

## DUROBRIVÆ.

By the Ven. EDWARD TROLLOPE, M.A., F.S.A., Archdeacon of Stow.

THE village of Castor, situated four and a half miles west of Peterborough, marks the site of a spot occupied in turn by a British tribe, a Roman population, and a Saxon sept. By the first it was called *Caer Doun*; by the second, *Durobrivæ*; and by the third, at first *Dormceaster* or *Dormundeceaster*, and subsequently *Kinniburgceaster*, after *Kinneburga* or *Kyniburga*, daughter of *Penda*, King of *Mercia*, sister of *Wulfhere* and *Kyneswith*, and wife of *Alfred*, King of *Northumbria*, who founded a monastery here A.D. 669, where she was buried; but all these long names have now been superseded by the abbreviated name the place now bears, viz., *Castor*. In the valley of the *Nen* below runs the Roman *Ermine Street*, formerly called *Kinniburga's way*, from a strange confusion of her connection with this place and the wonderful old road passing by it, the origin of which is poetically assigned to a miracle wrought in her behalf, viz., that when pursued by a ruffianly assailant this road unrolled itself before her as she fled through the fields, and thus enabled her to escape. Subsequently her body was translated to the Abbey of *Burgh* (*Peterborough*) by Abbot *Ælfsi*, and in the year 1010 her monastery was fired by the Danes under *Svein*, when he made a disastrous raid in the fen district of this part of England. It is, however, only the remains of the Roman town, partly occupied by the modern village of *Castor*, which I now desire to describe. There were two important Roman towns called *Durobrivæ*,—one now represented by *Rochester*, and this *Northamptonshire Durobrivæ* on the *Nen*, built partly in the valley and partly on the higher ground eastward of it. Probably to avoid the fenny district, which the *Ermine Street* must have traversed had its line continued to run in a due northern direction, it was turned westward half a mile north of *Norman Cross* and

opposite to Yaxley so as to point directly to Stamford, and thus passed through the Roman military station and town about to be described. This was situated between Chester-ton and Aldwalton on the south, and Water Newton and Castor on the north, beyond which were detached Roman houses in the parishes of Sutton, Sibson, Stibbington, and Wansford, the remains of which have at intervals been disclosed.

An entrenched camp, afterwards used as a regular military station, constituted the nucleus of this important place under the Romans; and this still remains in a very fair state of preservation pretty nearly equi-distant from the four above-named villages. In form it is an irregular hexagon 2,200 feet long, and 1,300 feet wide, diminishing to 600 feet at its southern end, and is surrounded by a foss and vallum. This stands between the Great North Road and a bend of the Nen, and is now commonly called the Castles. On the north runs a little tributary streamlet of the Nen. The Ermine Street ran through the midst of it, entering its inclosure about the middle of its southern boundary, traversing it obliquely and passing out at its north-western angle. Morton, in his history of Northamptonshire, says, there was a tradition of the former existence of the remains of a bridge between Chesterton and Castor, serving to join the two parts of the ancient city, but of this there are now no remains. Within the camp is a tumulus—probably marking the spot where the remains of some Roman officer of distinction were buried, and on the greater part of its area portions of Roman buildings, and much pottery, have been discovered. Both a camp and a settlement existed here before the construction of this great work, for both of these seem to have been subsequently intersected by it, and beneath it the foundations of Roman buildings, and several potters' kilns, were found in Normanton field, a little to the south of the camp. Hence this last was possibly made by Aulus Plautius, as suggested in "Gough's Camden" (Vol. ii. p. 286). Whether a wall in part defended it on the north side, as some have thought, cannot now be determined. From it Morton asserted that a paved road ran up to another Roman stronghold, now partly occupied by Castor Church and churchyard ("History of Northamptonshire," p. 511), but he was misled by the discovery of a tessellated pavement belonging to a house, and not to a road.

