

V.—EXCAVATIONS AT BENWELL  
(CONDERCUM).

SECOND INTERIM REPORT (1927 and 1928).<sup>1</sup>

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[Read 28th March, 1928.]

I. INTRODUCTION.

The excavations on the site of the Roman fort of *Condercum*, undertaken by the North of England excavation committee at the instance of the Northumberland County History committee, were resumed on September 5th and continued for a period of four weeks, the main work coming to an end on October 1st, though the process of filling in was continued by a reduced staff for a further fortnight.

The landowners, Mr. Leonard Macarthy of Benwell Park and Alderman J. F. Weidner of Condercum House, again gave willing permission for and interested assistance towards the execution of the work. Miss Dorothy Macarthy helped with the pottery, and to her I am indebted for Figs. 8 and 10. Mr. J. Macintyre spent a fortnight on the site and rendered useful assistance with the pottery. I am also especially indebted to Professor Meek of the Armstrong College for a report on the organic remains (page 74) and for other help to Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. B. Spain, Mr. Donald Atkinson and my wife.

<sup>1</sup> The same abbreviations have been used as in the report for 1926 (*Arch. Ael.* (IV), iv, 135-192; list of abbreviations pages 190-192), referred to as *1926 Report*. The results of the work done in 1928 are detailed on page 73.

## II. THE WORK IN 1927.

After a comparatively fine fortnight progress was most gravely hindered by a heavy storm and a week's continuous bad weather which flooded to a considerable depth the trenches already opened and limited new work to the tracing of walls. There was also a considerable amount of filling in to be done within the area of the fort, which area had to a great extent been left open in 1926 to facilitate some further work. This filling in could be done when the weather did not permit of the opening up of new ground, but these two factors, the unfavourable weather and the amount of filling in to be completed, prevented the execution in 1927 of more than a mere modicum of new work. Such new work falls under two main heads:—

- (a) The fort.
- (b) "The suburbs."

## (a) THE FORT.

THE DEFENCES.—Thirty yards south of Westgate Road, and on the line laid down from Shafto's plan on Plate XXIII, *1926 Report*, a mass of masonry was found, apparently the remains of the inner core of the west wall. The facing stones had disappeared and the edges were irregular, but there can now be little doubt that Shafto's survey is reliable in so far as the relative positions of the walls of the fort are concerned, and that the remains of the west wall of the fort lie, as shown on the plan (Plate XIV), east of the boundary wall between Benwell Park and Pendower, and pass under Westgate Road from under the west end of the entrance lodge of Benwell Park.

The position of the north wall of the fort alone now remains uncertain, but in view of the fact that Shafto gives the relative positions of the east, south and west

walls with proved correctness, it must be regarded as very probable that his position for the north wall is also correct. Benwell was therefore a large fort of somewhat more than five acres.

INTERNAL BUILDINGS.—Further attempts were made to complete the plan of A (Plate XIV, *cf.* 1926 *Report*, Plate XXIII and Fig. 3, page 148). Little success is to be recorded owing to the depredations which this part of the site has suffered. It was, however, possible to trace, though with difficulty, the remains of a wall connecting the north wall of A, as planned in Fig. 3, 1926 *Report*, with the more southerly of the two isolated fragments of walling found in 1926 (*ib.*, page 147, *cf.* Plate XXIII). This supports the inference (*ib.*) that A extended northwards and was not long and narrow but rather square. The isolated fragment running east and west, though remaining isolated, probably also belongs to the same building.

Such a plan for A would provide further support for the inference drawn from the position of the east ditch as located in 1926 (*ib.*, page 147), that the east and west gates lie under the present Westgate Road. The building would then be situated immediately to the south of the *via principalis*.

The hypocaust chamber of A was further examined without further information of any kind being obtained. The bodily removal by some unknown agent during the excavations of the sole remaining pillar of tiles allowed a closer examination of the gutter running along the southern face of crosswall 2 (1926 *Report*, page 150, *cf.* Fig. 3), but the gutter came to a sudden end immediately under where this pillar had stood, and of any system of drainage with which it may have been connected there was no trace.

Further work on the building B (1926 *Report*, pages 153 *seq.*, *cf.* Fig. 4) showed that it was rectangular in plan and not as was thought, L-shaped. Two further rooms, nos. 8 and 9, Fig. 1, were cleared. In the more northerly

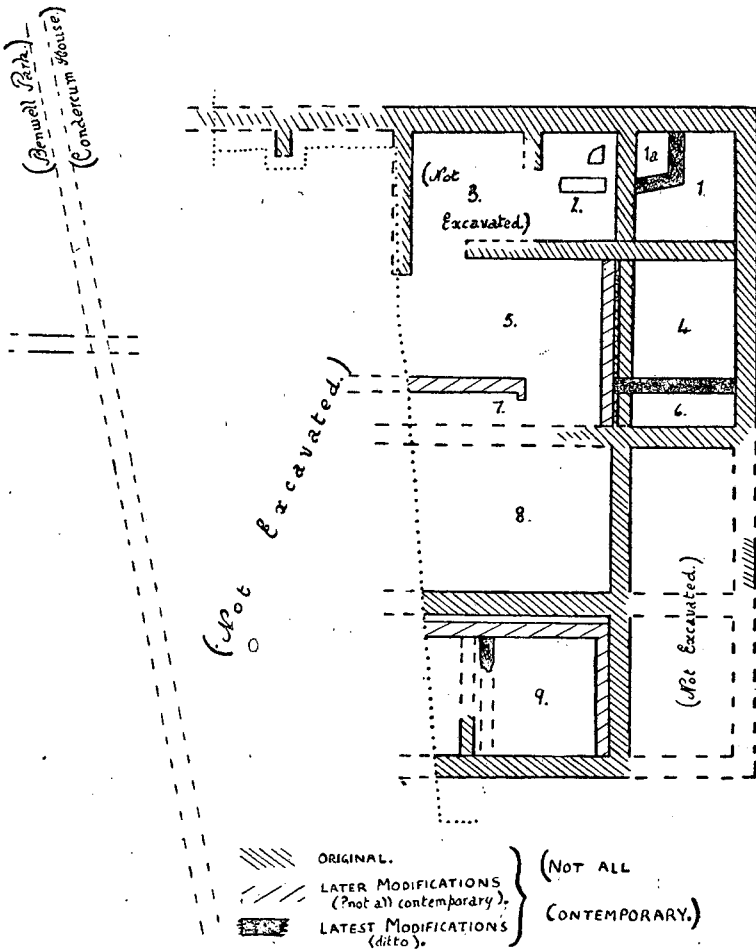


Fig. 1.-B, Plan.

room the flooring had entirely disappeared, but the original clay was covered by a layer nine to ten inches in depth consisting of debris lying on the clay filling which had supported the destroyed floor. In the south end of this room, parallel to the party wall and six inches from it, foundations two feet seven inches wide carrying the first course of a wall two feet one inch wide remained to represent either an earlier building on this site or, as is more probable in view of the pottery which came from the clay filling associated with the wall (page 69, nos. 20-21), a different and earlier lay-out of the existing building (Plate XV, 1, *cf.* Fig. 1). These foundations passed under the east wall of the room, the one remaining course of the earlier wall being level with the clay filling carrying the foundations of the east wall, and had no relation to any of the other walls uncovered. The east wall was ruinous, in two stretches only the foundations three feet over all remaining, while the remains of the wall proper were only eighteen inches across. The north wall of this room appears to be represented only by the small fragment found in 1926, the remainder probably having been removed when the rest of this room was disturbed.

Room 9 was somewhat more productive. The area uncovered was bounded by narrow walls on the north and east, the east face of the east wall being in line with the west face of the east wall of room 8. The east wall of the latter room broke off short two feet past the north-east corner of room 9 and was not bonded into the party wall between the two rooms. The east wall of room 9 stood on foundations which projected nine inches on the west side, giving a total width for the wall and foundations of two feet. The foundations merged into the foundations of what remained of the south wall of the building, but the east wall proper of the room merely faced upon this south wall. It may therefore be assumed that this room is a modification of the original lay-out of this part of the building.

The remains in this room indicated, however, that subsequent further modifications had been carried out. In the south-west corner there remained a small fragment of narrow walling, but here the other masonry remains were much broken and disturbed (Plate XV, 2, bottom centre). This wall, however, appeared to be covered by building debris and may be ascribed to the original plan or to an earlier intermediate period. Built against the north wall there was another fragment of walling four feet long also running north-south. (In Plate XV, 2, the foot-rule rests against the south end of this wall.) This rested on floor 2 (*infra*) and would appear to represent the last modification for which there is evidence of this part of the building.

The stratification of floors was not altogether clear (Plate XV, 2), but seemed to coincide closely with the stratification in room 5 of the same building (*1926 Report*, page 155, *cf.* Plate XXXI, 2). The top floor (3) rested immediately upon the next below it (2), the second fragment of wall mentioned above representing the west wall of the room of which 3 was the floor. Beneath these two floors was a deposit averaging six inches in depth and consisting of burnt material containing some coal together with clay and rubble. From this layer of miscellaneous debris came a tiny fragment of Dr. 37, together with fragments of Dr. 31 and 33. The earliest, or at least the lowest, floor remaining was present, and that very much broken up, only in the south-east corner of the room, and most of the debris had been removed from above it at some earlier date. Where floors 2 and 3 remained floor 1 was so broken up as to be unidentifiable with certainty.

