

EXCAVATIONS AT ASHTEAD, SURREY.

BY

A. W. G. LOWTHER.

THE excavation of the Roman site at Ashtead has now been carried on for two successive summers and the following report deals with the results achieved during this period. The site is the property of Mr. A. R. Cotton, M.B.E., through whose kindness excavation is being carried out, and the work is under the supervision of a joint committee of twelve members, three being appointed by the Surrey Archæological Society.

This account of the work undertaken is merely in the form of a preliminary description, since it will be some time before the site is fully excavated and all existing evidence as to its original nature can be obtained. As yet it has only been possible to describe and illustrate a portion of the smaller finds, pottery, etc., and much has to remain over for a later account, including the fragments of very ornamental chimney-pots which were discovered on the site of the Bath House, and which are similar to some in the Museum at York, though more elaborate in execution.

In many particulars the work has revealed new and unexpected features, both in the construction of the buildings and the nature of some of the finds, though this may be explained by the early date that must be assigned to them. The buildings appear to date from the first half of the first century A.D., and apparently only lasted until the middle of the third century, when, to judge by the abundant signs of fire in the different rooms, some catastrophe occurred, after which they were never re-erected.

THE SITE.

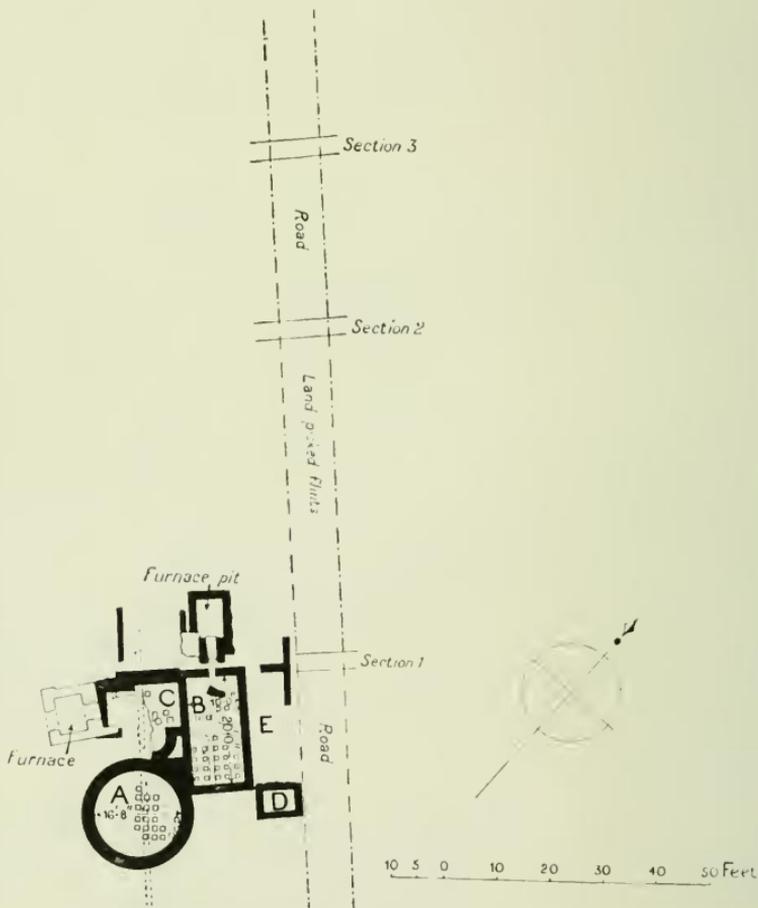
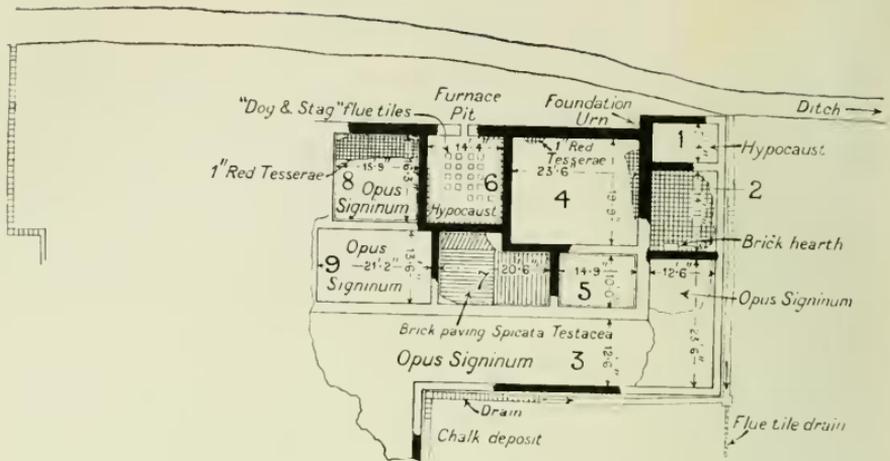
(a) *Roads.* Stane Street is the nearest recorded Roman

Road, passing on its way from Chichester to London within two miles to the south of Ashtead Forest. It is perfectly discernible where it crosses the Chalk Downs in the neighbourhood of Mickleham, but there is no trace of it between Ashtead and Ewell. In date this road is generally held to have been constructed late in the occupation since it is not mentioned in the Antonine Itinerary, but recent excavation of camp sites along it have produced much first-century material which raises the probability that the road is earlier than is imagined. This point is of considerable importance in view of the recent discovery of a well-constructed flint road, averaging ten feet in width and approximately at right angles to Stane Street. First discovered last year, it was found to terminate at the centre of the south side of the larger of the two buildings excavated, and which is set at right angles to the road and thus parallel with Stane Street.

