

**PLATE I**



**HIGH CROSS—FROM NORTH**



**HIGH CROSS—FROM SOUTH**

**THE ROMAN SITES OF  
SOUTH-WEST LEICESTERSHIRE**

**BY  
ARTHUR J. PICKERING, F.G.S.**

**PART I  
VENONÆ  
TRIPONTIUM**

## Preface

THE following notes on the Roman Sites of South-West Leicestershire are of a somewhat fragmentary character. They will be found, however, to make some contribution to present day knowledge of the Midlands during the Roman occupation and will, the writer hopes, pave the way for excavation of a more ambitious character. The writer is convinced that systematic search and enquiry would reveal a number of other sites in this corner of the county at present unrecorded. Hinckley, Higham-on-the-Hill, Market Bosworth and Peckleton, where some evidence of Roman occupation has come to light, would possibly be found to be homesteads of the Roman-British farmer similar to Barwell and Sapcote. There is here every indication that in early forest clearings the land was tilled and stock raised for the important market town of *Ratæ Coritanorum*.

Owing to the lack of vigilance and to the superficial resemblance of Roman building material to what may be found on the site of any old cottage, there can be no doubt that much valuable evidence is often overlooked and for ever lost to us.

Whatever historical interest these notes may afford to the antiquarian, their value has been considerably enhanced to the student by the descriptive and comparative notes on the coarse pottery contributed by Mr. B. H. St. J. O'Neil, of the Office of Works. His invaluable help in the examination of this material, and also in the revision of the complete type-script of this paper for the press, places the writer under a great debt of gratitude. Thanks are also due to Dr. Felix Oswald for notes on the "*Terra Sigillata*"; Mr. Hugh Goodacre, for his excavation notes on High Cross; the British Museum Officials to whom the coins and other objects were submitted; Mr. W. E. Mayes of Leicester Museum for naming the fauna, also to Sir Arthur Keith of the Royal College of Surgeons and Dr. E. W. Shann of Rugby School for notes on the human remains from Sapcote and Tripontium.

Acknowledgment must also be made of the services of Mr. A. Haddock, of the Hinckley Grammar School Staff, who was responsible for most of the photographs accompanying the text; and of Miss Cicely Pickering for the scale drawings of the Pottery and Wall Plaster. Lastly, but by no means less cordially, the valuable and cheerful assistance rendered in the field by Messrs. B. J. Moore and E. S. Randle is here placed on record.

It is almost unnecessary to add that these notes could not have been written but for the kindly co-operation of the owners of the sites now under review.

ARTHUR J. PICKERING

Hinckley, 1934

## The Roman Sites of South-West Leicestershire

THE following observations on the Roman sites of South-West Leicestershire have extended over a period of twenty years or more. No excavation on a large scale has been attempted in either of the localities under review. What excavation has been carried out has been more in the nature of trial holes. These have been accurately mapped and the finds carefully recorded. The disturbance of known sites by industrial activities has also been watched. That some such local vigilance and oversight is necessary in other districts is proved by the recent unearthing of a considerable quantity of Roman material on the site of Tri-pontium at Cave's Inn in the South-West extremity of the County. This occurred during the erection of washing plant and the construction of roads to the gravel pits in that locality. At Sapcote, where quarrying for granite has almost obliterated any trace of a recorded Roman villa, information has been gathered from old inhabitants throwing light on the original features of the site and affording data for further investigation.

In the neighbourhood of Sapcote I have been able to identify two other sites with the Roman occupation. One is two miles distant in the neighbouring parish of Aston Flamville, already mentioned in the *Transactions* of this Society,<sup>1</sup> when "some fragments of old pottery" from Wheelock's Brickyard on the South side of Lichgate Lane were exhibited by the late Mr. Thos. Harrold. The other site is the Sapcote Parish gravel pit, probably at one time a Roman-British burial place.

At Barwell the drawing of sand from a field known as the High Close, situate to the east of the Church, has brought to light an ancient kiln, medieval pottery and a quantity of Roman tiles, bricks and potsherds in sufficient quantity to indicate the close proximity of Roman Baths or Villa. Up to now this site has been unrecorded. Beyond excavation in the sides and floors of the sand-pit no attempt has been made to identify the exact site

<sup>1</sup>*Transactions of Leicestershire A. & A. Society.* Vol. IX, Parts III & IV, p. 181.

of these buildings. The discovery nearby of a Cinerary Urn of late Bronze-age character indicates an occupation of still earlier date.

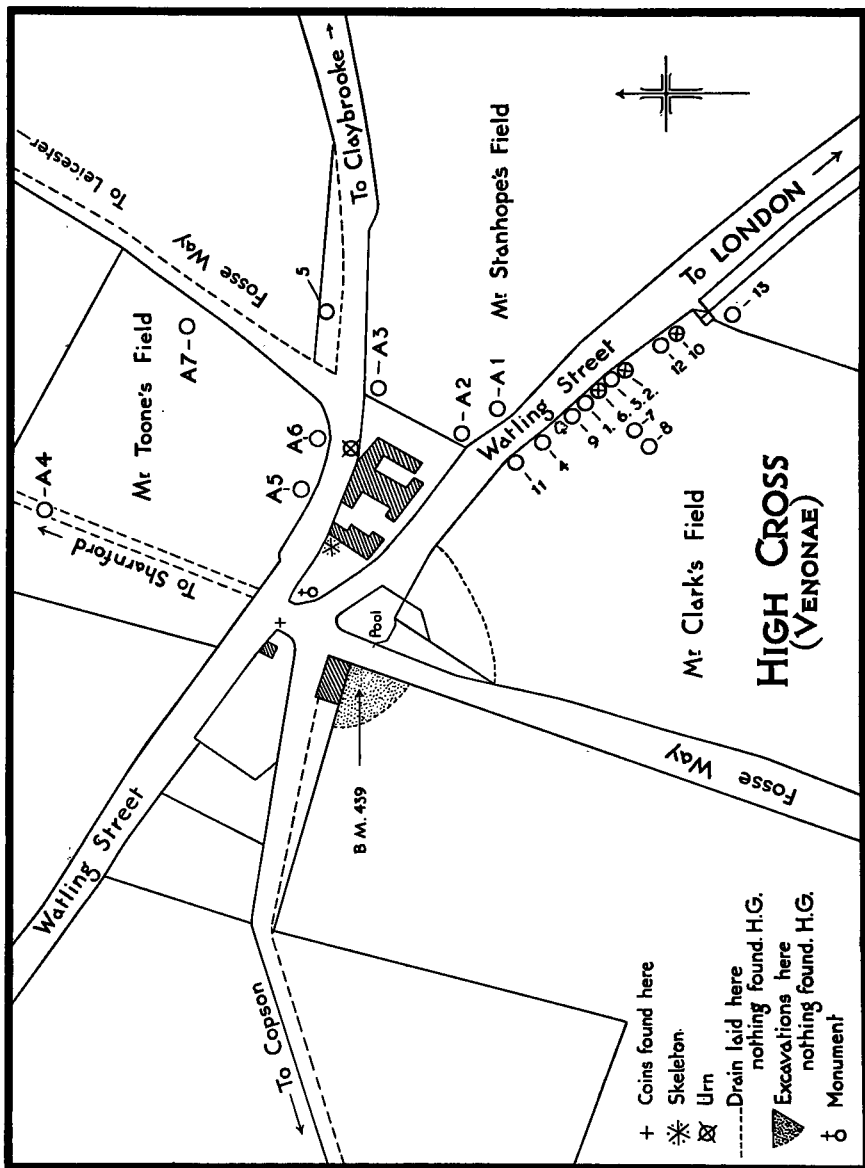
At Mancetter (Manduessedum) the proposal of Messrs. Flowers (the owners of the site on the east side) to construct a parking place for motor vehicles was communicated to me by W. F. S. Dugdale, Esq., but, as the Birmingham Archæological Society became interested, I contented myself with watching the excavation work carried out under the supervision of Mr. B. H. St. J. O'Neil. The report of this excavation has been recently published in the Transactions of the Birmingham Archæological Society,<sup>2</sup> but, as the site is in the county of Leicester, by the courtesy of Mr. O'Neil I am adding an abstract from his notes.

At Hinckley, although from time to time isolated finds of Roman date have come to light, no Roman site has, up to the present, been identified. Of these isolated finds the discovery of a life-size bust of presumably Roman origin near the Grammar School is by far the most important. An account of this find appeared in the *Antiquaries' Journal* for April 1930.<sup>3</sup>

At High Cross, where much speculation has been indulged in as to the exact site of Venonæ, although there is an absence of any prominent earth-works in the locality, sufficient evidence has been obtained near the existing farm buildings to indicate approximately the position, if not the area of the site. As far back as 1913 Mr. Hugh Goodacre of Ullesthorpe Court investigated the site, and, with his kind permission, I am incorporating with this paper the very helpful notes he made at the time. Finds of coins and building material have been recorded in this neighbourhood from Leland's time onwards, but, like most early records, the locations are so hazily described as to be of little value.

<sup>2</sup>*Transactions of the Birmingham Archæological Society*, Vol. LIII, 1928.

<sup>3</sup>*Antiquaries Journal*. Vol. X, No. 2, pp. 169-170.



## High Cross

(Venonæ)

HIGH CROSS stands on a high plateau at the junction of the two great Roman Highways, the Watling Street and the Fosse Way. Considering the ample evidence of early historians, the large amount of Roman material from time to time unearthed here, and the supporting figures of the Antonine Itinerary, one wonders why the site of Venonæ was ever in doubt. So late as 1889 Mr. J. Barnett, writing in *Leicestershire Notes and Queries*,<sup>4</sup> contended that Venonis (sic) was not at High Cross but at the "Old Township", a large field with a hummocky surface in the parish of Bittesby. He was evidently misled by the fact that since Burton's time little of any importance had been recorded from High Cross, whereas the cutting of the railway line from Leicester to Rugby disclosed many evidences of Roman occupation on the Bittesby site. Barnett states that "many foundations were dug up and antiquities of divers kinds found there"; and Dyson,<sup>5</sup> quoting from an old newspaper, says: "Workmen engaged on this line came upon the foundation of a Roman Villa at Bittesby. It disclosed a building of considerable dimensions with a beautiful tessellated pavement and the remains of a bath". Dyson, writing again of Bittesby, states: "When this line was in course of construction numerous objects were unearthed hereabouts. Some of them came into the possession of the late Mr. Simons of Ullesthorpe". Throsby also records having seen a fine Roman urn from Bittesby.

Camden, writing of High Cross, records foundations of hewn stone and coins and, noting the distance of High Cross from Bennaventa, and the fact that "the way here parts into two", identified High Cross with the "Benones or Venones" of the Antonine Itinerary.

"From Bensford Bridge the road ascends to High Cross  
..... The neighbours told us that here two principal roads of England cross each other; and that there was here a most flourishing city, named Cleycester, which had a senate of its own, and of which Claybrook, about a mile off, was part; and

<sup>4</sup>*Leicestershire Notes and Queries*, Vol. I, Part II, p. 37.

<sup>5</sup>Dyson's *Lutterworth*, 1913, p. 6.



that on both sides of the road foundations of hewn stone lie under the furrows; and that Roman coins are very often ploughed up; though above ground the very ruins themselves are lost."<sup>6</sup>

Burton, writing of Cleibroke (Claybrook), states :

" Neere unto this Towne (many ages since) stood a great Romane city (out of the ruines whereof this might seem to spring) of the station called Bennones but by the Saxons after called Claycester, through which went the great street way called Watling Street, for on both sides of the way have been ploughed and digged up many ancient Romaine coynes, great square stones and bricke and other rubble of that ancient Roman building: not farre from a Beacon standing upon the way now called High-crosse of a cross which there stood sometimes upon the cross meeting of another great way. Many of these coynes heere found have been delivered to mee."<sup>7</sup>

Two only of these coins are named by Burton, both copper, one of Caligula, and the other of Constantine the Great. In a MS. addition to his county History, Burton mentions other coins as being found here, viz., one of Carausius and the other of his successor, Allectus.

Ashmole, in a letter to Sir William Dugdale dated April 20th, 1657,<sup>8</sup> writes :

" At High Cross (near the place where Fosse from Leicester, and Watling Street from Weedon make a right angle) is the foundation (as I guess) of a Roman temple, about six yards long, and four yards broad; and where, they say, not long since, was a thing like a silver mace dug up."

Dugdale, under the heading of Wibtoft, follows Camden in identifying High Cross with " Cleychester " :<sup>9</sup>

" The very foundations thereof being now, for the most

<sup>6</sup>Gough's *Camden*, Vol. II, pp. 193 and 297.

<sup>7</sup>Burton's *Leicestershire*, 1622, 8vo., p. 72.

<sup>8</sup>Nichols' *History of Leicestershire* (Guthlaxton), p. 127.