While the outline of the building has been completed so far as is at present possible—the western edge of the building is under trees—any detailed reconstruction of its development and history is somewhat precarious in view of the grave disturbance which it has undergone since Roman times. It seems, however, to be possible to

assume that the building was originally rectangular and remained so throughout, although the internal lay-out was considerably modified from time to time (Fig. 1). The wide external walls on all sides so far examined, the early wall in room 8 and the wide foundations between rooms 5, 7, 8 and 9 on the one hand, and on the other 4, 6 and the room or rooms not uncovered, are probably all to be ascribed to the building in its original form. On these wide foundations were built later much narrower walls such as that separating rooms 5 and 7 from rooms 4 and 6, while twice subsequently to the original construction new floors were laid down. The original floor was in 1926 satisfactorily proved to be Hadrianic (*1926 Report*, page 155). The second, lying over a thick layer of debris producing second century remains (*supra*, *cf. loc. cit.*), would appear to represent a reconstruction, almost certainly after destruction, probably before the end of the second century. The third and top floor, lying immediately on that below, may represent either modification of the building in view of dilapidation, or a rebuilding after a second destruction of which the traces were completely removed before the new floor was laid down. For the dating of this third building there is no local evidence, and it is of course impossible to say if later and higher floors have totally disappeared as a result of the activities of searchers for building material.

On the evidence remaining there is no reason to believe that the building, whatever the internal modifications, did not continue in use throughout the occupation of the fort.

(b) "THE SUBURBS."

The building at the southern extremities of Benwell Park paddock, the existence of which, while previously suspected, was proved in 1926 (*1926 Report*, page 161) was partially opened up (Plate XIV, E). While the tracing of walls was still being pursued the site was

flooded by a storm, and when work was resumed it was found impossible to carry out any substantial examination of the lower levels.

Except in the north-east corner, where the walls inclusive of the foundations still stood in places to a height of four feet, only the lowest footings of the walls remained. So far as examined the building was eighty-two feet from east to west by thirty-six from north to south. It was apparently oblong in plan, though the north-west corner was not found and the north wall appeared to break off short at the furnace (*infra*). At the north-east corner there were masonry remains forming an addition to the plan of doubtful shape (*infra*). On the east and west sides the building was bounded by stone drains much destroyed, and this feature, together with the general orientation of the building, suggests that it lay immediately to the east of a road which ran southward through the *canabæ* from the south gate of the fort.

The absence of party walls in the centre of the area suggests that the building may have been of the courtyard type, that is a number of rooms on two, possibly on all four, sides of a central and probably unroofed area. To complete such a plan it is, however, necessary to include the wall discovered in the making of the sunk path immediately to the south of Benwell Park paddock (Plate XIV, *cf.* 1926 *Report*, *loc. cit.*) and destroyed between the closing down of the work in 1926 and the re-opening in 1927. It should, however, be noted that no cross walls were found running south from the wall immediately within the Benwell Park paddock, but this wall was not well preserved.

The masonry work was by no means particularly good in style (Plate XVI, 1). The stones employed were on the whole small—in the north wall three courses with one footing course only measured fifteen inches over all. There was no evidence that the building had ever made any claims to architectural pretension.

While it was fairly obvious that not all the walls



uncovered were contemporary, it is extremely difficult to be definite about the development of the plan of the building. It would seem probable, however, that the three rooms on the east side were a later addition. The south wall of room 1 was not aligned with or bonded into the main wall along the Benwell Park boundary. Secondly, at the north-west corner of room 3 there appeared to be obvious signs of reconstruction. The north wall of room 3 was not bonded into the north-east corner of room 4, and the north-east corner of room 4 itself presented several curious features. The foundations of the north wall were not continued without a break under the slab which supported the dressed stone, probably re-used, forming the immediate external corner of room 4 (Plate XVI, 2). Under the centre of this slab there was for about a foot clay only, and the foundations then resumed to continue under the north wall of room 3. It will be seen (Plate XVI, 2) that the east wall of room 4, *i.e.* the west wall of rooms 1, 2 and 3, continued across the line of the foundations of the north wall of room 3. Thirdly, this north-south wall was bonded into the three long east-west walls uncovered, while with the doubtful exception of the wall between rooms 2 and 3 the party walls of 1, 2 and 3 were not bonded into the west wall. On the whole, therefore, it would appear probable that rooms 1, 2 and 3 were at least not part of the original layout of the site, and possibly were a later addition to the building as originally completed.

Outside the building, and twenty-nine feet from the north-east corner, a furnace or fireplace had been built into the north wall, the upright flag at the east end of the furnace resting upon the footing of the wall while the remainder of the structure was built upon clay (Plate XVII, 1). Two footing courses and one course of the original wall of E still remained as part of the south side of the furnace. This was two feet high and at the base two feet wide, but nine inches from the base there was a set-back of three inches (Plate XVII, 2). The north side

had a similar set-back, was two feet five inches across the widest part and was built up of masonry similar to that used in the walls of the building.

As to plan at the west end the inside corners were rounded (Plate XVII, 2) and the channel was ten and a half inches across. Immediately to the north there was some rough masonry, much ruined, together with a heavy burnt deposit, but these remains were so formless as to prevent their being planned. At this point the stratification was as follows:—

Humus, one foot six inches.

Clay, stones, tiles, etc., one foot.

Burnt clay, etc., four to five inches.

Made up clay, one foot six inches.

It would appear probable that the furnace represents a later addition to the original building, the north wall being partially destroyed to allow the new structure to be incorporated therein. Whether the building still continued in use up to or after this addition is not known, and the purpose of the furnace itself is obscure. It is, however, quite certain that it was not connected with a hypocaust system, at least within the area excavated.

At the north-east angle of the building there were some destroyed masonry remains of doubtful significance. The foundations of the north wall of room 3, though here very badly broken and ruined, appeared to continue eastward for about eight feet beyond the east wall of the room, and then turn south to run parallel to that wall for a few feet. In so doing, however, they enclosed what appeared to be a ruined drain, traces of which were also found at the south-east corner. This drain appears to have at some period run parallel to the east wall of the building. From the site of this apparent drain and inside the angle formed by the ruined masonry was recovered a mass of pottery from clayey matter which had the appearance of being well water-washed (page 68, *cf.* Fig. 9). The pottery may be ascribed to the first half of the second century, and if

the drain was destroyed on the erection of the building itself or of the extension to the original plan (*suprà*), the pottery would date the destruction of the one and the erection of the other to before about 150 A.D. Immediately after the pottery had been recovered this part of the site was flooded to a depth of about two feet, and remained so until the end of the season.

There is a considerable amount of evidence for ascribing the erection of the building to before the middle of the second century. Apart from the deposit mentioned above, from the clay filling of the foundation trench of the north wall, immediately outside the north face of that wall, there came the fragments of decorated Samian ware described on page 64, No. 8, together with the coarse pottery fragments, page 69, Nos. 17-19. In the clay filling beneath the destroyed floor of room 4 were small fragments of Dr. 27, and the fragment of Dr. 27 with the potter's stamp, No. 3, page 60, came from the top of the clay filling beneath the floor, likewise removed, of room 5. Finally a broken pavement of stone flags was found still remaining in room 1, and beneath the level of this paving was found a fragment of the rim of a mortar of type *Wrox. 94 = 1926 Report, Fig. 9, No. 7.*

The duration of the occupation of the building is uncertain. Time must have elapsed to allow for one or more additions or even reconstructions, but pottery which could be described as late was lacking, and although the top soil produced pottery in fair quantity there was nothing to suggest that the building was still in use in the fourth century. Although allowance must be made in this respect for later disturbance of the site, it must be said that such disturbance might be expected to have added alien pottery to the top soil rather than to have destroyed any sherds already present.

Of the purpose of the building little can be said. It certainly provided no evidence that it was or had been a bath-house. If the plan is to be completed after the courtyard type possibly the building was a civilian residence

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—it produced a blue glass bead and other personal ornaments. At any rate it may safely be taken to represent the civil rather than the purely military activities of the inhabitants, whether soldiers or civilians, of *Condercum*.

Of further buildings in the area to the south of the fort no trace was found. A trial trench was run northward from E through the mounds which run from east to west across Benwell Park paddock. A little Roman pottery was found, but no masonry remains. In view of the configuration of the surface this was disappointing, but the sections cut made it certain that all this area had been very greatly disturbed and suggested that the mounds themselves may well be the dumps of material from coal workings such as those in the grounds of Pendower, described by Dr. Bruce *Arch. Ael.* (II), vi, page 220.<sup>2</sup> The results of the work of 1927 in this part of the site give little reason for hoping that the area between the fort and E will ever produce much information on the nature and general lay-out of the *canabæ* of *Condercum*. In fact, had the process of dumping extended a yard or so farther south the best preserved part of E, the north-east corner, must have suffered even more severely than it has, and examination of the building would have been almost hopeless.

### III. GENERAL CONCLUSIONS:

With two buildings now excavated—the well-known temple in the grounds of Condercum House (Plate XIV) and E—it may be claimed that the suburbs of *Condercum* are as well known as the suburbs of any Roman fort in Britain and of the majority on the Continent. The truth of this claim, however, testifies, not to the fulness of the evidence from Benwell, but to our most regrettable lack of knowledge generally on this

<sup>2</sup> I am indebted to Dr. F. W. Dendy for this reference.

most important side of the Roman occupation. If ever knowledge is obtained of the relations between the military and such local civilian population as there may have been and of the immediate interaction of Roman military life and any local "native" culture, it will be obtained from *canabæ*.

At present, however, all that may be said with certainty is that in the suburbs of *Condercum* there was erected before about 150 A.D. a stone building with no obvious military characteristics or purpose. The orientation of the building, together with the presence of stone-built drains, certainly at the west end and possibly at the east, suggests that the *canabæ* of *Condercum* may have been more or less regularly laid out. That they were extensive may be inferred from the distance from the fort of the two buildings now known (Plate XIV). While there is nothing as yet to show that the whole intervening area was occupied with buildings,<sup>3</sup> and indeed military needs may have demanded a clear space all round the fort, the ground occupied on the south and east of the fort was extensive, while on the west the finding of a greyware jar with coins of the second century<sup>4</sup> suggests a fairly wide extension of the settlement in that direction also.

