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**Excavation of a Romano-British Building at Bourton on the Water, Gloucestershire, 1934**

by H. E. Donovan. With reports on the Pottery and other objects by G. C. Dunning, and on the Coins by
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EXCAVATION OF A ROMANO-BRITISH BUILDING
AT BOURTON ON THE WATER,
GLOUCESTERSHIRE, 1934

by HELEN E. DONOVAN

With reports on the Pottery and Metal Objects, etc.

The site lies close to the road on the north bank of the river Windrush, 216 yards east of the crossing of the Fosse Way at Bourton Bridge. The Great Western railway embankment bounds it on the north. Interest was first aroused in October 1933, when the owner of the property, Mr R. G. Lawrence, in digging foundations for a house, now called 'Leadenwell', uncovered at a depth of 2 feet a flag-stone paving accompanied by Roman pottery. The paving extended for a length of 12 feet, one stone measuring 2 feet 7 inches by 2 feet 7 inches, and was covered by 1 foot of débris, containing potsherds and animal bones.

Excavation was not possible at the time and it was not until February 1934 that the discovery of two leaden tanks during trenching for a drain on the east side of the new house led, with Mr Lawrence's kind permission, to exploration of the site. The leaden tanks were large, weighing over 2 cwt. each, and were lying in a crushed condition one on the other, the upper one being 18 inches below the surface of the ground. In spite of careful excavation and removal, no objects except minute fragments of potsherds, charcoal, slag and bones were found in or between the tanks. They were found (see plan fig. 1, 17) upon a hard yellow filling of gravel 6 inches deep, which was afterwards established as the yellow floor of Area I, period III (c. A.D.

1 6 in. O.S. Glouks. XXVIII, s.e.
370, see p. 104). The adjacent wall (6) must have been in ruins at the time of their latest use because they rested also within it, i.e., on its bottom course or footing. The tanks appear to have been covered by the later stone floor (Area I, period IV, see p. 105), but the stratification was somewhat uncertain on account of the circumstances of the discovery. It must, however, be emphasized that although according to the stratification these tanks were found in a deposit of c. A.D. 370–90, they were not at that period serving their original purpose. This is ascertained not only from the crushed condition in which they were discovered, but also from the fact that one of them had had much of its side deliberately removed by cutting with a knife. In this later phase of the building they were evidently regarded as scrap metal. The tanks have been restored and identified as ornamental water cisterns, and a note on similar vessels in the Museum of Archaeology, Cambridge, will be found below (p. 116). They were described by Mr D. W. Herdman in Transactions, LV, 377–80, plates II–III.

Systematic excavation of the site was carried out and three walls of a quadrangular enclosure, 18 feet wide, containing a well and a water-sump in a paved stone floor, were found (Area 2). Work was later continued into the neighbouring garden of Greenstede House to the east, by kind permission of Mr W. Broom, and part of a courtyard with a flooring of pitched stones was uncovered. Four periods of Roman occupation were eventually established in this second area (Area I) associated with various walls and a ditch cut into the natural clay. On account of the restriction of the area available for excavation, the plan of these structures must necessarily be somewhat indefinite. It is certain that all the walls, etc., belong to a single building and it may be suggested that they form a portion of a

* The lower one illustrated in Transactions, LV, 384, pl. II.
wing of a normal Romano-British villa. If this suggestion is correct, Area 2 is probably an end room, which may never have been used for habitation. Area 1 on the other hand was at first only an open space or yard and indeed probably retained this character throughout the occupation. It showed an excellent stratigraphic sequence, whilst Area 2 yielded the coin-evidence on which the chronology of the building is based. It has, therefore, seemed desirable to describe the excavation in terms of the four periods which can be isolated rather than to relate the discoveries in the two areas separately.

**Period I, c. A.D. 120 onwards**

The only evidence of construction in this period is the ditch (see 1 on plan and section A-B), which extends for 14 feet within the limits of Area 1. It is 4 feet wide, narrowing to 1 foot at the bottom and is cut through a layer of natural clay, 18 inches thick, to the level of the oolitic gravel at 4 feet 6 inches from the present surface. The lowest deposit in the ditch, a clayey loam, contained pottery dating from the middle of the 2nd century A.D. (see figs. 3-4). This deposit was found to spread also over the whole of Area 1, where it contained charcoal and fragmentary potsherds of similar period, wherever datable. A line of stones set on edge into the clay on top of the south bank of the ditch for a length of 4 feet was the only evidence of a floor in this period.

**Period II, 3rd century**

To this period must be attributed two walls (2 and 3) in Area 1 which rest upon the deposit of clayey loam, described above. The foundation of a curving wall (2, see pl. 1) 2 feet 4 inches wide, of poor construction, was found 10 feet south of the ditch. It extended into Area 1, where the single foundation-course was of herring-bone construction. At this point a barbarous radiate coin
(no. 22) was found close to the wall. The other wall (3) was carried across a ditch (1) on a strong foundation consisting of a kind of buttress made up of seven courses

of rough stones (see pl. ii). The portions of wall visible were of two courses of faced stones set on one of herringbone. On the north side of the ditch there occurred the foundation for a floor (4) of rough stones placed on the same clayey loam deposit. A large amount of sandy material containing wall-plaster was found on this floor. Some of the plaster was coloured red but the greater part was white. At a corresponding level, to the west of
FOUNDATION OF CURVING WALL (2) IN FOREGROUND WITH CONCRETE FLOOR
AND PITCHED STONE FLOOR ABOVE (see p. 101)

Plates 1–v, ph. W. J. Butt, Bourton on the Water
wall (3) a floor (5) of gravel was found. Both these floors and the remainder of Area I, the walls excepted, were overlaid by a deposit of ashes and burnt material, varying from 1 to 4 inches in depth, being 1 foot deep in the ditch. (See sections fig. 2).

