

THE ROMAN VILLA AT RAPSLEY, EWHURST

(PARISH OF CRANLEIGH)

BY

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SUMMARY

EXCAVATION in the garden of Rapsley, Ewhurst, and in the adjacent field, revealed a small Romano-British villa occupied from the second to fourth centuries A.D., together with sufficient material to indicate occupation in the close vicinity before the construction of the villa, from about A.D. 80 onwards. The presence of much tile-kiln debris indicates that tile making was a part of the villa's economy. The length of Romano-British occupation may be summarised as follows:—

Period I	...	...	...	...	...	A.D. c. 80
Period II	...	...	...	...	...	„ 120–200
Period III	...	...	...	...	...	„ 200–220
Period IIIa (local)		...	...	...	...	„ 210–220
Period IV	...	...	...	...	...	„ 220–280
Period V	...	...	...	...	...	„ 280–330
End of occupation		...	...	...	...	„ 350

INTRODUCTION

The discovery of the Romano-British villa came about in 1956, when Hareholt Copse was being replanted. The forester who did the planting was told by the owners, Mr. and Mrs. Grinling of Coneyhurst Farm, to look out for archæological remains, and in due course he discovered what is alleged to be a twelfth-century pottery kiln, whose walls contain a substantial number of Romano-British flue tiles.¹ This discovery stimulated their neighbour, Mr. W. Fahie, of Rapsley, to make trial trenches in his paddock in the hopes of finding something similar. His efforts were soon rewarded by the discovery of part of the hot bath of Building 6.

Excavation was then undertaken very ably on behalf of the Surrey Archæological Society by Mr. John McCulloch, who uncovered the greater part of Rooms 1, 2 and 3 of Building 6, and his results are incorporated in this report.²

Subsequently the property was bought by Mr. N. G. Randall, and he made further trial excavations in 1960, finding Rooms 4 and 5 of Building 6. Dr. J. X. W. P. Corcoran, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A., took over direction in September of that year, but he was prevented by bad weather from making much progress.

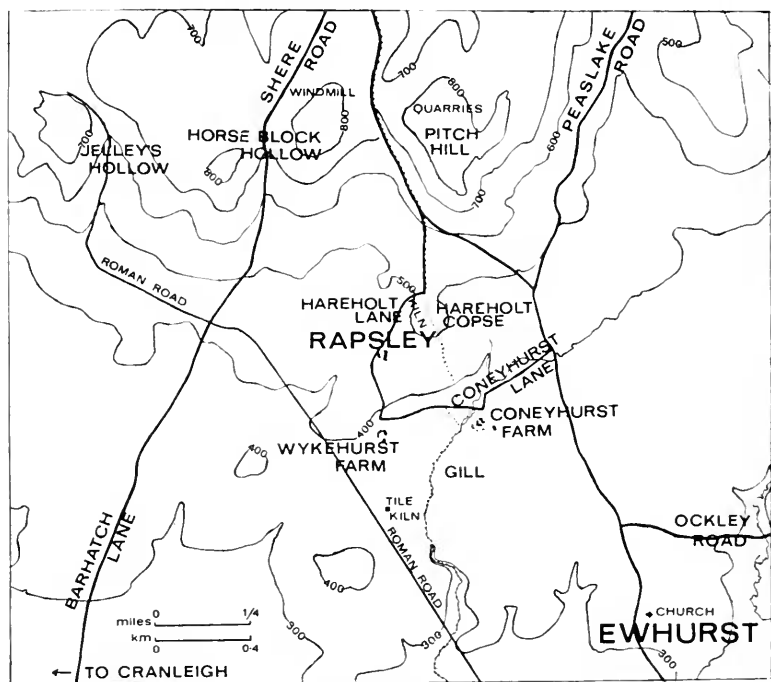
¹ The pottery kiln has not been excavated.

² See Surrey A.S. Annual Report, 1957.

Since 1961 the excavation has been continued by the present writer, under the auspices of the Surrey Archæological Society, for approximately four weeks each summer until the work reached completion in 1968.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

A tenement and lands called 'Ropsayes,' belonging to Sir Edmund Bray, figures in a 1516 conveyance in the Bray estate records.³ The half-timbered farm house is today a private house with a large



[Based upon Ordnance Survey Map (Crown Copyright Reserved)]

FIG. 1.—LOCATION MAP A.

garden;⁴ its fields have been added to those of Coneyhurst Farm, which itself is one of the manors of Ewhurst. Although Rapsley is in the parish of Cranleigh, it is accessible by road only through Ewhurst. It lies in open ground with a gentle southern slope of 1 in 12 just below the junction of the Hythe Beds with the Atherfield Clay, at a height of approximately 440 feet O.D. To the north the ground rises steeply to the crest of the Lower Greensand escarpment, which is the inner of the two belts of hills encircling the Weald. A line of springs is caused by the junction of sand with clay, so that

³ G.M.R. 85/13/106.

⁴ N.G.R. TQ. 08044152.

water is readily available,⁵ too much so at certain seasons, and a system of land drains has been laid across this marsh belt at some time in the last century. (Location map A, Fig. 1.)

The Wealden oak forest may be said to start at the foot of the hills, with the Wealden Clay, and stretches southwards for the next 18 miles. The branch road from Stane Street to the Romano-British Temple at Farley Heath and possibly beyond⁶ lies one fifth of a mile away, two fields to the west, and one third of a mile away, three fields to the south, is the site of the tile works excavated by the late Professor R. G. Goodchild in 1936,⁷ when he was a pupil at Cranleigh School. The nearest villas are at Chiddingfold, seven miles south-west, and Abinger, four miles north-east. Rapsley is 30 miles from Chichester, the capital of the Regnenses, and 27 miles from Silchester, the capital of the Atrebates. The evidence for placing it within one or other of these territories is discussed on page 31.⁸ Hareholt Lane, of which more later (p. 18), passes the house in a north-easterly direction to emerge near the stone quarries on the sunken road from Ewhurst to Shere. (Location map B, Fig. 2.)

THE ECONOMY

In many respects the economy of the district has probably not changed much since Roman times. The nature of the soil hereabouts still controls the agriculture to a large extent. The high ground is not fertile, but heath grows there, and bracken, which used to be cut regularly for litter for stalled animals; also whortleberries, or hurts, which gave their name to the Hurtwood in the eighteenth century, edible fungi of many kinds, wild strawberries, hazel, which is an underwood crop, and bramble. Since the replanting in the Peninsular War the main trees are conifer, beech,⁹ birch, larch and holly. Roe deer range freely in the hills. The clay soils lower down are too heavy to yield a good cereal crop; wheat is grown from time to time but barley does better. Root crops used to be grown here, but not beans; it is good pasture land. Oak bark used to be gathered regularly for use in tanning. The practice of transhumance has survived at least from the middle ages until this century; sheep were brought along the Drove Road, across the North Downs from Romney Marsh, to be wintered in the villages. There are trout in the Tillingbourne and the Silent Pool.

The three principal local industries have been tileworking, ironworking and glassmaking. Of these the first concerns us most, as it will be demonstrated that the Wykehurst tile works was a part of the villa. There are today three active brick and tile works in the neighbourhood. There is no evidence as yet to link ironworking

⁵ *British Regional Geology, The Wealden District*, H.M.S.O. (1954), 64-5.

⁶ Margary, Ivan D., *Roman Roads in Britain* (1967), 74. This road is No. 151.

⁷ Goodchild, R. G., 'Roman Brickworks at Wykehurst Farm,' *Surrey A. C.*, XLV (1937), 74.

⁸ Rivet, A. L. F., *Town and Country in Roman Britain*, 2nd ed. (1964), 159.

⁹ Beech did grow in Roman Britain, in spite of what Caesar says. *De Bello Gallico*, V, 12, 5, and Godwin, H., 'Pollen Analysis and Forest History of England and Wales,' *New Phytologist* (1939), 370-400.

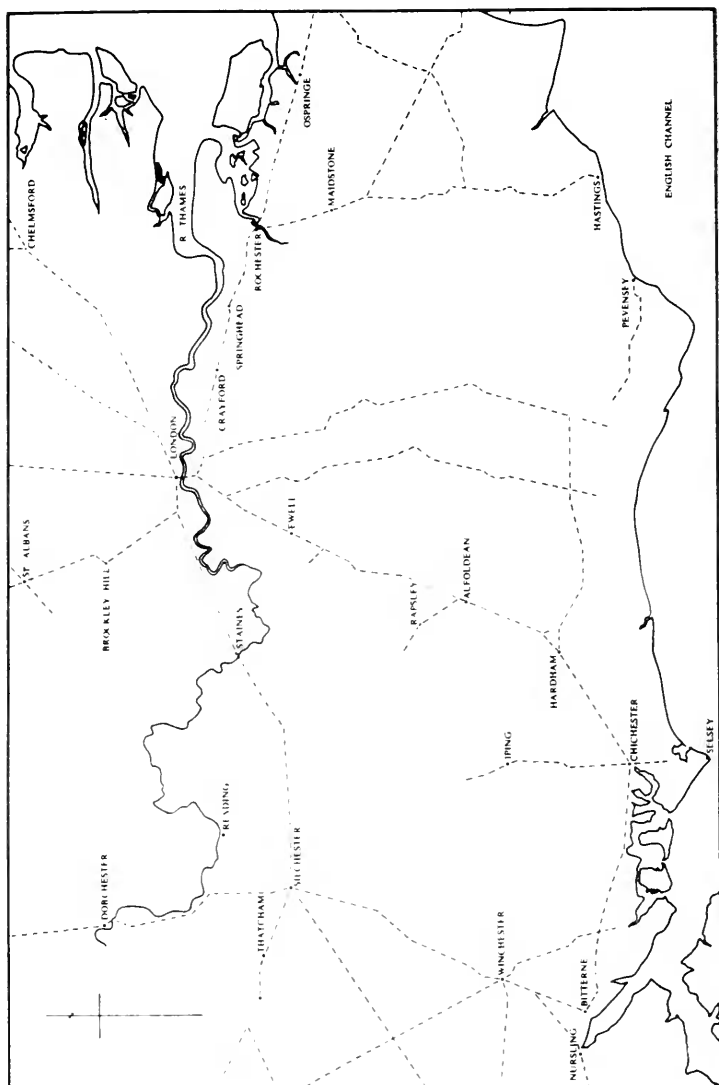


FIG. 2.—LOCATION MAP B.

with the villa's economy, but it lies within the area of known iron-working sites. Coneyhurst Gill yields evidence of much later working,¹⁰ and there are scatters of cinders at various places in the Coneyhurst fields. In this connection one might also bear in mind the dedication

¹⁰ Surrey A.S. *Annual Report*, 1961.

of the Temple at Farley Heath.¹¹ No evidence has come to light to suggest that glassmaking was carried out here in the Roman period.

The quarry at the top of Pitch Hill has seams of excellent sandstone and has long been one of the principal sources of local building material. It supplied the stone for Ewhurst Church in the twelfth century and it is still in use today. The stone used in the villa is identical with it. Lime comes from the North Downs, on the far side of the Tillingbourne valley.

SOILS ON THE SITE

The land appears to have lain fallow for some 800 years after the villa was abandoned, but it has been tilled ever since the twelfth century, with the result that there is virtually no stratification above floor level in the villa buildings, and objects lying in the plough soil have been weathered until they are broken up into very small pieces. The hill-wash is extremely acid, which has added to the process of destruction. No shell, very little bronze, wood or bone survives, and the lime content has been almost completely dissolved from the cement. Probably most walls were plastered, but only three scraps were found, none larger than two inches. The cumulative effect of all this is an initial impression of great poverty on the part of the inhabitants, but this is mitigated by studying some of the remains in greater detail.

Cement has disintegrated everywhere on the site, but it has left certain recognisable traces. The areas where it is present are very gritty and quite noticeably hard in dry weather; secondly it contains three distinctive substances—very small glossy water-worn pebbles, which come from the Sandy Beds of the Lower Greensand; fragments of crushed pottery to make the cement hydraulic; and very small tooth-shaped nodules of burnt flint, often splashed with vitreous glaze. These, it is assumed, are particles of flints which, having been burnt with the lime, were so small that they fell through the mesh when lime was riddled before mixing into cement.

The lime has disappeared from *opus signinum* too, but in the hot bath of Room 11, Building 6, some was protected under a heavy fall of tiles; it was surrounded by the distinctive bright red sticky clay which is the guise in which it is found elsewhere in great quantity at all levels. In fact, the lavish use of this building material suggests that the builders had access to an unusual amount of tile debris.

Except where stated otherwise, the masonry is composed of pitched rubble, built in courses, consisting of ferruginous sandstone and a small quantity of chert which is found with the sandstone. Fresh sandstone is a greenish yellow colour, which, after a few years' exposure, weathers to a pale grey. Apart from a few stones which projected above the turf line, all the walls as they were excavated were seen to be unweathered, a sign that they must have been faced

¹¹ To Taranis, Sucellus and their consort Nantosvelta. The former two might be equated with Jupiter and Vulcan. Goodchild, R. G., in *A.J.*, XVIII (1938), 391, and Leach, J., in *Arch. Ael.*, XL (1962), 36.

very thoroughly with clay or plaster. The walls do not provide many clues as to their relative dates, since the method of construction remains practically identical from one period to the next, nor can variations in mortar be detected, as it is so badly preserved. The best criteria for dating are the different treatment of corners, *see* pp. 12 and 22, and the manner in which walls overlie or butt against each other. (Site plan, Fig. 3.)

PREVIOUS WORK

It is said locally that Martin Tupper knew of the site and took things away from 'the snake and strawberry field' which is now part of the garden. If so, he cannot have found much, for there is no evidence of organised excavation before the last decade. Someone used the stone-filled southern end of Building 6 as a quarry around 1820, presumably to make a low wall, since levelled, which started there and ran towards the present house, parallel to the fence. The robbed area was filled back with sharp sand. At the beginning of this century the ground south of the present house was levelled to make a tennis court. The layers of Building 1 were dug through and deposited in reverse order near the fence. It is odd that no discoveries were recorded.

EXTENT AND METHOD OF THE EXCAVATION

The first task in 1961 was to combine all the previous cuttings in Building 6 into a coherent whole. With this in view, two baulks were left, an east-west one across Rooms 10, 9 and 7, and a north-south one down Room 8. The remainder was gradually stripped back. As the owner, Mr. Randall, had a partial restoration of the building in mind, no excavation took place below the tessellated floors except in selected places in Rooms 4 and 6.

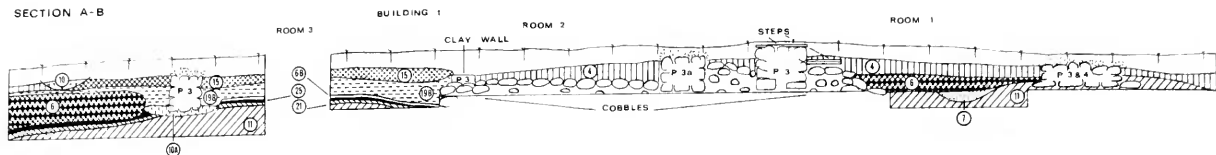
While this was going on, a rosebed was dug by the owner between the tennis court and the fence, which disclosed the walls of Building 1 running south into Mr. and Mrs. Grinling's field. They very kindly gave permission for excavation and since 1962 work has been carried on in both areas.

As all the work has been done by volunteers and for short seasons, small trenches were dug first, and were enlarged where necessary. Filling-in has been done manually on the lawns, but by bulldozer in the pasture and south of Building 6. Both the Surrey Archaeological Society and Mr. Randall helped very generously over the expenditure on this item.

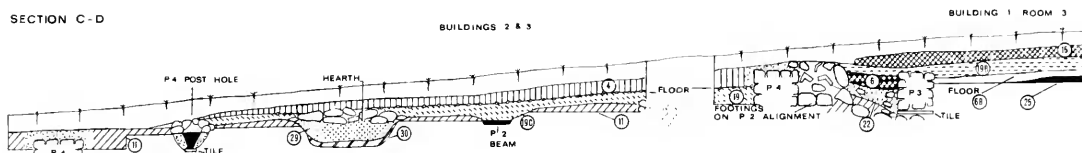
The tennis court has not been dug, for obvious reasons. A further 4,000 square feet north of the area shown on the plan (Fig. 3), has been effectively covered by trial trenches, but, as they were sterile, these and others to the east are not shown here.

There are two post-Roman lynchets crossing the garden from west to east; they have been sectioned and one revealed a very flimsy masonry foundation consisting of re-used Romano-British material, but securely dated by a sherd of thirteenth-century pottery embedded

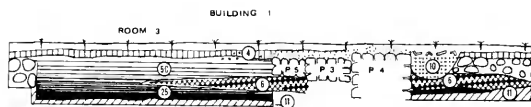
SECTION A-B



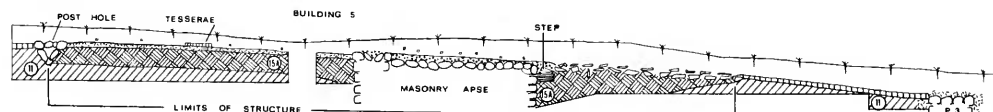
SECTION C-D



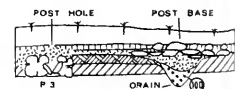
SECTION E-F



SECTION G-H



SECTION I-J



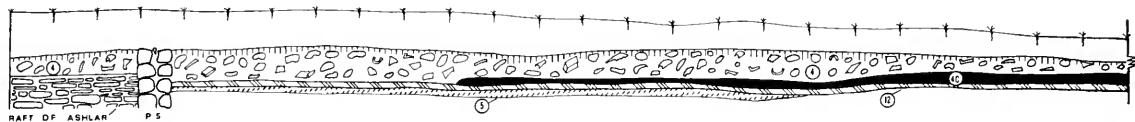
METRES
R H '68

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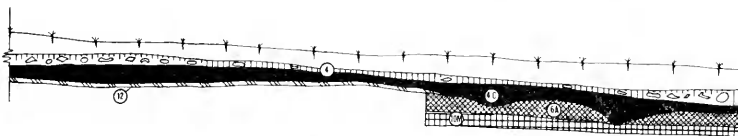
FIG. 4.—SECTIONS A-B, C-D, E-F, G-H AND I-J.

SECTION K-L

BUILDING 8



SECTION K-L (continued)

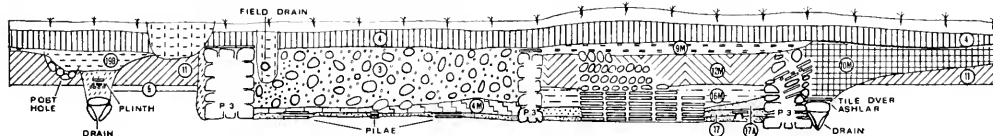


SECTION M-N

BUILDING 8

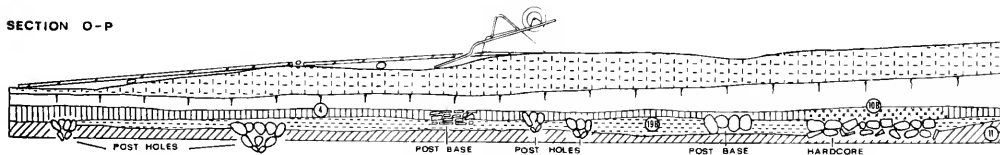
ROOM 2

ROOM 1



J McC '37 R H '88

SECTION O-P



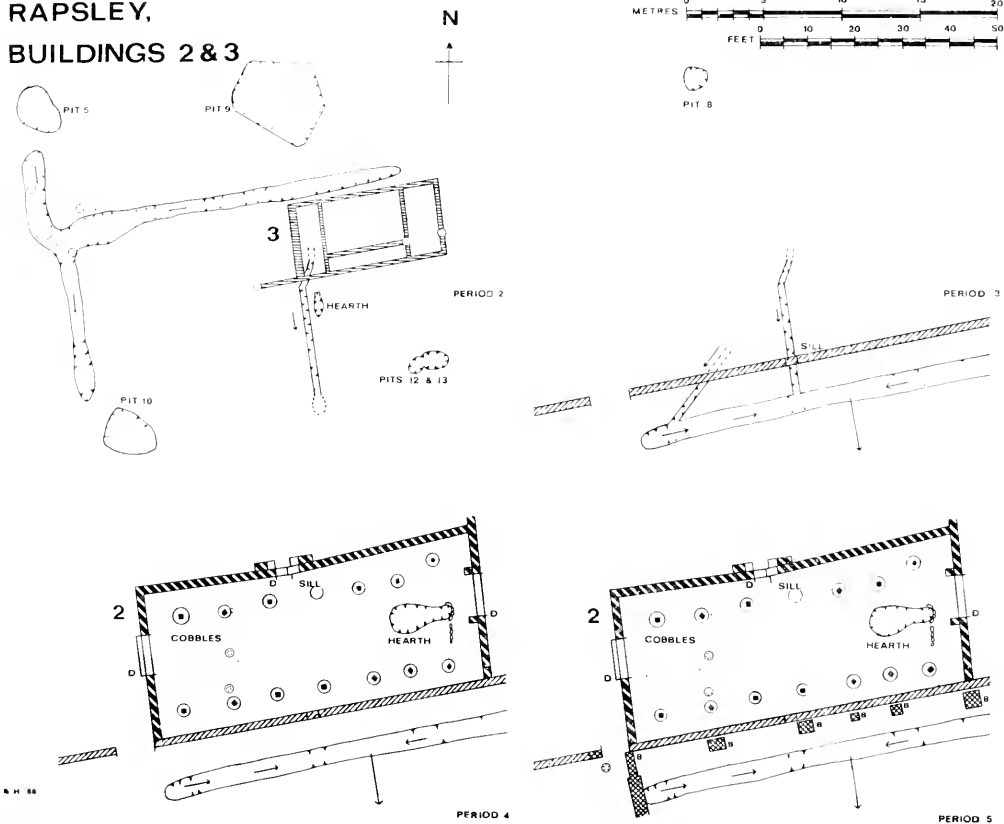
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FIG. 5.—SECTIONS K-L, M-N, AND O-P.

FEET

METRES

RAPSLEY, BUILDINGS 2 & 3



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FIG. 6.—BUILDINGS 2 AND 3, PERIODS II–V.

n it. There are post-Roman lime-burning kilns beside the east hedge of Hareholt Lane, north of the site; work on these was confined to preliminary excavation, in 1964, to find out what they were.

There may be other structures awaiting excavation, west of the lane. Mr. McCulloch suspected a tile kiln in Field 89, and when Field 88 was ploughed in 1963 a good deal of coarse pottery was turned up, but investigation of these fields was outside the scope of the present campaign.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

PERIOD I, PRE-VILLA, c. A.D. 80

The evidence for this period is fragmentary, and the structures enumerated here need not all have been built at the same moment. They are listed together as they antedate the building of the villa. It seems evident that the centre of occupation in Period I was close to, but outside, the area excavated.

Drain

Underlying Buildings 2 and 3 (Fig. 3) there is an arc-shaped drain which flows south-west, decreasing in size and depth until it runs out. It may originally have served as an overflow to the pit under Building 1.

Pits (Fig. 3)

There are two pits belonging to this period—one, No. 7, under the Period II drainage-ditch system, the other, No. 4, under the east wall of Building 1. (Layer 7, Section A-B, Fig. 4.) They were both filled with ash, clinker, iron and carbon, between bands of yellow clay. They may have been part of an early smithy for making nails and simple tools, to be used on the site.

Hardstandings (Fig. 3)

There are two cobbled hardstandings, of sandstone rubble set in clay, two feet thick, under Buildings 1 and 6. That under Building 1 (Section A-B, Fig. 4) probably originally extended to the edge of the pit. It has been cut away on the south by the Period II drainage-ditch and elsewhere by the Period III foundations, particularly in Room 1 of Building I, whose floor was eight inches lower than the others. (The cobbles flanking Building 1 on the west are not part of this hardstanding as they were laid in Period III (*see* Section E-F, Fig. 4)).

The second hardstanding, under the north wing of Building 6, is better preserved. It was laid level under the full extent of Rooms 13 and 14 (*see* Fig. 8), but it, too, was subsequently cut away on the south by the foundations of Building 6. A carinated pot was set into its western edge. (Fig. 17, No. 5.)

Dating

The dating of this period is based on the samian report (*see* p. 56), which indicates the presence of pre-Flavian material, and on the coarse pottery (*see* p. 39), which contains Flavian types not seen again on the site. (Fig. 17, Nos. 1, 4 and 5.)

PERIOD II, c. A.D. 120-200

Building 3 (Figs. 3, 6 and Section C-D, Fig. 4)

This period is represented by the carbonised beams of a timber building measuring 16 feet by at least 33 feet externally.¹² It may have been 42 feet long, for its south wall is projecting west towards a post-hole. There are internal partitions five feet from the east and west walls, and this inner space is again divided three feet from the south wall. These small cubicles could be interpreted as cow-stalls or something similar, and this assumption is borne out by the dense black humic layer in the drainage ditch immediately to the north (Figs. 3, 6). A small drain runs across the west partition at floor level, presumably piercing the south-west corner of the building, as it lies above the carbonised sleeper beams. Once outside the building it turns and flows south, in line with the west wall. It probably originally ended in a sump, but this was not visible because of the later cutting of the Period III boundary ditch. Such drains are not uncommon in buildings where animals are stalled. The east of the building was not as well preserved as the west, where the ground dips. Here the timber beams stood out very clearly as black stains in the yellow clay subsoil. There is a small hearth (Hearth 1, Figs. 3, 6) just outside the south wall. Stratigraphically it seems to be of the same period as Building 3. Many sherds of a pottery vessel in soft pink-buff ware, decorated with a freestanding mural crown, were found in this building (see p. 38 and Fig. 16).

Rectangular Pit (No. 9)

Building 3 was burnt down at the end of Period II. There is a burnt layer at this level in the surrounding trenches (Layer 25, Section A-B), and a large shallow straight-sided angular pit was dug 12 feet to the north (Figs. 3, 6 and Section E-F, Fig. 4) and filled apparently immediately with what looks like debris from this fire.

Ditch System

Building 3 is bounded on two sides by the arms of a fenced ditch system (Figs. 3, 6). They are three feet wide and average 2 ft. 6 in. in depth below the natural clay, except for the southern end, where there is a well-cut V-shaped sump, 4 ft. 6 in. wide and 3 ft. 4 in. deep. The northern arm has posts set right into it, four feet apart, but the western arm has posts on its northern edge. The filling of this system, as described above, is black and sticky, and may well be the remains of dung (Layer 22, Section C-D, Fig. 4). When they were half full the ditches were given a clay seal, and then deposition continued until the end of the period.

Fragment by the South-East Gate (Fig. 3)

In the south-eastern corner of the site, slighted by the bath-drain and therefore earlier than it, there is a small corner of an otherwise vanished masonry structure with two post-holes beside it (Plate V(a)).

¹² In all dimensions the north-south measurement is given first.

It has been assigned to Period II because there is no very early pottery associated with it, nor would one expect masonry work in Period I antedating the timber work of Period II.

Dating

The samian from the lowest levels of the drainage-ditch system ranges from A.D. 75 to 120. It was probably deposited about the latter date. On a civil site in this rural area one would not expect the owners to have a very quick turn-over of their material goods, and fine tableware might be in use for 40 to 50 years before ending up in the midden. The coarse pottery from the foundations of Building 3 tells the same story; it is a Trajanic-Hadrianic group with Flavian survivals. A *denarius* of Vespasian (No. 367), from the footings of the north wall of Building 3, is not inconsistent with the date c. A.D. 120. The multiple coil-spring fibula (Fig. 14, No. 1), carries the argument further, since it, too, can be dated to the end of the first century and is unlikely to have been brand new when discarded. The two other brooches (Fig. 14, Nos. 2 and 4) from Building 3 belong to the middle or end of Period II. The second half of the period is better dated (*see* p. 56), for the upper layer of the drainage ditches starts after A.D. 160, and continues until c. A.D. 200. (The latest possible date A.D. 220 for the sherd by QVARTVS seems too late in this context, as it would give a disproportionately long life to Building 3 and would correspondingly imply a very rapid sequence of events during Period III for which there is no other evidence.)

