

FIG. 1

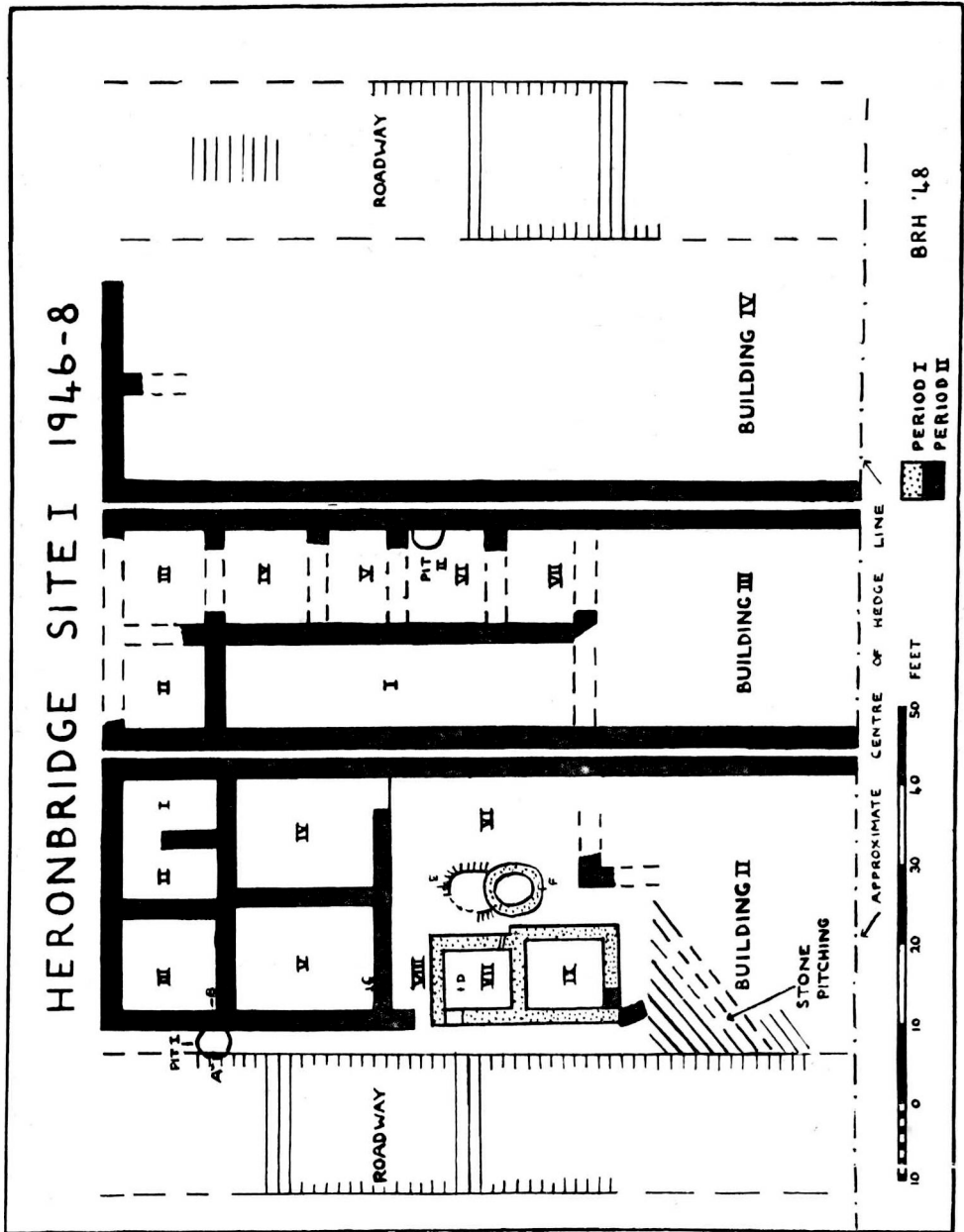


FIG. 2

Excavations at Heronbridge 1947-48

by B. R. HARTLEY.

THE excavators are deeply indebted to His Grace the Duke of Westminster and his Agent who not only readily gave permission to carry out the work but also provided a large quantity of posts and barbed wire without which excavation would have been impossible.¹

INTRODUCTION.

The Roman site at Heronbridge is almost two miles south of Chester and lies on the west bank of the river Dee astride the Watling Street, which runs from Chester to Wroxeter and, as far as Eccleston, almost on the line of the modern road.

The Bunter sandstone beds are here capped by a thick layer of boulder clay, presence of which causes the site to become readily water-logged in wet weather, making excavation extremely difficult. The sandstone outcrops north of the site and here, close to the river, is a quarry probably of Roman origin

There seems to have been no suggestion that a Roman site existed at Heronbridge until Mr. W. J. Williams' discoveries of 1929, although early nineteenth century field drains are frequently found cut through Roman walls. In laying the modern road to Eccleston, about 1850, Roman structures were removed but no record appears to have been made at the time. Since his initial discoveries Mr. Williams has devoted much time and energy to exploring the site and has frequently communicated his discoveries to the Society.² Mr. J. A. Petch carried out larger scale work in 1930 and 1933.³

The most important results of their work show:—

- i. That the curved earthwork in the east field (General Site Plan fig. 1) is of Roman date and was defended by a ditch.
- ii. That there was an intensive occupation, perhaps partly industrial, of the area outside the earthwork on both sides of the Roman road, extending in date from the late first century to the late third century but of the greatest intensity in the second century.

INTRODUCTION TO THE WORK OF 1947-48

During the 1939-1945 war a German bomb, dropped in the north part of the east field, unearthed Roman material, including a small unscribed altar.⁴ In 1946 Mr. Williams decided to explore the area around this crater and, assisted by members of the Society and pupils of the King's School, established the presence of at least

¹ Thanks are also due to Mr. Hugh Frost who kindly provided storage space for equipment, to Mr. E. B. Birley, M.A., M.B.E., F.S.A. for notes on some of the Samian pottery, to Mr. Graham Webster, M.A., F.S.A. for extensive help and encouragement in the preparation of this report and for the placing of museum facilities at the writer's disposal, and finally to all those, too numerous to name individually, who helped on the site.

² *C.A.J.*, xxx, pp. 50, 76 and 111 for his published material.

³ *C.A.J.*, xxx.

⁴ *J.R.S.*, xxxii, p. 110.

four stone buildings of the Roman period (Plan of Site I fig. 2). One, a small two-roomed structure, measuring eighteen feet by thirty-one feet externally, lay immediately west of the bomb crater (Building I of Site I). Further west were three rectangular buildings, each measuring roughly ninety-six feet by thirty feet, their longer axes almost at right angles to the Eccleston road and separated from each other by narrow eaves-drips averaging one foot in width.

It was decided that the 1947 season should be devoted to examining one of the larger buildings in detail. The northernmost (Building II) was selected as it was the only one with its flooring intact. The work was directed by Mr. W. J. Williams with the assistance of the writer.

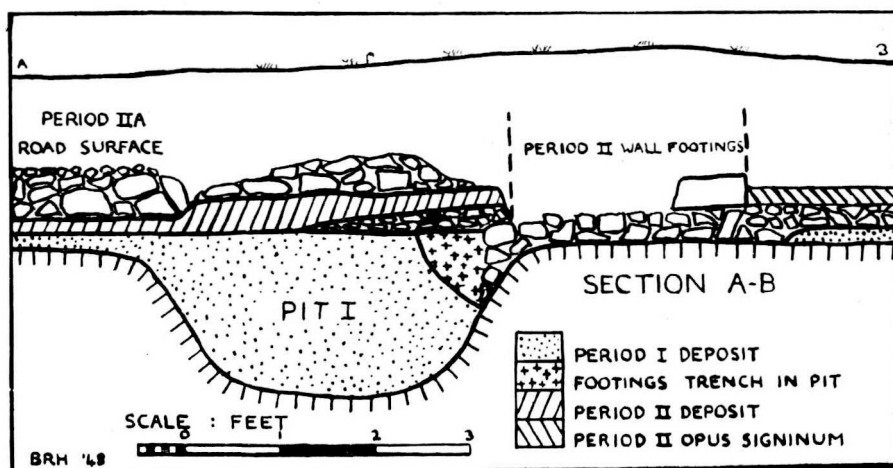


FIG. 3

PERIOD I.