Stukeley was convinced of the former existence of such a stronghold, and that it was surrounded by a wall, the foundation of which he states he saw in the street, north-west of the church, where the incumbent then lived. "It is easily known," he says, "by the vast strength of the mortar, [the wall being] built of the white slab-stone of the country. Underneath it lay the city, for below the churchyard the ground is full of foundations and mosaics. I saw a bit of a pavement in the cellar of the ale-house (The Boot). They know of many such, particularly at Mr. Wright's, and in the landlord's garden is an entire one untouched; the square well by the porch no doubt is Roman" ("Itinerarium Curiosum," pp. 78, 79). Here also were found some foundations of hewn stone, together with some thick pointed iron-bars 10 feet long ("Gough's Camden," vol. ii., p. 257). This spot Artis<sup>1</sup> suggests was occupied as the Prætorium, and that it extended in an oblong form from a point north of the church to another lying beyond the road southward of it, and thus enclosing a space 350 yards long, and 200 yards wide; but certainly within this area several Roman buildings of some importance were grouped together, which have more the appearance of separate villas or private houses, than those we should expect to find within the limits of a Prætorium. One of the most interesting of these (termed "The Baths" by Artis) was discovered by him in 1821 on the north side of the road leading from Peterborough to Wansford. Its walls, like those of all the other Roman buildings here, were thick, and built with courses of stones laid edgewise and slantingly, one course sloping in an opposite direction to the one above it, so as to produce what is popularly called herringbone-work. This building had at least eight rooms on the ground floor, of which the four central ones were heated at pleasure by hypocaustal chambers beneath. These, together with the furnace heating them, were quite perfect. Beneath a room at the north end was the receptacle for ashes from the furnace, and at the other end was a large room without a hypocaust. Adjoining this was a small but long room with a semi-circular bay or recess in the middle, and next to it three very small rooms of precisely the same size, which perhaps served as dressing or sleeping rooms. The existence of so large a hypocaustal arrangement in this building does not justify its

<sup>1</sup> "The Durobrivæ of Antoninus illustrated."

title to be called "The Baths," although, no doubt, it contained a bath for the use of its original inmates, such being the ordinary mode adopted to heat houses by the Romans, quite irrespective of baths.

Between this building and the church, but a little more towards the east, the substructures of two other buildings were found during the same year. In one of these, containing three or four rooms, was a beautiful pavement composed of red, white, grey, and yellow tesserae worked into a beautiful design. The centre had been injured by the accidental sinking of a well through it, but enough remained to show that it consisted of a device like a flower having eight heart-shaped petals surrounded by an inverted edge within a circle. Beyond this was a wide border comprised of four oblongs, each containing an elongated lozenge having a guilloche border, and four small squares at the corners, each also containing a similar lozenge placed diagonally within it, and other enrichments. This pavement was unfortunately taken up and made to serve in an ante-room to a dairy at Milton, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, in whose service Mr. Artis was.

A little to the north-east of Castor Church, and partly beneath the road bounding the churchyard, the remains of a building containing five rooms were found by Artis, having walls similar in construction to the one last described, and on the north of the north transept, within the churchyard, part of a tessellated pavement was found in 1827. This consisted of two oblongs placed side by side vertically, and another at one end, placed horizontally, composed of grey, white, and yellow borders. Beyond this, and on the north-east of the church, principally beneath the road abutting upon the churchyard, the foundations of a group of Roman buildings were uncovered. Among these were those of a house, one of the rooms of which was built over a hypocaust on an inclining level, having blocks of masonry to serve as *pila* to the room above, and another was over the furnace. Adjoining this were the remains of three more rooms, belonging either to this or an adjoining house, each of which had a tessellated pavement. One of these, paved with large stone tesserae, had an oblong compartment, in the centre, of finer work, formed of interlacing bands composed of grey, red, yellow, and white tesserae, enclosing a smaller oblong formed

of grey and white bands. The character of a doorway to a hypocaust in this group of buildings is given by one of Artis's illustrations (plate 26, fig. 3), whence we find its jambs were built of square blocks having very thick beds of mortar between them, and that the semicircular head was built of their stones radiating outwards, having a still thicker bedding of mortar between them. South of these buildings, and nearly due east of the church, were portions of an edifice—thought to have been a temple by Artis. Three steps extending along its whole end, 37 ft. wide, led up to an outer platform 10 ft. wide, beyond which, but at a slightly lower level, was another platform within the building, raised  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. above the level of the area beyond, which was 30 ft. square, having what appeared to be the base of a square altar or statue pedestal in the middle.