As regards the fort itself, there still remains a complete lack of evidence for an occupation of the site before the reign of Hadrian, and nothing has appeared to contradict the very little as yet known of the history of the Wall as a whole. The condition of the remains provides little grounds for hoping that the history of *Condercum* will ever be anything like completely known, and towards solution of the many existing acutely controversial mural problems help must be sought on other and better preserved sites.

<sup>3</sup> See page 73 *inf.*

<sup>4</sup> *Proceedings* (Fourth Series), III, pages 110-111.

## IV. OBJECTS DISCOVERED.

## (A) POTTERY AND GLASS.

- (1) Potters' marks on  
 (a) Samian Ware.  
 (b) Amphoræ.  
 (c) Mortaria.  
 (2) Decorated Samian Ware.  
 (3) Plain Samian Ware.  
 (4) Miscellaneous Decorated  
 Wares.  
 (5) Coarse Pottery.  
 (6) Glass.

## (B) INSCRIPTIONS.

- (1) Tiles.  
 (2) Graffiti.

## (C) COINS.

## (D) METAL OBJECTS.

## (A) POTTERY AND GLASS.

## (1) POTTERS' MARKS.

## (a) Samian Ware.

Decorated.



Fig. 2. (½)

Fig. 2. Dr. 37. The stamp of Mammilianus occurs as here in a label on the rim of decorated bowls Dr. 37 from Carlisle, Corbridge, and London (G.P.O.). A stamp which is read as either Mammillinus or Mammillianus occurs on a decorated bowl from Osterburken. Cf. *C.*, xiii, 1250; *O. and P.*, page 118 (Rheinzabern, Hadrian-Antoine).

2.



Fig. 3. (½)

Fig. 3. Dr. 37. For the complete stamp *vide Knorr* 1905, XLVII, 23a. The stamp of Reginus occurs on Dr. 37 in the Guildhall Museum (*circ. scr.*) and on a bowl of the same shape from Kingsholme (Glouc.: *retro*). A stamp apparently identical with the Benwell example has been found at Brough, near Newark, also on Dr. 37, and various forms occur on decorated bowls on the Limes at Canstatt, Köngen, Marienfels, Pfünz and Zugmantel. The same potter, or a potter of the same name, was also a most prolific producer of plain Samian (*e.g.* page 61, No. 9). In Britain his stamp occurs on plain forms at Newstead (Dr. 31 and 33; associated with Cinnamus and Banoluccus) and at Chester, Chesters, Cirencester (Dr. 27, 18/31, 31 and 33), Corbridge (Dr. 31 and 33), Silchester (Dr. 18/31, 31 and 33), Wroxeter (Dr. 18/31, 31, 33; with Libertus, Maternus and Perpetuus), *etc.* On the Limes stamps of Reginus occur on numerous sites and at Osterburken on the Outer Limes. Cf. *C.*, xiii, 1618. *O. and P.*, page 60 *et pass.* dates Reginus to

the period Trajan-Hadrian, but this hardly agrees with the evidence from Newstead and with the fact that, as Mr. Donald Atkinson informs me, pottery of Reginus was in use at Wroxeter *ca.* 160 A.D. If, therefore, the date Trajan-Hadrian is correct, there probably was another or more than one other potter of the same name working under the Antonines.



Fig. 4. (½)

3. Fig. 4. Dr. 37. An illegible stamp in a raised label among the ornament. For the bird *cf.* page 64, 17=Plate XIX, No. 17.

*Plain.*

1. **ADVOCISIO** ? Dr. 33. A Lezoux potter of the second century whose stamp occurred at Wroxeter in the Gutter Find on Dr. 37, and at Newstead on ? Dr. 33. Further examples come from Carlisle (Dr. 37 and 38/44), Chesters, Cirencester, (Dr. 31, 33 and ? 79), Corbridge (Dr. 31 and 33), Richborough, Silchester (Dr. 37, 79; 33 and ? 51), S. Shields, *etc.*, and from various places in France (C., xiii, 43). *Cf. O. and P.*, page 61 (Hadrian-Antonine).

2. **AETS** Dr. 31 with roulette. ? Aeternus, a potter of Lezoux whose stamp occurred in the Wroxeter Gutter Find (Dr. 31) and at Carlisle (Dr. 31), Corbridge (Dr. 31 and 33), ? Silchester (Dr. 33) and in France (C., xiii, 52).

3. **YCAIIF** Dr. 27, from E, room 5, clay filling. The die has slipped, giving a partially doubled impression. This potter, the form of whose name is uncertain but appears to be either Bica, Biga or Bical . . . occurred at Wroxeter on Dr. 27 in a deposit mostly 100-150 A.D. (*Wrox.* 1913), and on Dr. 33 from a deposit dateable mostly to the late first and early second century (*Wrox.* 1914). Various forms of his stamps occur also at Bitterne (Hants; sixteen times), Carlisle (Dr. 31), Chesters (Dr. 27), Cirencester (Dr. 18/31), Corbridge (with the stamp **NICEPHORF**), Silchester (Dr. 27, 31 and 33), and York (Dr. 27). On the Limes the same stamp broken in the same place occurs at Echzell (Dr. 18/31), and variants at Friedberg, Marköbel, Oberflorstadt (? Dr. 27) and at Rottenburg (*Knorr* 1910, XXI, 7). *Cf. C.*, xiii, 293, and *O. and P.*, page 59 (Trajan-Hadrian).

4. **CAV·PIRI·AM** Dr. 31. The latter part of the same stamp occurred on another fragment likewise of Dr. 31.

Stamps of Caupira, Caupirius, Caupirra or Caupirrius have been found at Chesters (Dr. 31), Cirencester (Dr. 33), Corbridge (Dr. 31 and 33) and Silchester (Dr. 31), though in no case is the form the same as that of the Benwell stamp, of which the reading is clear. *Cf. C.*, vii, 272=*O. and P.*, page 217 (B.M., Dr. 45, **CAUPIRIV FECI**), and *C.*, xiii, 504.

**5. ICTIIMA** Dr. 33. A stamp found at Cirencester in 1922 on Dr. 33 is read by Mr. R. G. Collingwood with some doubt as **ICTIIMA** (*J.R.S.*, xi, page 208). A very similar stamp at Cirencester and York (both Dr. 33) is read by Mr. Donald Atkinson as **ICTTIMA**. Nothing further appears to be known of this potter, and even his name is uncertain.

**6. MALLIAC** Dr. 33. The stamp of Malliacus was found at Balmuildy (Dr. 33), and at Alfoldean, Chesters (Dr. 33), Cirencester (Dr. 18/31), Corbridge (Dr. 33), Silchester (Dr. 33), ? S. Shields, and Wroxeter (Dr. 31) in Britain, on the Limes at Heddesdorf (plate) and Gnotzheim (? Dr. 33), and in France (*C.*, xiii, 1247). *O. and P.*, page 205, ascribes him to Lezoux, and elsewhere (*Balmuildy*, page 71) he is stated to be ? Central Gaulish.

**7. QVINTIM** Dr. 33. *Vide 1926 Report*, page 166, No. 10.

**8. REGALIS** Dr. 31 with roulette and X scratched on the bottom inside the foot rim. Regalis worked at Rheinzabern, and his pottery has been found there together with a coin of Antoninus Pius (*Ludowici III*, 154, 69). In Britain his stamp occurs at Newstead (Dr. 31), and at Carlisle (Dr. 31), Colchester, Corbridge, Ribchester (Dr. 31), Richborough, Silchester (Dr. 33 and ? 79), and Wroxeter (Dr. 27 or 33). **RIIGALI-ZL** is reported to have come from Benwell in the course of the last century. On the Limes stamps of Regalis have been found at Buch, Cannstatt, Faimingen, Gross-Krotzenburg, Hedderheim, Lorch (Dr. 33), Pfünz (plate, in a grave together with a coin of Faustina Senior), Stockstadt, Wörth and Zugmantel, and on the Outer Limes at Walldürn, Welzheim and ? Miltenberg. *Cf. C.*, xiii, 1616; *O. and P.*, pages 37 and 63 (Hadrian-Antoine).

**9. REGINI-OF** Dr. 33. *Vide* page 59, stamps on decorated bowls, No. 2.

**10. T+OFFIC** Dr. 33. The Lezoux potter Titus (*O. and P.*, page 200) not the La Graufesenque potter of similar name (*Déch.*, I, page 301 *et pass.*). The same stamp occurred at Newstead (Dr. 33) and also at Chester (Dr. 33), Cirencester (Dr. 33), Corbridge (Dr. 80), and Wroxeter (Dr. 33). **TITIM**/ with a leaf preceding was found at a low level (? 80-120 A.D.) at Wroxeter in 1913, and various other forms of the name occur in Britain at Corbridge (Dr. 31 and 80) and Silchester (Dr. 31), and on the Limes at Pfünz (Dr. 31 with roulette). *Cf. C.*, xiii, 1918 a<sup>4</sup>, e, f.



Incomplete, uncertain and illegible stamps included **REC/** on P.P.R.3 (=O. and P., LVIII, 8), **MAL/** on Dr. 33, **IVSFE** on Dr. 33, two illegible stamps on Dr. 31 and one on Dr. 38, and four incomplete stamps on Dr. 31.

