

## II

### THE COMMANDANT'S HOUSE, HOUSESTEADS

*Dorothy Charlesworth*

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

THE EXCAVATION on behalf of the Department of the Environment was started by Dr. (now Professor) J. J. Wilkes in 1967 and continued by Dorothy Charlesworth. Professor Wilkes has kindly discussed the whole problem of interpretation of the building. I am grateful to Miss S. A. Butcher, Mr. P. E. Curnow, Mr. D. S. Neal, Mr. H. Pengelly and Mr. D. Sherlock for contributions to the report. Dr. D. J. Smith discussed the problems of the latrines with me in 1968 on site. For help on the site we are indebted to a large number of volunteers, Mr. C. Anderson and the works staff of DOE, Mr. Turnbull, the custodian, and his staff. Miss D. Fulford kindly drew the pottery and small finds.

#### PREVIOUS WORK

The first antiquaries to dig at Housesteads do not give any clear indication of the siting of their holes. Gordon may have "caused to be dug" part of the commandant's house and Hodgson in his *History of Northumberland* Pt 3 vol 2 p 187 mentions a hypocaust "behind the farm-house in the south-west quarter of the station, partly described in Gibson's Camden of 1753 and re-opened in 1833" which might be the hypocaust in the south-west corner of the commandant's house, an area of appalling confusion when opened up in 1969, although a farm-house appears to have been sited on the more level area to the north of the commandant's house, more-or-less on the site of the hospital. Clayton who "disinterred" the north end of the building in 1858, removing "an enormous mass of debris", wrote that "it is not easy to assign a use to each apartment. One of them, when first opened, strongly resembled (though

on a small scale) an Italian kitchen; there were marks of fire on its raised hearth.”<sup>1</sup> Collingwood Bruce was probably describing the south-east corner when he wrote (following a description of the south gate) that “at least two chambers in this part of the camp have been warmed by U-shaped flues running round three of their sides beneath the floor. These chambers when recently excavated were found to be filled with rubbish so highly charged with animal matter as painfully to affect the sensibilities of the labourers.”<sup>2</sup> In 1898 R. C. Bosanquet<sup>3</sup> identified and planned the building in the course of his excavation of the whole fort. The plan is inaccurate in detail, but correct in general, showing a courtyard house, marginally overlaid at its south-east corner by a long narrow medieval building for which stone had been robbed from the commandant’s house.

Most of this medieval building had been removed before the recent excavation started and the area of the commandant’s house covered with a thick layer of debris, presumably spoil-heaps from Bosanquet’s excavation of the headquarters’ building and the hospital, with a revetment built on the line of the lower part of the east wall of the house to hold about 1 m of rubbish. Much pottery, mainly 4th century, was found in this earth. It is not published here, even as unstratified material, because it is uncertain from what part of the fort it came and unlikely that any of it derived from the commandant’s house.

#### THE GENERAL LAY-OUT

The original building was L-shaped, consisting of the north and west ranges of the completed courtyard house and only one room of the east range (fig. 1). The south wall, where the stepped corner can be seen embedded in the later wall (pl. II, 2) makes this clear. On the east side the building finished in a buttressed end, possibly not so much buttressed as ready to serve as the north side of the main entrance of the completed building. The ground fell away steeply to the south of the original building.

These two ranges could supply the essential accommodation for the household, including a kitchen in the north-east corner and latrine in the west range, sited where there is a considerable fall in the natural ground level to give good drainage. At this stage most rooms in the north range opened onto a terrace or verandah. Its main rooms are all of approximately the same size and symmetrically planned. The house afforded little privacy. However, the courtyard plan of building was clearly intended from the first and the lapse of time between the first phase of construction and occupation and the completion of the building may have been negligible.

Interpretation of the building history is complicated by the method of construction. The house is on a steep slope with little soil on top of the rock. In order to make it habitable considerable levelling up was required and this was achieved by building first the outer wall, then filling with clean material (blocks of whin and clay) where necessary and building the

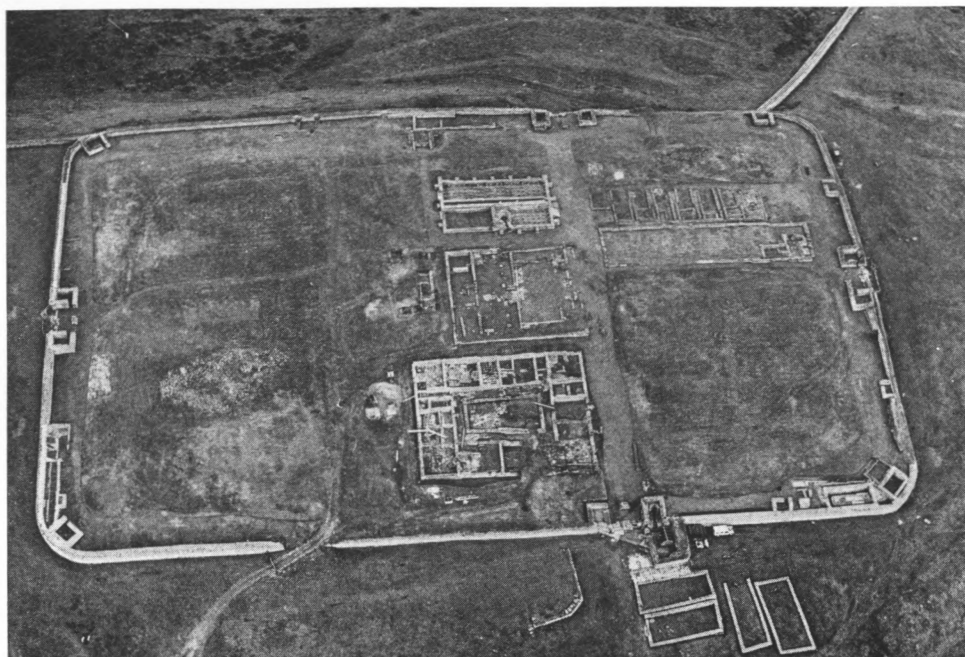
<sup>1</sup> *AA*<sup>2</sup> xxv (1904) R C Bosanquet, “The Roman Camp at Housesteads”, 239 quoting J C Bruce.

<sup>2</sup> J C Bruce, *The Roman Wall* (1851) 219. He adds (220) “it is not impossible that this rubbish may have been derived from

some dunghill outside the walls” but it seems unlikely that the rubbish would at any time have been deliberately brought here.

<sup>3</sup> *AA*<sup>2</sup> xxv 329–40 with plan, building XII.





1. The Commandant's house 1969

*Photo: N. McCord, University of Newcastle upon Tyne*



2. The junction of the east and south wing, room 14

*Photo: D. Charlesworth (metric scale)*

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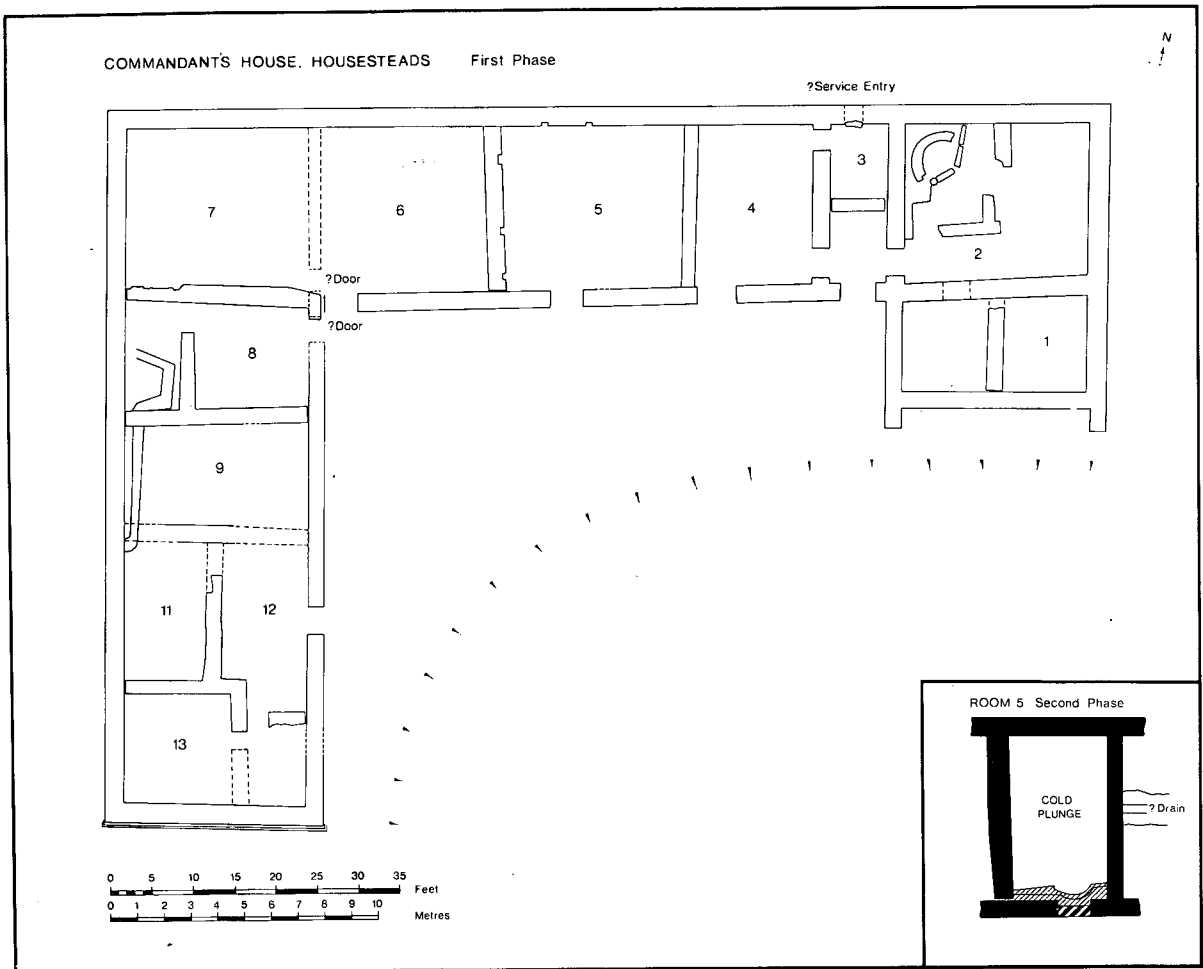


Fig. 1

partition walls on top of this. Bonded joints are the exception rather than the rule and the straight joint cannot automatically be treated as evidence of secondary work. The south wall which had to take the main weight is of massive masonry blocks in its lower courses, alternating headers and stretchers, stones similar to those used for the later floor levels. The other walls are faced with the familiar Hadrian's Wall stones with square or rectangular faces and a tapering tail to bond into the core.