On the natural clay under Rooms I-VI and VIII of Building II (plan fig. 2) was a primary occupation deposit containing much pottery (Group B, Nos. 5-11, 39-52, p. 14), glass and a few metal objects (p. 19 Nos. 1 and 4). The Samian ware, all of late first or very early second century date, included a stamp of the Domitian/Trajan potter CNCELSVS. The layer also yielded a small crucible (p. 12, No. 49) with traces of metallic incrustation. Under Room V the deposit was capped by a quantity of decorated wall plaster.

A pit belonging to this period (Pit I, plan p. 2) lay partly under the north wall of Room III and was overlapped also by the road surfaces north of the building (see section A-B, fig. 3). The undisturbed portion of this pit contained bones, a sawn-off antler, presumably used as a tool, and pottery typical of the late first century (Group A, Nos. 1-4, 36-38, p. 14). At the bottom of the pit was a single small, well-squared, building stone. Three similar stones were found under the roadway north of the building in a deposit like that under Rooms I-VI (see Group C, p. 17).

After several weeks' work, although large areas were stripped to natural at the east end of Building II, no structures of the primary period had been found. However, as work proceeded to the west, a small two-roomed building belonging to this period was uncovered (Rooms VII and IX on the plan). The walls of the building were two feet thick with deep sandstone footings, their stones were well squared and set in hard mortar. The floors associated with the first phase of the building were laid on sandstone rubble continuous with the wall footings and were of hard gravel-mortar composition. The relation of this small building to the large one is shown in section C-D (fig. 4) where the period I deposits are seen overlapping the substantial clay backing of its walls. The stones found in Pit I and under the roadway (see above) were of the same type as those used in this building and had evidently been intended for use in it.

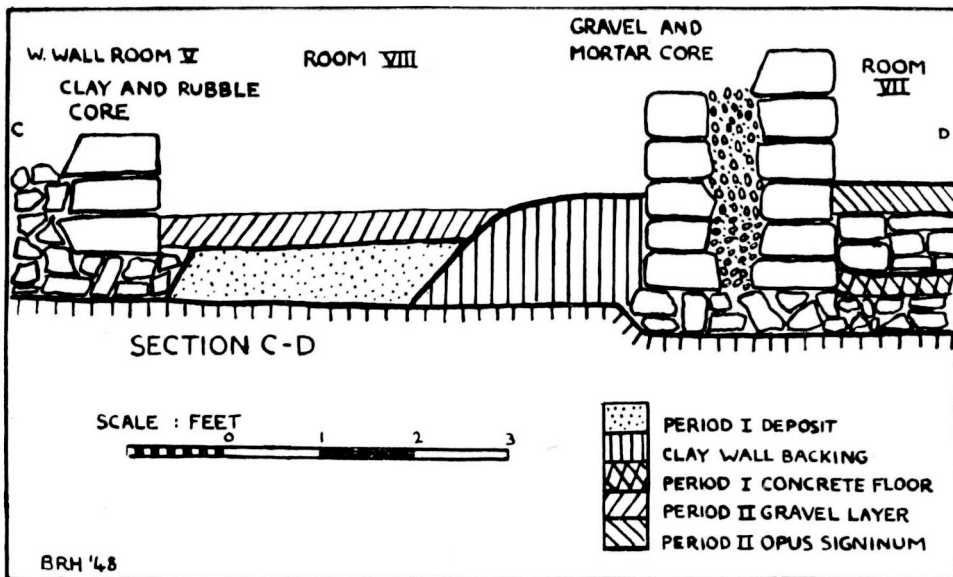


FIG. 4

Room VII had a door in the north east corner and a diagonal flue, six inches wide, ran through its south wall at floor level. There was, however, no door communicating with Room IX which had only one door in the north-west corner. Room IX had plastered walls originally but these were apparently stripped when the rooms were adapted into the Period II layout and the plaster dumped on the east side of the building (see above p. 4).

South of the building was a roughly circular kiln-like structure, external diameter seven feet, with a stoke-hole to the east. The wall was of sandstone rubble covered by hard fired daub and the natural clay floor was burnt hard. The structure, which was later levelled, was contemporary with the two roomed building (see section E-F, p. 6) and much Period I pottery which had been burnt in it was found

with Group B. A fragment of Samian (South Gaulish Drag. 37) had its glaze reduced to a deep black, while its fabric had become dark grey and very crumbly. This suggests that temperatures slightly above 1100° C were sometimes reached in the furnace.⁵ No traces of a central support or floor were found. Between the furnace and Room VII were some dozen roughly made bricks measuring five inches by eight inches by four inches.

The purpose of the furnace cannot be definitely stated but it seems highly probable that it was connected with the opening through the south wall of room VII by a brick built flue. Room VII itself was evidently used in a drying process, which explains the absence of a door connecting with Room IX, and it may provisionally be suggested that the process was that of corn drying on a rather larger scale than normal.

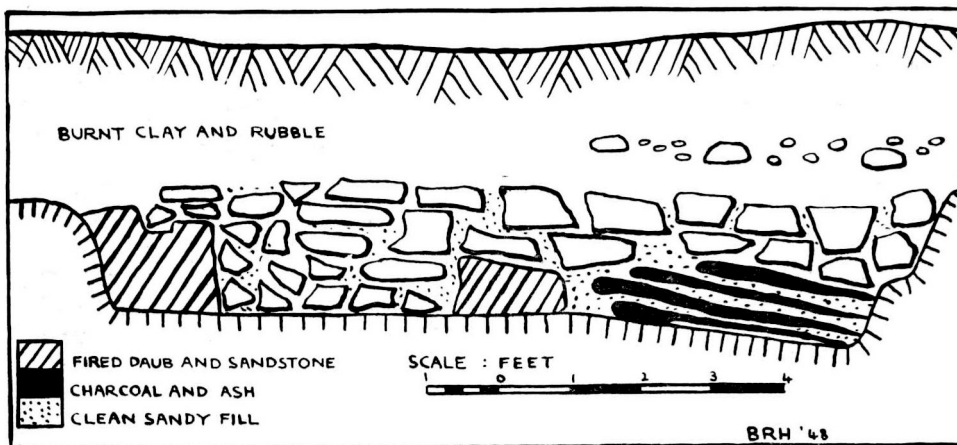


FIG. 5

PERIOD II.

The three large buildings on Site I were found to belong to a secondary phase of occupation. The buildings are of the same general type, a development of the simple strip building, and were evidently laid out at the same time. The block formed by them (see site plan fig. 2) was bounded on north and south by side streets and on the west by Watling Street. Unfortunately their west ends were removed when the present Eccleston road was made and their exact lengths cannot be determined. It is unlikely, however, that they were more than a hundred feet long *i.e.* roughly three times as long as they were wide.

BUILDING III.

The trial work of 1946 and some digging done since by Mr. W. J. Williams has enabled the arrangement of the building to be determined. It had a clay floored corridor or long room (I) on the north side with a single small room (II) adjoining

⁵ For the effect of high temperatures on Samian ware see *Ant. J.* xxv, p. 76.

