as water vole, field vole, and shrew. Wild birds are represented by bones of goosander, woodcock, and jay. There are also bones of toad and frog.

One piece of a human femur was identified among the above-mentioned remains from well vii.

Furnace in Corridor 29. Among a number of pieces of charred bone found in this furnace, it was possible to identify portions of ox, deer, sheep, and pig.'

COINS

The following list of coins has been prepared by Mr. A. G. K. Hayter. Mr. Mill Stephenson must be thanked for giving considerable assistance ; while Mr. G. F. Hill and Mr. J. Allan have very kindly examined several doubtful examples.

	Æ	B	AR
BRITISH	1		2
ROMAN :			
Republic			7
Augustus			1
Agrippa	1		
Tiberius			2
Claudius I	19		
Nero	6		2
Vespasian	43		5
Titus	7		2
Vespasian or Titus	4		
Domitian	40		1
Nerva	7		3
Trajan	39		7
Hadrian	16		
Antoninus Pius	5		2
Faustina I	3		1
Faustina II	1		
Commodus	1		
Crispina	1		
Septimius Severus	1		3
Elagabalus			2
Severus Alexander			6
Philippus I		1	
Valerian I		1	
Gallienus		2	
Salonina		1	
Saloninus		1	
Postumus		2	
Victorinus	15		
Claudius II Gothicus	21		
Tetricus I	31		
Tetricus II	17		
Tacitus	2		
Carausius	4		
Allectus	3		

COINS (*continued*)

	ÆR	B	Æ
Maximianus Hercules			1
Licinius I			1
Helena			1
Constantine I			21
Urbs Roma			12
Constantinopolis			15
Crispus			1
Constantine II			12
Constantius II			17
Constans			24
Constantine family			15
Magnentius			2
Magnentius or Decentius			1
Valentinian I			14
Valens			20
Gratian			16
Valentinian I, Valens or Gratian			2
Arcadius			3
	46	8	475
Total identified :			529
Unidentified :			
Denarii	4		
Antoniniani		2	
2 Æ. (B.C. 30-260 A.D.)			7
3 Æ. Radiate heads 260- 296 A.D.			12
3 Æ. Radiate heads imi- tations			7
3 Æ. obliterated			6
Minimi (9 radiate heads)			12
	4	2	44
Total			50 579

The number of coins found in last year's excavations again considerably exceeds that of the previous year. A comparison of the two lists will show that in 1914 there was a much larger proportion of first and second century types. This is due to the fact that only the top soil was removed from site VI in 1913 and its

lower levels were not cleared until 1914. The large space between the back of this site and the modern road to the west produced only seventeen coins altogether.

The most interesting coins found are three British examples, two silver and one bronze, and are the first of this type found on the site. Of the two silver, no. 529 was found close to the natural soil below the portico of site VI. No. 530 came from a trial trench on the west side of the same site. Similar coins to these, which are derived from the stater of Philip II of Macedon, have been found at Cirencester, Tewkesbury, near Oxford, and at Letcombe Regis, Berks., and another at Mt. Batten, Plymouth, this last in connexion with those of a type usually assigned to the Channel Islands (Evans, *Coins of the Ancient Britons*, plate F, 6, 7, 8). Evidence implying a date within two or three decades before and after the Christian Era is supplied by British inscribed coins struck in the West of England, of which two silver specimens (Evans, I, 8, 9) are of a class strongly resembling 529.

But more important for dating purposes is the British hoard, containing many unworn examples, which was found at Nunney, near Frome, in 1859, and is described by Evans (*Num. Chron.* N.S. i, pp. 1-17). With it were found seven Roman coins, the three latest of which were:

1. An *as* of Claudius I, *Rev.* CERES AVGVSTA (Cohen 1), struck 41 A.D.

2-3. Two *asses* of ANTONIA AVGVSTA of barbarous fabric (Cohen 6) struck in the reign of Claudius I.

No. 529 is almost exactly identical with the type, plate I, 11, of which eight specimens were found in the Nunney hoard. Evans (F, 4, 6), gives two more illustrations of the same type from the same hoard, almost as close in their resemblance. It seems therefore not unreasonable to conclude that the Wroxeter examples, which are the most northerly recorded, belong to the district of the Atrebatas, and that they were minted in the first half of the first century A.D.

No. 530 is a more degenerate example of the same type.

The bronze British coin (no. 531), picked up on the tip heap, is too much corroded for precise identification. But Mr. G. F. Hill thinks it may be assigned to the Brigantes. Its rude fabric, serrated edge, and 'dished' form all favour this theory. The Lightcliffe hoard (1827) contained four Brigantian and about thirty Roman coins, the latest of which was one of Agrippina I, struck about 40 A.D. As Evans considers that this coinage had ceased before 50 A.D., the Wroxeter example should be approximately of the same date as nos. 529 and 530.

Among the ten coins of Claudius I, recorded in the last report (p. 56), there was noted one local imitation (no. 125) of the Pallas reverse. This year there are at least seven more local imitations out of a total of nineteen. Of these at least five (nos. 555-9) are of the same Pallas type. Ritterling (*Hofheim*, p. 115) states that such barbarous imitations as these must have formed the main portion of the bronze currency on the Rhine and in Gaul during this reign. At Hofheim they actually amounted to 20 per cent. of the coins found, and included seventeen with the Pallas

reverse (*Hofheim*, pp. 88, 109-110). This particular barbarous type has already been noted in England. Lysons (*Reliquiae Britannico-romanae*, plate 15, quoted by Cohen, i, p. 257, note 1) records some examples from Gloucester 'probably struck by the Britons', and in 1912 five were dug up at Hambleden, Bucks.

Other coins of interest are two hybrid *denarii*, viz., a forgery of Domitian (no. 631) and one of Antoninus Pius (no. 745), with a Hadrian reverse. A quinarius of Trajan, no. 688 (fig. 4), is the first of that value yet discovered at Wroxeter.



FIG. 4. Coins 529, 530, 688 ($\frac{1}{2}$).

All the mints of the two previous seasons, ten in number, are represented in this year's series, with the exception of RSR (no. 340-2, 1913). In addition, three new mints have appeared: Thessalonica, on coins of Constantine I and Constantius II (nos. 898, 959); Amiens, on one of Magnentius (no. 1001), and Antioch on another of Constantine I (no. 887). These mint marks have however been previously found at Wroxeter, and are mentioned by Wright in his *Uriconium*.

Two small hoards of twenty-three and twenty coins respectively were found. Both came from below the front of site VI, and were probably deposited within a short time of one another. The larger (no. 1) was below the floor-level of the south part of room 5, the smaller (no. 11), with which was a perfect example of a dragonesque brooch (plate XVI, 9), was just under the *opus signinum* floor at the north end of the same room. As will be seen in the following table, there is a striking similarity between the two, and both end in examples of the same type, viz.: *dupondii* of Hadrian, *Rev.* MONETA AVGVSTI.; dated 121-2 A.D.

	GROUP I	GROUP II (with dragoesque brooch.)
L. Pl. Plancus (47 B.C.)	—	1
M. Antonius (31 B.C.)	1	—
Augustus (29-27 B.C.)	—	1
Agrippa	—	1
Claudius I (41 A.D.)	1	—
Nero	2	—
Vespasian	8	4
Titus (77-78 A.D.)	—	1
Domitian.	4	1
Trajan	5	8
Hadrian (117-122 A.D.)	2	3
	23	20

The evidence afforded by the coins found during the last three years very strongly suggests a pre-Flavian occupation, as there are now eight silver and forty-six bronze coins (including thirty of Claudius I) belonging to the period B.C. 30-69 A.D.

Newstead and Corbridge present two sites which definitely begin within the Flavian period, at about 80 A.D., and a comparison with their coinage should materially assist in dating the beginning of the Wroxeter occupation.

The two following tables, which ignore the Republican coins, show the percentage of silver and bronze in the pre-Flavian period (B.C. 30-69 A.D.) to the Flavian period (69-96 A.D.) on all three sites:

SILVER COINAGE.

Wroxeter	53.3 per cent.
Newstead	19.4 „
Corbridge	15.2 „

Thus at Wroxeter there are nearly three times as many of the pre-Flavian period as at Newstead, and considerably more than that proportion at Corbridge.

BRONZE COINAGE.

Wroxeter	29.1 per cent.
Newstead	4.7 „
Corbridge	3.5 „

In this case the disproportion is still more striking. At

Wroxeter there are about six times as many of the earlier period as at Newstead, and eight times as many as at Corbridge. From these figures it is justifiable to presume a pre-Flavian occupation at Wroxeter on that part of the site recently excavated.

The scarcity of coins in the Antonine period (138-92 A.D.) still continues, only six *denarii* and thirty-five bronze examples having been found during the last three years, and it may be noted that of these four *denarii* and twenty-one bronze, i.e. nearly two-thirds of the total, can be divided between Antoninus Pius and Faustina Senior.

Another fifty-two coins can be added this year to the sixty-eight already assigned to the years 364-83 A.D., the last coins being three *minimi* of Arcadius, with *Rev.* VICTORIA AVGGG (388-92 A.D.), which are of the same date as those of Theodosius I, found in 1913.

British.

SILVER.

529. *Obv.* Rough head in profile r. ; hair represented by two rows of crescent-shaped bosses placed back to back, several bearing pellets ; between hair and face, a beaded band forming arc of circle ; nose represented by a straight line ending in a pellet ; eye by an annulet ; eyebrow by a curved line of split rings ; chin by a circular boss ; mouth by two projecting lines ending in pellets.

Rev. Three-tailed horse disjointed l., with curved line for mane ; above, a hook or claw ; below, a rough fleur-de-lys ; on l. edge of coin, annulets.

Wt 0.67 grm. Diameter 12 mm.

Cf. Evans, *Coins of the Ancient Britons*, Plate F, 4 ; Stukeley, plate XXII, 3, 8 ; (fig. 4).

530. Similar type but later stage.

Obv. Line of nose, lips, eye-annulet and hair rings still recognizable but ungrouped. In field r., crescents ; below, a St Andrew's cross with arms ending in pellets.

Rev. Vague suggestion of a horse r., tail replaced by > ; in field above and below, pellets and crescents.

Wt 0.9 grm. Diameter 12 mm. (fig. 4).

COPPER.

531. *Obv.* (convex). Nothing distinguishable.
Rev. (concave). Vague design with pellets, billets, and crescents.
 Diameter 18 mm. (corroded). Cf. Evans, plate XVII.

Roman.

REPUBLICAN COINS.

Denarii.

Q. Fabius Labeo (B.C. 102-100).

532. *Obv.* Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, ornamented with gryphon's head; under chin, X; before head, LABEO; behind, ROMA.
Rev. Quadriga galloping r., driven by Jupiter hurling thunderbolt with r. and holding sceptre and reins in l.; under horses, a prow r. In exergue, Q · FABI.
 Grueber, ii, p. 264, no. 494.

Cnaeus Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus (B.C. 76-72).

533. *Obv.* Bust of genius of Roman People r., bearded, draped, and wearing diadem; behind, a sceptre; above, G P R.
Rev. Globe between rudder on r. and sceptre on l., to which is attached laurel wreath with fillet. In field, EX SC.
 Below, CN LEN · Q.
 Grueber, ii, p. 358, no. 52.

Lucius Plautius Plancus (B.C. 47).

534. *Obv.* Mask of Medusa. (Below, L · PLAVTIVS cut off.)
Rev. Aurora, draped and winged, holding palm branch encircled with wreath in l. hand; flying r. and conducting the four horses of the sun. Below, PLANCVS.
 Grueber, i, p. 516, nos. 4004-5.

SECOND TRIUMVIRATE (B.C. 43-31).

Octavius.

535. *Obv.* CAE[SAR] III · [VIR · R · P · C]. Head, bare, r.
Rev. Ceres standing l., holding ears of corn in r. and leaning with l. on sceptre; behind her P · CLODIVS; before her, M · F.
 Grueber, i, p. 585, no. 4282. B.C. 38.

Marcus Antonius. Legionary Coins.

536. *Obv.* [ANT · AVG ·] III · VIR · R · P · [C]. Praetorian galley to r.
Rev. LEG III (?). Military eagle between two standards.
 Cohen 28 (?). B.C. 31.
537. *Obv.* Illegible. Galley r.
Rev. Obliterated.
538. Similar, but worn and illegible.

IMPERIAL COINS.

Augustus (B.C. 30–14 A.D.).

539. *Obv.* No inscription. Head, bare, r.
Rev. Naval and military trophy on prow r. In field, IMP
 CAESAR.
 Grueber, ii, p. 15, no. 4352. Cohen 119. *Æ.* (*Denarius*).
 B.C. 29–27.

Tiberius (14–37 A.D.).*Denarii* : heads, laureate, r.

- 540–1. *Obv.* TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS.
Rev. PONTIF MAXIM. Empress Livia seated r., holding
 sceptre and flower.
 Cohen 16. 15 A.D.

Agrippa (died B.C. 12).

542. *Obv.* M[·AGRIPP]A · L · F · COS III. Head l., wearing corona
 rostrata.
Rev. Much worn. Probably Neptune standing l. In
 field, S C.
 Cohen 3 (?). 2 *Æ.* (*As*). Date of Consulship, B.C. 27 ;
 date of issue uncertain but much later. Ritterling,
Hofheim, p. 87, note 113.

Claudius I (41–54 A.D.).*Asses*.

- Obv.* in all cases where legible :
 TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP PP.
 Head, bare, l.

543. *Rev.* [CONSTANTIAE] AVGVSTI. Constantia or Pallas helmeted, standing l., raising r. hand to mouth and holding vertical spear in l. In field, S C.
Cohen 14. 41 A.D.
544. *Rev.* LIBERTAS [AVGVSTA]. Libertas standing l. with cap. In field, S C.
Cohen 47. 41 A.D.
- 545-9. *Rev.* Pallas r., holding spear and shield. In field, S C.
Cohen 84. 41 A.D.
- 550-9. Ten similar, but much worn, including at least five local imitations.
560. *Rev.* [VESTA S C]. Vesta seated l., holding patera.
Cohen 100 ('fabrique barbare').
561. *Obv.* Unintelligible lettering.
Rev. IOERAL . . . S . . . (?LIBERALITAS). Draped figure standing l., extending r. hand. In field, S C.
Local imitation.

Nero (54-68 A.D.).

Denarii.

562. *Obv.* NERO CAESAR AVG IMP (inscribed outwards). Head, bare, r.
Rev. PONTIF · MAX · TR · P · III · P · P. Within a wreath, EX SC.
Cohen 207. 55-7 A.D.
563. *Obv.* NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. Salus seated l., holding patera. In exergue, SALVS.
Cohen 314.

Dupondii : heads radiate r.

564. *Obv.* NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P.
Rev. MAC AVG. The Macellum, standing on slope to r., in two arcaded storeys, the central portion, circular and domed, containing statue of Neptune and two kneeling figures in the three lower inter-columniations; below, flight of six steps with a fish on either side. In field, S C. In exergue, II (mark of *dupondius*).
Cohen 130. Donaldson, *Architectura Numismatica*, p. 267.

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565. *Obv.* As no. 564.
Rev. Victory l. rising in air, holding shield inscribed S P Q R.
 In field, S C.
 Cohen 294.

Asses.

566. *Obv.* [NERO] CLAYD CA[ESAR AVG] GE[R P M TR P IMP
 P P]. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. GENI[O AVG]VSTI. Genius standing l. at lighted
 altar, holding patera and cornucopiae. In field, S C.
 Cohen 101.
567. *Obv.* As no. 566.
Rev. VICTOR[IA AVGVSTI]. Victory advancing l., holding
 wreath and palm. In field, S C.
 Cohen 340.
568. *Obv.* As no. 566, but Head, laureate, l.
Rev. As no. 567.
 Cohen 341.
569. *Obv.* IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P MA[X TR P] P P. Head,
 bare, r.
Rev. As no. 565.
 Cohen 302.

Vespasian (69–79 A.D.).

Denarii : heads, laureate, r.

570. *Obv.* [IMP CAES] VESP AVG P M COS IIII.
Rev. CONCORDIA AVGVSTI. Concordia seated l., holding
 patera and cornucopiae.
 Cohen 71. 72–3 A.D.
571. *Obv.* IMP. CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG.
Rev. COS ITER TR POT. Fortuna seated l., holding globe
 and caduceus.
 Not in Cohen. See *Corbridge Report*, 1908, p. 60. (Burnt
 and scraped.) 70 A.D.
572. *Obv.* Similar, but inscribed outwards.
Rev. COS ITER TR POT. Fortuna seated l., holding branch
 and caduceus.
 Cohen 1st ed., vol. vii, p. 57, no. 8; *Corbridge Report*,
 1911, p. 106. 70 A.D.

573. *Obv.* As no. 572.
Rev. [FID]ES PVBL. Two right hands clasped, holding between them a caduceus, two ears of corn and two poppies.
 Cohen 163.
574. *Obv.* IMP CAES VESP AVG P M.
Rev. Vesta seated l., holding simpulum. In field, TRI POT.
 Cohen 561.

Sestertii.

575. *Obv.* IMP CAES VESPASIAN AV[G PM TR P P P COS III].
 Head, laureate, r.
Rev. IVDAEA CAP[TA]. Judaea, seated r. at foot of palm-tree, guarded by soldier standing. In exergue, S C.
 Cohen 239. Illustrated in Hill, *Handbook of Gk. and Roman Coins*, plate XV, 1. 71 A.D.
576. *Obv.* As no. 575.
Rev. [ROMA]. Roma in military attire standing l., holding figure of Victory and spear.
 Cohen 419. 71 A.D.
577. *Obv.* Vespasian holding sceptre and Victory, seated on a quadriga of elephants with drivers r.
 Above elephants, DIVO AVG VESP or VESPAS; in exergue, S P Q R.
Rev. [IMP T CAES DIVI VESP F AVG P M TR P P P COS VIII]. In field, large S C.
 Cohen 205 and 206. Posthumous, struck by Titus. 80 A.D.

Dupondii: heads, radiate, r.

578. *Obv.* IMP CAESAR VESPASIAN AVG COS IIII.
Rev. FORTVNAE REDVCI. Fortuna standing l., holding rudder on globe and cornucopiae. In field, S C.
 Cohen 195. 72-3 A.D.
579. Similar, but uncertain whether COS III or IIII.
 Cohen 179, 187, or 195. 71-3 A.D.
580. Similar, but much worn and consulship entirely illegible.
581. *Obv.* IMP CAESAR VESPASIAN AVG COS IIII.
Rev. PAX AVG. Pax standing left at altar, holding in r. hand a patera, in l. a caduceus and olive branch.
 In field, S C.
 Cohen 301. 72-3 A.D.

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- 582-3. Two similar, but uncertain whether COS III or IIII.
Cohen 300 or 301. 71-3 A.D.
- 584-5. *Obv.* IMP CAES VESPASIANVS AVG COS . . .
Rev. VICTORIA NAVALIS. Victory standing r. on prow of
ship, holding wreath. In field, S C.
Not in Cohen. 71-8 A.D.
- 586-91. *Obv.* [IMP] CAES (or CAESAR) VESPASIAN AVG . . .
Rev. Obliterated.

Asses : heads, laureate, r.