<sup>9</sup>Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, p. 48.

(Haverfield in the *V.C.H. of Warwickshire* i, 232, points out that the name Cleycester appears in no written document and must have been an invention of Camden).

BENNONT'S  
Sep. 9. 1780.

St. Christopher's Church

Wedding Lane

Stock Road

The Inn

Country road

Wedding Lane & Bannockburn

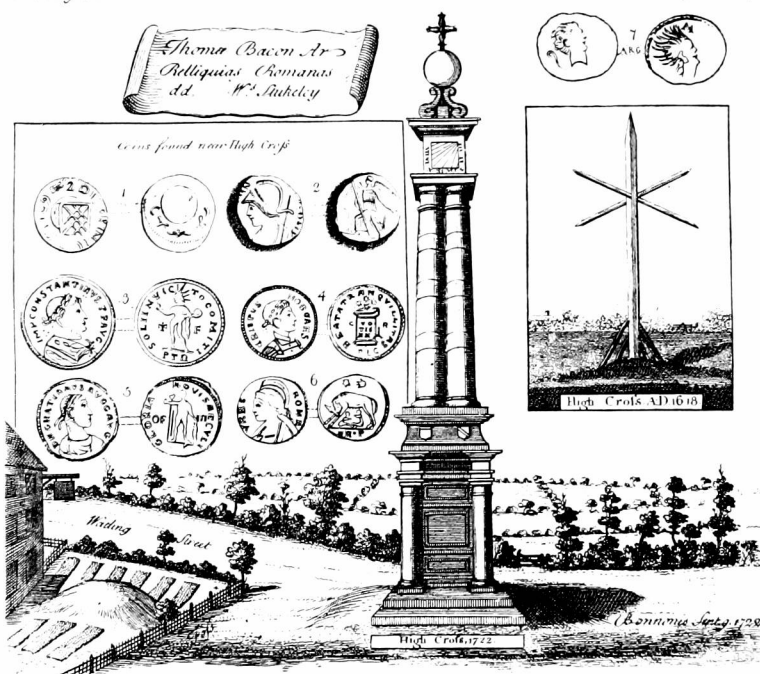
Civitas

Chapel field

Fresh from the Sea

Dukeley del.

TV. Gault sculp.



STUKELEY'S ENGRAVING OF HIGH CROSS  
from NICHOLS' "LEICESTERSHIRE (GUTHLAXTON)" PL. XXII



part, turn'd up by the plough and spade; and large stones, Roman-brick, with ovens and wells; nay, coins of silver and brass mixt with its ruins, frequently discovered; the earth, so far as it extended, being of a darker colour and of such rankness that much of it hath been carryed by the housbandmen to further distances, like dung, to make the ground more fertile."

Nichols,<sup>10</sup> besides quoting Camden and Burton, reprints a folio plate from Stukeley. This gives a quaintly-drawn birds-eye view of High Cross, with sketches of the present monument and the Cross that preceded it. Quoting Stukeley, Nichols states that "hereabouts many antiquities, stones, Roman bricks, etc., have been dug up". Roman coins were found when they ploughed the field West of the Cross and Mr. Lee of Leicester informed him of a Roman Urn in his possession found here. Nichols gives a list of seven coins.

Dyson in his *History of Lutterworth* records a Denarius of Domitian and a small Roman coin of late date found at High Cross, now in the Ullesthorpe Court Museum.<sup>11</sup>

In Memorials of Old Leicestershire<sup>12</sup> there is a record of the finding at High Cross of an object (apparently bronze) consisting of "two pieces connected by a hollow-necked spindle". This is now in Leicester Museum. Also a coin of Antoninus Pius, and a coin of Caligula found on the same site.

\* \* \* \*

To determine the site of the Roman station Veronæ without extensive excavation is difficult. It would be much easier if we knew, with any degree of certainty, the point where the Watling Street and the Fosse Way originally met.

Reynolds and Barnett<sup>13</sup> have attempted to prove that the Watling Street from Tripontium took a more Easterly direction than at present. To reconcile the distance given in the Second Iter from Manduessedum to Venonæ they have placed the latter nearer Claybrooke and given the Fosse Way a more Easterly

<sup>10</sup>Nichols' *History of Leicestershire* (Guthlaxton), p. 125.

<sup>11</sup>Mr. Goodacre writes "I got these somewhere about 1902 from a man named Jayes, to the best of my recollection. He was a jobbing gardener and lived at Claybrooke. Now long dead".

<sup>12</sup>*Memorials of Old Leicestershire*, pp. 65, 69 and 70.

<sup>13</sup>*Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries*, Vol. 1, pt. 2, p. 37.

route to meet it. This theory is entirely ignored by Haverfield and other later writers.<sup>14</sup> Little evidence is adduced in support of it and one can be reasonably certain that the present roads follow approximately their original course. At their intersection, however, their original line is considerably in doubt. Diversions and enclosures have taken place hereabouts from time to time. Some of these are obvious, others can only be inferred. A comparison of the present road junction with Stukeley's plan and view<sup>15</sup> (v. Plate II) will show the changes that have taken place in comparatively recent times.

It will be seen from an ordnance map that the Fosse Way to Leicester follows a line exactly N.E. and S.W. In the direction of Bath the line is several points farther south. The line of the Watling Street towards Tripontium runs approximately S.W. but to the north, in its course towards Wroxeter, it follows a much more Westerly line.

In the construction of both the Watling Street and the Fosse Way the Roman engineers would have taken their sighting point from the vicinity of High Cross, this being the highest point in the district (actually 443·4 ft. above O.D.) To do this two sighting points some 40 yards apart would appear to have been used. This suggests the question whether the line of one or both of the roads were partly determined by existing roads.

Stukeley's plan dated 1722 may assist us in clearing up some of these difficulties. In the first place, I think there can be no doubt that the Fosse Way entered the station on the East side in a direct line with the present bridle road leading up from the Frowlesworth Road. This runs in a perfectly straight line to Leicester and is doubtless the original Roman Way from Venonæ to Ratae and not the Sharnford Bridle Road which meets the Watling Street immediately opposite the present Fosse Road to the South-West.

Stukeley states that "The Foss went across the *back-side* of the inn (now Farm House) and so towards Bath". He further states that "the Claybrook Lane has a bit of an old quickset hedge left across it, betokening one side of the Foss".

This hedge is not shown on his plan but he indicates by a rather

<sup>14</sup>V. C. H. *Warwickshire*, 1904, p. 232.

<sup>15</sup>Nichols' *Leicestershire* (Guthlaxton), Pl. XXII.

sinuous line what he evidently took to be the line of the Fosse Way to the Watling Street and beyond.<sup>16</sup> This is in a direct line with the Leicester section of the Fosse. It is here that one would expect to find the "camp" centre, and as the distribution of material, so far as it has been proved, tends to fix the centre 100 yards or more South of the point where the two roads now intersect, its position north and south seems to be definitely indicated.

The position of the Station east and west could then be fixed if we knew the original line of the Watling Street. At Mancetter, as indicated by existing earthworks, the present road bisects the camp into two almost equal divisions. As the late Mr. Perkins Pick pointed out, it is possible that the Watling Street was slightly deflected in recent times to the west to make way for the present High Cross Farm House. The absence of any material and the slightly disturbed state of the soil in Hole 8, some 33 yards west of the road hedge, prove that the camp did not extend far in that direction. On the other hand the abundance of material obtained from the series of holes on the field side of the hedge, and the presence of a rough pavement almost continuous with it, makes it probable that the present line of the Watling Street comes within the Station boundary. Judging, however, by the distribution of material on the site, a more easterly line for the Watling Street is clearly indicated.

The first serious attempt in recent years to identify the site of Venonæ was made by Mr. Hugh Goodacre of Ullesthorpe, who, on hearing of the discovery of a pavement, examined the spot in 1913 in company with Mr. Skillington and others, and soon after excavated a series of small trenches on the east side of the Watling Street. The result of these investigations (hitherto unpublished) he has kindly allowed me to incorporate with these notes. Later excavations only confirm his conclusions.

In 1927 Mr. B. H. St. J. O'Neil and I went over the site but failed to find any trace of earthwork in the adjoining fields. After further investigation in 1929 the discovery of a considerable amount of pottery in the ditch on the west side of the Watling

<sup>16</sup>Stukeley writes "You go through a gate by the Cross to regain the Foss: at the length of a pasture it meets the true old road".

It is interesting to note that the *Ebulus* (Dwarf Elder or Danewort) noticed by Stukeley as growing in profusion at High Cross still flourishes in the hedgerow on the site.

Street, and the blackness of the soil led me to excavate a series of trial holes in the field adjoining. Details of this work are here appended.

It might be as well to state that Mr. Parker Toone<sup>17</sup> has mentioned the finding of several skeletons in the garden enclosing the dilapidated monument in front of the farm house. These are not likely to have been associated with the Roman occupation. In view of the fact that the garden was once part of the public highway, it is much more likely that they are the remains of unfortunate felons gibbeted at the cross roads.

Early records mention a mound or tumulus in front of the farm house, once an inn. This is depicted in Stukeley's engraving (Pl. II). Stukeley states that this had been removed and that "under it they found the body of a man upon the plain surface".

Ashmole, in his letter to Sir William Dugdale, mentions "a tumulus, called Cloudesley Bush, raised in the very middle of the Highway". Its locality, however, he gives as a mile distant from Cave's Inn<sup>18</sup>. I think that it is very probable that this is the tumulus to which Bloxam alludes in his notes on "Tumuli along the line of ancient British trackways".

"Pilgrim's Lowe, a tumulus anciently so called, on which the gibbet of Loseby, a murderer was afterwards set up, nigh on two hundred years ago, was at the cross of the road between Rugby and Lutterworth which tumulus was demolished on making the turnpike from Daventry to Lutterworth."<sup>19</sup>

This cross road is approximately one mile north of Cave's Inn and is marked on the Survey as Gibbet Hill. Bloxam mentions another at Cloudesley Bush.

Dugdale confuses us by stating that on the west side of the Fosse stood an eminent tumulus whereupon a beacon was then situate bearing the name of Cloudesley Bush. He also suggests that this name may have been derived from being the sepulchre of one Claudius. There is no trace of any tumulus either in the

<sup>17</sup>Mr. Toone has in his possession a conical-shape quern, found at High Cross. This measures 14 inches in height with a maximum diameter of 12 inches. The top stone is of a coarse grey granite and the lower of millstone grit.

<sup>18</sup>Nichols' *History of Leicestershire* (Guthlaxton), p. 82.

<sup>19</sup>*Proceedings of Birmingham and Midland Institute*, 1875, p. 35 and seq.