PERIOD III, c. A.D. 200 TO 220

This is one of the main stages in the life of the villa and marks a break with what had gone before. Old structures were demolished and the site tidied up. The Period II ditches were filled to the top with rammed stones.

Two main buildings were laid out, an aisled house on the west and a bath house on the east, some 126 feet apart. The ground between them was divided by a strong fence set in stone foundations, and to the west and south the area was bounded by a low wall. In the centre, against the south boundary, was built what is interpreted as a small apse-shaped shrine inside a timber structure (Building 5).

The layout is not strictly rectangular. The fence and Building 6 are aligned almost due north, but Buildings 1 and 5 deviate to the west by 9 degrees.

Fence

The fence, which divides the villa down the middle (Fig. 3), consists of foundations of random stone, not pitched, 2 ft. 3 in. wide, with stakeholes (*see* p. 12) at 12 foot intervals; the first one is at the junction with the boundary wall. It has been traced northwards for 128 feet. There is a possible return to the east at 206 feet, but evidence is fragmentary in this heavily cultivated part of the garden. The way in which the two halves of the villa are enclosed seems to

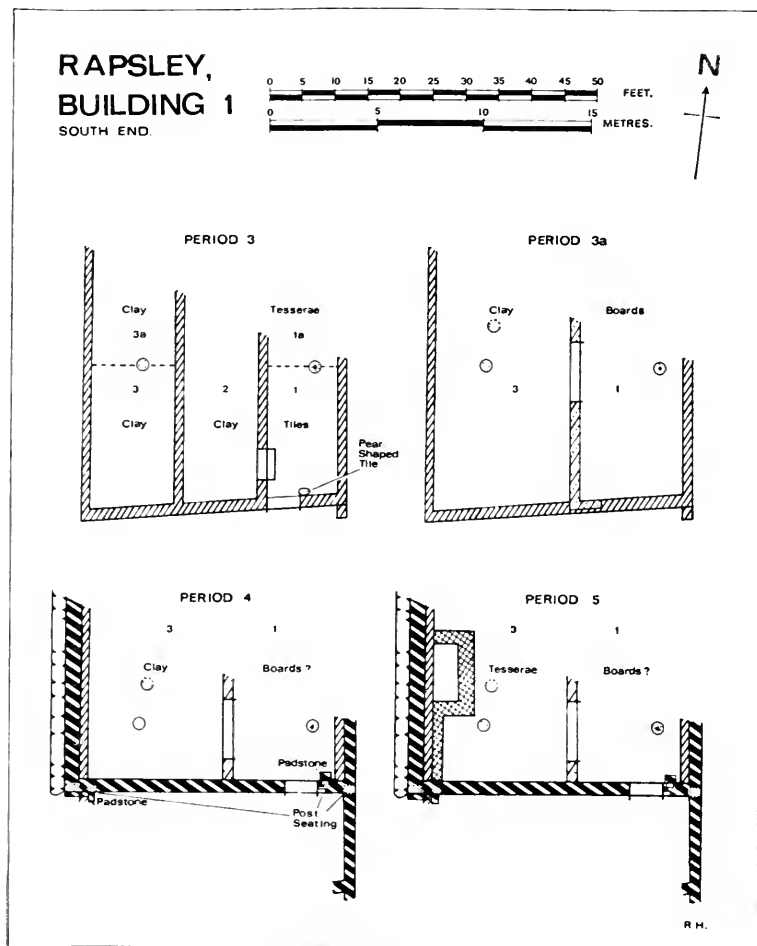


FIG. 7.—BUILDING 1, PERIODS III–V.

emphasise their different functions; perhaps something in the nature of a stockyard round the aisled house had to be kept separate from the private area round the bath block, each with their separate entrances.

Building 1

The aisled house¹³ (Figs. 3, 4, 7) measures externally 100 ft. by 40 ft. Its walls are made of pitched rubble set in courses, only 1 ft. 8 in. wide above the offsets and therefore clearly intended as dwarf walls for a timber superstructure. Most of the south wall

¹³ Smith, J. T., 'Romano-British Aisled Houses,' *Arch. J.*, CXX (1963), 1–27.

overlies the filled-in ditch of Period II and is separated from it by a single course of tiles cemented over the stone capping (Section C-D). The south-west corner has quoin stones laid alternately as headers and stretchers; the south-east corner lacks these, being buttressed instead. The north-west corner has been traced in a trench on the edge of the tennis court. Only the foundations of this period survive, owing to extensive alterations in the next period. No information on Room 4 could be recovered. A further cutting in the edge of the bank traced the east wall at a point where it has a slot for an upright post. This, with evidence in the Period V wall beside it, which will be discussed below (p. 28), suggests that there was a door here.

Room 1 was 10 ft. 6 in. wide and had a change of flooring 20 feet from the south wall where there is a post-hole four feet from the east wall, showing that it may have been partitioned. The floors themselves have gone, but the north end has an *opus signinum* matrix and a few loose tesserae, while the south end has closely packed random broken tiles set in *opus signinum*, suggesting the base of a tiled floor. There is an external door from the south, five feet wide, and on the threshold below the floor lay a complete folded beaker (Fig. 20, No. 50). A pear-shaped tile (Plate I (a)), 15 inches long by 11 inches wide, with a single nail hole, was bonded into the south wall to serve as a base for a doorpost. This is the only one to have been found on the site or, indeed, anywhere outside the Wykehurst tile kiln, where fragments of such a tile were found in 1936 and reconstructed by R. G. Goodchild.¹⁴ Another door, 4 ft. 9 in. wide, led into Room 2, up one step.

Room 2 is 12 feet wide. There is nothing to indicate how long it was. The wall dividing it from Room 1 was stone, but between it and Room 3 the partition was clay, one foot wide. It had a floor of clayey mortar with offsets at the wall's edge, suggesting wooden planks over it.

Room 3 was 12 feet wide. It could have been partitioned at 20 feet, like Room 1; there is a post-hole in a similar position, seven feet from the east wall. It had a beaten earth-floor with no wall offsets. A very worn bronze *as* of Trajan (No. 036) was found on the floor (see p. 35).

Building 6 (Figs. 3, 5, 8, 13)

During Period III Building 6 was a bath-house with two adjoining timber rooms to the north. The overall dimensions were 68 ft. by 38 ft. externally. It was built on two levels, the floors of the timber part being about nine inches higher than those in the masonry part. Work must have started first on the timber rooms, because the error which developed when trenches were cut into the cobbled hard-standing (see p. 7) to take the sleeper beams is continued in the masonry work.

¹⁴ Goodchild, R. G., *op. cit.*, 93-4.

Timber Part. The presence of these rooms was proved by cutting small sections through the later tessellated floors across the beam trenches which had been noticed as sagging troughs in the floors' surfaces. These sections revealed well-cut rectangular sleeper trenches averaging 1 ft. 10 in. wide and 11 inches deep (Plate II (a)). The sleeper beams were no longer there; they had been taken out during the reconstruction of Period IV and the cavities filled with builders' rubbish. This had consolidated, causing the troughs in the mosaic and tesserae.

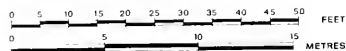
Room 13 (approximately 27 ft. 6 in. by 17 ft.). It had a clay floor. The sleeper trench of its west wall is not level; it rises to the north by 10 inches. All the other sleeper trenches are level to within $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. In the north-west the corner-post seating was found made of four large stones and one smaller one pitched downwards to a centre of rectangular plan, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. The overall dimensions of the top of the stones is 1 ft. 3 in. by 1 ft. 3 in., suggesting an upright, probably of square section, also 1 ft. 3 in. by 1 ft. 3 in., tapering with four planed sides to fit into the deeper rectangular seating of the stones. This seating is three inches deep and does not itself taper, suggesting a substantial tenon at the bottom of the wooden upright. The stone splay rises up and outwards for a further 11 inches at its highest (to the top of the tallest stone). The downward thrust of the corner post would have the effect of jamming the splayed stones firmly against the surrounding clay, but there would be a danger of the post losing its verticality. This had, in fact, happened, for the south-east stones of the seating were found to cant at a slight angle towards the south-east, demonstrating an inward tilt of the post. No doubt the post achieved its final position of rest without endangering the stability of the wooden house.

This method of setting corner posts is described in detail because it is characteristic of several others belonging to Period III. Corners were treated differently in Period IV. The possibility of a porch and an external door in the south-west corner of Room 13 was not investigated because it would have involved removing a later wall and tessellated floor.

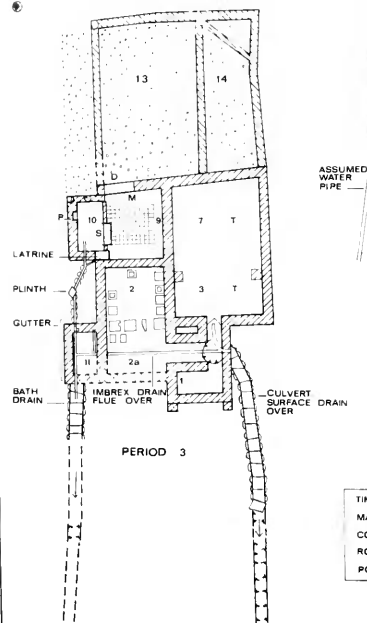
Room 14 (approximately 26 ft. by 8 ft.). Its north-east and south-east corners are right angles, but attempts to compensate for the warping in the north wall have produced a very irregular shape. A beam is laid diagonally across the north-east corner; it may have been necessary to strengthen this corner, since it was 10 inches lower than the north-west corner of Room 13. There was a clay floor to this room too. A rim-sherd of coarse cooking pot, found in the foundations, articulates with another from the foundations of Building 1, tying in the date at which these two were built (Fig. 20, No. 44). In the clay packing, inserted when the eastern sleeper beam of Room 14 was removed, a blue glass disk from a stirring rod was found (*see* p. 68).

Masonry Part. In order to build the bath-block proper, all foundations were excavated to depths varying from 3 ft. 3 in. to 5 feet,

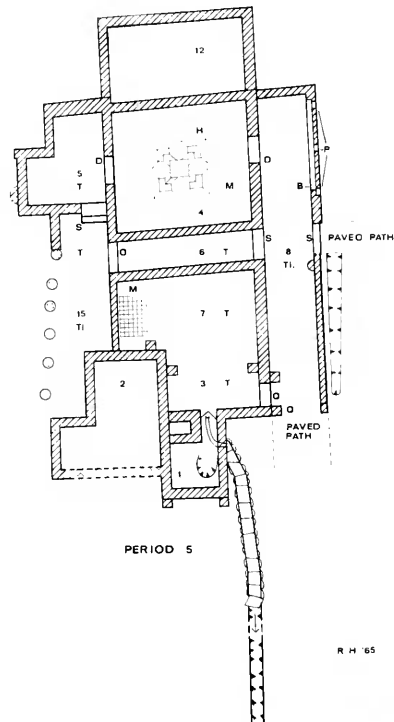
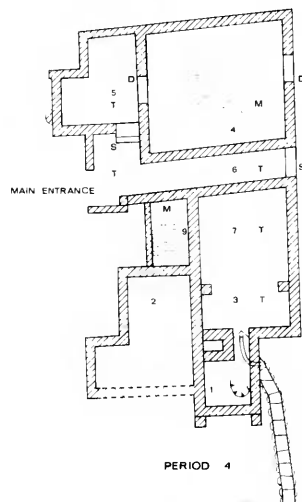
RAPSLEY, BUILDING 6



BATH BLOCK



DWELLING HOUSE



TIMBER	POST HOLES	MOSAIC	M
MASONRY	POST HOLES WITH CARBON	TILED FLOOR	Ti
CONJECTURAL	DOOR	TESSELATED FLOOR	T
ROBBED	DOOR WITH STEP	COBBLES UNDER	..
POST SEATING	HEARTH	BEAM SLOTS	B

FIG. 8.—BUILDING 6, PERIODS III-V.

except in Room 9. Although necessary, this cutting into the hillside must have caused endless trouble because of the damp conditions. The walls at the southern end of the building were three feet wide at the base, except for Room 1 which was a flimsier structure, yet even this had buttresses at its southern corners. The lower courses of the walls contain a fair amount of re-used tile. There was a lacing course of two rows of tile everywhere at floor level; most of this has been ploughed and gardenised away, giving the illusion that the walls stopped just below the floors.

Room 1 was the stokehole (9 ft. by 8 ft., Section M-N, Fig. 5). Two flues at right angles served Rooms 3 and 7 in the north, and the hot bath to the west. The latter had cheeks made of alternate layers of stone blocks and three rows of tile. The hot-water tank probably stood on the cheeks, between Rooms 2a and 1. This flue was blocked with tiles later on. The north flue had cheeks made of tile set in *opus signinum*. The seating of a tile arch survived over the south part of the flue, but at the edge of Room 3 the construction changed to sail-courses. Fresh water was probably brought down to the house in wooden pipes from the foot of Hareholt Copse where there is a strong spring today. A narrow rubble-filled trench was found and traced for 36 feet, heading south, down hill from the copse, and an iron collar of the type used in joining wooden pipes was found in the stokehole.

The stokehole floor was made up of several layers. At the bottom sandstone set in mortar rested on the natural clay, and in the mortar were bedded two imbrex drains, one for each of the flues. The west one was very fragmentary, but the north one survived intact. It started at the edge of Room 3, where it was wedged against an inverted V of cobbles at the start of the hypocaust, and ran down the centre of the flue, bending to a point on the east wall of the stokehole where it was joined by the west imbrex drain, and together they pierced the wall to flow out into a large stone drain (Plate III (b)). On top of the north imbrex drain, and presumably therefore of the west one too, there was a protective layer of tile set in mortar, and over that a further layer of clay, the working floor. Inside the imbrex drains was a certain amount of soot and charcoal, sucked back from the hypocausts. Their purpose, which has been discussed fully elsewhere,¹⁵ was to collect condensation and rising damp from the hypocausts.

Hot Room 2a (7 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 in.). Little can be said about this, as it was almost completely robbed by the nineteenth-century wall-builders. The bases of two small pilae remain.

Hot Room 2 (9 ft. 3 in. by 10 ft. 6 in.) was probably separated from 2a by a trabeated opening; the evidence for this was a thickening of the foundation of the east and west walls, probably to take posts. The east and west walls are of different lengths, so that the

¹⁵ Young, J. M., *Romano-British Villa Bath-Suites and Bath Houses*. Unpublished M.A. Thesis. Leeds University, 1960.

line of pilae bases at the south end is crooked. Only one course of them is left except in three cases, where a smaller tile makes the next course. One base seems to be missing in the north-west corner. No floor remained in either room. The basement floor was *opus signinum* over concrete.

Room 11, Hot Plunge Bath (7 ft. by 4 ft. 6 in.). The south half has been robbed out, but enough remained to show the structure. Its walls were alternate layers of stone blocks and three courses of tile. Two box-flue tile channels brought heat from the hypocaust through the wall from Room 2a, and three went up the side of the north wall. One of them contained a tile marked with a graffito¹⁶ (Plate IV). The floor of the bath was made up of successive layers of cobbles, *opus signinum*, tiles, and a final finish all round of *opus signinum*. The imbrex drain lay under the flue tile channels, and lower still the drain from the cold bath flowed through from north to south, collecting the hot bath water on its way (see p. 15).

Outside the west wall there was an eavesdrip gutter (Plate III(a)). It was made of a row of box flue-tiles laid end to end. The air vents were blocked in each case by a broken tile, and so were the two ends. Thus a cavity was formed, into which moisture could seep.

The Cold Room, 9 (11 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft.). There was a door leading from Room 13, 5 ft. 6 in. wide, and a step, 3 ft. 6 in. wide and 9 inches deep, led down into the cold plunge bath. The floor of Room 9 and the step were paved with tesserae and in the centre was a very simple mosaic design consisting of squares made up of seven rows of nine tesserae each (Plate II(b)), separated from each other by a lattice, two tesserae wide, originally filled with some contrasting material. Whether this was tesserae of white chalk, which have since dissolved away, or cement, it is not possible to say, for reasons discussed on p. 26. The gaps, when found, were filled with mud, under which lay the *opus signinum* matrix for the whole floor. The mosaic cubes were smaller than normal, each about $\frac{2}{3}$ in. square.

In the south-west corner of the room was a recess, 3 ft. by 2 ft., for the latrine. It was about 9 inches lower than floor level, to accommodate a shallow trough, either lead-lined or cement rendered. The waste pipe had been removed, leaving a hole in the wall which led out to a junction with the bath drain.

Room 10. The Cold Plunge Bath (8 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. 6 in.). The floor was only 1 ft. 3 in. below the top of the step from Room 9 (so that a better description might be 'cold shower'). It was rendered with *opus signinum* over tiles and cobbles. The lead waste-pipe was still in position, leading through the south wall to the junction box already mentioned (Plate V(b)). There was evidence of different kinds for four wooden uprights to support the framework of Room 10. First, a mortice-and-tenon seating in the corner of the north and west walls, then another in the centre of the north wall; the doorpost leading into Room 13, supported on a square tile plinth, 1 ft. 6 in.

¹⁶ This was published in *J.R.S.*, XLVIII (1958), 154.

by 1 ft. 6 in.; and, lastly, a gap in the masonry 1 ft. 3 in. by 9 in. on the inner face of the west wall, at floor level, just above the bath which seemed to be the seating for yet another. On the south wall, below floor level, there was a sill of carbonised oak to span the drain, still in position. A considerable amount of fallen window-glass suggested a west-facing window.

Room 3 (7 ft. by 15 ft. 6 in.) and *Room 7* (15 ft. 6 in. by 15 ft. 6 in.) were two more heated rooms linked together by a trabeated opening whose tile post-bases were in position on the plain tessellated floor. Here, again, the hypocaust was of pila construction. The floor had collapsed in the south-west corner of Room 3 and investigation revealed the top of a pila made of a broken piece of sandstone with the remains of two dowel holes in it, further evidence for the re-use of building materials in this late Antonine period.

No doors leading north could be traced because of later reconstruction in Period IV. Broken remains of flue tiles were found at the edge of the west wall of Room 7. There was a 2 inch gap for plaster between the walls and the edges of the tessellated floor both here and in Room 9. No plaster nor quarter-round fillet was found.

The Bath Drain (Figs. 3, 8, Plate V and Section M-N, Fig. 5). Between Rooms 10 and 11 it was made of close set stones pitched to form a V section with a cover of a different, very soft porous, sandstone, probably selected specially so that surface water could seep through. It was 1 ft. 6 in. wide here, but south of Room 11 it widened to two feet. From a tile junction box outside Room 10, it ran at an angle to the centre of the bay between the two bath rooms, then, turning south, it continued in this direction for 80 feet. During part of this course it was an open channel, but at both northern and southern ends it took the form of a culvert. After this 80 feet it turned abruptly west, the deflection of the water being achieved by a baffle made of two imbrices laid opposing sides up (Plate V(a)) and it followed this new course across the gate and under the boundary wall to a point 60 feet away, where it joined the shrine drain and emptied into the boundary ditch described on page 19. In two places, between Rooms 10 and 11 and again by the South-East Gate, plinths were set directly over it to take upright posts. The first of these supported a roof beam.

The Furnace Drain (Figs. 3, 8, Plate III(b), and Sections M-N, O-P, Fig. 5) starts at the east wall of the stokehole where it was connected with the two imbrex drains. It was 2 ft. 6 in. wide and flowed south as a culvert for 28 feet. It, too, was made of stones pitched edge to edge in V section, but its cover was made of very large well-trimmed ashlar blocks. On top of the culvert flowed another, open, surface drain. After 28 feet the culvert ran out under a tile to join the surface drain, the latter went on south for 20 feet more and then ran into an area of cobbles and hardcore seven feet wide and two courses deep. This is interpreted as a Period III soakaway; but water will not soak away readily in the non-porous clay; instead, a large amount of sticky silt accumulated

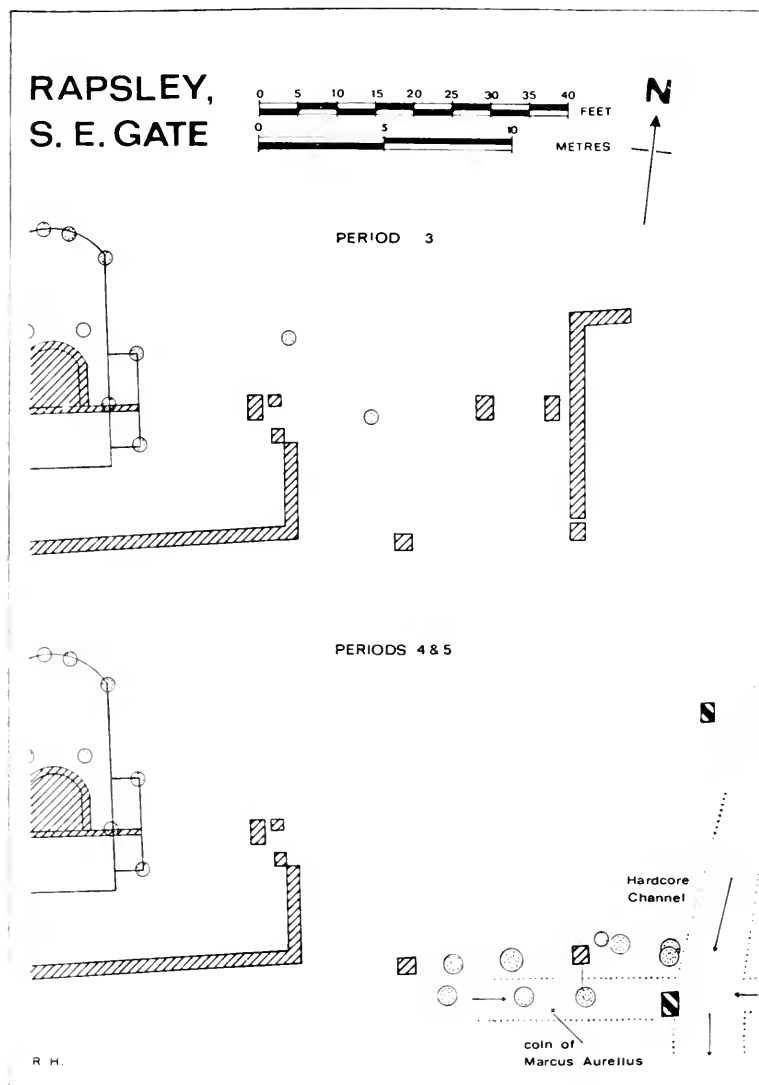


FIG. 9.—SOUTH-EAST GATE, PERIODS III–V.

for some distance around, and, as this was unsatisfactory, it seems that in Period IV the soakaway was lengthened into a hardcore channel (Section O–P) leading south for an unexplored but very considerable distance, to flow eventually into Coneyhurst Gill. It shows up as a change of vegetation across the neighbouring field. A very great deal of brick rubble would be needed to make this channel.

Building 5 (Figs. 3, 9, Plate VI(b), and Sections G–H and I–J, Fig. 4)

This building stood half-way between the aisled house and the bath-block, 9 ft. 6 in. north of the south boundary and against the dividing fence. It consisted of a solid masonry semicircle, 9 ft. by 8 ft. 6 in., with vestiges of an edging wall. It was at least five courses deep, of pitched stone, and appeared to be a large basin rendered with *opus signinum*. Immediately north-west of the semicircle a short spur wall from the fence encloses a sector which had been excavated out—possibly to insert plumbing, for a length of lead piping and two iron rings were found here—and had been filled back with builders' rubbish and cobbles set in sticky clay. A drain, 1 ft. 9 in. wide, springs from the south-west corner of the structure with a steep fall for 11 feet, after which it changes course to flow south, through the boundary wall and into the boundary ditch beyond. It may be reconstructed as having had pitched tile sides lined with *opus signinum* with a stone cover, possibly changing its nature at the angle where the section seemed to show a wide V-shaped drain narrowing into a smaller U-shaped one, suitable for taking a wooden pipe. At the angle a small crude terra-cotta lamp was found (Fig. 15, No. 9) and lower down the line New Forest pottery showed that the structure was in use until the end of the villa's life (Fig. 24, No. 142).

The masonry apse was surrounded by 15 post-holes and post-bases for a protective structure, with a curved northern wall, 31 ft. 6 in. by 15 ft. 9 in. Four post-holes were not part of the apse shape; two just north of the basin may have been supports for a roof and two on the east possibly for a porch. A modern land drain, running from north to south, may have removed at least three more post-holes on the east side. On the opposite side one post was seated on a plinth on top of the drain and another had a mortice-and-tenon seating within the spur wall. Inside the wooden structure the floor was probably tessellated; one small block of tesserae was found *in situ*, though elsewhere only the cement and rubble foundations survived. A large number of loose tesserae lay about the area, including a very few black ironstone ones.

Across the south of the masonry semicircular niche was a low curtain wall, 9 inches wide and 19 ft. 6 in. long, which may have retained a step, and lying in front of it, roughly parallel to the drain, were three half-circle tiles, possibly the remains of a fallen half-column. Nothing else was found. The structure lay immediately under the top soil. It has been interpreted as a shrine, but has no evidence of dedication. It cannot be a water-tower, as it is sited downhill, nor a threshing floor, which uses no water. It has no direct parallels. The nearest are the *nymphaeum* at Chedworth¹⁷ and the lustral basin at the main entrance to the Darenth villa.¹⁸

¹⁷ *J.B.A.A.*, XXIV (1868), 131; XXV (1869), 219; XXVI (1870), 251; *Arch. J.*, XLIV (1887), 334; *Bristol & Glos. A.S. Trans.*, LXXXVIII (1959), 21.

¹⁸ *Arch. Cant.*, XXII (1897), 49–84.

Boundary Wall and Lane (Figs. 1, 3, 6, 9)

The boundary wall starts about midway down the west side of Building 1 and 42 feet away from it. Instead of running parallel to the building, it goes south-west in the same direction as the main alignment of Hareholt Lane. The medieval part of the present house and barn are also on this alignment, and this implies that the lane was there before any of them. It is suggested here that this is the original approach road to the quarries on Pitch Hill and to the villa from Roman Road 151. The parish boundary lies on it for part of the way and has given rise to the name Hareholt.¹⁹

The wall is three feet wide where it starts, made of pitched rubble. There is broken tile along the whole of its length, so it probably was either tile-laced or had a capping of tiles to protect the mortar from the rain. After 18 feet the gauge changes to two feet and stays at this width. At 68 feet it curves through 90 degrees round a large quoin, and stops. South of this there is a 15 feet stretch bedded horizontally, after which the pitching starts again. The ground here is much disturbed, apparently by the removal of large tree stumps, and a second curve of walling to complete what looks like a gateway could not be established beyond all doubt. There was a lot of burnt cob in this area. A layer of trampled grit followed the outer edge of the wall from the gate southwards.

After a further 11 feet the wall turns and runs at right angles, due east, for 28 feet, where it has a door leading south, originally 8 ft. 6 in. wide. The wall goes on for another 164 feet and then turns north to become the re-entrant of a gateway, 35 feet wide. On the east of this gate it runs north for 26 feet, then east for eight feet and comes to a halt between the two drains (Fig. 3). From here on no boundary wall could be found; if there was any further enclosure, it probably was a fence or hedge. There was a slight change of alignment at the point where the northerly dividing fence joins it. The angle is reinforced with two pad stones, and from here on the wall is parallel with the east-west walls of Building 6.