The building of the south range, with two rooms built up to the level of the north and west ranges, the creation of the courtyard at the same level and the east range, provided two further living rooms and a considerable degree of privacy for the private apartments. The entrance from the *via principalis* was at the lower level and flights of steps in the east and south verandahs gave access to the main part of the building. In the south-east corner the stables

would be provided with their own door, not now discernible, but probably onto the intervallum road. Servants' quarters were presumably built over these (see p. 27 fig. 3). The whole was well designed so that the domestic offices occupied the noisiest end of the building and the family the quiet and secluded north and west ranges. It is not possible to indicate with any certainty provision for the reception of officials. The entrance lobby is not large and the room to the north of it, at the higher level, was accessible only from the kitchen. The room to the south, not an impressive size, was probably entered from the lobby and its floor built up, but of this there was no trace when the area was cleared. It could be a reception room.

Comparison must be made with Fendoch,<sup>4</sup> the other house in Britain for a commander of a milliary cohort, slightly smaller ( $68 \times 100$  ft) than Housesteads ( $82\frac{1}{2} \times 124$  ft), its size in relation to the fort as a whole well illustrated in the air photograph, taken towards the end of the excavation. There three entrances opened from the *via principalis* and were interpreted as the service entrance leading to a service wing, the main (central) entrance leading by a corridor to the courtyard and to a great dining room for public entertaining and the private quarters in the east range, and the third (a traveller's entry), with a substantial entrance lobby and a large reception room behind it for those having business with the commander. The drawback to this interpretation is that very limited accommodation, four rooms only, one with a plunge-bath, is left for the private apartments, but the three rooms at the north end of the west range could as easily be living quarters as part of the service wing. The house at Fendoch has no heated rooms and in this, as well as in the number of rooms, compares unfavourably with the Housesteads building. Housesteads, however, appears to lack a grand dining room, except perhaps in the 2nd century when room 4 could have served this purpose.

The history of the building cannot be followed in any detail. Dating evidence is largely lacking. Most alterations are clearly a matter of domestic convenience and not to be connected with any major historical event. The fragmentary inscription found in the build-up of the late oven in room 2 records work in the early 3rd century, 205–8, but it cannot be associated with any destruction of the building for there was no evidence of destruction at any time in its history, no burnt level, although the scatter of burnt stones in several walls which have obviously been reconstructed from floor or near floor level is notable. A major rebuilding of the west wing probably took place at this time. It is also clear that in its final phase the building was subdivided, there being no further need for a grand Mediterranean-type commander's house. The evidence is best seen at the north-west corner where rooms 6 and 7 made one unit with a door in the west wall of 7. There is no other means of entry to those rooms at this stage. Another unit was formed to the south of that, at a slightly lower level but its southern boundary is lost. The flagging on the wall top south of the drain exit appears to mark its doorway. Room 10 appears also to be entirely separate.

## ROOM 1

This was cleared by Clayton and no information was obtained from re-excavation. Access

<sup>4</sup> *PSAS* lxxiii (1937) 110–154 I A Richmond and J McIntyre, "The Agricolan Fort at Fendoch", The Commander's house 127–9.

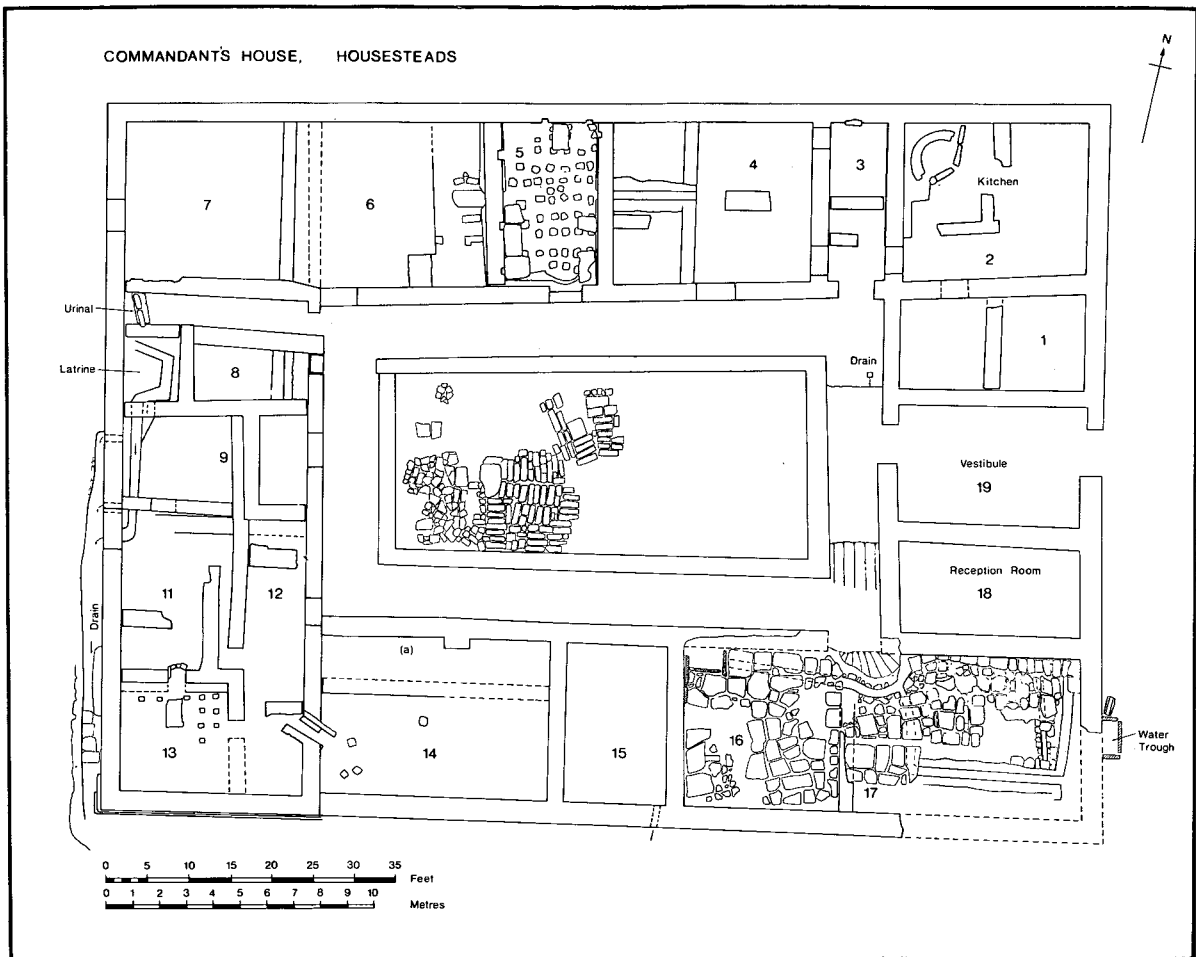


Fig. 2

was from room 2 only and the interior must have been levelled up at the time of building. The remains of a north-south wall within the room at ground level cannot be satisfactorily explained. It was probably always a buried wall, strengthening the construction.

#### ROOM 2 (pl. III, 1)

This is the kitchen referred to by Clayton (p. 17f.) with an oven in its north-east corner. There seems no justification for the door in the east wall on Bosanquet's plan. When the oven was unpicked for consolidation part of a large building inscription was found. This was examined by Mr. R. P. Wright who provisionally restored it as follows (*JRS* lvii (1967) p. 205 no. 17 pl. xix 2).



1. Room 2, the oven

*Photo: J. Wilkes (foot scale)*



2. Room 3, the passage

*Photo: J. Wilkes (foot scale)*

P . SEPT GET]AE [NOB CAES  
COH I TUNGR . M . RESTIT]VIT PRA[ETOR  
L ALFENO SENEZIONE L]EG A[VGG PR PR

He noted that this, although of the same period, was not part of the same inscription as *RIB* 1612 and *JRS* lii (1962) p. 194-No. 16.

### ROOM 3 (pl. III, 2)

This is no more than a passage-way with a dividing wall across the middle of it. Originally two doors opened, one at each end of its west wall, into room 4 and a service hatch or entry at ground level outside but above ground inside opened onto the alley between the house and the headquarters' building.<sup>5</sup> It resembles nothing so much as a medieval screens passage between kitchen and dining room. This also is a room cleared by Clayton but presumably filled and not re-excavated by Bosanquet who does not put it on his plan.

### ROOM 4

This must have been the dining room of the Hadrianic period. Its size suggests private use rather than public entertaining of officials and visitors. At a later stage the room was enlarged to take in part of 5, a small bath suite being inserted with the drain from the plunge-bath in 5 running through 4. This room also was dug by Clayton, but not recorded by Bosanquet, and nothing could be made of the indications of change of plan.

### ROOM 5

The first phase of this room included the west end of 4 (see fig. 1). It is difficult to see how it could ever have been habitable as the whin outcrops above floor level in the north-west corner and there is a perpetual seepage of water over it. No doubt this was the reason for the reduction in size with a new east wall and conversion of the room into a cold plunge-bath. The entrance was probably in the same position, only the lower part of the doorway being blocked and an apsidal end re-inforcing the south wall built in (fig. 1). The bath was lined with *opus signinum*.