From this point we have traced the road for 900 yards in the direction of Stane Street, and verified its presence beyond all doubt by cutting trenches across it throughout this distance. We have now heard of the finding of a portion of flint road in the grounds of Ashtead Park, close to Stane Street and at a point directly on the line of the new road. Whether this road actually formed a junction with Stane Street or not still remains to be determined, but it seems highly probable. It is one of those cases in which Aerial Photography would prove extremely useful and possibly reveal much that is not apparent from the ground.

(b) *The Situation.* The site of the buildings is one that has natural protection on all sides, and this fact may have caused its original occupation. It is one of the highest points in the district and is surrounded by marshes, having, in addition, a stream called the Rye flowing at the foot of its southern slope.

The subsoil is a thick clay, eminently suitable for the manufacture of bricks, but rendering the site almost unapproachable after a spell of wet weather. The high ground is now densely covered with oak trees and undergrowth, entailing a great deal of clearance before it is possible to excavate, and considerably reducing the speed



EXCAVATIONS AT ASHTEAD.

PLAN OF VILLA (EXCAVATIONS 1926-7), AND PLAN OF BATH HOUSE (EXCAVATIONS 1924-5).

FIG. 1.

of the work. The site is certainly not one that would naturally be selected for building purposes without very special reasons, since even the flints, of which the road and the walls of the buildings are constructed, had to be conveyed to the site from the Chalk Downs to the south, a distance of two miles. Much of the other materials employed, stone, sand, and window glass, to mention a few, must have been brought considerably farther. It is hardly conceivable that in Roman days a building would be erected without due regard to an ample supply of fresh water. Nevertheless, the whole of the water obtainable from wells sunk in the vicinity is highly impregnated with Magnesium Sulphate, commonly termed Epsom Salts, rendering the water medicinal and useless for ordinary drinking purposes. Within 100 yards of the "villa" is to be seen one of the wells, now filled in, but used as recently as fifty years ago by the local inhabitants to obtain this water.

Thus it seems possible that the discovery of this large deposit of medicinal water may have influenced the occupation of such an unfavourable site, and the construction of a considerable length of road in order to reach it. This, however, is pure speculation, though it is certain that any well sunk in the vicinity would have tapped this supply of salt water.

There is evidence of Bronze Age occupations, consisting of mounds of crackled flints, or "pot-boilers," and pieces of coarse pottery to be found on the southern slope near the stream, but none is to be found on this higher ground. There is, however, a small triangular earthwork close to the villa, but nothing has been found in it to give any clue as to its date, although it is termed Roman Camp on the Ordnance Survey Map. It is covered with dense undergrowth and has, apparently, never been investigated.

THE BATH HOUSE.

It was during the winter of 1924 that Roman building material was first obtained from the site. Trial trenches disclosed walls constructed of large chalk flints and courses of tiles, but it was not until the summer of the following year that it was possible to begin excavation. The build-

ing excavated seems to have undergone several phases of reconstruction of which the latest was contemporary with the main dwelling-house, found and partially excavated in the following year. It is impossible to state the nature of the earliest form of the building; much of its material was found embodied in the construction of the dwelling-house; but in its final form it had two more heated rooms than originally and another heating chamber to warm them was added. The original hypocaust, "B" on plan, was apparently dispensed with; its heating chamber was found to have been used as a rubbish pit, filled in and roughly floored over with a 10-inch layer of cement. The hypocaust measures 20 feet \times 10 feet. It is difficult to see to what use it was put after the heating was discontinued. Many of the supporting columns of tiles still stood several tiles high, though most of them were only represented by one or two tiles at the bottom. Over the whole of the 3-inch cement floor of the hypocaust was a 6-inch layer of chalk which must have been inserted after the dismantling of the hypocaust as it covered many of the tiles. A further puzzle was the finding of a channel cut along the floor of the hypocaust right through its cement floor to the underlying clay, and extending the full length of the room. It had evidently been cut before the removal of the supporting tiles, as it had been carefully made to pass between them and yet was concealed by the filling of chalk. At the end of the room farthest from the furnace it ended in a hole about one foot square made through the wall quite roughly.

The circular room, 17 feet in diameter, has a wall 2 feet 6 inches thick, which is an external one for the greater part of its circumference. It is very carefully set out and shaped by bonding courses of flanged tiles. There seems to be little doubt that this room was not originally heated. The level of the brick-cement floor which formed the bottom of the hypocaust when it was converted to a heated room appears to have been the original floor level of the room. The bottom of hypocaust "B" is 2 feet 3 inches below this level.