South-East Gate (Figs. 3, 9, and Section O-P, Fig. 5)

The exact sequence of events in the South-East Gate is difficult to elucidate. It is apparent that in Period III there was a row of columns 16 feet inside the entrance. Four half-circle tiles were found in the bath-drain just downhill from the plinth which spans it (Plate V(a)). The soft porous sandstone drain-cover was present, but decayed here to such an extent that it was more sand than stone. The whole area of the gate was rendered with a rough cement. The eastern arm of the boundary wall had been demolished to below ground level and it seems likely that this wide gate only lasted during Period III, being reduced to 12 ft. 6 in. in Period IV when the hardcore channel was laid down. If a row of posts was set up to support a hurdle or fence across the line of the gateway it would not obstruct the flow of water and these posts would seem to have been set up in Period IV and renewed more than once.

¹⁹ *Place Names of Surrey* (1934), 243. Hareholt means boundary wood.

The Boundary Ditch (Figs. 3, 6)

This is four feet wide with steeply sloping sides, 2 ft. 6 in. wide at the bottom. It is parallel to the boundary wall and seven feet south of it. It starts just outside the south-west door in the wall, and is 150 feet long, changing alignment when the wall does so. The east end is 11 ft. 6 in. west of the South-East Gate. It is shallow at both ends, draining to a maximum measured depth of 3 ft. 6 in. from the present ground level opposite the centre of Building 2. Here it seems to turn and run out downhill to the south.

As well as serving the bath and shrine drains as described on pp. 15 and 17, the ditch was used by two lesser drains in the west. The drain from the burnt-out Building 3 was apparently still in use, as it ran straight south, under the boundary wall which spans it with an untrimmed sill-stone approximately 2 ft. 3 in. square. The other small drain could only be traced for a short distance. It ran through the boundary wall 13 feet from the south-west door. The wall subsequently collapsed here and was mended with *opus signinum* which sealed this drain.

In one place the ditch cuts through the edge of two cojoined Period II rubbish pits. In consequence it was revetted here with pitched stones, cement and an outer edge of tile.

Ten feet east of the south-east corner of Building 2 the ditch contained six half-circle tiles, while three more lay on the berm between it and the boundary wall.

Part of the upper half of a rotary quern was found in the ditch at the east end. It was made of sandstone, said to be similar to that quarried at Merstham (*see* page 36).

Dating (Start of Period)

There are two sealed groups of pottery to date the end of Period II and the start of Period III; Layer 6 (shown in the samian report as the end of Period II), which is the clay seal laid over the burning, and Layer 16a, a small group obtained from under the south wall of Building I, over the stone capping of the drainage ditch. The samian from Layer 6 is early, A.D. 80–120, but the accompanying wares, including mortaria and Nene Valley sherds, are late-Antonine. In Layer 16a both the coarse pottery and the single sherd of samian are late second to early third century, and so are the other groups from Period III foundations (*see* Figs. 19, 20, and p. 57). For this reason, and because of the late samian among the Period II pottery, a date around A.D. 200 would seem to be suitable. The two coins Nos. 036 and 310 confirm the general dating (*see* pp. 11 and 35).

The long life of samian on this site is exemplified by the bowl of BIRAGILLVS (Fig. 26, Nos. 11–13, and p. 62), dated *c.* A.D. 75–95, which was found in the upper level of the Period II drainage-ditch, in the lowest level of the surface bath-drain of Building 6 (Layer 10 M, Section M–N), in the small pit west of Building 1 (Pit 8), and in the pit outside the west boundary-wall (Pit 1). Associated with it in the bath-drain and in Pit 8 was the bowl of Form 37, Fig. 26, No. 10, dated *c.* A.D. 150–90.

PERIOD IIIA, c. A.D. 210-220

Building 1 (Figs. 3, 7, and Sections A-B, C-D, Fig. 4)

In this period Room 2 was done away with. Its side walls were demolished and a new masonry one built up the centre, with quoins at the corner where it springs from the south wall. As a result Room 1 became 16 feet wide and its floor was raised to the same level as the others, possibly with wooden boards, because a large nail was found, still stuck in the side of the wall above the offset. If Room 1 was partitioned earlier, it is not likely to have been so now on the same alignment, because a partition would run through the middle of a new door, 9 feet wide with a tiled threshold leading into Room 3. The latter was now 20 ft. 6 in. wide with posts down the middle. Its earth floor remained unchanged, and on the floor was found a set of seven shallow pottery dishes, all of about the same size (Fig. 21, Nos. 82-88).

The fate of Building 1 at the close of Period III could have been foreseen. As time went on, the filling of the underlying ditch settled and the south-west corner of the house sagged out over it until it finally collapsed, probably starting a fire as it did so; there was an area of burning in Room 3.

Dating (Duration of Period III)

Most of the pottery in the occupation levels of Period III has a late second-century to early third-century date. In placing Period IIIA from about A.D. 210 to 220 allowance must be made for the various alterations which took place in Building 1 before its collapse.

The meagre coin series is not helpful (*see* p. 35). There is a *sestertius* of an uncertain emperor (No. 322), dated approximately to the first half of the third century, outside the south-west corner of Building 1; a *denarius* of Trajan (No. 167), A.D. 103-111, from an otherwise sterile trench east of the Period III bath-drain, which is unrelated to any occupation layer, and two brass coins, whose condition is such that no identification could be attempted, from the boundary wall near the west gate.

PERIOD IV, c. A.D. 220-280

Building 1 (Figs. 3, 7, 10, 11, and Section E-F, Fig. 4)

As a result of the collapse of the south-west corner, Building 1 was rebuilt 12 feet further north. The south end was demolished and sealed under a layer of strong mottled orange clay (Layer 15, Sections A-B and C-D). The new masonry was of very good quality. The south wall, 1 ft. 9 in. wide with 6 inch offsets, had foundations of squared rubble laid in horizontal courses; the east and west walls were built up against the outer edges of their predecessors, 1 ft. 9 in. and 2 ft. 6 in. wide, respectively. The latter had a two-foot drainage gully beside it; the former had no gully, but continued to the south to become the east wall of a further building, No. 2.

The new Building 1 measured 101 ft. by 45 ft. externally. At the north-west end, in the bank of the tennis court, it stands seven

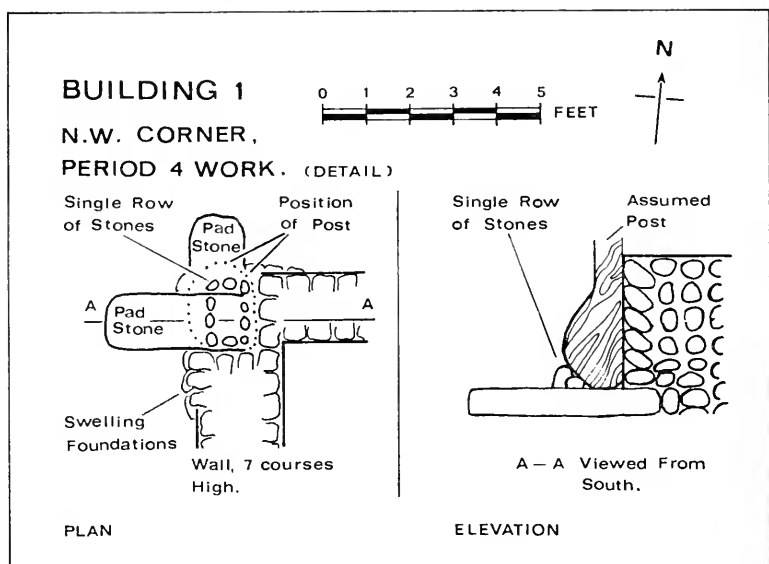


FIG. 10.—BUILDING 1. DETAIL OF TIMBER AND MASONRY WORK.

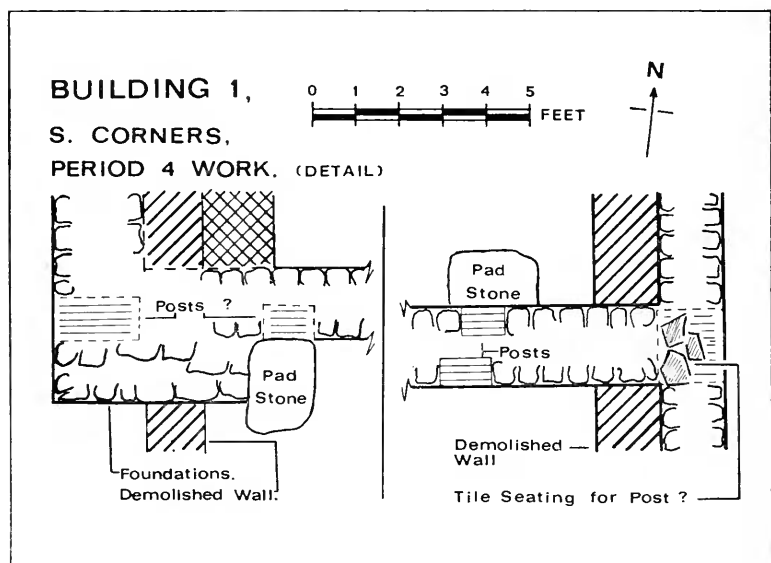


FIG. 11.—BUILDING 1. DETAIL OF TIMBER AND MASONRY WORK.

courses high, possibly the whole of its original height, for again it clearly had a timber superstructure. In this corner (Fig. 10) a large plain ashlar block, at least 3 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 3 in.,²⁰ is set at right angles to the main axis projecting 2 ft. 3 in. beyond the swelling foundations of the west wall, as a pad stone to support a timber upright. Another projects similarly two feet to the north. In the next course the masonry does not come up to the corner. Both the north and west walls stop short of a central cavity which is ringed inside at the bottom with a row of very small stones. In the next and succeeding courses there are no more small stones but the walls

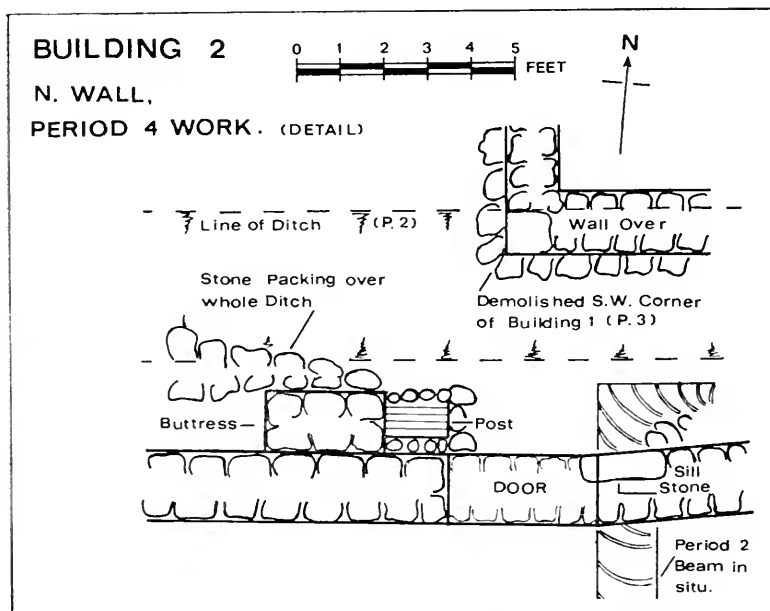


FIG. 12.—BUILDING 2. DETAIL OF TIMBER AND MASONRY WORK.

are built up to the edges of this cavity in usual masonry. These features suggest that a strong oak post, 1 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 2 in., with an untrimmed butt, has been inserted as a corner post. The row of small stones would serve as a cup for the rounded underside of the butt—it is usual to char these butts against rot. The post would be tied in to the roof timbers with a plate higher up.

The south-west corner did not show any seating for a corner post in the three courses remaining, but 4 ft. 6 in. from the corner was a large padstone projecting outwards from the south wall (Fig. 11), suggesting that timbers here, on the downward slope, may have been set close together. In the south-east corner there was a padstone 4 ft. 6 in. from the corner, projecting inwards, and with it two slots

²⁰ Its exact measurement is not known, as the wall was not taken down.

in the walling, staggered by 3 inches; one on the inside 9 in. by 1 ft., and one on the outside $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 1 ft. 3 in., separated from each other by 6 inches of rubble.

Room 1 was still 16 feet wide, as in Period IIIa. It is not known how far north it extended. No floor was found. It was connected with Room 3, as before, by a door 9 feet wide.

Room 3 does not seem to have changed in this period, apart from being shifted northwards. The door between these rooms was partly blocked at a later date by a rough wall, reducing its width to four feet. When this was taken down a small sherd of green lead-glazed pottery, dated to *c.* 1250–1350, was found in the lowest course, above the Roman tiled threshold. This indicates that a medieval building of some kind was constructed on the Roman foundations (*see pp.* 38 and 62).

Rooms 4 and 5. A partition wall, one foot wide, was built on the foundations of the north wall of Period III, but the levelling of the tennis court had removed nearly all information about these rooms. Room 5 had a cream-coloured cement floor.

Building 2 (Figs. 3, 6, 12, Plate I(b), and Section C–D, Fig. 4)

This was another aisled structure, slightly irregular in shape, measuring 34 ft. 6 in. by 74 ft. 6 in. There is no sign of its having ever had a domestic role. Its walls were 1 ft. 9 in. wide. The east wall was an extension of the east wall of Building 1; the south one made use of the pre-existing boundary wall. The north wall was laid over Building 3; the latter's sill beam, 1 ft. 3 in. wide, had survived, apparently still capable of bearing weight, for the foundations of Building 2 followed its line for 11 feet, after which the builders seem to have realised that to cross the timber at the corner would make for a very weak point in their new building, for the wall deviates south from its foundations by 1 ft. 6 in. and spans the returning beam with a large ashlar sill 10 in. by 2 ft., similar to that in the boundary wall (*see p.* 19). The corner of the wooden beams could be used to support the post for a door three feet wide, the other door-post being seated in a cavity, 1 ft. 6 in. by 10 in., over a pad-stone and surrounded on the outside by a single row of stones, in the same manner as the north-west corner-post of Building 1. It was buttressed on the west by a stone plinth 1 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. (Fig. 12). These projecting door-posts would mask the irregular shape of the north wall, which now returned to its proper alignment.

There were two large doors in the gable ends, one 8 ft. 6 in. wide, facing east, with two tile post-bases on the inside; the other, facing west, was at least 7 ft. 6 in. wide, probably also 8 ft. 6 in., and had a door-sill on the outside made of a timber beam, still surviving, set in *opus signinum*. These doors line up with the west gate in the boundary wall.

The tiled roof was supported by two rows of seven oak posts set in deep stone-packed holes. Their carbonised timber has survived and each has two crossed nails projecting on either side near the base to

grip the cement grouting within the hole. They stand, on average, five feet from the side walls and there is evidence for partitioning 17 feet from the west end. In the north-west corner there was a cobbled floor with a straight edge 17 feet from the north wall. Elsewhere the floor was made of cement mixed with grit and broken pottery sherds. The building appears to have been used as a workshop. There was a large hearth opposite the east door and only six feet away from it. It was screened from draught by a rough wall of stones. A large storage jar was set into the north-east corner of the hearth. One use to which the hearth had evidently been put was lead-working, probably for plumbing and household repairs. There were splashes of lead and bronze all over the floor, just north of the hearth, and also strips of lead ready to be melted down. In the middle of the building, against the north wall, was a tesserae dump surrounded by brick dust. Evidently tiles had been chipped to shape and stacked here. Several fragments of glass decorated with scallop-shell ornament were found both in the north-west corner of this building and just outside it (*see* p. 64 and Plate VI(a)).

Building 6 (Figs. 3, 8, 13, and Sections K-L, M-N, Fig. 4)

It was at this time that Building 6, the original bath-house, was converted into a small winged corridor house, a plan fashionable in villas. It now measured 68 ft. 6 in. by 42 ft.

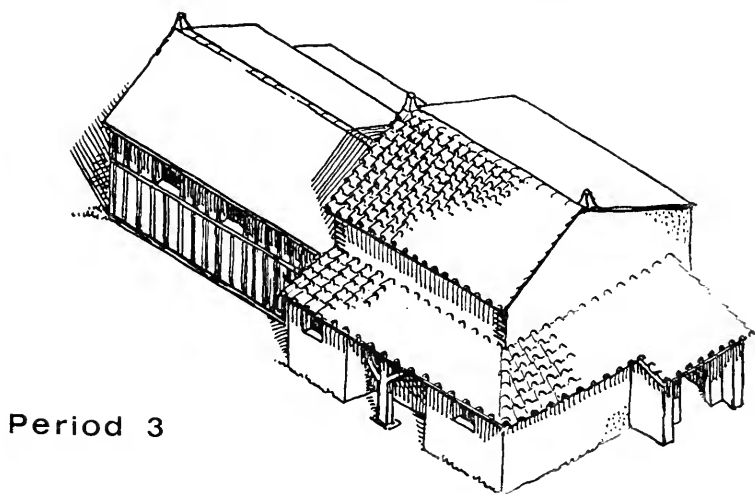
Room 1 stayed in use as a stoke-hole but now only fired northwards. The flue of the hot bath was blocked and its side walls were pulled down. The north flue was lengthened by three feet to give a better draught and the furnace floor got a clean layer of clay and was shifted back three feet.

Rooms 3 and 7 remained in use as before.

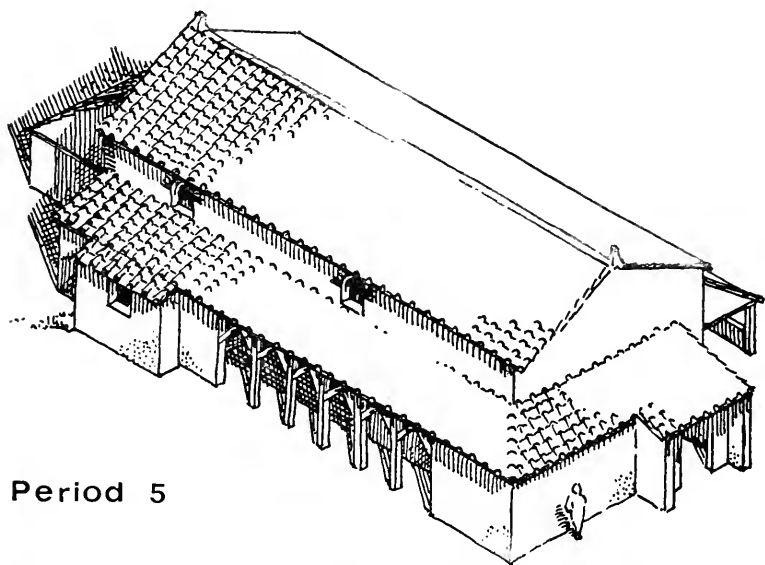
Rooms 2 and 2a. The hypocausts of these rooms, together with the party wall with Room 11, were removed and the gaping hole was filled up with a mixture of stone and *opus signinum* to form one L-shaped room with an *opus signinum* floor. Outside, the bath drain was covered with a heap of the same mix, stretching 28 feet southwards.

Rooms 9 and 10. Half of Room 9 and Room 10 were demolished, though their north walls were retained. The cold bath was filled up with raked-out soot from the furnace and with broken-up mosaic. A new wall, 1 ft. 3 in. wide, was built down the middle of Room 9, in line with the edge of Room 4.

Room 6. The timber structure, Rooms 13 and 14, went too, the sill beams being removed as described on page 12. Where there had probably been a wooden porch, there was now a masonry one, T-shaped, 12 ft. 6 in. by 8 ft., giving on to a corridor five feet wide which ran through to the back of the house. The tessellated floor was made with the usual tile cubes, but over-fired ones had been selected to make it predominantly blue, in contrast to all the others. Two steps up from the porch led into Room 5 which, with Room 4, was on a level one foot higher.



Period 3



Period 5

FIG. 13.—BUILDING 6, AN ALTERNATIVE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ROOF.
(Drawing by Dr. Norman Davey.)

Room 5 was designed as a projecting L-shaped wing to balance the converted Rooms 2 and 11. It measured approximately 15 ft. by 13 ft. 3 in. and had a red tessellated floor. A door, five feet wide, led into Room 4. Presumably there was a wooden threshold, for the tesserae were not continuous.

Outside Room 5 a semi-circular plinth of stones, three feet in diameter, had been set against the south-west wall. While this could have been the base for an ornamental attached column, that would not have matched with anything on the south wing, and it is more likely that it was the place where a rain-water butt stood, to correspond with the eavesdrip gutter.

Room 4 measured 20 ft. 6 in. by 23 ft. 3 in. It was the principal room in the house and had a small geometric mosaic 9 ft. 9 in. by 11 ft., set in a red tessellated border (Plate VII). The mosaic²¹ was composed of quarter inch square cubes of red tile, pale yellow sandstone and a buff-coloured soft iron deposit known as siltstone, which is found in nodules in the wealden clay. These three coloured substances were the only ones found. There ought to have been a fourth to give one more row of colour and to make the background, but it was missing. Its place was taken by plain *opus signinum*. Originally it was thought that there might have been white chalk tesserae and that these, after subjection first to a fire and then to weathering, could have broken up and decomposed completely. But if this had been so it would be reasonable to assume that the floor would show small cavities where they had been set, and this is not the case; the *opus signinum* matrix of the floor is flush with the existing tesserae in the gaps between the designs, which leads one to the conclusion that there never were any others and that here is a partial mosaic, set in cement. It is difficult to visualise how the pattern could have stood out against a red cement background, unless perhaps the *opus signinum* was painted over in some way to give contrast. A search has been made for contemporary parallels for partial mosaics, but none have been found.

The design of the floor is not uncommon. It has its origins in Italy; first in mosaics of the Tarentum School in the so-called House of Bacchus at Stabiae, dated possibly to the first century, and later in an Antonine floor from Prima Porta.²² It occurs eight times in the 'rug' around the Orpheus pavement at Woodchester²³ and again in a 'rug' assigned on stylistic and other grounds to possibly c. A.D. 300, in a building in the Palastplatz, Trier.²⁴ There are also many known variants. All the elements of this design can be found rearranged in a different pattern in Room 22, House 1, Insula XIV at Silchester,²⁵ and it seems likely that this town provided the workmen who laid the Rapsley floor.

²¹ I am much indebted to Dr. D. J. Smith, Ph.D., F.S.A., for much help and advice over the mosaic. He is not responsible, however, for the conclusions I have drawn.

²² Blake, M. E., 'Roman Mosaics of the 2nd Century in Italy,' *Memoirs of the American Academy in Rome*, XIII (1936), Pl. 25, Nos. 2 and 3.

²³ Lysons, Samuel, *Roman Antiquities at Woodchester* (1797), Pls. VII IX and X.

²⁴ Parlasca, K., 'Die römischen Mosaiken in Deutschland,' *Römisch-Germanische Kommission*, XXIII (1959), 50 and Pl. 50.2.

²⁵ *Arch.*, LV (1895), 215-66.

Window-glass was lying on the floor near the centre of the east wall (*see* p. 69). There was no underfloor heating. The mosaic was laid in a thin layer of *opus signinum* overlying a 3-inch layer of clayey mortar. The tesserae of the surround had a thin skin of cement on their under sides and they had been set straight into the mortar. Possibly the mortar was once thicker and has consolidated, like everything else. In any event, it lay directly above the cobbles and beam slots and was inadequate for its purpose. As time went by the floor became very uneven. When it was excavated the original unevenness had been so aggravated by the dampness of the site and the weight of the collapsed superstructure that it was barely recognisable as a mosaic floor at all.

Room 4 had higher masonry walls than the rest of the house. They survive three courses high and a lacing course has slipped off sideways. The volume of fallen stone removed from the room in course of excavation was enough for three more courses. The two northern corners were made up of ashlar quoins laid alternately as headers and stretchers. Outside the north-east corner the ground was very marshy and the foundations took the form of a raft of ashlar padstones and mortar extending for 16 feet (*see* Section K-L). The south-east corner of the room's foundations diverged from the wall by almost a foot eastwards. They were laid on top of the timber beam slot, which was out of line (*see* p. 12).

Dating

Layer 15 has a closed group of pottery, marking the end of Period III and the start of Period IV (Fig. 21 and p. 47). Its samian is dated from A.D. 160 to 220 and the coarse pottery corresponds with it. A date around A.D. 220 is likely for the start of Period IV, for the reasons given on p. 20, and because of the presence of the mosaic in Room 4, Building 6; it does not give any indication of being added after Room 4 was first built, and a mosaic of this type in a country house should be dated as near to A.D. 200 as possible. On existing knowledge, mosaics in Britain date mainly either to the second or the fourth century, and a date much after the beginning of the third century A.D. is on general grounds unlikely.

The only coins found in Period IV layers are a *sestertius* of Marcus Aurelius (No. 267, *see* p. 35), A.D. 169-170, from the bottom silt in the hard-core channel by the south-east gate which had now been reduced as described on p. 18, and a brass coin (No. 351) whose condition was such that no identification could be attempted (*see* p. 36). The mortarium rim (No. 108), packing one of the post-holes, and the samian (p. 58) bears out the third-century date.

PERIOD V, c. A.D. 280-330

Building 1 (Fig. 3, 7, and Section E-F, Fig. 4)

Room 3. There are only two scraps of evidence for Period V in Building 1. The first is in Room 3 where, for a short distance, an additional wall has been inserted against the west wall, which thus becomes six feet thick. This new wall runs up the side for 10 feet,

then turns east for 4 ft. 6 in., turns north again and dies out. It was not found in the rose bed, so its return westward as suggested on the plan is only an assumption.

Aisled houses sometimes had granary towers in the corners, but this is unlikely here; for one thing the rectangle is very small, for another it could not have supported much weight as it had no foundations and overlay the Period II rectangular pit, though the builders probably did not know this. No explanation is offered for its purpose, but Room 3 seems to have a domestic function, as a large quantity of loose tesserae suggest it was now floored with them.

Rooms 6 and 7. The second piece of evidence for this period came from the cutting into the tennis court's bank to trace the east wall of Building 1. On the plan the area is named Rooms 6 and 7, though nothing is known of their dimensions. The east wall was found to be a composite one, 6 feet wide. The component parts were: (a) the wall of Period III, 1 ft. 9 in., with a beam slot inside it (9 in. by 1 ft. 6 in.); (b) the wall of Period IV, 1 ft. 9 in.; and (c) a new wall of Period V, 2 ft. 3 in. wide. The cutting is laid out over what seems to be a door. The inner two walls are demolished to threshold level and rendered with *opus signinum* (under this rendering were found three half-circle tiles and a broken quernstone). The outer, Period V, wall changed from pitched to horizontally bedded rubble at the threshold, in the centre of the trench. Room 7 is represented by a fragment of tessellated floor set in a bed of stony mortar, six inches thick, resting on clay. So Building 1 had some sort of projecting wing here, at least in Period V. Unfortunately the presence of the tennis court precluded further investigation.

Building 1 was burnt down at the end of Period V. In the north-west corner the fire had been fierce enough to turn some of the masonry dark red, and the soil surrounding the house was baked like terra-cotta. The drainage gully at the southern end was filled with debris, soot and broken pottery and inside Rooms 3 and 1 there was more ash under roof-fall.