- 592-3. *Obv.* IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG COS $\overline{\text{VIII}}$ P P.
Rev. AEQVITAS [AVGVST]. Aequitas standing l. with
scales and sceptre. In field, S C.
Cohen 6. 77-8 A.D.
594. Similar, but *Obv.* Consulship illegible.
Rev. AEQVITAS AVGVSTI.
Cohen 12 ff.
595. *Obv.* IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG . . .
Rev. Worn and illegible, but probably same type.
596. *Obv.* IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG COS III.
Rev. FIDES PVBLICA. Two hands clasped. In exergue, S C.
Not in Cohen. 71 A.D.
597. *Obv.* As no. 596.
Rev. FIDES PVBLICA. Fides standing l., holding patera
and cornucopiae. In field, S C.
Cohen 165. 71 A.D.
598. Similar, but COS $\overline{\text{VIII}}$ P P.
Cohen 166. 77-8 A.D.
599. Similar, but consulship illegible.
Cohen 165 ff. 71-8 A.D.
- 600-1. *Obv.* IMP. CAES VESPASIAN AVG COS $\overline{\text{VIII}}$ P P.
Rev. FORTVNAE REDVCI. Fortuna standing l., holding
rudder on globe and cornucopiae. In field, S C.
Cohen 181. 77-8 A.D.
602. *Obv.* IMP CAESAR VES[PASIAN AVG COS III (?)].
Rev. As nos. 600-1, but worn and illegible.
Cohen 179 (?). 71 A.D. (?).

- 603-4. *Obv.* IMP CAESAR VESPASIAN AVG COS III.
Rev. Altar. In exergue, PROVIDEN or PROVIDENT. In field, S C.
 Cohen 396. 71 A.D.
605. *Obv.* IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG COS VIII P P.
Rev. Altar. In exergue, PROVIDEN. In field, S C.
 Cohen 400. 77-8 A.D.
606. Similar, but much worn.
607. *Obv.* [IMP CAES] VESPASIAN AVG COS III.
Rev. [VICTORIA] AVGVSTI. Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm. In field, S C.
 Cohen 607. 71 A.D.
608. *Obv.* IMP CAESAR VESPASIAN AVG COS III or IIII.
Rev. Eagle on globe, head r., wings outspread. [In field, S C.]
 Cohen 480-1. 71-3 A.D.
- 609-11. *Obv.* IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG COS VIII P P.
Rev. As no. 608.
 Cohen 482. 77-8 A.D.
- 612-17. *Obv.* VESPASIAN AVG COS . . .
Rev. As nos. 608-11.
 Cohen 480-2. 71-8 A.D.

Titus (71-81 A.D.).

Denarii : heads, laureate, r.

618. *Obv.* IMP TITVS CAES V[ESPASIAN AVG P M].
Rev. TR P IX IMP XV COS VIII P P. Tusked elephant l.
 Cohen 303. Jan.-June 80 A.D.
619. *Obv.* As no. 618, but inscribed outwards.
Rev. TR P IX I[MP XV COS] VIII P P. Trophy, at foot of which are seated, to r. a man with hands bound behind him, to l. a woman.
 Cohen 306. Same date.

Sestertii.

- 620-1. *Obv.* T CAES IMP AVG F PON TR P COS VI CENSOR.
 Head, laureate, r.
Rev. ROMA. Rome standing l., holding figure of Victory and spear. In field, S C.
 Cohen 184. 77-8 A.D.

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622. *Obv.* [DIVO AVG T DIVI VESP F VESPASIANO]. Titus radiate, seated l., holding branch and sceptre.
Rev. [IMP CAES DIVI] VESP F DOMIT AVG P M TR P P P.
 In field, S C large.
 Cf. Cohen 98–9. Consecration coin, struck by Domitian after death of Titus in 81 A. D.

Asses : heads, laureate, r.

623. *Obv.* [TI] CAES IMP AVG F TR P COS VI CENSOR.
Rev. FELICITAS P[VBLICA]. Felicitas standing l., holding caduceus and cornucopiae. In field, S C.
 Cohen 85. 77–8 A. D.
624. *Obv.* IMP T CAES VESP AVG [P M TR P P P COS VII or VIII].
Rev. SEC[VRITAS AVGVST]. Securitas seated r., holding sceptre in l. hand. In field, S C.
 Cohen 258 or 262. 79–80 A. D.
- 625–6. *Obv.* T CAES IMP AVG F TR P COS VI [CENSOR].
Rev. Spes standing l., holding flower in r. hand and catching up dress with l. In field, S C.
 Cohen 217. 77–8 A. D.

Vespasian or Titus.

627. *Obv.* [IMP (T) CAE]S VESP AVG P M TR P P P COS V.
 Head, laureate, r.
Rev. Obliterated.
 1 Æ. (*Sestertius*).
628. *Obv.* Inscription illegible. Bust, laureate, l.
Rev. Obliterated.
 1 Æ. (*Sestertius*, burnt).
629. *Obv.* . . . VES]P AVG . . . Head, laureate, r.
Rev. Obliterated.
 2 Æ. (*As*, corroded).
630. *Obv.* IMP[CAES]AR . . Head r.
Rev. . . . AVG . . Draped female standing l., holding cornucopiae in l. In field, S C. 2 Æ.

Domitian (81–96 A.D.).*Denarius* : head, laureate, r.

631. *Obv.* CAESAR DIVI F DOMITIANVS COS VII. Inscribed outwards.
Rev. PRINCEPS IVVENTVTIS. Lighted altar, garlanded.
 Hybrid—contemporary forgery. *Obv.* Cohen 380; *Rev.* Cohen 397.

Sestertii : heads, laureate, r.

632. *Obv.* IMP CAES DOMIT · AVG · GERM · COS XII CENS · PER P P.
Rev. [IOVI] VICTORI. Jupiter seated l., holding figure of Victory and sceptre. In exergue, S C.
 Cohen 310. 86 A.D.
633. Similar, but COS XIII.
 Cohen 311. 87 A.D.
634. Similar, but COS XVII.
 Cohen 316. 95–6 A.D.
635. *Obv.* [IMP CAES DOMIT AV]G GERM COS XV (or XVI) · CE[NS PER P P].
Rev. Obliterated. 90–4 A.D.
636. Worn and illegible.

Dupondii.

637. *Obv.* IMP CAES DOMITIAN AVG GERM COS XI. Head, radiate, r.
Rev. FIDEI PVBLICAE. Fides standing l., holding basket of fruit in r. hand and two ears of corn and poppy in l. In field, S C.
 Cohen 107. 85 A.D.
638. *Obv.* [IMP CAE]S DOM[IT AVG GERM] P M TR P [VII].
 Bust, radiate, r.
Rev. IMP [XIIII] COS [XIIII] CENS[OR PER]PETVVS P [P].
 In field, S C large.
 Cohen 231. Corroded. 87 A.D.
639. *Obv.* [IMP CAES DIV]I VESP F DOMITIAN [AVG P M].
 Head, radiate, l.
Rev. TR P COS VIII [DES VII]II P P. Pallas standing l., holding thunderbolt and spear. In field, S C.
 Cohen 585. 82 A.D.

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640. *Obv.* IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XVII CENS PER P P. Head, radiate, r.
Rev. VIRTVTI AVGVSTI. Virtus standing r., holding spear and parazonium. In field, S C.
 Cohen 661. 95-6 A.D.
641. *Obv.* Similar, but COS XI or XII.
Rev. Illegible. Female figure standing l. (? Victoria writing on shield). In exergue, S C.
 Cohen 640 (?). 85-6 A.D.

Asses : heads, laureate, r.

642. *Obv.* IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XII CENS PER P P.
Rev. FIDEI PVBLICAE. Fides standing l., holding ears of corn and basket of fruit. In field, S C.
 Cohen 111. 86 A.D.
643. *Obv.* As no. 642.
Rev. FORTVNAE AVGVSTI. Fortuna standing l., holding rudder and cornucopiae. In field, S C.
 Cohen 122. 86 A.D.
644. Similar, but COS X or later.
 Cohen 118 ff. 84-96 A.D.
645. Similar, but consulship illegible.
 Cohen 118 ff.
- 646-52. *Obv.* IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XII CENS PER P P.
Rev. MONETA AVGVSTI. Moneta standing l., holding scales and cornucopiae. In field, S C.
 Cohen 327. 86 A.D.
653. Similar, but COS XVI.
 Cohen 333. 92 A.D.
654. Similar, but COS XVII.
 Cohen 334. 95-6 A.D.
655. Similar, but consulship illegible. 85-96 A.D.
- 656-7. *Obv.* CAESAR AVG F DOMITIANVS COS V.
Rev. Spes moving l., holding flower and catching up dress. In field, S C.
 Cohen 454. 76 A.D.
- 658-9. Two similar, but consulships illegible.
 Cohen 449 ff. 74-81 A.D.

- 660-1. *Obv.* IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XIII CEN.
PER P P.
Rev. VIRTVTI AVGVSTI. Virtus standing r. with foot on
helmet, holding spear and parazonium. In field, S C.
Cohen 651. 87 A.D.
662. *Obv.* As nos. 660-1, but COS XVII.
Rev. [. . . . AVGV]STI. Figure standing. In field, S C.
95-6 A.D.
663. *Obv.* As nos. 660-1, but COS XII.
Rev. Obliterated. 86 A.D.
664. *Obv.* As nos. 660-1, but COS XV or later.
Rev. Obliterated. 90-6 A.D.
665. *Obv.* [CAESAR DIVI V]ESP F DOMIT[. . . COS VII or VIII].
Rev. Obliterated. 80-1 A.D.
- 666-71. Six worn and illegible.

Nerva (96-8 A.D.).

Denarii : heads, laureate, r.

672. *Obv.* IMP NERVA CAES [AVG P M TR P II COS III P P].
Rev. CONCORDIA EXERCITVVM. Two right hands clasped.
Cohen 22. Sept.-Dec. 97 A.D.
- 673-4. *Obv.* IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P COS III P P.
Rev. LIBERTAS PVBLICA. Libertas standing l., holding
cap and sceptre.
Cohen 113. Jan.-Sept. 97 A.D.

Dupondii : heads, radiate, r.

675. *Obv.* IMP NERVA CAES AVG TR P COS III P P.
Rev. FORTVNA AVGVST. Fortuna standing l., holding
rudder and cornucopiae. In field, S C.
Cohen 69. Jan.-Sept. 27 A.D.
- 676-8. Similar, but consulships illegible.
Cohen 62 or 69. 96-7 A.D.
679. *Obv.* As no. 675.
Rev. LIBERTAS PVBLICA. Libertas standing l., holding
cap and sceptre. In field, S C.
Cohen 116. Jan.-Sept. 97 A.D.
680. *Obv.* Illegible.
Rev. Illegible. Female figure standing l. with cornucopiae.
681. Worn and illegible.

Trajan (98-117 A.D.).*Denarii* : heads or busts, laureate, r.

682. *Obv.* IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P.
Rev. COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI. Pax standing l., holding olive branch and leaning on column.
 Cohen 83. 104-11 A.D.
683. Similar, but on *Rev.* Roma seated l., holding figure of Victory and vertical spear.
 Cohen 69. 104-11 A.D.
684. *Obv.* IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM.
Rev. P M TR P COS III P P. Vesta seated l., holding patera and torch.
 Cohen 214. 100 A.D.
685. *Obv.* [IMP TRAIAN]O AVG GER DAC P M TR P C[OS VI P P].
Rev. [S P Q R OPTIMO PRI]NCIP[1]. Abundantia standing l. (lower part of drapery alone visible). In exergue, [ALI]M ITAL.
 Cohen 9. (Fragment). 112-17 A.D.
686. *Obv.* IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P.
Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI. Dacian seated r. at foot of trophy.
 Cohen 537. 104-11 A.D.
687. *Obv.* [IMP CAES NER]VA TRAIAN [AVG GERM . . .].
Rev. Illegible. Female figure standing l., r. hand held down, cornucopiae in l.
 (Burnt). 98-104 A.D.

Quinarius : bust, laureate, r.

688. *Obv.* IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P.
Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI. Victory advancing r., holding wreath and palm branch.
 Cohen 430 and plate II, p. 62. 104-11 A.D. (fig. 4).

Sestertii.

- 689-90. *Obv.* IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC PARTHICO P M TR P COS VI P P. Bust, laureate and draped, r.
Rev. ARMENIA ET MESOPOTAMIA IN POTESTATEM P R REDACTAE. Trajan, armed, standing r. with spear and sceptre, between river-gods Tigris and Euphrates, and planting his foot on captive Armenia. In field, S C.
 Cohen 39. 116-17 A.D.

- 691-702. Inscription in all cases :
Obv. IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M
 TR P COS V P P.
Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI. In field, S C (except
 no. 698).
 104-11 A. D.
691. *Obv.* Head, laureate, r.
Rev. Abundantia standing l., holding ears of corn and
 cornucopiae ; at her feet, l. a modius, r. a ship.
 Cohen, 469.
692. *Obv.* Head, laureate, r.
Rev. Aequitas standing l., holding scales and cornucopiae.
 Cohen 463.
- 693-4. *Obv.* Head, laureate, r.
Rev. Fortuna standing l., holding rudder and cornucopiae.
 Cohen 477.
- 695-6. *Obv.* Bust, laureate and draped, r.
Rev. Pax standing l., holding olive branch and cornucopiae ;
 r. foot on neck of captive.
 Cohen 406.
697. *Obv.* Bust, laureate, r.
Rev. Roma standing l.
 Cohen 383. (Worn).
698. *Obv.* Bust, laureate, r.
Rev. Roma seated l. on trophy, holding figure of Victory in r.
 hand and spear l. ; her r. foot resting on breastplate,
 her l. on head of Dacian. In exergue, S C.
 Cohen 391.
699. *Obv.* Head, laureate, r.
Rev. Victory standing l., holding palm branch, and adding
 shield to trophy.
 Cohen 444.
- 700-1. *Obv.* Bust, laureate, r.
Rev. Victory standing r., holding stilus, and attaching to
 tree trunk a shield inscribed VIC DAC.
 Cohen 454.
702. *Obv.* Bust, laureate, r.
Rev. Design obliterated.

703. *Obv.* IMP NERVA CAES TRAIAN AVG GERM P M. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. TR P COS II P P. Justitia seated l., holding branch and sloping sceptre. In exergue, S C.
 Cohen 593. 98-9 A.D.
704. *Obv.* As no. 703.
Rev. TR P COS . . . Design obliterated.
705. *Obv.* IMP CAES NERVA T[RAIAN] AVG G[ERM . . .]. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. TR POT COS II . . . Female figure standing l., holding cornucopiae. 98-104 A.D.
706. *Obv.* As no. 705.
Rev. Obliterated.
707. *Obv.* [IMP CAES NER]VAE TRAIANO AVG GER [DAC] P M T[R P COS . P P]. Bust, laureate, r.
Rev. Obliterated, except S C in exergue. 104-17 A.D.
708. *Obv.* TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M Head, laureate, r.
Rev. Inscription, if any, obliterated. Modius, containing six ears of corn and one poppy. In field, S C.
 Not in Cohen. 104-17 A.D.
- 709-10. Two, worn and illegible.

Dupondii.

711. *Obv.* IMP CAES TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P. Bust, radiate and draped, r.
Rev. SENATVS POPVLVSQVE ROMANVS. Felicitas or Pax standing l., holding caduceus and cornucopiae. In field, S C.
 Cohen 353. 112-16 A.D.
712. *Obv.* [IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OP]TIMO AVG GER DAC PAR[THICO P M TR P COS VI P P]. Bust, radiate and draped, r.
Rev. SENATVS POPVLVSQVE ROMANVS. Trajan advancing, spear in r. hand, between two trophies. In field, S C.
 Cohen 356. 116-17 A.D.

- 713-14. *Obv.* IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M
TR P COS V P P. Head, radiate, r.
Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI. Spes moving l., holding
flower and catching up dress. In field, S C.
Cohen 461. 104-11 A.D.
- 715-16. *Obv.* As nos. 713-14.
Rev. S P Q R (and S·P·Q·R·) OPTIMO PRINCIPI. Trajan on
horseback, galloping r., about to spear prostrate foe.
In exergue, S C.
Cohen 506. 104-11 A.D.
- 717-18. *Obv.* IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GER M P M. Head,
radiate, r.
Rev. TR POT COS II P P. Abundantia or Fortuna seated
l. in a chair, the legs of which are formed of
cornucopiae, and holding sceptre in r. hand. In
exergue, S C.
Cohen 618. 98-9 A.D.
719. Similar, but COS III.
Cohen 629. 100 A.D.
720. Similar, but consulship illegible.
Cohen 618 or 629. 98-100 A.D.
721. *Rev.* Head, radiate, r. Otherwise obliterated.

Asses : heads, laureate, r.

722. *Obv.* [IMP CAES] NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM P [M].
Rev. TR POT COS II. Pietas standing full face at altar,
raising r. hand and placing l. on breast. In field, S C.
Cohen 612. 98-9 A.D.
- 723-5. *Obv.* IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM P M.
Rev. TR POT COS II P P. Victory advancing l., holding
shield inscribed S P Q R. In field, S C.
Cohen 617. 98-9 A.D.
726. Similar, but consulship illegible.
Cohen 617, 628, or 640. 98-102 A.D.
727. *Obv.* . . T]RAIANO . . .
Rev. [S P Q R O]PTIMO P[RINCIPI].
104-17 A.D.

Hadrian (117-38 A.D.).*Sestertii.*

728. *Obv.* IMP CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG P M TR P
COS III. Bust, laureate, r.
Rev. MONETA AVGVSTI. Moneta standing l., holding
scales and cornucopiae. In field, S C.
Cohen 973. 121 A.D.
729. Similar, but Bust, laureate and draped, r.
Cohen 974. 121 A.D.
730. *Obv.* IMP CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG. Bust,
laureate, r.
Rev. PONT MA[X TR POT COS . . .]. Fortuna seated l.,
holding rudder and cornucopiae. In exergue, FORT
RED. In field, S C.
Cohen 756 ff. 117-19 A.D.
731. *Obv.* As no. 730.
Rev. PONT MAX TR POT COS III. Draped female (? Pax
or Felicitas) standing l., holding cornucopiae in l.
hand. In field, S C. 119 A.D.
732. *Obv.* As no. 730.
Rev. Obliterated.

Dupondii : Busts, radiate, r.

- 733-4. *Obv.* IMP CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG P M TR
P COS III.
Rev. MONETA AVGVSTI. Moneta standing l., holding
scales and cornucopiae. In field, S C.
Cohen 976. 121-2 A.D.
735. *Obv.* IMP CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG P M TR P
COS III.
Rev. VIRTVTI AVGVSTI. Virtus, helmeted, standing l.,
holding inverted spear and parazonium ; r. foot on
helmet. In field, S C.
Cohen 1470. 121 A.D.

Asses.

736. *Obv.* HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. CLEMENTIA AVG COS III P P. Clementia standing
l., holding patera and vertical sceptre. In field, S C.
Cohen 225. 129 A.D.

737-8. *Obv.* HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS P P. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. COS III. Salus standing r., feeding serpent which she
 holds in her arms. In field, S C.

Cohen 371. 127 A.D.

739. *Obv.* HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS. Bust, laureate and draped, r.
Rev. COS III P P. Fortuna seated l., holding rudder and
 cornucopiae. In exergue, FORT RED. In field, S C.

Cohen 739. 129 A.D.

740-1. *Obv.* IMP CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG.
 Head, laureate, r.

Rev. PONT MAX TR POT COS III. Britannia seated r. on
 rock, supporting her head with r. hand and holding
 spear in l.; shield with spike at her side. In
 exergue, BRITANNIA. In field, S C.

Cohen 197. 119 A.D.

742. *Obv.* IMP CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG. Bust,
 laureate, r.

Rev. PONT MAX TR POT COS III. Pietas standing full
 face, r. hand raised, l. placed on breast; altar at feet.
 In field, PIE AVG S C.