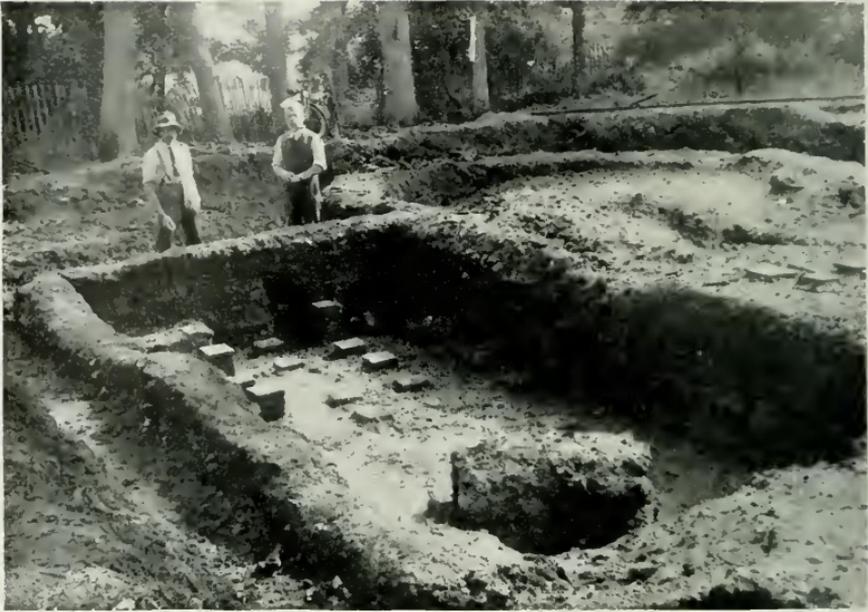
"C" was apparently the hottest room of the bath series as the building was in its final form. The later furnace



BATH HOUSE, LOOKING S.E.



CIRCULAR ROOM OF BATH HOUSE, WITH THE SOUTH WALL OF LATER PERIOD FURNACE IN FOREGROUND.



HYPOCAUST "B," SHOWING PILAE AND FALLEN BLOCK OF MASONRY
INSIDE IT.



HEARTH FORMED OF SMALL BRICKS IN ROOM 2.

was built on to its south wall, and shows inferior work. This is a curiously shaped room, with an apsidal recess in the side adjacent to the circular room. It had a few of the lowest tiles of its supports still in position and a layer of charcoal among them, the furnace containing a layer 10 inches deep.

A roughly made drain passes under the building from north to south; the walls and floors had sunk slightly, 6-8 inches in places, where they pass over it. At the south end it discharges into a ditch, which was found to be full of building débris, and where it passes under the walls they are strengthened by extra courses of tiles. Its purpose is not clear, but it must belong to the earlier of the buildings.

There is an interesting detail in the construction of the earliest hypocaust, "B." The flints in the walls are protected from the heat by tiles set vertically on the surface, and covered by a layer of red brick-cement, a precaution that was not required when the box-flue tiles were carried down into the hypocaust as in the dwelling-house.

THE DWELLING-HOUSE.

The excavations of 1925 were confined to the Bath House, as it was not until the following year that a further building was discovered. This lies some 130 feet from the former and to the north of it. The ground rises 5 feet in this distance.

A ditch about 6 feet wide and 5 feet deep was found at the north corner of the building and excavation of it has still to be completed, but the 15 feet that were cleared show that probably its intention was to drain the north side of the building. It was filled with débris at different periods to such an extent that there was no trace of it on the surface. The filling was definitely stratified; at the very bottom, resting on the clay in which it was dug, was a layer of broken tiles. Above this was a thick layer of oyster shells, among which a pipe-clay head of a statuette and a piece of gold chain were discovered. Above this were various successive layers of pottery, broken and

unbroken flue-tiles, pieces of chimney-pot, roof tiles, and other building débris.

As already mentioned, the main building, although apparently first-century work, had much material employed in its construction which had been re-used from some earlier structure; possibly from the first period building on the Bath House site, since there was no evidence of more than one period of construction in the villa itself.¹

The building débris found in the ditch seems to constitute some of this material which was not required in the later construction and was disposed of by being thrown into the ditch.

OPEN TILE GUTTER.

The north corner of the building was found to be beside this ditch, and an open gutter running along the foot of the outer walls enabled us to trace the outline of the building before clearing any of the rooms. This gutter was well constructed with large roof tiles cemented, flanges downward, in two inches of cement at the bottom. The sides were formed of blocks of chalk set between courses of halves of flanged tiles. The average width of this gutter is 1 foot, and it is 8 inches to 1 foot away from the outer face of the wall; thus its purpose was evidently to catch the roof drainage, and it is only found on that side of the building to which the roof slope drained. It was found along the front and side of the building, but not at the back, and it is set to fall towards the two corners of the front of the building, whence it was carried in underground pipes, roughly formed of box-flue tiles, set end to end, and having the small openings in their sides blocked with pieces of tile covering them. These flue tiles had all previously been used as such, and still bore the plaster on their surfaces. The pipes have still to be followed out, but it seems probable that they will lead to some form of storage tank, though this remains to be proved.