In this layer of ashes above floor (5) 2 coins were found, a denarius (no. 1) of Caracalla (A.D. 198-217) and an antoninianus (7) of Victorinus (A.D. 268-70). The former was badly burnt, the latter was in almost mint condition. A barbarous radiate (28) was found actually in floor (5) within 6 inches of the face of wall (3). In module and execution this coin resembles many which are plainly inspired by the issues of the Tetrarchs and it is unlikely that it should be placed earlier than A.D. 270-80. There is then evidence for the use of this floor, presumably with wall (2) and perhaps also wall (3)\(^3\), down to that decade, at which period the building appears to have been destroyed by fire. Immediately above this layer over floor (5) 17 coins were found. Fourteen, 2 of Gallienus (nos. 3, 4), 1 of Claudius II (no. 5), 2 of Tetricus I (nos. 9, 10) and 9 barbarous radiates (nos. 14-19, 24-26) were found within a space of 12 inches at the same level. The remaining 3 (nos. 20, 21, 23) were found together 30 inches from the others. It seems likely that all the coins formed a small hoard deposited in the ruins of the house after it had been burnt. On account of the absence of stratification in Area II exact dating of the enclosure or room therein is impossible. Nevertheless since its well was deliberately filled in when period III floor was laid down it must antedate that time and may conveniently be described at this point. It should be noted that the herring-bone foundation-course resembles those of walls (2 and 3). This enclosure was 18 feet wide, bounded by walls (6, 7, 8) 2 feet wide, remaining to a height of 2 feet and built of three courses of faced stones set on one

\(^3\) The black layer has the same relation to both walls (section A-B).
of herring-bone. The floor here was paved with flagstones, a continuation of the paving noted previously, when the foundations for the new house were first exposed. A well (9, pl. iii and see Transactions, lv, 384, pl. i) was placed near the southeast corner of the room. It was 8 feet 6 inches deep, with a diameter of 2 feet 3 inches, and was built of dry stone walling, the thin stones being slightly rounded to fit the inner circumference. The bottom was paved with large slabs which were found to be fractured. A water sump (10) was found 3 feet from the well. It was constructed of vertical slabs of stone and was set down 9 inches into the paved floor. It measures 18 inches by 9 inches and was covered with one large stone slab (pl. iv). On the paving close to the sump were found coins of Constans (no. 45) and of the House of Valentinian i (no. 67) and at the same level, close to the well, coins of Allectus (no. 12), Constantius ii (no. 40) and a barbarous Fel. Temp. Reparatio type (no. 49). These may all have been dropped in period iii, when the well was filled in as described below (p. 105).

Period iii, c. a.d. 370

The third period is marked by the covering of the whole of Area i east of wall (3) and part of Area ii east of wall (6), by a floor of hard beaten gravel which almost attains to the consistency of concrete. It varied from 2 to 6 inches in depth but its surface was almost everywhere at a uniform distance of 2 feet from the modern ground-level. It is carried over the remains of wall (2) and over ditch (1). As stated above the leaden tanks were found on this floor. The floor appears to have been bounded on the south by a small portion of a wall (11) built against wall (6) with a straight joint. This circumstance does not in Romano-British buildings necessarily imply that such a wall is a later addition, and wall (11) may belong to period ii.

A post hole (14) surrounded by packing-stones was found
DITCH CUT IN NATURAL CLAY SHOWING BUTTRESSED FOUNDATIONS FOR WALLS 3 AND 12 (see p. 102)
WELL, AREA 2 (see p. 104)
WATER SUMP SUNK IN PAVED FLOOR OF AREA 2 (see p. 104)
PITCHED STONE FLOOR OF AREA I, period IV, (see p. 106)
near the junction of walls (6 and 11). On the west side this floor is bounded by a wall (12) which must have been built at this time using, as foundation, the lowest courses of the ruined wall (3, see pl. XI). As will be seen from section C the top of the older wall was used as part of the floor. Wall (12) is the best preserved and probably the best built wall found during the excavation, and it testifies to the continuance of occupation on a substantial scale. On the other hand there was no sign of a new floor to the west of wall (12), a fact which suggests that the reuse of the building was only partial and was carried out on a different plan. The discovery in the gravel, 12 inches north of the position of the tanks, of a coin of Valentinian I (no. 61) still partly covered with lime, is of the greatest importance since it is convincing evidence of the re-use of this building at a time when Romano-British civilization was declining. A fuller discussion of the matter will be found on page 108. The state of the enclosure in Area 2 at this time is uncertain, but the use of the well had certainly ceased. It was deliberately filled with a dark loamy earth containing many pottery fragments; the filling was homogeneous and contained two coins, one of Valens (no. 65) and one overstruck Constantinian coin (no. 54). The former dates from the same time as the coin from the yellow floor and the latter may well have been in circulation with them. It may be that this part was now used for habitation for a short time but, as stated above, there is reason to think that wall (6) was already in ruins in this period.