Cohen 1021. 120 A.D.

743. *Obv.* Head, laureated and draped, r.

Rev. Obliterated.

Antoninus Pius (138-61 A.D.).

Denarii: heads, laureate, r.

744. *Obv.* ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XVI.

Rev. COS IIII. Fortuna standing r., holding rudder rest-
 ing on globe in r. hand, cornucopiae in l.; serpent
 below.

Cohen 270. 153 A.D.

745. *Obv.* ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XIII (?)

Rev. PROVIDENTIA AVG. Providentia standing l., point-
 ing with wand in r. hand to globe at feet and
 holding vertical sceptre in l.

Hybrid. *Rev.* Cohen, Hadrian 1204.

Sestertii.

746. *Obv.* ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XXIIII. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. AVG COS IIII. Pietas standing, facing l., between two children and holding two in her arms. In field, S C.
 Cohen 628. 161 A.D.
747. *Obv.* ANT[ONINVS]S AVG [PIVS . . .]. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. Illegible. Figure seated l. In field, [S] C.
748. *Obv.* [IMP T] AELIVS CAESAR ANT[ONINVS]. Head, bare, r.
Rev. Illegible. Female figure standing l. In field, S C.

Asses: heads, laureate, r.

- 749-50. *Obv.* ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XVIII.
Rev. BRITANNIA COS IIII. Britannia seated l. on rock, raising r. hand to mouth and placing l. on rock; before her a shield. In exergue, S C.
 Cohen 117. 155-6 A.D.

Faustina Senior (d. 141 A.D.).

Denarius.

751. *Obv.* DIVA FAVSTINA. Bust, without veil, r.
Rev. AVGVSTA. Ceres, veiled, standing l., holding torch in r. hand and resting l. on hip.
 Cohen 104.

Bronze.

752. *Obv.* DIVA FAVSTINA. Bust, without veil, r.
Rev. AETERNITAS. Aeternitas standing l., holding globe and rudder. In field, S C.
 Cohen 8. 1 Æ. (*Sestertius*).
753. *Obv.* DIVA FAVSTINA. Bust, without veil, r.
Rev. AETERNITAS. Aeternitas, veiled, standing l., raising r. hand and (?) holding sceptre in l. In field, S C.
 Cohen 29. 2 Æ.
754. *Obv.* FAVSTINA AVG ANTONINI AVG PII P P. Bust, draped, r.
Rev. VENERI [AVGVSTAE]. Venus standing semi-nude r., drawing robe over r. shoulder with r. hand, and holding mirror in l. In field, S C.
 Cohen 283. 2 Æ.

Faustina Junior (141-75 A.D.).

755. *Obv.* FAVSTINA AVGVSTA. Bust, draped, r.
Rev. AVGVSTI PII FIL. Venus standing, facing l., holding figure of Victory in r. hand, and resting l. on shield placed on helmet. In field, S C.
 Cohen 16. 1 Æ. (*Sestertius*).

Commodus (177-92 A.D.).

756. *Obv.* [M COMMODVS A]NTON AVG PIVS . . . Bust, laureate and draped, r.
Rev. Illegible. Apollo standing l., in woman's dress, holding patera in r. hand, and lyre in l. In field, S C.
 Cf. Cohen 429 and 920. 1 Æ. (*Sestertius*). 184 A.D. (?)

Crispina (178-82 A.D.).

757. *Obv.* CRISPINA AVGVSTA Bust, draped, r.
Rev. [HILARITAS]. Hilaritas standing l., holding palm branch and cornucopiae. In field, S C.
 Cohen 19. 1 Æ. (*Sestertius*).

Septimius Severus (193-211 A.D.).

Denarii: head or bust, laureate, r.

758. *Obv.* [L SEPT SEV P]ERT AVG IMP X.
Rev. [MARTI PA]CIFERO. Mars standing l., r. foot on breastplate, extending r. hand and holding vertical spear in l.
 Cohen 315. 197 A.D.
759. *Obv.* SEVERVS PIVS AVG.
Rev. P M TR P XVI COS III P P. Genius standing l., holding patera and double cornucopiae.
 Cohen 504. 208 A.D.
760. *Obv.* SEVE[RVS] PIVS AV[G].
Rev. SECVRIT[AS PVBLICA]. Securitas seated l., holding globe in r. hand.
 Cohen 646, variety (*obv.* different).

Bronze.

761. *Obv.* L S[EPT SE]V PERT [AVG IMP X]. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. [P M TR P V COS II P P]. Sol, radiate, standing l., r. hand raised, l. holding whip. In field, S C.
 Cohen 435. 1 Æ. (*Sestertius*). 197 A.D.

Elagabalus (218–22 A.D.).*Denarii* : busts, laureate and draped, r.

762. *Obv.* IMP CAES M AVR AN[TON]INVS AVG.
Rev. FIDES EXERCITVS. Fides seated l., holding eagle
 and military standard ; before her a standard.
 Cohen 30. (Burnt black).
763. *Obv.* IMP ANT[ONINVS] PIVS AVG.
Rev. Obliterated. (Burnt).

Severus Alexander (222–35 A.D.).*Denarii* : busts, laureate and draped, r.

- 764–8. *Obv.* IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG.
764. *Rev.* LIBERTAS AVG. Libertas standing l., holding cap
 and cornucopiae.
 Cohen 150. (Burnt).
765. *Rev.* PAX AVG. Pax moving l., holding olive branch and
 vertical sceptre.
 Cohen 187.
766. *Rev.* P M TR P VI COS II P P. Emperor, laureate, standing
 l. before lighted tripod, holding patera in r. hand.
 Cohen 325. 227 A.D.
767. *Rev.* P M TR P VI COS II P P. Mars advancing r., holding
 spear and trophy.
 Cohen 305. 227 A.D.
768. *Rev.* PROVIDENTIA AVG. Providentia standing l., point-
 ing with wand in r. hand to globe at feet and
 holding vertical sceptre in l.
 Cohen 512.
769. *Obv.* IMP ALEX[ANDER PIV]S AVG. Bust, laureate, r.
Rev. Obliterated. (Burnt).

Philippus Senior (244–9 A.D.).

770. *Obv.* IMP PHILIPPVS AVG. Bust, radiate and draped, r.
Rev. AEQVITAS AVGG. Aequitas standing l., holding
 scales and cornucopiae.
 Cohen 12, variety. B. (*Antoninianus*).

Valerianus senior (253-61 A.D.).

771. *Obv.* VALERIANVS·P·F·AVG. Bust, radiate and draped, r.
Rev. ORIENS AVGG. Sol, radiate, striding l., with flowing
 cloak, r. hand raised, l. holding whip.
 Cohen, Valérien Jeune 6. B. (*Antoninianus*). Lyons mint.
 259 A.D.

Gallienus (253-68 A.D.).

772. *Obv.* IMP C P LIC GALLIENVS P F AVG. Bust, radiate
 and draped, r.
Rev. APOLINI CONSERVA. Apollo standing l., holding
 laurel branch and resting lyre on rock.
 Cohen 66. B. (*Antoninianus*). 255 A.D. (Voetter).
773. *Obv.* IMP GALLIENVS AVG. Bust, radiate, r.
Rev. P M TR P VII COS. Emperor standing l., sacrificing
 at lighted tripod and holding short sceptre in l. hand.
 Cohen 819. B. (*Antoninianus*). 259 A.D.
774. *Obv.* GALLIENVS AVG. Head, radiate, r.
Rev. ABVNDANTIA AVG. Abundantia standing r., pour-
 ing forth contents of cornucopiae.
 Cohen 5. 3 Æ.
775. *Obv.* GALL[IENVS AVG]. Bust, radiate and draped, r.
Rev. IOVI VLTORI. Jupiter advancing l., head r., holding
 thunderbolt in r. hand and end of mantle in l.
 Mint mark, S|.
 Cohen 402. 3 Æ.
776. *Obv.* GALLIENVS AVG. Bust, radiate, r.
Rev. LIBERO P CONS AVG. Panther moving r. Mint
 mark, $\frac{|}{B}$. Rome.
 Cohen 586. 3 Æ.
777. *Obv.* GALLIENVS AVG. Head, radiate, r.
Rev. [N]EPTVN[O CONS AVG]. Hippocamp r. Mint
 mark, $\frac{|}{N}$. Rome.
 Cohen 667. 3 Æ.
778. *Obv.* [GALLIENVS AVG]. Head, radiate, r.
Rev. [PR]OVID [AVG]. Providentia standing l., holding
 globe and transverse sceptre.
 Cohen 859. 3 Æ.

779. *Obv.* [IMP GALLIENVS P AVG]. Bust, radiate, r.
Rev. [SALVS] AVGG. Salus standing l., holding sceptre in
 l. hand, and feeding snake rising from altar.
 Cohen 940. 3 Æ.

780. *Obv.* Illegible. Bust, radiate, r. *Rev.* Obliterated.
 3 Æ.

Salonina, wife of Gallienus.

781. *Obv.* [SALONINA AVG]. Bust diademed, on crescent, r.
Rev. VENVS [VICT]. Venus standing l., holding helmet
 and transverse spear ; at her side a shield.
 Cohen 127. B. (*Antoninianus*).

Saloninus, son of Gallienus.

782. *Obv.* [SALON VA]LERIANVS CAES. Bust, radiate and
 draped, r.
Rev. PIETAS AVG. Sacrificial instruments, vase turned l.
 Cohen 41. B. (*Antoninianus* fragment).

Postumus (258–67 A.D.).

Obv. in all cases : IMP C POSTVMVS P F AVG. Bust,
 radiate and draped, r.

783. *Rev.* ORIENS AVG. Sol, radiate, striding l., r. hand raised,
 l. holding whip.
 Cohen 213. B. (*Antoninianus*).

784. *Rev.* VICTORIA AVG. Victory advancing l., holding wreath
 and palm.
 Cohen 390. B. (*Antoninianus*).

785. *Rev.* [PAX AVG]. Pax standing l., holding olive branch and
 vertical sceptre.
 Cohen 226. 3 Æ.

786. *Rev.* Illegible. Draped figure standing r.
 3 Æ.

Victorinus (265–7 A.D.).

Obv. in all cases : IMP C VICTORINVS P F AVG. Bust,
 radiate and draped, r.

787. *Rev.* INVICTVS. Sol, radiate, striding l., r. hand raised,
 l. holding whip. Mint mark, *|.

Cohen 49. 3 Æ.

- 788-9. *Rev.* Similar, but no mint mark visible.
Cohen 49. 3 Æ.
790. *Rev.* PAX [AVG]. Pax standing l., holding olive branch
and transverse sceptre. Mint mark, V|*.
Cohen 79. 3 Æ.
- 791-2. *Rev.* PROVIDENTIA AVG. Providentia standing l.,
pointing with wand in r. hand to globe at feet, and
holding cornucopiae in l.
Cohen 101. 3 Æ.
793. *Rev.* SALVS AVG. Salus standing r., feeding serpent which
she holds in her arms.
Cohen 112. 3 Æ.
- 794-6. *Rev.* SALVS AVG. Salus standing l., feeding serpent
rising from altar, and holding vertical sceptre.
Cohen 118. 3 Æ.
- 797-8. *Rev.* VIRTVS AVG. Virtus, helmeted, standing l., hold-
ing spear and shield.
Cohen 131. 3 Æ.
799. *Rev.* S Draped female figure standing l.
3 Æ.
800. *Obv.* [DIVO VICTORINO PIO]. Head, radiate, r.
Rev. CONS[ECRATIO]. Eagle facing, head l., wings out-
spread, holding wreath in beak.
Cohen 27. 3 Æ (small size). *Posthumous.*
801. *Obv.* IMP C AVG. Bust, radiate and draped, r.
Rev. . . . OTVS AVI (= INVICTVS AVG?). Emperor,
radiate and nude, standing l., holding club and para-
zonium.
3 Æ. Mis-struck coin.
Claudius II, Gothicus (268-70 A.D.).
- Obv.* in all cases: IMP (or IMP C) CLAVDIVS AVG. Head,
or draped bust, radiate, r.
802. *Rev.* AEQVITAS AVG. Aequitas standing l., holding
scales and cornucopiae. Mint mark, |Γ.
Cohen 6. 3 Æ.
803. *Rev.* [ANNO]NA AVG. Abundantia standing l., hold-
ing ears of corn and cornucopiae. Mint mark, |Δ.
Rome.
Cohen 22. 3 Æ.

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804. *Rev.* [GENIVS] AVG. Genius, with modius head-dress, standing l., holding patera over altar and cornucopiae. Mint mark, Γ.
Cohen 109. 3 Æ.
805. *Rev.* Similar, but no mint mark visible.
Cohen 109. 3 Æ.
806. *Rev.* [GENIVS] EXERCI. Genius, standing l., holding patera and cornucopiae. Mint mark, Z.
Rome.
Cohen 115. 3 Æ.
807. *Rev.* IOVI VI[CTORI]. Jupiter, standing l., holding thunderbolt and vertical sceptre.
Mint mark, N.
Cohen 129. 3 Æ. (Burnt).
808. *Rev.* LIBERT AVG. Libertas, standing l., holding cap and vertical sceptre.
Cohen 151. 3 Æ.
809. *Rev.* SPES PVBLICA. Spes, advancing l., holding flower and catching up dress.
Cohen 281, variety. 3 Æ.
810. *Rev.* VBERTAS AVG. Ubertas, standing l., holding purse and cornucopiae.
Cohen 287. 3 Æ.
811. *Rev.* VICTORIA AVG. Victory, advancing l., holding wreath and palm.
Cohen 293. 3 Æ.

Posthumous coins, struck by *Quintillus*, 270 A.D. All 3 Æ.

- 812-17. *Obv.* DIVO CLAVDIO. Bust, radiate, r.
Rev. CONSECRATIO.
812. Eagle, standing r., head l. Cohen 41.
- 813-14. Eagle, facing, head r. Cohen 43.
- 815-17. Altar. Cohen 50.
818. *Obv.* [IMP] CLAVDIVS AVG. Bust, radiate, r.
Rev. [CONSECRATIO]. Altar.
Cohen 48.

Local Imitations. All 3 Æ.

- 819-22. *Obv.* IMP CLAVDIVS AVG. Head or bust, radiate, r.
 819. *Rev.* PAX AVG. Pax, standing l., holding olive branch and vertical sceptre.
 Cf. Cohen 200.
 820. *Rev.* As no. 811, but without inscription.
 Cf. Cohen 293.
 821-2. *Rev.* As no. 818.
 Cf. Cohen 48.

Tetricus senior (268-73 A.D.).

Obv. in all cases : IMP (or IMP C) TETRICVS (P F) AVG.
 Bust, radiate and draped, r.

823. *Rev.* COM[ES AV]G. Victory, standing l., holding wreath and palm.
 Cohen 17. 3 Æ.
 824. *Rev.* [FI]DES MILITVM. Fides, standing l., holding military standard in either hand.
 Cohen 42. 3 Æ.
 825-9. *Rev.* LAETITIA AVGG. Laetitia, standing l., holding wreath and anchor.
 Cohen 71. 3 Æ.
 830. *Rev.* LAETITIA AVG N. Same device.
 Cohen 75. 3 Æ.
 831. *Rev.* [MONET]A AVG. Moneta, standing l., holding scales and cornucopiae.
 Cohen 82. 3 Æ.
 832-5. *Rev.* PAX AVG. Pax, standing l., holding olive branch and vertical sceptre.
 Cohen 100. 3 Æ.
 836. *Rev.* PAX AVG. Hind, running r.
 Cohen 107. 3 Æ.
 837-8. *Rev.* SALVS AVGG. Salus, standing l., with patera in r. hand, feeding serpent rising from altar ; l. hand resting on rudder.
 Cohen 153. 3 Æ.
 839. *Rev.* SALVS [AVG or AVGG]. Same device.
 Cohen 148 or 153. 3 Æ.

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840. *Rev.* VI[CTORIA AVG]. Victory, standing, l., before altar, holding wreath and palm.
Cohen 179. 3 Æ.
841. *Rev.* VIRTUS [AVGG]. Virtus, helmeted, standing l., holding shield and spear.
Cohen 207. 3 Æ.
- 842-4. *Rev.* Inscriptions illegible. Draped female figures standing l. Three 3 Æ.
- 845-6. *Rev.* Obliterated or burnt. Two 3 Æ.
- Local Imitations. All 3 Æ.
847. *Rev.* [HILARI]TAS AVGG. Hilaritas, standing, holding palm branch and sceptre (?).
Cf. Cohen 55.
848. *Rev.* As nos. 832-5.
Cf. Cohen 100.
849. *Rev.* As no. 839.
Cf. Cohen 148 or 153.
850. *Rev.* As no. 841.
Cf. Cohen 207.
851. *Rev.* Illegible. Draped female figure, standing l., with staff (Providentia ?).
- 852-3. *Rev.* Obliterated.

Tetricus junior (Caesar 268-73 A.D.).

Obv. in all cases : C PIV ESV (or C P E) TETRICVS CAES.
Bust, radiate and draped, r.

854. *Rev.* COMES [AVG]. Victory, advancing l., holding wreath and palm.
Cohen 5. 3 Æ.
855. *Rev.* PAX [AVG]. Pax, standing l., holding olive branch and vertical sceptre.
Cohen 36. 3 Æ.
856. *Rev.* PIETAS AVG[G]. Sacrificial instruments, vase turned r.
Cohen 48. 3 Æ.
- 857-8. *Rev.* Similar, but vase turned l.
Cohen 53. 3 Æ.

859. *Rev.* PIETAS AVGVSTOR. Sacrificial instruments, vase turned l.
Cohen 59. 3 Æ.
- 860-1. *Rev.* SPES AVGG. Spes, advancing l., holding flower and catching up dress.
Cohen 87. 3 Æ.
862. *Rev.* SPES PVBL[ICA]. Same device.
Cohen 97. 3 Æ.
863. *Rev.* [VICTO]RIA [AVGG]. Victory, advancing l., holding wreath and palm.
Cohen 101. 3 Æ.
- 864-5. *Rev.* VIRTVS AVG[G]. Virtus, helmeted, standing l., r. hand resting on shield, l. holding vertical spear.
864. *Obv.* C PIV ESV, &c.
Cohen 104. 3 Æ.
865. *Obv.* C P E, &c.
Cohen 105. 3 Æ.

Local Imitations. All 3 Æ.

866. *Rev.* [FO]RTVNA AVG (?). Draped female figure standing l.
867. *Rev.* CACIHO (*sic*). Pax type.
868. *Rev.* S[PES AVGG]. Spes, standing l.
Cf. Cohen 87.
869. *Rev.* S9[ES]. Spes type.
870. *Rev.* STES G. Figure standing l., holding wreath and staff.

Tacitus (275-6 A.D.).

871. *Obv.* IMP. CL TACITVS AVG. Bust, radiate and draped, r.
Rev. [MARS V]ICTOR. Mars, with flowing cloak, advancing r., holding transverse spear and trophy; at his feet a captive.
Cf. Cohen 55. 3 Æ.
872. *Obv.* IMP C M CL TACITVS AVG. Bust, radiate and draped, r.
Rev. [PAX] AVGVSTI. Pax standing l., holding olive branch and transverse sceptre. In exergue, P.
Cohen 72. 3 Æ. (silvered).

Carausius (287-93 A.D.).