Building 4 (Fig. 3)

Three walls of this little building, 22 ft. by 37 ft. 6 in., had very deep foundations, 2 ft. 6 in. below the ground level. The fourth, northern, one was the boundary wall whose south door had been narrowed down to 5 ft. 6 in. to serve the new building. At a distance of 3 ft. 6 in. from the north wall there were two post-holes, 26 ft. 6 in. apart, probably put there to help support the roof because of the flimsiness of the north wall. The west wall had to span a pit of Period II and the builders took the precaution of thickening it to 3 feet. The other two new walls were 2 feet wide. Window-glass with scraps of lead (*see* p. 69), and a small patch of very rough tessellated floor point to a domestic use. This was one of the few buildings to yield New Forest pottery. It does not seem to have been burnt down at the end.

Building 2 (Figs. 3, 6)

The south wall of Building 2 began to bulge outwards, not surprisingly, as it was originally a boundary wall not designed for the weight of a roof. Five free-standing buttresses propped it up. The east wall of Building 4 served as a sixth.

Building 6 (Figs. 3, 8, and Section K-L, Fig. 5)

Three new rooms were added, increasing the building's dimensions to 84 ft. by 52 ft. and a good deal of patching up was done.

Room 12, to the north, was 14 ft. 6 in. by 27 ft. The floor stood one foot higher than in Room 4, and was made of cobbles. The pentice roof was possibly thatched or shingle. (The only tile found here was a half-round one.) Nevertheless, it was thought necessary to thicken the adjoining north wall of Room 5 by one foot and to insert an ashlar quoin in the angle between these two rooms. On the opposite side, between Rooms 12 and 8, one of the ashlar pad-stones of the foundations did duty as a quoin. Probably the room was an open verandah or shed. There was no window-glass and very little pottery, apart from one vessel built into the foundations (see Fig. 24, No. 137).

Room 8. A corridor, 8 ft. 6 in. by 54 ft. 6 in., was built on to the east front. It had a central door 5 feet wide, opposite Corridor 6, opening on to a paved path, and another one, 6 ft. 6 in. wide, between stone piers at the southern end, where a second paved path led south, past the stokehole and drain.

Room 8 had to contend with a difference in level of about one foot both to the north and to the east. This was met by building it on a ramp rising gently from south to north. At the crossing with Room 6 it had a step down into the latter and a step up to the paved path outside. The door into Room 4 also had a step down, but the door into Room 3 was level. Room 8 had a tiled floor. Someone later hacked this out with a pick, but the jagged edges were left, cemented into the west wall, and the broken tile foundation was still in place. A number of tesserae lying around suggested that there might have been a pattern of them let into the floor at intervals, as in tile floors at Silchester.²⁶ There was also a good deal of window-glass.

There were differences between the northern and southern halves of the outside wall. In the north there were gaps—three short and one long—along the top of the dwarf wall, which was 1 ft. 9 in. wide. The short gaps were packed at the bottom with two layers of tile; the long one, which was on the inside, measured 15 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. They were recognised as the seating for a sleeper beam and three uprights, clear evidence of half timbering.

The southern half of the wall was only 1 ft. 3 in. wide. It was made of pitched rubble, hammer-dressed on the inside only. At the outer edge there was a fillet of clay 1 ft. 2 in. wide, at the base of the wall separating it from a drainage-gully 1 ft. 10 in. wide. The clay

²⁶ *Arch.*, LVIII (1901), Plate XXVII.

probably served as a waterproofing to protect the foundations from water in the gully. This end of the corridor probably had engaged half-columns at intervals down the inside; one half-tile was still in position, up against the wall.

Room 15. The south wall of the Period IV porch was pulled down now, to make a verandah along the west front. The roof was supported on six posts set along a line joining the tip of the south wing to the spur wall of Room 6. Where the tesserae stopped, tiles were laid for flooring, and a row of stones across the mouth of the corridor (which was 5 feet wide), set on top of the tesserae, suggests a door to keep out the draught.

Rooms 9, 7 and 3. The party wall between Rooms 9 and 7 was pulled down and, in doing so, their floors were torn. A T-shaped patch of *opus signinum* was laid over the damage and over the gap left by the wall. The rafters were held up by a post in the south-east corner of Room 9, inserted on a very rough plinth of broken tile, pottery and cement. The south-west corner of Room 3 had collapsed into its hypocaust and this also was made good with *opus signinum*.

Room 5. The packing in the previous sleeper-beam trench had now consolidated so much that there was a gully, 10 inches deep, all down the side of the room, which had to be filled with *opus signinum*.

Room 4. Perhaps a brazier stood in the north of this room, as in course of time a large hole was burnt in the tessellated floor and this was patched very roughly with broken tiles. Probably the filling of the earlier sleeper-beam trenches were sinking now in this room too, yet nothing was done to level them, either here or in Room 6.

Room 6. A hole, two foot wide, developed across the blue tessellated floor and was mended with red tesserae.

What was the end of the dwelling house? It was remarkable in the course of excavation how very little pottery or other objects were found in this building; the floors, it is evident, were kept cleanly swept right up to the moment of abandonment. Pottery found in the drainage gully showed it had been lived in until the middle of the fourth century, but there were no late fourth-century types. Certainly a fire brought about its eventual destruction—it seemed to have been started in two pits, 10 ft. 6 in. and 16 feet outside the south-east door, and Room 8, acting as a flue, had drawn the flames up as far as the door of Room 4 and through into it (Section K-L). There was a layer of up to seven inches of dense black ash across both rooms, and the mosaic was very badly discoloured by burning; but the curious thing is that the tiles of the floor of Room 8 had already been removed before the fire broke out. This suggests that the house was already deserted.

Dating

The dating for the end of the villa is based on the pottery, and is discussed fully on page 54. Only one fourth-century coin (No. 382) was found beside the boundary wall (*see* p. 36).

CONCLUSIONS²⁷

The two questions which may be discussed in detail now are, Who lived at the villa? and What was the villa's economy? The inhabitants are likely to have been members either of the tribe of the Atrebatas, or that of the Regnenses, who were, in any case, an offshoot of the former. The arguments for this land being a part of the Regnum are based chiefly on the road pattern and especially the branch roads to Farley Heath and Ashtead.²⁸ To that might be added the evidence from the Mural Crown. If the presence of this pottery vessel, linked to the goddess Fortuna, has a civic implication,²⁹ then a case might be made that the three known examples of the vessel belong to one territory. But Silchester, too, had a mural crown, albeit a stone one; presumably every cantonal capital did, and the vessel may be taken as merely reiterating what is already known, that the villa owners were mainly *curiales*, who had civic duties and also town houses. Here Silchester can produce another piece of evidence: the mosaic floor made up of the same elements as the Rapsley one and laid in the same style. There is the possibility that appreciation of one led to the order for the other. The villa owner is more likely to have got his ideas from his own city rather than someone else's. All this carries the implication that Road 151 from Alfoldean may be on its way to Calleva, though current work on this road cannot yet be taken as proof.³⁰ The arguments either way seem inconclusive.

The economy seems to have been both stock-raising and tile-making. Possibly the Pitch Hill quarry was being operated commercially too; it was noticeable in the course of excavation how much good-quality ashlar was used in the foundations and drains where it had no decorative value. In some cases the blocks were clearly 'wasters,' with a crack or a break at one corner. Sale of stone would be a useful adjunct to sale of tiles.

The Wykehurst tile-kiln is the primary evidence for tile-making. It was dated to the late first to early second century by Goodchild on admittedly slight evidence, but it does not conflict with the date for Periods I and II. It was dismantled, and this led the excavator to the conclusion that it had been fired for one season only: to make tiles for the temple at Farley Heath, together with perhaps one or two local villas. If tiles had been required merely for the temple, they could have been fired in a clamp; more tile went into the building of the kiln, one would think, than would be necessary for the temple roof itself.³¹ It would be an extravagant operation unless the kiln were to be used for long enough for its produce to show a

²⁷ I am much indebted to Mr. A. L. F. Rivet, M.A., F.S.A., in this section, who has supplied many helpful suggestions in correspondence and has been kind enough to read it through in draft.

²⁸ Rivet, *op. cit.*, 159.

²⁹ Gardner, Percy, 'Countries and Cities in Ancient Art.' *J.H.S.*, IX (1888).

³⁰ Margary, I. D., *op. cit.*

³¹ Goodchild, R. G., *op. cit.*, Plates IX and X.

commercial return. If it was to supply one or two local villas, then it begins to look more like a business venture. What of the flue tiles and tesserae? The former were not used in the temple, nor at Rapsley until Period III. Then again at Rapsley they were still making tesserae surplus to their requirements in Period IV.

Professor Goodchild visited the site in the late summer, 1967, and was in general agreement with this line of thought.

Granted, then, that there was a commercial tile-works for the early periods of the villa, what of later on? A second kiln has not been found to take over after the Wykehurst one was dismantled, but that is not to say that it does not exist (*see* p. 7), and there is evidence from the site itself of lavish and continued use of kiln debris (pp. 5, 16, 24). The terra-cotta objects which look so home-made could have been fired anywhere, but very conveniently so in the family kiln (*see* p. 36.)

Then there are the pear-shaped tile and the half-round bricks. The latter are rare in the neighbourhood, and yet they seem to have been used for columns in at least five places on the site, from Periods III onwards. Wykehurst produced such tiles and they may well have superseded the pear-shaped tile as a fancy line. The pear shape is very unwieldy because it is so thick and because it is very heavy for its single nail. It can never have been so successful as the Horsham slab tiles it imitated, and maybe the mould was changed by making it into a semicircle for half-round tiles; the diameter is the same.

But the chief argument for Wykehurst and Rapsley being one complex is their proximity, only one-third of a mile away from each other in a place which, though certainly not outlandish, was indeed very rural, as is brought out clearly by looking at the Ordnance Survey map of Roman Britain. Then again the literacy displayed in the graffito on the flue tile points to a villa-backed rather than a peasant enterprise (*see* p. 37, and Pl. V).

The evidence for stock-raising, indeed cattle-rearing, is varied. There is (a) the ditch with its post fence surrounding Building 3, with a dung-like filling; (b) the partitioning of Building 3 into what look like stalls and the drain serving them; (c) the wall which seems to take over from the ditch as a stockyard enclosure; (d) the complete absence of corn-drying kilns; (e) the possible dairy function of the seven saucers found on the floor in Building 1; (f) the suitability of the land itself, which today supports a breeding herd of cattle; and (g), most important, the evidence from the bones, which, although it cannot be conclusive, points in just the same direction.

Finally, in social culture these people can be seen to have had their fair share of luxury goods and their way of life, though not extravagant, was in the main stream of Romano-British civilisation linked through local government and commerce with the empire beyond.

SMALL FINDS

References and Abbreviations

- B.M. Guide* *Guide to the Antiquities of Roman Britain*, British Museum (1964).
- Collingwood* Collingwood, R. G., *The Archaeology of Roman Britain* (1930), Chapter XV.
- Fishbourne* Cunliffe, B., 'Excavations at Fishbourne, 1964, Fourth Interim Report,' *A.J.*, XLV (1965).
- Jewry Wall* Kenyon, K. M., *Excavations at the Jewry Wall Site, Leicester* (1948).
- Lowther* Lowther, A. W. G., *A Study of the Patterns on Roman Flue Tiles and their Distribution*. Surrey A.S. Research Paper No. 1.
- Wiggonholt* Winbolt, S. E., and Goodchild, R. G., 'A Roman Villa at Wickford, Wiggonholt,' *Sussex A.C.*, LXXVIII (1937), and LXXX (1939) and *J.R.S.*, LV (1965), 220.
- Witcombe* Clifford, E. M., 'The Roman Villa at Witcombe,' *Bristol and Glos. A.S. Trans.*, LXXIII (1955), 28 and Plate XI.

BROOCHES AND FIBULAE (Fig. 14)

1. Multiple coil-spring bronze fibula, catchplate pierced with 4, possibly 5, holes. Collingwood Type F.2. This type continues to the end of the first century. From the foundations of Building 3, Period II.
2. Bronze Trumpet brooch, broken and warped, head missing. The acanthus moulding is continued at the back only as shallow grooves. Collingwood Type R.4. Made in the south of Britain. *Ca.* A.D. 160-170. Identical brooches at Fishbourne and Wiggonholt (1964 excavations) both await publication. Outside Building 3.
3. *Not figured*. Fragment of a bronze fibula, probably Collingwood Group 10. Second century. From the gully of the assumed water pipe, east of Building 6.
4. Disc brooch, black and red enamel on bronze. The central boss is missing. The type is not common. Cf. *B.M. Guide*, Fig. 11, No. 37. Second-century date is likely. From Building 3.

PINS, STUDS AND NAILS (Fig. 14)

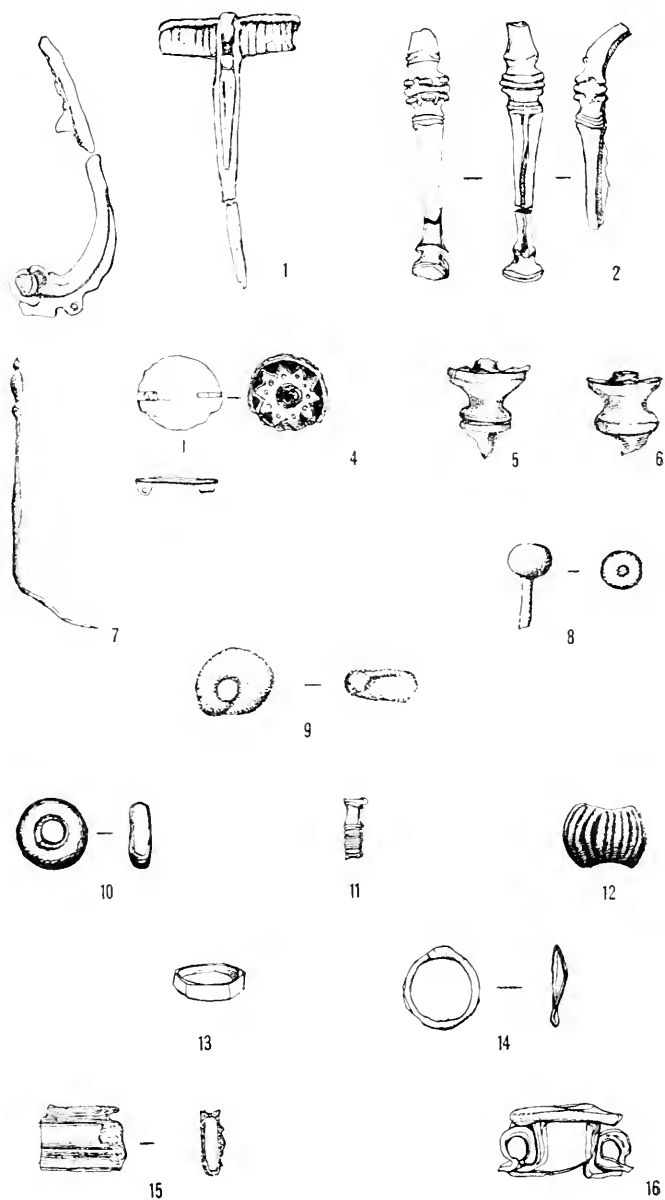
- 5 and 6. Pair of bronze studs on iron nails. In each case the tip of the stud is broken off. Cf. *Jewry Wall*, Fig. 88, No. 23. From Building 2.
7. Bronze pin with triple knob. From Building 3.
8. Bronze nail, possibly used to secure leather upholstery to wooden furniture. One of three identical ones found in Building 2.

BEADS (Fig. 14)

9. Oblate bluish glass bead, circular in section and asymmetrical, with large piercing. Much weathered and heavily pitted all over the surface. Outside the east door of Building 6.
10. Jet bead, much scratched, found in association with 14, below. From Building 4.
11. Thin bead of clear greenish glass, with an external trail. Broken at one tip. Between Buildings 1 and 2.
12. Melon-bead of bright blue faience. Cf. *Jewry Wall*, p. 270, Nos. 7 and 8. Associated with lamp and patterned flue-tile. See Fig. 15, Nos. 6 and 10. From Pit 6.

RINGS (Fig. 14)

13. Plain silver ring for a very small finger, with bevelled shoulders. Group B. Cf. *B.M. Guide*, p. 26. From bath drain, Building 6.
14. Thin bronze ring found in association with 10 above. From Building 4.

FIG. 14.—SMALL FINDS. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

MISCELLANEOUS (Fig. 14)

15. Bronze casing, possibly from a leather belt. From gully outside Building 1.
16. Neck of a small two-handled bottle of green glass. From Shrine, Building 5.
- 17-20. *Not figured*. Four flint fossil sponges whose cortex had been ground smooth by constant wear. Two were found in Building 2, in association with mortaria (*see* p. 49), indicating that they were pestles, probably, in this building, for grinding some substance to a fine powder, rather than for cookery. A third was in the Period III boundary ditch with its associated mortarium, the fourth was unprovenanced, having been found during alterations to the modern house.

COINS (*not illustrated*)

Eight Roman coins were found. All were submitted to the Department of Coins and Medals at the British Museum, to whose officials, particularly Dr. J. P. C. Kent, thanks are due for identifications and many helpful comments. Where possible a reference to *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum* (B.M.C.) is given.

1. No. 367. Silver *denarius* of Vespasian, A.D. 70. Relatively little worn and described by Dr. Kent as an 'old friend,' not infrequent on Romano-British sites in this country. B.M.C. Vespasian 26.
Obv. CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG: laureate head of emperor right.
Rev. COS ITER TR POT: Pax seated left holding branch and sceptre. Found in the footings of the north wall of Building 3, *see* p. 9.
2. No. 167. Silver *denarius* of Trajan, A.D. 103-111. Considerably worn, especially the reverse. B.M.C. Trajan 203.
Obv. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TRP COS V PP: laureate head of emperor right.
Rev. SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI: Fortuna seated left holding *cornucopiae* and rudder. Found in a sterile area east of the bath drain, *see* p. 20.
3. No. 036. Bronze *as* of Trajan, A.D. 98-117. Condition very poor, which makes more precise dating impossible. Identified at the British Museum but virtually nothing decipherable on either side. Found in the Period 3 part of Room 3, Building 1 *see* p. 11.
4. No. 267. Bronze *sestertius* of Marcus Aurelius, A.D. 169-170. Extremely light in weight, having been completely converted to copper oxide. Unlikely to survive, but at present in superficially good condition. B.M.C. Marcus Aurelius 1376.
Obv. M ANTONINVS AVG TRP XXIII: laureate bust of emperor right.
Rev. SALVTI AVG COS III SC: Salus standing right holding sceptre and feeding snake out of a *patera*. Found in the drainage channel by South-east Gate, *see* p. 27 and Fig. 9.
5. No. 310. Bronze *as*, uncertain emperor, probably late second century A.D. Much worn, especially the obverse.
Obv. No legend or type distinguishable.
Rev. SC Female figure standing front: probably either Fides Militum or Concordia. Found outside and west of Period 3 part of Room 3, Building 1. *See* p. 19.
6. No. 322. Bronze *sestertius*, uncertain emperor, probably early third century A.D. So badly worn that nothing is distinguishable on either side. Found in the topsoil overlying the reduced southern end of Building 1.

7. No. 382. Bronze coin (3rd, Æ.), fourth century. Condition very poor; no legend or type distinguishable.
Found beside the boundary wall at its north-west end.
8. No. 351. Bronze coin, in very poor condition, of which nothing can be said except that it is Roman and probably earlier than the fourth century A.D.
Found in the occupation layer overlying the reduced southern end of Building 1.

QUERN FRAGMENTS (*not illustrated*)

1. Niedermendig Lava, Room 5, Building 6.
2. Sandstone, re-used in building rubble, door between Rooms 6 and 7, Building 1 (*see* p. 28).
3. Sandstone, east end of Period III boundary ditch (*see* p. 19).

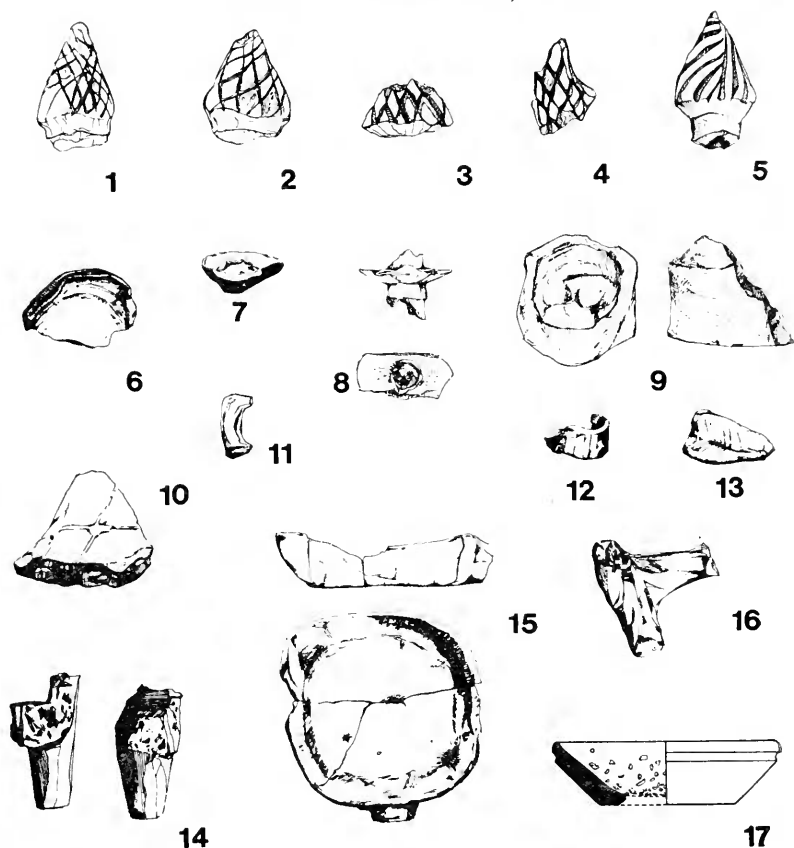
OBJECTS IN TERRA-COTTA, Etc. (Fig. 15)

- 1-5. Five stylised pine cones, each slightly different. Cf. one from Witcombe, Gloucester.

1. From the Period IV infill of Room 2, Building 6.
2. From Pit 6.
3. Outside south-west corner of Building 1.
4. From Room 2 of Building 1, in Period III.
5. From bottom of Period II drainage ditch.

They cannot be proved to be in use after Period III.

6. Part of a small dish-shaped lamp. Diameter approximately three inches. Knife-trimmed, very roughly made. Blackened and with soot still clinging to the inside. One of five similar found in various places. This one from Period III occupation outside Building 1. Others from: north-west corner outside Building 2, Pit 6 (associated with faience melon-bead, Fig. 14, No. 12), Room 3, Building 1, in Period V, and Pit 1 of Period III.
7. Candlestick, knife-trimmed and burnished on under side, hard red terra-cotta. Outside Room 1, Building 6. Period V.
8. Candlestick, very badly worn, soft pink-buff fabric. From Room 5, Building 1. Period V. Not terra-cotta but included here for ease of reference.
9. Lamp with a circular base of three inches diameter, and a wall at the rear which curves over to form a hood. Knife-trimmed outside, but hand finished inside; the finger impressions are not smoothed out. This one from the shrine drain, *see* p. 17. Fragment of another from top layer of rectangular rubbish Pit 9, and of one with a part of a hole three-quarters inch diameter in the rear wall, from the west gate. All Period III.
10. Several very badly frosted fragments of a double box-flue tile, bearing the pattern of Lowther's Die No. 20. From Pit 6 (associated with faience melon-bead, Fig. 14, No. 12).
11. Small bent rod, thought to be kiln furniture. Hard dark red terra-cotta. From Pit 3.
12. Cup-shaped socket, projecting from an unidentified object. External diameter $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Flat base, knife-trimmed. The wall is incised vertically at irregular intervals. Use unknown. From Period IV level, between Buildings 1 and 2.
13. Triangular handle(?), decorated with faint chevron incisions. Possibly a representation of a leaf or a wing. Outside, and to the north, of east door of Building 6. Period V.

FIG. 15.—OBJECTS IN TERRA-COTTA. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

14. Leg of a four-sided stand whose top is broken off. The knife-trimmed surfaces are burnished. Flat base. From rectangular rubbish pit, No. 9. End of Period II.
15. Dish with handle broken off. Approximate diameter five inches. Sub-rectangular shape, depth of sides very uneven. Possibly a lamp holder. From bottom layer of Period II drainage ditch.
16. Leg of a circular tripod. Hand-moulded, but knife-trimmed at the top to give a flat surface. From upper layer of Period II drainage ditch.
17. Mortarium, crudely made of terra-cotta, with grits identical to the pebbles described on p. 5 from the Sandy Beds of the Lower Greensand. From surface drain outside Room I, Building 6. Period V.

Plate IV. Box Flue Tile with graffito. See p. 14. From Room 11, Building 6. Period III.

It has graffito before firing, scored by different hands in quick succession, in the oval area between scorings, reading: (a) E P, (b) workman's mark, (c) F R A B, (d) V M A N.

Plate I(a). Pear shaped Tile. See p. 11. From door-post of Room 1, Building 1. Period III.

THE POTTERY MURAL CROWN (Fig. 15)

Over 60 fragments of pottery of varying size, mostly plain, were found, of a narrow-necked pot in a fine pink-buff fabric. The diameter of the rim is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches and the neck swells out to a shoulder of $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter. The maximum girth is 14 inches diameter. There has been distortion of the vessel after throwing, when the decoration was applied. The decoration consists of what appear to be locks of hair, and springing from them a freestanding wall with a bastion and parts of two gates, the arches of which have moulded edges.

At Fishbourne, Professor Cunliffe found a single sherd in the same pottery, depicting city walls with a scar where a bastion is missing, and two gates whose arches are lined with voussoir blocks. The wall here, too, was free-standing and had been joined to its parent vessel at the base.

A third example comes from unpublished pottery from Chiddingfold villa, excavated at the end of the nineteenth century by the Rev. T. S. Cooper. It is a bastion identical to the Rapsley one, except for the treatment of the roof. The Chiddingfold sherd has a smooth steep cone, but the Rapsley sherd has runnels for rainwater to drain off.

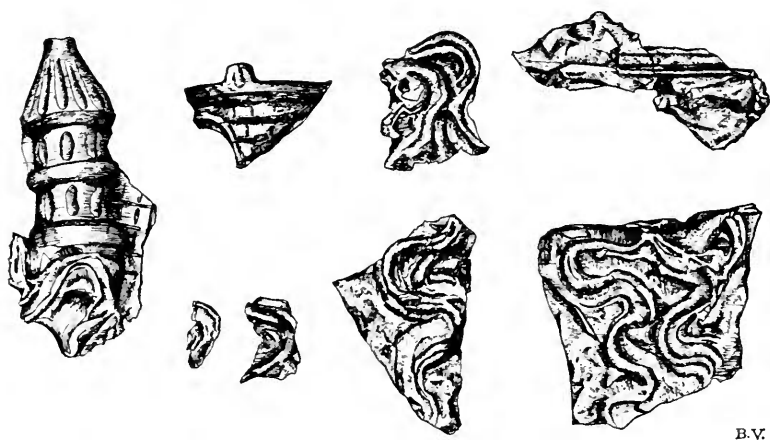


FIG. 16.—THE POTTERY MURAL CROWN. (Drawing by B. Vacherot.)

One of the large decorated sherds, with a double lock of hair, was built into the medieval wall laid over the ruins of Room 3, Building 1, described on p. 23. So the remainder of the vessel was presumably dispersed at that time.

Sherds from the mural crown, together with mortaria, Nos. 61 and 62 (see Fig. 20), in the same fabric, were submitted to Mrs. K. Hartley for examination. She reported as follows:—

The mortaria are unusual and the nearest parallels I have seen in both fabric and form are: one from Wiggonholt, Pulborough, with two tiny herringbone-type stamps; and one with a similar kind of stamp at the British Museum, but of uncertain provenance.