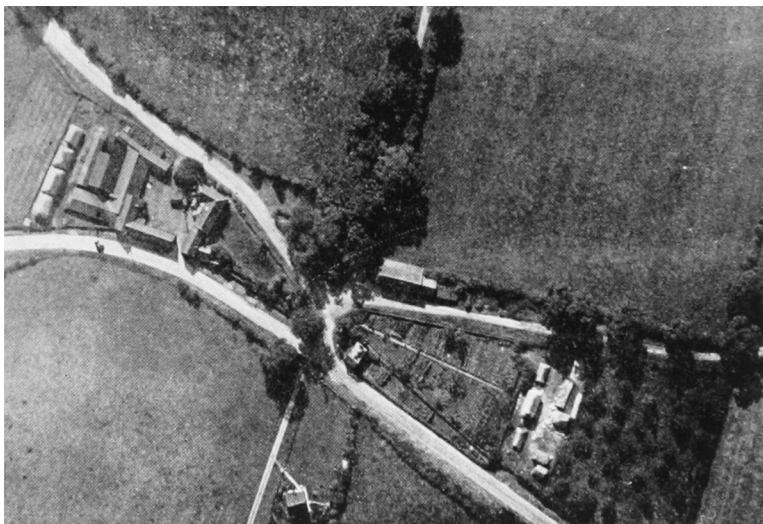




PLATE III



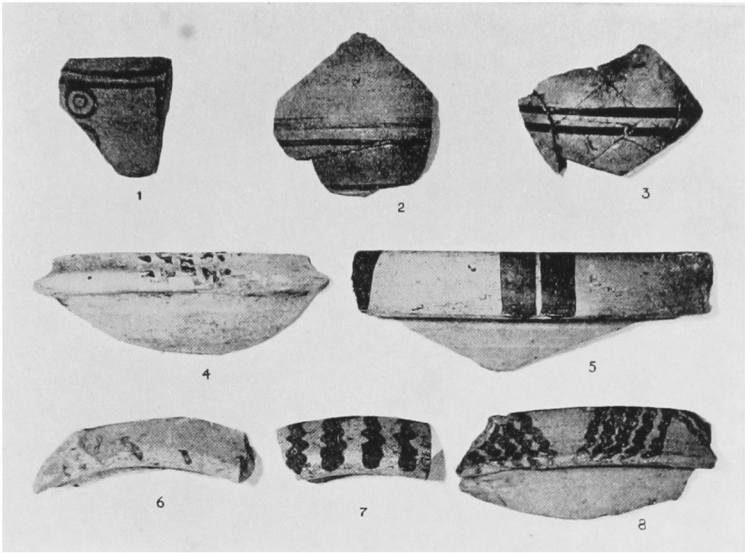
RECONSTRUCTED POTTERY CHIEFLY FROM SAPCOTE AND HIGH CROSS



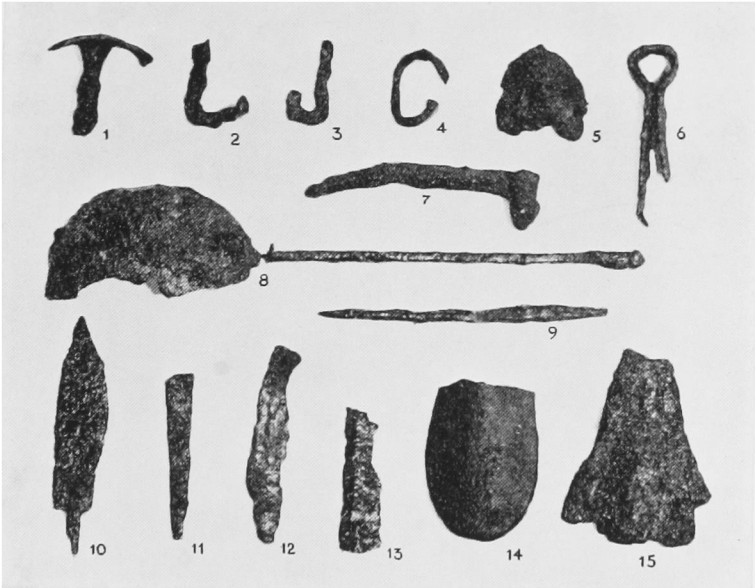
*(Ordnance Survey Crown Copyright Reserved)*

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF HIGH CROSS

PLATE IV



PAINTED POTTERY—FROM HIGH CROSS AND CAVE'S INN



IRON OBJECTS—CHIEFLY FROM HIGH CROSS



vicinity of High Cross or near the group of farm buildings known as Cloudesley Bush. There is only one situation at all likely to be selected for a beacon and that is at High Cross. Dugdale's and Stukeley's tumulus (shown in his engraving) are therefore likely to be identical, although, according to their descriptions, some distance apart.

## Search Notes

September 22nd, 1929 to August 20th, 1932

(See plan opposite page 47)

### DITCH SITE

West side of Watling Street, the centre of the roadside frontage to Mr. Clark's field, soil very black. We obtained from here heavy roofing tegulæ, flue tiles, slates and other building material; several rims of mortaria, two painted, (Pl. IV & V, Dh. C & D) and a good deal of fragmentary pottery, one piece black glaze.

### SITE 1

Excavated a 2 ft. trench on field side of hedge, marked Site 1 on the plan, 83 yards N.W. of the S.E. Boundary hedge and one or two feet from hedge stovings. In the top foot of soil we turned out a few black potsherds, several heavy Swithland roofing slates of typical Roman shape, some with nail holes; a rim of a mortarium, also at 13 inches a slab of lead with incised markings. At 21 inches we came upon a lot of Bunter pebbles and rubble (later identified as a pavement). On top of this there were pieces of soft partly-baked brick. At 2 ft. were patches of hard ferruginous sand and some fused sand and gravel. At 3 ft. 3 ins. was undisturbed red clay.

### SITE 2

The next trial hole was 59 yards from S.E. hedge. 24 yards S. of No. 1. Here we turned out pottery immediately below the turf. Black soil with broken bricks and tiles to 2 ft. 3 ins. At this depth we again came to cobble and flag stones, this time readily recognised as a pavement. We traced this for 6 ft. parallel to the hedgerow. At 18 ins. was horn of Bos and a painted

rim of a small mortarium (Pl. IV A., Fig. 4). A considerable quantity of bones were found throughout section, also several broken large flanged and curved tegulæ. Fragments of Samian, Castor and New Forest ware came from various levels. Overlying the pavement we found a narrow bronze bangle. This has a small punched circular decoration.

#### SITE 2 A

On Sept. 28th, carried trench No. 2 about 3 feet farther north. The pavement here proved continuous at 2 ft. 6 ins. Down to this depth were many brick and tile fragments, much fragmentary pottery chiefly of a blue-grey paste, also pieces of a black white-speckled coarse ware, and one 9 in. rim of mortarium with broad splashes of red (Pl. IV A., Fig. 5), oyster shells, plaster and nails. Bones were plentiful, including red deer and boar. Two light limestone tesserae, 1 in. sq. came from 18 ins. down. From top of rubble pavement we obtained four small copper coins (i.e., third brass). One was too damaged to be deciphered. The other three were of Claudius II, Constantine I, and Valens. It will be noted that these are all later than the first half of the third century.

#### SITE 2 B

At a later date continued trench South of No. 2. In all, this excavation extended 14 feet along hedge side and averaged 3 feet in width. The pavement proved here to be constructed of 9 inches of rubble stones with a rough surface arrangement. Besides a similar assemblage of materials to previous excavations the finds here consisted of a narrow Bronze Bangle of oval section, much corroded; the greater part of a large black jar of Belgic character with a coarse reticulated pattern, pieces of pseudo-samian ware, Castor ware, and a large base of a shallow vessel in mottled light red and buff ware, hard baked.

#### SITE 3

This excavation was 8 yards north of No. 2. Pavement present 2 ft. 6 ins. deep. Bricks, slates, pottery and bones plentiful. From here came several good pieces of New Forest ware. At 18 inches a 4 inch knife-blade with shouldered tang for hafting (Pl. IV B, Fig. 10) and an iron spoon or ladle, 10

inches long. This had a round spindle-shaped handle with button end, suggesting it had been encased with either wood or bone (Pl. IV B, Fig. 8).

#### SITE 3 B

Adjoining and South of No. 3. Pavement present. Finds consisted of pieces of iron slag, an iron shackle spring or tweezers 3 ins long (Pl. IV B, Fig. 6). A sword base or spear-head (Fig. 15), and a curved iron object 3½ ins. long, resembling a strigil blade (Fig. 12). Length of No. 3 trench 5 ft.

#### SITE 4

This excavation was 112 yards from S.E. hedge. 29 yards N. of No. 1. Rubble Pavement 2 ft. 6 ins. deep. Beneath this ground was very hard. A quantity of potsherds, nails, a large flanged tile, a broken bone pin, 2 one-inch tesserae and pieces of charcoal were found between one to two feet deep. From 6 ins. below pavement came two pieces of Samian ware, parts of a deep pocula.

#### SITE 5

In November 1931 we found a large fragment of Samian ware in the hedgerow adjoining the Claybrook Road so decided to excavate a trial hole there. This site is on the road side of the ditch 44 yards South of the Fosse Road. At 2 ft. 6 ins. below the crown of the road and adjacent field we came on natural gravel. There was a quantity of loose rubble stones at that depth and in the top 2 feet of soil were broken tiles, (one with imprint of hob-nail boot), slate fragments, bones, potsherds, etc. We also obtained a neck of Jar of light buff paste, fragment of Rustic ware, painted rim of a mortarium, and a fragment of a human skull about two inches square. There was less material on this site than on the Watling Street side.

#### SITE 6

Returning to our previous line of excavations we next opened a trench 75 yards North of field boundary between Sites 1 and 3. At a depth of less than 2 feet we came on pavement, at this point more than a foot in thickness. Traced pavement 6 feet into field without ascertaining its total width. Resting on the top we found another small copper coin in good condition. This is a third brass

of Valentinian, i.e. mid. fourth century. In the top two feet of fine black soil we found roofing tiles, slates, nails, two 1 in. and one  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., tesserae, coloured wall plaster and a portion of box tile. The pottery included several fragments of plain Samian, a large fragment of a medium-sized olla of hard grey ware, with a wide flat string-course and an unusual wavyline decoration like the oscillations of a seismograph. Length of trench N. and S. 5 ft., E. and W. 8 ft., width 3 ft.

#### SITE 7

This (and the following excavation) was an attempt to trace pavement into field. Trench 4 ft. by 2 ft., distance 12 ft. west of site No. 6. Pavement present but very irregular. Bricks, roofing tiles and pottery plentiful, several pieces of coarse tesserae, large headed iron nails, boar's jaw and deer's tooth.

#### SITE 8

A hole, 33 yards distant W. of No. 6. Suggestion of pavement present at a depth of 3 ft. 9 ins., no building material was found here and only one small piece of pottery.

#### SITE 9

Hole, 17 yards N, of No. 6, 5 yards South of Ash tree. No pavement met with. Roman horizon very shallow, little material Undisturbed soil at 3 ft.

#### SITE 10

Trench 6 ft. by 2 ft., situated 11 yards N. of S.E. fence. Pavement very heavy rubble, roughly laid, at 2 ft. 3 ins. Beneath pavement a 6 ins. bed of ferruginous sand as proved elsewhere. From 1 ft. downwards we obtained portions of very large amphora, many fragments of large black and dark-grey food jars, painted rim of mortaria (Pl. IV A, Fig. 7), bones in plenty and charcoal. Lying on the pavement were two narrow bases of Castor ware, two small pieces of coloured plaster, and two middle-brass coins. These were badly corroded on the reverse side but otherwise in good condition. Small fragments of bronze ornament were also found here.

#### SITE 11

Trench 3 ft. by 3 ft., 117 ft. N. of tree. Very rough and

indefinite rubble at 1 ft. 10 ins., natural soil at 2 ft. 8 ins., only a little pottery present, 3 nails, no building material.

#### SITE 12

Hole 3 ft. square, 74 ft. N. of S.E. fence. Proved pavement 2 ft. 3 in. down, good arrangement; fragments of large Amphora, several large pieces of combed ware, one piece of barbotine, rim of Samian dish with decorated leaf and tendril design, one piece of green-coloured plaster and several date stones, these overlaid the pavement.

#### SITE 13

Trench in field south of the foregoing, 12 ft. W. of road hedge, 4 ft. S. of gate. Dark loamy clay. Nothing found.

### Search Notes

November 22nd to December 13th, 1913.

By Hugh Goodacre

#### SITE A 2

Unearthed portions of pebble pavement, close to the hedge on the Watling Street side of Mr. Stanhope's field adjoining High Cross Farm. This Site is marked A 2 on plan, It was about 2½ ft. under ground and consisted of a pavement of coarse stones about 1 ft. wide towards the Watling Street, then of 2 ft. of small pebbles neatly arranged, but not in any pattern, then coarse stones for a width towards the field which we did not discover. It was clearly part of a pavement running beside the old Watling Street and had been found at various other points along the hedge when putting down a wood fence. From the evidence of men who put down the fence some time ago (Musson and Garner) and also from young Mr. Stanhope, we gathered that there was a similar pavement on the other side of the field facing towards Claybrooke Road, but we could not light upon it although we had two holes dug. Garner said that some of this pavement was "cemented" and took a lot of breaking to get through for the post holes. The whole of the earth above the pavement which we found was made soil but this was not the case on the other side of the field. I



found a few odd bones and one or two fragments of pottery in the soil, one piece of the latter having a decidedly Roman appearance and coming from immediately over the pavement.

On Sunday, November 23rd, met Mr. Pick and a party of friends at the field. Mr. Pick pointed out that the pavement lay in a direct line with the Old Watling Street which had been slightly deflected to make way for the present High Cross Farm house. We visited Wibtoft and the Great Township which Mr. Pick did not think disclosed any indications of Venonæ.

November 25th. Heard that the Leicester Archæological Society had made a grant of £5 towards the cost of further investigations. (But I never saw it! H. G.)

Sunday 30th. Met Mr. Pick and motored him over to High Cross where we spent the morning. Mr. Toone joined us and we marked spots for excavation.

Thursday, December 11th. Commenced excavation at High Cross for the Leicestershire Archæological Society.

#### SITE A 1

First opened a hole 30 yards below the hole nearest to High Cross Farm on the Watling Street Side of Mr. Stanhope's field. (Marked A 1 on plan). Soon struck the pavement which was not, however, so well defined nor level as in the former place. Traced it inwards into the field and then discovered a second pebble pavement some six inches lower down extending towards the middle of the field. Followed this for a couple of feet, and then came to a huge granite stone, tilted this up with difficulty and found pavement extended beneath it. Behind it were several more large stones piled up. Sunk a shaft about two feet behind these. We came upon no more pavement or anything other than a band of yellow sand at about the same depth as the pavement. Filled this last hole in again. During the excavation of this trench found several pieces of Roman pottery—black and red—three iron nails and a piece of bent iron, a few bones and four teeth.