73. *Obv.* IMP. CARAVS[IVS P F AVG]. Bust, radiate and cuirassed, r.
Rev. [PAX] AVG. Pax standing l., holding olive branch and vertical sceptre. Mint mark $\frac{B|E}{XLX}$ (*sic*). London (?).
 Cf. Webb 130. 3 Æ.
874. *Obv.* [IMP] C CARAVSIVS P F AVG. Bust, radiate, r.
Rev. PAX A[VG]. Same device. Mint mark cut off.
 Cf. Webb 139. 3 Æ.
875. *Obv.* IMP CARAVSIVS P F AVG. Bust, radiate and draped, r.
Rev. VICTORIA GERM. Trophy with two seated captives at foot. Mint mark $\frac{S|C}{C}$. Colchester.
 Webb 482, variety. 3 Æ.
876. *Obv.* ... CA]RAVSIV[S.... Bust, radiate, r.
Rev. Obliterated. 3 Æ.

Allectus (293-6 A.D.).

877. *Obv.* IMP C ALLECTVS P F AVG. Bust, radiate and draped, r.
Rev. PAX AVG. Pax standing l., holding olive branch and transverse sceptre. Mint mark, $\frac{S|A}{ML}$. London.
 Webb 42. 3 Æ.
878. *Obv.* IMP C ALLECTVS P F AVG. Bust, radiate and cuirassed, r.
Rev. As no. 877. Mint mark, $\frac{S|P}{ML}$. London.
 Webb 44, and plate XII, 7. 3 Æ. (silvered).
879. *Obv.* IMP C ALLECTVS P F AVG. Bust, radiate and cuirassed, r.
Rev. VIRTVS AVG. Galley, l., with seven rowers and five oars. Mint mark, $\frac{|}{QC}$. Colchester.
 Webb 186. 3 Æ.

Maximianus Hercules (Caesar, 285 A.D., Augustus 286-305 A.D.).

880. *Obv.* IMP MAXIMIANVS AVG. Bust, laureate, r.
Rev. GENIO POPVLI ROMANI. Genius, semi-nude, standing l., holding patera and cornucopiae. London mint (?).
 Cohen 189, variety. 2 Æ. (Follis.) 296-305 A.D.

Licinius senior (307-23 A.D.).

881. *Obv.* IMP LICINIVS P F AVG. Bust, laureate and cuirassed, r.
Rev. GENIO POP ROM. Genius, standing l., holding patera and cornucopiae. Mint mark, $\frac{A|S}{PTR}$. Trier.
 Cohen 53. 3 Æ. 313-17 A.D.

Helena (wife of Constantius Chlorus, Augusta 306 A.D., died 328 A.D.).

882. *Obv.* FL IVL HELENAE AVG. Bust, diademed and draped, r.
Rev. PAX PVBLICA. Pax standing l., holding olive branch and transverse sceptre. Mint mark, $\overline{TRP} \overline{Y}$. Trier.
 Cf. Cohen 4. 3 Æ. (small size). 337-40 A.D.

Constantinus I, Magnus (Caesar 306 A.D., Aug. 307-37 A.D.).

883. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS AVG. Cuirassed bust, r., with laureated helmet, spear over right shoulder, shield on l.
Rev. COMITI AVGG NN. Sol, radiate and nude, standing l., holding globe and spear. Mint mark, $\frac{|*}{PLN}$. London.
 Cohen 49. 3 Æ. 309-13 A.D.
- 884-5. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS AVG. Bust, laureate and cuirassed, r.
Rev. SOLI INVICTO. Sol, radiate and nude, standing l., r. hand extended, l. holding globe, with pallium over l. arm. Mint marks, \overline{PTR} , $\overline{\text{TR}}$. Trier.
 Cohen 508. 3 Æ. 313-17 A.D.

886. *Obv.* IMP CONSTANTINVS AVG. Bust, laureate and cuirassed, r.
Rev. SOLI INVICTO COMITI. Sol standing l., as in nos. 884-5. Mint mark, $\frac{S}{F}$ / $\frac{P}{LN}$. London.
 Cohen 530. 3 Æ. 313-17 A.D.
887. *Obv.* IMP CONSTANTINVS AVG. Bust, laureate l., wearing imperial mantle and holding thunderbolt in r. hand, and globe and sceptre in l.
Rev. PROVIDENTIAE AVGG. Gate of camp surmounted by three towers. Mint mark, \overline{ANTB} Antioch.
 Cohen 459. 3 Æ. 315-17 A.D.
888. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS AVG. Bust, laureate and cuirassed, r.
Rev. BEATA TRANQVILITAS. Altar inscribed VOTIS XX; thereon a globe; above, three stars.
 Mint mark, \overline{PTR} Trier.
 Cohen 16. 3 Æ. 320-4 A.D.
889. Similar, but bust helmeted and cuirassed, r. Mint mark, \overline{PTR} Trier.
 Cohen 20. 3 Æ. Same date.
- 890-1. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS AVG. Bust, laureate and draped, r.
Rev. D N CONSTANTINI MAX AVG. Within a wreath VOT · XX.
 890. Mint mark, \overline{ST} Tarragona.
 891. Mint mark lost.
 Cohen 123. 3 Æ. 320-4 A.D.
892. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS [MAX AVG]. Bust, helmeted, laureated, and cuirassed, r.
Rev. VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP. Two Victories facing, placing shield inscribed VOT PR upon an altar bearing X. Mint mark, \overline{TR} Trier.
 Cf. Cohen 635. 3 Æ. 320-4 A.D.
893. Similar, but with shield inscribed VT ЯЧ and altar bearing †.
 Mint mark, \overline{STR} Trier.
 Cf. Cohen 635. 3 Æ. Same date.
894. *Obv.* IMP CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG. Bust, helmeted, laureate, and cuirassed.
Rev. Similar to no. 892, but with altar bearing a star.
 Cf. Cohen 640. 3 Æ. Same date.

895-9. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG. Bust, diademed and draped r.

Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers facing, each holding a spear and resting on a shield; between them two standards.

895-7. Arles mint: $\frac{\text{☩}}{\text{PCONST}}$ (2), $\frac{\text{☩}}{\text{PCONST}}$. 330-7 A. D.

898. Thessalonica mint: $\frac{\text{☩}}{\text{SMTSTP}}$. 333-5 A. D.

899. Trier mint: $\frac{\text{☩}}{\text{[T]RP}}$. 330-3 A. D.

Cf. Cohen 254, 256. 3 Æ.

900. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS AVG. Bust, laureate and draped, l., r. hand holding military eagle.

Rev. Obliterated. Mint mark, STR ☩ . Trier.

3 Æ. 307-37 A. D.

901. *Obv.* [DIV] CONSTANTIN[VS PT AVGG]. Bust, veiled, r.

Rev. Quadriga, galloping r., driven by emperor who extends r. hand to hand from above. Mint mark ☩S .

Cohen 760. 3 Æ. (*Minimus*). Consecration coin. 337 A. D.

Imitations or Blundered coins.

902. *Obv.* IMP CONSTANTINVS IIXII. Bust, helmeted, laureate, and cuirassed, r.

Rev. VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP. Two Victories placing shield inscribed VOT PR on cippus bearing lozenge. Mint mark, $\overline{\text{PLN}}$ Lyons.

Cf. Cohen 636. 3 Æ.

903. *Obv.* Bust, veiled, r.

Rev. Emperor in quadriga, driving r. Imitation of no. 901.

3 Æ. (*Minimus*). Consecration coin.

Constantine I and Contemporaries.

(Urbs Roma.)

904-15. *Obv.* VRBS ROMA. Bust of Roma, l., helmeted and wearing imperial mantle.

Rev. She-wolf, l., suckling Romulus and Remus. Above, two stars.

904-5. Arles mint: SCONST* $\frac{\text{☩☩}}{\text{CONST}}$ 333-5 A. D.

- 906-11. Trier mint: $\overline{\text{TRP}} \overline{\text{TRP}} \cdot (2) \overline{\text{TRS}} \overline{\text{TR} \cdot \text{S}} \overline{\text{T} \cdot \text{R} \cdot \text{S}}$
 330-5 A.D.
 912-13. Two mint marks illegible.
 914-15. Two imitations. (*Minimi*).
 Cf. Cohen 17-19. 3 Æ.

(Constantinopolis.)

- 916-30. *Obv.* CONSTANTINOPOLIS. Bust of Constantinople, helmeted, l. with sceptre.
Rev. Victory standing l., holding spear and shield, and placing r. foot on prow of vessel.
 916-20. Lyons mint: $\overline{\text{PLG}} (4) \overline{\text{PLG}}$
 921-7. Trier mint: $\overline{\text{TRP}} \overline{\text{T} \cdot \text{RP}} \overline{\text{TR} \cdot \text{P}} \overline{\text{TR} \cdot \text{S}} \overline{\text{TRS}} \cdot (3)$.
 928. Mint mark illegible.
 929-30. Two imitations. (*Minimi*).
 Cf. Cohen 21, 22. 3 Æ. 330-7 A.D.

Crispus (Caesar 317-26 A.D.).

931. *Obv.* FL IVL CRISPVS NOB CAES. Bust, laureate and draped, r.
Rev. VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP. Two Victories placing shield inscribed VOT XX on altar bearing star within a wreath. Mint mark, $\overline{\text{PLN}}$ London.
 Cohen 152. 3 Æ. 317-24 A.D.

*Constantinus II (Caesar 317-37 A.D., Aug. 337-40 A.D.).
 As Caesar.*

- 932-7. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C. Bust, laureate and cuirassed, r.
Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers, facing; between them, two standards. 3 Æ.
 932 Lyons mint: $\overline{\text{PLG}}$
 Cf. Cohen 122. 330-5 A.D.
 933-5. Lyons mint: $\overline{* \text{PLG}} \overline{\text{PLG}} \overline{* \text{SLG}}$.
 Cf. Cohen 114. 335-7 A.D.
 936. Rome mint: $\overline{\text{R} * \text{R}}$.
 Cf. Cohen 114. 335-7 A.D.

937. Trier mint : $\frac{\text{Q}}{\text{TRP}}$.

Cf. Cohen 127. 333-5 A.D.

938-40. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS IVN N C. Otherwise similar to preceding type.

3 Æ.

938-9. Trier mint : $\overline{\text{TR}} \text{ T-R}$.

Cohen 113. 335-7 A.D.

940. Mint mark lost. 330-7 A.D.

941. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS I NOB C. Otherwise similar. Mint mark ·PLG.

Blundered coin. 3 Æ.

As Augustus.

942. *Obv.* [IM]P CONSTANTINVS [AVG]. Bust, diademed and draped, r.

Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers, facing ; between them, one standard. Mint mark, $\overline{\text{P CONST}}$ Arles.

Variety not in Cohen. 3 Æ. 337-40 A.D.

943. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS AVG. Otherwise similar to preceding type. Mint mark lost.

Cohen 117. 3 Æ. Same date.

Constantius II (Caesar 323-37 A.D., Augustus 337-61 A.D.).

As Caesar.

944-7. *Obv.* FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB C. Bust, laureate and cuirassed, r.

944-5. *Rev.* GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers, facing ; between them, two standards. 3 Æ.

Lyons mint : $\overline{\text{PLG}}$ (2). Cohen 104. 330-5 A.D.

946-7. *Rev.* GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers, facing ; between them, one standard. 3 Æ.

Both mint marks lost. Cohen 92. 335-7 A.D.

As Augustus.

948-52. *Obv.* FL IVL CONSTANTIVS AVG. Bust, laureate and cuirassed, r.

948-51. *Rev.* GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers, facing ;
between them, one standard.

Trier mint : $\overline{\text{TRS}} \quad \overline{\text{TRS}} \text{✠} (2).$

Mint mark illegible.

Cohen 93. 3 Æ. 337-40 A.D.

952. *Rev.* VIRTVS AVGG NN. Emperor, helmeted, stand-
ing l. ; holding reversed spear and resting on
shield. Mint mark, $\overline{\text{TRS}}$ Trier.

Cohen 303. 3 Æ. 337-40 A.D.

953-8. *Obv.* CONSTANTIVS P F AVG. Bust, diademed and
draped, r.

953-4. *Rev.* GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers, facing ;
between them, one standard.

953. Arles mint : $\frac{\text{G}}{\text{PARL}}.$

954. Lyons mint : $\frac{\text{✠}}{[\text{PLG or SLG}]}$

Cf. Cohen 100. 3 Æ. 340-2 A.D.

955-8. *Rev.* VICTORIAE DD AVGG Q NN. Two Victories,
facing, holding wreaths.

955. Arles mint : $\frac{\text{P}}{\text{SARL}}.$

956. Lyons mint : $\overline{\text{LVG}} \text{☒}.$

957-8. Trier mint : $\frac{\text{M}}{\text{TRS}} (2).$

Cf. Cohen 293. 3 Æ. 342-8 A.D.

959. *Obv.* D N CONSTANTIVS P F AVG. Bust, diademed and
draped, r.

Rev. FEL TEMP REPARATIO. Emperor spearing fallen
horseman.

Mint mark, $\frac{\text{A}^{\text{I}}}{\text{SMT}[\text{S}]}$ Thessalonica.

Cf. Cohen 45. 3 Æ. 353-61 A.D.

960. Blundered imitation of preceding type. (*Minimus*).

Constans (Caesar 333-7 A.D., Augustus 337-50 A.D.).

As Caesar.

961. *Obv.* FL CONSTANS NOB CAES. Bust, laureate, draped, and cuirassed, r.
Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers, facing; between them, one standard.
 Mint mark, R*P Rome.
 Cohen 46. 3 Æ. 335-7 A.D.
962. *Obv.* FL IVL CONSTANS NOB CAES. Bust, laureate and draped, r.
Rev. As no 961. Mint mark, TRP Trier.
 Cohen 51. 3 Æ. Same date.
963. *Obv.* FL IVL CONSTANS [NOB] C. Otherwise similar to no. 962.
 Mint mark, TRS Trier.
 Cohen 52. 3 Æ. Same date.

As Augustus.

964. *Obv.* FL IVL CONSTANS AVG. Bust, laureate and cuirassed, r.
Rev. As no. 961. Mint mark, TRS~~Y~~ Trier.
 Cohen 57. 3 Æ. 337-40 A.D.
- 965-6. *Obv.* CONSTANS P F AVG. Bust, diademed and draped, r.
Rev. As no. 961.
965. Aquileia mint: $\frac{\text{☿}}{\text{AQS}}$
966. Mint mark lost.
 Cf. Cohen 65. 3 Æ. 340-2 A.D.
- 967-80. *Obv.* CONSTANS P F AVG. Bust, diademed and draped, r.
Rev. VICTORIAE DD AVGG Q NN Two Victories, facing, holding wreaths.
967. Arles mint: $\frac{\text{M}}{\text{PARL}}$.
968. Lyons mint: $\frac{\text{☿}}{\text{PLG}}$.
- 969-72. Trier mint: $\frac{\text{D}}{\text{TRP}}$ (2) $\frac{\text{☿}}{\text{TRP}}$ $\frac{\text{☿}}{\text{TRP}}$.

973-7. Trier mint : $\overline{\text{TRS}}$ (2) $\frac{\text{D}}{\text{TRS}}$ $\frac{\text{☉}}{\text{TRS}}$ $\frac{\text{☿}}{\text{TRS}}$

978-80. „ „ $\frac{\text{D}}{\text{TR}}$ $\frac{\text{D}}{\text{TR}}$ $\frac{\text{M}}{\text{TR}}$

Cf. Cohen 179. 3 Æ. 342-8 A.D.

981. *Obv.* D N CONSTANS P F AVG. Bust, diademed and draped, r.

Rev. FEL · TEMP · REPARATIO. Phoenix, standing on rock, r.

Mint mark; $\overline{\text{TRP}}$ Trier.

Cf. Cohen 21. 3 Æ. 348-50 A.D.

982. Similar, but much worn.

Mint mark, $\overline{\text{TR}}$ Trier. 3 Æ. Same date.

983. *Obv.* As no. 981.

Rev. FEL TEMP REPARATIO. Emperor r., head turned l., holding spear in l. hand and dragging captive from hut.

Mint mark, $\overline{\text{R*P}}$ Rome.

Cohen 18. 3 Æ. Same date.

984. *Obv.* CONSTANS P F AVG. Bust, diademed and draped, r.

Rev. [FEL TEMP] REPARATIO. Emperor spearing fallen horseman. Mint mark lost.

Cohen 15. 3 Æ. Same date.

Constantine Family.

Uncertain Attribution.

985-92. *Rev.* GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers, facing one standard.

985-6. Arles mint : $\overline{\text{CON}}$ $\overline{\text{CO}}$

987. Uncertain mint : $\overline{\text{*}}$

988-90. Trier mint : $\overline{\text{TRP}}$ $\overline{\text{TKS}}$ $\overline{\text{TRS}}$

991-2. Two mint marks lost.

3 Æ. 335-42 A.D.

993. *Rev.* [VICTORIAE DD] AVGG [Q NN].

Mint mark lost. 3 Æ. 342-8 A.D.

Barbarous Imitations.

994. *Rev.* GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two standards. $\overline{\text{SCON}}$
 995. *Rev.* GLORIA EXERCITVS. One standard. $\overline{\text{TRP}}$
 996-9. *Rev.* FEL TEMP REPARATIO. Four Minimi.

Magnentius (350-3 A.D.).

1000. *Obv.* D N MAGNENTIVS P F AVG. Bust, diademed and draped, r.
Rev. FELICITA REIPVBLICE. Emperor, standing l., holding figure of Victory with wreath on globe and labarum.
 Mint mark, $\overline{\text{ARLC}}$ (?) Arles.
 Cohen 7. 2 Æ.
 1001. *Obv.* D N MAGNENTIVS P F AVG. Bust, with bare head, draped, r; behind head, letter A.
Rev. VICTORIAE DD NN AVG ET CAES. Two Victories, facing, holding a wreath; within it VOT V MVLX.
 Mint mark, $\overline{\text{AMB}}$ Amiens.
 Cohen 68. 2 Æ.

Magnentius or Decentius.

1002. *Obv.* Illegible. Bust, with bare head, draped, r.
Rev. As no. 1001, but mint mark lost.
 3 Æ.

Valentinian I (364-75 A.D.).

- Obv.* in all cases: D N VALENTINIANVS P F AVG. Bust, diademed and draped, r.
 1003-10. *Rev.* GLORIA ROMANORVM. Emperor, standing r., placing hand on head of kneeling captive and holding labarum.
 1003-4. Arles mint: $\overline{\text{SCON}}$ (2).
 1005-6. Lyons mint: $\frac{\text{O|FII}}{\text{LVGSD}} \quad \overline{\text{SLVG}}$
 1007. Arles or Lyons mint: $\frac{\text{O|FII}}{\text{////}}$
 1008-10. Three mint marks illegible or cut off.
 Cf. Cohen 12. 3 Æ.

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1011-16. *Rev.* SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE. Victory, advancing l., holding wreath and palm.

1011-15. Arles mint : P CON SCON (2) CON CON

1016. Siscia mint : $\begin{array}{c} R \\ C \\ A \\ F \end{array}$

SISC

Cf. Cohen 37. 3 Æ.

Valens (364-78 A.D.).

Obv. in all cases : D N VALENS P F AVG.
Bust, diademed and draped, r.

1017-21. *Rev.* GLORIA ROMANVM. Type similar to nos. 1003-10.

Arles mint : PCON (2) SCON $\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \text{F} \\ \text{I} \end{array}$ CON

Cf. Cohen 4. 3 Æ.

1022-36. *Rev.* SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE. Type similar to nos. 1011-16.