**Period IV, C. A.D. 390-400**

The latest phase of occupation is represented by a raising of the floor level in Area 1 and probably also in Area 2 east of wall (6), although this is uncertain, since the evidence was destroyed at the time of the laying of the drain (see p. 99). The new floor was a most substantial one of stone and it is difficult to understand how its
predecessor, the gravel floor, came to be deemed inadequate. It is possible that owing to the proximity of the river this part of the building was liable to flood and that the floor-level was raised as a preventive measure. The whole of Area I east of wall (12) was covered with several layers of horizontal slabs. These were certainly laid down at one time and do not represent successive floors; moreover south of the diagonal line, marked on the plan (16), these horizontal layers form merely the foundation for a layer of pitched slabs (pl. v). The floor is in places as much as 16 inches thick. A sump (15) 12 inches by 15 inches was also found on this floor-level. Wall (12) appears to have been still in use and the stone floor stops against it, but the condition of the other walls at this time is uncertain. Eleven bronze coins were found on this floor or actually in the crevices between the stones in such positions that there can be no doubt that they were dropped either during construction, or during the use of the floor. They could not have slipped down from the topsoil, which actually here contained no coins at all. In crevices were a coin of Claudius II (no. 6), a barbarous radiate (no. 27) and coins of Constantine I (no. 33) and Constantius II (no. 41). From the crevices of the floor of the northern part of Area I came a coin of Carausius (no. 11) and a barbarous Fel. Temp. Reparatio type (no. 53). On the surface of the southern part of the floor were coins of Constantius II or Constans (no. 48) and of the House of Theodosius I (no. 82); on the northern part a barbarous radiate (no. 29), Constantine I (no. 34) and Honorius (no. 77). Of these nos. 77 and 82 were minted between A.D. 388-95 (the former indeed between 392 and 395) and serve to date the II coins, and the floor, to the last

4 One coin (no. 56) was found in the topsoil on the top of wall (12) at the northwest corner of Area I.

5 This coin is in mint condition and clipped. This and other peculiarities of the II coins will be discussed shortly in the Numismatic Chronicle.
decade of the 4th century or later. This dating is amplified by the coins found in Area 2 amongst the débris (1 foot thick) of stones, slates, pottery and bones, which covered not only the floor but also the walls of the enclosure. Of the coins 2 only are of the 3rd century, Gallienus and Tetricus I, the remainder, 29 in all, being of 4th century date. These include a silver coin (siliqua) of Julian and 13 of the period A.D. 388-95. The other 15 are all Constantinian, except 3 of Valentinian I or Valens, and many of them are of module and types which are commonly found in hoards of A.D. 388-95. There is, therefore, no reason why they should not all have been lost during the period IV of Area I, but the circumstances of their discovery shows that the structure in Area 2, above which they were found, was then in ruins. Further trenches were dug and explored 7 yards west of Area 2, where flooring of pitched stones was encountered 12 inches below the surface. A wall (13) of large rough stones was found in one of the trenches, the stone flooring reaching to within 9 inches of either side. The erection of a garage some years ago destroyed a great deal of the wall and only 7 feet could be traced.

It has been possible with the aid of stratified coins and pottery in the earlier deposits to date fairly closely the four periods of this building. It seems to have been built in the 2nd century, perhaps about A.D. 120, and to have been reconstructed, and possibly enlarged somewhat.

6 The positions of these 31 coins were as follows:—Outside south wall: Constantine I (no. 32), Constantius II (42), barbarous *Fel. Temp. Rep.* (53), Valentinian II (69, 70), Theodosius I (73), Honorius (76) and House of Theodosius I (78). Above south wall: Constantius II (37, 39), Constans (46), barbarous *Fel. Temp. Rep.* (50), Valentinian I (58, 60), Valentinian II (68) and Theodosius I (71). Above east wall: Constans (44), *Fel. Temp. R.* not barbarous (48), Arcadius (74), House of Theodosius I (79), ditto (83). Outside west wall: Theodosius I (72). Within the enclosure: Gallienus (2), Tetricus I (8), Constantine I (31), Constans (43), House of Constantine (55), Julian (57), Valens (64), Honorius (75), House of Theodosius (81).
later, remaining in use until destruction by fire c. A.D. 270. An accidental conflagration is of course possible. There seems to be no evidence that the site was occupied again until the time of the Valentinian dynasty. About 370 the building was once more remodelled, an earlier well was filled in and a new floor laid down. It is probable that at this time only a restricted area was reoccupied and it may have been that the main building continued in ruins, the new one being erected in one corner of it or in its courtyard. Yet again this portion of the structure was repaired, the floor-level being raised; this period can be dated not earlier than c. A.D. 390.

How much later life in the old style continued here cannot be gauged, since coinage of a later Roman period does not occur in this country and the life of the smallest Theodosian bronze coins is indefinite. The building was probably a villa, one of several in the vicinity, which together formed a large settlement. It was founded, like many others, in a period of prosperity in the province and flourished for over a century. Then it seems to have remained derelict, but at a time when most villas in Britain seem to have been destroyed on account of the raids of the Picts and Scots, notably the great inroad of A.D. 367, it had a new lease of life and continued to exist for an uncertain number of years. There is however no evidence that it suffered a final violent destruction; it merely decayed. The particular importance of the site is this later resuscitation. It is unfortunate that few villas have been scientifically examined but as far as the coin evidence can be trusted, they seem, as already stated, to have suffered an irreparable blow in A.D. 367. A villa recently excavated at Langton, Yorkshire,⁷ shows a parallel rebuilding after this disastrous year and others may be found in that district, which lay within the area sheltered by the signal stations of the Yorkshire coast.