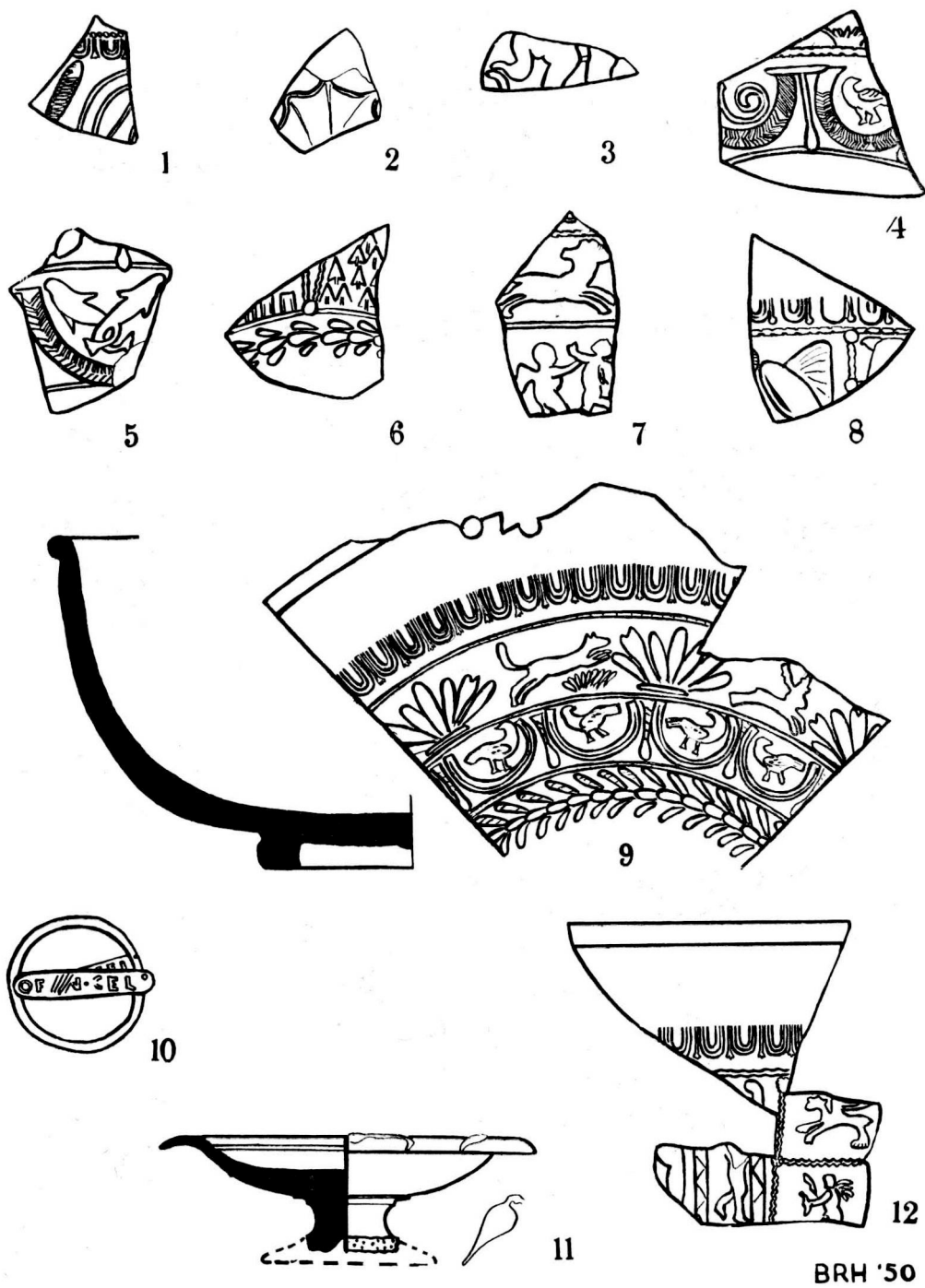
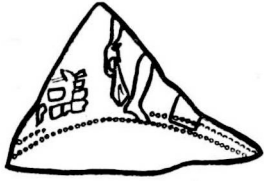


FIG. 6 ($\frac{1}{2}$, except 10, full size).

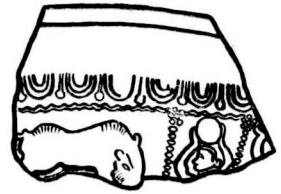
Group A, 1-4 (p. 14); Group B, 5-11 (p. 14); Group C, 12 (p. 17).



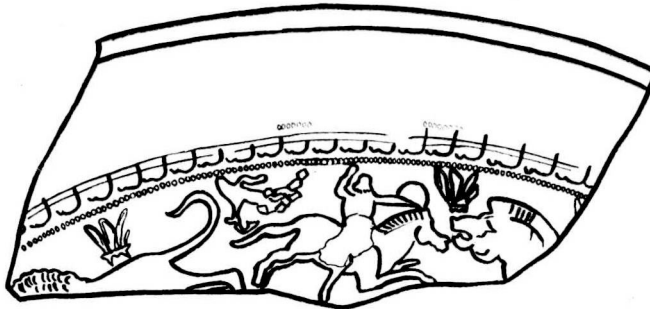
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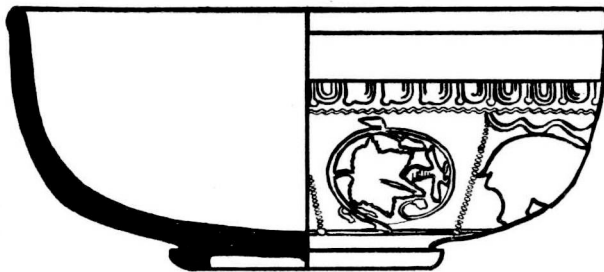
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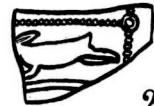
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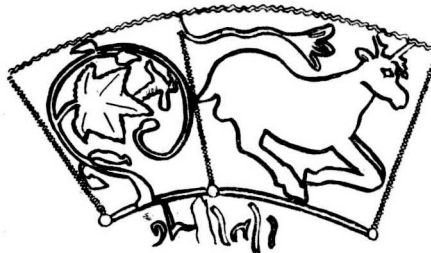
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21



22

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FIG. 7 ($\frac{1}{2}$, except No. 22, full size).
Group D, 13—15 (p. 17); Group E, 16—20 (p. 17 f.); Group F, 21 and 22 (p. 18).

it on the east, the southern half being divided into a series of five small rooms (III to VII) measuring roughly twelve feet by ten feet. The smaller rooms all had *opus signinum* floors though these had mostly been disturbed. The western half of the building was not floored and was probably unroofed.

BUILDING IV.

This building was found to have been badly robbed. The south walls could not be traced but there appears to have been a central dividing wall as in Building III. A buttress-like structure was found on the line that the south wall might be expected to take. A fragment of a *tegula* with a stamp of the Twentieth Legion was found at this point but in disturbed ground.⁶ This is the only legionary stamp recorded to date from Heronbridge.

BUILDING II.

This building was slightly more than thirty-four feet wide over its footings and was at least ninety-six feet long. The wall construction was similar to that of Buildings III and IV *i.e.* roughly squared sandstone laid in clay with rubble and clay core and sandstone footings. The wall width was two feet six inches throughout, suggesting the possibility of an upper storey. The normal roofing material was apparently thin micaceous slabs derived from the Bunter sandstone beds though some *tegulae* appear to have been used. Glazing of its windows is shown by the finding of much window glass but there was no evidence of the use of wall plaster.

At the east end of the building was a series of five rooms, three small (I to III) and two large (IV and V) which were roughly seventeen feet by fourteen feet. The north and east exterior walls were reduced almost entirely to their footings and the floors of Rooms II and III were in a poor state of preservation. Rooms IV and V had their floors of *opus signinum* intact and both were found to be contemporary with the walls. The door of Room IV was the only one which could be determined and here the floor was found to have been carried over the threshold.