(b) *Amphoræ.*

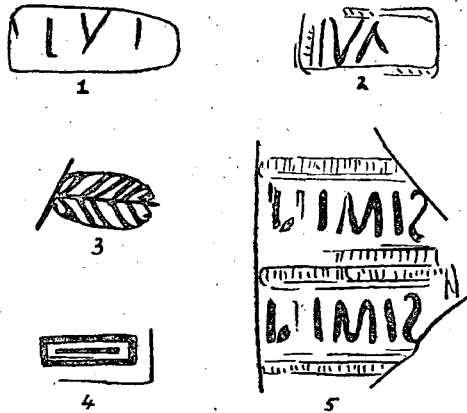


Fig. 5. Potters' Marks, 1 on Amphora, 2-5 on Mortaria. (1/3)

Fig. 5. 1. On the handle of an amphora of brown ware.

There was also found an illegible stamp, perhaps beginning **BOI** . . . in a label on the handle of an amphora of red ware with white wash, while a fragment consisting of the neck (external diameter 7 inches, internal 4 inches) and two handles bore on one handle **FASC** and on the other **12** (cf. 1926 Report, page 167, Fig. 6, A, 2).

(c) *Mortaria.*

Fig. 5, 2. On the mortar illustrated Fig. 8, 1 (=page 67, No. 1). The first half of the stamp is worn away.

Fig. 5, 3. On the mortar illustrated Fig. 8, 2 (=page 68, No. 2). Cf. Curle, page 266, Fig. 35, No. 29.

Fig. 5, 4. On the mortar illustrated Fig. 8, 5 (=page 68, No. 5).

Fig. 5, 5. On a fragment of rim of a mortar of pipe clay. No other record of the stamp of Similis has been found, though a very similar stamp from Balmuildy is read ? **ENILLI retr.** (*Balmuildy*, XL, 16; cf. page 78).

## (2) DECORATED SAMIAN WARE.

The numbers correspond to the numbering of Plates XVIII, XIX and XX, 1.

1 and 2 are fragments of Dr. 30. There were in addition portions of the bases of two or three bowls of the same shape, while Fig. 6 gives a restoration from three fragments of a bowl of

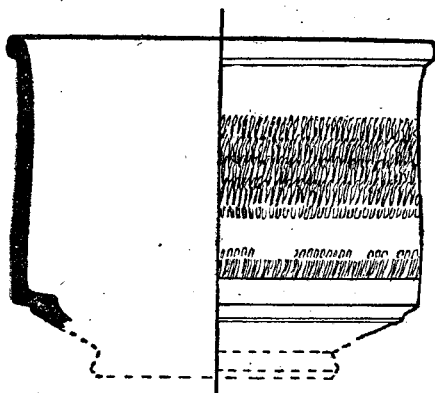


Fig. 6. (1)

similar shape ornamented with roulette (*O. and P.*, pages 221 *seq.*). 1 is in free style and may be attributed either to Paternus or to Albucianus; ovolos and tongues above a line of dots (*O. and P.*, XXX, 90) with ornament in free style, consisting of a lion devouring an indeterminate animal (*cf. Déch.* 778), with below a bear (*Déch.* 807) devouring ? a bone, and grass ornaments in field; glaze very good, but impressions somewhat blurred. 2 is a small fragment of the top part of the ornament; ovolos and tongues above a blurred line ? of beads (*Knorr* 1921, VII, 1) with animal (? goat; *ib.*) in demi-medallion.

The remaining fragments are all of bowls, Dr. 37.

3. Small fragment with vine leaf and a small cluster of grapes on ? rinceau. Gaulish, style of Satto (*cf. Fölzler*, Plates IV and V). (Wall period 1A).

4. Large fragment of the lower part of a bowl ornamented with interlaced serrated demi-medallions with rosettes between above a row of lions running right and rabbits running left with rosettes above and below. All these ornaments appear on fragments from Zugmantel (*O.R.L.*, xxxii, Plate XXII, 3, 12 and 16) ascribed to Toccus, who worked either in Central Gaul, Heiligenberg or Rheinabern 120-140 A.D. (*op. cit.*, page 116). (Wall 1A.) A small fragment, not illustrated, of the same bowl also has a small dog (*ib.*, Plate XXII, 16 right) below an animal only partially preserved.

5. Fragment of a bowl decorated in demi-metopes divided by lines of dots with corner tendrils and S-scrolls as *1926 Report*, Plate XXXIV, 8, with rabbit as *Knorr* 1905, XXVII, 1, but facing right, in lower right hand demi-metope. ? Hadrianic.

6. Fragment of the lower part of side with wreath of double leaves (*Fölzner*, Plate III, 3, *etc.*) E. Gaulish.

7. Fragment of the lower part of side with wreath of triple leaves (*cf. Knorr* 1905, XI, 6). S. Gaulish.

Nos. 8-29 are from bowls all probably from Lezoux.

8. Large fragment of a bowl found in clay filling outside the north wall of E (page 56). Beneath ovolos and tongues above a line of dots ornament of metopes divided by lines of dots joining in rings and rouleaux (*Décl.* 1111). Above, demi-metope with cock (*Décl.* 1025, but with two legs) in demi-medallion; below, an animal in a demi-metope. Right, metope with upright ornament (*Décl.* 1115 without base) topped by double leaf scroll. Another fragment of the same bowl has a demi-medallion containing the same cock but facing right (*Knorr* 1905, VIII, 1).

9. Small fragment, orange in colour, with kneeling Cupid (*Décl.* 255) within a two-ringed medallion in a panel bounded by lines of reels. To left a small double ring.

10. Large square ovolos with tongues attached on right and ending in a knob to left above a straight line. Ornament of metopes divided by lines of dots. Left, two-ringed medallion containing Venus (*Décl.* 184), and in top right corner of metope ? a blurred leaf. Right, draped female figure on a pedestal.

11. Figure seated right (*cf. Décl.* 363).

12. Small fragment with Cupid (*Décl.* 254) between two grass ornaments in field.

13. Square ovolos with short tongues on right ending in knob to right above a line of dots. Cupid (*Décl.* 261) within a two-ringed medallion.

14. A burnt fragment with square ovolos and dotted tongues free on right, ending in knob to left above a line of dots. Cupid (*Décl.* 265) with small rouleau to left.

15, 16 and 17 are probably all from one bowl in the style of *Cinnamüs* (*cf. 1926 Report*, Plate XXXIV, 5 and 6; *ib.*, page 171, No. 6). All three pieces have large square ovolos with corded tongues on right ending in knob to left (*cf. O. and P.*, XXX, 92 and 93). The ornament consists of a rinceau with scroll binding as *Knorr* 1912, XXX, 8, and *Curle*, page 225, 7, with sycamore leaf above and below (*Curle loc. cit.*), together with a small angular leaf (*Curle ib.*, 3) below the rinceau on one side of the larger leaf and a ring on the other side, while above the rinceau to left of the larger leaf there is a smaller leaf of similar shape (*cf. Curle*, page 223, 5). The leaf above the rinceau on fragment 16 is *Décl.* 1168, while the birds are found on *Curle*, page 225, 7.

Of the three pieces comprising 15 the top right-hand piece has been burnt black after the bowl was broken. A very worn fragment in the same style (not illustrated) may belong to the same bowl.

18. Fragment with ornament in metopes and demi-metopes

## EXCAVATIONS AT BENWELL



divided by lines of dots joining in large dots. Left, metope with rings; right, demi-metope with male figure (*Déch.* 403).

19 and 20 may belong to the same bowl. 19 is a small fragment in free style with a "serpent rampant upon a rock" (*Déch.* 660) *bis* over ? a lioness (*Déch.* 793). 20 is divided into metopes by lines of beads ending in a large dot. Left, a free style bear hunt, including fore-quarters of a horse (? *Déch.* 156), two bears (*Déch.* 809 above, below *Déch.* 820), and possibly a third (*cf.* *Déch.* 810), with part of a human figure on the extreme left, dogs, small torsade (*cf.* *Déch.* 1109), etc. Right, metope with caryatid (? *Déch.* 657) on a double base.

21. Fragment of a shallow bowl with metope containing the infant Hercules strangling the snakes (*Déch.* 464, but with a ring and ? a rouleau in place of the small Cupid) standing on an indeterminate object. The margin of the metope ends at the top in a rouleau.

22. Fragment of an orange colour. To right of a line of "beads and reels" a two-ringed medallion containing a Pan (*Déch.* 424).

23. Metope bounded by lines of beads and containing ? Diana seated on a rock (*Déch.* 68).

24. Fragment with ovolos and tongues as *O. and P.*, XXX, 90, but with knob to left of tongue. To left of a three-leaved ornament a bird as on fragment 16 perched upon ? a double medallion.

25. Ovolos with straight tongues free between each pair of ovolos with wavy line below. On left a demi-medallion with tail of dolphin (*Déch.* 33). Another piece of this same fragment (not illustrated) has a metope containing Minerva (*Déch.* 77).

26. Ovolos with corded tongue to right ending in dot above a line of dots. Festoon of notched double demi-medallions (*cf.* *Curle*, page 217, 9).

27. Metopes divided by lines of dots ending in rosettes of seven. Left, ? warrior (*Déch.* 140). Centre, nude male figure (*Déch.* 402) with rouleaux in field below and part of another human figure.

28. Fragment in free style and of orange colour. Beneath traces of human figures a stag running right (*Déch.* 860, but larger).

29. Fragment of the lower part of the ornament of a bowl decorated in metopes divided by lines of dots. Left, S-shaped godroons with horizontal ornament below. Right, large medallion with horizontal ornament below ending in triple leaf.

30-34 are German in origin.

30. A leaf on a long stem (*Fölzer*, Plate XVII, 4) between two human figures, that on the right probably a Venus.

31. Beneath a wavy line with small rosette of ten an ornament as *Fölzer*, VII, 53, above ? a scroll as *ib.*, XXV, 103, but serrated. Orange colour, poor glaze.