1022-6. Arles mint :

$\begin{array}{ccccc} & \text{O} & & \text{O} & \text{O} \\ & \text{F} & & \text{F} & \text{F} \\ & \text{I} & & \text{I} & \text{I} \\ \text{N} & | & \text{O} & \text{O} & \text{O} \\ \text{PCON} & \begin{array}{c} \text{CON} \\ \swarrow \end{array} & \text{CONST} & [\text{CO}] \text{NST} & [\text{C}] \text{ON} \end{array}$

1027-31. Lyons mint :

$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & & \text{O} & \\ & & & \text{F} & \\ & & & \text{I} & \\ \text{LVGPS} & \text{LVGPS} & \text{LVGP} & \text{LVG} & \text{LVGP} \\ & \text{O} & \text{O} & & \text{O} \\ & \text{F} & \text{F} & & \text{F} \\ & \text{I} & \text{I} & & \text{I} \\ & | & | & & | \\ & \text{LVGPS} & \text{LVGP} & \text{LVG} & \text{LVGP} \end{array}$

1032. Arles or Lyons mint : $\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \text{F} \\ \text{I} \end{array}$

1033-4. Rome mint : SMϕRT SNϕR

1035-6. Two mint marks illegible or cut off.

Cf. Cohen 47. 3 Æ.

Gratian (367-83 A.D.).

1037-44. *Obv.* D N GRATIANVS AVGG AVG. Bust, diademed and draped, r.

Rev. GLORIA NOVI SAECVLI. Emperor standing, facing l., holding labarum and leaning on shield.

1037-43. Arles mint :

PCON TCON (3) CON $\overline{\text{OF|I}}$ $\overline{\text{OF|III}}$
 $\overline{\text{CON}}$ $\overline{\text{CON}}$

1044. Mint mark illegible.

Cf. Cohen 13. 3 Æ. 367-75 A.D.

1045-52. *Obv.* D N GRATIANVS P F AVG. Bust, diademed and draped, r.

1045-7. *Rev.* GLORIA ROMANORVM. Type similar to nos. 1003-10.

1045-6. Lyons mint : $\frac{\text{R|S}}{\text{LVGS}}$ $\frac{\text{O F II}}{\text{| S}}$
 LVGS

1047. Siscia mint : $\frac{\text{F|R}}{\text{| A}}$
 $\overline{\text{SISC}}$

Cf. Cohen 16. 3 Æ.

1048-9. *Rev.* SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE. Type similar to nos. 1011-16.

1048. Lyons mint : $\frac{\text{OF|I}}{\text{S}}$
 $\overline{\text{LVGP}}$

1049. Arles or Lyons mint : $\overline{\text{OF|I}}$
 $\overline{\text{CON}}$

Cf. Cohen 34. 3 Æ.

1050-2. *Rev.* Within a laurel wreath, VOT XV MVLT XX.

1050-1. Lyons mint : $\overline{\text{LVGP}}$ $\overline{\text{LVG}}$

1052. Mint mark illegible.

Cohen 75. 3 Æ. 380-3 A.D.

Valentinian I, Valens or Gratian (364-83 A.D.).

Uncertain Attribution.

1053. *Rev.* GLORIA ROMANORVM. Type similar to nos. 1003-10.

Arles mint : $\overline{\text{SCON}}$. 3 Æ.

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1054. *Rev.* SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE. Type similar to nos. 1011-16.


Arles mint: TCON. 3 Æ.

Arcadius (383-408 A.D.).

1055-7. *Obv.* D N ARCADIVS P F AVG. Bust, diademed and draped, r.

Rev. VICTORIA AVGGG. Victory, advancing l., holding wreath and palm branch.

1055. Lyons mint: LVGP

1056. Uncertain mint: 

1057. Mint mark illegible.

3 Æ. (*Minimi.*) 388-92 A.D.



Fig. 1. Foundations of portico, site VI. p. 4

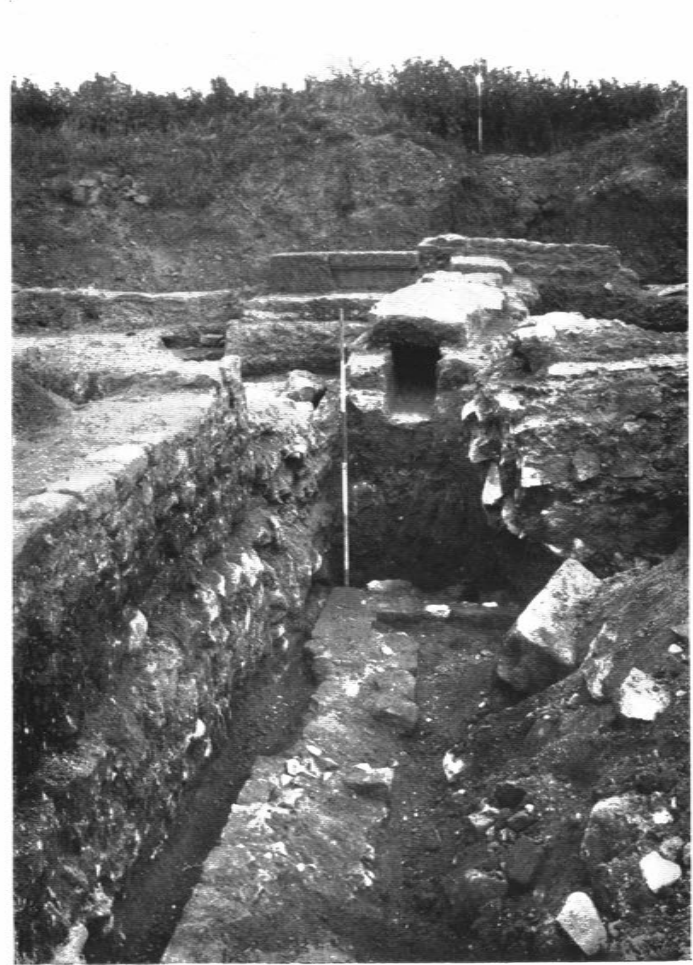


Fig. 2. Section of drain and foundations of several periods, site VI.
pp. 4, 8, 14



Fig. 1. Foundations of the south wing of site VI and of earlier buildings below site A. p. 4



Fig. 2. Well VI and foundations of earlier buildings below south wing. pp. 4, 5



Fig. 1. Corridor 30 and foundations of earlier buildings below site A. p. 4



Fig. 2. Remains of porticoes, site VI. pp. 5, 9



Fig. 1. Well XI. p. 6



Fig. 2. Foundations of portico, site VI. p. 8

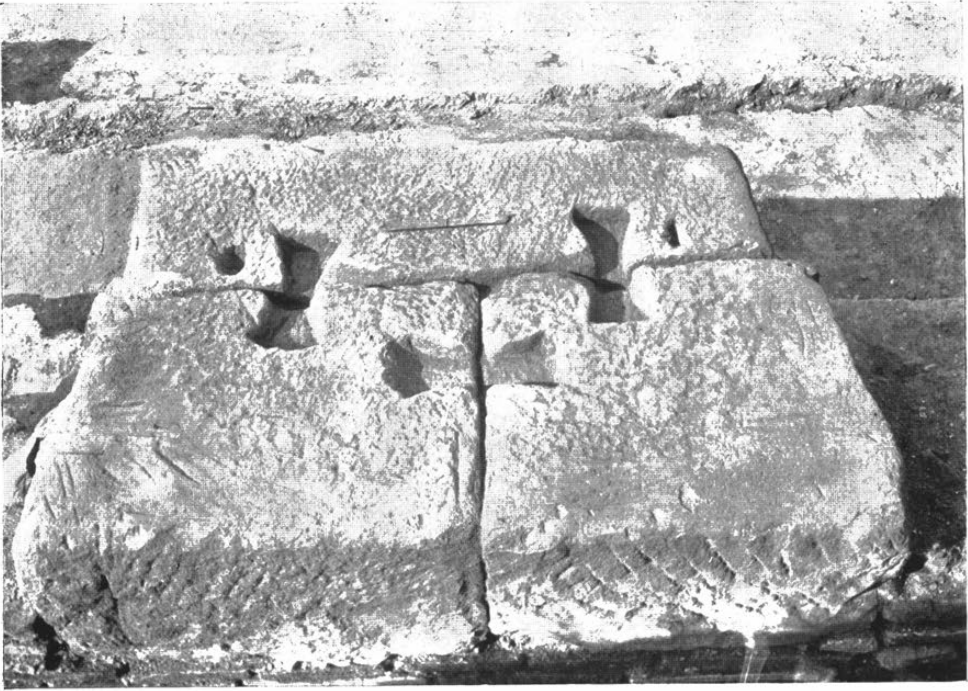


Fig. 1. Base of pier in portico with grooves for cramps, site VI. p. 8



Fig. 2. Tessellated pavement, room 4. p. 14



Fig. 1. Sluice-gate in front of site VI. p. 13



Fig. 2. Junction of main and branch channels, site VI. p. 13



Fig. 1. Branch channel under room 4 with covering stones removed. p. 13



Fig. 2. Branch channel at back of site VI. p. 14



Fig. 1. Bath building, room C. p. 14



Fig. 2. Bath building, hypocausts D and E. p. 15



Fig. 1. Bath building : general view. p. 15



Fig. 2. Bath building : room B and entrance to room C. p. 14



Fig. 1. Bath building: diagonal flue in wall. p. 14



Fig. 2. Oven between sites V and VI. p. 6

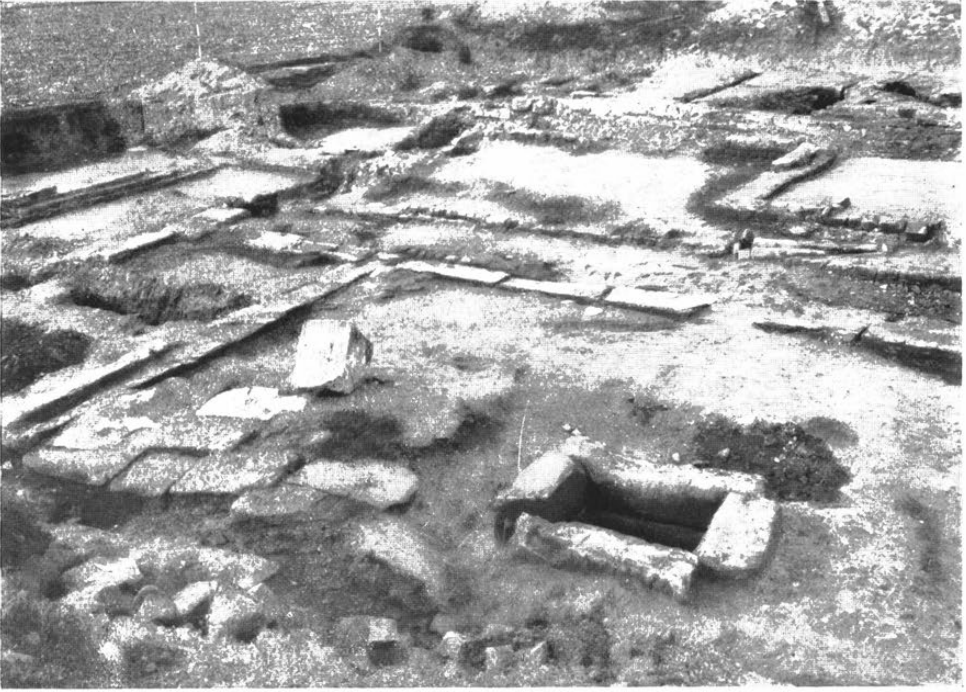


Fig. 1. Courtyard 26 and well VII with late coping-stones. p. 16

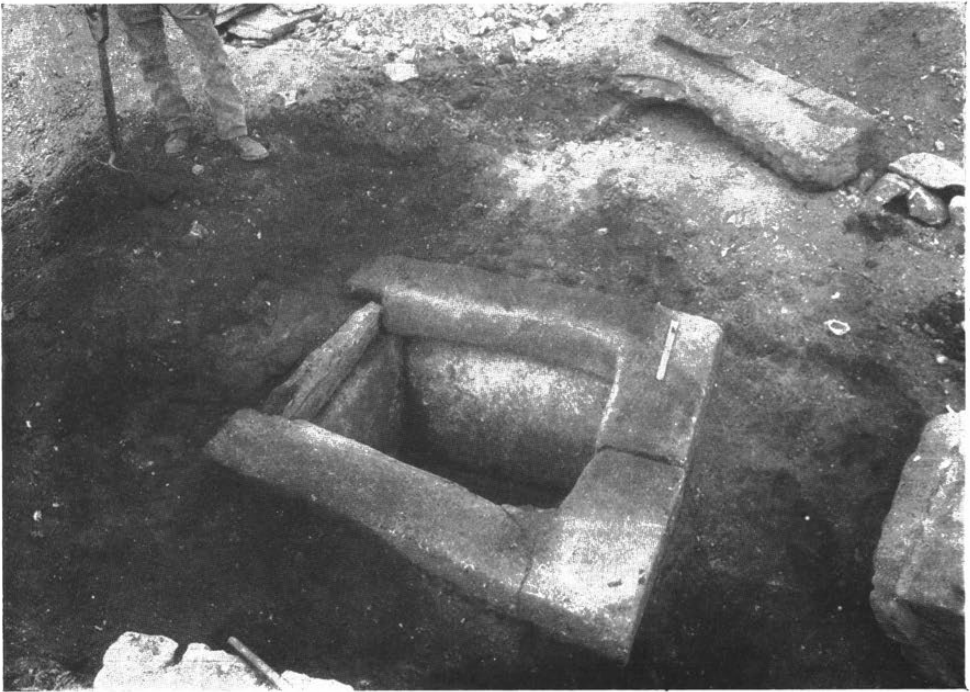


Fig. 2. Well VII with early coping-stones. p. 11



Fig. 1. Channeled hypocaust in room 11 B. p. 17



Fig. 2. Stone-lined grave, site VI. p. 19



Fig. 1. Tessellated verandah or corridor, no. 38. p. 18



Fig. 2. Branch channel crossing foundations of south-east corner of site VII. p. 21



Fig. 1. Foundations of outer wall, north-east corner of site VII. p. 20

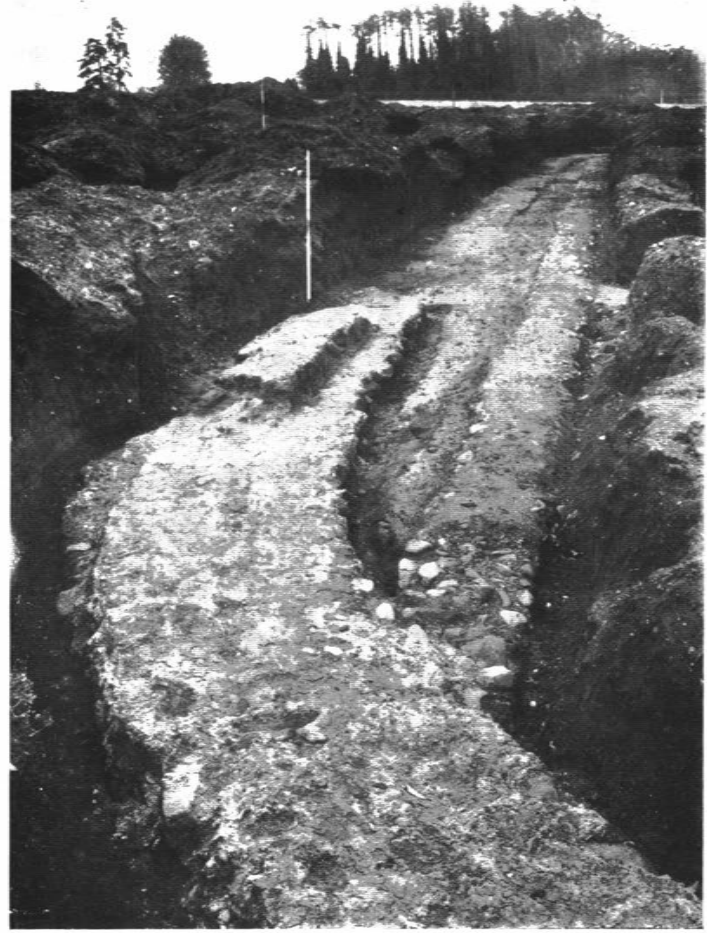
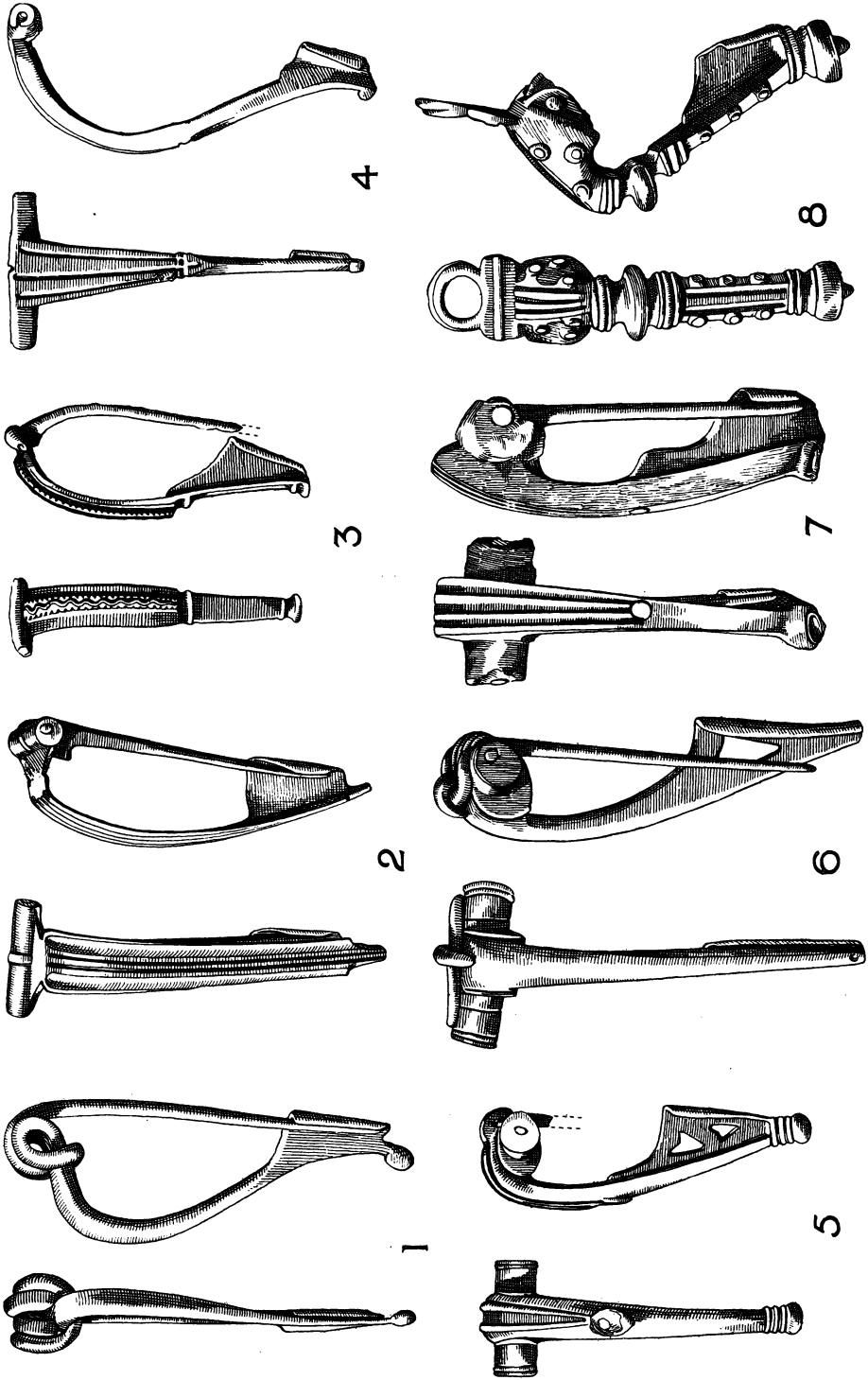
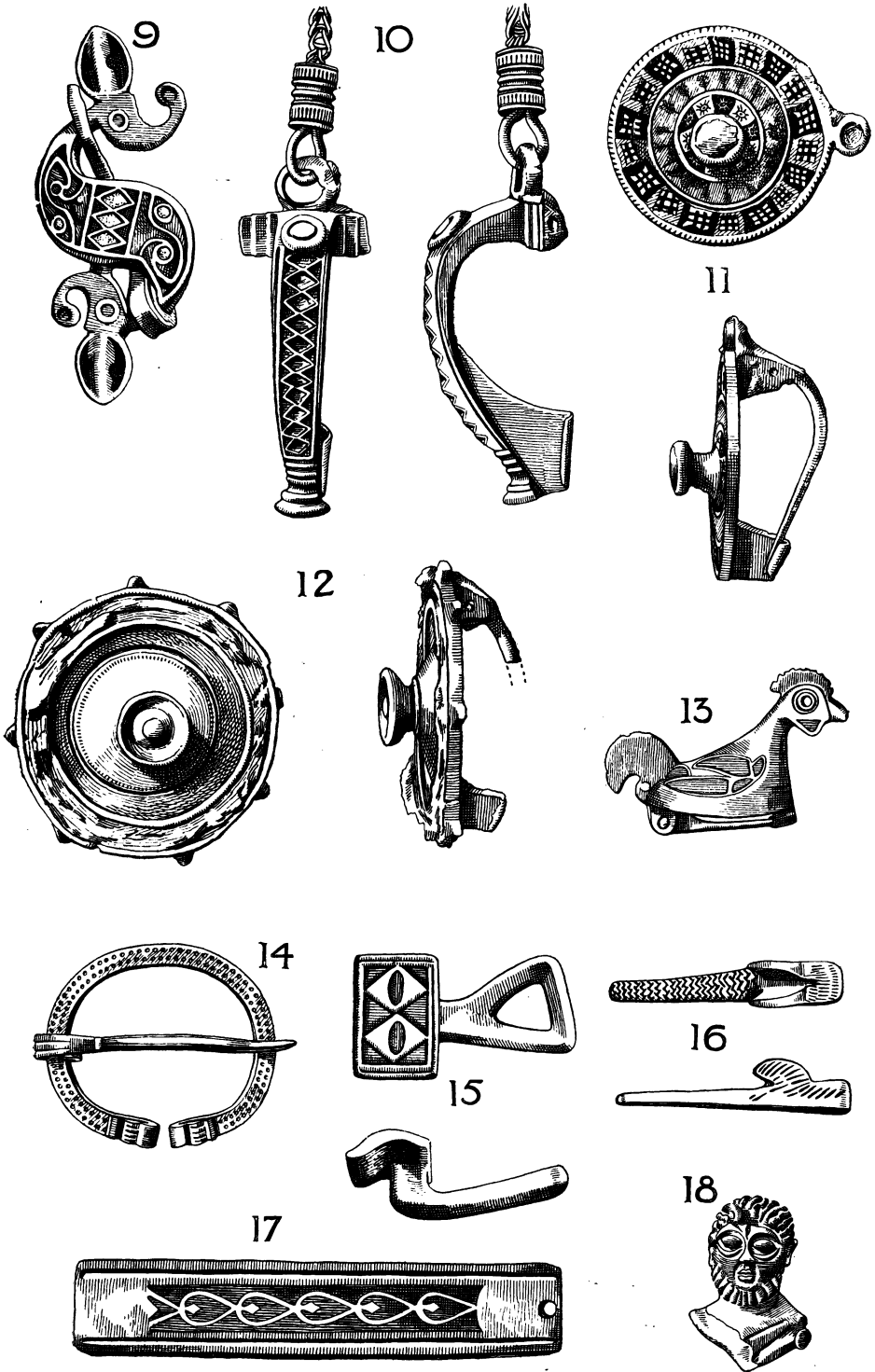