The areas labelled VI and VIII on the plan, were not floored but had patches of cobbles and gravel at the level of the floors in IV and V.

ROOMS VII AND IX.

These rooms, built in the first period, were adapted to fit into the second period plan. The floor level of VII was raised eleven inches by laying down sandstone blocks on the original gravel and mortar floor and capping them with a four inch *opus signinum* floor. The new floor level (see section C-D, p. 5) then corresponded more nearly with those of Rooms I to V. The flue through the south wall was blocked in raising the floor and the furnace outside was probably levelled at the same time. A small hearth of tile and sandstone was inserted in the south-east corner of the room. The Period I door continued in use, the new floor being laid out over the threshold.

⁶ *J.R.S.*, xxxvii, p. 171, fn. 23 and xxxviii, p. 103.

A hypocaust inserted in Room IX was most probably put in at this time, while the doorway in the north-west corner was blocked to a height of one foot at least. Only four of the hypocaust *pila*, which were of solid sandstone, remained. These had flat tops and were fourteen inches high. The debris in the room contained many of the two inch thick tiles on which the upper floor was laid. This floor was of *opus signinum* similar to that used throughout for Period II floors, and was two and a half inches thick. The period II floor level was thus one foot six inches above the original floor. The debris found in the room included fragmentary double flue tiles and iron holdfasts. It would seem that only the east wall was fitted with flues as this alone had facing stones missing, evidently torn away by those responsible for robbing the tiles. That the robbing occurred in the Roman period is suggested by the finding in this room of fragments of late third-fourth century pottery (*e.g.* No. 75, p. 19), the only late pieces from the whole site.⁷

It was not possible to investigate the furnace of the hypocaust but this was apparently at the west end of the building where a mass of burnt clay and ash was recorded in a trial trench in 1946. A short piece of rough walling projecting south west from the corner of the building, also recorded in 1946, presumably represents a stoke-hole retaining wall.

WEST END OF BUILDING II.

The south wall of the building was traced as far as the hedge bounding the site on the west. A fragment of Period II footing (see plan, fig. 2), marking the north-east angle of a structure, suggests that the south wall may have had lean-to sheds erected against it.

West of IX, the building was open to the north and this area was covered by sandstone rubble set in clay which continued to the north to meet the road surface (their join was distinct as the road had no clay packing). It seems highly probable that west of IV and V, with the exception of VII and IX, the building was unroofed. In that case the south wall was quite possibly not carried up to full height.

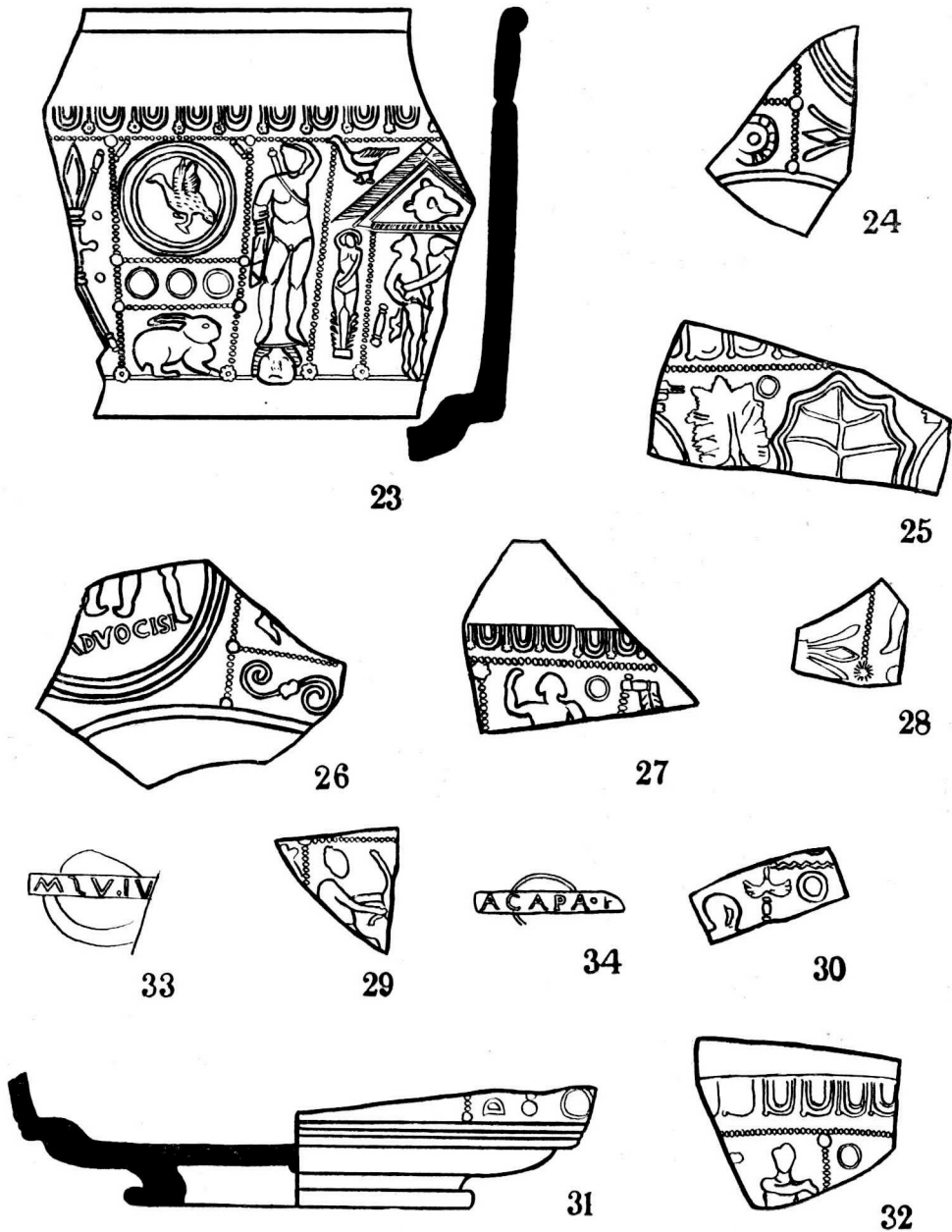
ROADWAY NORTH OF THE BUILDING.

The lower surface was laid over Period I occupation material and had on its surface a coin of Trajan dated A.D. 104-111. A later resurfacing extended further south and sealed occupation material thrown out from the building which contained much Antonine material (Group F, p. 18) which cannot all have been deposited before c. A.D. 160.

DATING OF THE PERIODS.

The Period I deposits (A-C) yielded much pottery, Samian and coarse ware, all apparently of late first or early second century date. The Samian, apart from a few "survival" pieces, belongs to the last stages of South Gaulish manufacture. This

⁷ Mr. W. J. Williams has found evidence of the presence of a late third or fourth century building including hypocausts on the west side of Watling Street immediately opposite Site I.



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FIG. 8 ($\frac{1}{2}$, except Nos. 33 and 34, full size).
Group F, 23—32 (p. 18).