⁷ P. Corder, Roman Malton and District, Report no. 4.
Another most likely locality for the survival or resur-
gence of Roman British life, as typified by villas and small
undefended towns, is Somerset and Gloucestershire. The
former county has produced in the Mendips many coin
hoards of Theodosian date, which seem to indicate that
the lead mines were still in use, and the present excava-
tion seems to point the way to similar discoveries of the
continuance of prosperity in the neighbouring county.8

In conclusion I wish to express my indebtedness to Mr
R. G. Lawrence and Mr W. Broom for permitting me to
carry out the excavation, and to all who assisted in the
excavation my thanks are due, especially to Mrs Donald
Driver and Mr D. C. Whimster, who with a party from
Harrow kindly gave up part of their Easter vacation to
help. Lastly to Mr G. C. Dunning, F.S.A. and Mr B. H.
St. J. O'Neil, F.S.A. without whose help, advice and
interest, the work would not have been accomplished.

**Pottery and other Objects**

*by G. C. Dunning, F.S.A.*

**Period I. Ditch I, lower filling.**

Fig. 3. Fragment of Samian form 37, Central Gaulish fabric.
Thin ware, glaze good but patchy. Small two-bordered ovolo,
similar to that used by *ioenalis*. Panel design with borders of
large beads terminated by astragali. Pediment (Déch. 1098,
part) flanked by astragali, above a double spiral divided by an
astragalus. Fragment of leaf to the right, apparently as used by
*donnavcvs*, and on fragments in the style of *ranto*. Period:
Trajanic.

Mr J. A. Stanfield has kindly examined the fragment and written
the above description.

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8 In this connexion mention may be made of the Hucclecote Villa
near Gloucester, recently excavated by Mrs E. M. Clifford (*Trans.
B.G.A.S., lv*), where a coin of Theodosius 1 was found in the make-up
of a tessellated pavement.
Fig. 2. 1. Large wide-mouthed vessel of light red ware, with undercut roll-rim. Cf. *Wroxeter Report*, iii, 64, no. 78 (probably 2nd century).

2. Upper part of olla of sandy grey ware. Polished black surface with incised lattice pattern on matt zone. Probably late 2nd century.

Fig. 3. Fragment of Samian, form 37 (½) (see p. 109)

3. Flanged bowl of sandy grey ware. Black surface with burnished lattice pattern on side, and scribble on base. 2nd century type, not closely dated.

**Period III. Ditch 1, upper filling.**

Fig. 4. 4. Part of beaker of fine light red ware, brown surface partly burnt black. Decorated with two bands of triple rouletted lines. Castor ware, 3rd century.

5. Fragment of everted rim with pinched-out tubular lip. Sandy grey ware with buff surface, partly burnt black.

The fragment belongs to a jug with carinated shoulder, of a type rarely found in this country and not hitherto well dated. Examples are recorded from Lincoln and Colchester,¹ Sandford, Oxon,² and Mumrills, near Falkirk.³

Abroad, similar jugs are recorded at the Villa d’Ancy, Limé, Aisne,⁴ and at Niederbieber (A.D. 190–260).⁵

¹ May, *Colchester Pottery*, p. 369, pl. lxvi, 314.
² *Archaeologia*, lxxii, 239, fig. 7, no. 42.
³ *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, lxiii, 544, fig. 106.
⁴ Moreau, *Album Caranda*, n.s. pl. 83, fig. 1.
⁵ Oelmann, *Die Keramik des Kastells Niederbieber*, p. 51, pl. ii, 42, 45.
Fig. 4. Coarse Pottery (1) (see p. 110)
Fig. 5. Coarse Pottery (4) (see p. 113)
PERIOD III. Below pitched stone floor by wall 13.

Fig. 5. 6. Upper part of jar of coarse grey ware, with two cordons below the neck. Cf. Margidunum, Journ. Roman Studies, xvi, 43, pl. vi, 14 (3rd century).

7. Olla of coarse grey ware, with undercut roll-rim.

PERIOD III. Filling of Area 2.

Fig. 5. 8–9. Ollae of coarse grey ware with pounded shell, buff surface. A common 4th century type; for other local examples, see Lydney Report, p. 99, fig. 22, no. 57; Hucclecote, Trans. B.G.A.S., lv, 362, fig. 29, nos. 84–8.

Fig. 6. Decorated bowl (½)


PERIOD III. Above burnt layer on floor 5.

Fig. 5. 11. Squat bottle with narrow neck. Fine light red ware, with red colour-coated surface. Cf. Wroxeter Report, iii, 64, no. 83 (probably 4th century).