A certain amount of food refuse and pottery was found

¹ This report was written in 1926, before the discovery of walls belonging to an earlier period of construction underlying the villa.



BOX-FLUE TILES OF KEVED VARIETY IN HYPOCAUST OF ROOM 6.

in the gutter, but it had evidently been kept cleared during occupation, as the bulk of the filling merely consisted of broken roof tiles.

THE VILLA.

It was estimated, at the end of last summer (1926), that about half the total length of the building had been uncovered. Trial trenches have now disclosed the southern end of the building and show it to be 130 feet in length. Eight rooms, and a broad corridor or portico on the south side, constitute the portion excavated.

To describe them briefly :

Room 1. A small room in a poor state of preservation, with a cement floor 2 feet below the floor level of the adjacent rooms. A layer of charcoal on this surface and red brick-cement on its walls indicated that it was a small heated chamber, but there was no connecting flue with either rooms 2 or 4. It was full of building débris, but contained no datable finds.

In the angle recess just outside its north wall was found a carinated beaker of hard grey ware and early first-century form. It was found built into foundations of the wall in an upright position, the mouth covered by a piece of flat tile. From its position it must have been put in place when the wall was begun.

Room 2. This has a plain red tessellated pavement of 1-inch square tesserae, the greater part being still *in situ*. Against the wall separating it from the corridor is a hearth, 2 feet 9 inches in length, formed of small bricks set in five rows, three lengthwise and two rows set endwise. It is suggested that this room may have been a kitchen; certainly the greatest amount of pottery and food refuse was found in the ditch adjoining it.

Room 4. This is the largest of the series, but has only two portions of its original tessellated pavement still *in situ*.

Room 6. This is the most interesting so far uncovered. It has a hypocaust of unusual construction. Many of the box-flue tiles which carried the hot air up the walls were found in position, though one or two were since smashed by souvenir-hunters. These tiles are of an exceptional

form. Instead of being held to the walls by means of T-shaped metal cramps, there is a fishtail-shaped key fixed at the back of each and bonded into the wall. These keys project 3 inches beyond the back of the tiles and were evidently applied to them before being baked in the kiln. In hypocaust construction it seems to have been the usual practice to stop off these flue tiles at floor level, and not to carry them down below it, but to leave the lower ends exposed to admit the hot fumes. In this case they are actually carried down to the bottom of the hypocaust, two rows being below floor level. Of these two rows, every alternate tile has a semicircular headed opening, 6 inches high, cut in its face to admit the heat.

The "pilæ" or supporting columns for the floor provided our most interesting find, for although several of them were built up of square tiles in the normal manner others consisted of box-flue tiles, packed full of clay and set on end on a base formed of an 8-inch square tile on an 11-inch tile.

When cleaned these tiles, two of which were unbroken, were found to be stamped with a scene depicting a dog attacking a stag, and also bearing the letters G. I. S. at top and I. V. F. E. at bottom. It is not clear whether the two sets of initials belong to the maker, or merely the I. V., the others being those of someone else, as, for instance, the person for whom they were made. They are only paralleled by a few pieces found over 80 years ago during alterations to the Parish Church at Ashted.

Room 7. Small and of an irregular "L" shape, it has a floor composed of small bricks set in a herring-bone pattern. The lines of the pattern vary in direction in the three compartments into which the room is divided.

The floors of the other rooms and the corridor are of plain "opus signinum" composed of broken brick set in cement, with the surface smoothed and polished.

Room 8 was apparently in process of having a new floor laid when the villa was destroyed, for at one end of it there is an even strip of tessellated pavement 5 feet wide resting on its original "opus signinum" paving.

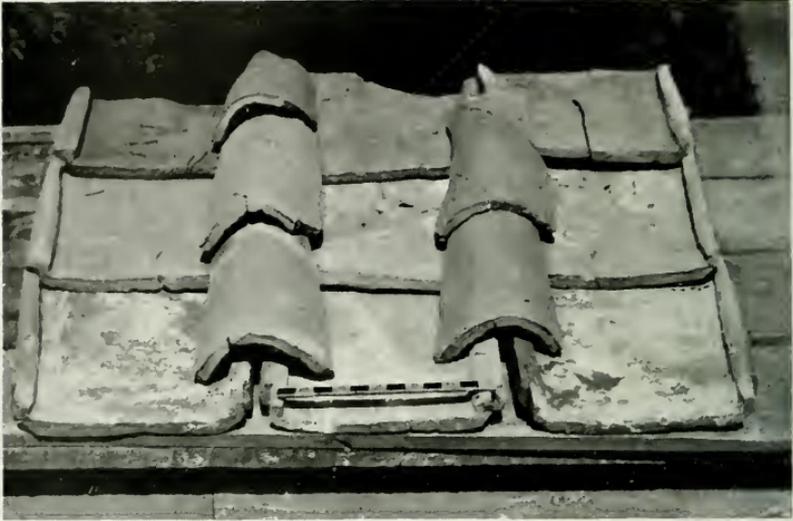
The Corridor, which is 13 feet wide, is returned round the



HYPOCAUST, ROOM 6, LOOKING SOUTH.