This type of mortarium in this fabric certainly cannot have had a wide circulation or I should have seen similar ones in other parts of the country. It seems, therefore, most likely that they are of local manufacture, since you have so many, and the pottery mural crown in clearly similar fabric, too.

A second-century date would fit the forms well enough, and this was just the time when there was a good deal of local production of mortaria on a small scale throughout the province.

At Wiggonholt, in 1964, Miss K. J. Evans found an industrial settlement³² close to the bath house. Among other things there was a pedestal kiln and a quantity of sherds of mortaria, and many other forms remarkably similar in fabric to the mural crown vessels, so much so that it is conceivable that they were made at that site.

THE COARSE POTTERY

References and Abbreviations

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
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NOTE.—Mrs. K. Hartley has examined all the mortaria, and her comments are incorporated in the text.

PERIOD I, PRE-VILLA (Fig. 17)

1. Developed carinated beaker, Holmes Type 23. Thin red-brown fabric, light grey core. Plain rim, finished with a shallow groove. Flavian. From Pit 4.
2. Hand-made black jar, curved rim with bead at tip.
3. Jar with high round shoulder, Holmes Type 19. Rough black ware with a decoration of wavy lines between two cordons. From Pit 4.
4. Jar with pedestal base and sharp carination. Light grey sandy ware. From Pit 4.

³² *J.R.S.*, LV (1965), 220.

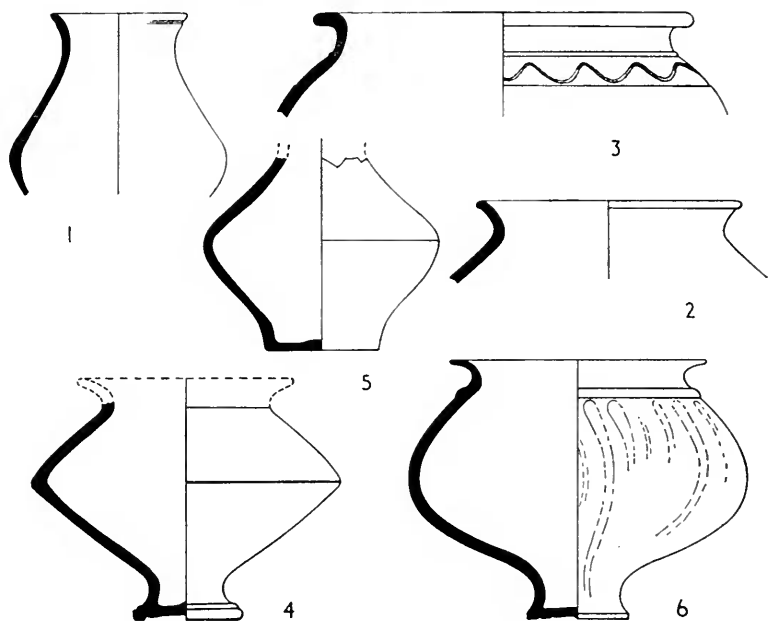


FIG. 17.—COARSE POTTERY. PERIOD I. ($\frac{1}{4}$)

5. Carinated pot, Holmes Type 23. Pale grey ware. Flavian. From Hardstanding, under Building 6.
6. Small globular jar, everted rim. Very faint traces of a vertical painted pattern. Brown ware. From Pit 4.

PERIOD II (Fig. 18)

From North end of Timber Building, No. 3

7. Small ovoid flagon with collar-neck. At Jewry Wall, Type A. Soft orange-buff fabric, very similar to one found at Ashted.
8. Small jar with high carinated shoulder. Holmes Type 21. Hard pale grey fabric, very smooth and thin. Flavian.
9. Bead rim jar, at Southwark, Type E. Light grey pitted fabric, a burnished line at base of rim. Flavian.
10. Narrow-necked bottle with cordon at the base of the neck, at Colchester, Form 281. Hard, thin light grey fabric. A.D. 100 onwards.
11. Small pot with everted rim, at Jewry Wall, Type B. Soft grey ware, white slip. A.D. 80–120.
12. Jar with high rounded shoulder, Holmes Type 19. Light brown sandy fabric, pinkish buff slip. Flavian onwards.
13. Lid, at Southwark, Type A. Pitted brown fabric, edge slightly thickened. Associated with Fibula, Fig. 14, No. 1.

From Pit No. 9, underlying Building 1 (material from Building 3)

14. Jar with lugs in the form of applied rings. Hard red ware, with horizontal and vertical bands of burnishing.
15. Colour-coated beaker with cornice rim and pattern of raised lozenges, at Colchester, Form 391. Burnt to a hard black fabric.

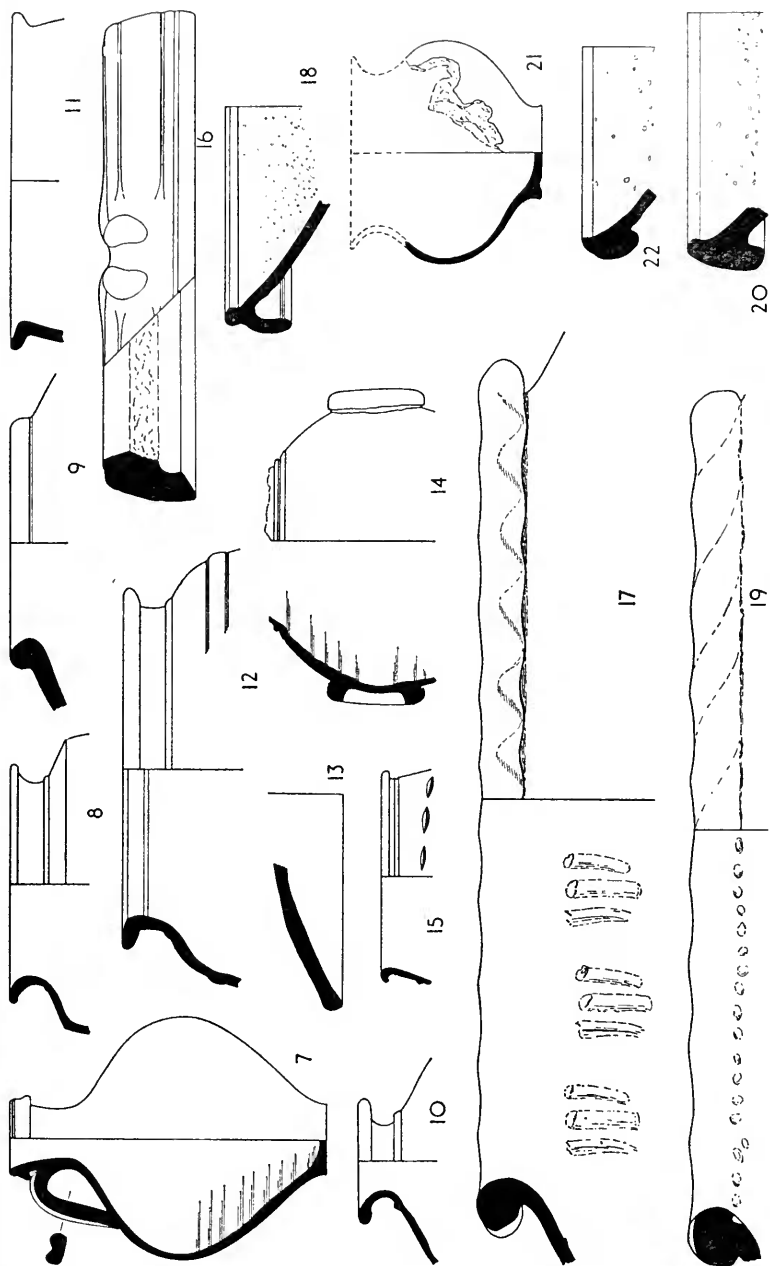


FIG. 18.—COARSE POTTERY. PERIOD II. (4.)

16. Mortarium, Colchester Form 501a. Cream ware with a thick pink core and flint grits. Probably a Colchester product. Type stamped by ACCEPTVS and sometimes MARTINVS (cf. Gillam Form 265). A.D. 170 to mid-third century.
17. Beehive storage-jar with thick rim, folded over and thumb-pressed into a pie frill. Very narrow finger-nail grooves inside. Very hard, dark grey fabric.
18. Mortarium, at Colchester, Form 504. White fabric, burnt. Very many small crystalline pink and grey grits. Made in the Oxfordshire area. Late second to third century.
19. Beehive storage-jar, cable rimmed. Very coarsely made, in red-brown sandy fabric.

From the Drainage-Ditch System

20. Mortarium, at Colchester, Form 498. Pinkish buff fabric, with white grits. Late second to third century. Upper level of ditch.
21. Small round jar of sandy buff fabric with traces of a black slip. This is the second, almost-complete, example from the site, *see* also 6. Cf. Ashted, 2nd Report, Plate VIIa. Lower level of ditch.
22. Mortarium, Gillam Form 255. Yellowish cream fabric, flint grits, mostly worn away. There is a certain parallel in Clausentum, p. 100, Fig. 23, No. 14. Mrs. Hartley considers it was current in the late second century, and she would expect it also in the first half of the third century. It is always unstamped. It is certainly made in the South.

Dating of Period II

The first group, Nos. 7–12, from the foundations of Timber Building, No. 3, show that it was constructed during the Trajanic-Hadrianic period, say A.D. 120. Of the two main types of Surrey jars, Holmes' Types 19 (rounded shoulder) and 21 (carinated shoulder), 19 is common on the site, 21 is rare. This is due to local predominance of one type over the other, rather than date. Nevertheless the extreme, 'Belgic,' profiles of these pots do not occur at Rapsley, as they do on many sites.

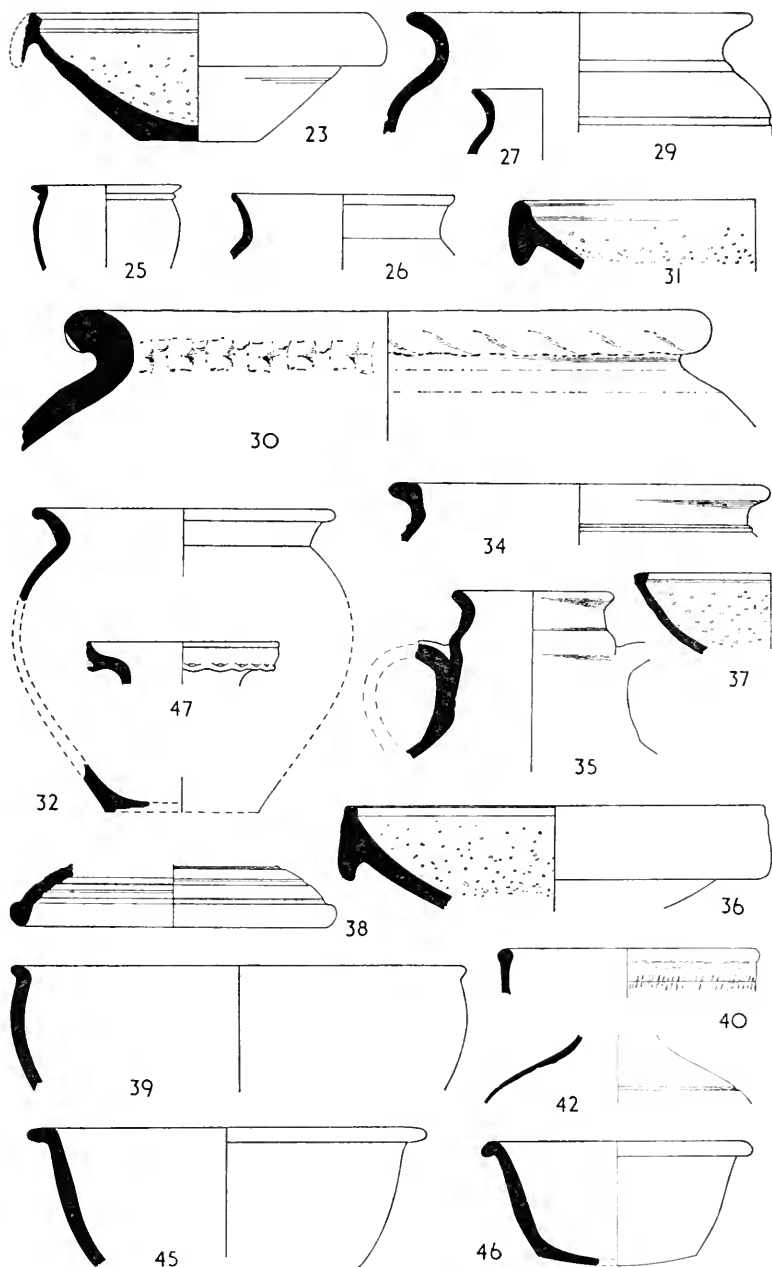
The second group, Nos. 14–18, from the rectangular rubbish pit, No. 9, represents material from the lifetime of Building 3, scraped up and dumped after the fire. It gives a range up to A.D. 200—the end of Period II and the onset of Period III.

The samian report, *see* p. 56, shows that the clay seal in the drainage-ditch system was put down in the middle of Period II, *c.* A.D. 160. Apart from Fig. 18, Nos. 20 and 21, separate groups from these ditches are not figured, as they are repetitive.

PERIOD III: START OF PERIOD (Fig. 19)

From the clay seal (Layer 6) over the burnt layers of Period 2

23. Mortarium, white fabric with traces of pale buff slip. Crystalline pink and white grits. Flange reconstructed as in 107, because of an identical one from Wiggonholt. A product of the Oxfordshire potteries. Late second to third century.
24. *Not illustrated.* Fragment of a Mortarium rim, at Camulodunum, Form 192a. (Flange only survives.) Flavian.
25. Fragment of the cornice rim of a thin Nene Valley ware colour-coated beaker, similar to Colchester Form 391. After A.D. 160.
26. Beaker, hard gritty buff fabric, grey core.
27. Beaker in pitted pale grey fabric, white core.
28. *Not illustrated.* Several sherds of lead-grey beehive storage-jar with long narrow finger-nail grooves, identical to 17.

FIG. 19.—COARSE POTTERY. PERIOD III. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

29. Jar with high rounded shoulder, Holmes Type 19. The curves less pronounced in this later example. Hard light grey fabric, double cordon.
30. Large rope-rimmed storage jar of crude light buff fabric, burnt red in places.

Dating

This layer contains some very early samian, but the mortarium, Nene Valley ware and coarse pottery are all consistent with a late-Antonine to early-third-century date.

From Layer 16a, sealed between the Drainage Ditch and the South Wall of Building 1

31. Mortarium, at Colchester, Form 498. Pinkish buff fabric, white quartz and crystalline grits. Probably of local manufacture. Late second to third century.
32. Wide necked jar with everted rim and bead at tip, at Jewry Wall, Type 'Cavetto D.' Sandy fabric. Second half of the second century.
33. *Not illustrated.* Identical jar of pale grey fabric.
34. Necked jar, at Southwark, Type E. Thick rough brown fabric with black slip.
35. Honey pot, cf. Camulodunum Form 175c. Thick grey pitted fabric, hand made. A rare type in this district.

From Foundations, South-west Corner of Building 1

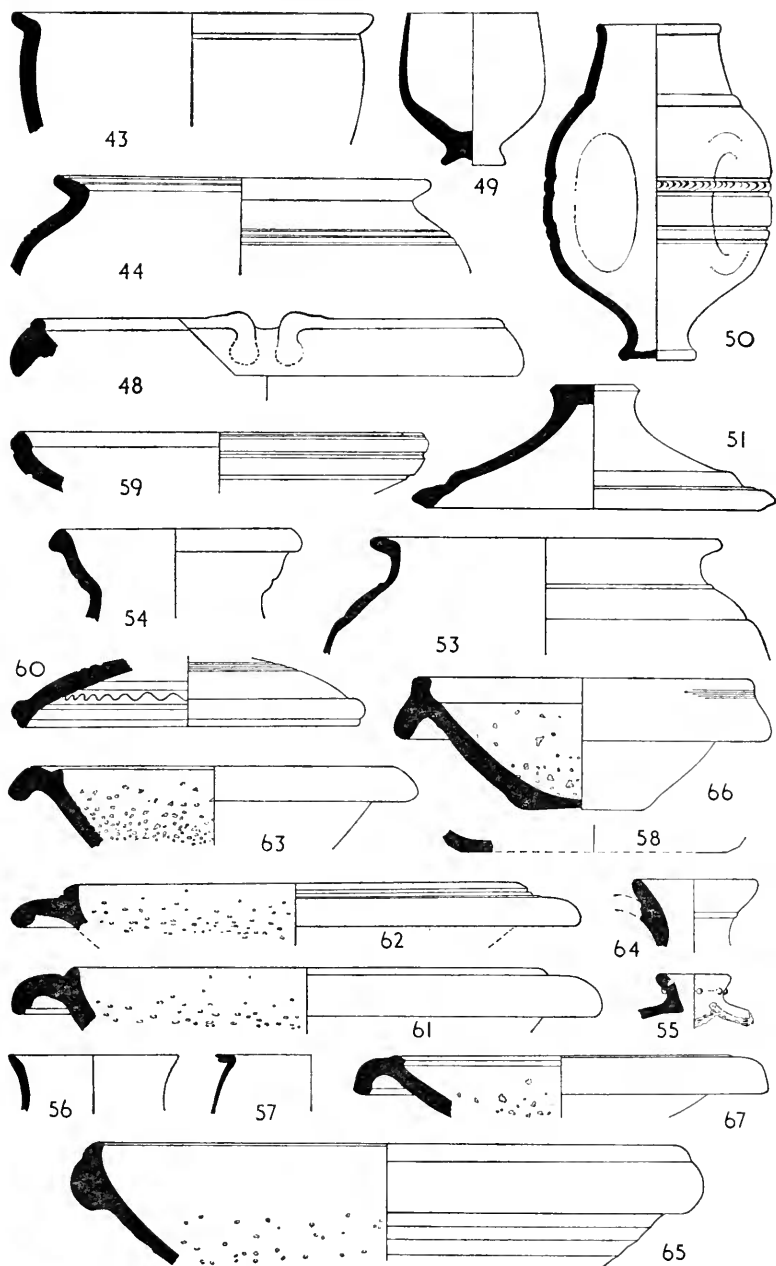
36. Mortarium, Colchester Form 501b, and perhaps from the Colchester kilns. White fabric, pale buff slip. Black and white grits, mostly worn away. Late second century.
37. Small mortarium with inturned bead, flange broken off. Thin, soft white fabric, coarse pink grits. Probably made in the Oxfordshire potteries. Burnt.
38. Lid, Farnham Type R. 90, where it is dated 'not later than the first half of the second century.' This is the commonest type of lid on the site; it may have a longer life.

From Foundations, North-west Corner of Building 1

39. Bowl with bead rim. At Southwark, 'Charlton,' Type A. Very pale grey fabric with dark grits.
40. Bowl fragment with a rouletted pattern. Red-brown glossy ware.
41. *Not illustrated.* Two fragments of rough-cast colour-coated beaker with cornice rim, at Colchester, Form 391.
42. Fragment of a Rhenish beaker with a single row of rouletting on the shoulder. Late second century.

Various locations (Figs. 19 and 20)

43. Wide-necked pot with shallow lid-seating. Pale grey pitted ware, burnished under rim. Faint lattice design. From Room 3, Building 1.
44. Cooking Pot, Farnham Type R. 86A. Two articulating sherds, one in the foundations of Timber Room 14, Building 6; the other on the natural clay below Room 1, Building 1, see p. 12. Typical Surrey second-century cooking pot, very common.
45. Pie dish, at Southwark, Type D. Nearly straight sides and flat rim. Black burnished ware. This type starts in the second century and has a long life. Foundations of Room 1, Building 6.
46. Similar pie dish in very soft brown fabric. Foundations of Timber Room 14, Building 6.
47. Incense cup, or rim of a face-urn. Soft pale buff fabric. Over filled-in drainage-ditch system.
48. Small mortarium, similar in form to Colchester Form 498. Very hard buff ware, white grits. Probably locally made. Late second and third centuries. From foundations of the Shrine.

FIG. 20.—COARSE POTTERY. PERIOD III. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

49. Small beaker, light brown sandy fabric. A similar one in the Worthing Museum. Built into external footings of south wall, Room 3, Building 6. Almost whole.
50. Folded beaker, complete. Light brown hard ware. Capacity $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints. Deposited under the door to Room 1, Building 1. (*See* p. 11.)
51. Pot-lid in coarse black ware. From Pit 6.
52. *Not illustrated.* Complete pot-lid identical to 51. From boundary ditch.

Dating of Start of Period

These groups from Period III foundations contain material which should not be later than the end of the second century.

PERIOD III: MIDDLE OF PERIOD (Fig. 20)

53. Jar, Holmes Type 19, with a second-century flat rim. Grey-brown sandy fabric. From Room 2, Building 1.
54. Wide-mouthed vessel, possibly a candlestick, cf. Jewry Wall, Fig. 57, 4, or a large bottle. Brown sandy fabric, black inside.
55. Lid handle with large steam-vent. Decorated with six indentations from the inside. They do not pierce the fabric and so form small knobs. Very coarse black fabric. From Pit 13, beside southern boundary wall.
56. Beaker of very hard, fine grey fabric with white slip. From Room 2, Building 1.
57. Small beaker of Nene Valley ware, with cornice rim. Fine hard fabric, black colour coat. Similar in form to Colchester Form 391. Late second century. From Room 2, Building 1.
58. Chamfered base, typical late-Antonine, but not common on this site. Gillam Forms 306 to 314, show a predominance of this feature.
59. Wide bowl with deeply grooved sides and reeded rim. Somewhat similar to Colchester Form 332. Black burnished ware. Could also be used as a lid. From area south of Building 1.
60. Lid, an elaborate example of Farnham Type R.90. Decorated with a burnished wavy line on the inside, which indicates use also as a bowl. South of Building 1.
61. Mortarium, similar to Colchester Form 497. Prominent bead and curved flange well below the bead. Pale pinkish-yellow ware with grog inclusions, grey core. This fabric seems identical with that of the vessel decorated with a Mural Crown. *See* p. 38 and Fig. 16, Antonine. From West Gate in the boundary wall.
62. Mortarium, similar to Colchester Form 497, with two small grooves separating the bead from the flange. Same fabric as 61. From the disturbed level over Building 4. Antonine.
63. Mortarium, similar to Colchester Form 496. Buff fabric, with very coarse white flint grits. Probably Antonine. South of Building 6, in primary silt of surface drain.
64. Flagon with very simple lip. Similar to Colchester Form 364. Hard pale grey fabric. From Room 2, Building 1.
65. Mortarium, Gillam Form 255. Yellowish cream fabric, only one white grit remains. A.D. 140-80. Probably made in the south of England. Cf. 22.
66. Mortarium, coarse red fabric with cream slip. Flint grits. Probably made in the South-west. Third century. From Pit No. 2.
67. Mortarium, hard pink-buff fabric, with white grits. Made in the Verulamium area, A.D. 110-50.

Dating

None of these lend themselves to very close dating; several are unusual types.

PERIOD IIIa. OCCUPATION: END OF PERIOD (Fig. 21)

From the Reduced End of Building 1, sealed under Layer 15

68. Jar, Farnham Type R. 86a. Flat rim with a single groove on top. Ancestral to the third century 'square-section' jar-rim. No neck, a raised band on the shoulder with a decoration of deep vertical incisions. Very common in Period III. Second to third centuries.
69. Pie dish, at Southwark, Type A.1. But unusual in that the top of the rim has incised open-lattice pattern. Second to fourth centuries.
70. Fragment of a Nene Valley beaker. Fine ware.
71. Mortarium. Gillam Type 255. Soft cream fabric with pink core. A.D. 140-80.
72. Necked jar, at Southwark, Type A. Pale grey fabric. Second century.
73. Plate, diameter approximately 14 inches. Smooth on upper side, very rough underneath. Hard pale grey fabric.
74. Small mortarium with flange broken off. Probably of local manufacture. Pale pink ware. Third century.
75. Dish of very hard brown ware, traces of bituminous black paint inside and out.
76. Base of very hard pink fabric with grog inclusions. Cheesewire effect underneath.
77. Jar, a small version of Holmes Type 11. Ovoid, with upstanding rim. Very hard, pale grey gritty fabric. This jar occurs in all sizes on the site; it has a long life. It is always in the same distinctive fabric.
78. Jar with true cavetto rim. Light brown sandy fabric. This rim-form is not common on the site. Third century.
79. *Not illustrated.* Beehive storage-jar with thick rim folded over and pressed into a pie-frill. Hard lead grey fabric.
80. Mortarium. Hard pink buff fabric with white grits. A.D. 150-200.
81. Two nearly identical vessels found. Made in the Verulamium area.

*A set of seven dishes found lying on the floor of Room 3, Building 1.**See p. 20.*

82. Dish with rounded base. Three articulating sherds, together forming about two-thirds of the complete vessel, each in different states of preservation; one of black burnished ware, one discoloured bright red by fire, one of grey sandy fabric. All from the same layer.
83. A slightly larger dish, with rounded base. Black burnished ware.
84. Base of a thick dish in grey ware. Rounded edge and two grooves simulate a foot-ring.
85. Dish in grey burnished ware with chamfered base.
86. Dish with down-bent rim, grey sandy fabric, bright red inside.
87. Dish banded with two sharp grooves. Black burnished ware, discoloured by fire.
88. Dish of grey burnished ware, wall forming a sharp angle with the base.
89. Mortarium, at Colchester, Form 498. Pinkish buff fabric with white grits. Late second and third centuries. Found with the dishes.

Dating

Many of these types stem from the late second century. The newcomers are the true cavetto rim, and the jar with a band of vertical-incised decoration. Black burnished ware becomes common now. The first half of the third century appears to be a suitable date.

PERIOD IV: START OF PERIOD (Fig. 22)

From Period IV Foundations

90. Nene Valley beaker, coarse white ware, black colour-coat. Very many sherds in very poor condition, of which this is the largest. Footings of Room 4, Building 6. Third century.
91. Pie Dish, at Southwark, Type D. Thick rounded rim, sandy grey-brown fabric. Footings of Building 2. First half of third century.

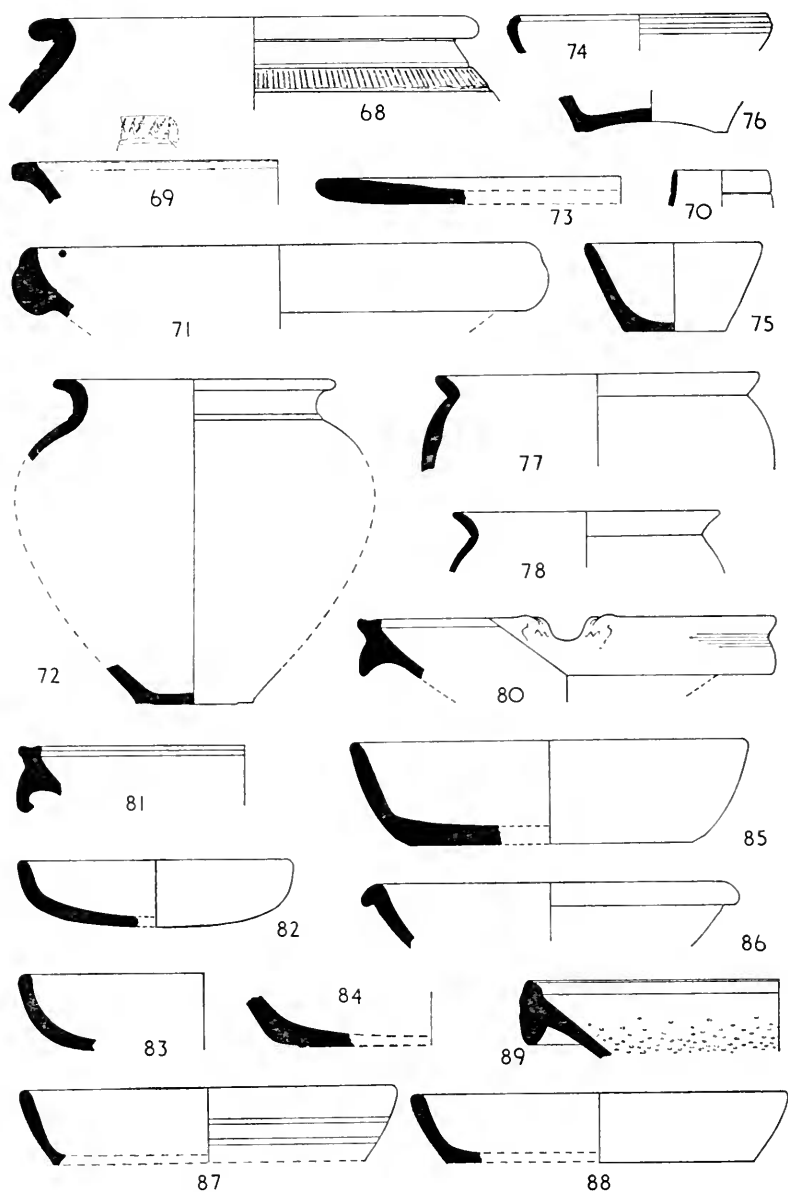


FIG. 21.—COARSE POTTERY. PERIOD IIIA. (1.)