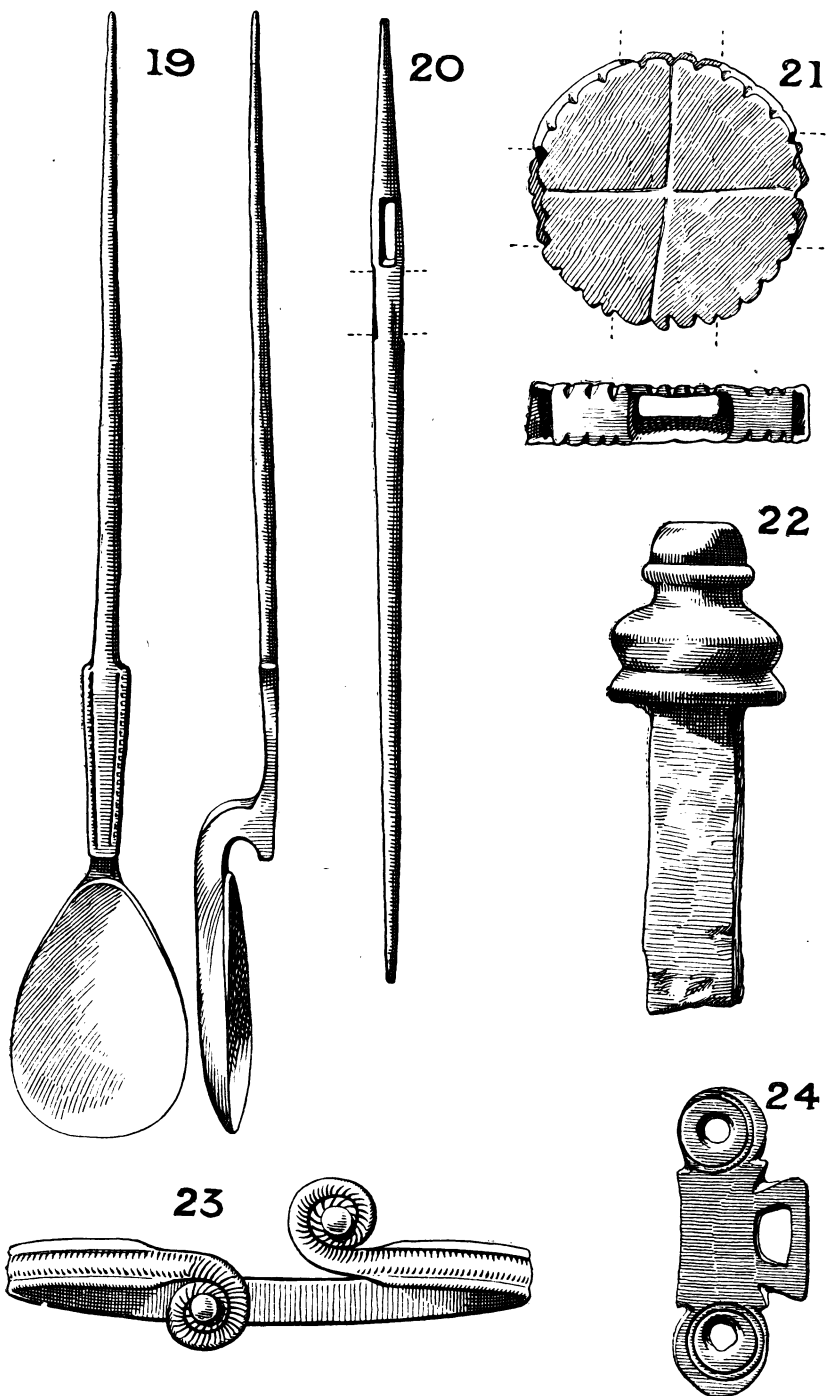
Fig. 2. Foundations of inner wall, north-east corner of site VII. p. 20



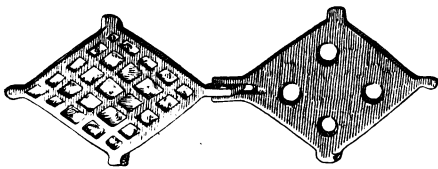
Fibulae. $\frac{1}{2}$. p. 22



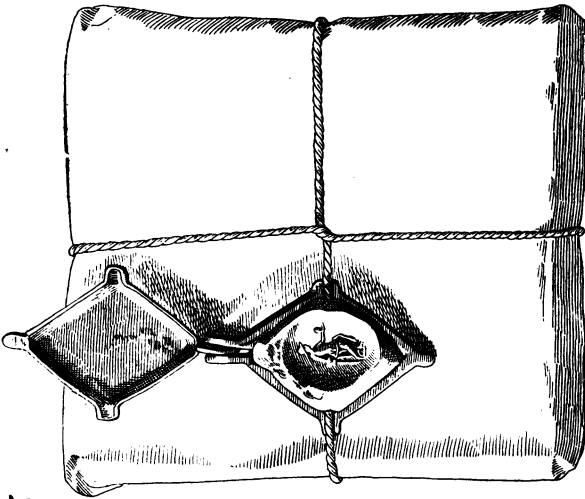
Fibulae and various small objects. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. 24



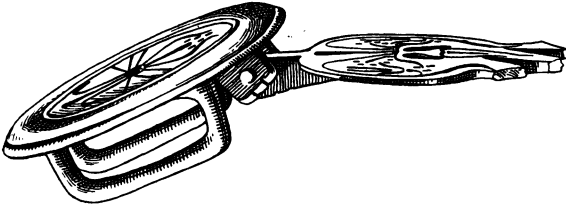
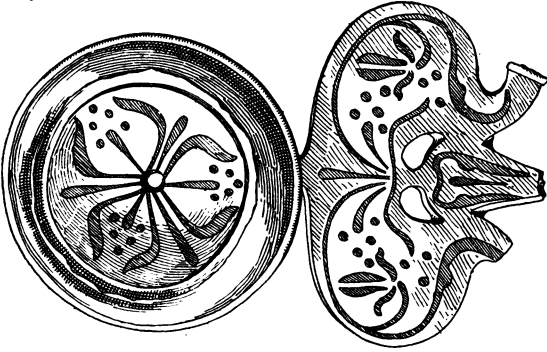
Various small objects. $\frac{1}{1}$. p. 26



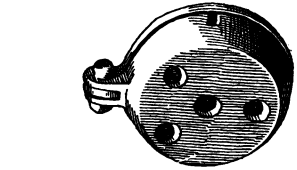
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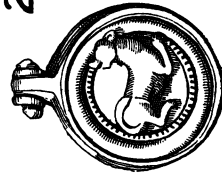
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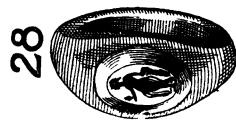
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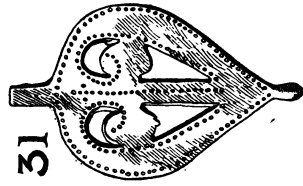
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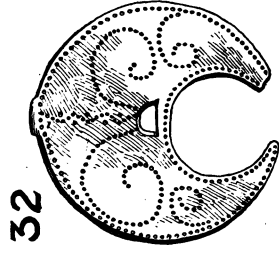
29



28



31



32

Various small objects. $\frac{1}{4}$. 27 = $\frac{4}{3}$. p. 27



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

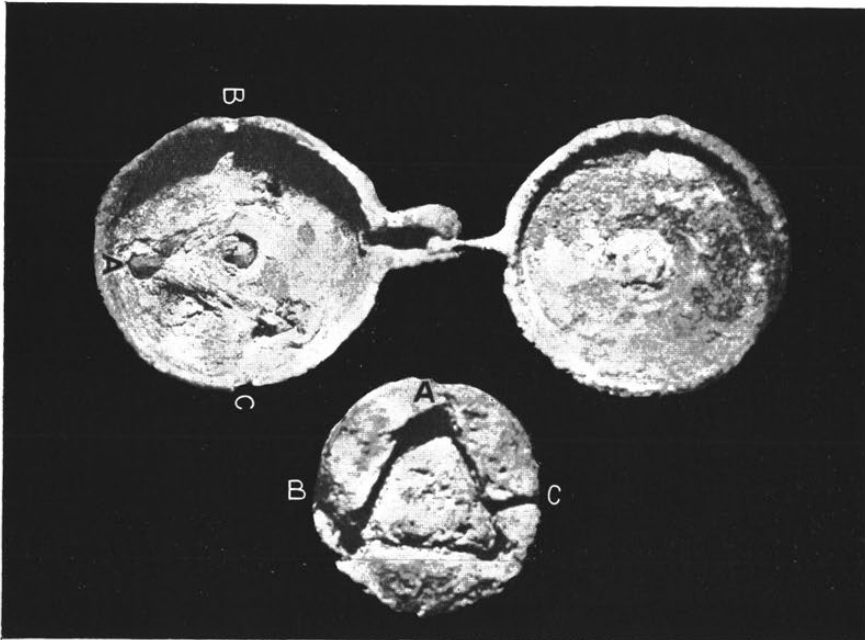
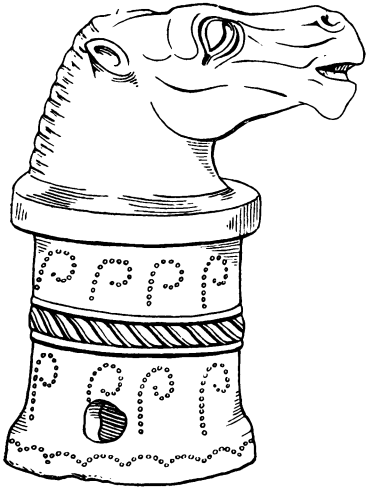
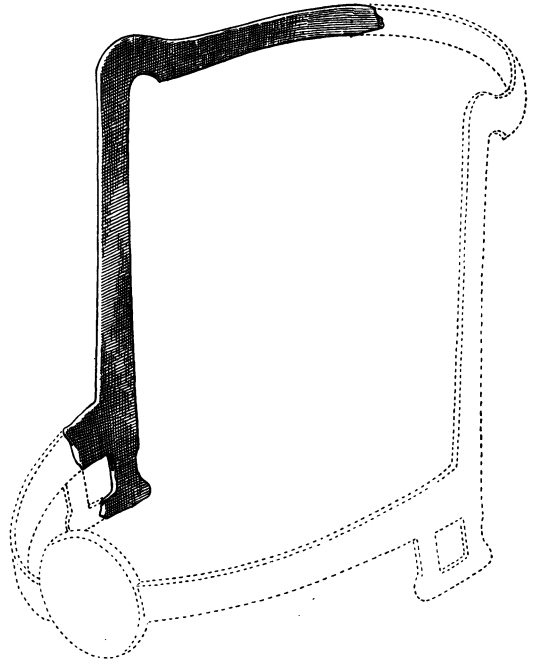


Fig. 3

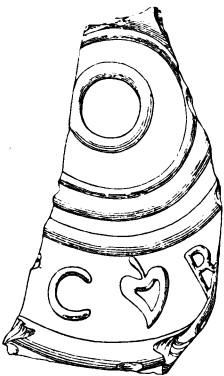
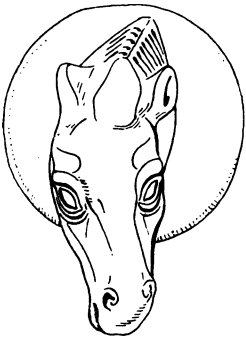
Seal boxes ($\frac{2}{1}$): (1) closed; (2) open, showing wax in position; (3) open, showing wax removed with marks of cord. p. 28