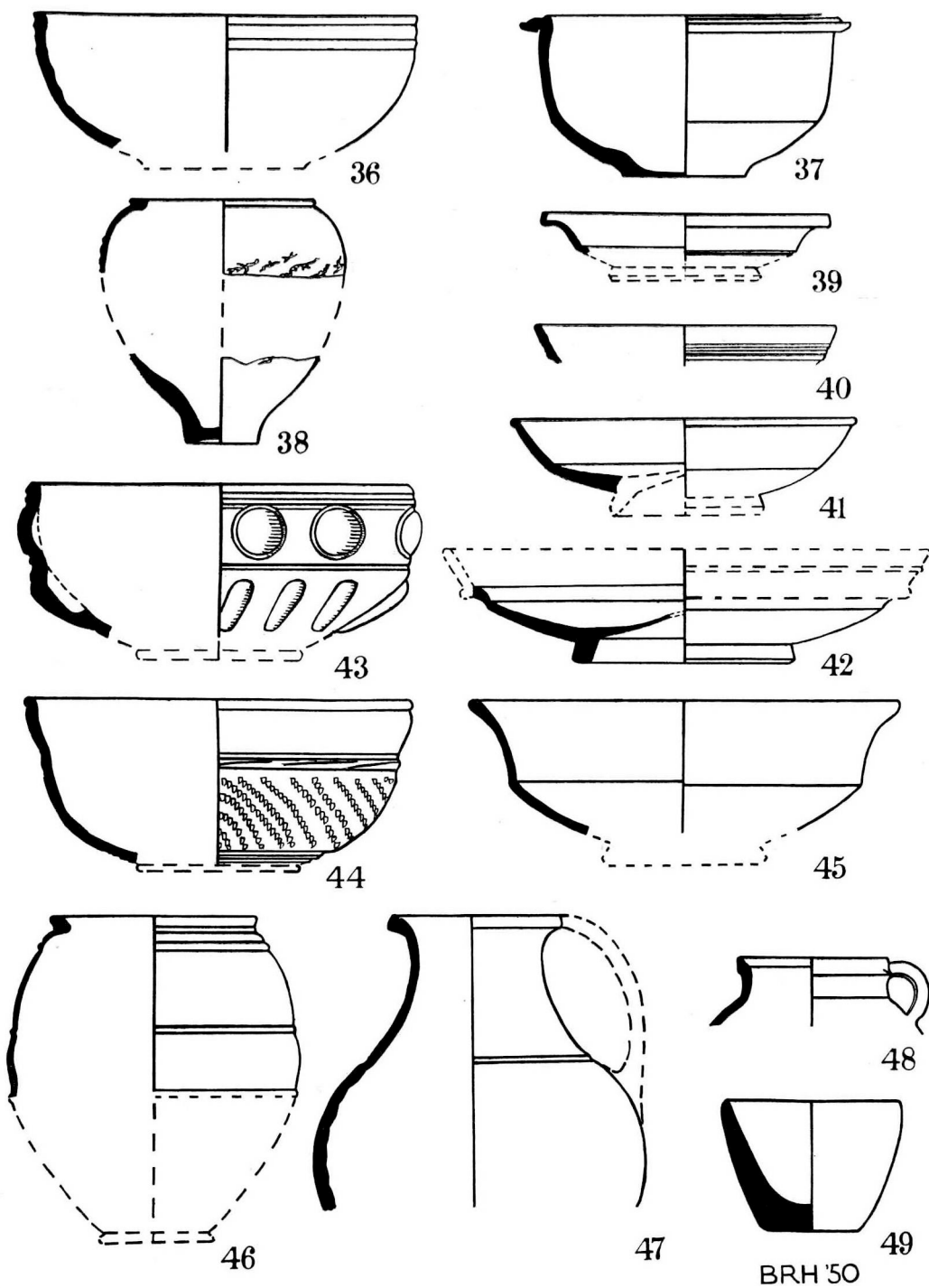


FIG. 9 ($\frac{1}{4}$, except No. 49, full size).
 Group A, 36—38 (p. 14); Group B, 39—49 (p. 14 and p. 17).

fact, together with the total absence of any Drag. 29, shows that Period I cannot at present be dated earlier than A.D. 90. The evidence of the coarse pottery, which cannot be so closely dated, supports this view, it is all apparently of "legionary" type similar to that from early levels in the fortress at Chester and probably manufactured at the legionary depot at Holt.⁸ The length of Period I cannot be determined exactly but the almost complete absence of Central Gaulish ware is striking and implies a termination of that period before c. A.D. 110 on present evidence.

The Period II building had in its footings three fragments of Hadrianic Samian (Group D, 13-15, p. 17) dated A.D. 120-140 while the occupation deposit in the eaves-drip south of the building, which cannot have got into position before its construction, contains much Hadrianic material (Group E, p. 17). The building is, then, most probably late Hadrianic, A.D. 130-140. The terminal date of the occupation cannot be fixed, the building was presumably still in use after A.D. 150-160 when the north roadway was resurfaced. The only sherd sealed in a destruction deposit (No. 74, p. 16) is indeterminate and might be late second or early third century in date.

NATURE OF OCCUPATION.

It is apparent that much more work needs to be done at Heronbridge before definite conclusions can be reached. An attempt to bring together some of the possible functions of the settlement may, however, be of use.

In the first phase both industrial and agricultural activity are indicated; the former, by the crucible in Group A and also by a bronze worker's hearth and moulds of this period found under Building III;⁹ the latter by the apparent corn drying ovens found by Mr. Petch in 1933¹⁰ and possibly by the suggested use of Room VII (p. 6 above).

The quantity of pottery of legionary type supports the idea of a military, or partly military occupation but there is no direct evidence.¹¹ It is possible that Heronbridge was connected with river traffic from Holt, as it seems probable that the Dee was not navigable between Heronbridge and Chester in Roman times. This hypothesis would explain the selection of an otherwise unattractive site and the foundation dates are consistent with it on present evidence.

The large strip-buildings of Period II are reminiscent of those found in many Roman towns, where they are usually said to be shops with living quarters attached, while the layout of Site I suggests concerted planning on quite a large scale. There is little doubt that these buildings were at least partly domestic, however, Rooms IV and V of Building II are large for ordinary use and may perhaps have served as stores or workshops.

⁸ *Y Cymmrodor*, xli.

⁹ A report on this material is in preparation.

¹⁰ *C.A.J.*, xxx, p. 12—where the finding of charred grain in one of these ovens is recorded.

¹¹ Apart from that afforded by the legionary tile stamp (p.9).

DESCRIPTION OF FINDS

I. POTTERY.

The pottery is illustrated and described in groups according to the deposit from which it came. All the decorated Samian ware is drawn but only a representative selection of coarse pottery is given.

Group A (1-4, 36-38, p. 7 and p.12).

Contents of Pit I (see p. 4 above).

1. Drag. 30 in the style of GERMANUS. Ovolo with truncated tongue and bead row above (cf. *Brecon*, S.146).

2. Probably Drag. 37 but may be Drag. 30, possibly from the same vessel as No. 1. Style of GERMANUS.

3. Drag. 37 with part of erotic group (O.W.) used by L. COSIUS.

4. Drag. 37. Two zones; upper with conventional grass tuft, part of a hunting scene (cf. No. 6 below); lower has festoons containing spirals and bird (O.2293). Possibly by MERCATO or I. COSIUS VIRILIS (cf. *Knorr, Rottweil XXII*, 3; *Knorr*, 1919 Tafel 27 and Textbild 47).

36. Hemispherical bowl, buff fabric with heavy surface dusting of mica.

37. Reeded rim carinated bowl, grey fabric.

38. Jar with feeble rustication, grey fabric.

The pit also contained animal bones (ox and pig), a sawn antler, and a squared building stone.

The pottery is of late first century date; the two GERMANUS pieces are probably to be regarded as survivals.

Group B. (5-11, 39-52, p. 7 and p. 12).

Deposit below Rooms I-V of Building II resting on the natural clay.

5. Drag. 37, crossed dolphins (O.2407) contained in a festoon. The thick demarcating lines and blurred details show that the piece is from a worn mould.

6. Drag. 37, thick ware with poor glaze, panel decoration, with leaf tips and wavy lines, closed by a straight wreath.

7. Drag. 37, decoration in two zones; upper, part of hunting scene, stag (cf. O. 1738); lower, Cupid (O. 406) and satyr (O. 646) facing, demarcation lines blurred.