On Mill-hill, south of Castor, and more immediately overlooking the Camp below, four large Roman houses were excavated by Artis in 1822. The south-easternmost of these had a frontage 150 ft. long. Two of its rooms had tessellated pavements. In the centre of the larger one (Artis, plate 19) was a vase within an octagon, having a guilloche border enclosed within a square filled with an ornamental design. Round this was a deep border of small red, grey, and white squares, diversified with a little interpolated square in the centre of each side, two of which contain an interlaced device on a grey ground, and the other two a waved circular one within a border. Beyond this was an outer border, composed of larger grey and yellow squares bordered with red. The other pavement was far more simple, its pattern consisting of circles and semicircles worked in red tesseræ upon a stone-coloured ground.

Next to this was a much smaller but more interesting house. This was 67 ft. long and 25 ft. wide, having a semicircular projection in the centre of its front. It contained seven rooms; the largest of these, having the above-named projection, and another, had hypocausts below them; a third very small room was heated by wall flues, and another was supplied with an ascending flue. In the hypocaust of the largest room a human skull and some bones were found. The central room at the back had a tessellated pavement, consisting simply of a plain chequered pattern.

Only small portions of the walls and hypocausts of the next house remained perfect. The fourth was the largest of all, being 172 ft. long and 47 ft. wide; this contained at least seven rooms, two of which had chequered tessellated pavements. The furnace and system of flues heating one of its rooms remained very perfect. In the middle was a small square chamber, intersected by four flues passing into it diagonally and at right angles, one of which communicated with the furnace, and thus supplied heat to all.

At Water Newton portions of two Roman houses were found, the plans of which are given by Artis (Plate xxxiv.). One of these stood a little to the north-east of the village, and near the Nen. This contained ten rooms at least, some of which had tessellated pavements. The second was situated south of this and of the Great North road, and had as many rooms as the other, including a corridor, if we may so term it, 14 ft. wide, and at least 120 ft. long. North of these houses, and on the opposite side of the Nen, part of another large house was found in Sutton Field, consisting of thirteen rooms, one of which constituted a corridor 12 ft. wide and 60 ft. long, and another had one of those internal semicircular foundations so common in Roman houses, and intended to support either an apsidal terminal wall or colonnade. Some of the rooms had hypocaustal chambers beneath them, supported by brick *pilæ*, and tessellated pavements. Running from a room at the eastern angle of this house was a curious drain, of serpentine form, diminishing in diameter as it proceeded. This was evidently a waste-pipe, the contents of which were thus conveyed to a gravel bed, serving as a natural means of drainage. Just beyond the east wall of this building was a well not far from the above-named drain (Artis's Plates, xxxiv., xxxv.).

The way in which the walls of Roman houses were adorned is well exemplified by part of a building found within the camp at Chesterton, and another in Norman-gate field. Those of the first were composed of a concrete formed of fragments of Alwalton marble, gravel, pounded bricks and lime, but one of the rooms was lined with slabs of Alwalton marble, and another with white stone tesseræ laid in a layer of cement, made of lime, fine pounded bricks, and river sand. The walls of the other house exhibited traces of the manner in which its bath chamber was

decorated. Below was a bowl-shaped bath, supplied with hot water from a still remaining cauldron, placed over a furnace outside the bath-room, and the plastered wall above was gaily painted to imitate white pilasters with brown bases and capitals, between which were bright crimson panels with green borders, a grey, brown, and yellow plinth, and a white, yellow, and dark crimson cornice, along which was suspended a folded linen band slightly drooping in a fillet fashion from the tops of the pilaster capitals.

But few sculptures or inscribed stones have been disclosed by the excavations at Durobrivæ; one mutilated bas-relief, however, was turned up in clearing out a dyke on the west of the camp at Chesterton. This represented a nude male figure, whose head and hands were lost, but it was apparently that of Hercules. Near to it a small slab also was found in removing part of an old wall on the north side of the camp, inscribed with the word MARTO. In Normangate field a circular milliary stone was discovered, bearing the following dedicatory inscription to Hadrian: IMP. CAS. MANNIO. ADRIANO. PF. INVICTO. AVG. MP. A small altar-shaped stone,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in. square, rudely panelled at the sides, and terminated above in a truncated pyramidal top, but without an inscription, was also found; also the base of a small stone pillar nearly 9 in. in diameter. Of terra-cotta, or earthenware, numbers of articles were turned up, such as square and oblong flue-tiles scored with various devices on their surfaces, flat floor-tiles, flanged roof-tiles, small arched ones to cover their upturned edges, pipe-tiles, the square tiles or thin flat wide bricks serving to cover hypocausts or to build their supporting *pilæ*, and moulded arch bricks used in the construction of potters' kilns; here also mill-stones of hard clay, stone, and breccia or pudding-stone have been discovered. Nowhere in England have Roman potters' kilns been found in such great number or in so perfect a state as on the site of Durobrivæ and its vicinity. One of these, discovered in the year 1822 in Normangate field, was of a spherical form 33 in. in diameter, and composed of terra-cotta tiles surrounded by curved moulded bricks; beneath was a furnace, access to which was provided by means of an arched aperture in a wall forming the front of the kiln. Within this kiln were found various vessels left there by the Roman potter who made them.