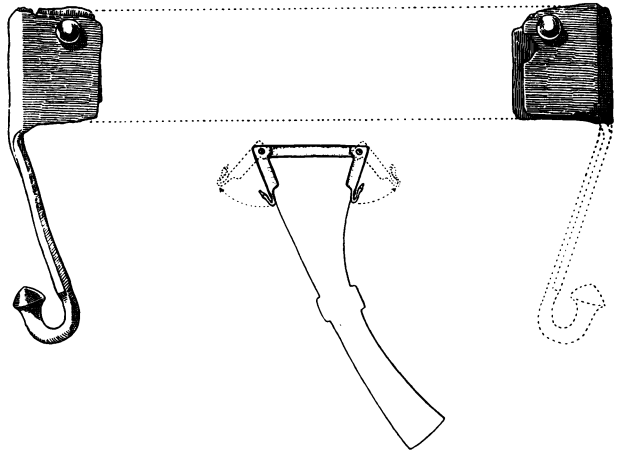
1



2



4



3

Small objects. 1 ($\frac{1}{1}$); 2-4 ($\frac{1}{2}$). p. 30

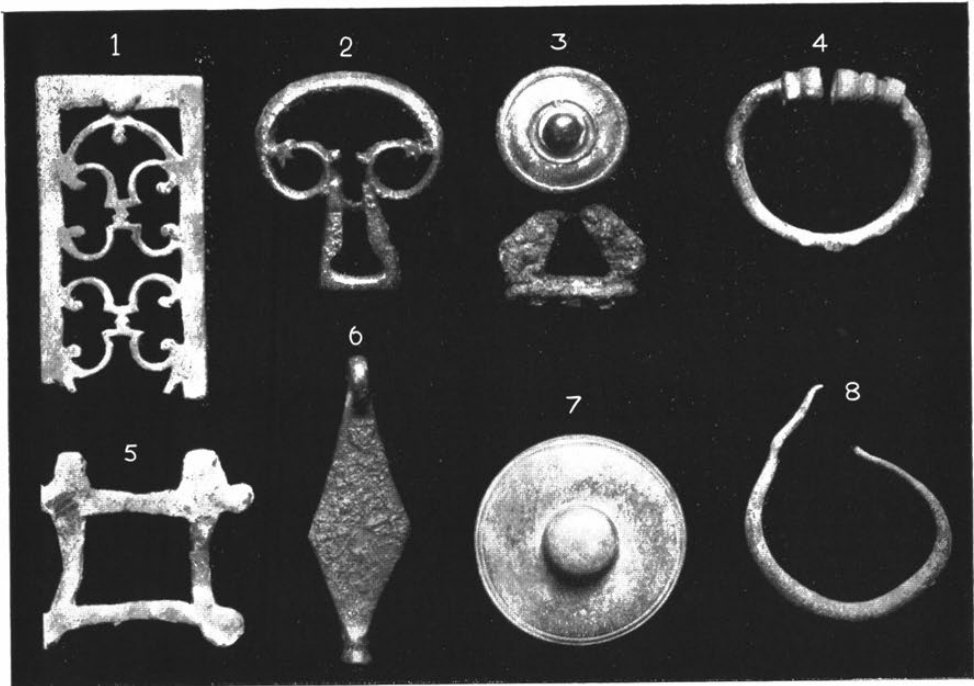


Fig. 1. Various small objects. About $\frac{3}{4}$. p. 31

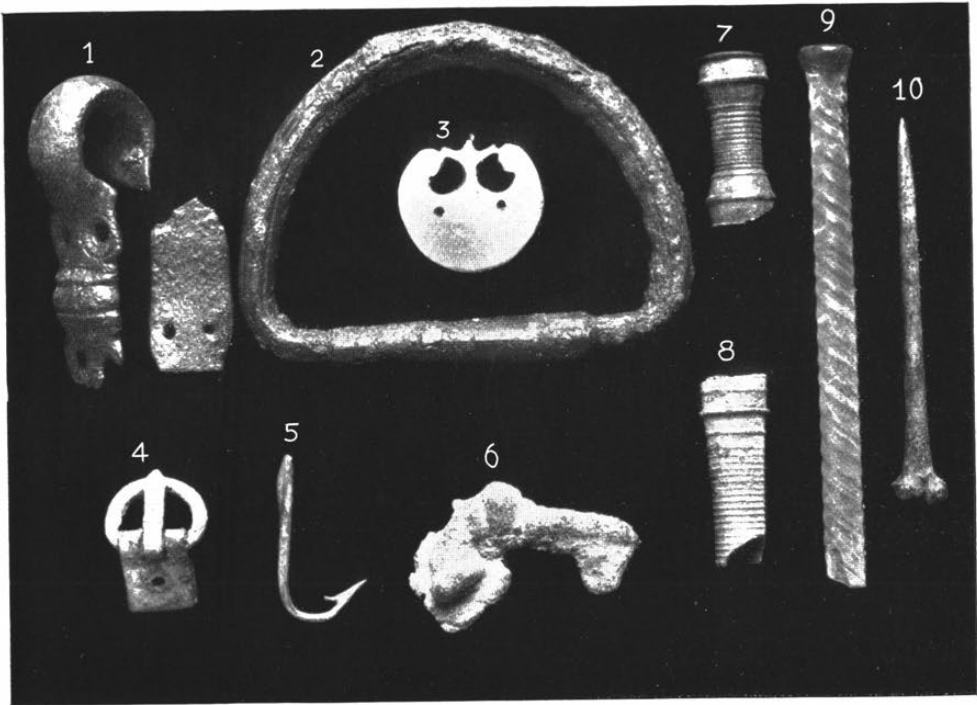


Fig. 2. Various small objects. About $\frac{3}{4}$. p. 32

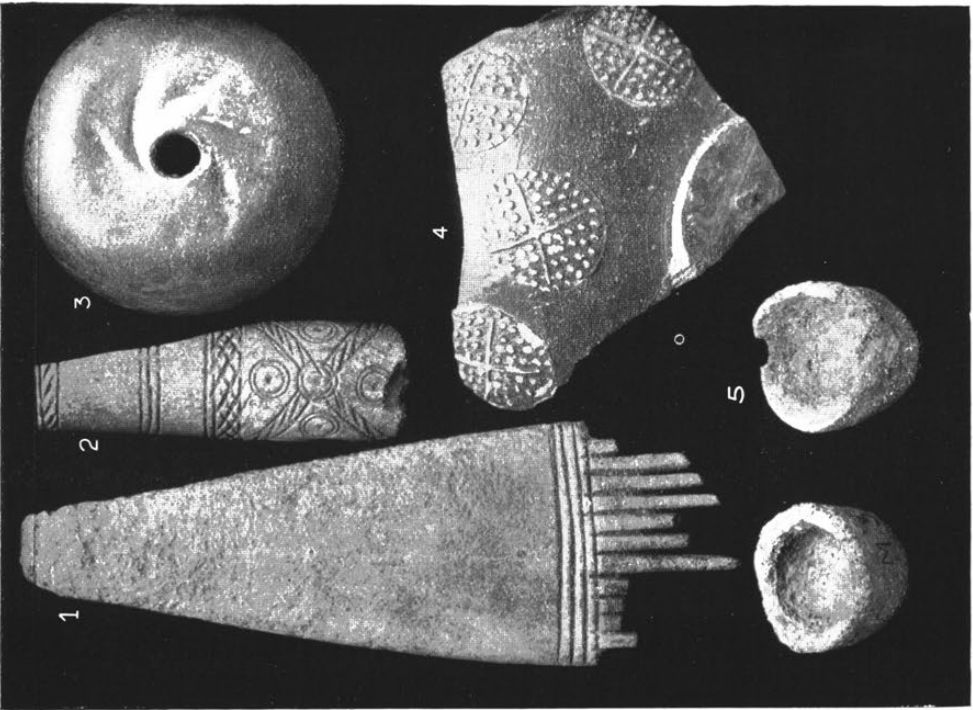


Fig. 1. Various small objects. About 4. p. 33.



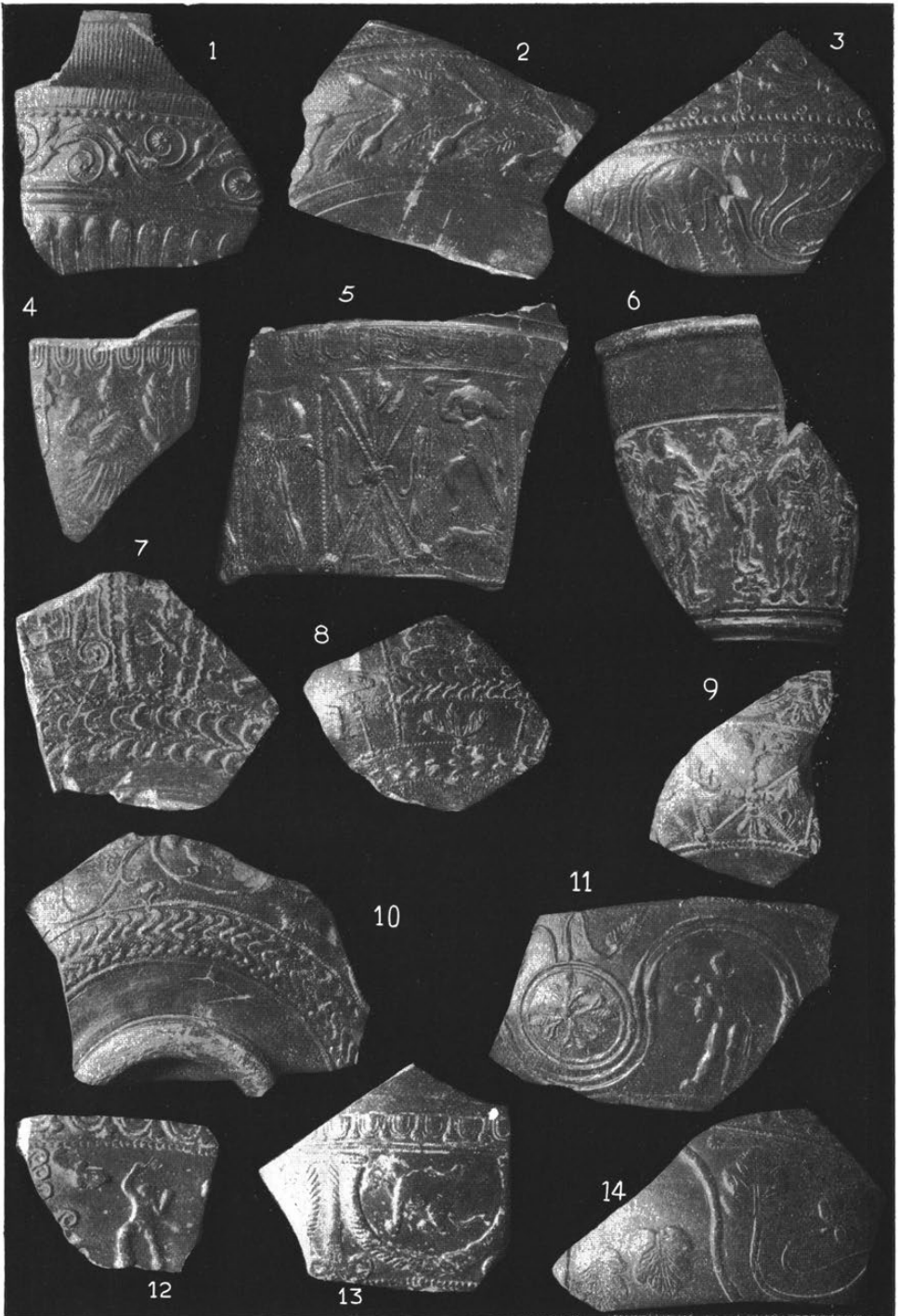
Fig. 2. Various small objects. 1. p. 33.



Fig. 1. Glass cup. $\frac{1}{4}$. p. 34



Fig. 2. Broken model of a horse in white clay. $\frac{1}{4}$. p. 34



Decorated terra sigillata. $\frac{1}{2}$. p. 35

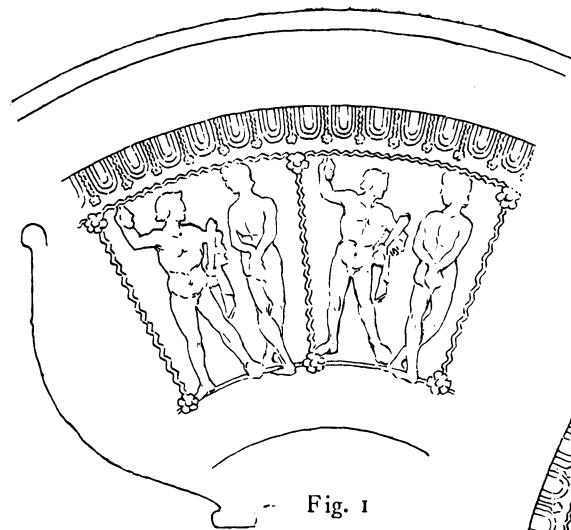


Fig. 1

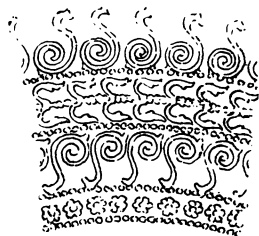


Fig. 2

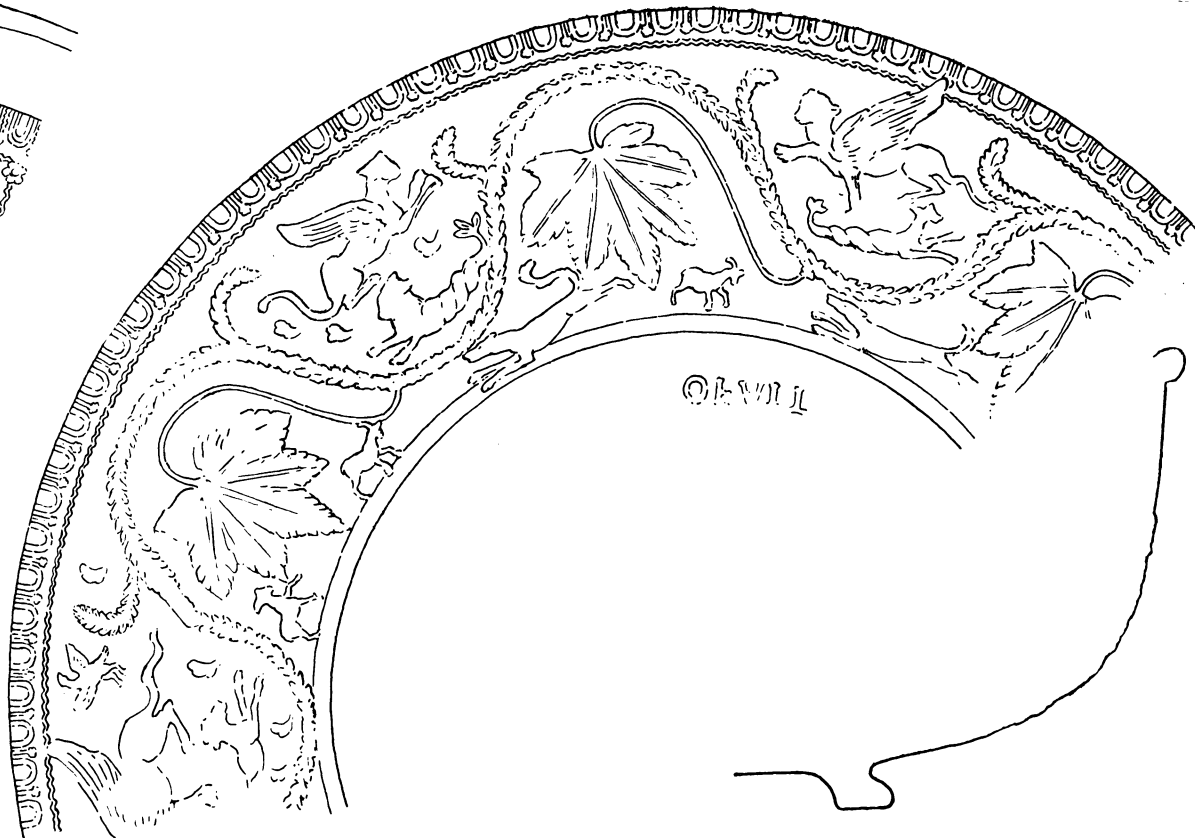


Fig. 3

Decorated terra sigillata. $\frac{1}{2}$. pp. 38, 40

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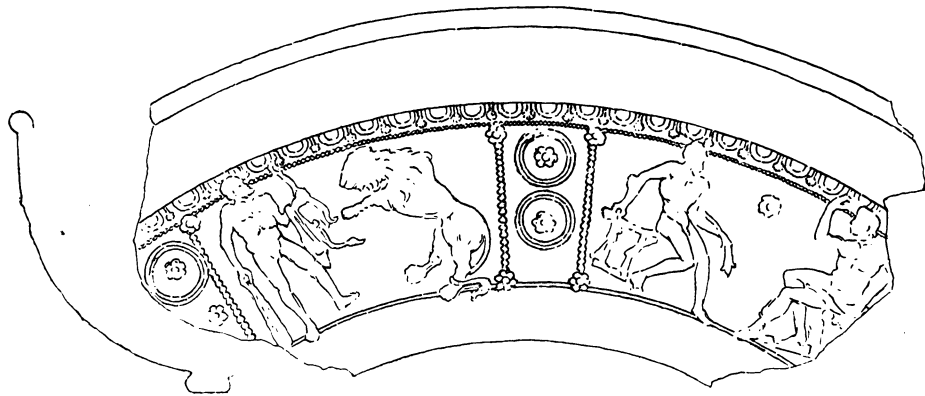