32. Left, a vase upon a pedestal (*cf.* *Fölzer*, XV, 13). Centre, female bust (*ib.*, XX, 26) with leaf (*ib.*, XXXIII, 9) below. Right, ? bird on tripod (*ib.*, XXX, 690).

33. Metopes bounded by lines of dots. Left, figure beside a vase upon a pedestal. Right, ? tail of a dolphin. This fragment may perhaps be ascribed to Lezoux.

34. Fragment of top of a bowl. Ovolos with straight tongues ending in dot stamped over the left edge of the ovolos (*Knorr* 1905, XXVI, 9) above a line of beads. The only portion of the ornament remaining is a leaf upon a stem (*ib.*, 4).

About twenty more bowls were represented by small fragments, mostly Antonine in date and of Lezoux origin.



Fig. 7. (1)

Fig. 7 illustrates a small fragment of a bowl Dr. 37 with a scroll in place of ovolos and tongues (*cf. O. and P.*, XXX, 114; *Fölzer*, I, 20).

### (3) PLAIN SAMIAN WARE.

As usual the commonest shape in plain Samian was Dr. 31, of which there were about fifty examples, including eighteen with a band of roulette inside the base. Dr. 33 was the next commonest, there being about twenty examples. Dr. 45 was represented by approximately eight examples, Dr. 27 by five, Dr. 79 by four, Curle 15 by three, Dr. 38 by two, Dr. 43 by ? one, Curle 11 without barbotine by one, and ? Dr. 35/36 without barbotine by one, while there were fragments of two globular vases. A fragment of brown ware with poor glaze appeared to belong to a dish of type Ludowici T6=*O. and P.*, Plate LXIX, 4.

### (4) MISCELLANEOUS DECORATED WARES.

Plate XXI illustrates a selection of the various types of miscellaneous decorated wares which occurred. 1-3 are decorated with roulette ornamentation, 1 light grey, 2 and 3 white clay with brown slip. 4 is a fragment of a white clay indented vase with dark slip and pattern of raised ribs, 5 of a buff clay indented rough-cast vase with light brown coating. 6-9 are from variously coloured vases with raised scale ornament, 10 a neck with three mouths from a white clay jug with brown slip. 11-15 are fragments of Caistor ware vases, 14 and 15 with dogs as part of the ornament. 16 is of buff clay with dark brown wash and a band of light brown. In addition to the vase illustrated, Fig. 9, No. 16 there were fragments of one or two vases of similar type (not illustrated) with pattern in raised dots but of a darker grey.

## (5) COARSE WARES.

The coarse pottery generally was as in 1926 representative of all the Wall periods, but as has been already noted (page 56) no late pottery was associated with E. Allowing for the difference in quantity more was found stratified in 1927 than in 1926. A few mortaria not stratified are illustrated (Fig. 8), but the bulk of the remaining coarse wares illustrated (Figs. 9 and 10) was definitely stratified.

## (a) Mortaria.

Of *Wrox.* 190 there were two examples in pipe clay, one with three reedings on the rim, the other with light reeding and six grooves. A very chipped fragment of sandy light brown clay belonged to the type *Wrox.* 222. Two mortaria resembled examples from Ambleside, one of sandy red clay with brown surface and mixed grit (*Ambleside* 1914, 23=*R.W.*, 4), while the other, of sandy brownish yellow clay, was similar to though not identical with *Ambleside* 1914, 19.

To the examples illustrated *1926 Report*, page 176, Fig. 9, there were the following parallels: 1926, 3-6, one of red clay with yellow-brown wash; 1926, 7, one of buff clay and a second and larger example of yellow brown clay; 1926, 11, one yellow sandy; 1926, 14-15, two small examples of pipe clay of which one had brown paint on flange; 1926, 23, one of yellow clay. Two mortaria, one of sandy yellow clay and the other and smaller buff with large grits, resembled 1926, 8, but the rims were slightly undercut.

The numbering of the following examples corresponds to the numbering of Fig. 8.



Fig. 8. Mortaria Sections. (3)

1. Dirty cream clay with cream wash and stamp No. 2, Fig. 5.

Diameter<sup>s</sup> 8 inches. Cf. *Balmuilty*, XLI, 12; *1926 Report*, Fig. 9, 9.

2. Red clay, cream wash, large grits. Diameter 7½ inches. Stamp No. 3, Fig. 5. Cf. *Wrox.* 62.

3. Pink clay, cream wash. Diameter 6¼ inches. Cf. *1926 Report*, Fig. 9, 3.

4. Small fragment of pipe clay. Diameter ? 8 inches.

5. Reddish brown clay, yellow wash, large red and white grits. Diameter 10 inches. Stamp No. 4, Fig. 5. Cf. *Wrox.* 190 seq.

6. Pipe clay, grey grit, two grooves on rim. Diameter 16½ inches. Cf. *1926 Report*, Fig. 9, 24.

7. Pipe clay, pink and white grit, one groove on rim. Diameter 11½ inches. Cf. *1926 Report*, Fig. 9, 22

(b) *Miscellaneous Coarse Wares.*

The numbers correspond to the numbering of Figs. 9 and 10. 1-16 (Fig. 9) comprised the deposit found ? in a destroyed

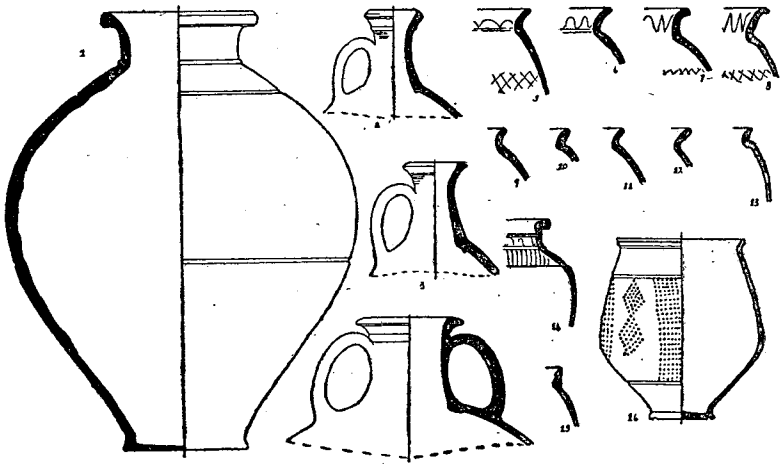


Fig. 9. Deposit of Pottery, Sections. (§)

drain at the north-east corner of E (page 55). In addition there were fragments of two or three dishes of the type *Corb.* 71, but with slightly shorter flanges, all of coarse sandy grey ware with dark surface and lattice. As a whole the group may be assigned to the earlier part of the occupation of Benwell—say before *circa* 150 A.D.

<sup>5</sup> In all cases here and on pages 60-71 the internal diameter is given. The measurements can, of course, only be approximately correct.

1 is a large jar or jug, of which about one half providing the complete profile has been restored from fragments, of hard light grey ware with traces of brown paint between the cordon at the foot of the straight neck and the shoulder groove. 2 and 3 are one-handed jug necks, 2 of pink clay with white wash, 3 of red clay with white wash. 4 is the neck of a two-handed jug of brown clay.

5-8 are cooking pots, 5 of hard sandy clay, dark grey with black polished surface, wavy line on neck and lattice (diameter  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches), 6 (diameter 6 inches) sandy dark grey very similar to 1 but with slightly longer and more upright neck (*cf. Slack*, 1 and 2). 7 (diameter 7 inches) has sand and grit embedded in its somewhat lighter grey clay and lattice on side (*cf. Slack*, 4). 8 (diameter  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches) is of very dark grey clay containing grit, and with black polished outer surface and lattice (*cf. Slack*, 3 and 5, and *P.B.*, III, 22).

9-12 are grey ware jars, 9 (diameter  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches) of coarse grey clay light in section and almost of cooking pot fabric (*cf. Slack*, 8-12), 10 (diameter  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches) a small fragment similar in fabric and shape to 9 but with a lighter grey surface, 11 (diameter 5 inches) of light grey ware (*cf. Slack*, 25), 12 (diameter  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches) also of light grey (*cf. Slack*, 35).

13 (diameter  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches) is a beaker of fine very light grey slightly sandy clay (*cf. Slack*, 60; *Balmuildy*, Plate XLVI, 6, and more remotely *P.B.*, III, 28).

14 is a very dark grey sandy jug (diameter 5 inches).

15 is of light yellowish-brown soft pitted clay with the appearance of an oatmeal biscuit (diameter  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches).

16, restored from fragments, is a vase of fine light grey ware ("Upchurch" ware) with pattern in raised dots in alternate oblongs and superimposed diamonds. *Vide Wrox*. 1913, page 50, and *cf. P.B.*, III, 25, *Corb.* 73, and *May, Pottery found at Silchester*, Plate LXXII, 172.

17-34 are illustrated in Fig. 10.

17-19 were found together with the fragment of decorated Samian ware, No. 8, page 64. 17 is of coarse dark grey clay very similar to cooking pot fabric (diameter 4 inches), 18 (diameter  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches) of good light grey fabric, 19 (diameter 4 inches) is a "beaker" of rough brownish clay with lattice on side. In addition to these fragments there were also a light grey sandy dish with lattice on side (*cf. Ambleside* 1914, 21, 6), a dark grey dish (*Corb.* 81) and a cooking pot (*Corb.* 46).

20-21 were in the clay filling between the early wall in B, room 8 (page 50) and the southern party wall of that room together with a small fragment of a grey ware dish somewhat similar to *Corb.* 82. 20 is a cooking pot with black polished surface and lattice (diameter  $4\frac{3}{8}$  inches), 21 a light grey sandy jar (diameter  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches).