Fig. 6. Side and base of bowl of fine, well-levigated, grey ware with smooth surface. The form is restored after a vessel of
similar proportions, grouped with 4th century pottery, found at Tiddington, Stratford on Avon.⁶

The decoration consists of stamped pattern, arranged in three unevenly spaced rows. The stamp, 12 mm. in diameter, has a cross in relief and a pellet in each space. Stamps with this motif seem to occur only on pottery of the late Roman and post-Roman

![Fig. 7. Decorated sherd from Silchester (1)](image)

periods. In England it has been noted only once before, on a sherd found at Silchester⁷ and here illustrated (fig. 7) by kind permission of Mr W. A. Smallcombe, curator of the Reading Museum. This fragment is of fine grey ware with red coloured-coated surface. It is decorated with rouletted lines forming panels, inside which is the stamp, 14 mm. in diameter. The stamp is very similar to that on the Bourton vessel, but has an extra arm to the cross.

Abroad, the cross and pellets in an oblong stamp occur on Marne ware of the 4th century,⁸ but here cut into a roller-stamp and not stamped separately on the vessel. An exact parallel is in Normandy, on a small vessel with single row of separate stamps above the shoulder, from the Merovingian (about 7th century) cemetery at Muids, Eure.⁹

This motif also occurs on objects other than pottery, with the same range of dating. It is found, for instance, on certain late

⁶ T. May, Romano-British Settlement near Tiddington, Stratford-on-Avon, pl. xxv, 92.
⁷ May, Silchester Pottery, pl. lxxxii, b.
⁸ W. Unverzagt, Terra Sigillata mit Rüdchenverzierung (Frankfurt, 1919), taf. v, 136.
⁹ L. Coutil, Archéologie gauloise, gallo-romaine et franque du département de l'Eure, II, arrondissement de Louviers, p. 48, pl. 3, no. 27.
4th century coins and barbarous imitations (see post, p. 137),
and also stamped in gold on a small ornament of stag's-antler,
found in the Merovingian cemetery at St. Sabine, Burgundy.¹⁰

The parallels quoted above suffice to indicate the milieu of the
Bourton vessel. The stamped pattern falls into place amongst
the Teutonic elements which appear in Romano-British culture in
the 4th century. It is doubtful if the Bourton and Silchester
vessels were the products of local kilns; probably both were
imported to this country, most likely from Gaul.

PERIOD IV.

Fig. 5. 12. Surface find above wall 6. Flanged bowl of
grey ware, with red colour-coated surface. Probably New
Forest ware (Ashley Rails). Cf. Sumner, op. cit., p. 31, pl. vii,
7, 10.

13. In trial hole N. of Area 2, above pitched stone floor.
Mortarium of light red ware, with red colour-coated surface, and
sprinkled with quartz grains inside. Angular flange with two

NOTE ON THE LEAD CISTERNs

The lead cisterns have already been recorded in these Transactions (LV, 377 ff), and a note on their dating and condition is
included in this paper (p. 99). There are, however, two points
which require further discussion, namely, the inscription on one
of the cisterns, and a description of similar vessels found elsewhere
in Britain.

(a) The inscription is clearly visible in the upper figure of pl. iii
of the first note on the cisterns. The letters are in low relief,
1 to 1½ inches high, and are retrograde in rough capitals. Clearly
the inscription was incised on the mould in which the cistern was
cast, and so it is most probably the maker's or founder's name.
The lettering is bold and angular, resulting from carving the
mould in a series of short straight cuts (fig. 8).

Dr Felix Oswald, F.S.A., has kindly written the following
note:—

'I cannot make much of the raised lettering on the lead
cistern, but if you invert it the letters seem a little more
reasonable, viz.:

CVLITSECTI

¹⁰H. Baudot, Mémoire sur les sépultures des Barbares en Bourgogne,
p. 155, pl. xxvii, 6.
The final stroke may perhaps merely be the edge of the inscription and not a letter, and allowing for three ligatures, the inscription may be expanded thus:

\[ \text{C[I]VL[I]S \ fEC[I]T} \]

which may be read "C. IVLIVS made the tank."

![Inscription on lead cistern (\(\frac{1}{3}\))](image)

(b) The only parallel to these singular cisterns appear to be two lead vessels in the Museum of Archaeology at Cambridge. Thanks are due to Miss M. O'Reilly for information and to Miss Clare Fell, who has kindly written descriptions and made the drawings (fig. 9).

1. Found in the bed of the river Ouse, near Huntingdon. Diameter, 29\(\frac{3}{4}\) inches; height, 15\(\frac{3}{4}\) inches. There is a band strapping the junction of the base and sides, and other bands cover the vertical joins. The two D-shaped vertical lugs are placed on vertical bands below the flanged rim. The decoration consists of raised cable-pattern, arranged in panels with diagonal lines, and there are large raised circles in the spaces.

2. Formerly in Trinity College Library. Provenance unknown, but a local origin is most likely. Diameter, 26\(\frac{1}{4}\) inches; height, 12\(\frac{3}{4}\) inches. A band covers the join of base and sides, and there are wider bands with incised herring-bone pattern, round the upper part and over the vertical joins. The lugs are smaller than on the other vessel, and there is a band of cable-pattern under the flanged rim. In the panels are from two to five raised circles arranged in rows, and in two of the panels the circles are joined by straight raised lines.

The similarity of these vessels to the Bourton cisterns is striking. It can hardly be doubted that all of them served the same purpose, but it would be idle to discuss what that purpose may have been. The lugs would of course be useless for lifting such heavy objects, and may have served to fix a lid or cover.
Fig. 9. Lead cisterns, Museum of Archaeology, Cambridge (¼)
(see p. 116)

OBJECTS OF METAL, BONE, STONE, etc.