The third phase is a heated room with the west wall re-built from a low level and the furnace in room 6. The intense burning on the wall and the replacement of hypocaust pillars (pl. IV, 1) suggests a long period of use. Many of the pillars are parts of small columns which may have originally supported the verandah roof of the L-shaped barrack blocks of period I and II and were done away with in the period III (early 4th century) re-building according to the evidence from building XIV (*AA*<sup>4</sup> xxxix (1961) 285 f.). Flues were cut into the north, east

<sup>5</sup> A similar room at Mumrills *PSAS* lxiii (1928-9) 441, fig. 35.



1. Room 5, the hypocaust

*Photo: D. Charlesworth (metric scale)*



2. Room 6 (foreground) and 7

*Photo: J. Wilkes (foot scale)*

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and west walls. This hypocaust is the only level which provides adequate dating evidence. Ten coins came from the filling (9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24) eight of the first half of the 4th century, one of 270+ and one of Probus (276-8). The pottery included some residual material, no samian, but was mainly of 4th century date. The final phase of this room, unheated, the hypocaust and the wall flues being blocked, started in the mid-4th century.

#### ROOM 6

The floor at the east end of this room was cut away in the early 4th century for the furnace to heat the hypocaust in 5. Some sort of screen wall, one would suppose, was erected to cut it off from 6. The original floor of 6 was flagged and its west wall, subsequently buried, was the continuation north of the east wall of the west range. The door was in the extreme south-west corner of the south wall, matching that into room 3 at the other end of the terrace. This door must have continued in use when the second floor of massive blocks, which covers both 6 and 7, was laid. There is no other means of entry. At this stage the two seem to have formed one large room but in the third phase a partition wall was erected. By this time the door in the south wall of 6 was blocked and entry can only have been from 7, a door near the south end of the partition wall (pl. IV, 2).

#### ROOM 7

The original room extended the full width of the west range and can only have been entered, as was room 2, from the adjacent room, 6. At this stage the floor was flagged. In its second phase it seems to have been united with 6 and separated again finally when access to the two rooms was from a door in the west wall and no means of communication through to the courtyard or room 8 appear to have existed. It is possible that the north end of 8, the corridor, was joined to 7 in the second phase. The dividing wall stands on some flooring which is common to both, but it may well be that the wall, which had collapsed and obviously suffered from many repairs was re-built at the time the floor was laid. The base of a large buff ware jug, a bone pin, an iron clamp and a piece of late Antonine samian, which joins with a piece from the latrine drain are the only datable objects below the second floor, so it can be thought to be late 2nd century although this cannot be at all certain from so small a sample of material. The final phase with a door in the west wall and in the east wall leading into 6, making a separate unit of these rooms cannot be dated.

#### ROOM 8

Originally there seems to have been one large room here with an open-ended partition wall screening off the latrine at the west side, a deep stone-faced drain round three sides of the room and the centre flagged (pl. V, 2). Possibly also there was a plunge-bath built at the south-east corner, before room 5 became a bath. This is the only other place where there is evidence





1. Room 7 (left) and 8

*Photo: J. Wilkes (foot scale)*



2. Room 8, latrine

*Photo: D. Charlesworth (metric scale)*

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of the walls being plastered. The plaster survives on the lower three courses and there is a drain, although no continuation of it was found. The original door must have been near the north-east corner. The blocked door further south is secondary, cutting into the courses of plastered masonry. The south wall has also been re-built, from the fourth course in places, as random pieces of burnt stone appear among the unburnt and where room 10 was later inserted it is partly bonded with this wall. At the west end this re-building could be the result of collapse into the drain and be associated with the new drain outlet at a higher level and east of the original deep drain. A considerable amount of pottery had been deposited in the drain (see p. 39) in the Hadrianic-early Antonine period. But the contents of the drain include three pieces of later Antonine (160–200) samian. Some of the material will have got into the drain at the time when the floor of the room was raised and eliminated the drain completely. The lower level drain, from which the glass came,<sup>6</sup> may not have been open after the Hadrianic period but the latrine itself continued in use, with the altered outlet at the south end until late in the 2nd century.

The addition of two partition walls of different widths and butting onto the north end of the north-south wall, divides the room into a corridor at its north end and two small rooms, that on the east entered by the door cut through immediately to the south of the partition. The west room, no longer a latrine, must have been entered from the corridor. Its floor was now raised above the level of the rooms to the south and a drain from the urinal built into the west end of the corridor (pl. V, 1) ran under it, presumably finding its way down through the loose fill to the original drain. The only evidence for the date of this alteration is a coin of Severus Alexander (8) found in the filling in the latrine. In the fill west of the partition wall a stack of roof flags (pl. V, 1) provided evidence of extensive damage or decay, re-enforcing the evidence of the walls which have been re-built almost entirely. It must be remembered in this connexion that this is an extraordinarily difficult site on which to build with the uneven outcrops of whin and shelving ground surface.

This area was only superficially examined by Bosanquet, who shows an L-shaped room, 8 and 10 of this report.

#### ROOM 9

The latrine drain in room 8 carried through into 9 instead of being taken through the outer wall, so it must be assumed that this also was a latrine, presumably for general household use, in the 2nd century. At some time in that century the channel was re-cut at the north end and in the fill two levels of silting could be observed, possibly representing a period of disuse. The objects found in the silt were mainly of Hadrianic–Antonine date, a gold ring (A4<sup>4</sup> xlvii 39), five coins, Domitian, Faustina and Antoninus Pius (1, 3, 5, 6, 7) and pottery suggesting that the drain was allowed to silt up and that the latrine went out of use before the end of the 2nd century. One piece of samian, however, is of late 2nd/early 3rd century date. The original south wall of this room lay immediately to the south of the later replacement and was reduced to foundation level, or removed altogether. Presumably, like its successor it had a door in the south wall. No finds are associated with this change. The re-building of the south wall took

<sup>6</sup> *Journal of Glass Studies* xiii (1971) 34–37.

place at the same time as the construction of the new north-south partition wall, extending into room 11. This was later than the creation of room 10. The re-flagging of the room which covered in the drain and overran the foundation of the second partition wall between 9 and 11, sealed in only a few fragments of pottery, including late Antonine samian, Rhenish ware and a Gillam type 147 which indicates a date c. 300, if this selection can be taken to date the laying of the upper level of flagging. There was no build-up of material between the two rather rough floors and the pottery could well have fallen through gaps onto the lower flags. Over the late flags at the west end were some fragments of 4th century calcite gritted ware (see p. 39).

#### ROOM 10

This is a featureless room cut out of the original room 9 and entered from the courtyard. No dating evidence was obtained, although the floor had been raised at the time of the alteration. Bosanquet does not show it as a separate room on his plan, but it had been opened at some time, possibly by Clayton.

#### ROOM 11

This was in very poor condition when re-examined. The original entrance must have been at the north end of the wall dividing it from room 12 and the exit of the latrine drain would have been almost covered by the end of the original north wall, which had vanished entirely in later alterations. The west wall also at this point had been re-built from floor level a much worn side of a water tank being used as the lintel where the drain passed through the south wall. The floor level inside is above the external ground level. The earliest floor was clay and flagging introduced in the second phase, running over the reduced remains of the original north and east walls, both replaced on new lines, enlarging the room. This alteration cannot be earlier than late Antonine and is probably Severan. Three pieces of late Antonine samian were found under the flags at the south-east corner.

The south end of 11 may have been partitioned off to separate it from the furnace for the hypocaust in 13. Part of a wall foundation remains. Such a placing of the flue looks like an insertion rather than an original arrangement, but the change in ground level makes it more practical to put it inside than out, as in room 6 and in room 12, but in a later period, and with the added benefit of heat to room 11. In unheated rooms braziers would be essential and not very effective.

#### ROOM 12

The principal entrance to the west range of the original L-shaped house was in the east wall of this room. It is not clear whether this was a long narrow room extending south to the outer wall, but it could well have been. The alterations for the insertion of a late furnace and

flue to heat 14 have interrupted the floor and broken through to the filling which would have carried it.

#### ROOM 13

This appears to have been a heated room from the beginning. A considerable depth of fill, whin blocks and clay, lay under the pillars but no indication of a solid floor. Had there been one it would have been at a lower level than that of 11 and the north part of 12 whereas the hypocaust suspended floor would be at their level. Also the pillars themselves contrasted with those of the two later hypocausts. They are neat cubes of stone and do not include any re-used material or rounded columns with a roughly expanded "capital" top as in 14 (pl. VI, 1). At some time (possibly post-Roman) some of the pillars were laid flat to form a short length of path south of the original flue. This could only be done after the removal of the suspended floor. Some 2nd century pottery was found in the hypocaust but it was not sealed in as no floor levels remained.

#### ROOM 14

This is the first room of the added south range. Accessible from the courtyard level, it is a split-level room in a poor state of preservation. Bosanquet's plan indicates that he cleared the north end and the east wall. A retaining wall, faced with small squared stones on the south only, holds a clean fill of whin and clay piled in between it and the strong south wall of the courtyard (pl. VI, 2). The southern part of the room was originally flagged but later a hypocaust (of which four stone pillars remain) was built on the flags and a flue cut diagonally through the west wall.

#### ROOM 15

A featureless room, also at courtyard level. Its east wall is not shown on Bosanquet's plan, but some work had been done in this area before the present excavations and this wall, which forms the end of the higher level of rooms, had been consolidated at some undiscovered date in the 20th century.

#### ROOMS 16 AND 17

The walls at the south-east corner of the building are heavily robbed and the area was covered with spoil from excavations elsewhere in the fort. Both rooms have flagged floors, that of 16 being about 30 cms higher than 17. The fragment of wall shown on the plan may never have been more than a retaining wall for the change of level but a wall of full height seems to be required here, open-ended at the north to allow access between the two rooms and access



1. Room 13, hypocaust

*Photo: D. Charlesworth (metric scale)*



2. Courtyard, retaining wall, section through corridor fill

*Photo: D. Charlesworth (metric scale)*

into the corridor and stairs to courtyard level, to support the weight of an upper storey which may be assumed over 16 and 17. No attempt was made to raise the floor level of these rooms as in 14 and 15. Flagging had been renewed.