HYPOCAUST, ROOM 6, DURING EXCAVATIONS.



ROOF TILES.



BOX FLUE TILES.

STAMPED WITH "DOG AND STAG" PATTERN.

end of the building: it seems likely that it was open on the south side and had doors and windows in the back wall. A great deal of window-glass was found along the line of this wall, which is now represented only by its foundations and the straight edge of the pavements on either side of it. The centre part of the corridor broke forward towards the south to form what was apparently the main entrance, as the road leads up to this point. Inside were found part of a slab of Purbeck marble, 1 inch thick, and semicircular tiles, some with attachment for bonding into the walls, and showing that both "free" and attached columns of 1 foot 3 inches diameter were employed in this part of the building.

MANUFACTURE OF THE TILES.

The nature of much of the material, *e.g.*, the "keyed" flue tiles, which could not have been transported any distance without most of the keys being knocked off, and the presence of good brick-earth, pointed to the probability of the tiles having been made on the spot. Lately we have discovered a place, quite close to the building, which is littered with kiln wasters consisting of fused and overburned tiles of every description, together with a great deal of charcoal, which can only have accumulated through the presence of extensive tileworks. At present it has only been possible to sink a trench across the site, but we hope to make a full investigation later.

An interesting point arises in connection with the patterns stamped on the surfaces of the box-flue tiles. Five such patterns were employed at this site, and of them two have been discovered on other sites (one, from Reigate, in the British Museum, and one, found in the City, in the Guildhall Museum), thus raising the possibility that expert tile-makers were brought to the site for this very special work, and that they possessed individual stamps.

IRONWORK.

The ironwork discovered is almost all in a very bad state of preservation, the best preserved being some of the nails, which are of the usual type; square in section with flat

circular heads. The largest are 6 inches long, the smallest $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; most of them are 3 inches in length.

Several iron rings, 3 inches in diameter and of the type employed for connecting sections of wooden water-pipes, have been found. They are strengthened by an encircling rib of metal and have a sharp edge driven into the wood. These all come from the north side of the Bath House and indicate the method of conveying the water to it. Wood fibre, rusted on, still adheres to one of them.

Among the other objects of iron are a sickle blade and the blades of two knives, also a stylus 4 inches long and flattened at one end.

COINS.

Only five coins have so far been found. They are:

1. *Claudius I* (A.D. 41–54).
 2 Æ. *Obv.* Head, bare, left (inscription obliterated).
Rev. Minerva advancing right, hurling javelin and holding shield. In field sc.
2. *Vespasian* (A.D. 69–79).
 2 Æ. (All detail obliterated by fire.)
3. *Trajan* (A.D. 98–117).
 As : head, laureate, right.
Obv. (Inscription obliterated).
Rev. SENATVS POPVLVSQVE ROMANVS.
 Two figures, erect. Below sc. Date c.
 A.D. 112.
4. & 5. *Hadrian* (A.D. 117–38).
 DENARIUS. Bust, laureate and draped, right.
Obv. of A.D. 120 (?).
Rev. FORT (UNA REDUC) I.
 Two figures draped, left male, right female, facing and hands clasped.
 SESTERTIUS. Bust, laureate right.
Obv. IMP. CAESAR. TRAIANVS. HADRIANUS.
 AVG. P.M. TR. P. COS. III.

Rev. LIBERALITAS. AVG. III. SC.

Hadrian seated l. on platform superintending the distribution of largesse.

SMALL OBJECTS IN METAL, BONE, ETC. (FIG. 2).

1. Gold chain. Small piece $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and consisting of 18 links. They appear to have been stamped out of thick gold sheet and are threaded together. From bottom of ditch at north corner of site and associated with first-century pottery.

2. Bronze brooch with spring in semi-cylindrical cover. The chord is held by a loop on the head, the bow is convex on the upper side with a slight ridge starting at the loop and fading out towards the catch-plate. It also has two grooves just above the catch-plate, which is pierced with a triangular opening. In layer of charcoal just outside north wall of Bath House. First century A.D.

3. Bronze brooch similar to the above but bow broader and has three ridges running its full length. Badly bent and spring missing. Found near 2, but possibly somewhat earlier.

4. Bronze steelyard, grooved for weight along upper surface of beam on one side of central loop. The other side terminates in a loop. Found among débris south of Bath House.

5. Bronze lid of seal-box. Originally enamelled; pear-shaped and bearing the representation of a fish; possibly it is symbolical. Found in upper filling of disused furnace pit.

6. Square bronze object, underside missing, but with oval openings in four sides and with three convex ridges on top.

7. Bronze boss with remains of attachment in centre of underside. Probably from a brooch. Found 3 feet down in filling to furnace pit.