Figs. 10–11


2. Fragment of the upper part of an amphora of grey ware with buff surface. The upper part of an inscription, sharply cut in the soft clay before firing, is preserved, but it is too incomplete to be read. The letters seem to be PIAI, and were probably the potter's name in the genitive case. Filling of Area 2.
Fig. 10. Various small objects in pottery 1–2, silver 3, bronze 4–6, bone 7–9, and iron 10–11. 1–2, 6–7, 10–11 (§); 3–5, 8–9 (§)
(see pp. 117, 120)
Fig. 11. Objects of iron 12, and stone 13 (1) (see p. 120)
3. Silver finger-ring with scalloped edges; internal diameter, \( \frac{3}{4} \) inch. Filling of Area 2.

4. Moulded bronze terminal with iron shank. Ditch 1, lower filling.


6. Handle of bronze wire. Area 1, below yellow concrete floor (Period II).


10. Iron knife with handle of bi-convex section. Area 2, bottom filling of well.


12. Iron sheathing of a wooden spade. In burnt layer on floor 5 (Period II). Cf. Pitt-Rivers, Excavations in Cranborne Chase, i, 75, pl. xxv, 1; Devizes Museum Catalogue II (1934), 175, pl. liv, 2; St. Germain Museum, Catalogue Illustré, i, 277, fig. 279.

13. Loom-weight of Oolitic limestone, weight 5\( \frac{1}{2} \) lbs. Area 1, under yellow cement floor (Period II).

QUERNs

Fig. 12

1. About one-half of the upper stone of a rotary quern, 17 inches diameter. It is roughly made out of Oolitic limestone, with the upper surface left uneven. The hole, 2\( \frac{3}{4} \) inches diameter, is not quite central. Found by Mr W. Broom in digging on Area 1 before the excavations.

2. Part of the upper stone of a rotary quern, 28\( \frac{1}{2} \) inches diameter, with beading round the upper edge and large central
hole, \(10\frac{3}{4}\) inches diameter. Made from millstone grit, with 'pecked' upper surface. Area 2, built into wall 11 (probably Period II).

Both querns—one made locally and the other imported to the site—are of the same flat type without hopper. No. 2, with the upper surface parallel to the lower or grinding surface, is similar to late Roman querns found at Thundersbarrow Hill, Sussex.\(^{11}\)

**COINS**

by B. H. St. J. O'Neil, F.S.A.

All the stratified coins and many others have been mentioned in their context in the foregoing pages. The remainder, which seem to have no especial significance, being found sporadically in the topsoil, are nos. 30, 35, 38, 49, 52, 62, 63, 66, 80. Of these nos. 30, 35, 52 and 62 were found in trenches close to wall 13.

References to M. and S. are to Mattingly and Sydenham, *Roman Imperial Coinage* (1923, in progress).

Caracalla (a.d. 198-217)
Bust laureate, draped r.
Rev. Illegible. Denarius (very burnt).

Gallienus (a.d. 253-68)
All sole reign a.d. 260-8
Obv. In all cases Gallienus Avg. Head radiate r.
Abundantia standing r., emptying cornucopiae.
Mint. BI (Rome).
Juno standing l., holding patera and sceptre.
Mint. (Rome).
Antoninianus (somewhat clipped) M. and S. 222.
Mars standing l. with branch, spear and shield.
Mint. BI (Rome).
Antoninianus (somewhat clipped) M. and S. 236.

Claudius II (a.d. 268-70)
5. Obv. [Imp (c) cr] Avdivs Avg.
Bust radiate, draped r.
Rev. Vrtvs Avg.
Soldier standing l. holding branch and spear; shield at foot r.
Mint. (Rome).
Head radiate r.
Rev. [con]secr[atio].
Altar aflame.
Antoninianus (clipped all round and reverse worn).
M. and S. 261/2.
Posthumous issue by Quintillus a.d. 270.

Victorinus (a.d. 268-70)
Bust radiate, draped r.
Rev. Pax Avg.
Peace standing l. with transverse sceptre.
Mint. (Cologne).
Antoninianus (somewhat clipped but not worn).
M. and S. 118.
Tetricus I (A.D. 270–3)

8. Obv. IMP C Tetricvs P F AVG.
   Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed r.

Rev. PAX AVG.
   Peace standing l., holding upright sceptre.
   Antoninianus (somewhat clipped). M. and S. 100.

9. As no. 8 but IMP Tetricvs P F AVG and ? cuirassed.

10. Obv. ............ AVG.
    Bust radiate, draped r. Double-struck.

Rev. SALVS AVG.
   Salus standing l., holding sceptre and patera and
   feeding snake rising from altar.

Carausius (A.D. 287–93)

11. Obv. IMP C Caravsis [(PF) AVG].
    Bust radiate, draped r. Double-struck.

Rev. LAETITIA AVG.
   Male figure moving r., head turned to l.

Mint. Illegible.
   Antoninianus (clipped v.p. 106).

Allectus (A.D. 293–6)

12. Obv. IMP C Allectvs P F AVG.
    Bust radiate, cuirassed r.

Rev. PROVIDENTIA AVG.
   Providentia standing l., holding globe and cornucopiæ.