Both were certainly stables. The trough cut into the rock in room 16, the water-channel and the drainage system running from it indicate this and Collingwood Bruce's description (see p. 18), if it is correctly applied to this room, confirms it. A door must have led direct onto the intervallum road but the wall here is reduced to its foundations.

It is possible that there was no access from these rooms to the courtyard corridor, but this seems unlikely and an opening is indicated on plan.

#### ROOM 18

A featureless room with its walls heavily robbed. Its floor level, now entirely lost, must have been built up, and its doorway could not be traced. Probably it opened into the entrance lobby and served as a reception room. A coin of Valens (26) was found in the wall at the south-west corner of the room.

#### ROOM 19

This is the entrance lobby, at the lower level of the house. From the east or south corridor of the courtyard a flight of steps gave access to the main part of the house, an arrangement necessitated by the steep slope of the ground and ensuring the commander's household an unusual degree of privacy.

#### THE COURTYARD (pl. VII, 2)

The courtyard area as shown by Bosanquet does not relate in detail with the remains found recently but indicates that even before he dug the site extensive damage had been done in the south-east corner.

The north verandah forms a raised terrace flagged with heavily worn slabs and the sharp slope of the whin crop at the north end of the east terrace, outside room 1 can only have been negotiated by a flight of steps leading down to the entrance. At the west end of the north terrace no trace of the small room on Bosanquet's plan was found and here again two or three steps must have existed outside room 8 to negotiate the change of level. The south verandah (pl. VI, 2) had a massive wall of alternating courses of headers and stretchers to retain the infilling of whin and clay. Its flags were larger on average than those on the north and included an incomplete funerary monument (pl. VII, 1) with two *putti* supporting an uninscribed ansate panel. It is not clear why this should not have been finished. The break in one corner happened after the stone had been laid, face up, in the corridor outside room 15. To the west of it the ground level falls sharply and here again a flight of steps must be presumed.

The centre of the courtyard was still partly flagged but with so much re-used material



1. The sculptured panel *in situ*

*Photo: D. Charlesworth (metric scale)*



2. Courtyard looking west

*Photo: D. Charlesworth (metric scale)*

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included that this cannot be the original surface, although no other lay below, only the infilling material. Parts of stone water-tanks and a broken window or door-head as well as large blocks of stone were roughly laid. Two coins were found, one of Pius (2) over the flagging and one of Valens (25) in the rubble at the east end of the courtyard. The pottery was very mixed, some Trajanic to Antonine samian and coarse pottery up to and including 4th century wares, eg Gillam type 163.

#### SUMMARY

A substantial courtyard house of Mediterranean type, suitable for an officer of equestrian rank, the commander of a milliary cohort, was provided for in the initial planning of the fort, although the building was carried out in two stages. Such details of the internal arrangements as could be recovered have been discussed (p. 18f.). The absence of a bath-suite is perhaps worth noting, but this is not invariably a feature of a commandant's house in Britain and here at least provision was made for some heated accommodation, a plunge-bath and latrine. The general arrangement of the building, except for the change in the position of the plunge-bath, thought to be in room 8 originally and then certainly in room 5 later, seems to have lasted throughout the 2nd century and have been retained in the Severan rebuilding, but with the departure of the 1st cohort of Tungrians and their replacement in the 3rd century by detachments of the 2nd and 6th legion (RIB 1582, 1583, 1609) then by German troops, the *numerus* Hnaudrifidi and the *cuneus* Frisiorum (RIB 1576, 1594), whose commanders would be of lower rank and only semi-Romanised into the bargain, such a residence would no longer be appropriate and it would be split up or put to other uses. Unfortunately this cannot be traced archaeologically except marginally in the final phase of the NW corner of the building.

#### THE RECONSTRUCTION DRAWING (fig 3)

*David S. Neal*

The building in its main phase was on several levels. The highest point of the house was Rooms 6 and 7 which were approximately 3.6 ft higher than the remainder of the rooms in the north range. Rooms 11 and 12 were 7.8 ft lower than Room 7 and the lower hypocaust floor in Room 13, 10.5 ft lower. This level was originally maintained throughout Room 14. Since Rooms 13 and 14 were heated, it is reasonable to assume that their upper hypocaust floors were at least 3ft higher and therefore about 7 ft lower than Room 7.

The level of Room 15 is not known, but it is likely to have been much higher than at present because its north wall is not dressed. The walls enclosing the area probably retained a large volume of make-up rubble, possibly up to a level equivalent to either the upper hypocaust floor in Room 15 or its side passage (a). The level of this passage was about the same as the lower hypocaust floor. Room 15 was not serviced from the courtyard corridor because, at this point the corridor became a staircase which dropped to Rooms 16/17. These rooms, which were made into one, were 13.6 ft lower than the lower hypocaust levels in Rooms 13



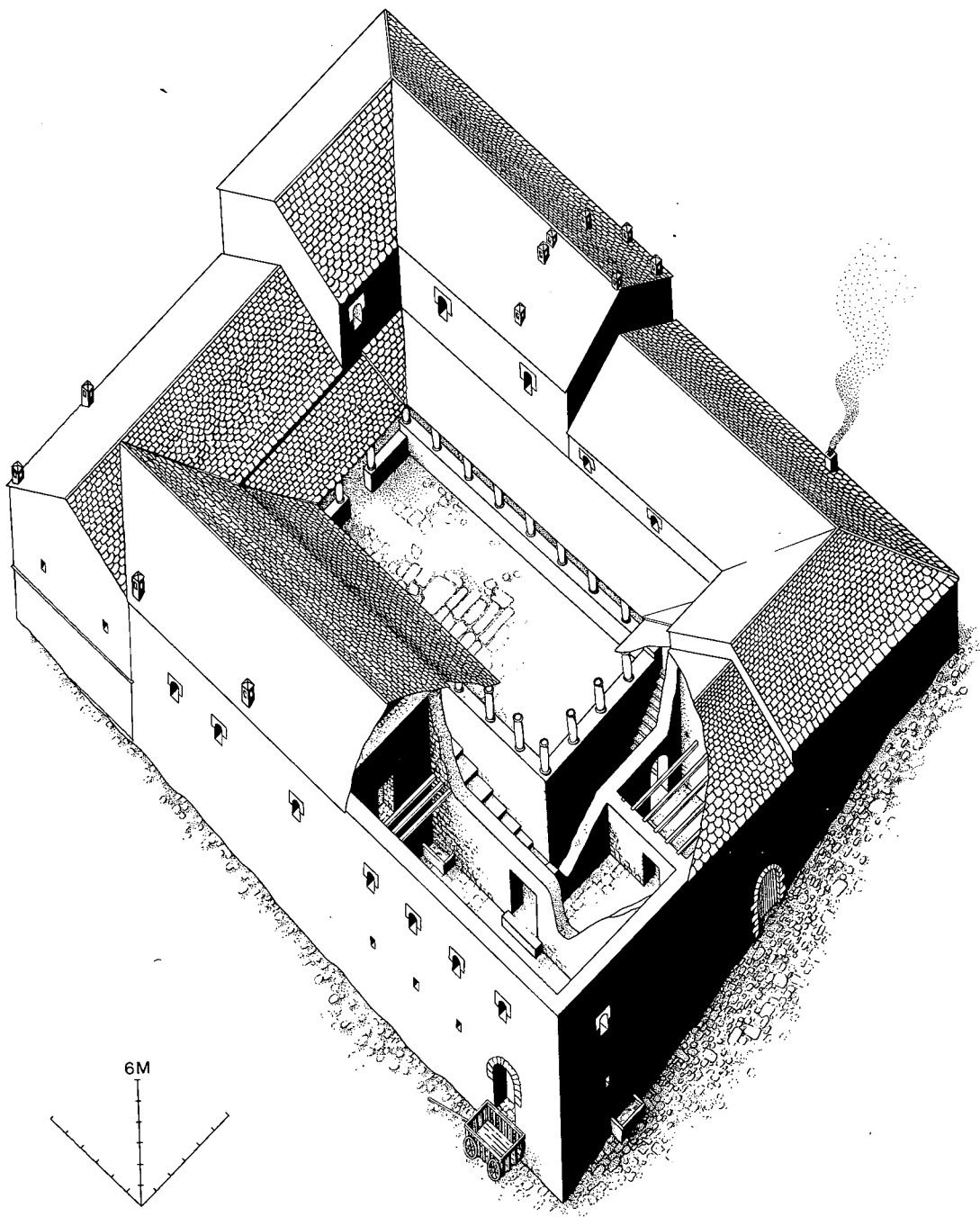


Fig. 3

and 14, 11 ft lower than the courtyard and 5·8 ft lower than the vestibule (19). The vestibule is about 8 ft lower than Rooms 1 and 2. No floor survives in Room 1, although the level of a threshold situated in the north wall and exposed in 1967 must approximate to it. The threshold was a little higher than the kitchen (2) floor.

The reconstruction shows the rooms on the lower levels as being double storeyed. It might be argued that they were originally only of single storey height, but if this were the case the courtyard would possibly have been higher than the roof and therefore the need for a corridor wall on the south side of the courtyard superfluous. Presumably the courtyard wall, apart from retaining the courtyard, was intended to support a pentice roof. Had there been no double storey over Rooms 16 and 17 there would have been no wall for the pentice roof to lean against. Furthermore, unless another storey existed it would have been possible to view into the courtyard from the wall-walk and gatehouse, both situated close by.

It is more reasonable to assume therefore that the floor level in Rooms 14 and 15 was carried across over 16/17 to provide additional accommodation and totally screen the courtyard from outside gaze. Access into the area over 16/17 was probably *via* the small passage (a) on the north side of Rooms 14 and 15. Entry into the lower rooms was by way of staircases in the south and east corridors.