#### SITE A 3

Next had a trench sunk on the other side of the field near the High Cross Farm fence, (marked A 3 on plan). Found a

similar, though slightly rougher, pavement, about 18 inches below the surface. The ground here was not the same dark colour as on the other side of the field.

#### SITES A 4, A 5, and A 6

December 12th. Opened three holes in Mr. Toone's field. In the first we found nothing. The earth, a gravelly loam, appearing never to have been disturbed. In hole A 5, opposite Mr. Toone's house we found pottery and bones, including the jaw of what I believe to be a red deer. I also found a heap of ashes, about as much as could be got into a quart jug, which had evidently been placed into the ground hot as the sand around was burnt red. In the neighbourhood of this heap we found numerous fragments of a black-ware urn. I expect the ashes had been placed in it while still glowing and immediately buried. Probably many years afterwards a plough had caught the vessel, broken it and scattered the fragments. The earth disclosed several curious features, including a narrow bed of gravel about 4 ft. wide *above* a dark soil in which were fragments of pottery. Further towards the field was a bed about 6 inches thick of small stones, mould and apparently lime siftings. In this bed I found two small fragments of Samian ware and the hole containing the ashes penetrated this layer.

In the 6th hole we found pottery including fragments of a large urn, about 2 ft. 2 ins. below the surface on what appears to be a pebble pavement extending from the side of the field next to the Old Fosse Way into the field for an unknown distance.

#### SITE A 7

December 13th. Opened 7th hole further along the Fosse Way. Struck a similar pebble pavement 2 ft. 2 ins. below surface which extended from the direction of the Fosse Way. Uncovered it for 2 ft. when it suddenly ceased, giving place to dark earth evidently containing a great deal of clay. We followed this for a couple of feet towards the centre of the field and to a depth of about 15 ins. and in it found pottery, charcoal, etc. Beneath this dark clayish earth we came to yellow clay at a depth of 3 ft. 6 ins. but there was evidence of brick, bones and charcoal right down to it.

This closed our first investigation and the result is disappointing. We found no site of building or anything marking the



Mr. B. H. St. J. O'Neil who examined Mr. Goodacre's material from High Cross noted fragments from three vessels of rusticated ware, one of barbotine decoration, a piece of " Spiders-web " ware, rim of shallow dish of dark-grey ware and the greater portion of a large oval dish with handle also of dark-grey ware. (A. J. P.)

## Pottery (High Cross)

Plates VI and VII

THE following is Mr. B. H. St. J. O'Neil's report on the coarse pottery from High Cross.

### REFERENCES

- |                 |   |   |
|-----------------|---|---|
| <i>Arch.</i>    | = | Archæologia.  |
| Ashley Rails    | = | Heywood Sumner, a Descriptive Account of the Roman Pottery made at Ashley Rails, New Forest.    |
| " Bushe-Fox "   | = | Wroxeter, 1912, figs. 19 and 20.  |
| " Collingwood " | = | The Archæology of Roman Britain, figs. 52-9.  |
| J. R. S.        | = | Journal of Roman Studies.   |
| Manduesedum     | = | Birm. Arch. Soc. Trans., Vol. LIII, 173-95.   |
| May, Silchester | = | T. May, The Pottery found at Silchester.  |
| Nobottle        | = | Associated Architectural Societies Reports, XL, 299-312.  |
| Richborough     | = | Report of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries, vi (1926) and vii (1928).       |
| Segontium       | = | R. E. M. Wheeler, Segontium and the Roman Occupation of Wales (Y Cymroder xxxiii).              |
| Wroxeter        | = | Report of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries, I (1912), II (1913), IV (1914). |

### ROAD SIDE DITCH. " Dh."

- A. Conical flanged bowl, of dark grey ware, burnished darker surface. Cf. Collingwood 30. A very common 3rd and 4th century type.
- B. Mortarium, of hard greyish brown ware with grey core. The bead protrudes slightly above the rim which slopes considerably. Bushe-Fox 102. Probably late 2nd or 3rd century in date.
- C. Hammerhead mortarium, of soft very white ware, with traces of red painted stripes on rim. Cf. May, Silchester, Pl. LXV, 136. 3rd or 4th century.
- D. Hammerhead mortarium, of usual buff ware (also v. Pl. IV, No. 8). Rim painted in red-brown, with series of five wavy lines diagonally across rim in alternate directions. Bushe-Fox 190. 3rd or 4th century.
- E. Vertical rim type mortarium, of red ware coated with red-brown wash. (Not illustrated). Bushe-Fox 242. Late 3rd or 4th century.

Of this collection, which includes two pieces of flue tile and other pottery fragments of a late character, only B is likely to have been made before the 3rd century and it is quite possible that the whole series should be placed early in the 4th century.

### HIGH CROSS 2

- A. Storage vessel, of smooth pale grey ware, with pronounced shoulder and heavily undercut rim. Cf. Manduessedum Pl. XXV, Nos. 27 and 28.
- B. Mortarium, of flanged rim and prominent bead type. Clay soft red with cream coloured slip. Grit of red quartz. Bushe-Fox 134 and 138. Probably 3rd century or later.
- C. Plate of grey ware, with slightly convex side.
- D. Fragments of large grey ware vessel, with incised wavy line decoration for which cf. Richborough 1928. Pl. XXXI, 158.

Also a portion of a globular vessel, of hard cream-coloured ware, with two horizontal bands of dark brown paint upwards of 5 mm. wide round the body. The fabric is good and the walls of the vessel thin. There are also, portions of two colour-coated (red and pale-brown on white) plates of Castor ware.

### HIGH CROSS 2 A

- 1. Bulbus beaker, with very small sharply everted rim. Clay reddish-brown coated with buff slip. On the shoulder below a groove, horizontal bands of rouletting. Cf. Manduessedum, Pl. XXV, 14-26; esp. 18, Wroxeter 1912, Fig. 17, 25-7. Late 1st or early 2nd century.
- 2. Beaker, with everted rim and restriction round shoulder. Soft pale-grey ware. Cf. Manduessedum, Pl. XXV, 28 (But rim not so sharply everted), Wroxeter 1912, Fig. 17, 30. Late 1st or early 2nd century.
- 3. Conical flanged bowl, of smooth grey ware with oblique straight side. Cf. Collingwood 30 (but flange smaller). Richborough 1926, Pl. XXIX, 121. 3rd or 4th century.
- 4. Rim of similar vessel, but in Castor ware, black slip on white clay and flange more prominent. Cf. pottery from Nobottle, (also under Sapcote, *Seq.*) 3rd and 4th century.
- 5. Neck of flagon, of hard grey ware. Cf. Richborough 1926, Pl. XXIX, 117; May, Silchester, Pl. LVI, 104. 4th century.
- 6. Bowl, of pinkish brown clay with lighter core, coated originally all over with red slip. Traces of decoration on the bulge in white paint. Probably 4th century. Cf. Richborough 1926, Pl. XXIX, 125 and 126 which have, however, stamped decoration. (See pp. 89-91 there for discussion of these wares).
- 7. Olla, of hard dark grey ware with out-bent rim. Slightly incised trellis pattern on side below girth groove. Probably 3rd century Cf. Collingwood, Fig. 57 between 72 and 73. Manduessedum, Pl. XXVI, 35.
- 8. Rim of folded beaker of Castor ware, black slip (brown inside) on white clay. Decorated on the shoulder with barbotine ornament. Cf. Collingwood 80 but rim somewhat more recurved. Probably 3rd century.

9. Flanged rim type mortarium, of cream ware. Flange painted with a series of five narrow strokes of red-brown paint. Pl. IV A, No. 4. Cf. Bushe-Fox 170, but this example appears to approximate more to the hammer-head variety. Probably late 3rd century.
10. Hammer-head mortarium, of similar ware to foregoing. Painted at intervals on the rim with pairs of broad stripes in red-brown paint. Pl. IV A, No. 5. Probably 4th century. Cf. Bushe-Fox 198. Collingwood 14.
11. Rim of vessel of hard grey ware. Early 2nd century.

The following pieces are not illustrated.

- W. Beaker of brownish buff ware coated red inside, and on outside with purple-brown metallic gloss. Decorated in white slip with row of dots on shoulder and uncertain ornament below. Cf. Ashley Rails, Pl. III, Nos. 1 and 6 for shapes and decoration respectively.
- X. Rim of vessel, of buff ware coated with brownish metallic gloss, and decorated with dots in cream slip.
- X2. There is also the base of a beaker with outside gloss similar to W (inside coated with same colour, body buff), but it is not here suggested that they were imports from the New Forest Kilns. They resemble pottery from the area in some respects (e.g. the gloss) but differ in others (e.g. the ware) and may come instead from Castor.
- Y. Bulbous beaker, of smooth red ware with trace of dull red slip on shoulder. Punched ornament on body of vessel, sloping lines and rosettes. For rosette-stamped ware v. Ashley Rails, Pls. 1V, V, VI, p. 22 ff. Richborough 1926, p. 89 ff. Sandford, Oxon., *Arch.*, LXXII, p. 230. It is not, however, suggested that this vessel comes from the New Forest.
- Z. Fragment of vessel of cream-coloured ware, coated with red paint on both surfaces, brighter outside. Decorated with roulette hatching and a curvilinear design in white slip. This type of decorated ware is typical of the later period of the Roman occupation. Cf. Ashley Rails, Pl. VIII, 5-12. Richborough, 1926, Pl. XXVIII, 112.

From this site (High Cross 2 A) the following were also obtained : 3 pieces of flue tile, fragments of Samian. 1 decorated, 5 plain, 2 form 33, 2 form 31, 2 Imit. Samian, form 31. There are also (1) an imitation Samian sherd form 31, (2) portions of two Castor ware dishes (3) two fragments of New Forest ware (4) the rim of a "Hammerhead" mortarium of very white ware. cf. Sappcote in following article.

#### HIGH CROSS 2 B

- A. Conical flanged bowl, of soft pale grey ware, well-moulded bead rim.
- B. Similar type to foregoing, but larger and more clumsy. Ware darker and harder. Cf. Collingwood 30. Probably 3rd century.
- C. Olla, of hard gritty coarse grey ware, with roll-rim and hardly any neck. Cf. one at Mandnessedum (unpublished) and Wroxeter 1914, Pl. XXVII. 72. Probably later 2nd century.

#### HIGH CROSS 2 and 3

- A. Pie-dish of dark grey ware, with oblique slightly convex side, decorated with trellis pattern. Collingwood 44. Mid to late 2nd century.

- B. Conical flanged bowl in dark grey ware. May, Silchester, Pl. LXVI, 201. Perhaps 2nd century, but commoner later.
- C. Cordon jar, of hard grey ware. Collingwood 71. Probably late 1st or early 2nd century.
- D. Colour coated (red-brown on cream) rouletted ware.

### HIGH CROSS 3

- A. Beaker, with sharply everted rim, of hard biscuit-coloured ware. (A similar vessel from this site but with basket decoration was reconstructed. Plate III.) This type was common at Wroxeter in the period 80-120 A.D. (1912, Fig. 17, 26 and 27, and Fig. 18, 36, also Manduessedum, Plate XXV, 14-26).
- B. Fragment of "Rusticated" ware, dark grey ware (brown inside surface). (Not illustrated). The ridges of applied or pinched-up clay are prominent. This ware seems to be mainly confined to Britain in the period 80-120 A.D. Cf. Wroxeter 1913, p. 49, Pl. XV; and Manduessedum, Pl. XX, 2.
- C. Fragment of large storage jar, of hard grey ware slightly burnished. The rim is very thick and has a concave inner surface. Cf. Margidunum in J.R.S. 1926, Pl. VI, 32. Probably 3rd century.
- D. Hemispherical flanged bowl, in imitation of Samian form 38. Castor ware, dark brown slip on cream. A usual type in mid and late 4th century at Richborough (I, Pl. XXVIII, 109-112).
- E. Dish, with slightly curved side and handle, of coarse black ware, no rim. Cf. Segontium, Fig. 76, 20, dated 100-125 A.D.

There are a few other fragments which might be placed in the same period as A, B and E.

The evidence here then goes to show activity during the Flavian period and also in the late 3rd and 4th centuries. There is nothing which need be placed in the intervening period.

### HIGH CROSS 4

- A. Pie-dish, with oblique straight side, of hard grey ware. Collingwood 45. Common in the Antonine period and late 2nd century. (Not illustrated).
- B. Conical flanged bowl, of hard dark grey ware. Cf. May, Silchester, Pl. LXVI, 201. Perhaps 2nd century but commoner later. (Not illustrated).
- C. Mortarium, with slight bead protruding above the roll of the very heavy sloping rim. Buff ware. 2nd century. (Not illustrated).
- D. Recurved rim vessel, of hard brown ware, grey on surface, considerably burnished.
- E. Recurved rim vessel, of coarse brown ware full of grit and shell, with rim burnt black.