Fig. 1

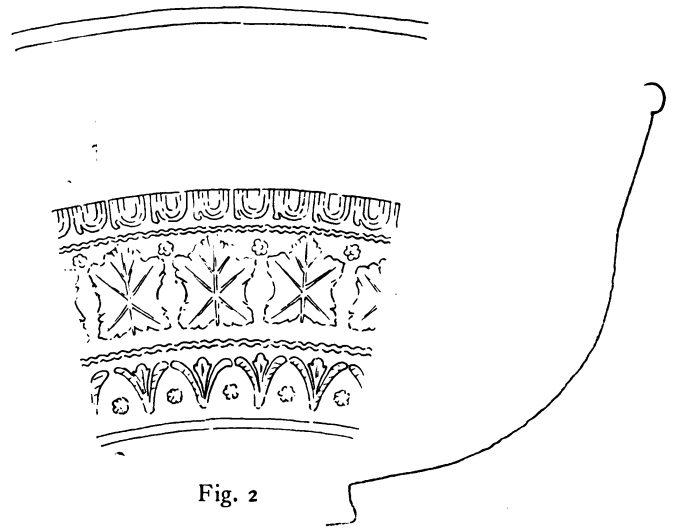


Fig. 2

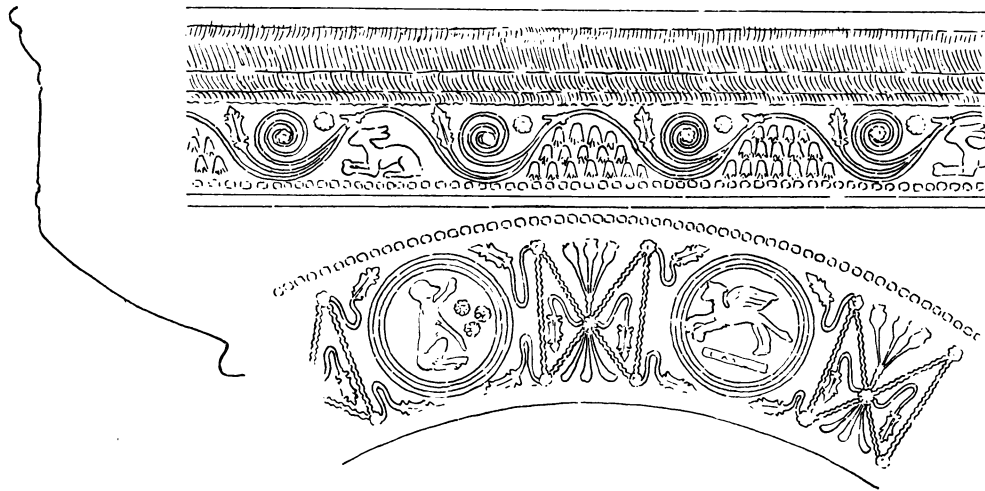


Fig. 3

Decorated terra sigillata. $\frac{1}{2}$. pp. 39, 42, 43

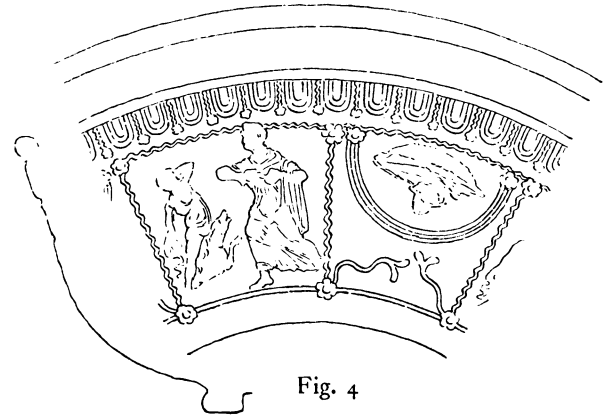
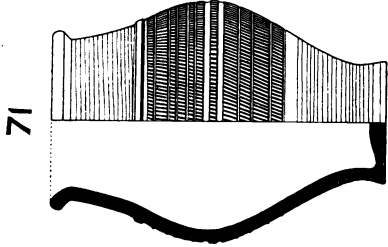
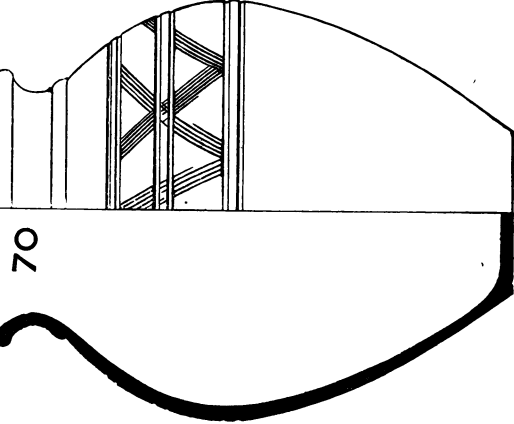
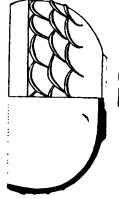
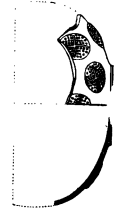
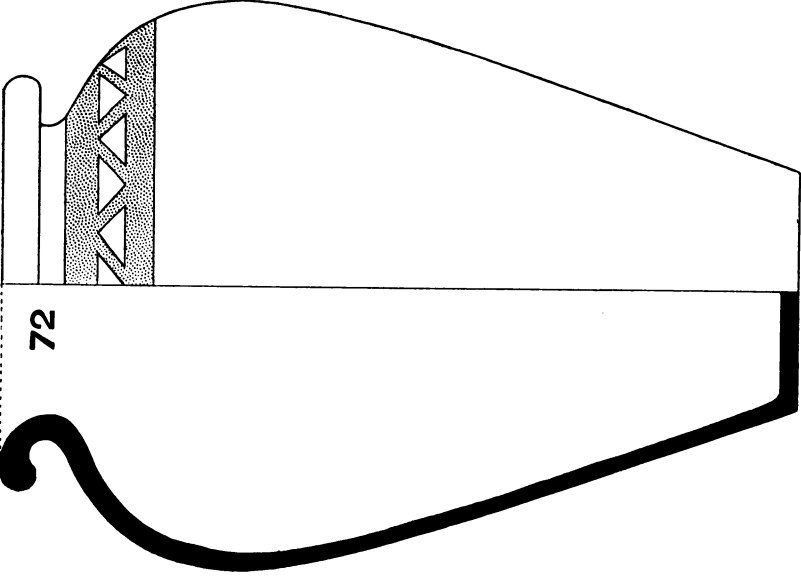
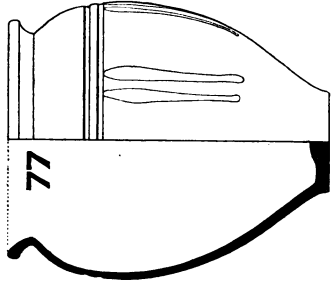
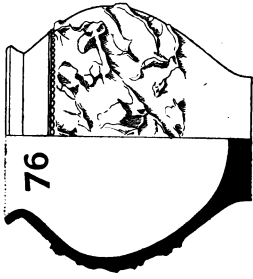
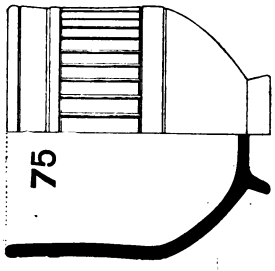
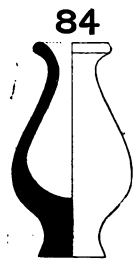
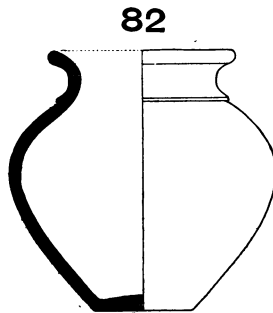
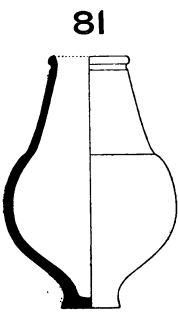
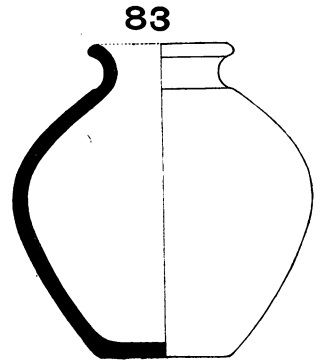
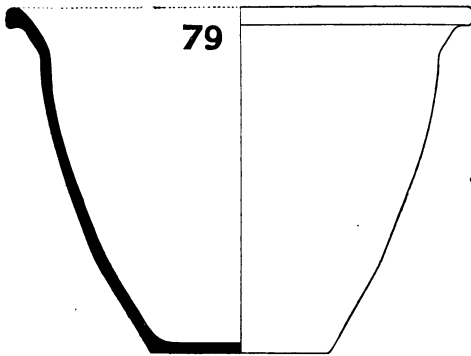
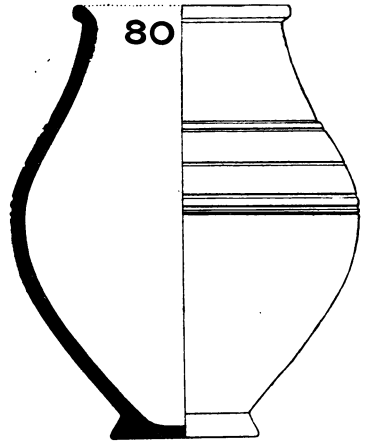
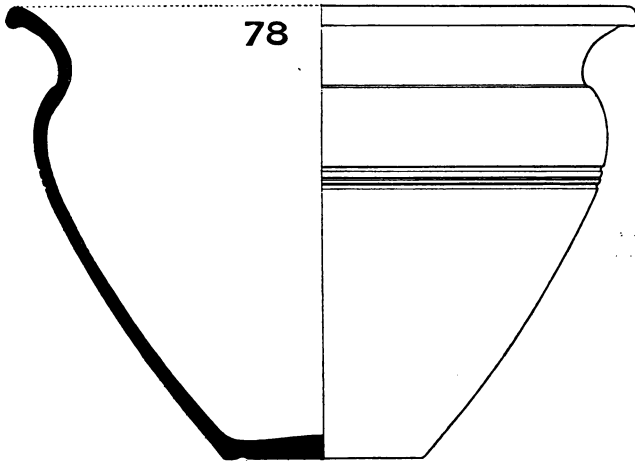


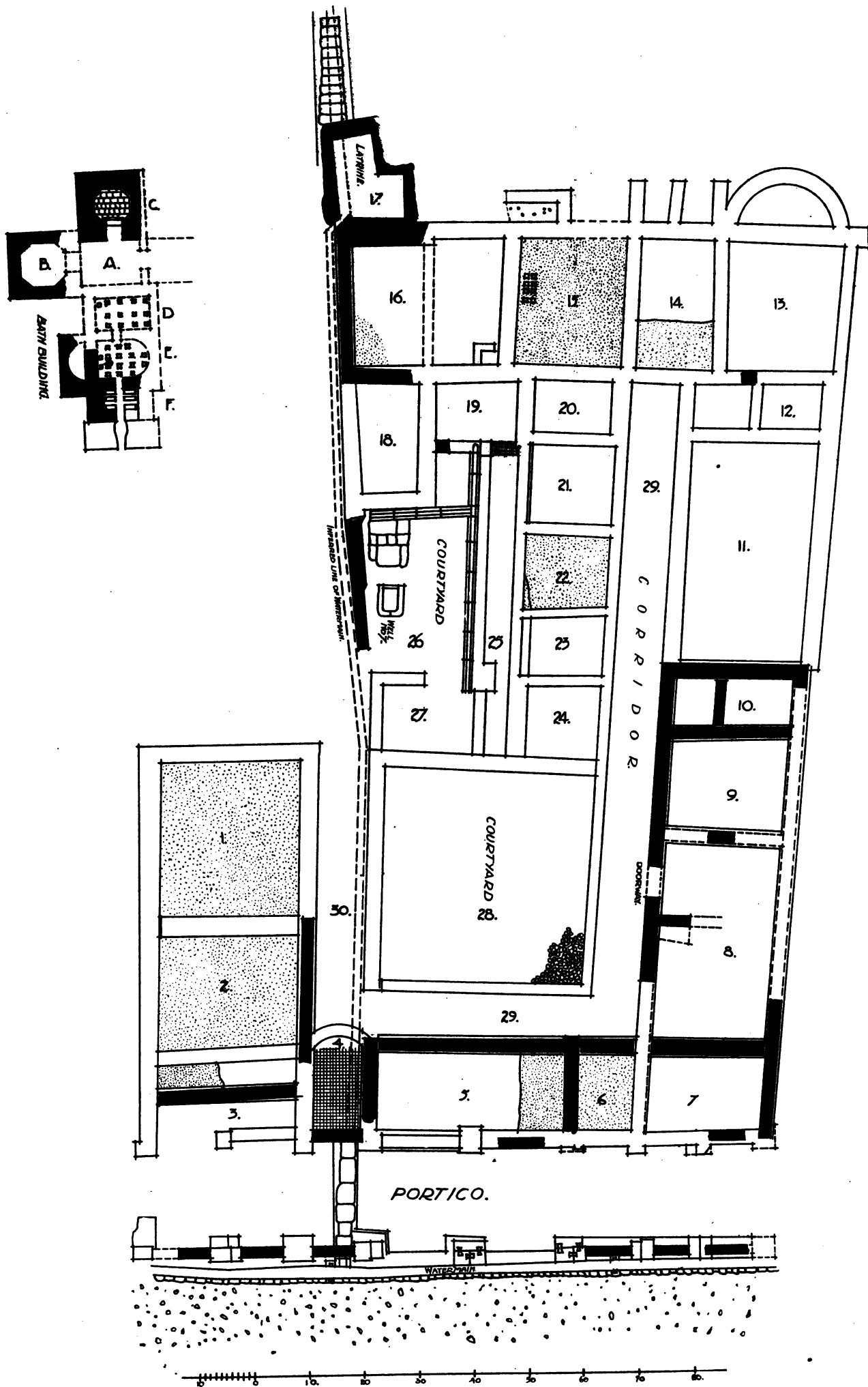
Fig. 4



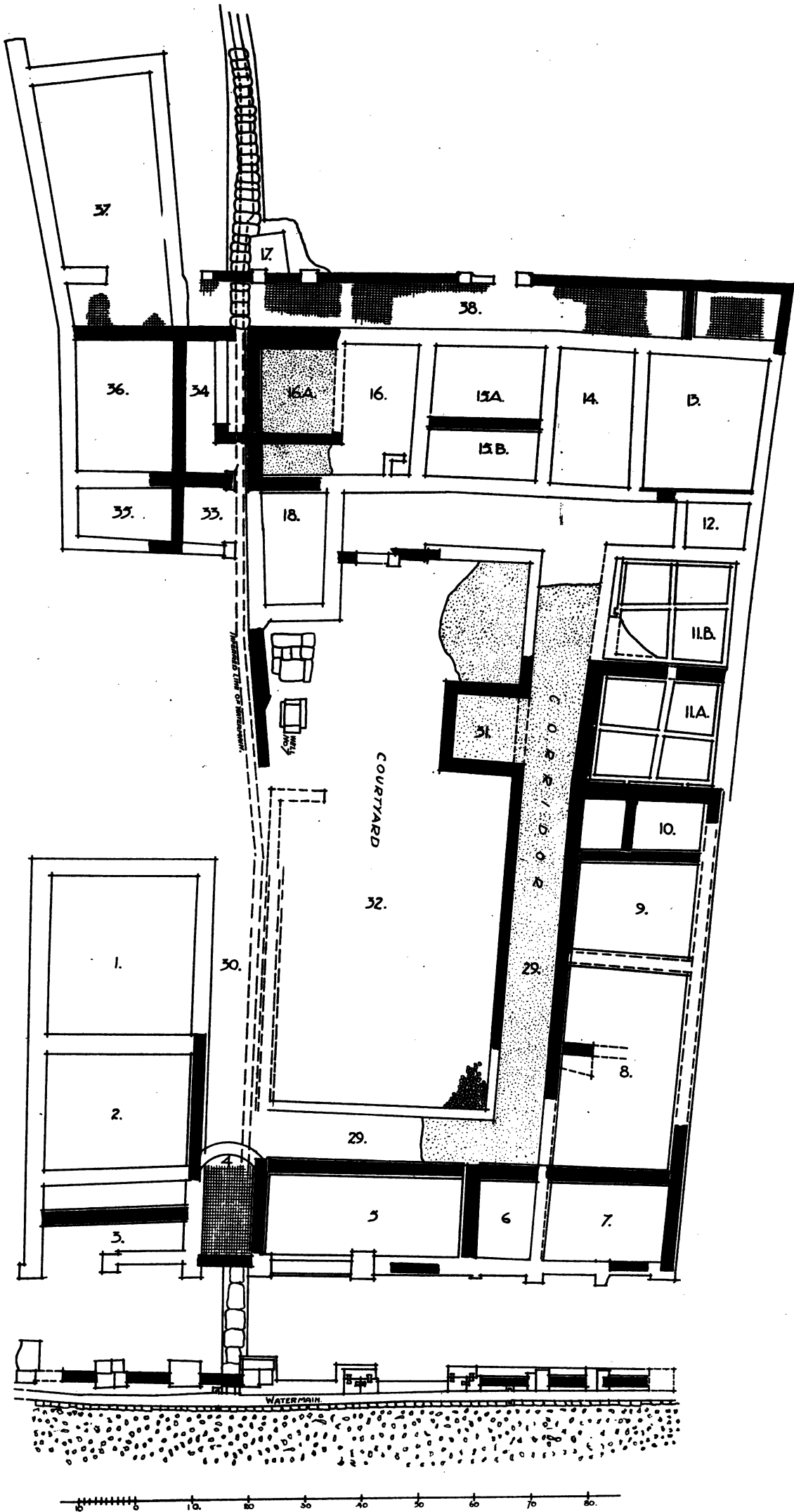
Coarse pottery. $\frac{1}{4}$. pp. 62, 63



Coarse pottery. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. 64

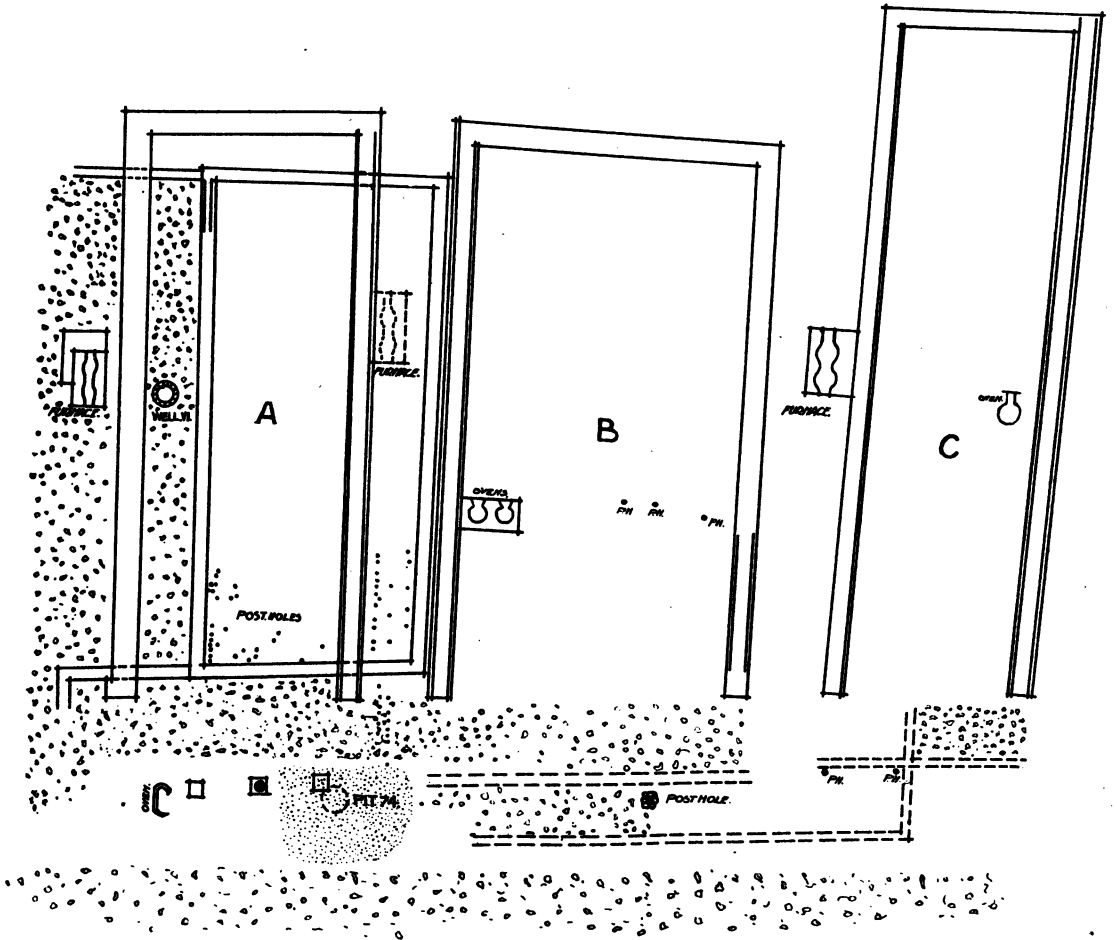


Site VI. Plan of large house: first stage



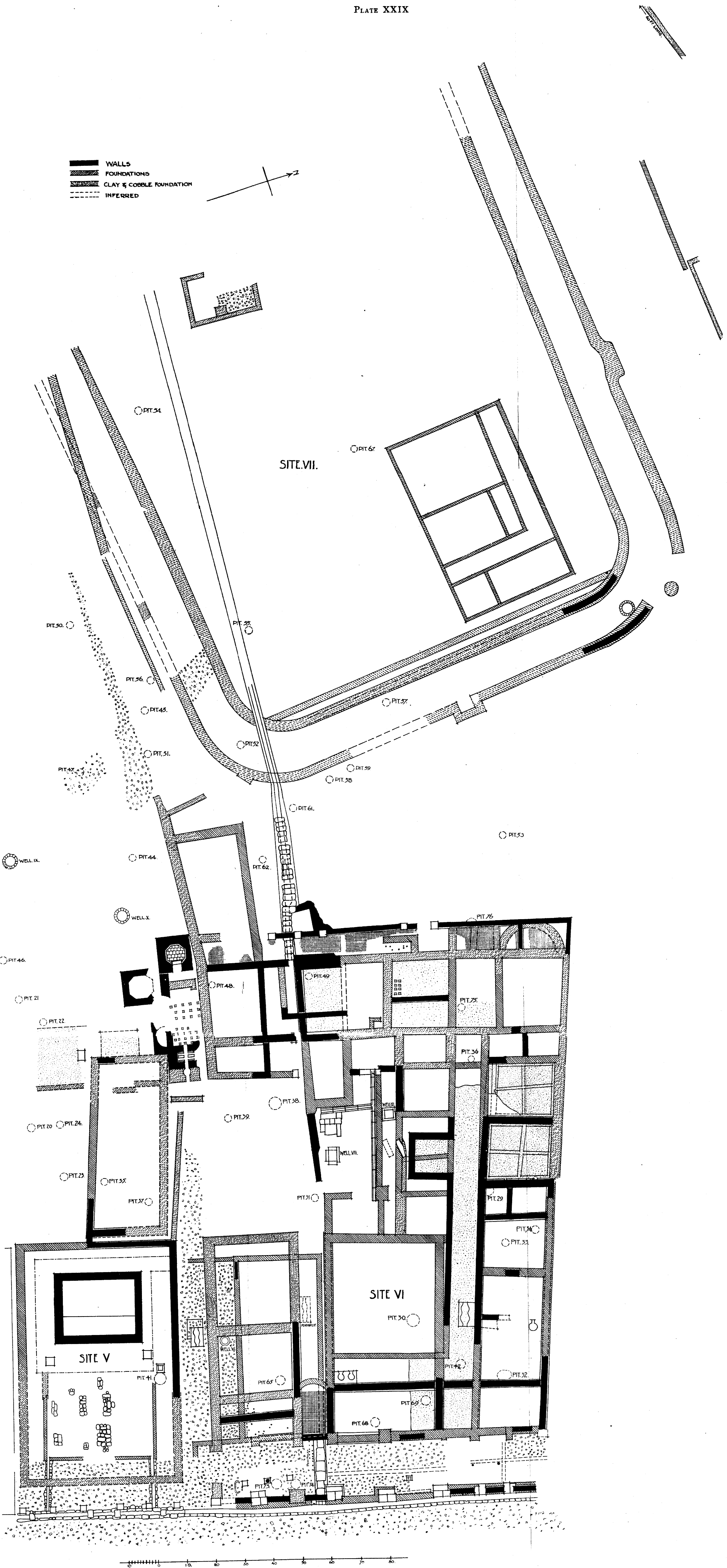
Site VI. Plan of large house: second stage

PLATE XXX



Site VI. Plan of early buildings

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General plan of sites VI and VII



PLAN OF THE ROMAN TOWN AT WROXETER SHOWING DISCOVERIES RECORDED DOWN TO NOVEMBER 1914

(Based upon the Ordnance Survey Map with the Sanction of the Controller of H. M. Stationery Office)

Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London, 1915