It is likely that the vestibule (19) and reception room (18) were double-storeyed also. The upper rooms would have been approached from Room 1 but probably not from the rooms over 16/17 because the floors of these rooms were likely to have been about 3 ft lower—although there is no reason why a short staircase should not have linked them. The reconstruction shows an entrance through the south wall of Rooms 16/17; although it must be admitted that no evidence for an entrance exists here. However, accepting that the room was used for stabling or storage purposes a door through one of the outer walls must have been provided. A door is unlikely to have been situated in the east wall because the water trough would have restricted access. A door in the south wall therefore would appear to be more likely although its threshold must have been higher than the intervallum road, the surface of which was about 3 ft lower. A raised door would have allowed carts to be unloaded easily, but how horses entered the room is uncertain.

The form of the windows is based on fragments of decorated window-heads used to pave the inner courtyard. The roof is shown covered with stone slates, examples of which were found in 1967.

A complete new survey was undertaken for the reconstruction drawing and the plans.

## THE SAMIAN WARE

*Hedley Pengelly*

All items of samian ware listed below are Central Gaulish, except where stated. I am indebted to Miss B. M. Dickinson for the information on which the notes on the potters' stamps are based.

## POTTERS' STAMPS

1. A small, slightly burnt rim fragment of form 37 stamped [DOVIICCV]S (inverted). Do(u)eccus of Lezoux is one of the commonest potters on Hadrian's Wall and at the hinterland forts, and he seems to have reserved this particular stamp for use mainly on plain dishes of forms 31 and 31R, and only rarely on the rim of form 37. On form 31, it was found at Housesteads during the excavations of 1931, but seems not to have been published. Dated sites include Wallsend, Malton and Chester-le-Street. c. A.D. 160–200. Latrine drain room 8.
2. Six adjoining fragments give the greater part of a neatly made cup of form 33 stamped MAMMI. One of the lesser-known dies of Mammius of Lezoux for which there is no satisfactory dating evidence. He made, though rarely, both forms 27 and 80 (the former indicating activity before 160), and one of his more regular dies, giving the same reading as the Housesteads die, occurs on form 33 at Camelon, Carzield and Newstead (Curle, *Newstead*, 237, no. 57). Mammius was, in the main, a late-Antonine potter, and his record bulks comparatively large both on Hadrian's Wall and at the re-occupied Pennine forts (Bainbridge, Ilkley etc). Note, also, a stamp in the burnt deposit (of 168 ?) at Aquincum (*Archaeologiai Ertesito* 49 (1936), 34, no. 5) and intra-decorative stamps (presumably of the same potter) on bowls of form 37 (e.g. *S. & S.*,<sup>7</sup> pl. 103, bottom, 1–6). This work is close in character to that of Lactucissa and Censorinus, who were broadly mid-to-late-Antonine and late-Antonine potters respectively, the latter not appearing in Scotland, except for Birrens and Newstead which, as is well-known, depart appreciably from the normal pattern. c. A.D. 150–80. Latrine drain room 8.

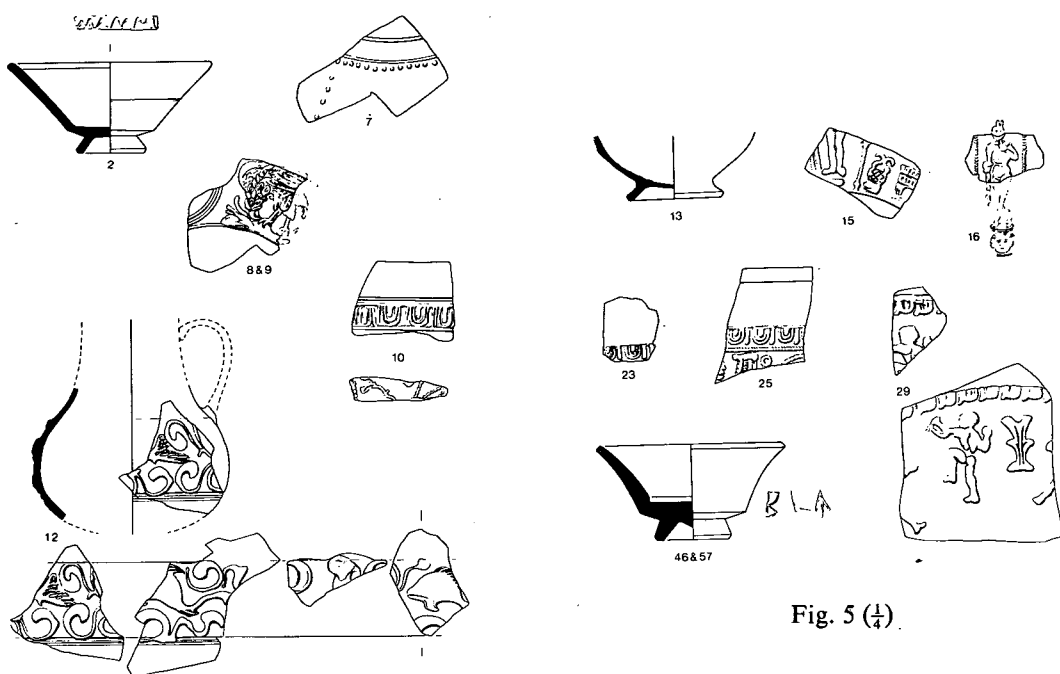
## DECORATED WARE

3. A fragment of form 37 of late-Hadrianic or Antonine date, depicting part of a "bunched" ovolo with a thin corded tongue. Unassignable. Flue, room 13.
4. A flake from the rim of a bowl with a slightly crackled orangy glaze. Perhaps form 37 (or 38) and late-Hadrianic or Antonine. Flue, room 13.
5. Form 37. The double-medallion with an acanthus beneath it, contains an erotic group (O.B.). This small fragment could equally be by any one of a number of Lezoux potters such as Divixtus (cf. *S. & S.*, pl. 116) or the closely-related Criciro for instance. Probably c. A.D. 140–70. Flue, room 13.
6. Form 37 rim. Antonine. Flue, room 13.
7. Two joining fragments from the shoulder of a large thin-walled jar with a poor orangy glaze, softened through the effect of the local soil. Arrangements, such as here, of large panels divided by rows of barbotine beads, are unusual on samian ware, and the only (British) parallel that springs readily to mind, is a jar or flagon at Shakenoak villa,<sup>8</sup> adding some well-spaced *appliqué* and barbotine vegetation etc. Second half of second-century. Flue, room 13.
8. East Gaulish, Rheinzabern ware. A fragment from the lower wall of a form 37 with part of a meander or double-medallion, and probably assignable to either Firmus or B. F. Attoni (cf. *Ricken* 1942,<sup>9</sup> Tafs. 33, 5, and 41, which also show the eagle devouring a hare *ibid.*, Textband, T204). Firmus and B. F. Attoni were among the earliest workers at Rheinzabern, and this piece falls broadly within the period c. A.D. 160–200. Same as nos. 9 (joins) and 21. Flue, room 13.

<sup>7</sup> J A Stanfield and G M Simpson, *Central Gaulish Potters* (1958).

<sup>8</sup> A C C Brodribb, A R Hands and D R Walker, *Excavations at Shakenoak* pt II (1971) 63 No. 79.

<sup>9</sup> H Ricken, *Die Bilderschüsseln der Römischen Topfer von Rheinzabern*.

Fig. 4 ( $\frac{1}{4}$ )Fig. 5 ( $\frac{1}{4}$ )

9. See no. 8. Room 11, S.E. corner, below flags.
10. Two fragments of a form 37 with orangy glaze. The imperfectly stamped ovolo with asymmetrical border, and slender tongue, apparently with a swollen tip largely obliterated through lack of care by the mould-maker, is not familiar to the writer, and the small area of decoration with an unidentified animal (dog?) running to right, has not been closely paralleled. However, there is no doubt that the fragments are from an East Gaulish bowl, and late-Antonine date seems certain. Room 7.
11. Part of the lower wall and footring of a large, thick bowl of form 37. Late-Antonine. Latrine drain in room 9.
12. East Gaulish. Probably Rheinzabern ware. Orangy glaze, somewhat patchy. Six fragments of a vessel with a globular body depicting barbotine dolphins and elaborate diverging scrolls. The oval-sectioned stub of a broken off handle, just beginning to curve upwards from the top of the decoration, together with the suggestion of a fairly high neck, points clearly in the direction of a two-handled pedestalled drinking cup of the general type Ludowici VMe (cf. *Ludowici III*,<sup>10</sup> 272, = *O. & P.*,<sup>11</sup> pl. LXXXI, 6). For a close parallel, cf. *Ludowici IV*,<sup>12</sup> 161, fig. 65. These interesting vessels appear to be uncommon everywhere, and no British parallels can be recalled for certain, either by Mr. B. R. Hartley (who kindly examined one of the fragments), or the writer.

<sup>10</sup> W Ludowici, *Urnengräber Römischer Topfer in Rheinzabern* 1905-8.

<sup>11</sup> F Oswald and T D Pryce, *An Introduction to the Study of Terra Sigillata* (1920).

<sup>12</sup> W Ludowici, *Römische Ziegel—Graber Meiner Ausgrabungen in Rheinzabern* 1908-12.

Manufacture in the late second- or early third-century seems certain, and the Housesteads example is in its true context. Latrine drain in room 9.