These are given in Artis's Plates LIII., LIV. One of these was a vase of grey ware, having a small foot, a swelling pear-shaped body, and a high plain vertical rim. Besides two borders of indented work, this vase was ornamented with one of a waved character, four decorative circlets, and as many suggestive plants having scroll-like leaves and circular flowers or fruit in raised white clay. Another was a similar vase of dull red ware, with indented sides, wide mouth, low neck, and semicircular markings worked upon its shoulders and between its indentations. There also portions of two Samian ware bowls were found, one ornamented with dancing figures placed between medallions containing smaller figures, and borders, worked in relief; the other of provincial grey ware, ornamented with indented circles, lozenges, and other figures. Another kiln, circular in plan and gradually increasing in diameter as it rose, was entirely built of moulded curved bricks. The floor was supported by a central shaft, expanding at the top the better to fulfil its purport, and composed of triangular tiles, the points of which met in the middle, and were pierced with holes to allow of the emission of heat from the furnace below. The mouth of this furnace resembled that of the other, but was lined with tiles, the edges of which showed themselves in the stone facing of the kiln.

Many such kilns were found by Artis extending from Castor up the valley of the Nen to Wansford. These he deemed to be of different dates, the older ones being formed of bricks rudely moulded by hand, and often found in a ruined state, with their floors broken and their interiors filled with broken pottery and other débris. Of these one was unique, over the furnace of which two circular earthen vessels, capable of containing eight gallons each, were suspended by their rims. They were thought by Artis to have been used for glazing purposes, and when found contained some whole and many broken vessels. As a rule, the Durobrivæan potters' kilns were thus constructed. First a circular hole was made, about 4 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. deep. This was lined with brickwork composed of curved moulded bricks, and in the centre was an oval pillar supporting the kiln floor composed of triangular pierced bricks. This lower chamber was heated by an arched furnace lined with brick-



work about one-third of the diameter of the kiln. After a set of vessels intended for firing had been packed close together on the kiln floor, coarse grass was strewn upon them, then a layer of clay, and then grass again, upon which another set of vessels was ranged; then the process was repeated, the upper layers being reduced in width to suit the dome-shaped top of the kiln, in which only a small hole was left. Earth was then heaped up round the kiln, the furnace was filled with wood and fired, and when the heat had been kept up for the requisite time, through the above-named precautionary measures, each vessel could be removed without fear of breakage from cohesion.

The produce of these kilns is superior to those of Upchurch both as to shape and design, and rivals the wares of any other part of Britain under the Romans. We await with interest the description of those brought to the notice of the Southampton Meeting by Mr. Bartlett, as having been made in the New Forest.<sup>2</sup> In these kilns, glazed and unglazed specimens of red, brown, grey, black, white, and cream-coloured wares were made, the grey being produced, as Artis thinks, by subjecting them to a suffocating process, and thus impregnating their surfaces with smoke when under the action of a certain amount of heat; and in confirmation of this opinion he mentions that he found the whole interiors of some kilns charged with the same hue, which appear to have been used as smother-kilns, and that the result of certain experiments he tried led to the same conclusion; he also states, that the clay of which the kiln bricks were made was mixed with about one third of rye in the chaff, which being consumed by the fire, left cavities in the room of the grains, which he concluded was intended to modify expansion and contraction, and to assist the gradual distribution of the colouring matter. He thus describes the process of making and ornamenting the pottery baked in these kilns. "The vessel, after being thrown upon the wheel, would be allowed to become somewhat firm, but only sufficiently so for the purpose of the lathe. In the indented ware the indenting would have to be performed with the vessel in as pliable a state as it could be taken from the lathe. A thick slip of the same body would then be procured, and the ornamenter would