8. Bronze amulet with crescent shape attached to a "tabula ansata" and with remains of fastening pins on underside. Bath House.

9. Piece of bronze hinge.

10-13. Various objects of bronze of uncertain use or date.



SMALL OBJECTS IN METAL, BONE, ETC.

Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.

FIG. 2.

14. Bone button (?), with perforation in centre and concentric rings on one face. Found at a depth of 5 feet in filled-in furnace.

15. Two plain bone pins from Bath House.

16. Part of the head of a small pipe-clay female statuette [Venus (?)]. The features are rather better modelled than most of the Venus statuettes discovered.

17. Two coloured glass counters (similar examples are in the Reading Museum). The larger is black, the smaller blue.

18. Spindle-whorls.

19. Part of a shale armlet.

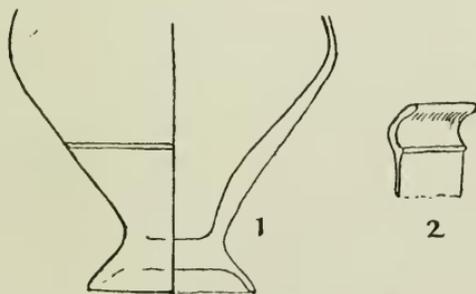
20-21. Piece of hollow tube and a hook of bronze. The former is possibly a piece of a statuette.

GLASS.

A large number of fragments of window-glass and also glass cups, bottles, dishes, etc., are among the finds.

The window-glass is of the normal type, blueish and greenish-blue in colour, rough and pitted on one side, owing to its having been cast on sand, and smooth on the other. About $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness, it is thinnest in the centre part of the panes.

The glass ware has still to be fully examined and will be described in a later report, but fragments of two cups are figured here.



TWO FRAGMENTS OF GLASS CUPS.

Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.

1. Lower part of a cup of very clear, yellowish-tinted glass, bearing a single incised line. Fragments of several cups of this type, all bearing one, two or three incised lines, but varying in degree of opaqueness.

2. Rim of cup of thin clear glass.

Estimated maximum diameters: 1. 3 inches; 2. 4 inches.

POTTERY.

Ornamented Terra Sigillata.

Very little ornamented Sigillata has been found. The fragment illustrated is the most interesting and is described by Mr. A. G. K. Hayter as follows:



ORNAMENTED TERRA SIGILLATA.

Scale $\frac{1}{2}$.

(a) *Fragment of Dragendorff form 37.*

“From the style of decoration, subdivided panels framed in beaded lines and a demi-medallion in one of the top ones, it is almost certain that the bowl comes from the *Lezoux* potteries. The rings or annulets in the spandrels are also *Lezoux* in style. The only identifiable figure is that in the bottom left-hand subdivided panel, viz. a small warrior, helmeted, standing with shield and short sword. He is exactly Dechlette’s type 614 which was used by the *Lezoux* potters, Butrio, Cinnamus, Lastuca and Libertus, which settles its provenance. Its date will be somewhere between A.D. 120–180.”

Plain Terra Sigillata.

Notes on the Potters’ Stamps by Mr. A. G. K. HAYTER, F.S.A.

BOVTI. M. on Dragendorff form 27.

Evidently a very rare potter. Only record:

BOVTI. M. London. *C.I.L.*¹ VII, 1336, 174.

BOVTIVS. F. Vienne sur Rhône (Museum). *C.I.L.*,
XII, 5686, 140.

There is also a stamp on a Belgic ware plate (drab-coloured clay, with traces of bituminous coating).

[BOVTI], May, Silchester pottery, p. 273. But this may not be the same potter, though it will be first century (pre-Flavian).

There is no dating or provenance for this stamp, except that form 27 dies out about the end of Hadrian or a few years later, say, A.D. 140-150. It is of good cherry red glaze, which is a sign of first-century pottery.

GEMINI. F. on Dragendorff form 33.

GEMINI F. also found at:

Chesterford.

Leicester, on 33.

Cirencester.

No dating for this precise stamp, but it is probably belonging to the same potter as

GEMINI M. and NA. dated at Corbridge, Wroxeter and Newstead as working in the Antonine period (A.D. 140-180).

|>|FELIX F|<| on Dragendorff 18/31.

Seems to be a South Gaulish potter of first century, probably Flavian, in Britain.

The Stamp FELIX F is recorded at:

Tarragona, *C.I.L.*, II, 4970, 189b.

Tongres and Melun, *C.I.L.*, XIII, 889, ff², u.

and in Britain at

Arlesey, *V.C.H. Beds*, II, 4.