92. Cooking pot with curved rim. Descended from Holmes Type 19. Pale grey fabric. Footings of Room 4, Building 6.
93. Dish with sharp carination and flat rim. Farnham Types R.19 and R.137. Black burnished ware. Foundations of reducing wall, Building 1. Mid-third century.
94. Dish with sharp carination and undercut rim, three small grooves above carination. Foundations of Building 2.
95. Mortarium. White fabric, grey core crystalline grits. Third century. From *opus signinum* matrix to Mosaic, in Room 4, Building 6. Typical of the Oxfordshire products. An identical one found in the boundary ditch with a 'pestle' in the form of a fossil sponge with much worn cortex.
96. Beehive storage-jar in hard buff ware, with very large finger-indentations. Rope rim fashioned perfunctorily. In north wall of Building 2.
97. Narrow-necked jar with pear-drop rim, Farnham Types R.12, 24, and 30. Very soft orange buff fabric with a brown slip. Mid-third century. From foundations of Room 5, Building 6. Very common type in Period IV.

PERIOD IV: MIDDLE OF PERIOD OCCUPATION LEVELS (Figs. 22 and 23)

Building 1 occupation levels

98. Mortarium, at Colchester, Form 498. Grits almost wholly worn away. Late second and third centuries. Room 4. Probably local ware.
99. Pie dish with incipient flange and sloping sides. Brown sandy fabric. Third century. This form is very common on the site. Room 1.
100. Pie dish with true flange. Black burnished outside with a wavy-line decoration. Cream slip inside. Third to fourth centuries. Room 1.
101. Narrow-necked jar, Farnham Type, R.130. Hard brown fabric. Third to fourth century. Room 3.

Building 2 occupation levels

102. Jar with rolled rim folded back on itself. Farnham Type R.25. Hard pale grey burnished fabric, fired red on all burnish marks (probably through contact with hearth). Mid-third to fourth centuries.
103. Straight-sided beaker with decoration of the Poppy-head style. Very hard grey ware, cream slip.
104. Dish of polished pale grey ware. Base decorated with obtuse lattice pattern outside and random strokes inside.
105. Deep pie dish with rounded rim. Like Southwark, Type D, but this example has three grooves and two turned girth-bands on the outer wall, which is also heavily decorated in irregular lattice work. Possibly descended from the well-known Purberry Shot bowl, Type 3.
106. Flagon with very narrow spout, which has been applied to the body of the vessel. Its very bulbous shape is suggestive of a feeding bottle, though these normally have the spout at the side, not at the top. Hard grey fabric.
107. Large Mortarium, at Colchester, Form 499. Cream ware, pink in places. Third century. A 'pestle,' in the form of a fossil sponge with much-worn cortex, was found in association with it. Made in the South.

From various locations (Fig. 23).

108. Large Mortarium, at Colchester, Form 499. Soft pale buff ware. Third century. From South-East gateway, Post Hole, No. 5, one of those renewing the original posts. Local ware: the form has a long life.
109. Mortarium, with folded-back rim and prominent bead. White sandy fabric, heavily gritted with coarse pink and white crystalline grits, traces of buff slip. A similar one was found at the Cobham Bath House. From Room 5, Building 1. c. A.D. 200-50. From Oxfordshire kilns.
110. Jar with cavetto rim in grey soapy ware. As in the collection in the British Museum, from Upchurch.

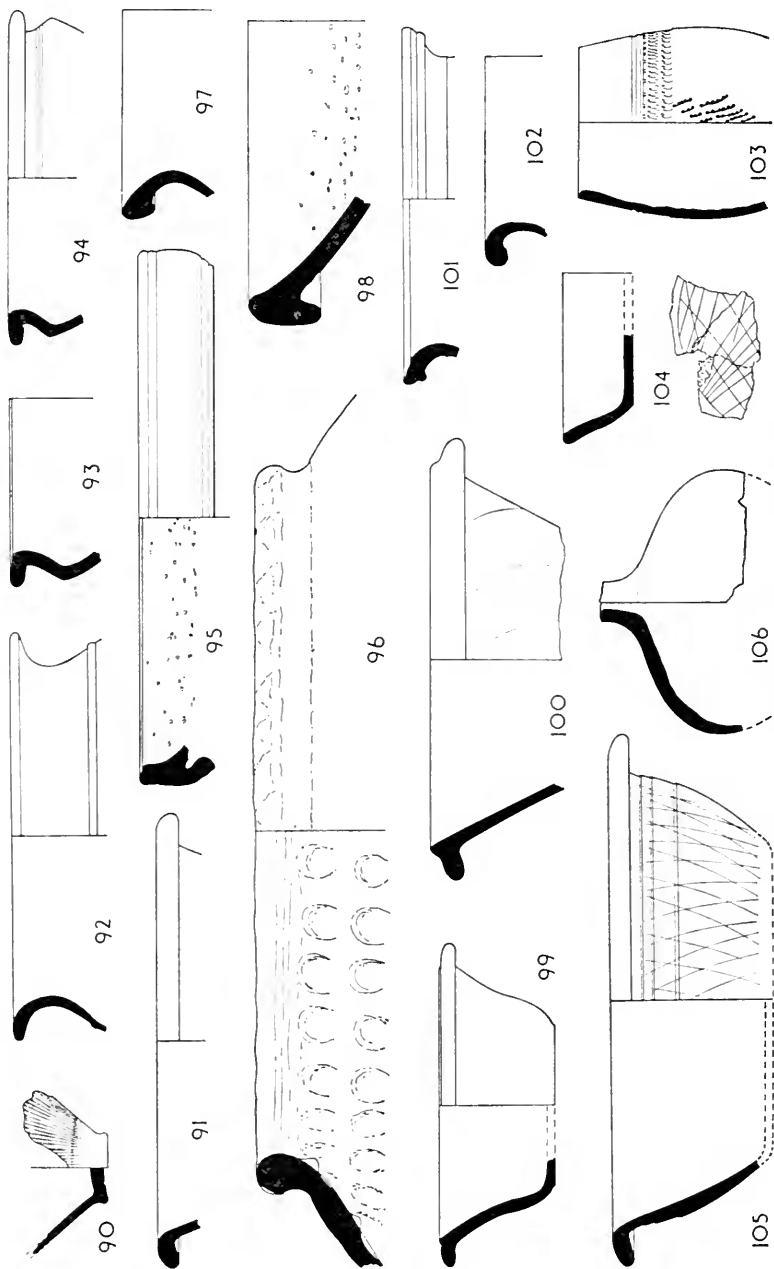


FIG. 22.—COARSE POTTERY. PERIOD IV. (t.)

Dating

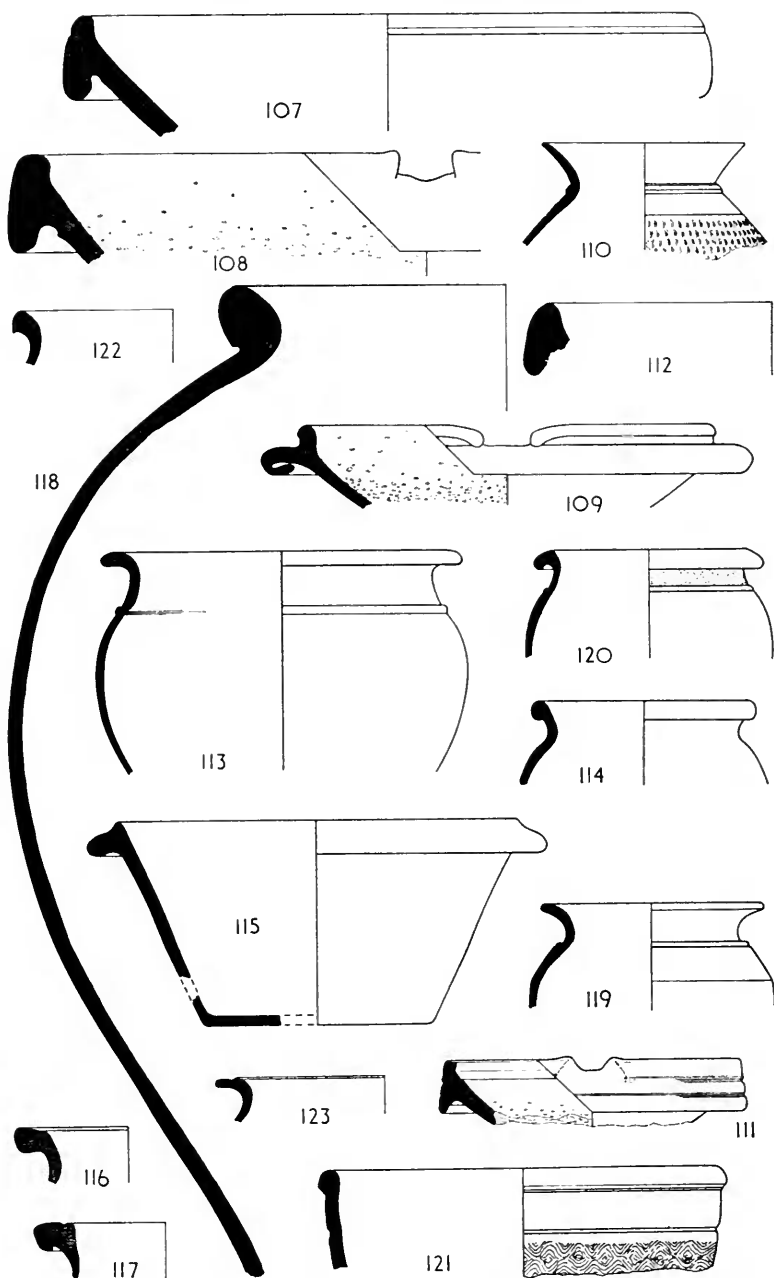
Period IV provides a whole range of new types, due to the expansion of the pottery industry at Alice Holt and Farnham. Black burnished ware is common, and a polished silky pale grey ware makes its first appearance. There is a great increase in wavy-line and lattice decorations, done with light strokes of a burnishing tool.

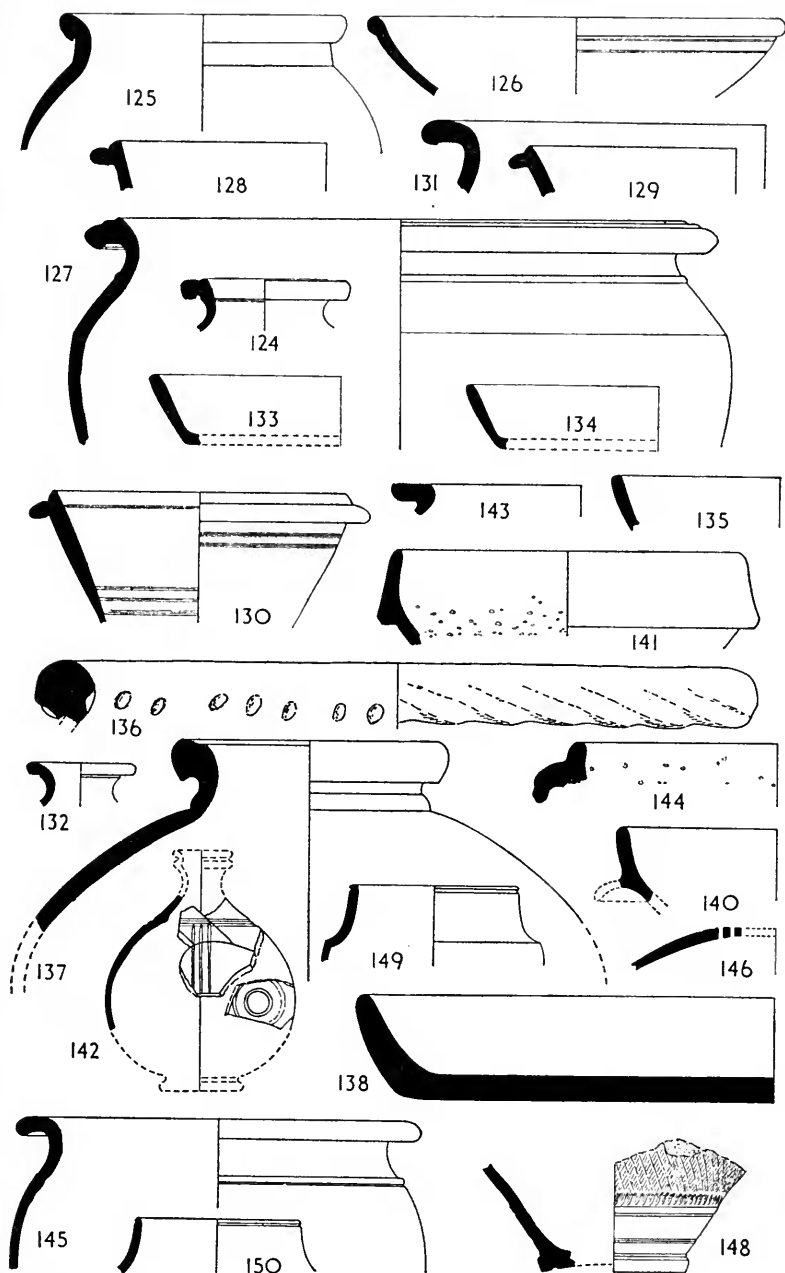
This is a mid-third century group.

PERIOD V (Figs. 23 and 24)

A group from the sealed gully outside Building 1

111. Small hammer-headed mortarium, at Jewry Wall, Type H.2. Hard pink fabric. No grits in the quarter radius surviving. Third to fourth centuries. Possibly from the Gloucestershire area.
112. Mortarium, at Colchester, Form 498. Sandy white fabric, very worn. Third century. Local ware.
113. Cooking pot with curved rim and cordon. Descended from Holmes Type 19. Black burnished ware.
114. Necked jar. Curved rim with bead at tip. At Southwark, Type D.11, but there it is early. Light grey fabric.
115. Flanged bowl. Black sandy fabric. Fourth century.
116. Jar with narrow neck and square-sectioned grooved rim. Farnham Type R.89. Light grey fabric.
117. Jar with narrow neck and sharply undercut square-sectioned grooved rim. Farnham Type R.89.
118. Large bead-rim storage jar. Farnham, Type R.3. Light grey sandy fabric. Late third century.
119. Cooking pot with cavetto rim and cordon. Carinated shoulder. Descended from Holmes Type 20. Grey sandy fabric.
120. Cooking pot with downbent rim and cordon. Hard black burnished ware, light grey inside.
121. Imitation samian bowl, copied from Form 37. Rouletted pattern, apparently identical with Farnham Type R.44. Light reddish slip over whole of exterior, and inside as far as second groove. Cf. also Colchester, Figs. 58, 17, and 111, 4. Third to fourth century.
122. Cooking pot with out-turned rim. Farnham Type R.94. Grey sandy fabric discoloured red by fire.
123. Reeded rim of light grey sandy fabric. Traces of cream slip.
124. Jar with narrow neck and square-sectioned grooved rim, sharply undercut. Farnham Type R.89. Light pinkish-buff fabric.
125. Cooking pot with pear-drop rim. Very hard gritty ware. Very neatly finished. Fourth century.
126. Imitation samian bowl. Two burnished concentric lines. Thin, soft grey core, light red slip.
127. Large jar with cordon and carinated shoulder. Downbent reeded rim. Band of faint trellis pattern below shoulder. Grey sandy fabric.
128. Flanged bowl in pale-grey burnished ware with a sharply cut groove between flange and rim.
129. Flanged bowl, buff fabric, with reddish-buff slip.
130. Flanged bowl in black burnished ware. Below the flange a rough band with two highly polished concentric zones across it. Two more on the underside of the rim, and continuous scribing at the base, inside.
131. Rolled rim from a large jar. Grey sandy fabric.
132. Rim of flask in greyish buff sandy fabric, with a light pink slip.
133. Dish in black burnished ware, very faint traces of a large lattice pattern.
134. Dish in grey sandy fabric.
135. Dish, black burnished inside, sandy red outside, probably discoloured by fire.
136. Beehive storage-jar with cable rim and small deep finger-impressions. Reddish buff sandy ware, probably discoloured by fire.

FIG. 23.—COARSE POTTERY. PERIODS IV AND V. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

FIG. 24.—COARSE POTTERY. PERIOD V. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

From Various Occupation Levels

137. Large storage jar with narrow neck. Farnham Type R.53, soft grey ware. Third to fourth century. In foundations of Room 12, Building 6.
138. Massive dish, 17 inches in diameter. Light grey fabric. Part of post-base in Room 7-9.
139. *Not illustrated*. New Forest folded beaker of hard grey ware. Fourth century. Outside Building 2.
140. Flanged bowl, imitating Form 38. New Forest Ashley Rails, Type 10. Brown body with red paint. The only one found. After A.D. 330. From destruction layer of Building 1.
141. Red mortarium. Crystalline pink grits. Probably made in Gloucestershire. Late third to fourth century. Room 5, Building 1.
142. Several fragments of a bottle in New Forest ware. Ashley Rails Type 2. One zone buff, the other black. Painted decoration of circles and rows of three vertical lines; in white paint on black and black paint on buff. After A.D. 330. From Shrine drain.
143. Reeded jar-rim with 12 grooves. Light grey sandy fabric. An extreme example of a type common from Period III onwards. Room 5, Building 6.
144. Mortarium, similar to Jewry Wall Type J.24. Orange fabric with buff slip. Third century. Either Oxfordshire or South of England. Outside Building 2.
145. Cooking pot with curved rim and cordon. Descended from Holmes Type 19. Grey sandy fabric. Room 8, Building 6.
146. Strainer fragment. Probably similar to Colchester Form 387. Brown core, pale-grey slip. From the floor of the south doorway, Room 8, Building 6.
147. *Not illustrated*. Fragment of another strainer, from the east doorway, Room 8, Building 6.
148. Base of a New Forest beaker. Plain zone with a black gloss, separated from a roulette-decorated purple-gloss zone by a line of white paint. Fourth century. Articulating sherds from Building 1, Room 5, and Building 4.
149. New Forest Beaker, dark grey colour coat. A.D. 290-330. From Building 4.
150. New Forest beaker, purplish gloss. A.D. 290-330. From topsoil, by the boundary wall.
151. *Not illustrated*. One further base in New Forest ware and a few body sherds. In all, very little New Forest ware was found.

Dating

The structural alterations of Period V took place at the end of the third century. Dr. Harden points out on p. 69 that they did not contain the latest variety of window-glass. Yet the pottery indicates that occupation continued into the first half of the fourth century. There is, however, a definite contrast between the Period V pottery and much of the material from the late fourth-century Bath House at Cobham. Also, several distinctive types from the fourth-century Overwey Kiln are missing from Rapsley. Only three post-A.D. 330 New Forest sherds were found, one of them in a destruction layer. It does not seem likely that the villa was in use much after A.D. 350, and its end should not, therefore, be attributed to the raids of A.D. 367.

Corky Wares (Fig. 25)

A class of shell-gritted wares which are found at this site in all periods. In almost every case the shell has dissolved, giving the fabric the look of a piece of cork. These wares are recognised as representing a native continuum in Romano-British sites, as at Purberry Shot and the Cobham Bath House.

A. From Period II Ditches

152. Curved rim of a large wheel-made jar, buff outside, light red inside. Two pieces. From upper layer of ditch, beside north-west corner of Building 2.

153. Jar with similar rim, but smaller. Conjectural reconstruction, as the four fragments do not articulate. Fired bright red inside and out. Upper layer of ditch.

B. From Building 3, Period II

154. Small well-made rolled rim. Grey-buff fabric.
155. Simple everted rim, grey-buff fabric.

C. From Period III

156. Necked bowl, at Jewry Wall, Type E. Much soot, possibly a burnt meal, clinging to the lower sides of the walls. Twenty-two sherds, but the shoulder missing. From Room 4, north-west corner of Building 1.
157. Straight-sided beaker with out-turned rim. Grey ware, shell-grits survive inside. From Pit 7 at north-west corner of boundary wall.

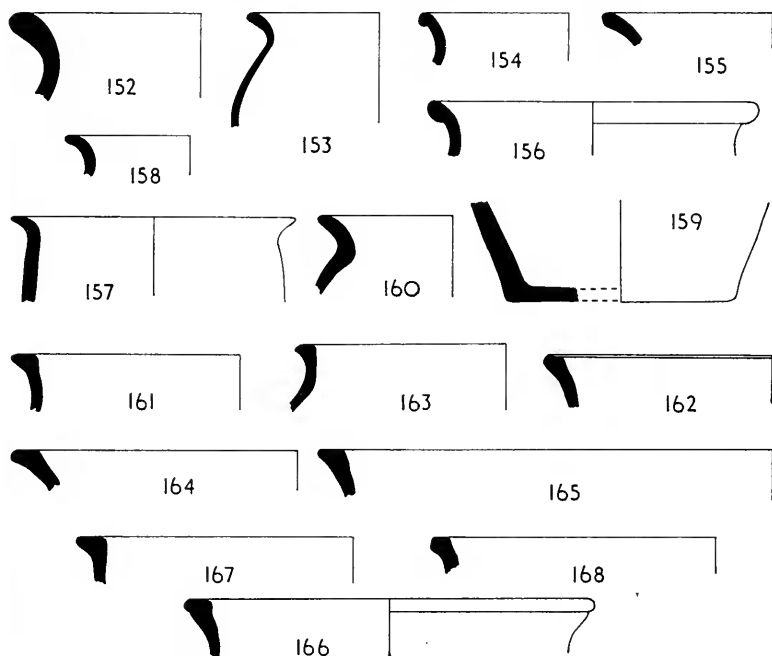


FIG. 25.—ROMANO-BRITISH AND MEDIEVAL CORKY WARES. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

D. From Period V

158. Curved rim, brown burnished ware. From sealed gully, west of Building 1.
159. Base of pot, filled with soot. Five articulating sherds and seven others. Buff ware. From sealed gully, west of Building 1.
160. Cavetto-rimmed pot. Traces of black bituminous paint inside and out. Grits still intact. From Room 5, Building 6.

E. Medieval

161. Pie-dish rim, slightly bevelled inside. Reddish buff fabric. Soot clinging to underside of rim.
162. Pie dish. Buff outside, dark grey inside. From topsoil over Building 4.
163. Necked jar in burnished ware with red ochre paint.
164. Rim similar to 161 above, rather more sloping wall. Brown fabric.

165. Everted rim, coarse grey-brown fabric. These three from disturbed layers over Buildings 2 and 3.
166. Grooved and bevelled rim. Burnished black outside, brown inside.
167. Flattened rim. Pale buff fabric. Both these from area between Buildings 1 and 2.
168. Rim with squared section. Brown ware. Top layer of Pit 4, near boundary wall.

SAMIAN WARE

By A. P. DETSICAS, M.A., F.S.A.

References and Abbreviations

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| <i>Camulodunum</i> | Hawkes, C. F. C., and Hull, M. R., <i>Camulodunum</i> , Oxford, 1947. |
| <i>CGP</i> | Stanfield, J. A., and Simpson, Grace, <i>Central Gaulish Pottery</i> , London, 1958. |
| D. | Déchelette, J., <i>Les Vases céramiques ornés de la Gaule romaine</i> , ii, Paris, 1904. |
| <i>Knorr, 1919</i> | Knorr, R., <i>Töpfer und Fabriken verzierter Terra-Sigillata des ersten Jahrhunderts</i> , Stuttgart, 1919. |
| <i>Knorr, 1952</i> | Knorr, R., <i>Terra-Sigillata-Gefäße des ersten Jahrhunderts mit Töpfernamen</i> , Stuttgart, 1952. |
| O. | Oswald, F., <i>Index of Figure-Types on Terra Sigillata</i> , i-iv, Liverpool, 1936-7. |
| <i>Wels.</i> | Karnitsch, P., <i>Die Reliefsigillata von Ovilava</i> , Linz, 1959. |

A large proportion of the material submitted was in a very poor state of preservation owing to the acidity of the ground, and much of this could not be taken into account for other than general dating. Most of the usual samian forms were present, and a statistical analysis suggests that small quantities of samian were reaching the site soon after the middle of the first century A.D.; samian ware continued in use in increasing amounts until the end of the period of production in the third century.

(i) *Plain Forms*.—Even though the amount of early samian is small, it is, nevertheless, rather surprising that no sherds of Form 24 could be identified. The predominant cup is Form 33, with a fair proportion of cups of Form 27. All the standard forms of platter were present, with a slight preponderance of Forms 31 and 31R. Forms 38, 43 and 45 were well represented as well as fragments from at least one bowl of Form 72. (ii) *Decorated Forms*. Form 30 was totally absent. In general, decorated samian was not plentiful.

Most of the samian is reported below in its respective layers. The potters' stamps and a few decorated sherds are discussed in more detail separately (Fig. 26).

Period I

Little can be said of the samian in this period as little was stratified but, in general terms, there is enough material to point to occupation in pre-Flavian times.

Period II

Early Drainage Ditch System. Layer 10c can be dated only in general terms to c. A.D. 150-200. Layer 22 contains a mixture of South and Central Gaulish samian, with two South Gaulish bowls of Form 37: one of these belongs to a bowl in the style of BIRAGILLVS (Fig. 26, No. 13), with other sherds in different layers (Pits 1 and 8 of Period III), and the other preserves little of the decoration, but is of strictly comparable date. Close dating is not practicable, but c. A.D. 75-120 would cover all probabilities. Layer 24 contained one piece of samian only, its date perhaps c. A.D. 80-120. Layer 19c is fully late-second-century and contained part of a RITOGENVS stamp; it must date later than c. A.D. 160.

Building 3. Layer 19c contained some early survival material, including a pre-Flavian South Gaulish Form 29 (Fig. 26, No. 17), and part of a South Gaulish potter's stamp (Fig. 26, No. 6), alongside samian of Forms 43 and 45 and a stamped East Gaulish Form 31 by QVARTVS, perhaps dating to as late as c. A.D. 220. Quite clearly this deposit must represent material that was collected together at the time of a reconstruction.

Building I. Layer 6 contains material with a general dating of *c.* A.D. 80–120.