8. Drag. 37, panel decoration, part of Pylades (O. 992), ovolo with a swollen tongue.

9. Drag. 37, decoration in two zones; upper, hunting scene (i) conventional plant, (ii) dog to right (cf. O. 1946) over grass tufts, (iii) as (i), (iv) stag to right (cf. O. 1737), (v) as (i); lower, festoons containing birds (O. 2247 and 2293 alternately), closing straight wreath, ovolo with a blurred tridentate tongue. Compare No. 6 above.

10. Drag. 27, footstand grooved, stamp of CINCELIUS of La Graufesenque.

11. Drag. 50 variant, good paste and glaze, compare Stanfield's unusual form 22 (*Arch. J.* lxxxvi p. 126). Hermet records similar dishes from La Graufesenque (*Hermet*, pl. III, 29).

39. Curle 15, excellent paste and glaze, South Gaulish ware.

40. Drag. 15/17, good paste, dull chocolate glaze.

41. Drag. 18, good paste, dull chocolate glaze.

42. Drag. 15/17, a late form, compare a similar dish from Wroxeter stamped BIRAC. (O. & P., pl. xliii, No. 41).

43. Hemispherical bowl with orange/brown fabric, mica dusted, form as No. 36 above but with two zones of decoration. The upper has a series of bosses, formed by pressing the clay outwards into the end of a tube held against the bowl. The lower zone consists of a series of more irregular ribs. No complete parallel is known to the writer but the bosses are found on jars from Wroxeter, Wilderspool and Holt (*Holt*, p. 151, No. 50).

44. Hemispherical bowl in orange/brown fabric with stabbed decoration.

45. Carinated bowl in grey fabric.

46. Cordoned jar in orange/brown fabric with heavy mica dusting. The form is in imitation of earlier native types.

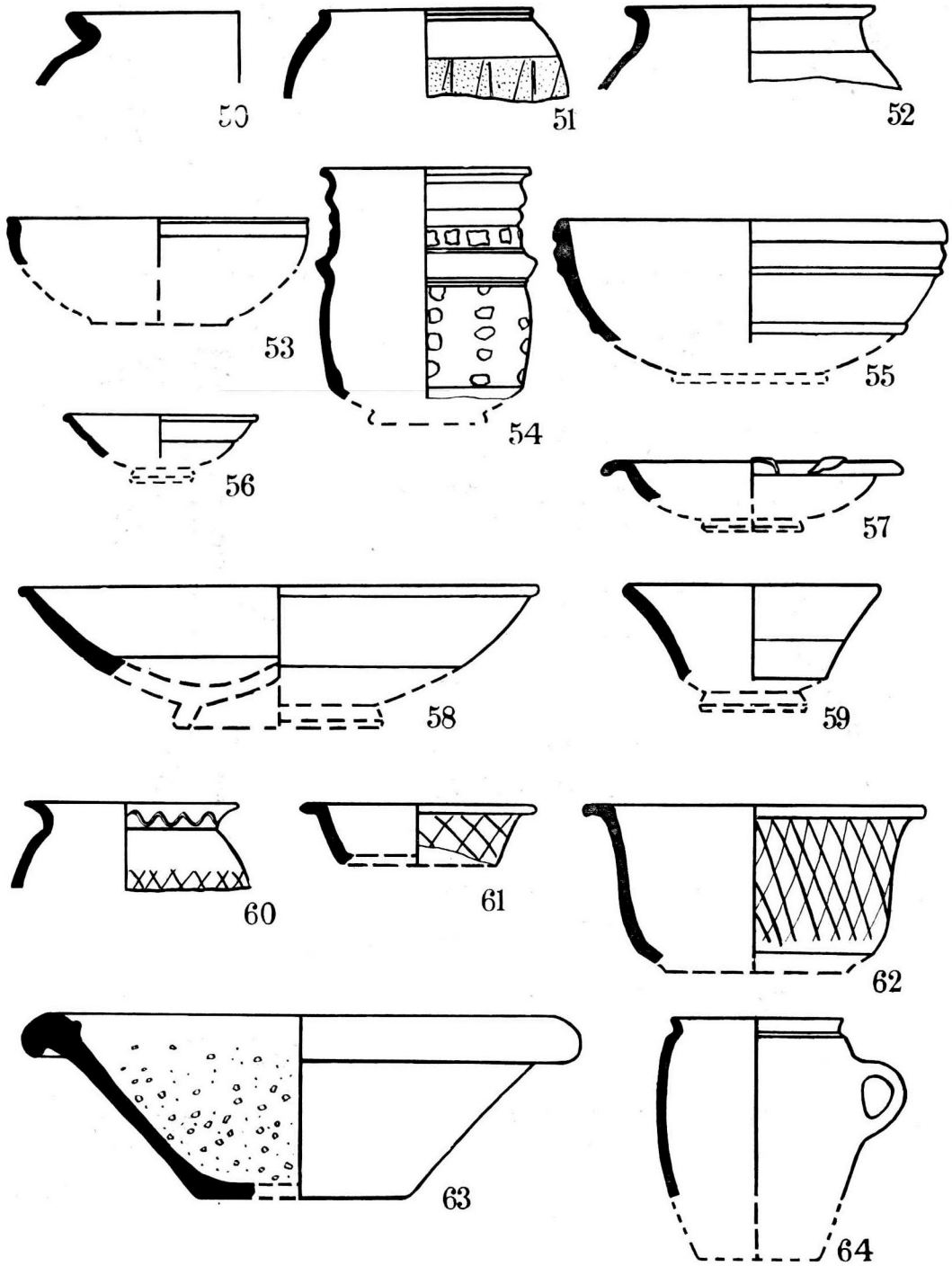


FIG. 10 (4)

Group B, 50—52 (p. 17); Group C, 53—55 (p. 17); Group E, 56—64 (p. 18).