22-29 came from the clay filling in B, room 8 (page 50). 22 and 23 are necks of one-handed jugs, 22 of buff clay with cream wash, 23 of pink clay with thick cream wash. 24 and 25 are dishes, 24 of black cooking pot fabric with polished surface and lattice (diameter 8 inches), 25 with dark grey outside and light interior (diameter 6 inches). 26 is a cooking pot of sandy grey



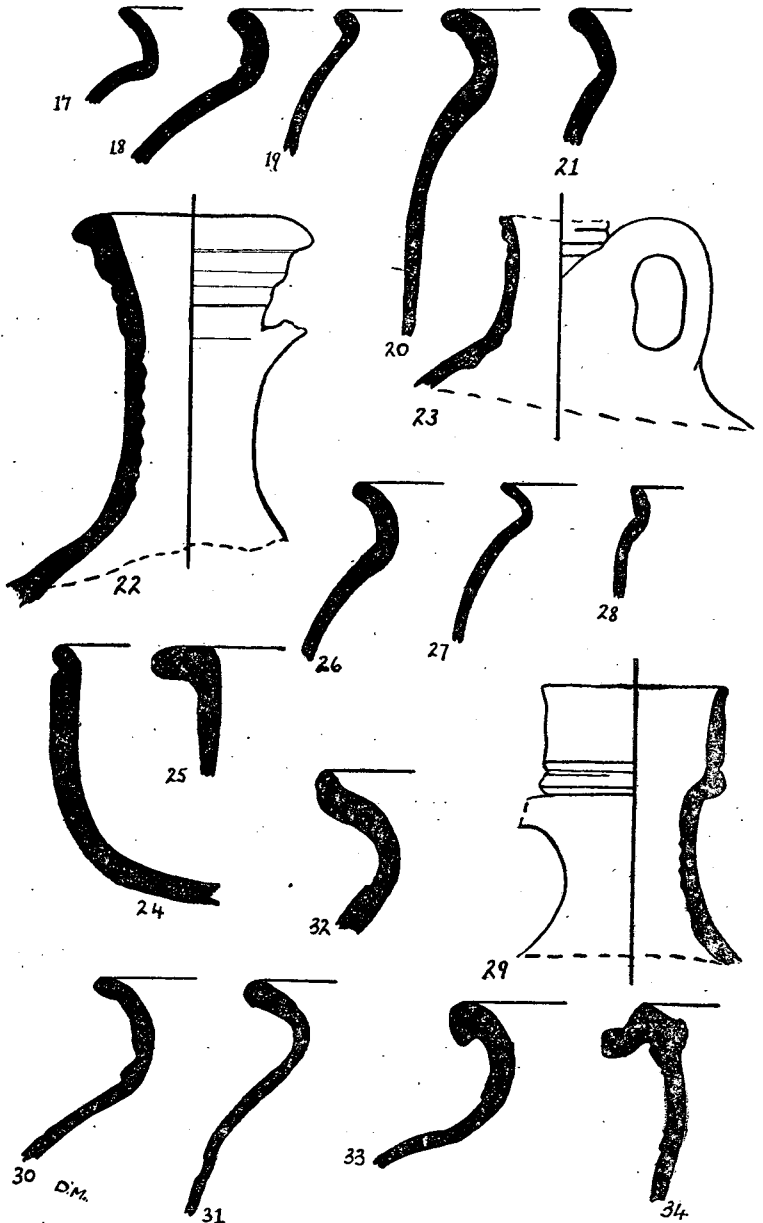



Fig. 10. Coarse Ware Sections. (1)

clay with black polished surface and lattice (diameter 4 inches), 27 a small rather globular dark grey jar, ? with lattice (diameter 2½ inches), 28 a grey ware "beaker" (diameter 2¾ inches). 29 is a very broken jug neck of red ware with cream wash.

30-34 were not stratified.

30-33 are miscellaneous grey ware jars, 30 light grey with pattern of incised lines between cordon at bottom of neck and groove on shoulder thus  (diameter 7½ inches), 31 (diameter 6 inches) rough sandy grey with groove on shoulder, 32 (diameter 5½ inches) grey sandy overbaked, 33 sandy with wavy line incised between grooves on the lower half of the neck (diameter 9 inches).

34 is a ? "jug" of light grey ware with cordon on neck just below the turned-down rim and two grooves below (diameter 7½ inches).

In addition to the coarse pottery described above there was a large amount all of which has been sorted and catalogued, but as there was nothing to differentiate it from the pottery found in 1926 and indeed from the pottery found on any Wall site it has not been considered necessary to publish details here, the more especially as none of it was stratified and similar examples of every type have been published elsewhere.

#### (6) GLASS.

Bottle glass was fairly common, about half a dozen vessels being represented by fragments. There was also a small fragment of a flagon with reeded handle on the upper part of a narrow neck. What appeared to be a small lump of molten glass together with a fragment of run lead was found among masonry debris in B, room 9.

#### (B) INSCRIPTIONS.



##### (1) TILES.

There was again a complete lack of inscribed stones. Plate XX, 2, right, may be part of a small altar, but if it is so and not merely a small pillar, it belongs to a class which is frequently found uninscribed, and certainly itself bears no trace of any inscription. It lay among the upper masonry debris in B, room 9, together with a slab having a heavy and clumsy moulding at one edge (Plate XX, 2, left). Plate XX, 2, centre, appears to have served as a door socket.

Three more tiles were recovered from the hypocaust chamber in A, all bearing the stamp of *ala prima Asturum* (1926 Report, Plate XXXVIII, 1, b.).

##### (2) GRAFFITI.

On the foot rim of the base of a Dr. 31 bearing the potters' mark No. 2, page 60, CA\|II was rather deeply cut. An H occurred

on a rim fragment of a dark grey dish. A fragment of an amphora bore deep cut markings six inches across thus  while the base of a small jar, smooth black and highly polished, had very similar markings one and a half inches across thus . *Vide* page 61, No. 8.

## (C) COINS.

1. SESTERTIVS of Titus, illegible.
2. ? AS, of Domitian, much corroded, found with Nos. 3 and 6 in top debris in B, room 9.  
*Obv.* ? Laureate head, [DOMIT. A]VG GE[RM *etc.*  
*Rev.* Illegible.
3. SESTERTIVS of Nerva, corroded and illegible.
4. SESTERTIVS ? of Nerva, corroded and illegible.
5. SESTERTIVS of Trajan, found in B, room 9, south-east corner, in low debris.  
*Obv.* Illegible.  
*Rev.* ? Fortuna.
6. SESTERTIVS of Antoninus Pius.  
*Obv.* ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P.P.  
*Rev.* Draped female figure, attributes indeterminable.
7. AS or DVFONDIVS of Faustina Senior.  
*Obv.* DIVA[FAVSTINA].  
*Rev.* AETERN[ITAS] with figure, and S. C. in field. *Cohen*, 29 *seq.*

There were also five completely unidentifiable coins, probably all *asses*, and a halfpenny of William III.

## (D) METAL OBJECTS.

Iron objects were common, but none were particularly noteworthy, save the hook, Plate XXII, 1, No. 1, which, if it is Roman, may be the hook for suspending a steelyard arm (*1926 Report*, page 189). Plate XXII, 1, Nos. 2-15 represent the better preserved of the numerous bronze objects found. 2 is a chape, 3 a spoon with very short handle (bowl broken at both sides), 4 and 5 small studs, 4 with patterned head, 7 may be a knife-handle, 8 is half of a handle with split pin for fastening, *e.g.* into the side of a small box, 9 a strap terminal, 10 a badly preserved fibula (a small knee-shaped fibula was also found in two fragments, but is not illustrated), 11 possibly a key top, 12 a boss, while an object identical with 14 and found at Stockstadt (*O.R.L.*, xxxiii, Plate VII, 30, *cf.* *O.R.L.*, xxxiii, page 93, Fig. 13) is stated to be the placque by which a handle is fitted on to a bucket (*Eimerattache*).

The most interesting bronze object, however, is the small head illustrated Plate XXII, 2. The head is female, and the details of the hairdressing are noteworthy. On the top of the head is a pair of leaves which may have suffered the loss of some part at the

stem end. It is possible that the stems of these leaves originally continued upward to join and form a loop, the head having served as a steelyard weight (*cf.* Reinach, *Répertoire de Statuaire Grecque et Romaine*, Vol. IV, pages 272-4), but there is no reason to believe that the head may not have belonged to a statuette. If the latter is correct, the personage represented, probably a deity, is doubtful. In Reinach, *op. cit.*, Pomona (I, page 221), Diana (*e.g.* I, page 302), Fortune (*e.g.* II, page 262), Victory (*e.g.* II, page 395), Hypnos (II, 488), and many male heads all have a similar head-dress as an attribute, but there is nothing further to identify the Benwell head. It is, however, obviously not of "British" workmanship, and the conception is entirely classical.

#### V. EXPLORATORY WORK IN MARCH, 1928.

On March 27th, 28th and 29th exploratory trenching<sup>6</sup> was carried out in Condercum House paddock south of the fort and east of the building E (Plate XIV). Three trenches each about twenty yards long were dug *en échelon* across the paddock from the stable (Plate XIV, bottom right) to the point where the boundaries of Condercum House and Benwell Park and of the Pendower estate meet. Though a few fragments of worked stone were found no masonry occurred *in situ*. The more westerly of the two north-south ditches discovered in 1926 (*1926 Report*, page 161) was found continuing down the paddock roughly parallel with the west boundary wall. Considering the close proximity of a Roman site the scarcity even of pottery was most noticeable, only half-a-dozen sherds occurring, including part of the base of a Dr. 33 with the stamp **AMMI**.<sup>7</sup>

The conclusion to be drawn from these results appears to be that the *canabæ* did not extend directly eastwards from E (Plate XIV). Drainage work in connection with the building scheme on the Pendower estate, however, brought to light remains of a building associated with

<sup>6</sup> Thanks are due to the tenant, Mr. John L. Dalkin, for readily agreeing to the execution of this work, as well as to the landowner, Alderman J. F. Weidner.