<sup>2</sup> Arch. Journ., vol. xxix. p. 406.

proceed by dipping the thumb, or a round mounted instrument, into the slip. The vessels, on which are displayed a variety of hunting subjects, representations of fishes, scrolls, and human figures, were all glazed after the figures were laid on; where, however, the decorations are white, the vessels were glazed before the ornaments were added. Ornamenting with figures of animals was effected by means of sharp and blunt skewer instruments, and a slip of suitable consistency. These instruments seem to have been of two kinds: one thick enough to carry sufficient slip for the nose, neck, body, and front thigh; the other of a more delicate kind, for a thinner slip for the tongue, lower jaws, eye, fore and hind legs, and tail. There seems to have been no retouching after the slip trailed from the instrument."

Roman potters, of the Continent, as well as of Britain, were accustomed to stamp some of their wares with their names in full or abbreviated, accompanied by the letter F, for fecit, O, or OF, for officina, or M, for manu. Samian ware was usually thus stamped across or within small circles in the middle of the inside of shallow vessels, but on the outside of bowls. Mortars and amphoræ of white and cream-coloured ware were ordinarily stamped on their rims or handles. Many vessels thus stamped have been found on the site of Durobrivæ. Of Samian ware several fine bowls were dug up in Normangate field, all of which had the usual upper border, consisting of double depending loops and pendants between. One of these was also ornamented with boldly undulating stalkage and foliage, within the alternate folds of which were an animal, a little altar with a bird on either side, with a pediment above. Another, with an upright side, was ornamented with a deep band divided into compartments filled with figures of Genii supporting arches over Tritons, alternated with depending semicircles containing stags at full speed, and other animals, such as leopards, on a larger scale below (Plate L.). On the fragment of a third, a man attacking a boar with a spear, trees, and hares were represented; and on a fourth, a satyr's head, with a small altar or pedestal before it, within a circlet, a man in a tunic, a hare, and birds (Plate LII.). Other similar fragments, which had received injury when still in the hands of their first possessors, exhibited the care with which fractures had been made good by means of metal rivets. Most of these

displayed either hunting scenes, or representations of animals, such as the leopard, lion, stag, boar, and dog; one small fragment had a very spirited representation of a man with upraised arm holding a sword, and riding upon a leopard, and the pattern of another consisted of foliage, circlets containing birds, and beneath these sea-horses (Plate XLVIII.). Two vases of what may be called Durobrivæan ware have already been described in connection with the kiln in which they were found. Two others of a similar kind are figured in Artis's Plate LI. One is of grey ware, ornamented with two crimped bands having a bold scroll pattern between them, suggestive of curving stalks and flowers or berries, applied to the surface in white slip; the other of black ware ornamented simply with incised lines, but remarkable for the elegance of its shape.

Vessels which may be termed either bottles or jars, of white, cream colour, red, brown, grey, and black, plain and variously scored, with and without handles, have been found in great numbers at Durobrivæ. One of white ware was rudely shaped like a human head and neck, and similar to one found at Lincoln, bearing a dedicatory inscription to Mercury (Plate XLIX.). Another form of vase given on the same plate was common; this may be termed a flat bowl sharply expanding from a small foot with a flat vertical rim, and a nearly flat cover overlapping it and fitted with a central circular knob, the whole exterior being elaborately scored with what Artis terms engine-turned work. Drinking cups and a few lamps, human heads, and other articles worked in various coloured wares have also been found here; but perhaps the embossed ware, not only from its character, but from the subjects represented upon it, are more interesting than any other, as portraying British sporting scenes rendered by Roman colonial artists. On one fragment of this ware, found in a potter's kiln, two fleet greyhounds are represented with collars round their necks, in full chase after a hare (Plate VII.). On another, first, a similar hound is represented in pursuit of a stag, and then two hounds in the act of capturing it, supplemented by scrolls above and below—perhaps intended to stand for bushes or herbage (Plate XXVIII.). Other fragments are decorated with figures of various creatures, such as the dolphin and lamprey, fancifully rendered (Plate XXX.), and