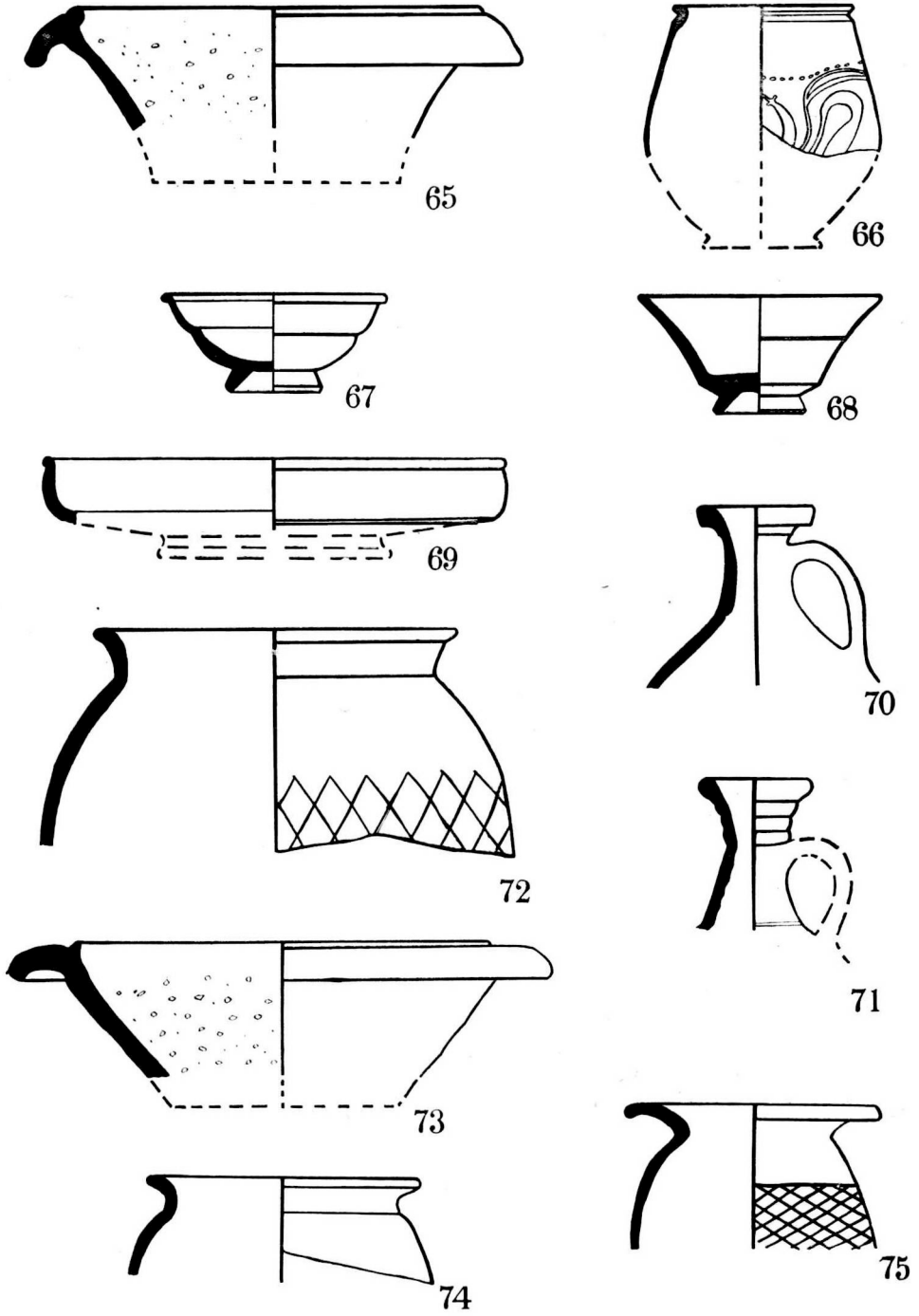


FIG. 11 (4)

Group E, 65 and 66 (p. 18); Group F, 67-73 (p. 18 and p. 19);
Groups G and H, 74 and 75 (p. 19).

47. Wide necked flagon with single handle in buff fabric.
 48. Handled jar in orange/brown fabric, mica dusted.
 49. Small crucible in black fabric, slight traces of metallic incrustation on interior.
 50. Jar with rim recessed for lid seating in grey/black fabric, black surface.
 51. Jar with bead rim in grey fabric, black surface, decorated with incised lines, vertical and sloping alternately.
 52. Jar in orange/brown fabric, sharply everted rim.
 Five *amphora* stamps from this deposit have already been published (*J.R.S.*, xxxviii, p. 86, fig. 15, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6). They read ΠΟΡΠΑΗ, ΑΥΗΗ, Q.C.C.[, QCCA and Q.C.CA Fragments of over ten *amphoræ* were found here.

The deposit also contained animal bones and charcoal and was capped in places by layers of wall plaster fragments. It was not possible to reconstruct any part of the designs which were in black, purple, yellow and green.

Some of the pottery found under Rooms IV and V showed signs of intense heat and had presumably been burned in the furnace to the west. These included Nos. 6, 42 and 46 above.

Group C (12, 53-55, p. 7 and p. 15).

From below the roadway north of Building II.

12. Drag. 30 with single internal groove, ovolo with tridentate tongue separated by thick wavy line from panel decoration (i), (ii) unidentified, (iii) griffin (cf. O. 880), (iv) Cupid (Dĕch. 280).
 53. Hemispherical bowl in grey fabric.
 54. Carinated bowl in orange/brown fabric, decorated with blobs of white slip. The shape is reminiscent of native pedestalled-beakers and, like No. 46 above, shows a continuation of tradition.
 55. Hemispherical bowl in orange/brown fabric with mica surface dusting.

The deposit was generally similar to that under Rooms I-V. Three squared stones, like that found in Pit I, were found lying on natural clay.

Group D (13-15, p. 8).

From the footings and foundation trenches of Rooms I-V.

13. Drag. 37. Style of decoration indeterminate, closed by bead row. The figures are (i) Bacchus (O. 571), (ii) Jupiter (O. 13). Mr. E. B. Birley comments "... probably attributable to DONNAVCVS c. 120-140, certainly Hadrianic."
 14 and 15. Drag. 37 (two fragments), panel decoration (i) boar (cf. O. 1642), (ii) dancer (O. 368), Lezoux ware c. 125-140.

The remainder of the material from the footings is of first century type comparable to Groups A-C.

Group E (16-20, 56-66, p. 8 and p. 15).

From the eaves-drip between Buildings II and III.

16. Drag. 37, free style decoration, probably by ATTIANVS of Lezoux. The types are (i) lion (O. 1450), (ii) four leaved plant, (iii) serpent on rock (O. 2155), (iv) horseman (O. 251), (v) boar (O. 1668). The ovolo, tongue to left, has been largely cut away on the wheel, traces of a bead row are discernible above as well as below (cf. Margidunum Pl. xxxiv. No. 1, attributed to ATTIANVS) c. 130-145.

17. Drag. 37, decoration in two panels repeated three times (i) vine scroll enclosing bird, (ii) large stag (O. 1697) with tendril above. The ovolo is separated from the decoration by a wavy line while the panels are bordered by fine bead rows. A bowl with the same decoration but with bead rows throughout is recorded from Holt (*Holt*, p. 202, No. 150).

Below the decoration is the cursive signature (written in the mould) of DRVSVS of Lezoux who worked c. 120-140 and was associated with ATTIANVS and SACER.

18. Drag. 37, ovolo with square cut tongue and bead row below, part of scroll and acanthus leaf. Antonine.

19. Drag. 37, ovolo with simple tongue bent to left, scroll with large leaf, bird (cf. O. 2315). Antonine.
20. Drag. 37, panels divided by bead rows with ring terminals, hare (O. 2131). Style of DIVIXTVS. Antonine.
56. Drag. 27, poor glaze and fabric, section almost flat. Hadrian/Antonine.
57. Drag. 36, thick ware with poor glaze. Antonine.
58. Drag. 31, poor glaze with good fabric. Antonine.
59. Drag. 33, poor glaze with good fabric. Antonine.
60. Jar in black fabric with lattice decoration, wavy line on rim.
61. Small dish in black fabric with lattice decoration on burnished surface.
62. Bowl with curved side and chamfered base in black fabric with lattice decoration.
63. Mortarium in buff fabric with brown grit.
64. Handled jar in black fabric with burnished surface.
65. Mortarium in pipe clay fabric with white and brown grit.
66. Beaker in pipe clay fabric with blue/grey colour coating, decorated with barbotine scrolls in Castor style. Antonine.

This group could have been deposited only after the erection of the large strip-building. The range is Hadrian-Antonine, none of the material necessarily being later than the last quarter of the second century.

Group F (23-32, 67-73, p. 11 and p. 16).

Deposit north of Building II, sealed by second road surface.