13. A large fragment giving the complete (moderately worn) footring and part of the lower wall of an enclosed jar in the so-called "black samian" ware (*cf.* Grace Simpson in *Ant. J.*, vols. XXXVII (1957), 29ff, and LIII (1973), 42ff, together with comments by B. R. Hartley in S. S. Frere, *Verulamium Excavations I* (1972), 254, no. D.112). This particular example, which is almost certainly from Lezoux, has somewhat patchy bronze-black surfaces on a pale buff fabric showing a few well-scattered plates of mica. Only a slight trace of the (presumably) *appliqué* decoration survives, and the clay from which the separately-moulded plaque was made, has fired to a slightly darker hue than the main fabric. Evidence enabling these *appliqué* jars to be closely dated is largely lacking, and the Housesteads example will have to be dated by its context. Latrine drain in room 9.
14. Two small fragments from the neck and shoulder of an enclosed jar in a reddish fabric with black surfaces. This vessel is probably of Lezoux origin, though whether it is to be classed as "black samian", or Central Gaulish colour-coated ware, is a moot point, see Hartley's comments under no. 13. Latrine drain in room 9.
15. Form 37 in the style of Iullinus of Lezoux with Venus (D.<sup>13</sup> 173), dolphin-stand (D.1069A) and ornament (S. & S., fig. 36, 7). The Venus and ornament occur on a stamped bowl at Great Chesterford (unpublished), whilst the ornament alone is on two stamped bowls at Lezoux (one in the Collection Rambert) and the dolphin-stand is on a bowl by Iullinus or a close associate at Corbridge (*cf.* S. & S., pl. 127, 30). *c.* A.D. 160–90. Latrine drain in room 8.
16. A large flake from a form 37 bowl with panels. The character of the flattened bead-rows used vertically suggests Advocisus of Lezoux (S. & S., pls. 112–14), who used the Pan (D.411, O.709) on a number of stamped bowls, including two in the general debris layer of the Wroxeter forum destruction<sup>14</sup> and another at Richborough (Site Museum; unpublished). *c.* A.D. 160–90. Latrine drain in room 8.
17. Form 37 rim with a trace of the ovolo. Probably mid- or late-Antonine. Latrine drain in room 8.
18. Form 37. The badly eroded decoration includes a large leaf, perhaps from a bold winding scroll. Not otherwise identified. Late-Antonine. Courtyard.
19. Form 37 rim. Antonine. Trough in the *via principalis*.
20. Form 37, a fragment from a bowl with a large winding scroll depicting one of the many different leaves used by Paternus II of Lezoux (*cf.* S. & S., pl. 107, 26). *c.* A.D. 160–90. Trough in the *via principalis*.
21. See no. 8. Part of the rim. Latrine drain in room 9.
22. Slightly burnt. Form 37, a small fragment of the ovolo and part of the rim. Hadrianic or Antonine. Room 13 in building debris.
23. Form 37 pierced for a rivet through the rim, with Cinnamus ovolo 5 (S. & S., fig. 47, 5). *c.* A.D. 150–75. In drain outside W. wall.
24. An eroded rim fragment of form 37 with blotchy glaze. Late-Antonine. In drain outside W. wall.
25. Form 37 with poor impressions of Cinnamus ovolo 3 (S. & S., fig. 47, 3) and a little panel decoration with festoons and medallions. *c.* A.D. 150–75. In stable drain.
26. A tiny rim fragment of form 37. Probably Antonine. On floor of stable.

<sup>13</sup> D=figure-type in J Dechelette, *Les vases ceramiques ornés de la Gaule Romaine* (1904).

<sup>14</sup> D Atkinson, *Report on the excavations at Wroxeter* 1923–7 (1942) pl 33, H2, H3.

## UNSTRATIFIED

27. Form 37 rim. Probably Hadrianic.
28. A small, unassignable fragment of form 37 with Vulcan (D.39, O.66, with tongs). Antonine.
29. East Gaulish, Rheinzabern ware. Two fragments, one heavily burnt and one unburnt of the same form 37. The composition is generally similar to the Iulius and Iulianus styles of Ricken, *op. cit.*,<sup>9</sup> Tafs. 215 and 216 which also include the ovolo (*ibid.*, Textband, E17), boxers (*ibid.*, M194 and M191) and ornament (*ibid.*, 0161). Late-Antonine or early third-century.
30. East Gaulish, Rheinzabern ware. Slightly burnt. A small fragment of form 37 with traces of an eroded ovolo. Late-Antonine or early third-century.

## PLAIN WARE

31. A small flake from the base of a dish (form 31 etc). Antonine. Flue, room 13.
32. Form 31R, three fragments, two from the same dish. Late-Antonine. Flue, room 13.
33. East Gaulish. Form 31R. Probably late-Antonine. Flue, room 13.
34. Form 33, fragments from at least three different cups. Antonine. Flue, room 13.
35. East Gaulish. Two fragments of a large unstamped cup of form 33. c. A.D. 160–200. Same as nos. 88 and 110. Flue, room 13.
36. Form 38, two fragments of a bowl with darkish red glaze. Antonine. Flue, room 13.
37. Form 38 large. Antonine. Flue, room 13.
38. Two joining fragments of form 31R. Late-Antonine. Room 13, in fill under hypocaust.
39. Form 38 large. Late-Antonine. Room 9 between flags.
40. An eroded fragment of a dish or bowl. Form uncertain. Late-Antonine. Room 9 between flags.
41. A strongly curved flange of form Curle 11. (*cf. O. & P.*, pl. LXXI, 18). Hadrianic. Room 11, S.E. corner below flags.
42. Form 31R. Antonine. Room 11, S.E. corner below flags.
43. Form 31. Probably late-Antonine. Room 11, S.E. corner below flags.
44. Form 31R. Probably late-Antonine. Room 11, S.E. corner below flags.
45. An eroded fragment of late-Antonine date. Room 11, S.E. corner below flags.
46. Form 33, a large fragment giving about one-third of an unstamped cup with a thick base, and graffito on the carination. Antonine. Joins on to no. 57. Room 7.
47. Form 31. Probably early-Antonine. Same as no. 62. Latrine drain, room 9.
48. Form 33. Antonine. Latrine drain, room 9.
49. Form Ludowici Tx with a slightly crackled glaze. Mid- or late-Antonine. Latrine drain, room 9.
50. A fragment of a poorly-finished dish of form 31R. Late-Antonine. Latrine drain, room 9.
51. Form Curle 15 or 23. Probably late-Antonine. Latrine drain, room 9.
52. Two fragments from a large form 45, scarcely worn. Trituration grit scattered up on to inside of collar. c. A.D. 170–200. Same as no. 84. Latrine drain, room 9.
53. Part of a dish with curving wall (form 36 etc). Probably Antonine. Latrine drain, room 8.
54. Form 18/31. Late-Hadrianic or Antonine. Latrine drain, room 8.
55. Form 18/31R–31R with an undercut rim. Antonine. Latrine drain, room 8.
56. Part of the base and footring of a dish of form 18/31R–31R with a distinct blotchy glaze. Mid- or late-Antonine. Latrine drain, room 8.
57. See no. 46. Latrine drain, room 8.
58. A collection of pieces with a predominantly late-Antonine appearance comprising two fragments from different vessels of indeterminate form, part of the base and footring of a very large flat dish

- and forms 31, 31R with part of a lead rivet, 35, 36 (or 38 etc), Curle 15 or 23 and 38 (two). Latrine drain, room 8.
59. Form 18/31R rim. Probably East Gaulish and Antonine. Room 13, in hypocaust.
  60. Form 31, two fragments of the same dish with graffito within the footring. Antonine. Same as no. 80. Room 13, in hypocaust.
  61. Forms 31, 31R and 38 or 44 (large), all late-Antonine; probably not earlier than A.D. 170. Room 13 in hypocaust.
  62. See no. 47. In stable below flags.
  63. Form 31R showing the very edge of the potter's stamp. Not identified. Antonine. Room 13 in building debris.
  64. Form 31R, two fragments from different dishes. Late-Antonine. Room 13 in building debris.
  65. Form 33. Antonine. Room 13 in building debris.
  66. A fragment from the floor of a flat dish (form 79 etc) with the edge of a rosette stamp, and graffito within the footring. Late-Antonine. Room 13 in building debris.
  67. South Gaulish. Form Curle 11. Flavian-Trajanic or Trajanic. Courtyard.
  68. Form 31R. Antonine. Courtyard.
  69. Form 31. Late-Antonine. Courtyard.
  70. Slightly burnt. Form 38 or 44 base. Antonine. Courtyard.
  71. East Gaulish. An eroded fragment from the base of a large flat dish. Probably end of second-century. Courtyard.
  72. A small flake. Probably late-Antonine. Courtyard.
  73. Form 79 with a slightly crackled glaze, somewhat blotchy. Late-Antonine. Outside the W. wall, unstratified.
  74. A small fragment. Antonine. Outside the W. wall, unstratified.
  75. A fragment of a large dish or bowl with a concave base and very low footring. Form uncertain. One edge of the fragment is worn very smooth and may have been used for polishing or rubbing. Antonine. Flue between rooms 12 and 14.
  76. A small fragment of indeterminate form, trimmed for use as a gaming counter. Probably Antonine. Flue between rooms 12 and 14.
  77. A flake from the base of a large flat dish similar to form 79R etc, but with grooving above the footring. Probably end of second-century. Flue between rooms 12 and 14.
  78. A small fragment from a dish or bowl with curving wall. Form uncertain. Antonine. Trough in *via principalis*.
  79. A fragment from a vessel with well-defined tool marks on the outer wall. Form uncertain. Antonine.
  80. See no. 60. Three more (joining) fragments with graffito below the rim. Room 14.
  81. Form 31R. Late-Antonine. Room 14.
  82. Form 18/31R or 31R. Antonine. Latrine drain in room 9.
  83. Form 31R. Mid- or late-Antonine. Latrine drain in room 9.
  84. See no. 52. Three more fragments. Latrine drain in room 9.
  85. Form 45 large, with a liberal scattering of (scarcely worn) trituration grit, partly thrown up on to inside of collar. c. A.D. 170-200. Same as no. 96. Latrine drain in room 9.
  86. A fragment of a large dish or open bowl with curving wall (form 36, 38 etc). Probably late-Antonine. Room 13 in building debris.
  87. Two small fragments from different vessels. Antonine. Room 13 in building debris.
  88. See no. 35. Room 13 in hypocaust.
  89. A large flake from a dish or open bowl with curving wall such as form 36 or 38. Antonine. Room 9 below flagged floor.
  90. Form 33. Antonine. Room 9 below flagged floor.