These two vessels (D and E) might be of any date in the Roman occupation but may well be contemporary with the other pieces which indicate occupation in the 2nd century A.D. A few fragments (not illustrated, e.g. a butt-beaker) suggest that this continued into the succeeding century.

## HIGH CROSS

### *Samian Ware*

- Site 2A. Fragment of Bacchus with staff (Dech. 331) probably CINNAMVS and of Antonine age. May be by DRVSVS (Hadrianic).
- Site 2A. Rim of bowl, form 27. Claudian to Trajan.
- Site 4. Two pieces of Samian, form 33, probably of Antonine period.
- Site 6. Base of shallow dish of wide diameter. Grooved concentric lines on inside face. Pl. X.
- Site 12. Rim of wide bowl with barbotine ivy leaves, a variety of Curle Type 11, see Pl. LXXI, 13, from Wroxeter, dated Neronian. Oswald and Pryce, *Terra Sigillata*.  
Dr. Oswald suggests that this may be later, the vertical lip being less probably Vespasian.

There were also six other undatable fragments including Forms 18, 27, 33 and perhaps 18/31.



## Aerial Photograph

### Plate III

In the birdseye view of High Cross, reproduced by permission of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office and the Director General, Ordnance Survey, there appears little indication of anything beyond what is visible on the surface. There is, however, a suggestion of a straight section of road in the direction of Copston, in the centre—left of the picture.

A more easterly view might have been more helpful, but it is doubtful if this would have thrown much light on the position of the Camp site.

## Summary

ALTHOUGH up to the present we have unearthed no substantial foundations such as are indicated by the early historians, we have found a considerable amount of building material on the site. Massive tiles, roofing slates, coloured wall plaster and tesserae are evidence of substantial buildings.

In all but two of the excavations in Mr. Clark's field, here noted, a rubble pavement was found less than 3 feet underground. This seems to follow the line of the Watling Street but its relation to the settlement has yet to be proved.

The result of our search at High Cross will perhaps be considered disappointing. The hopes raised by Camden and Ashmole have not been realised. It should, however, be stated that by far the greater portion of the site has yet to be investigated.

The conclusions arrived at from excavations at Mancetter by Mr. B. H. St. J. O'Neil<sup>20</sup> may well apply in this case. Venonæ may have only been a small posting station, although from its position astride the two great highways a much frequented one. This position, as Haverfield<sup>21</sup> points out, is no indication that the settlement would be a considerable or important one.

The paucity of ornamental Samian ware (found in profusion at Cave's Inn), may indicate that Tripontium was the more important station.

<sup>20</sup>*Trans. Birmingham Archæological Soc.*, Vol. LIII, p. 175.

<sup>21</sup>*V. C. H. of Warwickshire*, 1904, i, p. 232.

## List of Coins from High Cross

BURTON, p. 72

- (1) Copper Coin of Caligula 37-41 A.D.  
O. Head of Emperor with laurel leaf.  
C. CAESAR. DIVI. AVLI. PRON. AVG.  
P : M. / T.R.PIII / P.P.  
R. Vesta. / S.C.
- (2) Copper Coin of Constantine I. 306-337 A.D.  
O. Head of Emperor with laurel leaf.  
CONSTANTINVS / P.F. / AVG.  
R. The Sun. SOLI INVICTO COMITI.T.F.P.T.R.
- (3) Burton's MSS.  
Copper Coin of Carausius. C. 286 A.D.  
O. Head with radiated crown.  
IMP. C. CARAVSIUS P.F. / AVG.  
R. Female figure with olive branch.  
PAX AVG. MLXXI.
- (4) Copper Coin of Allectus. C. 294 A.D.  
O. Head with radiated crown.  
IMP. C. ALLECTVS P.F. AVG.  
R. Female figure, serpent in right hand, in left hand a dart.  
SALVS AVG.

NICHOLS—Guthlaxton, pp. 125 and 126

- (5) Copper Coin of Constantine ? I. 306-337 A.D.  
O. Head of Emperor, left.  
R. Winged figure.
- (6) Copper Coin of Constantine I. 306-337 A.D.  
O. Head with laurel leaf.  
IMP. CONSTANTINVS P.F. AVG.  
R. Full length figure—radiated head.  
SOLI INVICTO COMITI—Exergue.
- (7) Un-named Coin.  
O. Head, right, with laurel wreath.  
CRISPVS NOB. CAES.  
R. Altar, inscribed VOTIS XX. BEATA TRANQVILLITAS.
- (8) Copper Coin of Gratian. 367-375 A.D.  
O. Head of Emperor, right.  
D.N. GRATIANVS AVGG. AVG.  
R. Figure with standard and shield.  
GLORIA NOVI SAECVLI OF. III.
- (9) Copper Coin, un-named.  
O. Female Head, left. VRBS ROMA.  
R. Wolf with Romulus and Remus. TR. P.
- (10) Silver Coin of ? Mark Anthony.  
O. Head in profile—right.  
R. Radiated Head of Cleopatra.

Nichols also gives a list of Silver Coins found in a hole between Lutterworth and Watling Street "near Bensford Bridge a small distance from High Cross". These numbered about 50, of these 34 are described viz. : Vespasian 5, Trajan 13, Hadraian 15, Antoninus 2.

## " MEMORIALS OF OLD LEICESTER ", p. 69

- (11) Coin of Antoninus Pius. 138-161 A.D.  
 (12) Coin of Caligula. 37-41 A.D.

## IN MR. HUGH GOODACRE'S POSSESSION.

- (13) Denarius of Domitian. 81-96 A.D.

## THROSBY'S " LEICESTERSHIRE ", Vol. II, p. 231

- (14) A Coin of Dioclesian. 284-286 A.D.  
 " In Fowkes' collection at Elmeſthorpe."

## FOUND BY WRITER

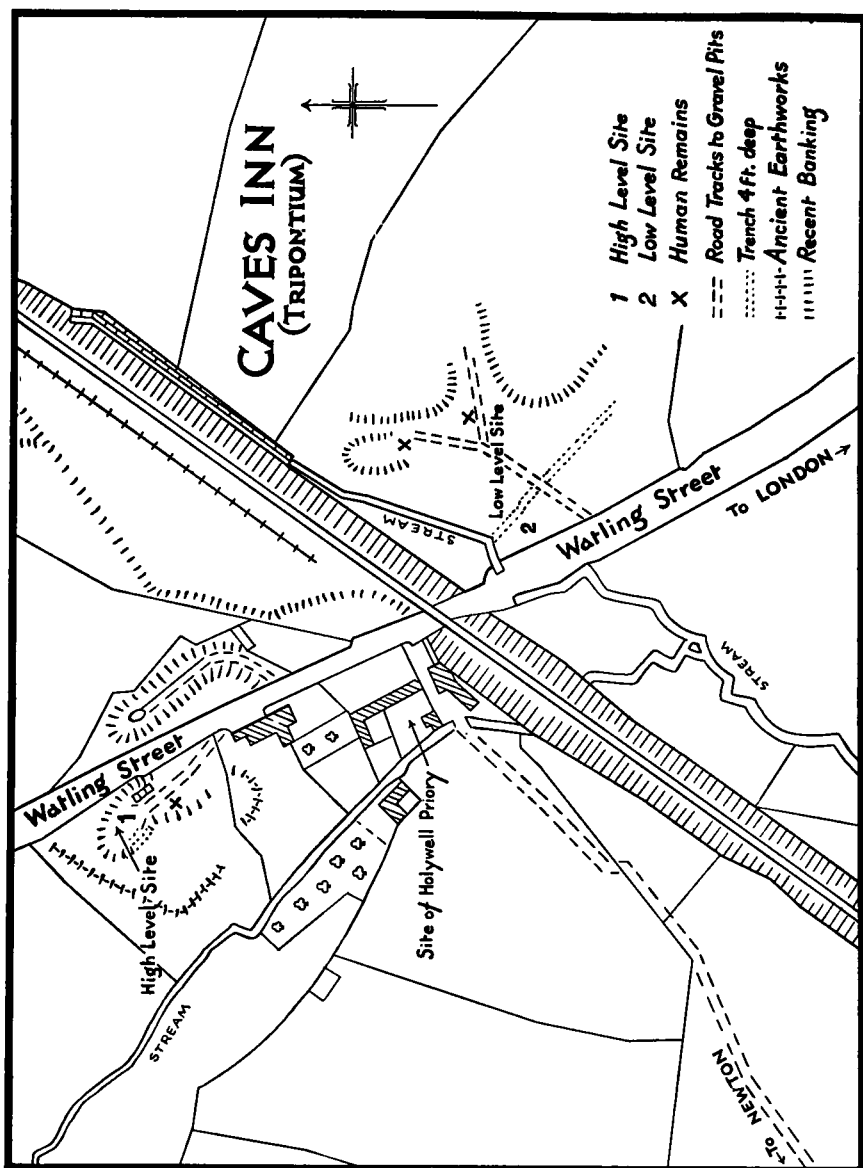
- |  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| (15) Copper Coin of Claudius II. 268-270 A.D.<br>O. Radiated Head, right<br>R. Female Figure with spear.<br>SALVS AVG.   | Third Brass.<br>Site 2.   |
| (16) Copper Coin of Constantine I. 306-337 A.D.<br>O. Head, right. Crested Helmet.<br>.....TINVS AVG.<br>R. Two Winged Victories supporting shield<br>over altar.<br>VICTOR..... | Third Brass.<br>Site 2.   |
| (17) Copper coin of Valens. 364-78 A.D.<br>O. Bust diademed, draped right.<br>D N VALENS P F AVG.<br>R. Victory left. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE<br>SCON in exergue (Arles).          | Third Brass.<br>Site 2.   |
| (18) Copper Coin of Valentinian I. 364-375 A.D.<br>O. DN VALENTINIANVS PF. AVG.<br>R. Victory marching left holding a wreath<br>and a palm. ICON in exergue.                     | Third Brass.<br>Site 6.   |
| (19) Copper Coin of Vespasian. 69-79 A.D.<br>O. IMP CAESAR VESPASIAN AVG COS III.<br>R. Undecipherable. A.D. 71.   | Middle Brass.<br>Site 10. |
| (20) Copper Coin of Vespasian. 69-79 A.D.<br>O. ....SAR VESPASIAN.....<br>R. Undecipherable.   | Middle Brass.<br>Site 10. |
| (21) Copper Coin.<br>O. Barbarous Radiate Head.<br>R. Undecipherable.  | Third Brass<br>Site 2.    |

## MR. PARKER TOONE'S COLLECTION.

Nos. 1 to 6 and 8 to 15 are 3rd brass.  
 No. 7 is a sestertius.

- 1 Constantine II. A.D. 335—337.  
O. : CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C  
R. : Two Soldiers. GLORIA EXERCITVS  
Ex. : LVG
- 2 Claudius II. A.D. 268—270  
O. : Radiate head, right.  
Inscriptions indecipherable
- 3 Ditto

- 4 Magnentius ? Cir. A.D. 350—353  
O. : Head, right  
R. : Two Victories
- 5 Valentinian I. A.D. 364—375  
O. : D N VALENTINIANVS PF AVG  
R. : GLORIA ROMANORVM
- 6 Helena. Cir. A.D. 324  
O. : FL HELENA AVGVSTA  
R. : SECVRITAS REIPVBLICE
- 7 Septimus Severus. A.D. 193—211  
O. : Wreathed head, right  
R. : Indecipherable
- 8 Postumus. Cir A.D. 258—268  
O. : IMP C POSTVMVS PF AVG  
R. : ORIENS AVG SOL
- 9 Maximian ? A.D. 305  
O. : Radiate head, right  
R. : VOT XX
- 10 Constans. Cir. A.D. 337—340  
O. : Laureate draped bust right. CONSTANS PF AVG  
R. : Two Soldiers—GLORIA EXERCITVS  
Ex. : TR PS = Treveri
- 11 Uncertain. Probably A.D. 260—270  
O. : Radiate head
- 12 VALENS. A.D. 364—378  
O. : Head, right  
R. : A Victory. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE
- 13 Constantine II ? Cir. A.D. 324  
O. : Head, left  
R. : Indecipherable
- 14 Constantius II. A.D. 330—335  
O. : FL CL (?) CONSTANTIVS NO BC  
R. : Two Soldiers. GLORIA ECERCITVS
- 15 Constantine I. Cir. A.D. 330—337  
O. : Head, left. CONSTANTINOPOLIS  
R. : Victory standing, left, No legend  
Ex. : SMTSE = Thessalonica
- 16 Honorius. A.D. 393—423  
O. : DN HONORIVS PF AVG  
R. : GLORIA ROMANORVM  
1  
Ex. :  $\frac{1}{\text{ANTA}}$  = Antioch



Scale : approximately 15 ins. to one mile

## Tripontium

ALL the early historians were quite at sea when endeavouring to identify the site of this Roman station. Towcester, Rugby, Catthorpe, Lilbourne, Dowbridge and even far-away Edgehill have each been associated with the site. The extensive Norman earthworks at Lilbourne doubtless misled some of the earlier topographers. Nichols<sup>1</sup> quotes one authority as stating "that this splendid camp (Lilbourne) was indisputably the Roman Station mentioned by Antoninus in his journey from London to Lincoln under the denomination of Tripontium". This authority ingeniously suggested that as the station was omitted from two of the itineraries this afforded support to his theory that the station was situated some distance from the military road.