<sup>7</sup> Stamps of Ammius are recorded from Cirencester (Dr. 33) and South Shields (Dr. 31), Echzell, Pfünz, Saalburg, Zugmantel, *etc.* *Cf. C.*, xiii, 110 and 111; *O. and P.*, page 194.

Roman pottery<sup>8</sup> south of E and twenty-five yards from the southern boundary of Benwell Park paddock (Plate XIV).<sup>9</sup> It would therefore appear that on this side of the fort the suburbs extended down rather than along the hill, and that the temple in the grounds of Condercum House was either in comparative isolation or else associated with buildings<sup>10</sup> related to a road running eastwards either from the main east gate of the fort or, perhaps more probably, from a postern.

## VI. APPENDIX.

REPORT ON THE ORGANIC REMAINS, 1926-7, BY PROFESSOR A. MEEK OF ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.

The animal remains represent :

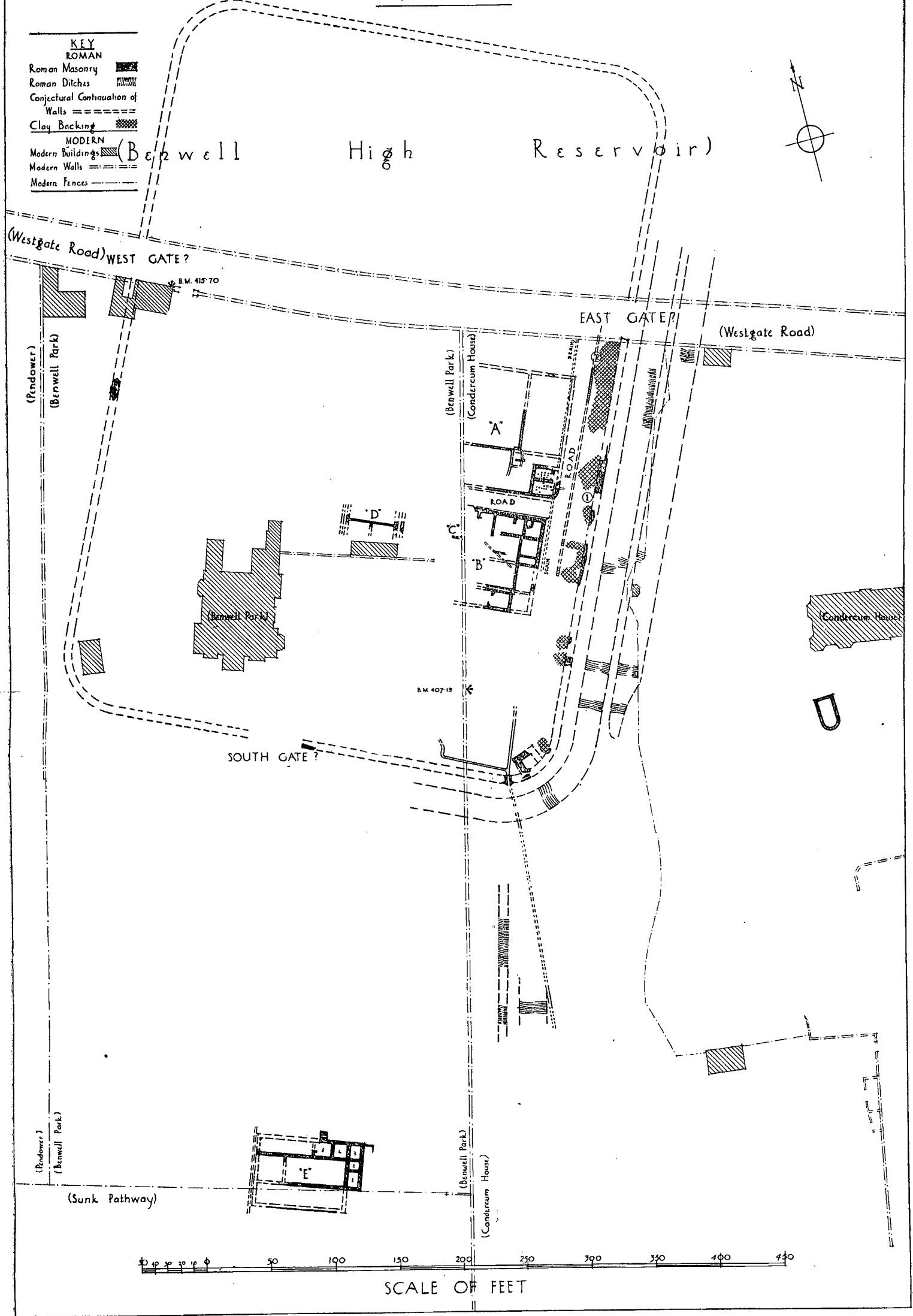
1. Ox, *Bos taurus* var. *longifrons*; many parts and teeth.
2. Pig. *Sus scrofa*; teeth.
3. Sheep. *Ovis aries*; several bones.
4. Deer; several antlers and parts of antlers.
5. Duck—tarso-metatarsus.
6. Shells; Oyster: interesting as again being of the southern type; common marine bait mussel, *Mytilus*; *Helix aspersa*: locally abundant; *Margaritifera*—bivalve belonging to the *Unionida* from the river.

<sup>8</sup> The pottery included a Dr. 33 with stamp *MAVVA*, Dr. 27 with stamp *PA*/, fragments of Dr. 37 in free style, amphoræ, cooking-pot ware, etc.

<sup>9</sup> The exact spot was in the roadway in front of the fifth house from the east end of the top (most northerly) row at the north-east corner of the estate.

<sup>10</sup> There is reason to believe that remains of such buildings were found contemporaneously with the discovery of the temple.

# EXCAVATIONS AT BENWELL (CONDERCVM) 1926-27.



**KEY**

**ROMAN**

Roman Masonry [hatched pattern]

Roman Ditches [dashed line]

Conjectural Continuation of Walls [dotted line]

Clay Backing [cross-hatched pattern]

**MODERN**

Modern Buildings [diagonal hatching]

Modern Walls [solid line]

Modern Fences [dashed line]

BASED UPON THE ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP, WITH THE SANCTION OF THE CONTROLLER OF H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.





1. EARLY WALL IN B, ROOM 8.



2. B, ROOM 9, FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.





1. E, ROOM 5, NORTH-WEST CORNER.



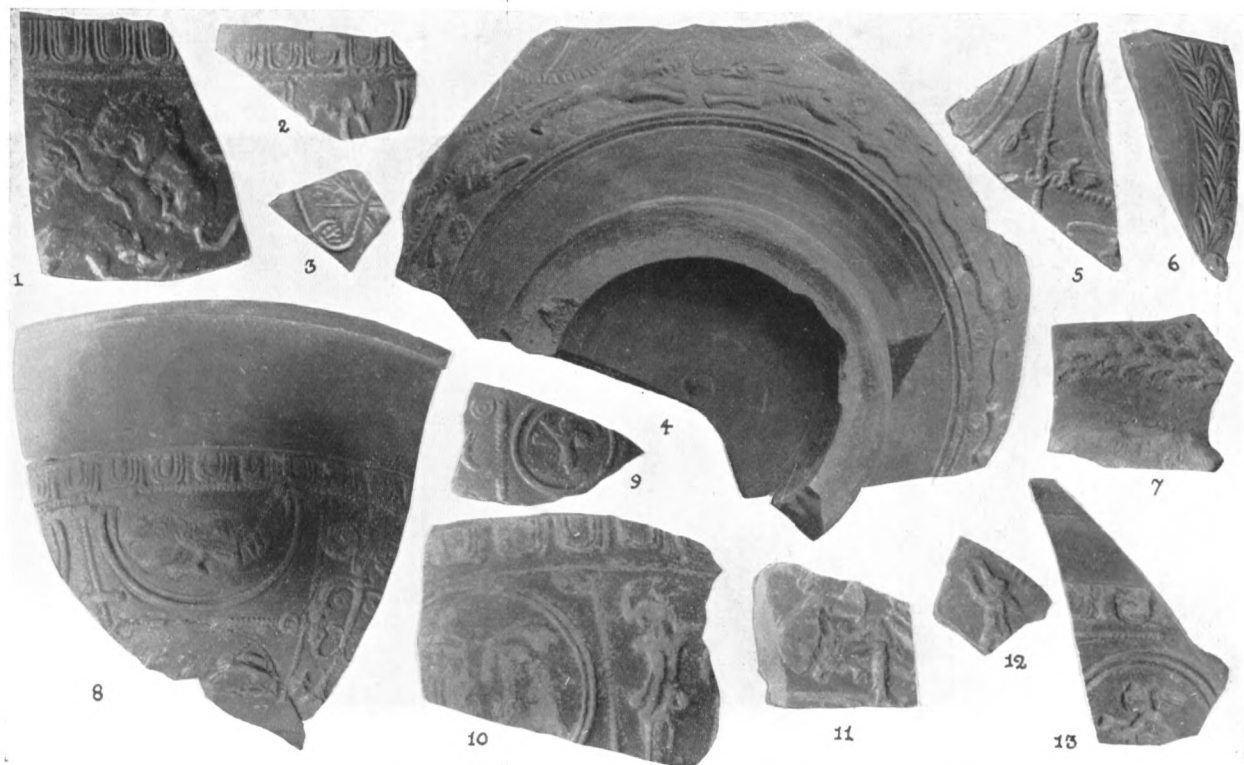
2. E, NORTH WALL, AND NORTH-EAST CORNER (EXTERIOR)  
OF ROOM 4.