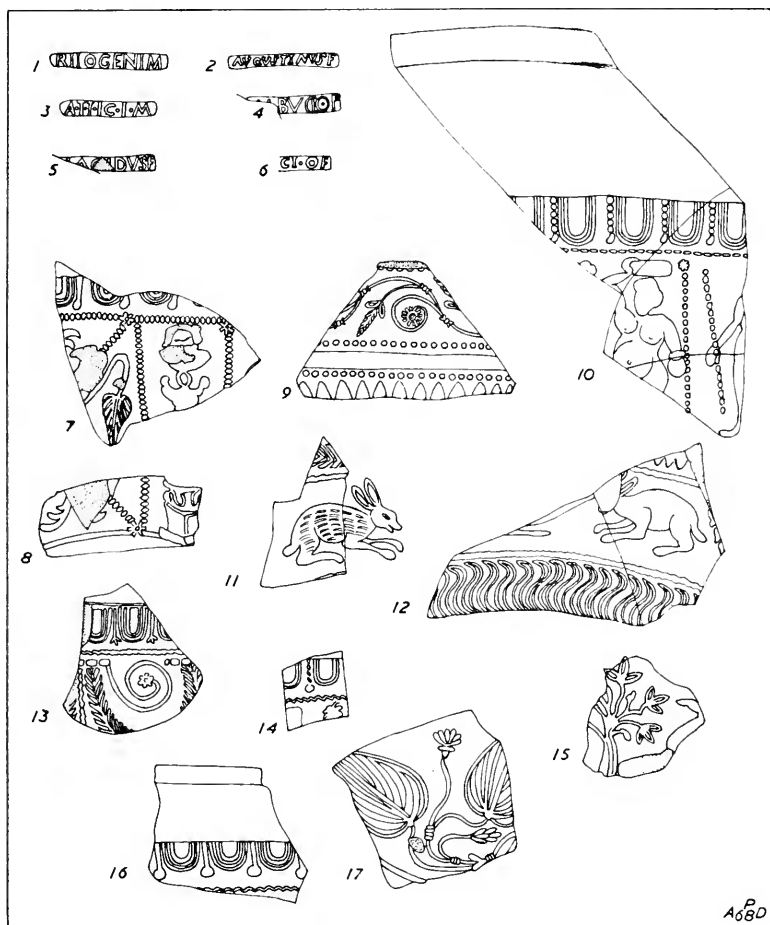


FIG. 26.—SAMIAN WARE. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

Period III

Boundary Wall, West Gate. Layer 4b dates generally to later than c. A.D. 160.

Building 1. Layer 5b dates generally to c. A.D. 150–200. Layer 16a contained one sherd from an East Gaulish Form 37 (Fig. 26, No. 15), with a dating of c. A.D. 150–200. Layer 4b, with second-century material containing a fragmentary stamp, perhaps of BORILLVS, dates to c. A.D. 150–190. Layer 19b contained a mixture of Hadrianic and late-Antonine samian, including a

small sherd, probably in the style of QVINTILIANVS (Fig. 26, No. 14), stratified with the stamps of PLACIDVS and ATTICVS (Fig. 26, Nos. 5 and 3); a dating of *c.* A.D. 120–170 is most likely. Layer 24 contained a mixture of Trajanic and Antonine material and may date later than *c.* A.D. 150. Layer 26 contained sherds from the late Forms 72 and 79/80 as well as a small sherd from the same bowl of Form 37 found elsewhere in Layer 10 (cf. Fig. 26, No. 10); it should date to later than *c.* A.D. 160.

South of Building 6. Layer 27 contains material dating later than *c.* A.D. 150–170.

Rectangular Rubbish Pit. Layers 5c and 25. Deposition in this pit would seem to have continued over a long period or else its filling must have derived from material lying about the site and deposited in this pit in advance of a re-building. The filling contains a sherd from a South Gaulish Form 29 of Flavian date, one or two fragments of Curle 11 (late-Flavian to Trajanic), the late Forms 31R, 43 and/or 45, an East Gaulish Form 31 stamped AVGUSTINVSF (Fig. 26, No. 2), another two stamps of RITOGENVS and sherds from a Central Gaulish Form 37 in the style of the SACER-ATTIANVS group (Fig. 26, No. 7). It is worth observing that both the upper (5c) and the lower (25) layers of this filling contained sherds belonging to the same vessels. The bulk of the material suggests dating later than *c.* A.D. 160.

Pit 8. Layer 10 contains in its material sherds from the South Gaulish Form 37 in the style of BIRAGILLVS, present also elsewhere, from the SACER-ATTIANVS bowl mentioned above (Fig. 26, No. 8), and from another Central Gaulish Form 37 (cf. Fig. 26, No. 10); its date is likely to be *c.* A.D. 120–200.

Pit 1. Layer 10 contains in its filling another sherd from the same BIRAGILLVS bowl, and its general date is similar to the above.

Pit 2. Layer 10. Generally rather later than the above two pits and containing sherds from Form 38 vessels and an East Gaulish Form 37 which is certainly of very late-Antonine date; *c.* A.D. 150–200 would seem the likeliest date.

Destruction Layer. Layer 4 dates to *c.* A.D. 150–200.

Shrine. Layers 4, 10 and 15a contain some survivals earlier than *c.* A.D. 150, but most of this material is generally later than *c.* A.D. 160.

Period IV

Building 1. Layer 4. Some of this layer overlies the upper filling of the rectangular rubbish pit and the deposit is generally late, with two small East Gaulish sherds of Form 37 dating to *c.* A.D. 175–220. Layer 15 compares with the above, with some late-Antonine material surviving into third-century contexts, and dates to *c.* A.D. 160–220.

Reduction of South-East Gate. The samian is strictly comparable with the above.

(i) *Potters' Stamps*³³

1. Form 31. Central Gaulish, stamped RIIOGENIM. This stamp occurred three times in all: complete in two conjoining fragments and a third one reading)GENIM; as the vessels concerned are in all cases of Form 31, bulk-buying may be suspected. This die occurs on Hadrian's Wall in contexts belonging to Period Ib, i.e. later than A.D. 158, his stamps are fairly common in Scotland, and one also occurs in the destruction deposit following the second fire at Verulamium of *c.* A.D. 150–160. Date: *c.* A.D. 155–175.

³³ Most of the stamps and two of the decorated pieces were earlier examined by Mr. B. R. Hartley, F.S.A. I have taken advantage of his notes and acknowledge my indebtedness to him.

2. Form 31. East Gaulish, stamped AVGVSTINVSF. The distribution of this potter's output suggests the middle of the second century. Date: c. A.D. 140-170.
3. Form 33. Central Gaulish, stamped A·T·T·IC·I·M. An Antonine dating is probable on the basis of the fabric and forms produced by this potter. Date: c. A.D. 140-160.
4. Form 33. Central Gaulish. An unstratified fragment with a partial stamp reading)BVCIOF, the signature of the well-known potter ALBVCIVS. Date: c. A.D. 150-190.
5. Form 33. East Gaulish. The stamp is fragmentary and worn but was read³⁴ as (P)LAÇIDVSF. This potter's work has been recorded at Blickweiler³⁵ and is likely to date to about the middle of the second century. Date: c. A.D. 130-160.
6. Probably Form 29. South Gaulish, with part of a stamp reading)CI·OF. It is impossible to attribute this piece with certainty to any one of several possible potters, but its date should not be later than the Flavian period.

Also, not illustrated: A small fragment of Form 31, with the beginning of a stamp B(), which may be from a die of BORILLVS³⁴ of Lezoux and Antonine in date; Form 31, with a very worn stamp reading³⁴ QVA///VS, the Rheinzabern potter dating to c. A.D. 155-200; and a very worn stamp on Form 31, reading³⁴ (VIRI)LISF, a potter working at Rheinzabern and dating later than A.D. 160.

(ii) *Decorated Forms.*

The great majority of the figured samian was very badly worn, and the few sherds illustrated are the only ones with any significant decoration. Form 30 was entirely absent.

- 7 and 8. Form 37. Central Gaulish, in the style of the SACER-ATTIANVS group of potters. A total of five fragments from this vessel were identified in two different deposits and all show the same parts of the decoration present on Nos. 7 and 8. The decoration, in panels demarcated by lozenge-shaped bead-row borders, is initiated by a fairly thin and rounded ovolo, with a blurred tongue bending to left, which is infrequently used by these potters and recalls strongly an ovolo used by CINNAMVS on his small bowls:³⁶ it is, however, recorded on two bowls, one stamped SACER·F, from Saalburg,³⁷ and could be the origin of the CINNAMVS ovolo. The bead-rows end on small rosettes used by ATTIANVS,³⁸ who also used similar panels with St. Andrew's crosses containing small leaves and his acanthus (detail 12)³⁸ and, probably, the badly squashed and worn candelabrum in the narrower of the two panels. Date: c. A.D. 125-150.
9. Form 29. South Gaulish. The decoration of the upper division consists of a scroll composed of decorative details in use by several contemporary South Gaulish potters: the elongated leaf and bifid leaf at the end of a tendrill was used by INGENVVS³⁹ and AQVITANVS;⁴⁰ the rosette was used by DARIBITVS,⁴¹ IVCVNDVS⁴² and AQVITANVS;⁴³ and

³⁴ Read by Mr. B. R. Hartley, F.S.A.

³⁵ Knorr, R., and Sprater, F., *Die westpfälzischen Sigillata-Töpfereien von Blickweiler und Eschweiler-Hof*, Speier, 1927, p. 110. I owe this reference to Mr. B. R. Hartley, F.S.A.

³⁶ CGP, Fig. 47, p. 267, No. 2.

³⁷ Ricken, H., 'Die Bilderschüsseln der Kastelle Saalburg und Zugmantel,' *Saalburg-Jahrbuch*, ix (1939), Taf. 27, 1a and 3a. I owe this reference to Mr. B. R. Hartley, F.S.A.

³⁸ CGP, Fig. 23, p. 167.

³⁹ Knorr 1919, Taf. 42, N.

⁴⁰ Knorr 1952, Taf. 4, D.

⁴¹ Knorr 1919, Textbild 11, p. 23.

⁴² *Ibid.*, Textbild 11, p. 23.

⁴³ Knorr 1952, Taf. 4, D.

- the tendril binding, by ALBINVS⁴⁴ and INGENVVS.⁴⁵ The remnant of the lower division over the carination consists of a series of ornaments like those in use by MODESTVS,⁴⁶ PASSENVVS,⁴⁷ ALBVS⁴⁸ and IVCVNDVS.⁴⁹ The upper division, except for the absence of one small decorative detail, is very similar to the decoration of a vessel from Aislingen stamped OFAQVITAN.⁵⁰ Though certain attribution to the style of this potter is unwise, it is clear that this bowl was manufactured in Claudian times. Date: *c.* A.D. 50-65.
10. Form 37. Very probably Central Gaulish and very worn; four fragments in all, three conjoining and illustrated here. The ovolo is rather long, double-bordered, with a flat central projection and its tongue, placed very close to the left of each ovolo, is composed of five rather square beads and a separate tip bending to left; the ovolo band is enclosed by a border of fairly flat beads. The decorative scheme consists probably of panels separated by vertical bead-rows ending on blurred rosettes. The remnants of the decoration are both badly worn and blurred in manufacture, but the figure-type to left is a larger version of Satyr (D.369 = O.599), which seems to have originated with the Trajanic potter LIBERTVS, as on a signed sherd from Dover⁵¹ and, later, by DOCILIS, as on a piece from Colchester,⁵² and CASVRIVS, on a sherd from Naples in the Guildhall Museum.⁵³ The other figure-type is in the attitude of Mercury (D.291 = O.533) but in this case a bead-row has been added to the right arm of the figure to simulate a spear; I have found no parallel for such a hybrid figure-type. The ovolo recalls a rarely used one by PATERNVS,⁵⁴ but is much closer to one used by IVSTVS,⁵⁵ though in his case the tongue is more centrally placed; it is not unlikely that this bowl was made by a potter copying existing prototypes, as the large Satyr suggests, and working late in the second century. Date: *c.* 150-190.
- 11-13. Form 37. South Gaulish. A total of eight sherds, some conjoining, were found in four different deposits; most of them were in poor condition. This vessel seems to have had a long life as it had been repaired with the usual lead rivets. The ovolo on No. 13, with its double border and tongue ending in a trifid tip bent to right, the festoon containing a spiral detail with a blurred rosette at its centre, are all present on a bowl from Rottweil stamped BIRAGIL,⁵⁶ though GERMANVS also has used such decoration, but with a slightly different ovolo.⁵⁷ The lower part of the decoration consists of Hare to right (D.941 = O.2056), recorded on the above bowl from Rottweil, and in the work of MASCVVS at Hof Steinhäusen,⁵⁸ and Hare to left (D.949 = O.2114), recorded on a signed bowl by BIRAGILLVS⁵⁹ and in his style at Leicester,⁶⁰ and by MASCVVS

⁴⁴ *Knorr 1919*, Taf. 1, No. 5.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, Taf. 42, O.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, Taf. 58, B; *Knorr 1952*, Taf. 43, E and F.

⁴⁷ *Knorr 1919*, Taf. 63, D; *Knorr 1952*, Taf. 48, C.

⁴⁸ *Knorr 1952*, Taf. 80, D.

⁴⁹ *Knorr 1919*, Textbild 45, B, p. 95.

⁵⁰ *Knorr 1952*, Taf. 4, D.

⁵¹ *Arch. Cant.*, lxxii (1958), 132.

⁵² *CGP*, pl. 91/1.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, pl. 133/19.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, Fig. 30, p. 196, No. 5.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, Fig. 31, p. 201, No. 1.

⁵⁶ *Knorr 1952*, Taf. 6, C.

⁵⁷ *Wels*, Taf. 4/1, 5/1 and 6/4.

⁵⁸ *Knorr 1952*, Taf. 37, A.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, Taf. 6, C.

⁶⁰ Kenyon, K. M., *Excavations at the Jewry Wall Site, Leicester*, Oxford, 1948, Fig. 16, p. 68, No. 5.

from Hof Steinhausen,⁶¹ Wels⁶² and Leicester.⁶³ The S-shaped godroon, used as a basal wreath, is a common Flavian motif, though no record of a similar wreath was found either in the signed or attributed work of either potter. It is, however, clear that this bowl is attributable to the style of BIRAGILLVS as the ovolo excludes MASCVVVS. Date: c. A.D. 75–95.

14. Form 37. Central Gaulish. A very small sherd with a single-bordered ovolo and a tongue consisting of four elongated beads and a rosette, which is blurred on this sherd. This ovolo was used by the Trajanic potters DRVSVS I (formerly designated as Potter X-3),⁶⁴ Potter X-2,⁶⁵ and their successors in Hadrianic-Antonine times;⁶⁶ DRVSVS I is excluded, as he did not use wavy-line borders at all, but not enough remains of the decoration to make attribution possible, though the wavy line suggests manufacture before the middle of the second century. Date: c. A.D. 100–150.
15. Form 37. East Gaulish. A small fragment with a tree (D.1129), which is known in use on Central Gaulish samian;⁶⁷ the fabric is, however, clearly East Gaulish. Several potters working in that region use this decorative detail, mainly the potters grouped under the name CERIALIS.⁶⁸ Date: c. A.D. 150–200.
16. Form 37. Central Gaulish. The ovolo is double-bordered and rounded, with a tongue whose tip survives here only as a rounded projection, and bordered by a wavy line. This ovolo is similar, though larger and more rounded, than that of ARCANVS⁶⁹ and ovolo No. 1 of SACER,⁷⁰ though the latter does not use wavy-line borders which suggest a date in the first half of the second century. Date: c. A.D. 125–50.
17. Form 29. South Gaulish. This is an early sherd with a fairly large leaf for which I have found only two parallels, one from Colchester⁷¹ and the other from Basel.⁷² Claudian sherds from Colchester also show the same bifid leaf and tendril binding,⁷³ which Knorr recorded on a vessel from Aislingen stamped SENICIO FE;⁷⁴ the small berry below the leaves was found on a Claudian sherd⁷⁵ and a Neronian piece,⁷⁶ both from Colchester, and on vessels by NAMVS⁷⁷ and SENICIO.⁷⁸ Although certain attribution to the style of a particular potter is not possible, the pre-Flavian date of this sherd is in no doubt. Date: c. A.D. 50–65.

⁶¹ Knorr 1952, Taf. 37, A.

⁶² Wels, Taf. 20/3 and 21/4.

⁶³ Leicester, Fig. 5, p. 46, No. 3.

⁶⁴ Detsicas, A. P., *The Anonymous Central Gaulish Potter known as X-3 and his Connections*, Collection Latomus, lxxiv (1963), Fig. 3, p. 41, No. 1; and Catherine Johns, 'A signed Bowl of Drusus I from Jülich,' RCRF Acta VII (1965), 67–9.

⁶⁵ CGP, Fig. 3, p. 7.

⁶⁶ GELENVS, CGP, Fig. 15, p. 138, No. 2; QVINTILIANVS, CGP, Fig. 17, p. 145, No. 1; and, perhaps, CENSORINVS, CGP, Fig. 29, p. 191, No. 3.

⁶⁷ Cf. BANVVS, CGP, Fig. 41, p. 243, No. 1, and pl. 139/1, and the ANTISTII, CGP, Fig. 32, p. 202.

⁶⁸ Wels, Taf. 108/4 and 111/4; also, Karnitsch, P., *Die verzierte Sigillata von Lauriacum*, Linz, 1955, Taf. 17/7, 18/1–3, and numerous other parallels.

⁶⁹ CGP, Fig. 20, p. 156.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, Fig. 22, p. 163, No. 1.

⁷¹ *Camulodunum*, pl. xxvi, 3.

⁷² Knorr 1919, Taf. 89, D.

⁷³ *Camulodunum*, pl. xxvi, 15.

⁷⁴ Knorr, R., 'Die Terra-Sigillata-Gefässe von Aislingen,' *Jahrbuch des historischen Vereins Dillingen*, xxv (1912), Taf. VI, 2.

⁷⁵ *Camulodunum*, pl. xxvi, 18.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, pl. xxix, 1.

⁷⁷ Knorr 1919, Taf. 60, No. 15.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, Taf. 75, No. 32 and Taf. 76, C and D.

Sherds from vessels in different layers

<i>Fig. 26, No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Layers</i>
7-8	a. Pit 8	10 (2 sherds)
	b. Rectangular rubbish pit 9	5C (3 sherds)
11-13	a. Bath drain	10M
	b. Early drainage ditch system	22
	c. Pit 8	10
	d. Pit 1	10
10	a. Footings, N.-W. corner of Building 1	26
	b. Pit 8	10
	c. Bath drain	10M

MEDIEVAL AND MODERN POTTERY

BY K. J. BARTON, A.M.A., F.S.A.

<i>Statistical Analysis</i>	<i>No. of Sherds</i>
1. Circa 1250-1350 ⁷⁹	
Green lead glaze and local white ware	146
2. Fifteenth century and Tudor ⁸⁰	
Including two large Fish Dishes	24
3. Late sixteenth-early seventeenth century	
German Salt-glazed ware	10
4. Late Medieval or Early Post-Medieval	
With green and yellow glaze	9
5. Seventeenth-eighteenth century	
Surrey wares with green or yellow glaze	72
6. Seventeenth-eighteenth century	
Brown Glazed pottery	205
7. Early eighteenth-century Posset	1
8. Staffordshire eighteenth-century Bread Dish	1
9. * Local or wares with coloured slip late seventeenth-early eighteenth century	9
10. Graffham ware	
Seventeenth-eighteenth century	4
11. Delft ware	
Eighteenth century	2
12. English saltglaze	2
13. White saltglaze	
Early eighteenth century	1
14. Westerwald stoneware	6
15. Nineteenth century, various	57

* The subject of the ensuing note.

SLIP DECORATED EARTHENWARE (Fig. 27)

Description

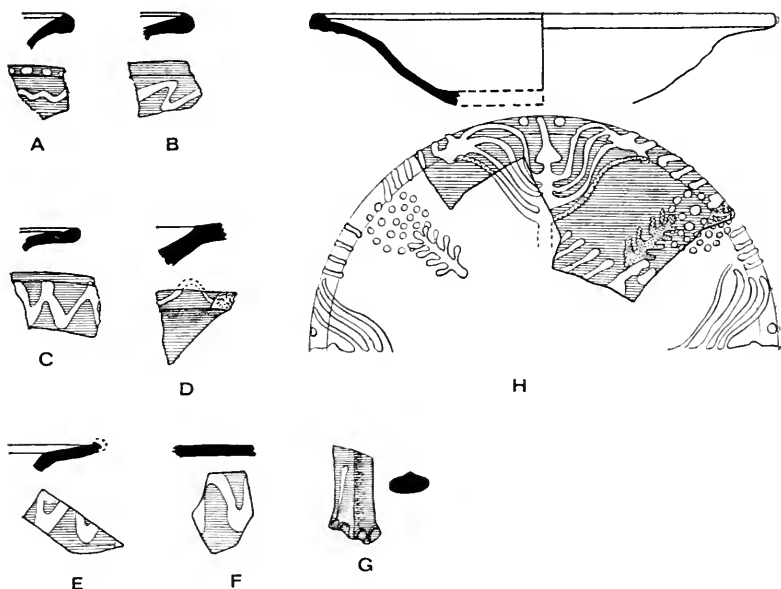
Nine fragments, two of which come from the same vessel, comprising the following:—

- A. Fragment of a platter rim in a smooth, hard orange-coloured fabric. Decorated with white slip. Beads on the outer edge of the rim and a wavy line on the centre of the rim. Glazed on the upper surface only to a dark brown colour, with traces of iron showing in irregular black patches.

⁷⁹ Almost all the fourteenth-century pottery came from the layers overlying Building 1.

⁸⁰ There is a gap in the Tudor period. A known rubbish pit of this date has not yet been excavated.

- B. Fragment of a platter rim in a smooth hard orange coloured fabric. Decorated with white slip in a horizontal wavy line across the centre of the rim. Glazed on the upper surface only to a light orange colour.
- C. Fragment of a platter rim in a smooth hard-red fabric. Decorated with white slip in horizontal wavy lines across the width of the rim. Glazed on the upper surface to a pale orange colour.
- D. Fragment of part of a platter rim and bowl in a brick-red fabric. Decorated on the rim surface only in white slip in thin wavy lines. Glazed on the upper surface to a rich light brown colour.
- E. Badly damaged fragment from the rim of a platter in a smooth red fabric. Decorated in white slip with wide wavy bands. Glazed on the upper surface to a rich light brown colour.

FIG. 27.—POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

- F. Fragment from the base of a platter(?) in a soft light red fabric. Decorated in white slip with wide wavy bands. Glazed on the upper surface only, with a thin olive-brown glaze. This piece has been surface reduced slightly.
- G. Fragment from the handle of a jug in a fine hard, very light red fabric. Decorated or accidentally splashed with white slip. Glazed all over to a rich light red colour.
- H. Two fragments comprising the portion of a dish or small platter with pronounced bead rim. All in a fine hard brick-red fabric. Base thick and knife-trimmed outside. Glazed to a rich red colour. The decoration comprises the representation of a 'tulip' quartered with a 'tree' and raised circle of dots which lie around the inside of the bowl, and a fragment of what may be a trailed cross-hatched pattern of straight lines across the base of the dish. The decoration is in white slip, with the exception of the 'tree' and the lower line of the 'tulip' flower, both of which are in a bright green slip.

Comments

These fragments are of particular interest, as they are the only examples from over 230 fragments of seventeenth- to eighteenth-century pottery with applied slip decoration. The bead-rimmed platter, with wide wavy band decoration, is uncommon, although it turns up very occasionally on sites throughout West Sussex, but no further east—and in South Hampshire, but no further west than Portchester. Yet the form of vessel and its glaze colour are not uncommon in any of these areas.

There appear to be two groups by quality and form of decoration—A, G and H, and B–F. The latter is the coarser in finish and decoration. The former is outstanding in its quality and decorative media.

Group B–F is obviously local and the sherds are so similar in fabric to the undecorated wares of the Graffham and Midhurst region that they all surely belong together.

Group A, G and H has a tulip and tree pattern seen on other slip ware examples in Yorkshire, but is not from that source. Its quality is very fair, but the pattern is unlike anything similar that I have seen in the South. However, the occurrence of three fragments of this quality could indicate a local source.

The 'tulip' motif is paralleled widely in Britain during the period 1690–1725, when it was a dominant decorative medium on many forms of domestic articles and clothing.

Comment by Mr. F. W. Holling

A small amount of slip-decorated red ware was produced at a group of seventeenth-century potteries on the Surrey–Hampshire border, north-east of Farnham. Platters identical with group B–F were made at the two sites already investigated (Ash, Surrey, and Hawley, Hants.). The decoration is characteristically restricted to a wavy line round the rim, and possibly a whorl in the centre of the base. There is no dating evidence for Ash, but the Hawley pottery is estimated to have ceased production not later than the 1660s.

THE GLASS

By D. B. HARDEN

A. FRAGMENTS OF THE RIM OF A GLASS BOWL AND OF SCALLOP-SHELL OPEN-WORK DECORATION FROM A GLASS GOBLET (Fig. 28 and Plate VI(b)).

Nine small fragments, all of colourless glass, come from various find-spots within or near Building 2. Seven of them—(a, 1; b–g)—were scattered over an area, c. 20 feet by 18 feet, an outlier (h) was c. 25 feet away, and the ninth (a, 2) was a stray picked up in the same general neighbourhood by the owner of the site while excavations were not in progress. The positions in which they were found would seem to indicate that the scattering took place about the beginning of Period IV, c. A.D. 220, and, if so, they should belong to the first quarter of the third century, rather than later. Despite their being so scattered, the two rim-fragments (a, 1–2) clearly belong to one vessel and the fragments of scallop-shell decoration must come from a second one. My first impression was that all nine fragments came from one vessel, but I am now convinced that the rim fragments must belong to a bowl and cannot, from their profile, belong to the somewhat bulbous goblet to which the scallop-shell pieces must be ascribed.

Fragments of bowl

a, 1–2. Two fragments of rim of bowl, D. c. 9 cm. Lip slightly inbent and thickened and rounded in flame above tall, slightly convex sides.