Ashmole, although he did not actually identify the site at Cave's Inn, was the first to note the discovery of Roman remains in this locality.<sup>2</sup> The first to suggest that this was the site of Tripontium was Mr. M. H. Bloxam of Rugby. There can be little doubt, writes Mr. Haverfield,<sup>3</sup> that "Mr. Bloxam was wise in identifying Tripontium with Cave's Inn. It is a suitable distance from Venonæ and from Bannaventa and it is the only site which thus agrees with the Itinerary and which has also yielded definite evidence of some permanent occupation".

When Mr. Bloxam first drew attention to this locality excavations for gravel were being carried on in the hill side, north of the L.N.E. Railway bridge and on the Warwickshire side of the road. From the top stratum of this pit Mr. Bloxam noted a considerable amount of Roman building material, pots, herds of Samian and other ware, a bronze fibula, rings, a stylus and coins.<sup>4</sup> The site was for many years under Mr. Bloxam's personal observation, his records being published in a number of

<sup>1</sup>Nichols' *Leicestershire* (Guthlaxton), p. 82.

<sup>2</sup>*Ibid.* Letter to William Dugdale, April 20, 1657.

"A mile further in the valley stands a house called the New Inn, distinguished only by its lying under Shawell. Mine host told me it had been an Abbey called Holywell. They say that Roman coin is found hereabouts."—Ashmole.

<sup>3</sup>*V. C. H. Warwickshire* i, p. 231.

<sup>4</sup>Now in the Rugby School Museum. Two specimens of the earthenware are illustrated in *V. C. H. Warwickshire*, p. 230.

journals during that period,<sup>5</sup> but little or no excavation was attempted.

At a later date Mr. Arthur Eckersley, an old Rugbeian, collected many interesting objects from the same site. These, up to the present, do not appear to have been recorded.<sup>6</sup>

Following Mr. Eckersley's researches, the writer collected further objects from this gravel pit and from an older excavation on the opposite (Leicestershire) side of the road. The pottery from both these sites has been labelled " High Level " and is described by Mr. B. H. St. J. O'Neil on pp. 34-5 of this paper.

Included in these finds is the greater portion of a large Samian dish with the potter's mark (SACRILLI); a Samian bowl, Form 37, with figure of Diana and hind; portions of three earthenware vessels of an exceptionally hard ware, with unusual painted decoration, for which, Mr. O'Neil states, a parallel is hard to find; and a conical flanged bowl of Castor ware. Miscellaneous finds include a bronze fibula and a number of small iron objects.

#### A LOW LEVEL SITE

Up to 1928 all the evidence pointed to the Site of the station being confined to the higher slopes and summit of the hill to the north of the Railway line. About this time, however, several large gravel pits were opened out from the valley level to the high ground on the south side of the bridge.

In May, 1929, Mr. W. G. Goddard, of New Bilton, commenced an excavation for gravel in a field immediately on the south side of the railway line and the east (Leicestershire) side of the Watling Street. To make a firm track from the roadway to his screening plant, he constructed roads on a Y shape plan from a point 75 yards south of the railway bridge. In making these roads, some 18 inches or more of top soil was removed disclosing a Roman occupation level to a depth of 4 to 5 feet, which is the level of the stream that here crosses the road parallel with the railway.

<sup>5</sup>*Birmingham Analyst*, IV, (1836), 191; *Fragmenta Sepulchralia* (1840-50), pp. 26, 35; *Proc. of the Soc. of Antiquaries*, Ser. 2, V, 303 and VIII, 318; *Transactions of the Birmingham and Midland Institute*, 1875, p. 35.

<sup>6</sup>The collection is now in the possession of his mother, Mrs. Eckersley of Rugby.

PLATE V



TRIPONTIUM—LOW LEVEL  
Looking South through Railway Arch along " Watling Street "



TRIPONTIUM—LOW LEVEL--LOOKING EAST  
Showing road cut through Roman occupation level





The Roman horizon lies in a peaty bed, underlain by a limy lacustrine deposit of varying thickness. The field ascends steeply from a point where the tract forked and when I first inspected it, a deep narrow cutting showed the peat bed thinning out as it rose. In this section a late deposit of drift and alluvium, some 8 feet in thickness, overlay the peat.

In the lower levels, the peat bed contained a large quantity of hard bog wood and in the top and intermingling with it, a great amount of Roman building material was in evidence wherever exposed.

When I came on the site, the soil from the roads, containing tiles and pottery, had been thrown up in banks and a quantity distributed over the adjoining low lying land towards the brook. Some good pieces of decorated Samian ware (Plates IX and X) and other datable pottery was unearthed in this manner but I found it impossible to record with any exactitude the spot from where they came.

The workmen reported finding a skeleton "with a long head" some four feet deep in the entrance to the right-hand quarry. A jar (probably a cinerary urn) was also found near this spot. This was intact but the workmen broke it when getting it out. Some fragmentary pieces found on the bank adjoining were of engobed Castor ware. The workmen also reported finding a number of coins, but these had been distributed to interested visitors and unfortunately I was unable to trace them.

Mr. Goddard promised to preserve any finds of interest that came to light in the future and when, shortly after, another skeleton was found near the washing plant (Marked × on the accompanying plan) he at once informed the Rugby School museum authorities. Dr. E. W. Shann, who has preserved this, kindly gave me the following details for publication :

#### HUMAN REMAINS FROM TRIPONTIUM

1. General Remarks. The remains were found at a depth of five feet below the peat. The skeleton was in an extended position and parallel with the surface. (This from information—not verified by me). Mixed with the bones were fragments of crude pottery, a sheep's molar tooth, and (evidently property of the deceased) a small bronze bangle. The latter is of simple design without

clasp, it agrees closely with specimens in the Bloxam collection, and at Colchester dated 1st to 2nd century A.D.

## 2. Parts of Skeleton actually found

- (a) Skull—considerably crushed and fractured, containing a mass of hardened loam which gave a somewhat distorted cast of the interior.
- (b) Girdles—scapula and pelvis, but damaged and incomplete.
- (c) Limbs—arm and leg bones fairly well preserved except for epiphyses; no wrist or ankle bones and few phalanges.
- (d) Entire absence of vertebrae, remarkable.

## 3. Inferences from Skeleton

- (a) The Skull was reconstructed and (as the length and breadth were complete) proved to be bordering on the dolichocephalic, i.e. not Roman, probably Pictish. Remarkable development of jaws, all four "wisdom teeth" fully formed and partly worn (very unusual before 18 years of age, but possible; several doctors and dentists consulted). At the same time sutures in skull not fused indicating not more than 18 years.
- (b) Thigh bones—one was complete, and taking its length; height of possessor :: 1 : 3·9 (the maximum allowed in human anatomy) the stature cannot have exceeded 4 ft. 3 ins.!
- (c) Limb bones—The state of the fusion of the epiphyses indicate an age of 17 or not more than 18 at most.

## 4. General Conclusion

The age of the individual was about 18. It was a female, for all the bones are slender (corroborated by medical men); also presence of bangle. Probably a Pictish captive or camp follower.

The "Low Level" gravel pit was later taken over by Messrs. Johnston Bros., Ltd., of London. A large excavating and screening plant was put down and a narrow trench, some 50 yards long, excavated for draining purposes as far as the brook. This exposed an excellent section across the Roman level and proved it to be definitely towards the bottom of the valley. Scattered material extended 85 yards south of the Railway line. In an easterly direction the road excavation indicated that the site did not extend more than 20 yards from the Watling Street.

A great quantity of heavy building material, roofing tiles and broken bricks were obtained from this trench also some hundreds of potsherds in Samian, Castor, black and other ware.

At a distance of about 10 yards from the brook a roughly constructed pavement was exposed at a depth of 4 ft. 6 ins. This was made of drift rubble and rough slabs of the local Lias limestone. A short distance from the brook and nearer to the road several cubical blocks of dressed sandstone, 9 inches square, were thrown out from a shallow excavation. These suggested foundation stones of an early bridge.

### Pottery (Tripontium)

The following are Mr. B. H. St. J. O'Neil's comments on the pottery from Tripontium :

"Taken as a single series, the pottery from Tripontium seems to cover almost the whole period of the Roman occupation from the late first to the fourth century A.D. It is indeed possible that vessels Nos. 1 and 2 (and perhaps 4) on Pl. VIII indicate a pre-Flavian occupation. It must not be forgotten that Tripontium which appears to bear a Roman name—in contradistinction to its southern neighbour Bannaventa, which is Celtic—may have originated on a virgin site as a camp during the early years of conquest, afterwards settling down on the pacification of Britain as a mere posting station on the Watling Street. This process has been well and ably demonstrated by Dr. Felix Oswald through excavation at Margidunum (near Nottingham) on the Fosse Way. During the early years of the Roman occupation Margidunum was a base camp. Subsequently, until the fourth century, it was only a small settlement. This possibility makes Tripontium a site of more than usual interest and renders it especially desirable that all material from time to time recovered there should be critically examined."

#### TRIPONTIUM—LOW LEVEL. (Pl. VIII)

References : "Bushe-Fox"—*Wroxeter Report* 1912, figs. 19 and 20.

"Collingwood"—*The Archaeology of Roman Britain*, figs. 52-9.

"Manduesedum"—*Birm. Arch. Soc. Trans.*, Vol. LIII, 173-95.

1. Cooking pot, of bulging type with short vertical rim (groove at junction with shoulder). Clay very coarse, grey in colour and containing fragments of shell, pale brick-red colour and soapy in feeling inside. Outside rim of the same colour, but body blackened by fire. Horizontal rilling covers the body of the vessel. Certain types of this "native" ware, particularly that with vertical rilling or furrowing and heavy roll-rim, seem to have continued in use for

a considerable period after the Roman Conquest. Cf. for example Manduessedum, where such pottery was found in association with many shapes commonly attributed to the late 1st or early 2nd century, although even there it was most plentiful in the lowest level of rubbish perhaps of Flavian date.

The pot here illustrated, however, finds its closest parallel in pottery from the Claudian well at Margidunum (J. R. S. 1923, pp. 114-126). Dr. Oswald, who has been good enough to examine it, states that it is of a type which he would not place later than 60-70 A.D. and may well be earlier, perhaps of Claudian date.

2. Rim of similar bulging cooking pot, with groove on inner side of lip. Ware as foregoing, black on outside, brown on inside. No rilling on body.
3. Cooking pot, of better ware, brown in colour, blackened on outside and edge of lip. Groove on inner side of lip.
4. Mortarium, of pinkish buff ware, with bead below rim which is slightly curved. Cf. Bushe-Fox 10-18. Probably 1st century.
5. Mortarium, with prominent bead well below rim which curves gently to a thickening at its outer edge. Cf. Bushe-Fox 46. About the beginning of the 2nd century.
6. Mortarium, of brick-red clay, with vestiges on all sides of buff slip. Red quartz grit. Cf. Bushe-Fox 126-62 (for shape), 3rd century onwards. Cf. also example from excavations at Nobottle near Northampton (*Ass. Arch. Soc. Rep.* xl, p. 13, no. 14).
7. Recurved rim jar, of good blueish-grey hard ware with brown core. Cf. Collingwood 71 but ? without cordons.
8. Olla, of friable surface, grey ware (v. remarks on Sappote wares *seq.*)
9. Similar olla, and in same ware. More pronounced rim. Cf. Wroxeter 1913, Fig. 19, No. 60. Dated to late 1st or early 2nd century.
10. Olla, in rough dark grey ware, with pronounced angle on inside at junction of body and lip. Cf. Wroxeter 1913, Fig. 19, No. 61 (probably same period).
11. Recurved rim jar, of smooth dark grey ware, with slight shoulder at junction of neck and body.
12. Similar jar, of fine hard red ware with slight brownish slip. Cf. Wroxeter 1912, Fig. 18, No. 37 (but better shape).
13. Plate, of gritty dark grey ware and common shape. Collingwood 36, (but without bead-rim). Antonine or later.
14. Plate, similar to foregoing in brown ware, and with bead rim. Coarsely made. Cf. Collingwood 46. Antonine or later.
15. Hemispherical bowl, with drooping rim of good brown ware with red slip. Cf. Collingwood 33. Probably 2nd century.
16. Fragment of beaker of brown ware, with groove on body. Above it contiguous incised semi-circles; below rouletting.
17. Hammer-head mortarium with painted rim. 3rd or 4th century.
- 17a. Rim of mortarium, buff paste, three grooves on rim.
18. Fragment of red brown ware, (probably from the common bulging beaker type) painted on the shoulder in cream, with a continuous horizontal band of semi-circles facing downwards. Sometimes from the contiguous arms of a pair of semi-circles a pendant circle occurs. Cf. Manduessedum, Pl. XXIII, 1 and Pl. XXV, 16. Perhaps late 1st or early 2nd century.