Mint. 81A
   (London).

Radiate Crown

    Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed r.

Rev. P[AX] AVG.
   Peace standing l. with upright sceptre.
   Antoninianus (somewhat clipped).

Barbarous Radiate Crowns
(All 4Æ size)

Perhaps not barbarous.

14. Obv. Small but good head of Claudius II or Tetricus I type.

Rev. ? Eagle of Claudius II Consecratio type.
15. **Obv.** Good head.  
**Rev.** ? Laetitia type with anchor.  
*Quite barbarous.*

16. **Obv.** Barbarous lettering, ? intended for IMP.  
**Rev.** Λ ι Μ Κ Ν Ε  
Pax standing l. holding branch and sceptre (barbarous).

17. **Obv.** ? Youthful bust r.  
**Rev.** Figure (? female) with branch l.

18. **Obv.** Victorinus type.  
**Rev.** Invictus type, x in field l.

19. **Obv.** d...? = p...  
**Rev.** Barbarous Invictus type r.

20-8. Very barbarous except one, which is clipped and may be part of a legitimate coin. One shows vase of Tetricus II *Pietas* type and one may be *Salus* type.

29. **Obv.** Quite good radiate head r.  
**Rev.** Female figure, ? Spes, catching up dress, l.  
Flan of small 4.Æ size (6.5 mm. diameter) and dies to match. The coin has not been clipped, but is of the type of 'radiate *minimi*', hoards of which from near Bristol and from Verulamium have recently been studied closely. (*Num. Chron.* 1934, 92 ff and forthcoming).

**Constantine I**

*(Caesar A.D. 306, Augustus A.D. 307–37)*

30. **Obv.** FL VAL CONSTANTINVS NOB C.  
Bust laureate, draped, and cuirassed r.  
**Rev.** GENIO POP ROM.  
Genius with modius on head, holds patera and cornucopiae.

**Mint.**  
Follis. A.D. 306.

31. **Obv.** IMP CONSTANTINVS AVG.  
Bust laureate, cuirassed r.  
**Rev.** SOLI INVICTO COMITI.  
Sol radiate l., holding globe.  
**Mint.** *(Trier).* A.D. 313–17.  
Follis.

32-3. **Obv.** IMP CONSTANTINVS AVG.  
Bust helmed, cuirassed l. with spear over shoulder.  
**Rev.** VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP
Two victories placing on a cippus a shield inscribed

\textit{Vot Pr.}

\textit{Mint.} $\frac{1}{\text{FLN}}$ (2) (London).

3Æ. A.D. 320–4.

34. \textit{Obv.} \textit{VRBS ROMA.}

Bust of Rome, helmeted, cuirassed l.

\textit{Rev.} Wolf and twins.

\textit{Mint.} $\frac{1}{\text{TRF}}$ (Trier). 4Æ size. A.D. 330–7.

\textbf{CONSTANTINE II}

(as Caesare A.D. 317–37)

35. \textit{Obv.} \textit{CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C.}

Bust laureate, cuirassed r.

\textit{Rev.} \textit{GLORIA EXERCITVS.}

Two soldiers; between them two standards.

\textit{Mint.} $\frac{1}{\text{FLG}}$ (Lyons).

3Æ. A.D. 330–5.

\textbf{CONSTANTIUS II}

(as Caesare A.D. 324–37, Augustus A.D. 337–61)

36–8. \textit{Obv.} \textit{FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB C.}

Bust laureate, cuirassed r.

\textit{Rev.} \textit{GLORIA EXERCITVS.}

Two soldiers; between them two standards.

\textit{Mint.} $\frac{1}{\text{TRF, TRS, TRS}}$ (Trier).

3Æ. A.D. 330–5.

39–41. \textit{Obv.} \textit{DN CONSTANTIVS P F AVG.}

Bust diademed, draped, and cuirassed r.

\textit{Rev.} \textit{FEL TEMP REPARATIO.}

Legionary spearing fallen horseman.

\textit{Mint.} $\frac{1}{\text{FCX}}$ (Arles), $\frac{1}{\text{FLG}}$ (Lyons), $\frac{1}{\text{FLG}}$ (blundered) (Lyons).

3Æ (39 very worn). A.D. 345–61.

42. \textit{Obv.} \textit{CONSTANTIVS P F AVG.}

Bust diademed, draped, and cuirassed r.

\textit{Rev.} as foregoing.

\textit{Mint.} $\frac{1}{\text{FLG}}$ (Lyons).

3Æ. A.D. 345–61.

\textbf{CONSTANS}

(Augustus A.D. 337–50)

43. \textit{Obv.} \textit{CONSTANS P F AVG.}

Bust diademed, draped, and cuirassed r.

\textit{Rev.} \textit{GLORIA EXERCITVS.}

Two soldiers; between them one standard.

\textit{Mint.} $\frac{1}{\text{TRSU}}$ (Trier).

3Æ. A.D. 337–42.
44. Obv. CONST|NS P F AVG.
   Bust diademed, draped r.

  Rev. VICTOR|AE DD AVG|G Q NN.
   Two victories facing, each holding wreath.

  Mint. \* \* \* blundered for TFR.

45. Obv. CON|STAN|S P F AVG.
   Bust diademed, draped r.

  Rev. As foregoing.