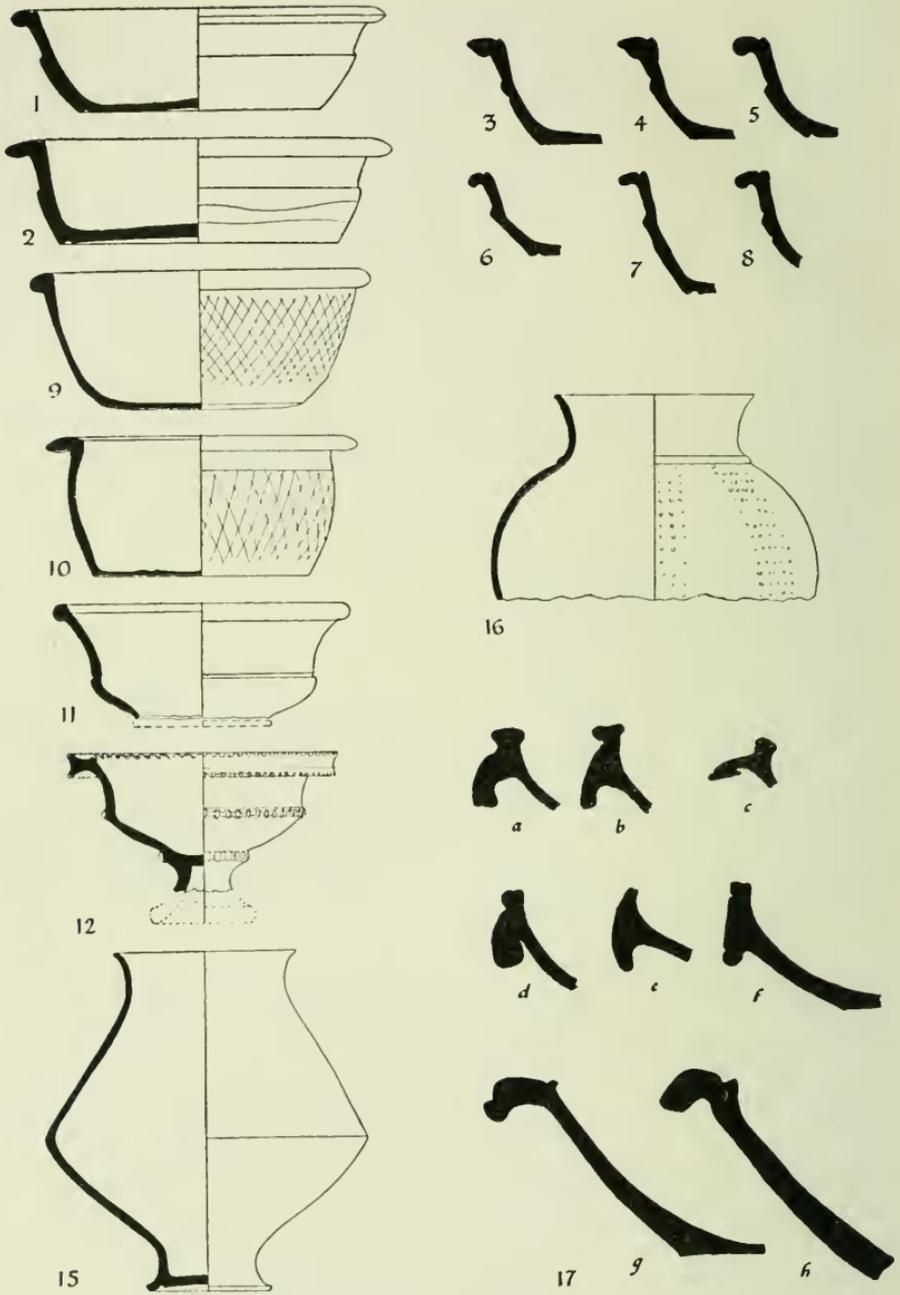
Camelon,

and Silchester (/ELIX. F.) on 18 May, Silchester, 222.

MARTI M. on 18/31.

Probably East Gaulish.

¹ *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum.*



ASHTEAD VILLA POTTERY. COARSE WARE.

Scale $\frac{1}{4}$.

FIG. 3.

Antonine period (c. A.D. 140-180).

Found on many British sites.

PRISCINI M. on 33.

Lezoux potter (mould found there. Oswald & Pryce, p. 121).

Found on seven different British sites, always on form 33.

(PRISCINUS FC. on a fine 18 is possibly another potter.

May, Silchester, p. 250.) Most probably second century.

The most interesting find of Terra Sigillata ware is an inkpot, similar in form to one in the British Museum. It was found in the open ditch with the large amphora and cup of form 27, bearing the stamp BOVTI. M., and can thus be assigned to the first century.

POTTERY.

Coarse Ware. (FIGS. 3 & 4).

A considerable amount of coarse pottery has been found during the excavations, all of it in fragments, with the exception of the carinated beaker discovered in the foundations of the main building. It has, however, been possible to build up a number of vessels, and some of them have been selected for illustration. Most of the pottery remains still to be catalogued and this account is merely in the nature of a preliminary description.