91. Form Curle 23. Probably late-Antonine. Outside the W. wall unstratified.
92. A fragment of form 79R or TgR. Late-Antonine. Outside the W. wall unstratified.
93. Form 31R. Late-Antonine; not earlier than A.D. 160. Room 9 below latest flagged floor.
94. Form 79 or Tg. Part of the curving wall. Mid- or late-Antonine. Outside the W. wall unstratified.
95. Two small fragments from different vessels, one Antonine, the other late-Antonine. In the latrine drain exit, outside W. wall.
96. See no. 85. In the latrine drain exit, outside W. wall.
97. A fragment of footring of a large form 45, or less likely 43. c. A.D. 170–200. In the latrine drain exit outside the W. wall.
98. Form 31R. Mid- or late-Antonine. In the stable, below flags.
99. Form 38, a large flange. Antonine. In the stable below flags.
100. Form 45, two, one badly eroded. c. A.D. 170–200. In the stable, unstratified.
101. Form 18/31 or 31 rim. Hadrianic-Antonine or Antonine. In the stable drain.
102. Form 31R. Late-Antonine. In drain outside the W. wall.
103. Slightly burnt. Form 33. Antonine. In the stable, unstratified.

#### UNSTRATIFIED

104. South Gaulish. Form 15/17R. Flavian-Trajanic or Trajanic.
105. Form Curle 11 large. Hadrianic.
106. Form 31, three. All probably late-Antonine.
107. East Gaulish. Slightly burnt. Form 31, a fragment of a large dish with a rim diameter of 25 cm. Late-Antonine.
108. Form 31R with fine grooving below the rim. Late-Antonine; not earlier than A.D. 170.
109. East Gaulish. Form 31R. Late-Antonine or early third-century.
110. See no. 35.
111. East Gaulish. Form 33. Late second- or third-century.
112. Form 45 large. c. A.D. 170–200.
113. Two small fragments from different vessels. Antonine.

#### GENERAL COMMENTS

Apart from the poor showing of potters' stamps, there are no surprises in this collection of samian ware. The total number of vessels represented is about one hundred and twenty, of which just over 89 per cent are Central Gaulish, just over 9 per cent East Gaulish and somewhat under 2 per cent South Gaulish. Apart from a few Hadrianic and Hadrianic-Antonine pieces (note the absence of form 27), the bulk of the C.G. ware is fully Antonine, and on the whole, ought to belong to Period Ib. Its most interesting contributions are the large jar with rows of barbotine beads (no. 7) and the "black samian" or colour-coated jars (nos. 13 and 14). Apart from the pedestalled cup (no. 12), the E.G. ware is pretty standard for the later second- and early third-century and requires no additional comment. On the other hand, the two S.G. fragments (nos. 67 and 104), are most useful since they add to the list of Wall installations having roughly contemporary South Gaulish vessels still in use under Hadrian.<sup>15</sup> Finally, by

<sup>15</sup> *Britannia* iii (1972) 1–155 B R Hartley, "The Roman occupation of Scotland: The evidence of the samian ware", 13 note 58.



adding up the total of each recognizable form, according to source of supply, the assemblage as a whole can be broken down as follows:

### *SOUTH GAULISH*

Forms 15/17R (one) and Curle 11 (one).

### *CENTRAL GAULISH*

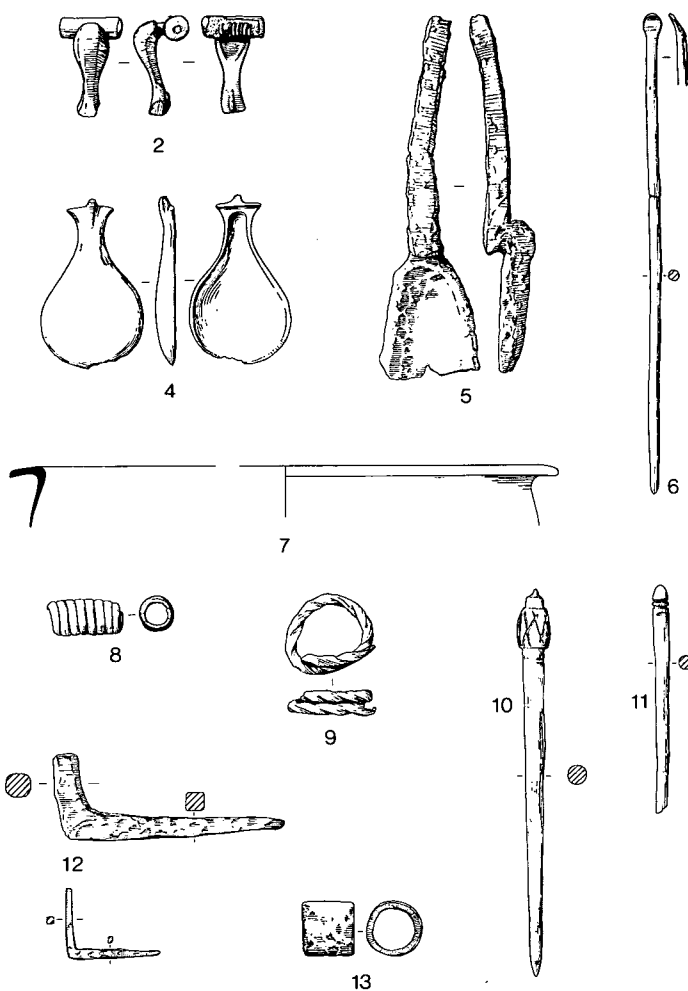
Forms 37 (nineteen), Curle 11 (two), 18/31 or 18/31-31 (two), 18/31R or 18/31R-31R (three), 31 (nine), 31R (eighteen), 33 (nine), 35 (one), 36 or 38 etc (two), 38 (six), 38 or 44 (two), Curle 15 or 23 (three), 79 or Tg (two), 79R or TgR (one), Ludowici Tx (one), 45 (five) and 45 or 43 (one).

### *EAST GAULISH*

Forms 37 (five), 31 (one), 31R (two) and 33 (two).

### SMALL FINDS

1. Gold finger ring with garnet intaglio, a theatrical mask, from the drain in room 9. Discussed fully in *AA* 4 xlviii (1969) 39 f.
2. Small bronze "knee" brooch. Length 26 mm. The spring, of probably ten turns, is held on an iron pin in a semi-cylindrical cross-bar at the head. The bow of the brooch is bulbous and slightly faceted (the edges of the facets seem rounded by wear) and is hollow at the back. There is a line of beading where the bow joins the cross-bar. The catch-plate, which was short and central, has been broken off. Unstratified.  
Very similar brooches have been found at Corbridge (*AA* 3 VII, no. 15), Traprain (*PSAS* 89, 160ff) and Newstead (Curle, *A Roman Frontier Post* . . . . , Pl LXXXVII nos. 28, 31, 32) and the type is well-known in Pannonia (e.g. Kovrig, *Diss. Pannonicae* II, 4, 1937, Pl X, 99) and on the German *Limes* (e.g. Zugmantel: *ORL* B II. 1.8 (1937) Pl IX). The knee type in general seems to belong to the later second- and early third-centuries. Note by Miss S. A. Butcher.
3. Seal-box, from drain in room 9. Stolen and not recovered in 1968.
4. A spoon bowl, more commonly found on town sites (e.g. Silchester, Cirencester) than military. The bowl is presumed to be a 3rd century shape, the nearest parallel being from Richborough (J. P. Bushe-Fox, *2nd report on Richborough* (1928) p. 47 no. 37). Found in topsoil. I am indebted to Mr. D. A. Sherlock for the notes on 4 and 5.
5. Spoon, when complete, bowl was probably tongue-shaped with a slight rim, 3 cms of handle square in section, then twisted or rounded and tapering to a point, total length of handle being c. 9 cms. The type cannot be dated closer than 150-280. From drain in room 9.
6. Bronze spatula, one flattened and one pointed end, complete but in 3 pieces, found outside the W. wall over the drain, unstratified.
7. Bowl rim bronze. With burnt material in the drain of room 17.
8. Spiral coil of bronze wire. Topsoil.
9. Twisted bronze, possible small handle. Topsoil.

Fig. 6 ( $\frac{1}{4}$ )

- 10. Bone pin with pine-cone head. Topsoil.
- 11. Bone pin, point broken, domed head with 2 grooves below, from room 7, between 1st flagged floor and floor of rectangular blocks.
- 12. Iron L-shaped clamp, from room 7 between the flagged floor and the blocks.
- 13. Iron ring. Unstratified outside W. wall of building.

### COARSE POTTERY

ROOM 5, in hypocaust

1 and 2 Cooking pots in calcite gritted ware.

3. Jar in calcite gritted ware.
4. Segmental bowl, pink ware. 2nd cent.
5. Pie-dish in misfired black burnished ware.
6. Similar in grey ware.
7. Pie-dish with beaded rim, black burnished ware.
8. Flange-rimmed bowl, grey ware. Gillam 229.
9. Bowl buff fabric with white slip, decorated with red paint. 4th cent.
10. Base of a colour-coated beaker, buff fabric. 4th cent.
11. Counter-sunk handle from a jar, grey ware. Gillam 40 or 41.

## ROOM 7, below 2nd floor level

12. Base of pink/buff ware jar.
13. Cooking-pot, black burnished ware. 2nd cent.
14. Small dish, black burnished ware.

## LATRINE DRAIN, room 8

- 15 and 16. Rough-cast beakers. Gillam 75.
- 17 and 18. Colour-coated indented beakers. Gillam 92.
19. Colour-coated beaker. Gillam 90.
20. Colour-coated beaker with rouletted decoration (fragment also in hypocaust of room 11).

## ROOM 9

- 21 and 22. Cooking-pots in calcite gritted ware.