1. No. 810a, from Building 2, Period IV;

2. A stray find, exact location unrecorded.

These two fragments belong to a bowl with cylindrical sides, standing on a low base-ring, which may either be of the tubular type, formed by pushing in a secondary bulb from below, or be made by applying a thick trail of drawn glass. This form, always in colourless glass, is very common in the late-second and the third centuries A.D., and may be called the

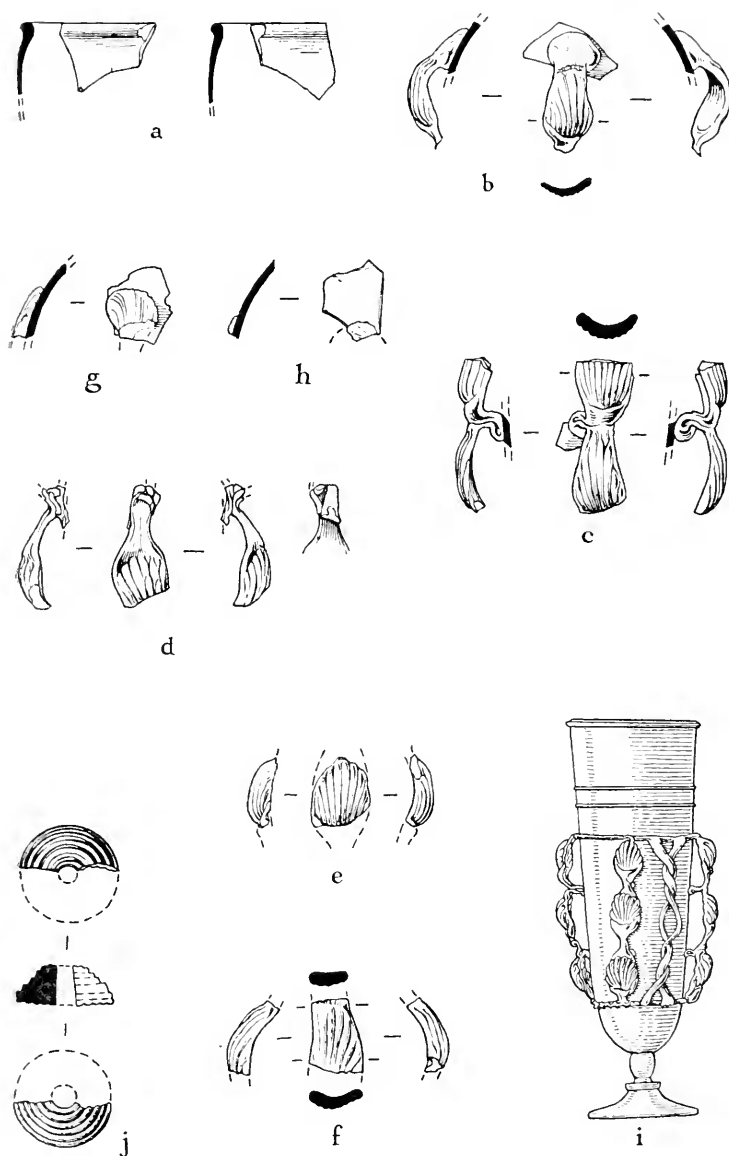


FIG. 28.—a-h, j. FRAGMENTS OF GLASS FROM RAPSLEY VILLA: i. GLASS GOBLET FROM AN EARLY FOURTH-CENTURY GRAVE AT COLOGNE (after O. Doppelfeld, *Bonner Jahrbücher*, 159 (1959)). (Drawings: Mrs. M. E. Cox).

Airlie type, from a fine, complete example found at Airlie, Angus, now in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Edinburgh (No. EQ 150): see *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, LXVI (1932), 292, and Thorpe, W. A., *English Glass* (1935), 39, pl. vi, b. Fragments of such bowls are frequently found on Romano-British sites; some are plain, some have incised or painted decoration. For the type in general see Isings, C., *Roman Glass from Dated Finds* (1957), 101 f., form 85 a, b.

Fragments of goblet with scallop-shell decoration

b-h. Seven fragments of open-work strips of drawn glass with scallop-shell ornament impressed on them in relief, some with portions of the vessel-wall attached to them. The scallops always point upwards and their ribbing is in relief on the outside only, the inner surface being smooth and hollow. The ornament was produced by nipping the glass with a tongs bearing a scallop shell, incuse, on one blade, the other blade being plain and convex.

Piece b (No. 810b, from Building 2, Period IV) shows a scallop-shell strip, the splayed and flattened upper end of which is attached to part of the curving shoulder of the vessel, while the bottom (fractured) end rides free.

Piece c (No. 811, from Building 2, Period IV) shows the greater portion of two scallop shells in a continuous strip. The scallops are fractured and ride free at the outer ends of the strip, but are joined together in the middle in a distorted U-shaped curve which bends inwards and is attached to part of the vessel-wall.

Piece d (No. 492, from Building 2, Period IV) shows part of a scallop-shell strip. The scallop is fractured and rides free at the bottom end of the fragment, while at the upper end the strip narrows and tails off where it joins another portion of scallop-shell strip, and, apparently, part of the vessel-wall as well. Not enough remains to make it possible to decide exactly what is happening at this junction, but it is quite clear that it is different from the continuous U-shaped curve of piece c.

Pieces e (No. 756, from gully outside Period IV phase of Building 1, Period IV-V) and f (No. 831, from between Buildings 1 and 2, just outside Building 2, Period IV) each show part of one scallop shell only. They add nothing to the evidence provided by pieces b-d.

Pieces g (No. 494, from Building 2, Period IV) and h (No. 864, from 5 feet outside the north-west corner of Building 2, Period IV) are fragments of the curving vessel-wall, to each of which part of the end of a scallop-shell strip is attached. Piece g carries a complete upper attachment, exactly like that of piece b, and must, like b, come from the shoulder of the vessel.

The evidence for the shape of the complete vessel to which these seven fragments belonged is disappointingly meagre. Since the rim-fragments (a, 1-2) must be dissociated from these, we cannot say what the shape of the top part of the vessel was. The body must have been somewhat bulbous (fragments b, g, h), but had also, it seems (fragment c), a more or less vertical section in the middle. It was certainly a tallish vessel, since the body must have been high enough to take at least two sections, vertically, of the scallop-shell strip, if not more. The internal evidence goes no farther.

External evidence⁸¹ shows that impressed scallop-shell decoration was a

⁸¹ The evidence can most conveniently be found in the following six publications, hereinafter referred to by author's name and date of publication:

Fremerdorf, F. (1931a), 'Zum Kantharos Disch-Sangiorgi,' *Jahrb. des Deutschen Archäol. Inst.*, 1931, *Archäol. Anzeiger*, cols. 115-32; *id.* (1931b), 'Der römische Guttrolf,' *ibid.*, cols. 132-52; *id.* (1959), *Römische Gläser mit Fadenauflage in Köln* (Die Denkmäler des römischen Köln, V), Verlag der Löwe, Köln, 1959; *id.* (1961), *Römisches geformtes Glas in Köln* (*id.* VI, 1961); *id.* (1967), *Die römischen Gläser mit Schliff, Bemalung und Goldauflagen aus Köln* (*id.* VIII, 1967); Doppelfeld, O. (1959), 'Der Muschelpokal von Köln,' *Bonner Jahrbücher*, 159 (1959), 152-66.

feature of Cologne-made glasses during the later Roman period. It was certainly prevalent during the third and earlier fourth centuries, and it began with 'snake-thread' ware in the later second century.

The glasses bearing such decoration are of four different kinds:

1. Two colourless shallow bowls of 'snake-thread' ware with skillet-type handles, both found in Cologne, which have a scallop shell impressed on the ends of their handles. Fremersdorf (1931a), col. 120, Figs. 3-4; *id.* (1931b), col. 143; *id.* (1959), pp. 50-1, pls. 51-2, 54; *id.* (1961), pp. 66-7, pls. 133-5; Doppelfeld (1959), p. 162.
2. Three colourless tall-necked flasks of so-called 'gutturium' type, on stems, the bodies being formed of four separate and free-standing tubes, joining into one at top and bottom. One of these comes from Trier, the other two from Cologne. On the best of these (formerly in Berlin, destroyed during the 1939-45 war) the scallop shells appear in butterfly formation, in pairs, at the top and bottom of the outside of each body-tube, and singly on the upper body between the tubes, these latter scallops being colourless, the others alternately opaque blue and opaque yellow. On the others, both restored from fragments, the scallops are colourless and appear only in butterfly formation at the top and bottom of the outside of each body-tube. Fremersdorf (1931a), col. 120 f.; *id.* (1931b), cols. 136 ff., Figs. 9, 11, 12; *id.* (1959), pp. 62 ff., pls. 82-3; *id.* (1961), p. 67 f., pl. 136; Doppelfeld (1959), p. 162, pl. 30.
3. Two fragmentary colourless stemmed *kantharoi*,⁸² near-duplicates of each other, and of a very specialised and unparalleled type. The outside of the body of each is decorated in gold leaf (each bears a scene with three cupids among plants, but the details differ). This decoration is not protected, as it so often is on gold-glasses, by a casing of colourless glass, but there is an outer cage of free-standing net-work trails instead. The vessels stood on tallish stems (that now on the Goluchow one is modern and much taller than it should be), and each has, besides, two open-work handles formed of trails linking pairs of impressed scallop shells at the top and bottom of each. Doppelfeld appears to have been the first to recognise—certainly correctly—that these two *kantharoi* had tall necks above the line of the handles (*see* his restored drawing, *op. cit.*, Fig. 4, 2). Fremersdorf (1931a), cols. 115 ff. (for Goluchow, *see* col. 129), Figs. 5-7; *id.* (1959), p. 65, pls. 84-5; *id.* (1961), p. 69, pl. 138; *id.* (1967), pp. 201-3, pls. 282-4; Doppelfeld (1959), p. 162 f., Fig. 4, 2.
4. A tall, colourless goblet on a high stem (Fig. 28, i), very similar to that of the *kantharoi* (3). This piece has a net-work decoration of (a) four vertical bands, each with three impressed scallop-shell strips, standing free and in the round between two distorted U-shaped curves which link the band to the vessel-wall; and (b), alternating with the scallop bands, four other vertical bands (only one now extant), each composed of two entwined free-standing trails. This fine goblet was found in a grave at the Kartäuserhof, west of the Severinstrasse in Cologne, dated early fourth century by a coin of the time of Constantine the Great. For a full description and discussion of the find and its significance *see* Doppelfeld (1959), especially pp. 156, 158 ff., Fig. 3, 1, Fig. 4, 1, pls. 29-30; *see* also Fremersdorf (1961), p. 68 f., pl. 137.

Of these four varieties of Cologne glass with scallop-shell decoration the nearest parallel to our fragments is undoubtedly Doppelfeld's goblet (4). On a superficial look, indeed, it seemed to be a fairly exact parallel, and it is certainly the only one of these four varieties where the scallops are free-standing in bands similar to those on our example, with distorted U-shaped curves in between, linking them to the vessel-wall. The dating of our frag-

⁸² Both found in Cologne in the middle of the last century. One certainly, and perhaps both, came from a tomb found in 1866 in the Ursulagartenstrasse. One, formerly in the Disch collection, is now in the Sangiorgi collection in Rome; the other, formerly in the Goluchow collection in Poland, disappeared after the war. Fremersdorf (1967), p. 203, states that the Polish National Museum in Warsaw cannot trace it.

ments in the first quarter of the third century, however, if it can be trusted, makes them about a century earlier than the Cologne goblet, and since it appears that our example had a curved shoulder and was therefore more bulbous than Doppelfeld's, the two examples cannot be wholly equated.

The other three varieties are akin to ours only in having scallop-shell decoration, and for our purposes their main interest is to prove that such decoration was prevalent in Cologne from at least the early third century, if not the later second century A.D.

We may, then, accept these scallop-shell fragments as belonging to a Cologne-made goblet of the first quarter of the third century, and guess that it may have borne some similarity to Doppelfeld's example from the Kartäuserhof grave, though differing considerably from it in profile.

B. PIERCED GLASS DISK FROM A STIRRING-ROD

Pierced sub-conical disk (Fig. 28, j), H. 1 cm., D. 2.5 cm., of dark blue glass with opaque white unmarvered spiral trail on exterior and five closely-set concentric grooves on base; the central piercing expands slightly from 5 mm. diam. at top to 6 mm. diam. at base. From Building 6, Room 4.

Pierced glass disks are frequently found on Roman sites. I published two varieties—one larger, one smaller—in my *Roman Glass from Karanis*, Ann Arbor, 1936, p. 295, pl. xxi, under the heading 'pierced buttons', but drew attention to the known use of similar disks on glass stirring-rods as stops to prevent the rod sinking too deeply into the bottle in which it was being used. I was able to cite two examples still affixed to stirring-rods, one in the Ransom collection in the Museum of Archaeology and of Ethnology, Cambridge (No. 23.733) and another from Idalion, Cyprus (L.P. di Cesnola, *Atlas of the Cesnola Collection* . . ., III (1903), pl. lxxvi, 2).⁸³

The Karanis examples (probably third or fourth century A.D.) differ in shape and pattern from the present piece, but the one from Idalion is not so dissimilar. However, some years later G. Mackworth-Young published some grave-groups of Flavian date from the island of Siphnos in the Aegean (J. K. Brock and G. Mackworth-Young, 'Excavations in Siphnos,' *Annual British School at Athens*, XLIV (1949), 80 ff., pl. 35, 1-2). Seven disks were found in all, one in grave 6 and two each in graves 7, 20 and 22; five were of varying shades of blue with opaque white spiral trails, and two were monochrome (green or bluish). All could be described as sub-conical. We may, therefore, accept them as exact counterparts of the present piece and this would suggest that it, too, belongs to the first century or, at latest, the early second century A.D. One of the disks in grave 22 had a portion of its glass rod adhering in its hole when found (*op. cit.*, p. 92, pl. 35, 1), and grave 20 yielded a glass stirring-rod which might have fitted one of its disks (*op. cit.*, p. 90, pl. 36, 1). This Siphnos evidence, then, proves conclusively not only the date but the use of disks comparable with the present piece. Evidence from Corinth, however (Davidson, G. R., *Corinth, XII, The Minor Objects* (Princeton, 1952), 296 ff.), shows that this sub-conical form of glass disk, though with different trailing, continued into later Roman times, for Miss Davidson illustrates two specimens (Nos. 2629-30) which she ascribes to the 'late Roman period' (i.e., at Corinth, fourth to sixth centuries A.D.).

It is worth noting that the small pierced disks of various materials, which are so frequently found in excavations of all periods, are usually identified as spindle-whorls or buttons (*see* Davidson, G. R., *loc. cit.*, for a discussion of the problems of identification). They are also sometimes thought to be beads; but this is most unlikely, especially when they are decorated on the base, as the present one is. Most of the glass specimens I know are, I believe, too light and too small to be spindle-whorls, and glass is not, in any case, a material that would suggest itself to those needing a whorl: they would be more likely to make use of clay, stone or wood.

⁸³ The Idalion piece, which is blue with opaque white spiral decoration, is republished, with a drawing, in *The Swedish Cyprus Expedition*, IV, pt. 3 (Vessberg, O., 'The Hellenistic and Roman Periods'), 170, Fig. 51, No. 17, and (not illustrated) in Myres, J. L., *Handbook of the Cesnola Collection* . . . (New York, 1914), p. 506, No. 5060.

C. OTHER FINDS OF GLASS

Besides the glasses singled out for special discussion the villa produced a considerable quantity of fragments of vessels, and window-glass, of varieties normal on sites of this type and period, and two beads (pp. 15, 27, 28, 29). It is noteworthy, however, that none of the window-glass was of the double glossy variety often used in the latest Roman period (*see* Harden, D. B., in *Studies in Building History*, ed. Jope, E. M., 1961, pp. 39 ff., especially p. 46 f.). The vessel-glass included both the common green variety (mainly bottles of the first and second centuries A.D.) and numerous fragments, mostly quite small and not very informative, of colourless wares of the second and third centuries. One small colourless rim-fragment of a deep bowl shows part of an engraved fern-leaf pattern running round the vessel just below the rim (No. 773. From Room 2, Building 7, Period III).

None of this glass seemed worthy of detailed comment, but its quantity shows that the owners of this villa were by no means behind their contemporaries in numerous other Romano-British villas in their desire to acquire glass for household and table use.

THE ANIMAL BONES

by RAYMOND E. CHAPLIN, PASSMORE EDWARDS MUSEUM

The animal bones found in deposits of Periods I–V have been examined. All the bones are fragmentary, in a poor state of preservation and extremely friable. It is clear from the pieces that have survived that a great deal of bone is likely to have disappeared without trace. It would therefore be misleading to attempt any sort of quantification of species, since the extent to which the different bones of different species are susceptible to decay is unknown. Comparisons, using the same bone of the same species, are also invalidated because of the age of the individual animals. All that can be done is to record the species recovered.

Cattle teeth were recorded from each period and were the items which had suffered least. A single tooth of a horse was found in each of Periods I and II and a single tooth of a pig was found in Period III.

Nearly all the material that could be identified consisted of teeth, and it was clear from the fragments from each of Periods II–V that a complete side of the lower jaw was present. The teeth that survived best were all from adult animals, the milk teeth present being extremely fragmented. Because of this the picture of the age of the animals in the sample is likely to be heavily biased.

Teeth are, in general, the most durable element of the skeleton, and in my experience of similar sites permanent cheek teeth of most species survive equally well. At Rapsley, however, there are no bones or teeth of sheep and only a single tooth of pig. The problem is whether this is a reflection of their absence from the site or is due to soil action. No firm answer can be given to this, which is unfortunate, since a predominantly cattle-using establishment in this region would be of great interest.

It is important, therefore, that careful attention should be paid to the bones recovered from any further sites in the area.

Acknowledgements

The writer would like to offer her grateful thanks to all who helped during the excavation. The owners, Mr. and Mrs. Randall and Mr. and Mrs. Grinling gave unfailing hospitality, patience, encouragement and help with the excavating. Much help and advice was received from the following:—

Prof. S. S. Frere (who, in addition, was kind enough to read this report through in draft, and made many helpful suggestions), Lt.-Col. G. W. Meates, Mr. M. R. Hull, Mr. A. W. G. Lowther, Dr. D. B. Harden, Dr. D. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Hartley, Dr. M. Lewis, Mr. D. Neal, Miss I. Gedyne, Mr. H. W. M. Hodges, Miss J. M. Sheldon, Mr. A. L. F. Rivet, Mr. A. P. Detsicas, Mr. R. Chaplin, Mr. R. Goodburn, Mr. D. Ansell, Mr. Ruby, Dr. E. M. Dance, Miss G. M. Beck, Mr. A. J. Clark and Mr. R. Pennel.

Drawings and photographs have been contributed by the following: Dr. Norman Davey, Mr. D. Neal, Mr. T. E. J. Robins (who undertook almost all the pottery drawing), Mr. E. E. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Sarson, Mr. D. Hunter, Mrs. Cox, Mr. B. Vacherot, Mr. James Brown, Mrs. Standing, the late Mr. M. B. Cookson, Mrs. Rendell, Mr. C. de la Nougerede, and the author's husband.

Site supervision was carried out by Mr. F. Holling, Mr. J. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Standing, Mr. J. A. Batty, Mr. E. Pettenburg, Miss P. Knowles, and Mr. T. Ogden. The greater part of the excavation was done by volunteers of the Surrey Archæological Society, but help is gratefully acknowledged from volunteers from many parts of the country, including the staff and pupils of schools too numerous to mention. Miss B. Smith was in charge of the pottery and small finds.



(a) THE PEAR-SHAPED TILE.



(b) NORTH WALL (*left*) OF BUILDING 2 DIVERGING FROM FOOTINGS.
DEMOLISHED WALL (*right*) OF BUILDING 1.



(a) SECTION THROUGH FLOOR OF ROOM 4

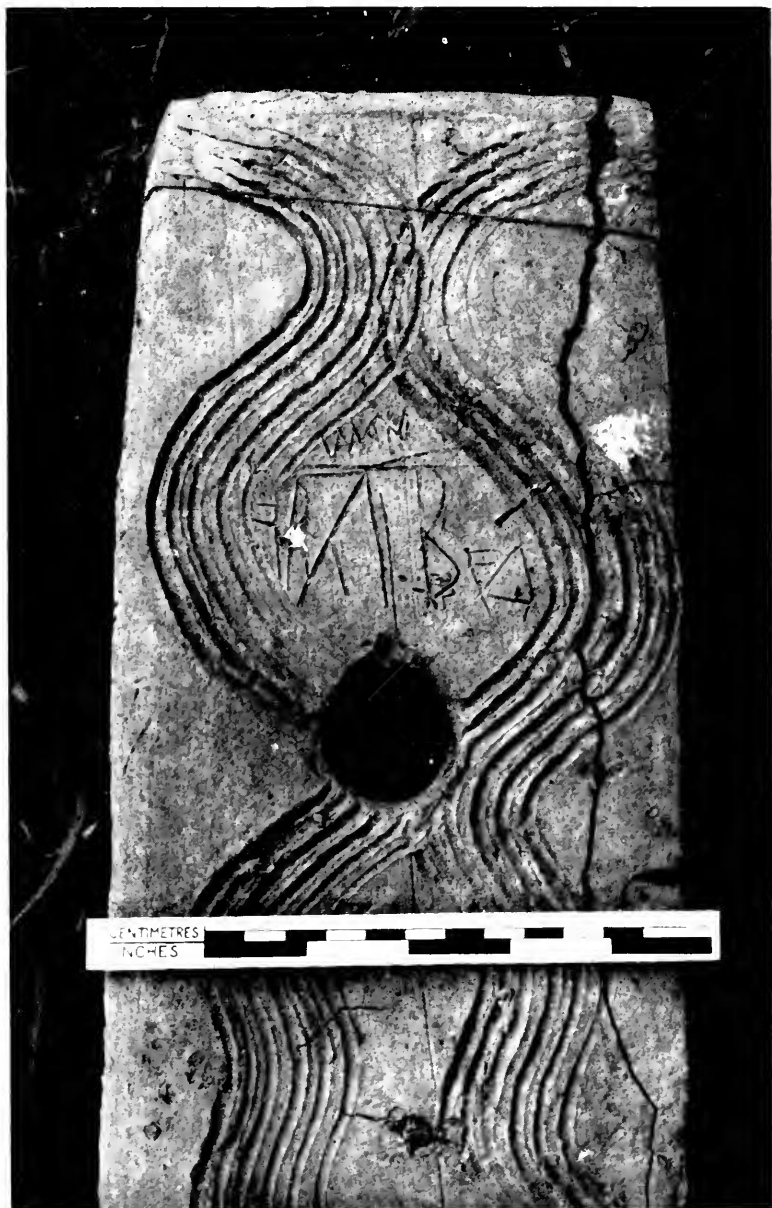


(b) MOSAIC OF ROOM 9, TRUNCATED BY PERIOD IV WALL.
DEMOLISHED COLD BATH (ROOM 10) BEYOND.

(b) BUILDING 6, FURNACE DRAIN.

(a) BUILDING 6, EAVESDRIP GUTTER.





FLUE TILE WITH GRAFFITO



(a) *Left*, IMBEX BAFLE AND FALLEN HALF-CIRCLE TILES. *To the right*, FRAGMENT OF PERIOD II MASONRY.

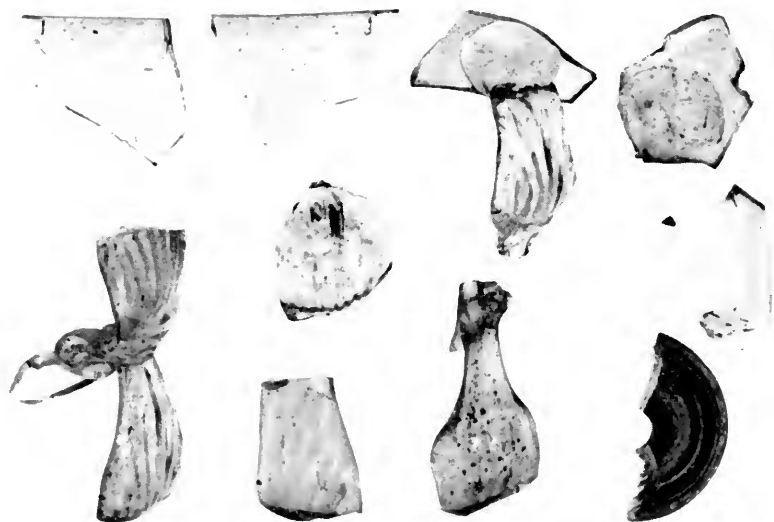


THE BATH DRAIN, BUILDING 6.

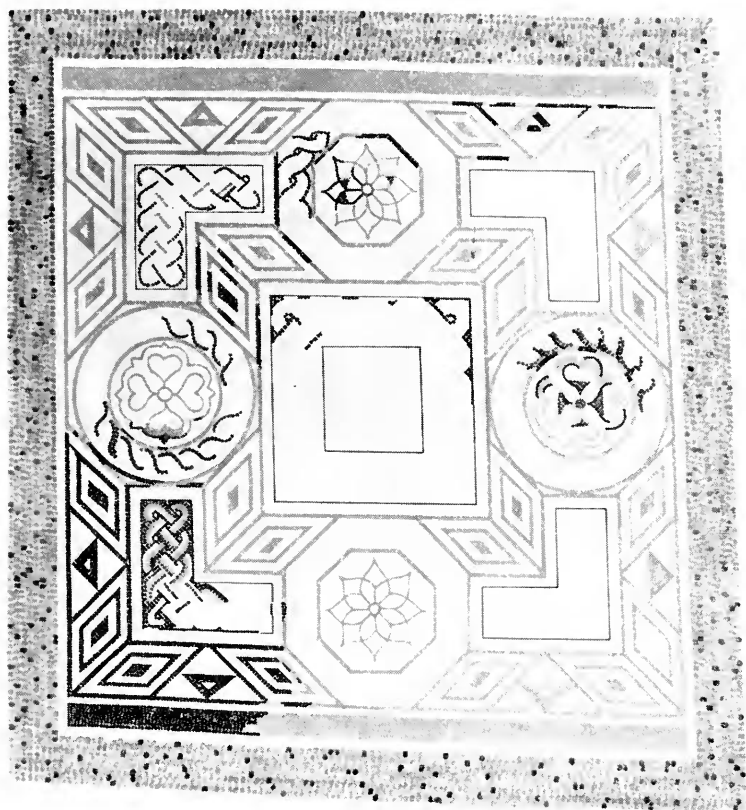
(b) TILE JUNCTION BOX, BETWEEN ROOMS 10 AND 11.



(a) THE SHRINE, BUILDING 5, VIEWED FROM SOUTH.



(b) ROMAN GLASS.

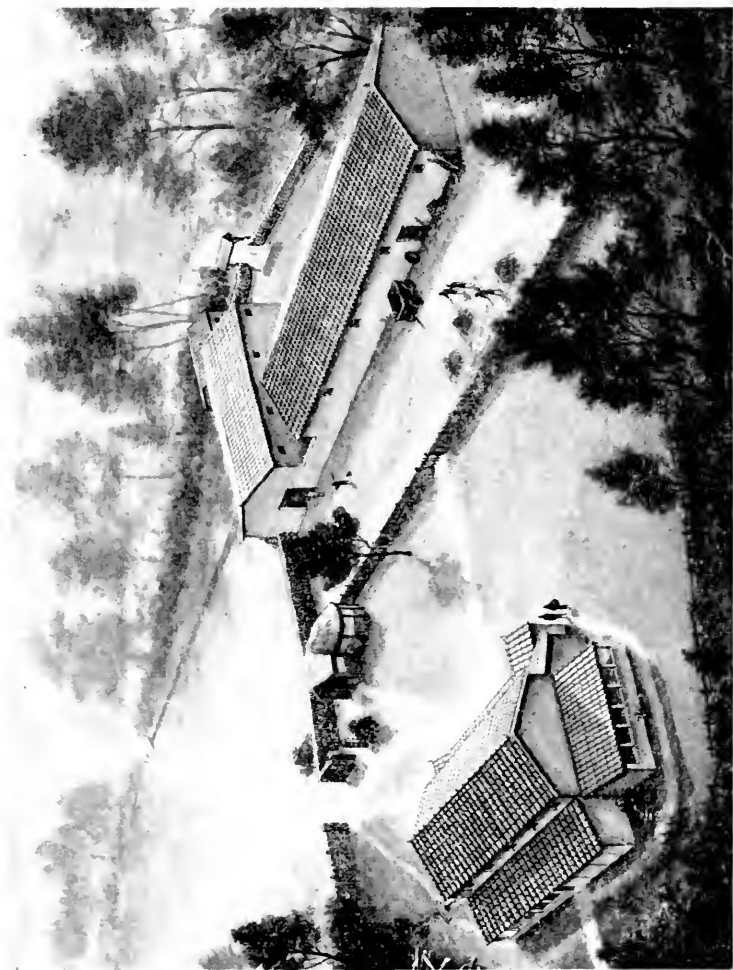


DAVID S. NEALE 1967

RAPSEY, SURREY

[Drawing by David S. Neale. Copyright.

THE MOSAIC FLOOR OF ROOM 4, BUILDING 6. VIEW FACING EAST.



[Drawing by C. de la Nougèrede.

THE VILLA IN PERIOD V VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.