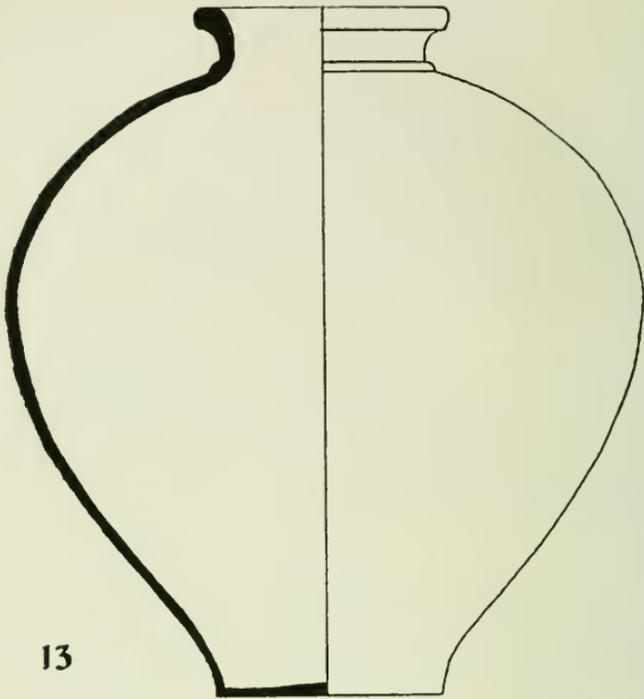
Nos. 1-8. Two dishes and rim-sections of others of the same type, which is found fairly frequently on this site. They are all of a hard, grey to brownish ware and similar in size.

No. 9. Fire-blackened bowl of dark, gritty ware. Bowls of this type form the larger part of the fragments.

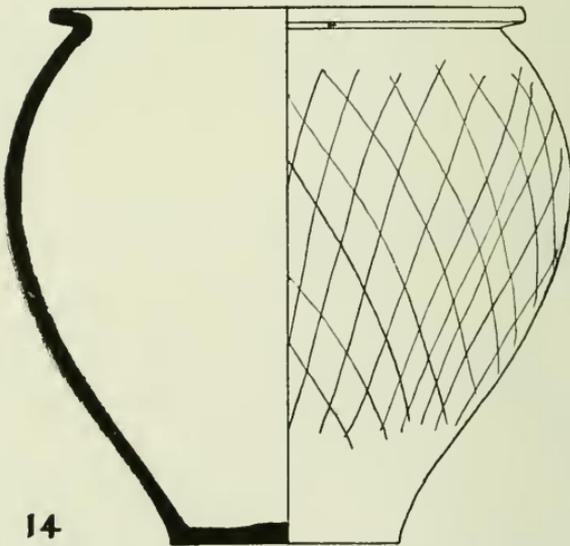
No. 10. *Bowl* of black gritty ware, with out-turned rim. Found in filling to the furnace pit.

No. 11. *Bowl* or cup of hard, grey ware; the upper half coated with a white slip. Rim beaded; base missing.

No. 12. *Incense Bowl*, the cup carinated and ornamented on angular rim, side-angle and cordon between bowl and stem with roulette notched pattern. Clay soft and of brownish colour with a white surface. Inside blackened as by fire. It is of unusually elaborate form. Foot missing.



13



14

ASHTREAD VILLA POTTERY. COARSE WARE.

Scale $\frac{1}{4}$.

FIG. 4.



FIRST CENTURY AMPHORA.

No. 13. *Large Store-jar or Olla*. Thin grey ware of sandy texture. Ornamented with a single cordon just below rim. Height, 13 inches; diameter of rim, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. (Proportions, 34 : 94 : 34.)

No. 14. *Large Store-jar*. Grey ware, similar to 13, the two being found together.

No. 15. *Rimless Carinated Beaker*. Hard grey clay containing white specks. First century, early. Evidently a foundation urn. Found "in situ" in an outside angle of foundations to north wall of building.

References:

May, Silchester, Pl. LXXII, 173.

No. 16. *Poppy-head Beaker*, with cordon at base of neck and decorated with rectangular groups of parallel rows of small clay studs. Thin hard brownish-grey clay. Found in upper part of filled in furnace pit to Bath House. Circa A.D. 100.

(May, Silchester, Pl. LXX, 160.

May, Richborough, Pl. XXV, 54.

Walters, M., 2644, Fig. 272.

Wroxeter Report, 1913, p. 50, Pl. XV, 11, 13.

Arch. lxxi, p. 177, f. 13, 92.)

No. 17. *Mortaria Rim-sections*.

(a) Hard, buff ware.

(b) Reddish-buff.

(c) Pinkish, coated white inside and out.

(d) Hard, buff.

(e) Buff.

(f) Soft, straw-coloured.

(g) Hard, greyish-white.

(h) Soft, yellow ware.

No. 18. (Plate VI.) Large Amphora of soft, buff ware, outer surface whitened. Two-handled (the illustration shows it before restoration completed). Height, to base of neck, 21 inches. Maximum diameter, 16 inches.

Date, from associated finds, early first century.

No. 19. Portions (not illustrated) of two of several first-century flagons discovered.

(a) Thin, hard, biscuit-like white ware.

(b) Soft dark-buff, surface whitened.