23. Drag. 30, ovolo with blurred, rosette tongue, panels divided by bead rows with blurred rosette terminals (i) trifold ornament, (ii) bird to left. (O. 2324) in double medallion, (iii) three large rings, (iv) hare to left (cf. O. 2057),, (v) Apollo on mask (cf. O. 91), (vi) bird to left, shrine (Dech. 1098) supported by caryatids (O. 1199) enclosing erotic group (O. pl. xc, K.). Style of SACER (cf. *RickenTaf.* 27, 16, c; *Knorr, Cannstatt* V 5) but the piece also has affinities with the work of DIVIXTVS. Hadrian/Antonine.
24. Drag. 37, panels demarcated by large beads, part of trifold ornament, large medallion. Antonine.
25. Drag. 37, ovolo with tongue to left, large scroll decoration as used by ATTIANVS, cf. bowl. *C.A.J.*, xxxvi, p. 143. Probably early Antonine.
26. Drag. 37, panels demarcated by large beads, (i) medallion enclosing feet of gladiator group (cf. O. 1003 and 1004), stamp ADVOCISI, (ii) double spiral. Antonine.
27. Drag. 37, ovolo with rosette terminal (cf. 23 above), panels divided by ovoid beads, Jupiter (O. 3.). The arrangement is similar to *Knorr, Cannstatt* v 5 (by SACER). Early Antonine.
28. Drag. 37, trifold ornament, bead row terminating in radiate rosette, style of SACER or ACAVNISSA (cf. *J.R.S.*, xxi, p. 254, No. 6, etc.). Hadrianic.
29. Drag. 30, panels demarcated by bead rows, ring terminals, Diana (O. 106) from a worn stamp, style of DIVIXTVS, probably from the same vessel as No. 31 below. Antonine.
30. Drag. 37, wavy line below ovolo, panels with astralagus border, as used by CENSORINVS, pendant leaves, thick ring. Antonine.
31. Drag. 30, probably same vessel as No. 29, potter's stamp D . . . (DIVIXTVS?).
32. Drag. 37, ovolo with tongue to left, panels, bead rows.
33. Drag. 27, (see No. 67 below).
34. Drag. 33, (see No. 68 below).
67. Drag. 27, good glaze and paste. Stamp] VLVS M (retrograde) of Paulus of Lezoux and Lubi (No. 33 above).
68. Drag. 33, poor glaze, fair paste, stamp of ACAPA of Lezoux.
69. Drag. 79, dish, dull chocolate glaze in soft paste.
70. Flagon in brick red fabric with cream slip.
71. Ring neck flagon in buff fabric with cream slip.
72. Large jar in grey fabric with lattice decoration.

73. Mortarium in red fabric with cream slip and white and brown grit.

The deposit also contained a few fragments of colour coated ware of an early Castor type, similar to No. 66 above.

Mr. E. B. Birley reads a much worn stamp on Drag. 31 as VIRILISF, of the Heiligenburg and Rheinzabern potter. Antonine.

Group G (No. 74, p. 16).

On the upper floor Room VII under burnt roof debris.

74. Jar in black fabric everted rim, date possibly late Antonine.

Group H (No. 75, p. 16) unstratified, in fill of robbed hypocaust room, Room IX.

Jar, probably late third-early fourth century in black fabric with highly everted rim and obtuse lattice.

Fragments of three other vessels of similar date were contained in this fill.

II. COIN.

Only one stratified coin was found, from lower surface of road north of Building II.

Obv. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM[. . .

Rev. SPQR[. . . Fortuna standing l., holding rudder and cornucopiae. 104-111 A.D.

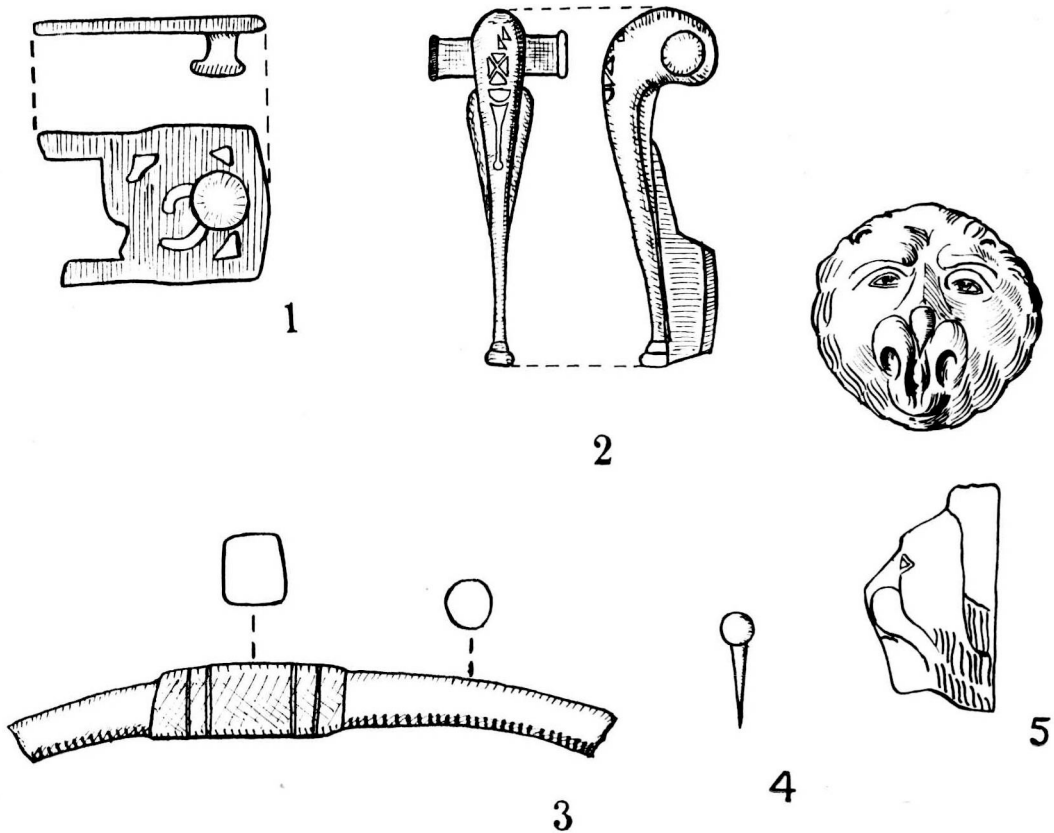


FIG. 12. Bronze objects (full size).

III. SMALL OBJECTS (p. 19).

1. Fretted plate with stud, possibly a buckle plate (cf. *Holt*, p. 209, Nos. 22 and 23), with Group A (p. 14 above).
 2. Fibula, Collingwood's "Dolphin" type (cf. *Collingwood*, Group H, p. 247); traces of orange and blue enamel are visible, unstratified.
 3. Part of bronze handle(?)
With Group A (p. 19 above).
 4. Small round-headed stud.
 5. Lion mask with traces of iron attachment behind. This was evidently used as an ornament on a chest or harness trappings, etc., unstratified.

ABBREVIATIONS.

- Ant. J.*: *Antiquaries Journal*.
Arch. J.: *Archaeological Journal*.
Brecon: Wheeler R. E. M., The Roman Fort. (*Y Cymmrodor*, xxxvii).
C.A.J.: *Journal of the Chester and North Wales Archaeological Society*.
 Collingwood: Collingwood R. G., "Archeology of Roman Britain."
Déch.: D'chelette J., *Les Vases Céramiques Ornés de la Gaule Romaine*.
Drag., refers to Samian form in Dragendorff's lists. (*Bonner Jahrbücher*, xcvi, 1895-6).
Hermet: Hermet F., *La Graufesenque* (Condatamago).
Holt: Grimes W. F., Holt, Denbighshire. (*Y Cymmrodor*, xli)
J.R.S.: *Journal of Roman Studies*.
Knorr, 1919: Knorr R., *Terra-sigillata des ersten Jahrhunderts*.
Knorr, Cannstatt: Knorr R., *Die verzierten Terra-sigillata Gefässe von Cannstatt und Köngen-Grinario*.
Knorr, Rottweil: Knorr R., *Südgallische Terra-sigillata Gefässe von Rottweil*.
Margidunum: Oswald F., *Terra Sigillata of Margidunum*.
O.: Oswald F., *Index of Figure Types on Terra Sigillata*.
O & P: Oswald F. & Pryce T. D., *Introduction to the Study of Terra Sigillata*.
Ricken: *Saalburg Jahrbuch*, ix, (1939)