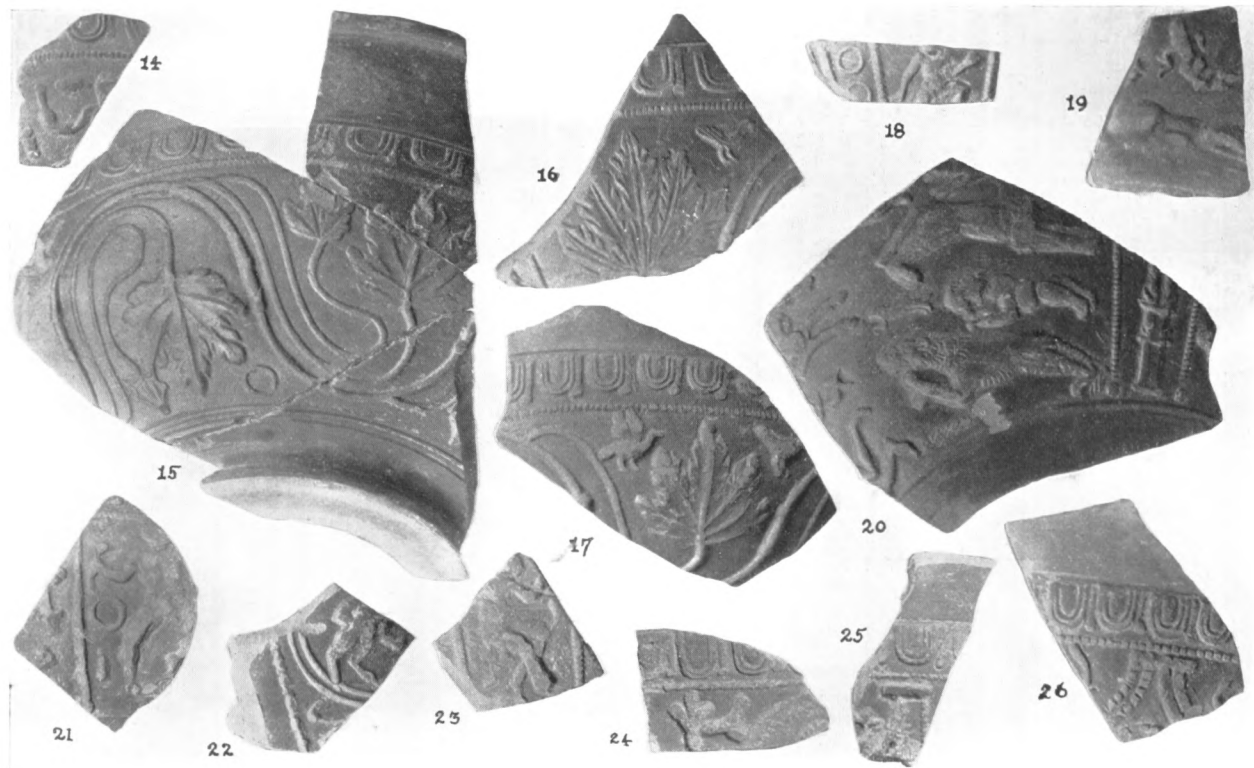
1. E, FURNACE FROM THE EAST.



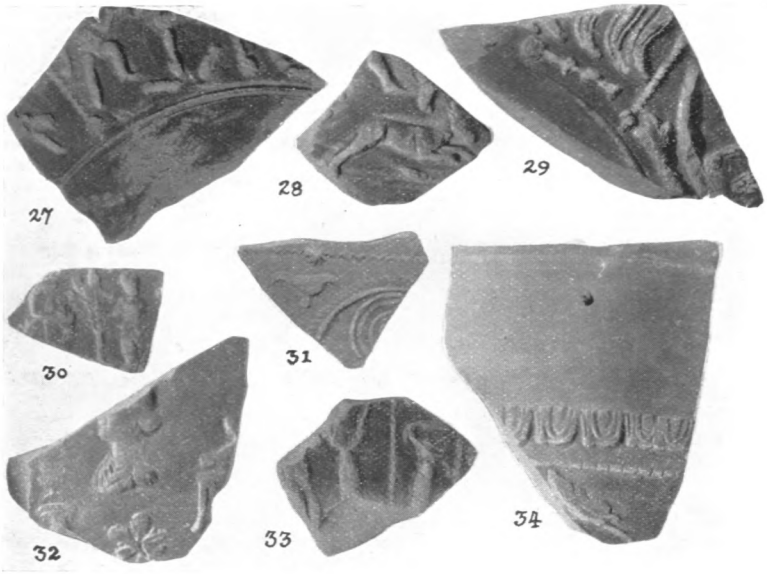
2. E, FURNACE FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



DECORATED SAMIAN WARE (1/2).



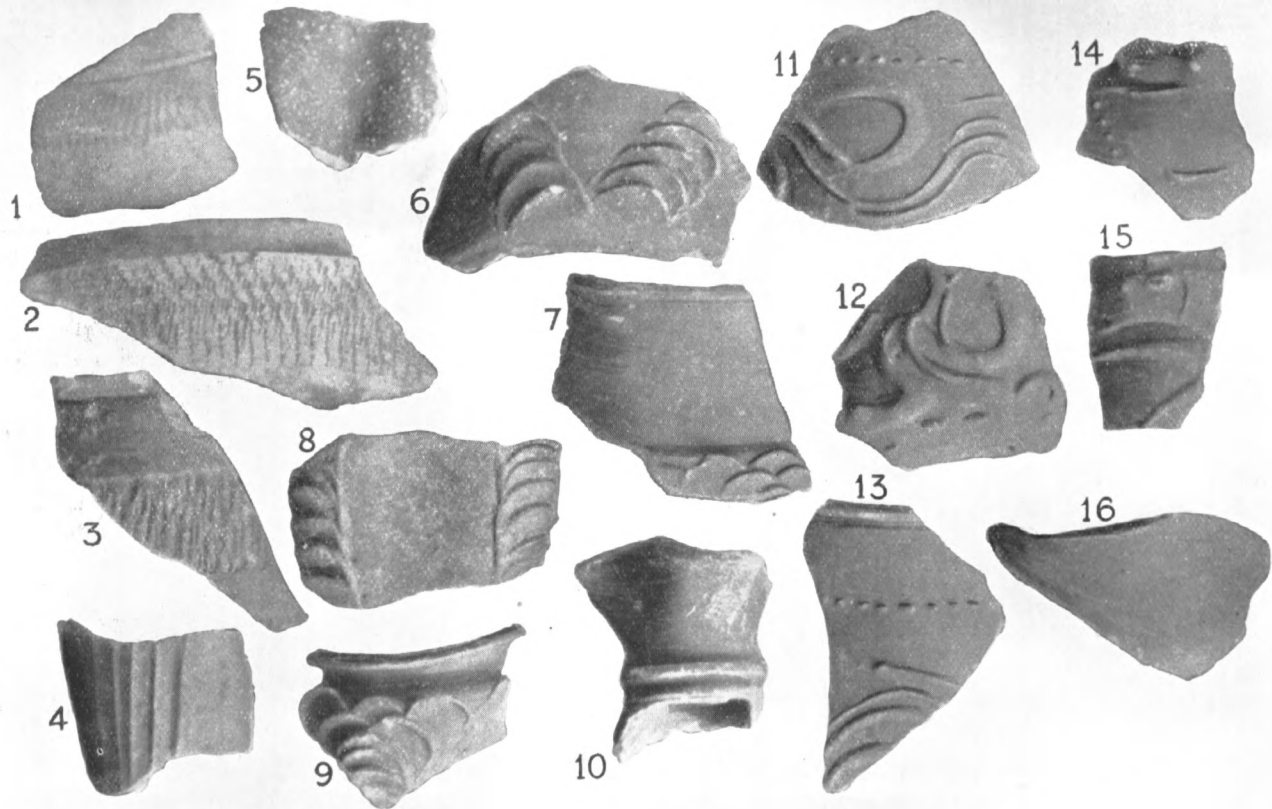
DECORATED SAMIAN WARE ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).



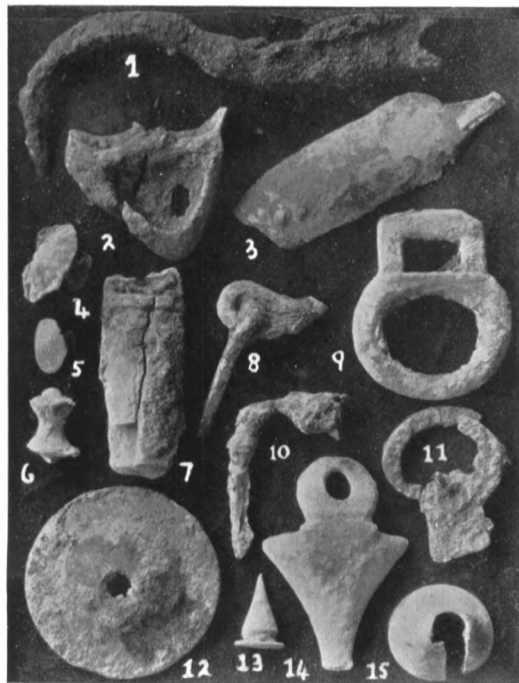
1. DECORATED SAMIAN WARE ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).



2. DRESSED STONE.



MISCELLANEOUS DECORATED WARES (½).



1. MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS  
OF METAL ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).



2. BRONZE HEAD ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).