46. Obv. CON|ST P I AVG.
   Bust laureate, draped r.

  Rev. .....s.
   Two soldiers and one standard.

  Mint. \d
   3Æ (v. small). Barbarous.

\textbf{Constantius II or Constans}

47–8. Obv. Illegible diademed head r.

  Rev. [FEL TEMP REPA]RATIO.
   Legionary spearing fallen horseman.

  Mint. FL III (Lyons) and one illegible.
   3Æ (small and broken). A.D. 345–61.

49–53. As foregoing but barbarous, 2 with barbarous mint-marks \(\text{CS}^7\) (3Æ proper size) and \(\text{TSGC}\) (3Æ small and only semi-barbarous), 3 without mint-marks and clipped all round to 4Æ size (one smaller still).

54. \textit{Overstruck coin} —Barbarous bust and meaningless lettering on obverse with reverse intended for FEL TEMP \textit{REPARATIO} type overstruck on [CONSTAN]S P F AVG (bust obliterated) [VI]CTOR\AE\ DD AVG|G [Q NN] one victory and wreath visible, (second victory and mint-mark obliterated). 3Æ.

\textbf{House of Constantine}

55. Obv. ? FL IVL \ldots\ldots\ldots NOB C.
   Bust laureate, cuirassed r.

  Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS.
   Two soldiers; between them one standard.

  Mint. TFR (Trier).
   3Æ. A.D. 335–7.

56. Obv. CONILAN.
   Diademed head r.
Rev. ....... exese c....

Two soldiers; one standard.


Julian (A.D. 355-63)

57. Obv. FL CL IVLIA \NVS P P AVG.

Bust diademed, draped, and cuirassed r.

Rev. VOTIS V MULTIS X in wreath.

Mint. \LVG (Lyons).

Siliqua.

Valentinian I (A.D. 364-75)

58-60. Obv. DN VALENTINI \ANVS P F AVG.

Bust diademed, draped and cuirassed r.

Rev. GLORIA ROMANORVM.

Emperor r. dragging captive.

Mint. \ticon (?) (Arles), \oiFII \LVGIII, \oiFII (Lyons). 3Æ.

61. Obv. As foregoing.

Rev. SECVRITAS REIPVBLCÆ.

Victory advancing l. with wreath and palm.

Mint. \RPRIMA (Rome). 3Æ.

Valens (A.D. 364-78)

62-5. Obv. DN VALEN\S P F AVG.

Bust diademed, draped, and cuirassed r.

Rev. As foregoing.

Mint. \ticon, \ticon (Arles), \oiF \LVG (Lyons) + r uncertain but?

Arles.

3Æ.

Gratian (A.D. 367-83)

66. Obv. DN [GRATIANVS AV]GG AVG.

Bust diademed, draped, and cuirassed r.

Rev. GLORIA NOVI SAEVLI.

Emperor standing with labarum, l. hand resting on shield.

Mint. \oiF \ticon (Arles). 3Æ.

House of Valentinian I (A.D. 364-83)

67. Obv. Illegible diademed head of Valentinian type.

Rev. [SECVRITAS REIPVBLCÆ]. Victory type.

Mint. \oiF (Arles or Lyons). 3Æ.
Valentinian II (A.D. 375–92)

68–70. Obv. DNVALENTINIANVS PF AVG.
Bust diademed, draped and cuirassed r.
Rev. VICTORIA AVG.
Victory moving l. with wreath and palm.
Mint. ICON/LVQ (? (Arles), ICON/ (Lyons). 4Æ. A.D. 388–92

Theodosius I (A.D. 379–95)

71. Obv. DN THEODOSIVSPF AVG.
Bust diademed, draped and cuirassed r.
Rev. SAVLVS REIPVBLICA.
Victory l. dragging captive; labarum in field l.
Mint. AQUF/Aquileia. 4Æ. A.D. 388–95.

72. Obv. As foregoing.
Rev. VICTORIA AVG.
Mint. ICON/Arles. 4Æ. A.D. 388–95.

73. Obv. As 71.
Rev. VOT XV MVLT XX in wreath.
Mint. Illegible. 4Æ.

Arcadius (A.D. 383–408)

74. Obv. DN ARCADIVSPF AVG.
Bust diademed, draped and cuirassed r.
Rev. VICTORIA AVG.
Mint. ICON/Arles. 4Æ. A.D. 388–95.

Honorius (A.D. 393–423)

75. Obv. DNHONO[RIVSPF AVG].
Bust diademed, draped and cuirassed r.
Rev. SALVSVS REIPVBLICA.
Victory dragging captive l.
Mint. AQUF/Aquileia. 4Æ. A.D. 393–5.

76–7. Obv. DNHONORIVSPF AVG.
Bust diademed, draped and cuirassed r.
Rev. VICTORIA AVG.
Mint. ICON/Arles + one illegible 4Æ. A.D. 393–5.

House of Theodosius I (A.D. 388–95) all 4Æ

Obv. (In all cases) illegible but diademed bust of usual type.

78–9. Rev. SALVSVS REIPVBLICA.
Victory dragging captive l.
Mint. Illegible (one probably Rome and certainly of Arcadius
or Honorius).

80. Rev. Same type.
Mint. R/ (Rome).

81–2. Rev. VICTORIA AVG.
Victory l.
Mint. Illegible (2).

83. ? House of Theodosius I. 4Æ.