one has a portion of a figure upon it, perhaps a gladiator, from his attitude and from his being stripped to the waist. Other specimens are decorated with various beautiful scroll patterns. Great quantities of iron articles have been discovered on and around the site of Durobrivæ, such as hatchets, spear and arrow heads, knives, and other implements, bolts, hinges, buckles, rings, &c., all of Roman manufacture, but made of British iron found in this part of Northamptonshire, one kind of ore being of a dark chocolate colour, the other from its appearance being called grey honeycomb. The manner in which the metal was extracted from the ore by the Romans is clearly shown in Artis's plate XXV., derived from the discovery of an iron furnace found at Wansford, near Durobrivæ. The ore was first roasted on a brick floor, perhaps by being packed between layers of charcoal and covered up with earth. Then it was placed in a large earthen vessel, shaped like a modern flower-pot, over a furnace having an arched mouth, the whole being enclosed with masonry. The furnace was heated with charcoal, and when by some artificial aid—the knowledge of which has been lost—the metal was melted, it was conducted by means of a little channel to a group of pig-moulds, while the refuse, or slag, spread itself over the ground in front of the furnace.

Of brass, the following articles have been found, viz., a bracelet, turned up by the plough at Chesterton, and circular fibulæ, rings, bone pins, strap-tags, tweezers, small scoops, vase-handles, ornamental studs, keys, a curious long implement of brass, said (by Artis) to have been gilt, having a flat spear-shaped head, found at Water Newton, and many other articles; but perhaps the most curious object connected with Roman metallurgy found here was a set of moulds for casting sixty-two small brass coins at once. When required for use these were packed one over the other in two piles, and between each was a little channel communicating with a small central shaft, reaching from top to bottom of the piles. These were then enveloped in a clay wrapper having a funnel-shaped mouth above, communicating with the central shaft. Into this mouth the liquid metal was poured, which ran from the shaft into the coin-moulds on either side; and as each of these was so impressed as to give the desired obverse of the coin on one side, and the

reverse on the other ; when put together each coin was thus cast perfectly on both sides at once ; and curiously enough in one of the moulds a coin of Severus was left. With these moulds, a crucible of red ware was found of a funnel shape, and another of white ware, shaped like a pitcher. Many coins have of course been found on the site of this once important town, and around it. An old author states that in Normanton fields such quantities of Roman coin used to be thrown up "that a man would really think they had been sown." Specimens of the following Emperors have at different times been discovered here, viz., Galba, Vespasian, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Faustina, Lucius Verus, Severus, Gordianus, Titricus, Quinctillus, Carausius, Constantius Chlorus, Constantinus Magnus, Crispus, Constantinus Secundus, Constans, Constantius Secundus, Magnentius, Valentinianus, Valens, and Theodosius.

In addition to the above-named articles, the following small miscellaneous objects have been discovered at Castor, viz., a gold ring found at Chesterton, having a male head cut in intaglio upon it, the mouth-piece of a musical instrument, a knife handle, and pins of bone, also jet pins, and glass beads of the usual Roman types.

Besides these vestiges of the Roman occupation of Durobrivæ, every mode in which that great people disposed of the dead was exemplified in that place. Without the south-eastern portion of the camp in Normanton field was a cemetery, in which many skeletons were found, all laid in regular order, but unaccompanied by any traces of coffins ; and just beyond its north-western limit a number of skeletons in stone coffins were found. By the side of the high road near Chesterton, a coffin of hard yellow stone 6 ft. 2 in. long was discovered in 1754. This had a flat lid overlapping the edge of the coffin about 2 in., like the lid of a wooden box. It contained a skeleton, one of the leg bones of which had been fractured and set during life, also three glass vessels, portions of brass and jet pins, coins of Faustina and Gordianus, and small fragments of wood. At Water Newton a large leaden coffin weighing 400 lbs., was found in 1732. It contained a skeleton, several urns, and coins of Vespasian and Severus. ("Gough's Camden," vol. ii. p. 257.) Here stone cists have occasionally been dug up containing human

remains,—one, those of a mother and her infant. In another was a coin of Antoninus Pius, and in a third two small earthen vessels. On a spot near the Nen and Stibbington, a little to the east of the camp of Durobrivæ, an “ustrina” or place for burning bodies was found, still covered with the charcoal and ashes of many a funeral pyre, mingled with innumerable small fragments of bones and pottery. Also in making the turnpike road from Kote’s cabin to Wansford, urns of different shapes and colours, some containing coins, but all filled with burnt bones, were found, serving to illustrate the Roman habit of urn burial.