## ROOM 11

23. Unburnished grey ware dish, under first level of flags.
24. Cooking-pot in black burnished ware. Gillam 147. Under latest flags.
25. Deep bowl misfired black burnished ware. Under latest flags.
26. Cooking-pot in black burnished ware. Gillam 147. On late flags.
27. Small bowl rim in pink ware. Gillam 290. On late flags.
- 28 and 29. Calcite gritted ware in debris at SE end of room.

## ROOM 13

30. Colour-coated ware, buff fabric, with barbotine decoration. Gillam 79/80 in building debris.

## ROOM 17

31. Dish in black burnished ware, in drain.
32. Beaker in black burnished ware, in drain.
33. Beaker in colour-coated ware, in drain.
34. Decorated jar, grey ware, under collapsed north wall.

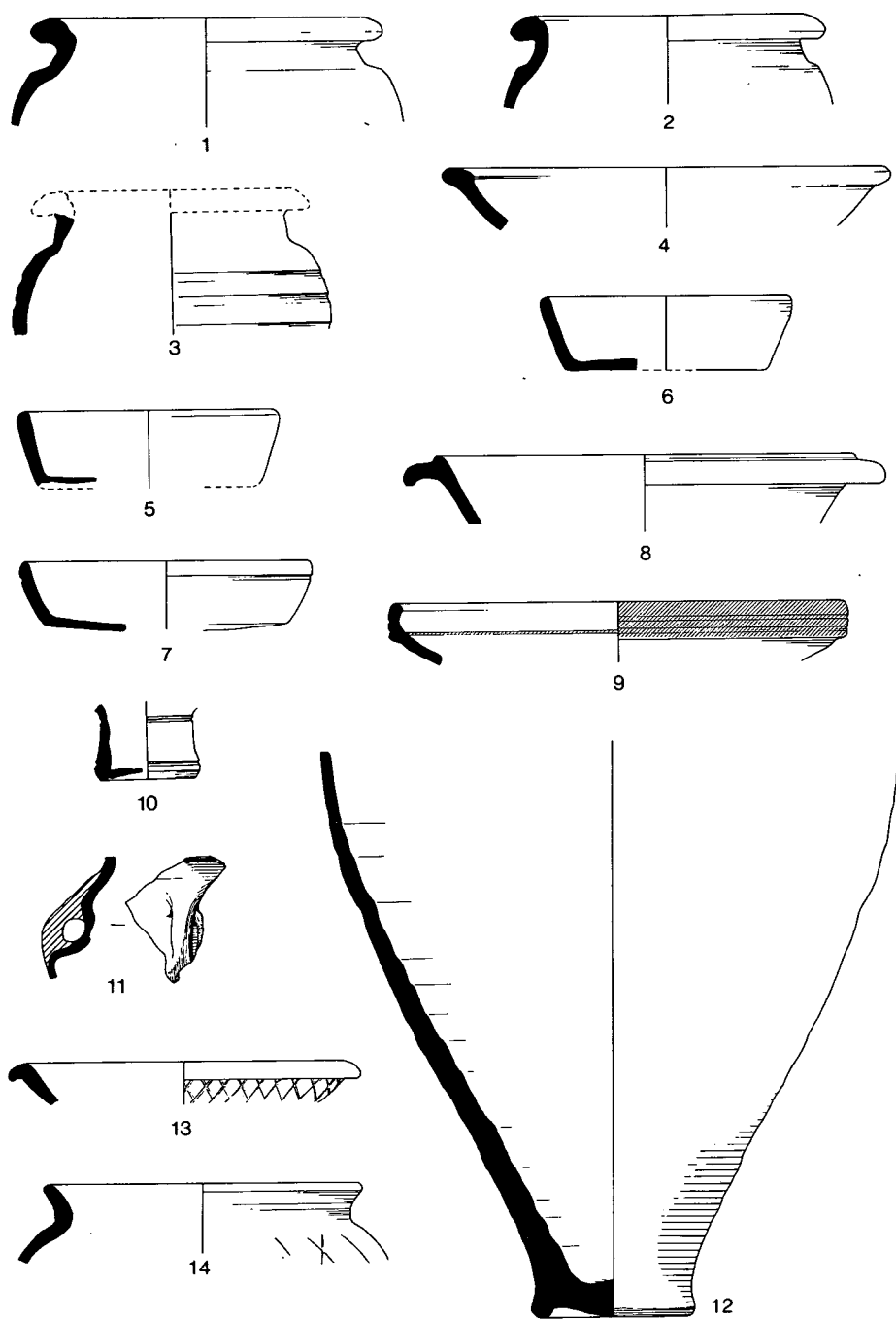


Fig. 7 (1/4)

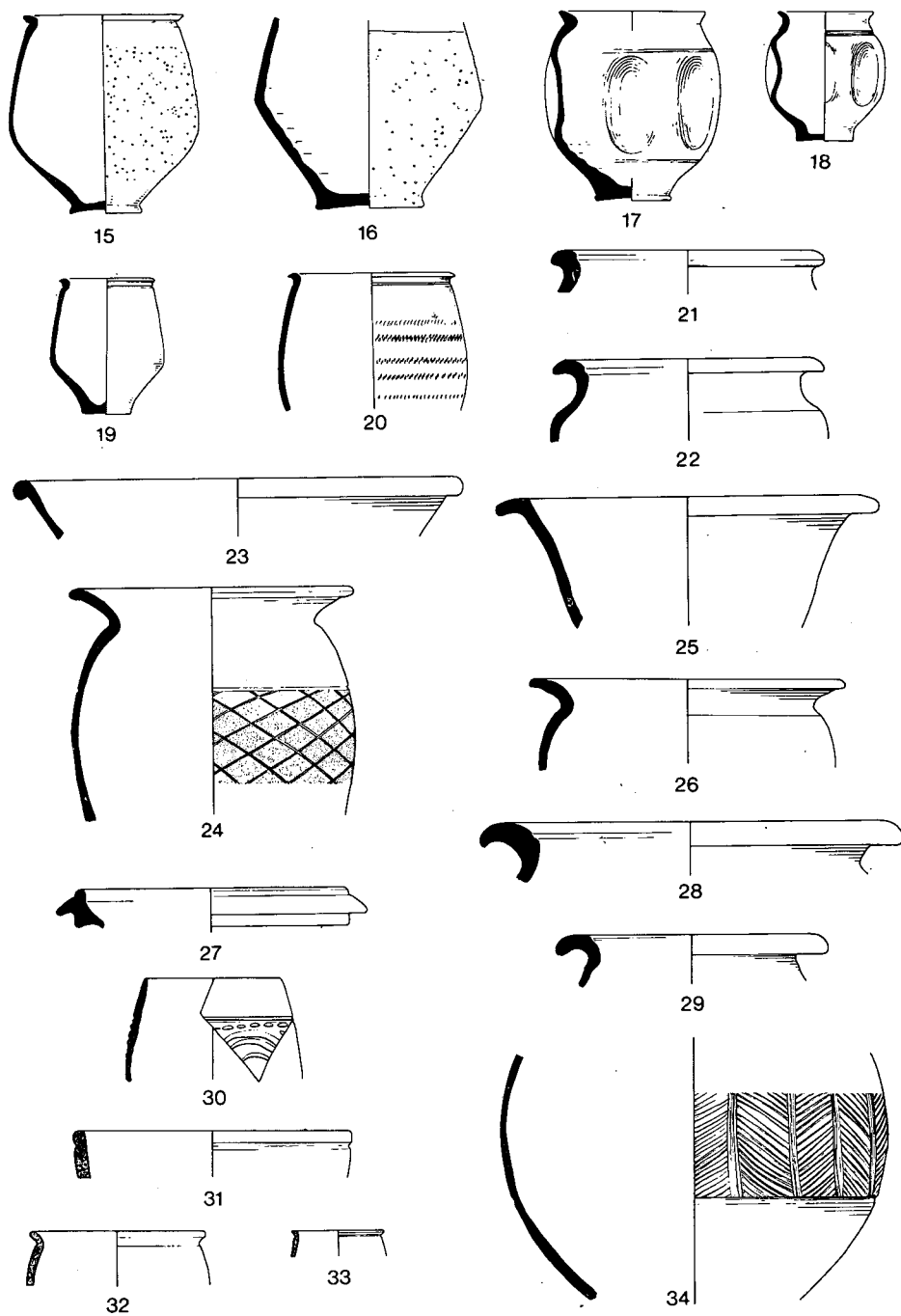


Fig. 8 (1)

## COINS

*P. Curnow*

No.	Reign	Date	Reference (R.I.C.)
1	Domitian	81–96	AS. 340
2–5	Antoninus Pius	138–61	Denarius 175, Dup. illeg. [3] one R. Libertas
6–7	Faustina I (Ant Pius)		Denarius (posth) 361, Dup. illeg.
8	Severus Alexander	222–35	Denarius 7.
9	Probus	276–82	Ant. rev. uncertain
10	Irregular Radiate	c. 270+	Uncertain type

	Reverse Type	Date	Mint	Obverse Type	Refs.
11	SOLI INVICTO COMITI		London	CI.	RIC VII London 10
12	VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINCPERP	317–20	London	CI.	RIC VII London 154
13	PROVIDENTIAE CAESS	324–6	London	Cr.	LRBC I 4
14	GLORIA EXERCITVS (2 standards)	330–5	Arles	CII.	" " 363.p
15	Wolf & Twins	330–5	Lyons	URBS. ROMA	" " 200.p
16	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1 standard)	337–41	Lyons	Cr.	" " 253a
17	" " " Irregular	335+	—	H. of CI.	
18–22	VICTORIAE DD AVGG QNN	341–8	Trier	Cn or CsII, Cn [4]	LRBCI. 137/8, 148p, 154p, 159p [2]
23	GLORIA ROMANORVM	367–75	Aquileia	V.I.	LRBC II.1017.p.
24	" "	364–78	—	H. of V.I.	—
25	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	367–75	Lyons	Vn.	LRBC II 340
26	" "	364–78	Lyons or Arles	Vn.	LRBC —