19. Small fragment of rather large vessel, of dull brick-red ware with brown slip. Ornamented with impressed lines, semi-circles, etc., all very small and very confused but somewhat resembling basket-work. Two vessels and not a few smaller fragments of a biscuit-brown ware with this impressed decoration were found at Manduessedum (No. 37, p. 192). At the time the only parallel noted was a whole vessel from the site now under discussion (Tripontium), which is figured *V. C. H. Warwickshire* (Vol. I, p. 230, fig. 2). This fragment resembles the whole vessel more nearly than the Mancetter finds. Dr. Felix Oswald states that he finds similar pottery at Margidunum in late first century levels.

### TRIPONTIUM—HIGH LEVEL (Pl. IV)

Portions of four vessels, two of them being of an exceptionally hard ware, blue-grey in colour with yellow gritty inner surface, for which parallel is hard to find.

- W. Bowl of cream-coloured paste, light buff slip with two horizontal lines around girth in dark brown paint. (Pl. IV, 3).
- X. Globular vessel, outer surface rough and gritty but thinly covered with buff slip, painted at base of neck and on body with horizontal lines in dark-grey paint. (Pl. IV, 2).
- Y. Carinated bowl, possibly in imitation of Samian form 29 or 30, coated with buff slip and painted in red with lines and concentric circles. (Pl. IV, 1).
- Z. Perhaps portion of rim of similar vessel, decorated in similar colour, but ware brownish buff, hard and gritty. (Not illustrated).

These vessels seem by ware and shape not to be of the later Roman period, but the form of decoration is by no means common in the early period. A certain quantity of painted pottery of late 1st or early 2nd century date was found at Manduessedum, (v. Pl. XXIII and p. 188), but nothing of quite this sort was included.

A vessel found at Duston, Northants, now in the Northampton Museum, is of similar shape to Y and is painted roughly with crossed lines but the ware is quite different. May, Silchester, Pl. LV, shows white clay vessels painted with brown-red ochre, but there is no close parallel to the present examples. Evidence is now accumulating for the existence of painted pottery in the early part of the Roman period.<sup>7</sup>

### TRIPONTIUM HIGH LEVEL (Pl. VIII)

1. Heavy roll-rim of large recurved-rim store jar, of grey clay with smooth surface. Not dateable with precision but its clumsy appearance possibly indicates a later rather than earlier period. (Not illustrated).

<sup>7</sup>Vide also *Antiquaries Journal*, April, 1933.

2. Side of flat dish or plate, with deep groove a short distance below lip, forming a bead-rim. Dark-grey clay. Trellis ornament on side. Cf. Collingwood 46. Antonine period and later.
3. Dish, with curved side of Castor ware. Black slip outside, brown inside. Antonine or later.
4. Conical bowl or dish, slightly curved side and pie-dish rim. Grey clay with burnished dark grey surface. Trellis pattern on side. Collingwood 44.
5. As foregoing, but rim reeded and flatter. Ware very coarse dark-grey with gritty surface. Both probably latter part of 2nd century in date.
6. Conical flanged bowl of Castor ware. Blue-black slip on white ware. Type of Collingwood 30, but flange much more pronounced. For exact parallel cf. pottery from Nobottle (*Ass. Arch. Soc. Rept.* XL, No. 11, p. 13) also pottery from Bannaventa, the next station south on Watling Street, (as yet unpublished but about to be deposited in Northampton Central Museum). Probably 3rd or 4th century in date.
7. Straight-sided mortarium, in imitation of Samian, form 45. Light brown soft ware with traces of dark brown (or red) slip. Collingwood 16, etc. A common type of the 3rd and 4th centuries.
8. Bowl, of hard light grey ware with smooth surface. Cf. for shape only, Heywood Summer, *New Forest Kiln Sites*, 2nd Ed. Pl. XVII, No. 16, p. 65. Dr. Oswald states that vessels of this type occur in 3rd century deposits at Margidunum.
9. Portion of large jar of fine hard pale-grey ware. Cordon at base of neck and on shoulder lattice pattern between two parallel grooves. Probably 3rd or 4th century.
- 9a & 10. In this level there occurred one piece of rough-cast pottery and one worn fragment of a grey vessel of rusticated ware (not illustrated).
11. Rim of urn, of well-baked red ware, with slight polish on exterior and rim. Probably late 1st century ware.
12. Rim of similar ware, more buff in colour and less pronounced rim.

### SAMIAN WARE—HIGH LEVEL. Plates IX and X

The following are Dr. Felix Oswald's comments on the Samian Ware from Tripontium :

- HL. 1. Form 37, Figure of Diana and Hind (Déchelette 64) characteristic of potters of the Antonine period of Lezoux, such as Advocisus, Banuns, Divixtus, etc.
- HL. 2. Form 37, with wavy line below ovolo, probably of Domitian period and South Gaulish ware, but too fragmentary to state definitely.
- HL. 3. Form 37, with ovolo, somewhat similar to last and probably of same age.
- HL. 4 & 4a. Decorated fragments figured but not described
- HL. 55. Rim of plain vessel of large diameter.

- HL. 17. Form 31, stamped SACRILLI. The space seems to indicate that the full stamp must have been SACRILLI MA. This stamp occurs on 31 at Kenchester. SACRILLUS was a Lezoux potter of Antonine date and his stamps are fairly frequent in Britain.

### TRIPONTIUM—LOW LEVEL, (Plates IX and X)

- LL. 9. Form 37, with gladiators (Déchelette 582 and 583) and rosettes in field. Lower border of rosettes (rings surrounded by dots) characteristic of the style of Ioernalis. The foot is very neatly turned and the piece is characteristic of the Trajanic period, c. 100-110 A.D.
- LL. 11 & 12. Form 37. Ovolo, (characteristic of Albucius, e.g. on 37 at Saltersford) separated by bead row from freestyle decoration with lion to left (Déchelette 768) used by Albucius and Doeccus, both of Lezoux, in the Antonine period. Above the lion on 11 are the back-quarters of a small deer (Déch. 860) used by Paternus, Butrio, Albusius (e.g. on 37 Saltersford) and Acurio. Quite probably the work of Albucius.
- LL. 13. Form 37. With freestyle decoration characteristic of Lezoux ware of the Antonine period. Horse to left (Déchelette 906) used by Albucius (London Brit. Mus., Saltersford), Lastuca, Paternus and Acurio, all of Lezoux. The tufts of grass in the field are characteristic of Albucius (37, London, Guildhall and Brit. Mus.) and at Rouen, Amiens, Saltersford.  
Almost certainly the work of Albucius of Lezoux, Antonine period.
- LL. 13a. Decorated fragment, figured but not described.
- LL. 15 & 16. Rims of Form 37, with ovolo above beadrow, rather similar to the previous pieces in style of Albucius. Probably Hadrian period.
- LL. 50. Base of heavy vessel with wheel markings.
- LL. 51. Fragment of Dish possibly Form 36. (Not figured).

There are also a quantity of indeterminate fragments including two worn fragments with medallion design resembling style of CINNAMVS, Antonine date, from Lezoux.

### TRIPONTIUM

A considerable amount of material (thrown out by the workmen during excavation for drainage) has been preserved by Messrs. Johnston Bros., Ltd., the owners of the site. This includes the top stone of a circular hand mill, 15 inches in diameter, a large pestal of Lias limestone of square section and wedge-shaped end; the upper part of a massive two-handled amphora and a large quantity of fragmentary pottery. The more important of the potsherds are described by Mr. O'Neil as follows:—



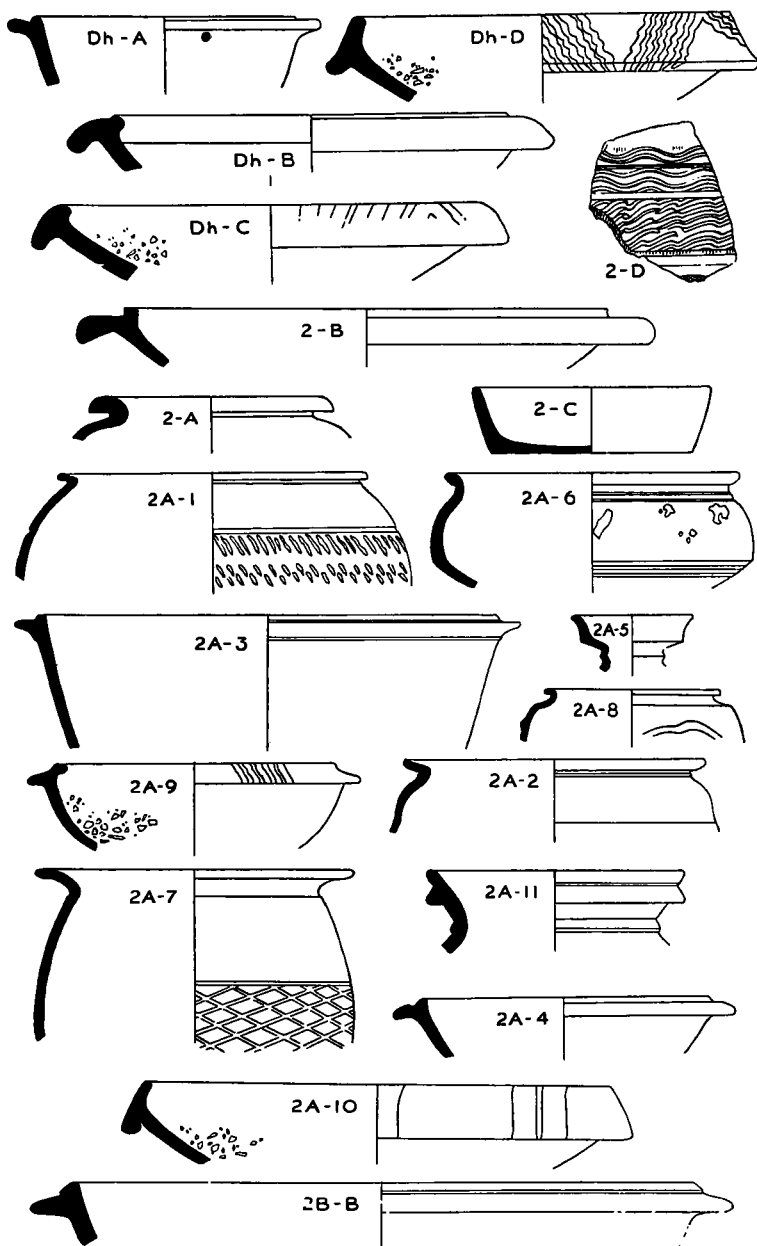
- (1) Flagon top, three-ringed mouthpiece, and three ribbed base of handle, in cream gritty ware.
- (2) Flagon top, three-ringed mouthpiece with overhanging lip and two-ribbed handle, of cream ware, buff core.
- (3) Plate of grey gritty ware, remains of  $\frac{1}{4}$ -round moulding inside.
- (4) Large storage jar of coarse red ware, spotted with white shell fragments, top burned black. Narrow rilling on shoulder. On lower portion two cordons and diagonal furrows.
- (5) Rim of large storage jar, very massive, pink surface, grey core.
- (6) Bottom half of jar, pale biscuit-colour ware, traces of dark red slip; ornamented with stamped basket decoration (*vide* Mr. Bloxham's specimen at Rugby School Museum from Tripontium).<sup>8</sup>
- (7) Rim of jar of similar shape to No. 6, in red ware brown coloured slip, decorated with rouletting around bowl. Can be paralleled exactly from Manduessedum (not published) probably late first or early 2nd century.
- (8) Dish of dark grey ware with flat rim.
- (9) Bulbous Beaker of Castor ware. Barbotine decoration resembling ivy-leaf form.
- (10) Rim of mortarium with almost upright side. Very smooth white chalky ware.
- (11) Base of vessel similar to No. 6, in hard red ware, brown slip, decorated with rouletting on body, similar in colour to Manduessedum basket ware.
- (12) Rim of flanged mortarium, buff ware, cream surface.
- (13) Rim of mortarium, rolled rim, reddish buff ware, white slip, potter's stamp indecipherable.
- (14) A number of fragments in buff and red ware with light and dark brown slip, including one of Curle shape No. 38.

\* \* \* \*

The remaining sections of this paper on the Roman Sites of Sapcote, Barwell, etc., will appear in the following number of the Society's *Transactions*.

<sup>8</sup> V. C. H. *Warwickshire*, p. Vol. I, p. 230, Fig. 2. (See also No. 19, p. 34 *supra*).

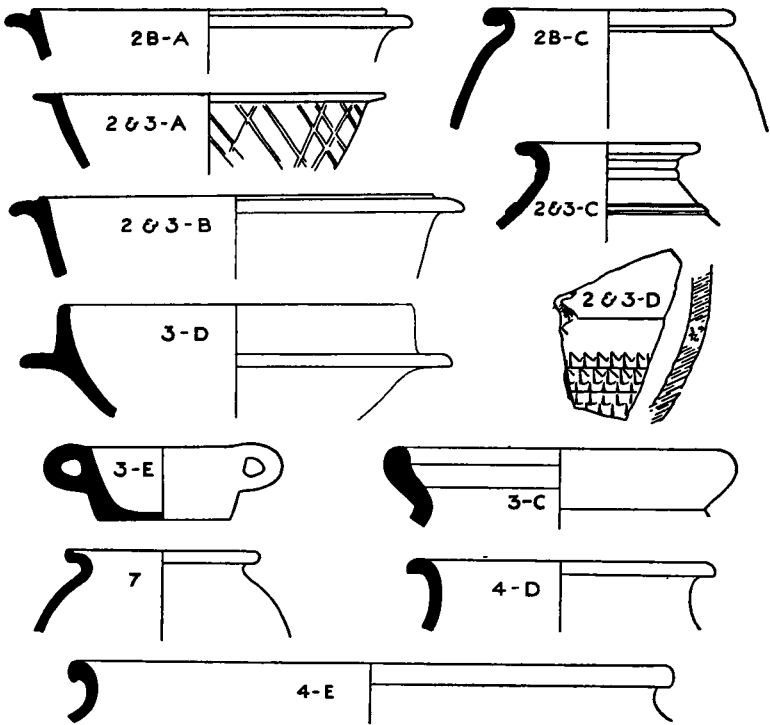
PLATE VI



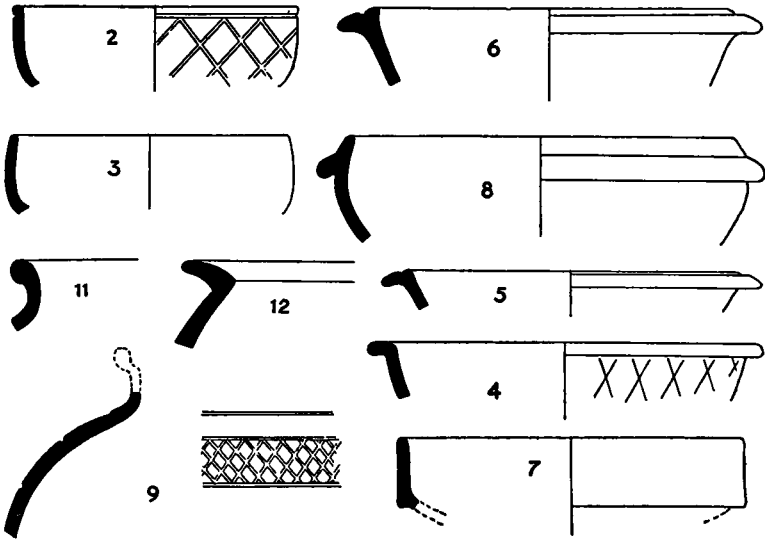
COARSE POTTERY—HIGH CROSS

SCALE :  $\frac{1}{4}$

PLATE VII



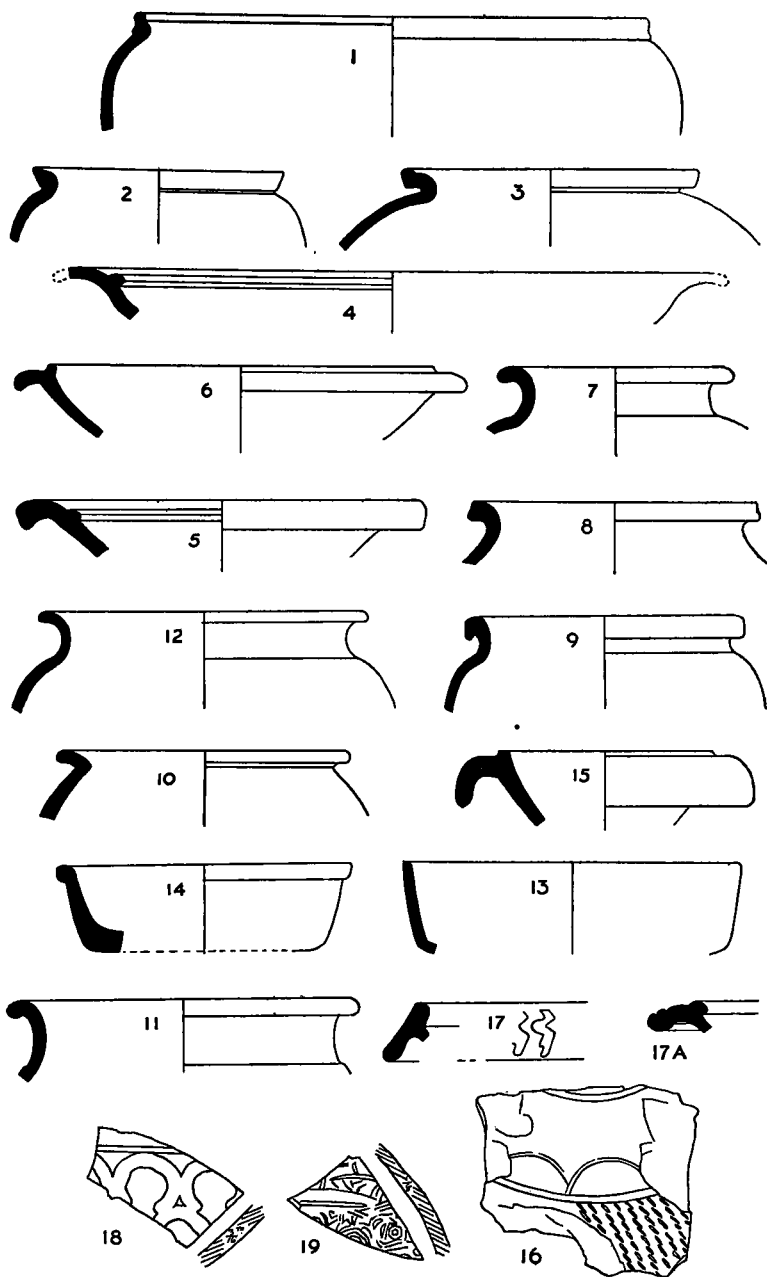
COARSE POTTERY—HIGH CROSS



COARSE POTTERY—TRIPONTIUM HIGH LEVEL

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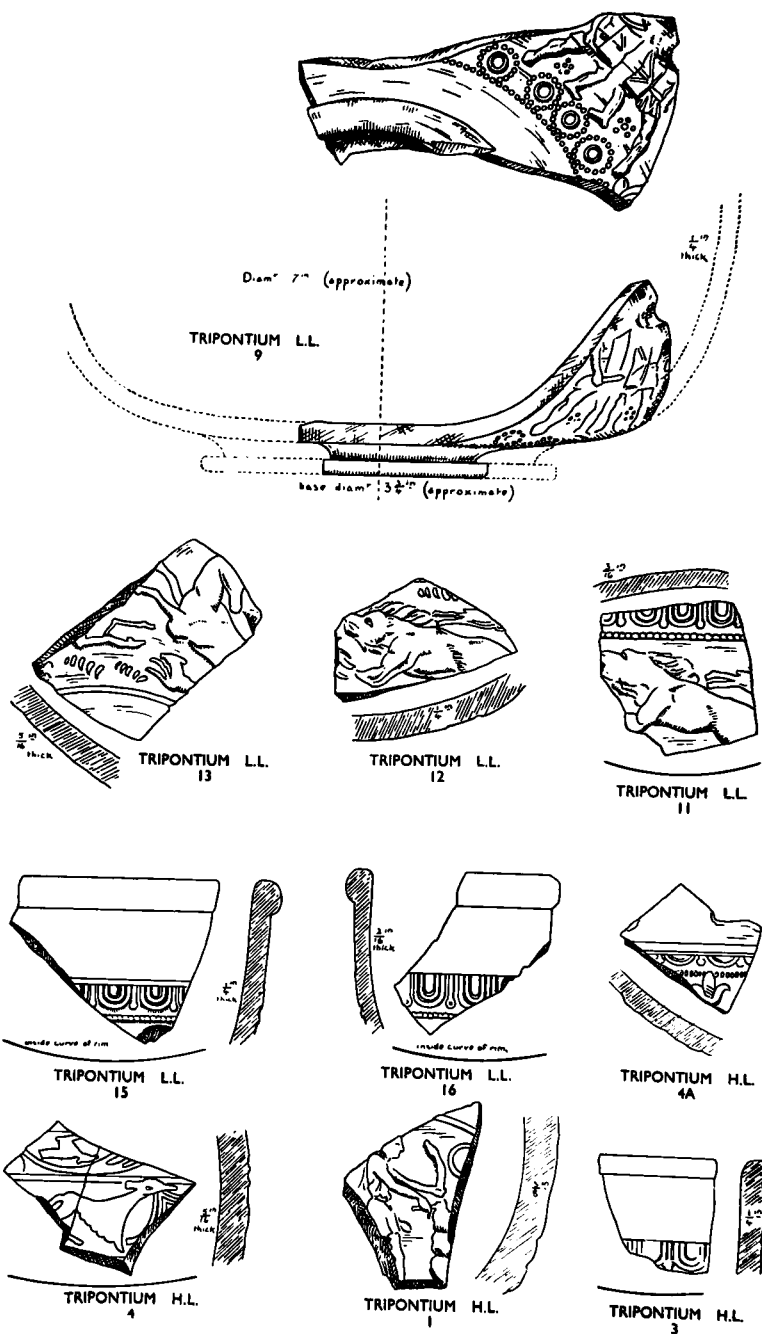
# PLATE VIII



COARSE POTTERY—TRIPONTIUM LOW LEVEL

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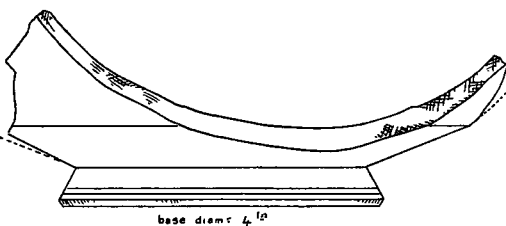
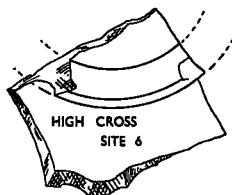
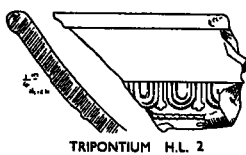
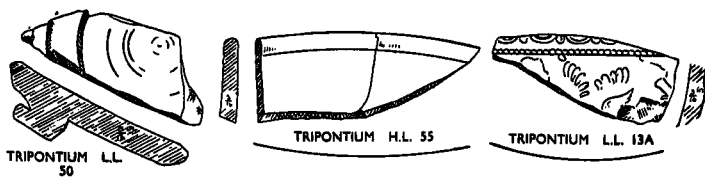
PLATE IX



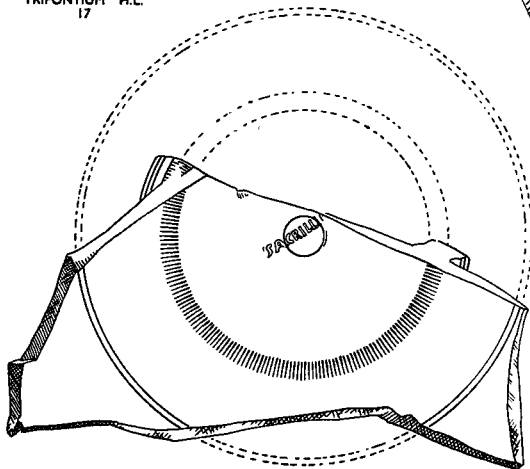
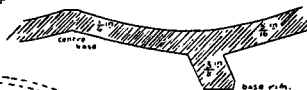
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SAMIAN WARE—TRIPONTIUM

PLATE X



TRIPONTIUM H.L. 17



SAMIAN WARE—TRIPONTIUM

SCALE :  $\frac{1}{4}$



